2.1. INTRODUCTION

Several Factors including foreign invasions for centuries together, social movements, various geographic regions their diverse cultures and lifestyles, different economic occupations, political aspects affecting living patterns and religious upbringings have been greatly influencing the status of women in the family as well as in the community according to Gaur (1980).

The work done by women oftendoes not carry a social and economic value as they are often taken for granted and it is an expected and accepted part of life which a woman has to do for her family with her being a woman. In spite of all the work done at home and outside home the final decision making power in relation to the money earned by her lies with men all times.

The National Crime Report of 1991 reveals that in every 33 minutes a woman is abused by her husband. The trend of violence against women was also highlighted by India’s National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) which stated that while in 2000, an average of 125 women faced domestic violence every day the figure stood at 160 in 2005.

2.2: REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE
Rebello (1982) elaborated on domestic violence stating and attributing the reasons for domestic violence to be right from husbands drunkenness to conflict over household expenses or superiority over decision making, extra marital affairs etc.

Agnes (1984) concluded that many a times arguments lead to violence. Such arguments can be augmented due to jealousy or money or instigation any extra marital disputes of either parties etc.

Further similar Study conducted by Agnes (1984) in relation to Domestic Violence reveals that most women tried to get some assistance either through friends or family or relatives. Some also sought help of religious heads and counselors. However not much could be done as all these or some of these helps were temporary and the very fact that one needs to settle back again with the accused who does not want to change is the most disappointing and de motivating factor which stops as woman from seeking help.

Mahajan (1996) explains how coping policies and different behavior adopted by women to deal with abusive relationships often leads to lowering of one’s self esteem and often leads to depression and a feeling of helplessness. At such times concealing ones private life with others also becomes difficult and hence living in such drudgery becomes difficult.

The National Family Health Survey(2000) (NFHS-2), reports about the inequality and violence pervading in our country. 68% of the women under the survey reported that they needed permission from husbands or in-laws to go to the market and 76% had to seek consent of their husbands before they could visit friends or relatives. Only 60% could use money the way they wished.

In addition, one in every 5 women experienced domestic violence from the age of 15 onwards. Very often women suffered injustice in silence for the fear of adverse repercussions.

D.P.Singh (2005) in his book - Women Workers in Unorganized Sector has focused on the women working in the brick-kiln industry having poor socio-economic background. Due to their working conditions they are prone to occupational diseases of eyes, skin and respiratory.
The Author also emphasizes that this sector is the main area of economic and Sexual Exploitation. These workers are unaware of their legal rights, have no bargaining power and no support of the trade unions. Their exploitation continues in their home atmosphere too where they face domestic violence in the hands of their in-laws and husbands too.

Preeti Mishra (2005) in her book “Domestic Violence against Women – Legal Control and Judicial Response” has systematically exposed the vulnerabilities of women. Violence faced by woman starts from female feticide to infanticide, widespread discrimination at home in school, in diet, in healthcare. Even as a Widow she faces violence in respect to her right to residence, right to property, right to remarriage and with almost no community support faces it silently and indefinitely.

Vibhuti Patel (2005) on “A Brief History of the battle against Sexual Harassment at Workplace” speaks strongly on Sexual Harassment at workplace to be the central concern for all countries and communities. She has extensively dealt with Vishaka’s case as well as the Supreme Court Guidelines and the Scenario post Vishaka Guidelines. Sexual Harassment at workplace is considered to be an infringement of Articles 14, 21 and 19(1) (g) of the COI and infringes the basic human rights of an individual which needs urgent redressal.

Shubakumar et al. (2005) concluded that among 9938 subjects, 40% of Indian women have experienced some sort of spousal violence leading to deterioration in mental health.

Koenig et.al (2006) concluded that the women from high socio-economic status were found to be quite protected against physical but not sexual violence.

In an Appraisal to Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (2010) core fact that Domestic Violence is prevalent across the globe and across all cultures and definitely impairs the basic human rights of a human called woman is looked into with a humane eye. The paper also focuses on the fact that resistance and that too loud for the society to hear is a very recent phenomenon which clearly implies that women have been targets for times immemorial.
Megha (2009) in “Sexual Harassment at Workplace” also stresses on the secondary status awarded to women at workplace and everywhere leading to problems of higher levels. The Author focuses on how male chauvinism always dominates the female submissiveness throughout the globe.

Anitha Kumari (2009) on “Crimes against Women in Kerala: What do the Trends Reveal” exposes the level of harassment and cruelty frequent in the various districts of Kerala. The Study deals with extensively in relation to the data collected from NCRB to study the existence of crimes and violence prevalent in Kerala ranging from murder to dowry, kidnapping and abduction as well as cruelty by in-laws with a comparative study with crime and literacy rates.

Nuzhrat Parveen and Dr. N.H. Patil (2010) in their Research article “Women in Informal Sector: A Case Study of Construction Industry” have given an overview of women working in the Informal Sector. The Authors have reflected on how socio-economic and educational backwardness has led to their vulnerable lives. Rampant exploitation both at home and outside is the common feature of women. It is often found that Fear of Violence is yet another factor which is very crucial in stopping a woman from participation in overall growth or just being herself.

Preeti Panwar (2010) in Female Feticide: Death before Birth elaborates on how culturally hollowed and mentally narrow people do not mind killing their unborn daughters for saving future dowry money; giving way to two different crimes of female feticide as well as dowry. These are the ones who prefer to take illegal sex selection tests and also claim abortions to be correct and necessary for their existence. The toll of such abortions is been borne by the women who seldom complain and take and live in it as a part of life.

Manikamma Nagindrappa and Radhika M.K (2011) in their paper on “Women Exploitation in Indian Modern Society” portray manipulations and exploitation at different stages of women’s life as under IPC and Special Laws. The Author has also shown light on the Delhi Gang Rape Case. The authors throw light on how supremacy of male over female in the patriarchal society in India is highly responsible for stopping empowerment of women.

Deepa Ghosh (2011) on “Eve Teasing: Role of the Patriarchal system of the Society” reveals that psycho-social factors are mainly responsible for this eve teasing behavior among
the boys which definitely goes to the root cause of gender discrimination, mindset of the boys, lack of home or social controls, media its glamour and easy methods of mental satisfaction and moreover vulnerability of the opposite gender and the remedy of silence taken recourse to by the girls and their families and a acceptance attitude fostered by the society. In her study 80% of the boys reported that eve teasing was prevalent more due to the girl reaction pattern. The Author suggests co-educational system of education, social awareness and enforcement of specific laws relating to eve teasing and extensive public education

Varshney Shweta (2011) in her paper talks on how Rural women share extreme abundant responsibilities and perform multiple roles running the families, working on farms and inspite of all the hard work they are not paid well in terms of wages, exploited, manipulated at home and outside and their work is considered socially secondary and goes unnoticed.

Audinarayana (2011) reported that partners’ frequency of alcohol consumption and the father ever beat mother are the most significant factors influencing physical and emotional violence.

Dr. Geetika et al (2011) talks of the widespread informal sector and its contributions to country’s development and its problematic situation. The Authors emphasize that all of these women do their jobs only to supplement their families and their livelihood. Although having variations in terms of wages as against their male counterparts for the same work done, availability of work, no social security and all the manipulations they still continue to work there and tolerate all injustice as a part of life either due to dire need or lack of education or skill.

Lara Fergus (2011) speaks on challenges faced by women and the need for a holistic approach to change the scenario in a woman’s life of violence. In addition to CEDAW the Author suggests different phases of community mobilization right from gathering information to building networks, raising awareness and integrating and consolidation efforts. The Author speaks on Social Marketing and Communications as a solution to violence against women in the society.

is a serious and urgent problem to be looked into. They critically evaluate the epics elevating the position of women into that of goddess and the reality that they live in. The Authors have not only covered the risk factors involved in violence but the impact of domestic violence on women. They have studied the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 in detail and tried to give suggestions for the elimination of Domestic Violence in India.

Khema Sharma (2012) on “Role of Women in Informal Sector in India” speaks of these unskilled workers struggling hard in the path of life. She considers the informal sector to be a part of solution to the current economic problems with proper legal implementations and laws. She has tried to explore the level of gender discrimination in these unexplored areas of employment where women continue to work in spite of low wages and massive exploitation and manipulation.

Sowmya Pandit and Sobha Upadhaya (2012) in “Role Conflict and its effect on Middle Class Working Women in India” have reflected on the multiple roles played by a woman with a expectation of perfection by all and the role conflicts faced by her courageously and successfully. The Authors have stressed the need of strong support systems at home and Self Help. The Authors have tried to touch upon how roles expectation and violence go hand in hand in a woman’s life.

Kajal B. Dalal (2012) - The Author stresses the need that violence in the family should not be treated as a private affair but a social problem which needs a remedy. The Author talks of all sorts of violence prevalent ranging from Dowry death to murder and suicide, marital rape, hurt and grievous hurt, cruelty, wrongful confinement, wrongful restraint, outraging the modesty of a woman, criminal breach of trust, incest rape etc which are very common within the four corners of a house and needs to be rectified.

Mukesh Yadav et al (2012) on “Need for Enhanced punishment for outraging the modesty of woman under section 354 of IPC”, talks on enhanced punishment to deter crimes. The Authors have done an in-depth study of Sec 354 including Constitutional and International Obligations. They have stressed on different types of punishments ranging from reformation to retributive to Deterrence. They recommend a need for amending the provision of Sec354
and 1st Schedule to CRPC which would definitely lead to a sense of satisfaction of justice to the justice needy.

Dr. Polly Vacquiline (2012) Speaks of how women have come out of their traditional roles due to globalization and modernization which often lead to family conflicts which many a times perpetuate into forms of violence against women. States often shred their shoulders by drafting of laws and the implementation is a question for the women to solve. The problems relating to Domestic Violence is more of socio-cultural in nature and needs treatment at the core of values and attitude level. The Author has also focused on how Alcoholism along with different extra marital relationships which a husband fosters not only leads to physical agony but also takes away the mental peace of mind.

Neha Mittal (2012) on “Women Workers in Unorganized Sector: Socio-Economic Perspective” talks of the multiple role played by women and how their world differs from men. Women in the Unorganized sector which constitute about 94 percent live in misery with long working hours, bad working conditions, no social security and inequality in terms of wages. The Author also stresses on how the rising cost of private healthcare and the era of liberalization are the major reasons for huge indebtedness of households and weak bargaining power on the other hand adds up to their problems leading to vulnerability and violence of all kinds.

Kamala Kanta Mohapatra (2012) on “Women Workers in Informal Sector in India: Understanding the Occupational Vulnerability” Stresses the fact and reality that many of the women workers are primary bread earners of their families and that their earnings cannot be avoided as it is necessary for their minimal survival too. However unequal gender relations play a negative impact in their development as they lack bargaining power both at work and at their homes.

On the basis of previous research the Author has identified different categories of women working in the Unorganized sector and conducted extensive survey and has concluded that these vulnerable class lacks badly in health services which is a very pitiable situation and not taken care either at home or by the Government which lacks in providing basic amenities during work or any social security or maternity benefit pay. The Author points out that these women have accepted exploitation to be a part of life and continue to live in it thereby excluding them from the main stream.
Anu Jasrotia (2012) in her Research paper on An Empirical Study of Crime against Women - A Study of Union Territory Chandigarh has thrown light on the beautiful historical perspective of women’s status in society and how draconian ideas and attitudes have ruined it. The Author through her paper has highlighted crimes against women in different Police Stations of Chandigarh, Which definitely shows that the safety of women is a very big question even in the place where she should have been safe.

Drushti Parikh and Seema Anjenaya (2013) in their Research Article on “A Cross Sectional Study of Domestic Violence in Married Women in Asudgaon Village of Raigad District” explain how Domestic Violence has serious implications on the health of the women facing it. The Authors have listed a number of causes of or reasons for Domestic violence ranging from reasons of Dowry to not having a male child, extramarital affairs, economic distress, and conflicts with in-laws nagging or arguing wife etc. The Authors stress the role of NGO’s and support groups who can play a vital role in preventing different types of Domestic Violence.

Dr.Mary Tahir and Dr.Tahir Hussain (2013) in “Crime against Urban Women in NCR, Delhi” has exhaustively dealt with different types of crimes ranging from eve teasing to Domestic Violence. On the basis of Survey the Authors stresses on the need for change in attitude and effective law implementation. The Authors have specifically covered NCR and focused as to how even though the Capital the increase in crime rate is alarming and needs to be dealt with urgently.

Dr. A.B.Siddiqui (2013) in “Domestic Violence on Women in India” evaluates domestic violence its nature and types within the boundaries of home where the woman comes with dreams of a happy married life. The Author has used the word Intimate Terrorism to cover issues of couple violence along with Sexual Abuse. The Author has cited the Cycle of Abuse from one ranging from the Tension building phase to acute battering episode and the Honeymoon phase. The Author has also covered violence on children and old women within their homes by their very near and dear ones.
Dr. Paramita Dey (2013) on “Sexual Harassment at workplace-An Empirical Study to Understand Through the Lenses of Working Women of Guwahati, Assam, India” stresses how sexual harassment neither new nor naïve yet is unreported and tolerated by most working women. The Author talks on how dominance, subjugation and patriarchy reigns control and it controls women so badly and tightly that they are forced to accept this arrangement of life unquestioningly, uncomplainingly and rigorously yet silently.

Waghamode R.H et al (2013) on “Domestic Violence against Women: An Analysis” talks on violence against women as a result which has a great contributory effect due to gender biasness which is considered not only normal but also enjoys social sanctions. The Authors talk about women as vulnerable targets to extreme forms of aggression such as incest rape, dowry deaths, trafficking etc. There is an attempt to analyze violence against women through different stages and forms. They have also tried to cover forced Prostitution and murder to be the cruellest form of violence against women.

It is often found that the society or the community too gives a Luke warm response to women in distress. They are taught to live and accept the life as it is. The workplace too being full of manipulations gauge the dire need of the woman and exploitation increases as they are confident that the need for work or moneysupercedes all human and other rights.

Women are faced with multiple problems at the same time right from lack of economic access to non-family or societal support, the fear of taking away of her children or causing hurt to them or their wellbeing as also she faces abuses of different types which only she needs to fight back with. All the problems coupled together in the family as also workplace problems along with other legal issues of rape, kidnapping, stalking or prostitution, eve teasing, dowry etc. All problems and one victim the Woman who has no socio-legal solution but to bear it up silently is the fate and part and parcel of life.

2.3 SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF VIOLENCE AFFECTING THE WOMAN

Violence against women is not only an issue related to women but it affects and damages the entire fabric most important for the cloth called society. Violence being a developmental issue it damages all roles played by women at home and outside right from the primary role...
of mother to sister, daughter to daughter-in-law and in the process of being battered, killed, raped, molested, kidnapped, abducted and wounded both physically and mentally the woman forgets her own existence of being a human being having all equal rights like men.

Perpetuating and demonstrating the historically unequal powers, gender discrimination impedes the full and wholesome growth and progress of all in the society young and old irrespective of gender and class and impedes the growth of future too as the seeds sown itself reflect and bring about negativism and stagnation. In the process the growth of the entire society is shunned and stunted.

Dr. Nahid Toubia (2009) of the Population Council identified the practices of female genital mutilation and widow burning as the sources of social disorder in the long run to come. The glorification of violence should be put an end to whereby the concept of masculinity and egoism is fostered and promoted will automatically come to an end. The image of a woman being a victim helpless and available to all especially the men needs a drastic change.

It needs to be understood very clearly that the price of violence paid by a woman is not only monetary. Violence of all and any types small and big cause an inestimable cost of lost productivity by individuals who are damaged physically, emotionally, mentally, psychologically as well as economically. It is the stories of women who face domestic violence almost every day yet live with the same man for a variety of reasons still hoping that one day things will change and her dream too like a normal human will come true.

It is about unborn children who are massacred by her very own who have lost their conscience, about a girl who has been killed on knowing she is a girl. It is about a mother who is incapable of saving her daughter from the clutches of the male society who kill her and her child in the name if societal customs. It is about a girl with dreams who lives a shattered life thereafter either on being raped or acid being thrown on her face for no fault of hers but of a man who had turned into an animal to satisfy his lust or ego.

Violence is all about a girl or woman who wanted to live but was killed in a number of ways. The society needs to answer all the questions posed by these vulnerable who face violence each and every day and find no solution. The case of Aruna Shanbaug, the nurse of KEM
Hospital is a classic example of the trauma and pain undergone and still undergoing by the nurse as against the wrongdoer who was released easily. Laws need to be stringent. Cases need to be relooked into and depending upon the case judgments should vary to give full justice to the weaker sections especially in cases of rape, bride burning, acid throwing etc.

Even in cases of Domestic Violence it must be publically acknowledged as a problem. Children and Women and children must be helped so as to stop violence and the issues related to teachings right from childhood that for every wrong a woman is to held liable and accountable needs a mental change. Similarly remaining silent, excusing violence, blaming themselves overall issues and accepting cultural rationales blindly should be stopped by awareness programs.

The stereotypes that men lead the family, they are ones without whom a family cannot grow, boys are required for parents to enter the kingdom of god and that women are made for men to be used as per their convenience and they should not be questioned at any time by anyone. The misconception that violence is provoked and even desired by the victim needs a conceptual and mind change at the earliest.

2.4 WOMENS RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE

Many a times, violence can be a single act or event however there are many other violence which are considered to be an ongoing event. In cases of molestation, eve teasing, stalking, domestic violence etc it is never a one day event. It has a series of continuing effect and hence the need to know the response of women on such issues is important for the necessary change.

Although a variety of factors ranging from social, cultural, emotional, physical, psychological as well as economic have a great role to play, education and upbringing too add to it. Research conducted by the Reseach shows that many cases of eve teasing and staking are often ignored and taken lightly. It is considered to be a part of life. Similarly the peer pressure around them makes them to a certain extent like such acts of eve teasing and staking as then they are considered to be beautiful.
However this was so in case of minor incidents of eve teasing or stalking. But in cases where it was continuous the girls as well as the women approached their friends, relatives and known people. However out of 300 girls and women interviewed none of them reported the matter of eve teasing or stalking minor or major to the police as they were very sure that the response they would get there would be negative and lower their self-esteem in return. In cases of molestation too none of them had reported to the police due to fear or otherwise.

In cases of Domestic Violence however the scenario was slightly different. Out of 300 respondents interviewed 289 were of the view that it is an acceptable part of their lives. Almost over 200 were of the view that it was love and concern on the part of their husbands or brothers or fathers to beat them and as well as the entire family easily accepted it.

Many also reported to take a stand of silence as it would then affect their family honor and that it was pointless sharing it with others outside home as they would only laugh and no one ever would suggest or help them. So the stand to tolerate domestic violence was accepted by many with a smile.

Visaria (1999) study showed that out of 147 women who reported of being beaten by their intimate partners, nine out of ten women reported that the violence was not so intense that they needed to seek medical attention or any other outside intervention.

This study also brought to light that 3 out of 5 of these women who were battered spoke to someone regarding it either their neighbors or family members. The rest continued to suffer in silence and waited for the good to come as they did not have any option but to bear it all.

Visaria (1999) suggested that in the present rural setting it was very important that solutions for domestic violence must be sorted within the family and community. He further suggested that one of the possibilities which need to be explored is probably the formation of women’s groups within the community to help the victims or instill fear in the minds of the wrong doers in order to combat violence.

In such situations of silence often the reasons vary from parent’s poor economic situation, traditions, society norms and beliefs to hardships at home, children, illiteracy, economic dependence etc.
Many Researchers are also of the view that infidelity is a ground for violence and that it takes place only with those families which are poor or uncultured and not amongst the rich. Similarly violence in general takes place amongst those who invite such violence through their behavior. Although such opinion is not true at all times society banishes many a time those not guilty and honors those who are the wrong doers.

The fact remains that although women accept eve teasing, stalking or domestic violence or even bride price or female infanticide and feticide, sexual harassment at workplace and many such acts and series of acts of violence as a part of life they bear it silently often due to family or personal or society constraints. Not a single of the woman enjoys violence. Violence can only lead to pain, depression, anguish, stress helplessness and powerlessness and nothing more.

### 2.5 COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE

Mainkamma Nagindrappa and Radhika M.K (2011) in their paper on “Women Exploitation in Indian Modern Society” explains how manipulations and exploitation prevails at different stages of a women’s life and that women in their life span have faced some or the other violence though never reported s they think the solution lies in the sole attitude of silence.

Anu Jasrotia (2012) in her paper “Empirical study of Crime against Women - A study of Union Territory Chandigarh” has highlighted on how crimes against women have taken place in different Police Stations of Chandigarh. The people in charge of women’s safety have very conveniently and ruthlessly ruined them.

Lara Fergus in her paper “Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls” speaks of developing a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to challenge the violence faced by women in society. In addition to CEDAW the Author suggests different phases of community mobilization right from gathering information to building networks, raising awareness and integrating and consolidation efforts. The Author speaks on Social Marketing and Communications as a solution to violence against women in the society.
Deepa Ghosh (2011) on “Eve Teasing: Role of the Patriarchal system of the Society” reveals that psycho-social factors are mainly responsible for this eve teasing behavior among the boys which definitely goes to the root cause of gender discrimination, mindset of the boys, lack of home or social controls, media its glamour and easy methods of mental satisfaction and moreover vulnerability of the opposite gender and the remedy of silence taken recourse to by the girls and their families and a acceptance attitude fostered by the society. In her study 80% of the boys reported that eve teasing was prevalent more due to the girl reaction pattern. The Author suggests co-educational system of education, social awareness and enforcement of specific laws relating to eve teasing and extensive public education.

Among the several organizations working for battered and distressed women is Saheli which is a Delhi based Organization. It was of the of the view that the nature and pattern of Domestic Violence differs from each class to each community in the society. They were of the finding that at the basti level there was nothing as such confidential or hidden in the battering of the husband as it was almost a public event. Occasionally the relatives and neighbors on their own did come to rescue the wife. It was found that when the husband was an alcoholic or a womanizer the sympathy was towards the woman but if the husband was perceived to be a decent sort of man the wife or woman was to be blamed.

In the upper and middle classes where domestic violence seemed to be a taboo when occurred was an extremely private affair. The woman found it very difficult to confide it in with her friends or relatives as it was difficult to believe that a man like he was would involve in acts of Domestic Violence. Many a times in both classes the ambit of suspicion lies on the wife that she must have provoked or instigated or done such a grievous wrong that the man had no option or choice but to batter the female.

Unacceptability by society of being a single woman is also in many studies found to be that barrier which keeps the women in destructive and violent relationships. Similarly occasion slapping, kicking or turning violent in sexual behavior was found by many women to be normal and an acceptable behavior in turn becoming more and more frequent in nature due to women’s and society’s acceptance towards it.
Most societies or communities and their religious heads too do not consider this gender discrimination to be bad or against conscience. The focus is more on subduing girls and women, teaching them ethics of tolerance because she is a girl and unwanted in society.

Similarly the very fact that female feticide and infanticide is done consciously by the very own family members and accepted to be a part of society belief and practice shows the level of barbarism not only against the girl who is killed but also the woman who has given birth to a girl child.

Many communities also indulge in Female Genital Mutilation which has no scientific or other reasons but a religious and community belief which is blindly in practice for generations at the very cost of the one who gives birth to these practice developers.

The Community and society is largely to be blamed for these and many more types or kinds of violence which are prevalent in the society in the guise of customs and rituals. The time has come when the society should learn to address these wrong doers stringently so that can be the new practice for the new generation to come. The family and the Society should come together with definitely the women at the forefront and address these issues urgently and without prejudices and biases. It is only when the attitude, values and ideologies change that woman can get justice.

To help the Community change the Government too should take up new initiatives for promoting new values whereby men young and old are rewarded for good done towards females. Similarly harsher and quicker punishments especially in cases of rape should be awarded so as to deter others from doing such heinous crimes in future.
2.6 CONCLUSION

The Foregoing literature spoke volumes of Violence and especially of women working in the unorganized sector and violence faced by them. The level of violence and types and also levels of tolerance and reasons for the same prevalent in India and abroad. Against this mind blowing surveys and researches the present research attempts to highlight the life of women working in the drudgery of unorganized sector and their family life affected or neglected or ruined by this inescapable violence. Violence of all kinds are faced by women everywhere throughout the globe. Violence faced by working women be it in the formal or Informal sector is massive and many a times irreparable yet a ray of hope marks the future to be a society free of such crimes and the rainbow of equality and justice seen to all women is the need of the day.

Although the foregoing literature is complete in itself with due respect to all the Researchers the present study is a mixture and combination of different types of violence faced generally yet specifically by the women working in the unorganized sector. Most of the Research papers are an attempt to study either in depth domestic violence or violence against women. Some have specifically dealt with either rape or eve teasing or many papers have also tried to introspect the problems faced by women working in the unorganized or informal sector. The present study explores all types of violence at home i.e domestic as well as workplace, the role of law and the role of society and the role of mindset that increases or decreases the rate of violence.

Hence the present study is an attempt to study violence at all levels especially towards the women working in the unorganized sector which is not yet explored or dealt with in dept or in all totality by any researcher.