

MAPPING THE FEAR OF TOUCH IN THE METROPOLIS OF BANGALORE

Anoushka Bose

Christ (Deemed to be University), Bangalore

Abstract:

Over the past seven years, the Capital City of Karnataka, Bangalore, has witnessed a dramatic rise in fear of touch among women (Nair, 2017). Though Bangalore is considered a prudent city for women, women still fear touch in social gatherings, streets, and public conveyance. The city has witnessed molestations, verbal abuse, groping, grabbing, and inappropriate touch. In 2017, women in MG Road (Bangalore) confronted fear of touch during New Year's Eve celebrations, but no official complaints were received, as per the BBC reports. It has been observed that women also have the worst touch experiences in the Church Streets, Brigade Road, MG Roads, pubs, and conveyances of Bangalore. Such adverse experiences often lead to a lasting impact on the memories of a woman and usually follow the footprint of a tragic ending. The motivation behind the research is to awaken the dwellers of Bangalore about the rising crimes against women. The study also motivated me to map the areas of Bangalore where the fear of touch is frequently encountered.

Furthermore, I am curious to understand how an inappropriate touch leaves a lasting impact on the memories of women residing in a metropolis like Bangalore. This research paper is a quantitative study based on women's touch experiences in Bangalore. The methods for conducting the interviews are based on questionnaires, surveys, and interviews. The research also aims to provide a comparative analysis of fear of touch in Church streets and Pubs based in Bangalore. The research is conducive to apprehending the social issues and atrocities encountered by women and sheds light on the increasing fear of touch confronted by women in Bangalore, Karnataka.

Keywords: Bangalore, Map, Fear, Touch, Women, Space, Metropolis

Introduction

Fear of touch is a severe threat that occurs as a result of an inappropriate sensation of touch that leaves a lasting impact on an individual's memories. The touch experiences differ from person to person, but women in society mostly encounter the experiences of inappropriate touch. In India, the city is not merely a context but also a motor (Sen, 2019). India Urban society produces specific experiences and critiques of sexually inappropriate behaviour. Cities like Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai can aggravate gender-based violence. Bangalore's relative position to be a safe city for women gradually shifted to a dangerous one. Bangalore has been the second most dangerous city in India after its capital (The Hindu, 2017).

In 2017, women in MG Road (Bangalore) witnessed the fear of touch during New Year's Eve celebrations, but no official complaints were received, as per the BBC reports. The once prudent city has reported ninety cases of rape. Women are not free to dwell by themselves; men can do it. Men are confused by independent women, especially when they walk alone on the street at night (Atrayee Sen, 2019). Everyday women encounter inappropriate touch in streets, nooks, corners, dark alleys, public spaces, and domestic spaces. The question here is, where exactly are women safe?

More precisely, India is ranked at the top against women violence; such instances of touch are observed mainly in the capital of India, Delhi, and states like Kolkata, Mumbai, and Hyderabad. The threat of fear of touch is primarily experienced by women in isolated or public spaces, especially taking advantage of the circumstances by unfriendly bodies. Countries have implemented several measures to minimize violence against women in India, but the threat against women is the same. In this study, we are primarily focussing on the fear of inappropriate touch among women in the public spaces of Bangalore. The study plans to study and map the sensation of inappropriate touch in the public spaces of Bangalore, specifically Church Street and Pubs and Clubs of Bangalore. In Bangalore, ninety percent of women have been subjected to inappropriate touch in public spaces. The instances of inappropriate touch are observed in isolated public spaces and public transport in Bangalore. Women from different parts of the country come and settle in Bangalore for educational and occupational purposes, perceiving the notion that Bangalore is considered safe compared to other cities. With the rising crimes against women in Bangalore, such perception is shifting from a prudent city to a dangerous one. In this study, we can map and study Church Street and pubs and Clubs of Bangalore, which are supposed to be visited by the most elite and sophisticated class of people. Church Street is an area in Bangalore that consists of people from different categories of people, more specifically, the privileged class. The study aims to find inappropriate touch instances in Church Street of Bangalore. In this study, we also map and study the spaces of the sophisticated section of the society like—Pubs and clubs of Bangalore. Sexual harassment in nightclubs and pubs is common; recently, in Bangalore, there are rising in women encountering inappropriate sexual behavior in nightclubs. The nightlife of Bangalore is not very safe for women. Compared to Delhi, Bangalore is considered the second state where women encounter inappropriate touch experiences, especially in bars and clubs of Bangalore (Chaitanya Swamy, 2017). Bengaluru may boast of a thriving nightlife, but it comes at a cost, as those celebrating a night out have reported nightmarish occurrences in the city of late. On the sixth of December, an Australian national and his Indian origin wife were assaulted by two drunk men at around one am outside a pub in Indiranagar, which had no security guard to come to their salvation. The touch experiences left an enduring impact on their recollection and inhibited them from revisiting the particular space. We can understand that Bangalore is not more prudent due to the lack of security suspicions. Several pubs and clubs lack

security which must be taken into account, and strict action must be initiated for women's safety in the nightlife spaces of Bangalore. Women in Bengaluru are asked to protect themselves when it comes to protection from sexual harassment. With more working women moving in from other cities, many Paying Guest (PG) accommodations and hostels have come up in areas like Jayanagar and Koramangala. These young women complain of sexual harassment closer to their lives (Anisha Nair, 2017). From this point, the researcher strives to identify; Is Bangalore shifting its impression from a prudent city to a vulnerable one? Instances of inappropriate touch against women are common in Bangalore. In 2009, women of Bangalore ran a campaign to hit back peacefully, which indicated problematic touch instances outside Blossom Bookstore at Church Street. The cops, on the other hand, deny taking any action because they state that there have not been any complaints registered against the offenders. (Nair, 2012). How do such instances lead to a lasting impact in the minds of the victims in the transit of women in public spaces of Bangalore? Such formidable instances can't be avoided; in certain circumstances, strict action must be initiated for women's fearless and carefree transit in Bangalore.

In 1989, Gill Valentine conducted a study on "The Geography of Women's Fear"; she examines the women's fear of male violence and their perception and use of Space. The type of study is analytical. For this study, the case study of Deborah Linsely is used, and surveys were conducted to understand whether women are fearful of crime in transit and are more susceptible to physical vulnerability than men. The study aims to understand the issues regarding Gender politics and Public Spaces. Secondly, the paper seeks to understand the impact of women's fear and use of public spaces varies between rural and urban spaces. Thirdly, it is to understand women's use of space necessities and awareness of the geography of fear. According to Valentine, women create individual mental maps of spaces where they travel back to their Touch experiences. The author further analyzes that women's location of male Violence is distributed through space and time. The violence is deeply entrenched, creating individual mental maps of past experiences. Valentine analyzes that large open spaces that are deserted or isolated are primarily objected to by fear of Touch. The author argues that women's fear of male violence is not just occupied to Space but is linked to the trajectory followed by the usage of public spaces.

The paper focuses on the idea that women's inability to transit in public spaces independently encouraged them to be dependent upon men, which implies that women's occupation and usage of public space is, therefore, a product of the spatial expression of patriarchy (Valentine, 1989).

In 2008, Shilpa Phadke made a study on *Dangerous Liaisons: Women and Men Risk and Reputation in Mumbai*, examining the discourse on the safety of public spaces in public spaces. For this study, ethnographic research has been conducted, and data collection surveys have been done under 14 localities. The paper aims to understand the growing hierarchies of access to public spaces in Mumbai. The second objective is to know how the limitation of safety is linked to women's exclusion from public spaces in Mumbai. Phadke, in this paper, visualizes public spaces as a sphere of division and hierarchies. The paper argues the limitation of demand safety of women in the metropolis of Mumbai and seeks to examine the notion of contamination of public spaces (Shilpa Phadke, 2007). The paper argues that both women and spaces are rooted in the politics of gendered spaces. However, I disagree with Phadke to a point where she agrees that women are safe in private spaces.

Another study by Manasi Sinha (2019), "The Geography of Fear: Interfacing Sexual Violence, Gender Justice and Politics of Spatial Exclusions of Women in Contemporary India," examines geography as a sexual violence sphere. It is to understand women's fear due to spatial exclusion and identify gendered power about perpetuating gender inequality. According to Sinha, gender violation is a coercive process; she argues that men and women encounter fear in Public Spaces but differ in their trajectories (Manasi Sinha, 2019). I agree with this because men's fear of touch is different from the one faced by women because of biological differences.

Another study by L. Gauvin (2020), "Gender Gaps in Urban Mobility," examines women's mobility in urban spaces. Gauvin analyses the medium of technology to trace women's mobility in different public areas. The methods conducted in this research are based on a survey conducted among seven million inhabitants of Chile. The paper aims to seek urban mobility with the help of a gendered perspective in Santiago, Chile. Gauvin, in this paper, aims to map the mobility gap due to the insecurity of fear and sexual Violence against women in the public domain. According to Gauvin, public transportation is a crucial feature limiting daily access to the women's movement. (L. Gauvin, 2020). He argues that urbanization can be a medium to reduce gender gaps. However, the gender gap creates segregation in urban mobility.

According to Gill Valentine in *Women's fear and the design of Space* (1990), Valentine examines the social relations of Space and the groups to identify the safety of women in groups rather than being dependent upon the structured design of public spaces. The research objective is to determine how Men dominate space and how the shackle's dominance is broken. The study is based on Ethnographic research to record different narratives of designed public spaces affecting women (Valentine, 1990). Valentine analyses the fear of women's sexual Violence by men in public Space and interfering with women's Space territory. Valentine also argues that fear constraints women's activities, and it fluctuates according to gender and age, time and space for both men and women. Women perceive men to control Space at night with casual behavior, reflecting a threatening appearance to women (Gill Valentine, 1990).

In 2019, Atrayee Sen, in her article "(En)countering Violence in the Indian City," has made a study on the intersections of masculinity and gendered spaces in India and sheds light on the sexual violence among women in urban transits. It examines the encounter of sexual Violence by women in the city. It investigates the incidents of sexual harassment, sexual discrimination, and the city dominating trope of anxiety during such encounters. (Atrayee Sen, Raminder Kaur, and Zabiliūtė Emilija, 2019). The paper aims to understand sexual violence in India and analyses multi-public areas such as street life, leisure, workplace, and private spaces, especially where women encounter sexual Violence. Gill examines how city life generates experiences of gender violence in India.

According to Vania Ceccato and Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris in "Fear of Sexual Harassment and Its Impact on Safety Perceptions in Transit Environments: A Global Perspective" in 2021, the paper explores the safety perception in mobility during the transit environment. Data samples were collected from 18 cities of different university students. The research objective is to investigate the experience of sexual harassment and victimization that creates fear among young girls and women. The paper argues that the

mobility of female students was affected by the deceptive and insincere strategies that create barriers to safe transit at a particular time on streets or public transportations. These travels make a digitate zone and are deemed risky because there is fear of sexual violence and sexual harassment worldwide (Vania Ceccato & Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris, 2021).

According to Nina Marie Flores in *Taking Back the Streets: Resisting Street Harassment in a New Era of (Virtual) Public Space* (2016), the public Space is gendered due to cultural, social, and economic consequences on women. Data was collected based on qualitative research to reveal sexual harassment narratives in the public domain, such as Twitter, as micro-narratives (Nina M Flores, 2016). The study's objective is to spread awareness concerning street harassment, which deepens gender-based violence safety (Nina M Flores, 2016). Flores, in this article, examines the notion of gender justice in public Space as observed women are more prone to sexual violence in the streets, catcalling, inappropriate gaze, groping, inappropriate physical contact, and nonverbal acts which generally remain silent in Public. Furthermore, Flore argues that the patriarchal intersections in the city create the elimination of women's freedom in the city.

In *Riding Scared: Sexual Violence and Women's Mobility on Public Transformation in Santiago Chile*, Korn Jona examines women traveling in the City of Santiago. Surveys were done to collect data from college-going women in Chile. The paper's objective is to look into the relationship between women and the Urban City of Chile. In this article, Jona seeks to investigate the impact of pervasive fear of sexual violence and its effect on the lives of Urbanism and mobility. The Study examines sexual Violence in mass Public which demotivates women transit in the city.

Furthermore, Jona also argues that the possibility and threat of sexual Violence limit the desire of women to travel to the city or push them to change their route for safer transit. This kind of shift occurs due to the patriarchal nature of Space and gender inequality (Korn Jona, 2018). Deborah L Parsons conducted a study on *Streetwalking the Metropolis: Women, the City, and Modernity: Women, the City and Modernity* (2000). This article travels back to Modernism when the cities were considered the centrality. It has been observed that there was no parallel between the opposite genders, which also resulted in a point of concern during female presence on the street (Deborah L Parsons, 2000). I believe that women are always vulnerable no matter what, be it in public or private. Still, since women were supposed to stay inside the realm of constructed norms, they are most susceptible when they step out of their cocoon. Modern Urban Industries were believed to be the Space only meant for Men because of the structured norms of the society. Still, with Modernism, things started to shift, which also led to violence against women to maintain the dominance of women by men.

Another study by Carolyn Whitzman, Crystal Legacy, Caroline Andrew, Frank Lodawsky, Margaret Shaw, and Kalpana Vishwanath wrote on *Building Inclusive Cities Women's Safety and The Right to the City* (2013). The authors have focussed on various aspects of women's safety in public transport. The article's objective is to understand migrant women's safety in the City. The authors also shed light on how mobility includes different aspects of movement and transportation in the cities. As the author says that migrant women in the cities are prone to gender violence, especially if they are involved in domestic work. Concerning this article, I believe that India is a land of caste and a class-based system where lower caste women are treated as objects in big cities. In big cities like Bangalore, women are considered prudent in this regard. I agree with the authors that when women migrate to big cities, they are more susceptible than men because of the intersection of women's sexuality and Violence.

The study's primary purpose is to examine the experiences of inappropriate touch in public spaces of Bangalore, more specifically in elite spaces of Bangalore such as Church Street and sophisticated spaces like Pubs and clubs of Bangalore. There are several individual studies regarding sexual violence against women in the isolated and dark alleys of Indian Metropolis. But this study analyses the inappropriate touch experiences of women in the crowded and public spaces of Bangalore.

This study examines the relationship between women and the Metropolis of Bangalore and how the frightening experiences of touch lead a lasting impact on the memories of women and restrict women's entry into the crowded spaces of Bangalore. It studies the implications of inappropriate touch and its effect on women by restricting women's mobility in the metropolis of Bangalore. It studies the instances of inappropriate touch encountered by women in public spaces. The various variables under women undergoing inappropriate experiences play a crucial role. This study assesses the level of women's violence in public spaces and the experiences which lead to a shift from a prudent city to a vulnerable one.

From the above, I can find a handful of studies based on women's experiences of sexual violence in the metropolis but not enough research was conducted on inappropriate touch experiences in the public spaces of Bangalore.

This study's principal objective is to emphasize the women's sensation of inappropriate touch in the public spaces of Bangalore and their experiences of touch by mapping and relocating the areas where they have encountered instances of touch. This study highlights the fear of touch against women in the city spaces by unfriendly bodies. This study is conducted on women dwelling in Bangalore from various sectors of different locations of Bangalore to map their fear of touch with their previous experiences. The analysis is gender-specific and primarily focuses on the additional stressors that a woman experiences in public and crowded spaces of Bangalore. It seeks to find out the frequency of women experiencing inappropriate touch in the metropolis of Bangalore. The study examines the different variables under experiences of touch in Church Street of Bangalore and pubs or clubs of Bangalore and how it shifts the impression of Bangalore from a prudent city to a dangerous one.

The study aims to map the fear of inappropriate touch among women and its implications in Bangalore. Moreover, the study's objective is to understand the inappropriate touch experiences in public spaces of Bangalore, specifically Church Street and Pubs and clubs in Bangalore. Lastly, to study the shift of Bangalore from a prudent to a dangerous city.

Methods:

The objective of the study was to discern the magnitude of the sensation of inappropriate touch in the public spaces of Bangalore that had yet to be entrenched. The idea is to identify inappropriate touch experiences in public spaces of Bangalore, a city that is considered prudent for women. The goal is to unveil the narratives and experiences of problematic touch experiences in public

spaces of Bangalore. The research attempted to delve into women's experiences of touch during women's transit in Church Street and pubs or clubs of Bangalore. A quantitative research design was implemented.

All the data collected in this study were collected in google forms. 102 (one hundred and two) responses were collected from women dwelling in Bangalore. The data were collected randomly from women of different age groups, occupational statuses, and several residential areas of Bangalore. The data collection is primarily carried out to gather and measure information about women's inappropriate touch experiences in public spaces of Bangalore. The study is ordered so that the research questions are easily answered, and the test hypothesis and outcomes can be evaluated.

In the present study, data is collected through various primary and secondary sources. The current study was conducted through a survey of different question formats, including five-point scales. Other types such as open-ended questions and rating scales are used to collect data. A self-structured questionnaire comprising twenty-seven questions was asked to the respondents, including demographic information and personal experiences of touch in public spaces of Bangalore.

The Questionnaire consists of several questions shared with people having relevant information. It is one of the most popular methods for collecting data. The Questionnaire includes twenty-seven questions based on the individual's inappropriate touch experiences in Bangalore. The Questionnaire consists of questions regarding the demographic variable- i.e., age, group, gender, type of residential area, and occupational status. These questions are open-ended and multiple-choice questions. Part two of the questions are based on the women's experiences of touch in public spaces of Bangalore, specifically Church Street and pubs or clubs in Bangalore. Women dwelling in Bangalore were the participants of the study. To analyze the study frequency of the respondents, Permutation and combination were undertaken to compare experiences of touch in public areas of Bangalore.

Furthermore, in this study, ethical considerations were taken into consideration. It is to maintain confidentiality while collecting data or responses from the respondents. Moreover, there are no biases or fabrications done during the interpretation of the data and the data collection process. Furthermore, the data was obtained from the participants based on official consent.

Results:

The result section studies the various findings of the study. The location choices for the survey are Church Street and Pubs and clubs (Koramangala, Church Street, Mahatma Gandhi Road, etc.) in Bangalore. The respondents chosen were based on the dwellings in Bangalore for at least a month. Moreover, the respondents selected are gender-specific; only women from the Bangalore population who have encountered inappropriate touch in Church Street and pubs or clubs in Bangalore are considered. Women respondents were chosen randomly and asked to fill out the survey for this survey. The questionnaire had amalgamated questions about demographic details (demographic details) and inappropriate touch experiences in Church Street and Pubs and clubs of Bangalore (Likert Scale).

Out of the one hundred and two attainable respondents, ninety- six respondents belonged to the age group of eighteen to twenty-five years of age. Six respondents belonged to the age group of twenty-five years and above. While eighty-five respondents are students and only seventeen respondents are employees in Bangalore.

While sixty- respondents have encountered inappropriate touch in public places of Bangalore, and out of the total response, eighty-three percent of women have been to Church Street and out of which forty-nine percent had encountered inappropriate touch experiences in Church Street. In contrast, out of the total reactions, seventy-seven percent have been to pubs and clubs in Bangalore, and forty-four percent had encountered inappropriate touch experiences in pubs and clubs in Bangalore.

Out of a total of eighty-five student responses, seventy- seven have been to Church Street, out of which twenty-three had encountered inappropriate touch instances in Church Street. While out of seventeen employees, only eleven have been to the same, out of which seven have experienced wrong touch instances in Church Street.

Moreover, out of eighty-five student responses sixty- five have been to pubs and clubs in Bangalore, out of the total student responses sixty- five have been to pubs and clubs of Bangalore, out of which thirty- eight respondents have encountered inappropriate touch instances in pubs and clubs of Bangalore. Out of seventeen employee responses, only nine of the respondents have been to pubs and clubs in Bangalore, out of which four have encountered inappropriate touch instances in the same.

When the inappropriate touch experiences were considered based on the respondents, family and friends' experiences in the Church Street, out of one hundred and two responses suggest that 51% (fifty-one percent) of total responses family and friends have encountered inappropriate touch in Church Street whereas 46% (forty-six percent) respondents, family, and friends have encountered wrong touch instances in pubs and clubs of Bangalore.

While 35% (Due to previous instances of inappropriate touch experiences, 35% (thirty-five percent) of the respondents are afraid to revisit Church Street, whereas 21% (twenty-one percent) respondents are afraid to revisit pubs and clubs of Bangalore. 20% (Twenty percent) of the total respondents restrict themselves from revisiting Church Street due to inappropriate touch experiences, whereas 46% (forty-six percent) of the respondents restrict themselves to reviewing pubs and clubs in Bangalore. 33% (Thirty-three percent) of respondents think that inappropriate touch instances in Church Street are common, and 45% (forty-five percent) of the respondents believe that touch instances in pubs and clubs are common. At the same time, 40% (forty percent) of respondents agreed that inappropriate touch instances are more frequent in Pubs or clubs than in Church Street of Bangalore.

Out of the total women respondents, 64% (sixty-four percent) women respondents have encountered inappropriate touch in public spaces of Bangalore, and only 31% (thirty-one percent) of respondents feel safe traveling in public spaces of Bangalore. While 37% (Thirty-seven percent) of the total respondents consider Bangalore a safer city, neither a vulnerable one, 32% (thirty-two percent) of the total respondents consider the Bangalore city as an unsafe one because of inappropriate behavior and touch instances against women dwelling in Bangalore. Finally, 36% (thirty-six percent) of respondents agreed that Bangalore is shifting its impression from a prudent city to a vulnerable one.

Discussions:

The verifiable data obtained from the study suggests that women had encountered inappropriate touch experiences in public spaces of Bangalore; in theory, sixty-four percent of the respondents have encountered instances of wrong touch sensations in public areas of Bangalore. Since the study is curious and exploratory, the results cannot be considered decisive. Regardless, it is possible to bridge the gap by creating awareness among the Bangalore residents and taking strict actions against the offenders who cause threats to women in elite spaces like Church Street of Bangalore. However, the lack of literature about the inappropriate touch instances and experiences in public spaces of Bangalore creates a lasting impact on the memories of a victim. It throws light upon an existing fear culture that prevails in Bangalore and hinders women's transit in public spaces in Bangalore. From this study, the researcher concludes that the public spaces of Bangalore are vulnerable in nature. Only 32% (thirty-two percent) of respondents consider Bangalore a prudent city, whereas the rest have a mixed approach. Thirty-six percent of respondents think Bangalore is neither a safer city nor a vulnerable one.

From this study, the researcher could understand that 64% (sixty-four percent) of women have encountered inappropriate touch in public spaces of Bangalore, out of which 49% (forty-nine percent) respondents experienced wrong touch sensations in Church Street. In comparison, 44% (forty-four percent) of respondents have encountered inappropriate touch in pubs and clubs in Bangalore. However, from the drawn results, only 32% (thirty-two percent) of respondents consider Bangalore perilous for women, which indicate that the women are normalizing inappropriate instances of touch. The study demonstrates that women dwelling in Bangalore perceive the notion that inappropriate touch instances in Bangalore are common.

In the respondents' case, the data suggests that 77.4% (seventy-seven percent approx.) of respondents have been to pubs and clubs in Bangalore. In comparison, 44% of respondents have encountered inappropriate touch in public spaces of pubs and clubs in Bangalore. However, from the drawn results, 21% (twenty-one percent) of the respondents are afraid to revisit pubs and clubs in Bangalore after the experience of inappropriate touch. At the same time, there is a varied difference in the respondent's restrictions in reviewing the pubs and clubs of Bangalore. The data suggests that 46% of respondents think that they fear revisiting pubs and clubs in Bangalore due to past experiences of inappropriate touch in pubs and clubs of Bangalore. However, 45% (forty-five percent) of the respondents from the drawn results think that bad experiences of inappropriate touch in pubs and clubs are every day.

The collected data, in a way, suggests that out of one hundred and two responses seventy-four respondents have been to both Church Street and pubs or clubs of Bangalore. Twenty-seven respondents have been subjected to inappropriate touch in Church Street, and forty-three respondents have been subject to inappropriate contact in pubs and clubs in Bangalore. From this data, the respondents conclude that wrong touch instances in public spaces are common; more specifically, the data suggests that the problematic sensation of touch is more frequent in pubs and clubs in Bangalore. 40.19% (Forty percent approx.) of respondents agree that inappropriate instances of touch are common. This also suggests that due to the ambiance and crowd of the space, women are more prone to encounter inappropriate touch in clubs and pubs in Bangalore than on Church Street Bangalore. However, the data collected are insufficient because of the size of the sample, and it is impossible to make solidified assertions.

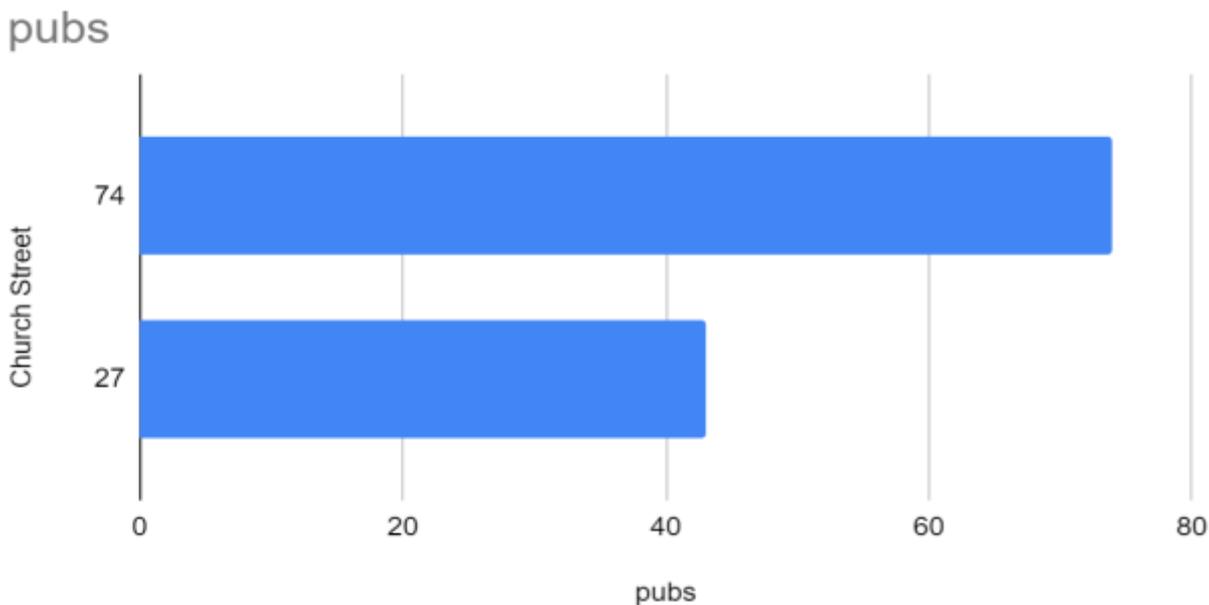


Fig: Respondents who have been to both Church Street and Pubs and Clubs of Bangalore and encountered inappropriate touch. The limitations of this research begin with the specific locations. The research designs are based on two public spaces of Bangalore, Church Street, and pubs or clubs of Bangalore. Other such public locations and various other crowded spaces are not taken into consideration. Other such public spaces must be included in the research to establish full-fledged findings of inappropriate touch instances in other public spaces of Bangalore. Other such limitations suggest that the limitations of the sample size, only one hundred and two responses are collected due to time constraints. The study is limited to gender-specific. Only women's responses are collected, and responses from men and transgender people are not analysed, thus restricting the study. Different locations

The study also suggests scope for future research by implementing this study as an exploratory study and expanding the horizons of the research. It is also to include different gender, increasing the size of the population, and expanding the research in different public spaces of Bangalore. Lastly, research conducted over an extended time frame would capitulate definitive corroboration.

Conclusion

Thus, to conclude, it can be stated that the study about women's fear of touch in the metropolis of Bangalore shows results that support the hypothesis. There have been limited or no studies based on the fear of touch in the public spaces of Bangalore; furthermore, the sample for the survey being small, couldn't come up with varied responses. So, it can't be wholly claimed that all the public spaces in Bangalore are dangerous. Various other public spaces can be proved prudent for women in Bangalore to a large extent. There is a scope establishing the research, using it as a substratum.

REFERENCE:

1. Valentine. Gill. "The geography of women's fear." *Area* (1989): Vol. 21, No.4. Pp. 385-390.
2. <https://www.coursehero.com/file/12340304uh5/Gill-Valentine-The-Geography-of-Womens-Fearpdf>
3. Phadke. Shilpa. "Dangerous liaisons: Women and Men-Risk and Reputation in Mumbai." *ECONOMIC & POLITICAL WEEKLY*, 25May 2014.
4. www.academia.edu/270062/Dangerous_Liaisons_Women_and_Men_Risk_and_Reputation_In_Mumbai.
5. Sinha. Manasi. "Geography of Fear: Interfacing Sexual Violence, Gender Justice and Politics of Spatial Exclusions of Women in Contemporary India," *Pragati Publications*, (2019): Pp. 285-320.
6. Gauvin, Laetitia, "Gender Gaps in Urban Mobility - Humanities and Social Sciences Communications." *Nature, Palgrave Macmillan UK*, (17 June 2020): Pp: 15- 38
7. doi.org/10.1057/s41599-020-0500-x.
8. Valentine. Gill. "Women's Fear and the Design of Public Space." *Women and the designed environment. Alexandrine Press.* (1990): Vol.16. No.4. Pp. 288-303.
9. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2328>
10. Sen Atreyee, Kaur Raminder & Zabiliūtė Emilija. "(En)countering Sexual Violence in Indian City: Gender, Place and Culture." *Routledge Taylor and Francis.* (2019): Vol.27. No. 1. Pp. 1-12.
11. To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2019.1612856>
12. CeccatoVania , and Loukaitou-Sideris Anastasia. "Fear of Sexual Harassment and It's Impact on Safety Perceptions in Transit Environments: A Global Perspective Violence Against Women". *SAGE.*(2022): Vol. 28(1). Pp.26-48
13. DOI:10.1177/1077801221992874 journals.sagepub.com/home/vaw
14. Nina M, Flores. "Taking Back the Streets: Resisting #StreetHarassment in a New Era of (Virtual) Public Space." *University of California Los Angeles.* (2016): Pp. 26-35.
15. Permalink: <http://eprints.cdlib.org/uc/item/10r2b5r3>
16. Korn Jona. "Riding Scared: Sexual Violence and Women's Mobility on Public Transportation in Santiago, Chile." *Urban Studies Senior Seminar Papers. The University of Pennsylvania.* (2018). Vol. 3. Pp. 55-84.
17. https://repository.upenn.edu/senior_seminar/24
18. Parsons Deborah L. "Streetwalking the Metropolis Women, the City, and Modernity." *Oxford University Press.* New York. (2003). Vol. 1. No. Pp.43-82.
19. Matthews M. H. Gender, "Graphicacy, and Geography." *Educational Review*, (1986). Vol.38.No.3. Pp. 259-271.
20. To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0013191860380306>
21. Whitzman Carolyn. Legacy Crystal. Andrew Caroline. Klodawsky Fran. Shaw Margaret Shaw.Vishwanath. "Building Inclusive in Cities; Women's Safety and the Right to the City." *Routledge.* (2013): Vol.2. No.1. Pp.35-53.