CHAPTER-II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the words of waiter R. Borg, “The literature in any field forms the foundation upon which all future work will be built.” Without knowing the past we can not do something new in the field of research. If we want to do some new work in a subject, it is very necessary that we should know the past of that subject.

“Particularly all human knowledge can be found in books and libraries, unlike animals that must start a new work with each generation men builds upon the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past.”

--- Joph W. Best (1977)

Survey of related literature is an essential prerequisite to actual planning and execution of any research project. They help the researcher in formulating various hypotheses. They guide in respect of selection of problem, its statement, definition and delimitation. This avoids wastage of time in research.

The review of the related literature is of great significance for researcher, as it guides the investigator to know about the amount of work done in the discipline in which the investigator conduct the research. It also directs the researcher to tackles the problem chosen for research and avoids the risk of duplicacy, in research. It is certain that the review of related literature saves time, money and energy of investigator. In the words of C.V. Goods (1971), “The survey of related literature may provide guiding hypotheses, suggestive methods of investigation and comparative data for interpretive purposes.”

Keeping in view the stated purposes the researcher has made an attempt to survey the related literature in the field.
Kishwar, Madhu (1986) in her study dowry to ensure her happiness or toe disinherit her” feels that oppression of wives for bringing inadequate dowry is only another excuse for using violence against them; in other words and in fact evidence from other country has indicted as much even with out additional tradition of dowry, inter spousal violence is endemic. She has also pointed out that dowry payments in themselves do not trans from girls in to burdens but rather dowry makes daughter burden some only be cause daughter are unwanted to being with”.

Neera Desai (1986) in trying to analyse women's movement in India during the period of freedom struggle and subsequently, after independence clearly pointed out that the women's issues were taken for granted during the freedom struggle and its almost became a non issues were taken for granted during the freedom struggle and it almost became a non-issue after independence i.e., there is hardly any concerted action toward achieving the goal of equality.

Elise Bonding (1988) in her paper on women & social violence clearly points out that social violence against women are mainly based on a (a) social or institutional structure of the patriarchal order perpetuating all kinds of discrimination and oppressions against women which result into (b) behavioural violence. In general, she reports that because women are 'easy' victims, they experience a great deal of direct behavioural violence in every society. Of the most common expressions of behavioural violence against themselves women as victims find involved in rape, wife-beating and prostitution all over the world.

Bhatti (1989) while taking in to account various forms of violence concluded that 88 per cent of women in lower class were the victims of physical and verbal violence in contrast to 43 per cent form the middle class.
With regard to emotional and intellectual violence, he found that representation of the upper and middle classes was more as compared to the lower class.

David Levinson (1989) outlines three other factors that together help predict violence against women: a pattern of using physical violence for conflict resolution, male authority in the home, and a divorce restriction for women. In the current study in Gujarat, only three women reported dowry related violence. This low number may be due to higher prevalence of dowry harassment in urban, higher caste families not represented in a rural sample. The Gujarat findings support Levinson’s predictors of violence. The lack of women’s power within the home as well as constraining social and economic factors which provide few options outside of marriage were indeed associated with high levels of abuse.

Guberman and Laskin Fall (1991) in their study informed the research methodologies and was rooted in belief that women's experiences, perspectives and beliefs are the authoritative voice. To the extent possible, individual women's understanding, feelings, experiences and actions were explored in their own forms - in their words, symbols and gestures. A description of the project and research findings is contained in the report sistering meeting the need. What follows is a summary and synthesis of this report.

Devasahayam et al. (1991) in a sample of 153 cases of K.V. Kuppan Block (a village in Gujarat) found that approximately 21 per cent admitted the existence of martial violence alcoholism was the major cause of violence in their families (Singh 1985) in a study conducted in a village of Punjab found that violence in different forms existed in 50 per cent of the cases and physical violence was 9 per cent of cases out of the sample of 114 cases belonging to different caste group.

Mahajan, M. (1992) in a study of 200 cases at Chandigarh found that with the exception of 13 families, all the other cases reported presence of one
or another form of violence in the relationship thus observed that violence in conjugal relation is common. In 33.5 per cent case, there was a presence of physical violence against the wives.

**Agarwal (1993)** has conducted a study on “Sex Disparity.” The objectives of the study are: (a) to find the relationship of female foeticide with that of family structure income, education, profession and family background- rural or urban (b) to analyse the factor responsible for female foeticide and (c) to explore implications and strategies for restoring women’s dignity. It further aims to find out some ways to get rid of this evil practice. The study is based on Interviews often female doctors chosen at random out of total hundred female doctors of the city. The study has been conducted in 1987-1988 and again in 1992 in Meerut city of U.P; 64 K.M. In north East of Delhi with a population of eight Lakhs. Findings of this study were : Cases of female foeticide are more among educated, salaried middle class urban joint families : Almost all cases for pre-birth sex-determination test and abortion (90%) belong to the educated urban middle class service and business families. The wives of highly placed officers; doctors, engineers, teachers and of businessmen came for the test and abortion of female foetus. Only few cases (10%) belong to lower middle class families but with good education. Majority of the cases (86%) belong to educated urban Hindu families, whereas few cases (14%) belong to educated urban middle class Muslim families. Majority of cases (60%) belong to joint families and (40%) belong to nuclear families. According to a recent study conducted by the author in 1992, some few facts have came into light. Now female foeticide is spreading in all sections of the society rich, poor, educated, uneducated, urban, rural and among all communities.

**Kumar (1993)** pointed that the control of women and the potential for violence are especially great when a woman leaves her natal home to become part of her husband’s family. On moving in with in-laws, the status of the
daughter-in-law is often very low compared with the men and even with any older women in the household. If there are dowry related problems, it is at this stage that the likelihood of fatal violence is elevated.

**Karlekar, Malavika et al. (1995)** conducted a study on violence’. The ever-present fact of violence, both overt and covert physical and non-physical has an overwhelming influence on feminine identity formation. Using the life cycle approach this article argues that at every stage there is discrimination and violence, particularly against girl children and later women within the household, either natal or conjugal with age, problems are compounded with increased dependency illness and fatigue. Despite the ubiquity of violence against women, both within the home and in public spaces the celebration of individual experiences has led to the emergence of alternative discourses where the ‘truth’ and validity of established structures, norms and role’s are called in to question.

**Kapur and Cossman (1996)** opined that despite the enactment of laws, not much has changed for women in India. They ascribe the failure of laws to bring about change within a patriarchal structure to the concept of the family, which is seen as a “basic sacred unit in society,” and “women’s roles as wives and mothers as natural and immutable.” These strictures form the guiding ideology underlying the laws. According to them, another problem with the Indian legal system is the “protectionist” stance taken by laws pertaining to women that may end up “reinforcing relations of subordination.”

**Madhurima (1996)** conducted study “violence against women”: “Dynamics of conjugal relations” in Chandigarh city and take sample case study, it was decided to have a purposive sample of 55 cases for each class as a preliminary step. For the purpose of comparison, a purposive sample of 200 households situated in different sectors were selected giving equal representation to all four classes the purpose of analysis these. An interview-
schedule and was constructed to collect the core data for the study. The purposed study was undertaken with the main objectives: (i) To find out the nature, extent and frequency of wife abuse; (ii) To identify the correlates of physical violence used against the wives by their husband; (iii) To explicate the coping mechanisms adopted by the victims to deal with the abusive relationship. The author found that association between dependency and wife battering dependency was divided into objective and subjective. By combining these two aspects of dependency its impact on wife battering was also worked out. The data of the present study revealed that wives who had higher level of objectives dependency on their husband were at higher risk of being battered. Similarly with the increase in the subjective dependency of the wives their battering also increased with regard to total dependency were at high risk of being victims of their husbands’ physical violence. The study has also dealt with coping behaviour of victims of husband’s i.e. what strategies the victims have adopted to deal with abuse marital relationship. The results of the study do not support contention that more serve the violence the greater the possibility of victim seeking in torrential from the formal agency by cause only 16 victims had south help form the formal agencies. Violence is one form or the other was found quite widespread in the present study. However, physical violence of husbands against wives was limited to approximately one-third of the respondents. Based on the results of the study and their discussion, it can be concluded that no single perspective can explicate wife abuse in the contemporary Indian society. As no systematic study has been conducted in the Indian setting on wife abuse our knowledge is only anecdotal. Under these circumstances it will be worth-while to use international perspective along with other perspectives to understand the phenomenon of wife abuse in future researches.

Rajlakshmi Sriram and Amrpali Bakshi (1996) conducted a study, “Family Violence against Married Women” have analysed the phenomenon of
violence of family members against married women and stressed the need for tackling this complex and perpetual problem from manifold perspective to be able to break the cycle of violence, generation after generation. The major aim of this study is to gain and understanding of the phenomenon of violence of family members against married women. The specific objectives are to explore and examine the phenomena of family violence against married women with special reference to: (i) The availability of data/data source. (ii) The extent or prevalence of the phenomenon; (iii) The kind of women who are subject to family violence and any variability that exists in relation to the same; (iv) The kind and extent of violence inflicted; (v) The antecedent factors and consequences of violence and; (vi) The procedure of rehabilitation of these victims. Primary data form interview with the staff of the organizations working for welfare of battered women and primary data from interview with battered women. The major highlight of the present investigation is that it has lent data support to many facts and helped eradicate fallacies perceived in relation to the phenomena of cruelty against married females (wives). The phenomena of physical and mental torture to wives is widely prevalent and has surfaced and caught public legal or social attention in the last three to four years. These are seen through increase in the rate of reporting with can be accredited to the onset of new criminal procedures and legal policies as well as awareness generated by women’s groups. Contrary to the popular belief that wife beating is common and accepted in the lower social class this study found that it cuts across barriers of class caste and education. However there is higher incidence among certain castes (like patels) where women lack self-confidence or self-sufficiently. Battering is more prevalent in younger couples between 18-35 years of age. It could be presumed that women beyond a particular point either resign to it as a way of life or break away from this torturous life or have sought other resources. It also highlights the fact that the phenomena see in even at an early period of marital life. In conclusion, it can be said that the
problem of the battered women being a very complex a manifold perspective to be able to break the cycle of violence generation after generation. Though impetus to ensure that the changing in legal provision and policies programmes becomes functional and receive social section in the real sense. As a beginning it is essential to bring to the forefront the core facts about that issue of wife bettering through establishing a data base as to its prevalence in various exiting social set ups (e.g. rural urban tribal and so on). For a full-fledged realization of our goal of eradicating the evil, each of these disciplines i.e. academicians researchers and activities, other as counterparts in the action for women’s welfare. As academicians and researcher our main task has been to disseminate the facts related to issue thus contributing to public awareness. The task of ingraining equalitarian values as well as empowering women so as to equip them to fight their individual battles lies party on our shoulders.

Singh Sukhdev and Gupta A.K (1996) has conducted a study on “Domestic violence against women: some observations.” In their study an analytical effort is made to discuss some of the issues related to crime and violence against women. Efforts are made to bring forth the extent of the crimes their factors and consequences. The discussion in the text is based on data collected from various secondary sources, research studies including author’s own work regarding ‘Role of women in Panchyati Raj in Punjab and Role of Mass Media in Rural society of Punjab. Crime and violence against women has been a part of human history. In the typical Indian society women were generally subjected too much maltreatment due to patriarchal social norms and values. The data indicated that crime against women was on the rise due to various factors like materialism mass media besides old value system and socio cultural pattern etc. In India beating and mental suppression of women has been prevalent since olden days, but of late the instances of sexual harassment, kidnapping abduction murder and rape are increasing. The studies shows that the continued violence forced the women to put themselves in low
self esteem, galvanizes them in various disease which ultimately turns them in to inefficient entity in the family groups and society. Such crimes and violence are bound to generate negative results in the over well development of the nation. Against this scenario, it is of almost importance that the government should make concrete efforts in removing gender bias through various mechanisms, enforcement of laws and strict legal action against the perpetrators, representations of women education economic independence of women and the socio-culture values. Women themselves against crimes, for economic independence education employment and their fight against oppression. Formation of NGO’s and strengthening of women organizations for protecting women rights is of utmost importance.

Malhotra (1997) pointed out that in spite of the legislative measures adopted in favour of women in our country, after independence and in spite of the gradual economic independence countless women continue to be victims of violence. They are beaten, kidnapped, raped, burnt and even murdered. Society created several practices to keep women enslaved, now it is high time that it must change its attitude towards women. Above all, women of all religions, classes and castes should co-operate in the task of their own redemption. Then only they may hope for a state where they can grow to their full stature and serve the human beings in an effective way ‘Women Veiled in Woes’, Ms. Asha Sharma, referred to the fact that even today when we talk of the awakened even we find she is not even allowed to more freely in the society. All talk about women liberation makes no sense when we find that even today woman suffers at the hands of man. After marriage she is uprooted from her home, even her own identification mark-her name is changed. Only a women change from a Miss to Mrs. so and so but not a man. As a wife too she has a secondary status in the house-hold, where man is supposed to be the Lord and Master - her Pati-Parmeshwar. Today, women are being gradually recognized as important and powerful contributors to the life of man : but still, their condition is pitiable. In
constitution provides a framework of equality and justice, but even then the roots of the concept of inherent inferiority of women are so deep in our social and cultural structure that any attempts aimed to bring change is met with formidable insistence. Even after independence, passing of laws for betterment of women has never been easy.

**Rao (1997)** in his study used the ethnographic and econometric methods to study the determinants of wife-abuse in a community of potters in the Karnataka state in south India. The study used a mix of qualitative and quantitative data to examine the inter-connections among socio-economic conditions, status of women, marriage markets, family decision-making processes, fertility and health and nutrition. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted to draw hypotheses which were then tested with survey data collected from the same population using econometric techniques. The qualitative analysis based on interviews with 70 women and 30 men revealed that wife beating is a common practice, especially in mild forms and that it is acceptable behaviour in the community. It is not considered a problem. The causative factors of abuse, as revealed in the qualitative survey, included excessive liquor consumption by husbands, hostilities connected with dowry, female sterilization and the number of living male and female children. This indicates that the qualitative results and the quantitative evidence conform to each other.

**Jeebhoy (1998)** is of the view that wife beating is not only deeply entrenched but also justified. Thus, domestic violence is simply not a personal abnormality but rather has roots in the cultural norms of the family and the society. However, it is expected that women who work at a regular job, who earn cash, and who perceive that their contribution is a substantial part of total family earnings are more likely to be empowered than other employed and unemployed women in the household (Youssef, 1982 Sen, 1990).
Hassan (1998) while examining the issue in the context of Pakistan’s society, has perceived male patriarchy in terms of honour and claim over women as property the idea of which is seen in the nations of ‘chadder’ (the veil) and ‘chaar-dewari “the four walls’. According to her, it is the violation of such nations by women which is punished by violence. In India there is a tendency to club most marital violence under the overall heads of dowry ‘dowry-deaths’ and dowry violence! This categorization glosses over the other causes of violence which pervade familial context. However, to argue that dowry is not to ignore the fact that it is one of the major factors responsible for domestic violence while keeping this fact in mind it is necessary to work towards a fuller understanding of the institution of dowry and its impact on interfamily relationship.

Sen (1998) examined violence in intimate relationships, namely women’s experiences of male violence at the hands of husbands (or male partners) in the city of Calcutta. Information was collected from 52 relationships by interviewing women about their histories including educational experiences, migration patterns, paid employment and physical and sexual violence. It was found that in general, women suffered extreme physical abuse and for long durations. Employment of women was not found to be unassociated with violence, indicating that irrespective of whether a woman is an earning member or not, she faces hostility and violence.

Visaria (1999) found in Kheda district of Gujarat that two-thirds of the women had undergone some form of psychological, physical or sexual abuse. Each form of abuse cut across all ages, castes and education all levels. The most frequently reported types of violence against women were abusive language (80 percent), beating (63 percent), forcing women back to their parental home (52 percent) and threats to throw them out (51 percent). Women from scheduled and other backward castes reported much higher
incidence of physical abuse than others. The causes for violence were related to complaints about meal preparation and childcare and economic stress. An important finding in this study is that women living in nuclear families reported more violence than women living in extended or joint families and that higher proportions of women married for long periods of time reported more episodes of physical violence than newly married women.

Abraham (2000), in her work on domestic violence among South Asian immigrants, summed up the basic expectations of all Indian families, irrespective of location, by stating that “South Asian women are expected to sacrifice their individual identity to the priorities of their fathers, husbands, in-laws, children and community.” She continued, while a woman’s cultural and economic roles are constantly being shaped and shifted by economic and structural forces such as colonization, urbanization, capitalism and globalization, the monolith image is one that cuts across class, religion and material specificity to define women in cultural terms and in relation to men.

Chikarmane (2000) in her work on police responses to domestic violence, the general perception among the police was that these days young women have “become too big for their boots,” the “tolerance level among young women had gone down” and, most notably, “there are no laws to protect men.” Given the socioeconomic relationships within households, between neighbours and between servants and employers, no one who is cognizant of domestic abuse is willing to risk their relationships and jobs to defend the victim. One has to keep in mind that due to the exogamous nature of marriages, the bride is transported to a location and family that is alien to her. She is married to a family in many instances that may not even live in the same town. Most family members who are witnesses to battering belong to the husband’s family and, hence, will not speak up. Servants, too, do not support the woman for fear of losing their jobs. For neighbours who have to live in the same
neighbourhood, domestic violence is perceived as an internal family issue and none of their business, thereby tacitly condoning the phenomenon.

**Kishwar (2000)**, a prominent women’s rights leader in India, abused women have two choices: one is to file a criminal case against the perpetrator and face the system head on in the hope of getting some justice; the second is to file for divorce in a civil court and hope to get maintenance, child support, and an injunction against harassment. An abusive husband will usually accede to divorce if the woman is willing to drop charges of violence against him. Also, if the divorce is granted before the criminal hearings, charges are automatically dropped. Thus, in many cases lawyers will advise the husband to file for divorce before the wife files a criminal case against him so it looks like a “malafide retaliation” case.

**Poonacha Veena, Pandey Divya (2000)** has conducted a study on “Reponses to Domestic Violence : Government and Non-Government Action in Karnataka and Gujarat.” This study aim at assessing the effectiveness of the range of preventive and crisis intervention measures taken by the state and voluntary agencies in Karnataka and Gujarat to counter domestic violence. Minimally constructed as the physical, mental, emotional and sexual abuse of a women in her intimate relationship domestic violence in the Indian context includes intimidating acts by the members (both men and women) of her marital family. Often condoned by culture, such systemic violence enforces gender inequality by curtailing a women’s freedom and right to self-determination. In turn, the climate for violence is create by the prevailing disparities (on the basis of his/ her gender) in an individual’s entitlements to the family and community resources. Her the focus on martial violence is not to negate the existence of gender violence or inequalities in parental homes; but rather to limit the research question to one aspect of the problem. The selection
of the organization was not random. It was made on the basis of responses to mailed questionnaires.

**Mitra (2000)**, in her exhaustive report on domestic violence in India conducted by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, concluded that as long as there is tolerance of domestic violence toward women in cultural, legal, and political institutions, laws in themselves will not change the situation. She continued that what is required is “appropriate behavioral and social changes” along with efficient enforcement of laws. If laws are created to “protect” women, they are done “within” the system. This, in turn, reinforces culturally legitimized social hierarchies.

**Weiss (2000)** describes interviews with women in which they say the tension-building phase happened so gradually they almost did not realize it. They describe abusers who picked at their self-worth by making off-hand comments about their food intake, or their merit as a wife or a girlfriend, most being careful to temper these remarks by saying they were only looking out for their partner’s well-being. Eventually, the women begin to believe that their partners must be right in their critiques - after all, he was only looking out for their best interests.

**Laxmi Thakur (2001)** pointed out that around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Most often the abuser is a member of her own family. Increasingly, gender based violence is recognized as a major public health concern and violation of human rights. In this study attempt has been made to study inter relationship between husband’s violence and education of level of wives; husband’s violence and occupational status of wives: with various types of tortures and cases of violence against women. It is observed through obtained date from the Ajmer city of Rajasthan that education and occupation are playing an important positive role, which suggest that women development, reproductive rights and empowerment are main key factors to reduce gender based violence. The major aim of the study is to gain understanding of the phenomenon of family
member against married women. This study is a micro-level investigation of interrelationship between gender based violence and literacy levels; gender violence and occupational status. The data for the study are collected using well structured exhaustive schedules through personal interview of women covering all aspects of the study. An interview scheduled was prepared for the selected sample, in which question were made to acquire answers for four main areas (a) Inflictors of violence on married women (b) various type of tortures (c) cases of violence (d) consequence if violence. General information and to know about their socio-economic conditions another questionnaire was prepared. This questionnaire began with the preliminary information’s about respondents information’s such as caste, religious, mother-tongue, family type age, employment status and occupation, occupation of husband, other sources in income, educational level, etc. Sample of the study was taken from Ajmer city. Total 500 women respondents were selected randomly. Respondents were selected 50-50 per cent on the basis of employment. The data of the study are analyzed descriptively to meet the objectives of the study. Frequency as well as percentages is used in the presentation of the results. Some people think that men have the right to control their wives behaviour and that women who challenge that right even by asking for household money or by expressing the needs of the children may be punishable in the present study 50 per cent of the respondents were selected from working women and remaining 50 per cent were housewives. In battered wives are higher in comparison to working group. Data are clearly showing that occupational is playing a very positive role towards women.

**Pillai Suma (2001)** has conducted a study on “Domestic Violence in New Zealand : An Asian immigrant perspective.” This article explores the impact of domestic violence on Asian immigrant and refugee women in New Zealand. Domestic violence needs to be recognized as a crime. Asian men use Violence as a way of securing and maintaining the relations of male dominance.
and female subordination which is central to the patriarchal social order. It is essential that various theoretical works on domestic violence in New Zealand recognize and understand the variation in cultural and familial constraints experienced by different groups of ethnic-minority Asian immigrant and refugee women. This article is written with the purpose to explode such myths in relation to domestic violence that exists within the Asian immigrant communities in New Zealand. It is of great importance that it is identified as abuse, its ill effects understood, that the perpetrators take full responsibility and seek help and so also that the victim seek effective intervention and make their safety a priority before it is too late. Another important aim being to contribute to the literature on the impact and experience of domestic violence on Asian immigrant and refugee women in New Zealand. Domestic violence in Asian immigrant communities deserves research attention because of the unique situation on the immigrant women. Despite the fact that a wide range of interventionist services exists and there is a very progressive legislation against domestic violence in New Zealand due to various cultural and structural constraints. Asian women find it difficult to access them.

Amin (2002) pointed out that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) do enforce certain special rights and privileges for women. But it is amazing that only 44 countries have laws against domestic violence. Only 17 countries have made marital rape a criminal offence & only 27 countries have passed laws on sexual harassment.

Jewkes et al (2002) conclude that “measures which somewhat empower women may have an immediate impact on increasing the frequency of gender norm transgressions or reduce personal agreement with a subservient position for women and these may place her at greater immediate risk of violence. Only when empowerment has reached a critical level will its benefits outweigh this.
This should not be a reason not to empower women but needs to be further understood and taken into account in programme planning”.

**Joshi (2002)** in his study, pointed out that gender based violence that threatens the well being, rights and dignity of women has only recently emerged as a global issue extending across regional, social, cultural and economic boundaries. According to state statistics, about 18 per cent of women are being sexually abused in the U.S. According to the UN report on violence against women, the condition in other developed countries such as Denmark, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom etc. is no better. In the U.S., the department of justice reported that, every year; 3-4 million women are battered by their husbands or partners. Even in Sweden, which ranks high in the gender-related index, 66 per cent of the 18650 reported cases of violence on women in 1996 were of domestic assault. Further 45 per cent of 681 offences of homicide recorded in England and Wales in 1996 involved women killed by their spouses or lovers.

**Ashit Sheth (2002)** a psychiatrist from Bombay, says men who do not learn appropriate assertive behaviour in their early life turnout to grow up into wife beating adults. They give explosive vent to minor irritations which are initially put off and get built up over a period of time. This kind of violence, in his opinion, is not directed solely at the wife. When it is directed at the wife, it cart be triggered off by the mother-in-law's instigation, or by things like jealously, suspicion about the wife's fidelity or just by improperly kept home.

**Butalia (2002)** observed that Kashmiri women, whether Muslim or Pandit were not unaware of this ‘neglect’ at the hands of their sisters from within women’ activist groups. Manimala, a journalist visiting Kashmir some year after the conflict began, met a large number of women. Most of them posed on question to her. ‘Why is that “Indian” women, the women who have been active in the movement, and who have been quick to extend the hand of
friendship of all women affected by violence why have they not come to us. Why they not offered friendship, or even sympathy, to us women in Kashmir?

In recent years, activists have sought to change this involving themselves in work with women in Kashmir and taking on the issue of violence of conflict. Because of the native of the conflict and the conditions on the ground, they have been forced here to use different strategies to make their interventions, a politically violative place such as Kashmir is hardly the kind of place in which you can tap out processions and carry placard demanding action or change. Instead activists have worked with group on the ground in providing the women counseling, health services, socio-economic support conducting surveys and fact finding and where possible, using advocacy tool with political actors in order to lobby for change.

Agnihotri et al. (2003) conducted a study, “Domestic violence against women–an international concern With reference to the situation in Mauritius”. They pointed out that domestic violence is a pattern of assault and coercive behavior including physical, sexual and psychological attacks, by a person against his/her own intimate partner. Women are more frequently the victims. After a global overview of the prevalence and nature of domestic violence against women especially in Mauritius, this article provides a discussion about health problems and risk factors among the female victims with the objective of giving preventive measures to eradicate it from society. NGOs, along with legislative measures, have proven helpful in improving quality of life and preventing violence-related injuries among women. The health sector also plays an important role as part of multi-sector efforts in early detection and prevention of cases of domestic violence. Psychiatrists are in a unique position for early identification of such patients as well as intervention.

Bhuiya, Sharmin, and Hanifi (2003) conducted a study, “Nature of Domestic violence against women in a rural area of Bangladesh: implication
for Preventive Interventions”. This study reports finding from a study carried out in a remote rural area of Bangladesh during December 2000. Nineteen key informants were interviewed for collecting data on domestic violence against women. Each key informant provided information about 10 closest neighbouring ever-married women covering a total of 190 women. The questionnaire included information about frequency of physical violence, verbal abuse, and other relevant information, including background characteristics of the women and their husbands. 50.5 per cent of the women were reported to be battered by their husbands and 2.1 per cent by other family members. Beating by the husband was negatively related with age of husband: the odds of beating among women with husbands aged less than 30 years were six times of those with husbands aged 50 years or more. Members of micro-credit societies also had higher odds of being beaten than non-members. The paper discusses the possibility of community-centred interventions by raising awareness about the violation of human rights issues and other legal and psychological consequences to prevent domestic violence against women.

Sunny (2003) in her study, “Domestic violence against women” in Kerala. A random selection of cases was made for each of the major categories, i.e. violence due to alcoholism, due to insufficient dowry, frustration due to economic difficulties, violence due to extra-Marital affairs, and due to personality disorders. Most of the wife abusers were in the daily wage category, and alcoholism and insufficient money were the most frequently cited causes. Spending on alcohol it appears, leads to lack of money and wife torture as a means of ventilating frustration. Insufficient dowry also seems to be linked up to this nexus. More generally, the study documents how, though one cause may be a major one, a multiplicity of factors are at work. The perpetrators were commonly found to be normal people, though domestic violence could be considerably aggravated by mental disorders. All victims were physically abused, but they were least abused when economic factors were the principal
cause. All suffered psychological violence as well as OP the 25 victims in the survey, three attempted suicide and 12 contemplated doing so. Overall the victims appear to have taken pains to see that the stressful situations they were in did not affect their relationships with their children or their children’s education. The objectives of the study were (i) To enumerate the various types of domestic violence prevalent in Ernakulum district; (ii) To study the major types of violence in term of causative factor for violence, nature, manifestation, frequency and consequence for victims; (iii) To study the services which address domestic violence in terms of availability and effectiveness and to suggest measures for improving them; (iv) To suggest suitable measures for reducing the occurrence and prevalence of domestic violence. The universe of the study comprised of all the reported cases of domestic violence in Ernakulum district in the state of Kerala during the period 1998-2000. In order to identity the various typologies of domestic violence, an enlistment survey was conducted by contacting the women cell, family court, police station, counseling centers and NGO’s working for women. He found that though domestic violence has been classified depending on its major cases, no single causes can be exclusively implicated. The causes are highly interlinked. In the same way, the nature and manifestations of violence have also a lot of similarities across the various type of causes as to the effects of violent behaviour on the victims.

Venna et al. (2003) in their study pointed out that while we have an understanding of physical violence at the macro level, detailed, contextual studies that map family dynamic are required for designing effective interventions for prevention at the household level. The theoretical construct of gender roles provides an analytical framework from which to identify norms and beliefs within a specific cultural context that support violence in a household. The impact of predefined gender role on physical violence against
women has been established and gender roles have been identified as the pivot around which power relations between women and men are manifested.

Goel (2004) conducted a study on violence against women: A case study. The objectives of the study were (i) To provide for the development and welfare of women; (ii) The create awareness among women about their socio-economic development with emphasis on health education, etc.; (iii) To provide financial assistance to women for their self-employment; (iv) To start training programmes for women for starting their own business/trade. She concluded that the need is to enforce its reputation prestige, credibility and viability. Public services properly recruited rightly trained, properly motivated and given the congenial environmental, can help in fulfillment of the ideals of the women welfare and make them free from violence. Thus, the public service would have to work hard with direction to achieve. The result, i.e. violence free society let us have a great ideal an ideal that will startle us with is grandness, i.e. Eradication of violence against women. That is the only kind of an ideal to hold before our minds and eye and to work for little by little our imperfections and difficulties will vanish and instead of regarding life based on violence as a drudgery inserted of shrinking from it, we shall bless this life which offers so many opportunities. We shall find joy even in the little daily tasks and wherever we are placed we shall know happiness. The women’s movement in India had over the years faced wide ranging challenges of violence starting rape dowry deaths/murders, sati, female infanticide, female feticide, child sex abuse, sex trafficking incidents of ‘acid throwing’ sex scandals, etc. obviously through this the multiple manifestations, agencies and sites of violence were unveiled. Apart from the physical aspects of violence, the neglect of the girl child, the gender differential in access to education, food nutrition, health care political participation, training and societal resources are also seen as violence, in other words violation of women’s human rights.
**Kishor and Johnson’s (2004)** study of domestic violence in Cambodia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, India, Nicaragua, Peru, and Zambia found that in all of the study countries, apart from Egypt, women who were engaged in paid employment reported significantly higher levels of violence than women who were not currently working. The study also found that violent relationships are characterised by either women or men making decisions alone, as compared with nonviolent relationships which are characterised by joint decision making.

**Parashar (2004)** pointed out that at the other extreme is the National Commission for Women's (NCW) desire to punish rape by death, which is paradoxically grounded in the patriarchal assumption of domestic chastity. Death penalty presumes that loss of chastity is worse than laudably initiated debate to change existing rape laws by calling for a broader definition of rape and lifting the burden of proof from the victim, impacting amendments to rape laws. Yet its endorsement of death penalty overlooks that many women who do register rape case withdraw due to police deterrence and social stigma. Death penalty would only curtail the annual conviction rate for rape, which is only about 30 per cent.

**Ahlawat Neerja (2005)** conducted a study, “Domestic Violence against Women: Emerging concerns in Rural Haryana”. This study, violence against women is viewed as any action, policy or attitude which dehumanizes one while looking at the whole scenario, some important observation that comes to a mind: (i) Can Domestic violence be tackled without addressing the basic question of inequality and patriarchy?; (ii) What is the prevalence and nature of violence? ; (iii) How do women react to it and what are their attitudes towards domestic violence? She found some significant observations on domestic violence against women. All cases have reflected very serious consequences of domestic violence resulting in physical pain, mental and psychological anxiety.
leading to several such problems like lack of confidence, insecurity, fatigue, poor self image, depression and desire to commit suicide. Women do not raise voice against inhuman treatment economic insecurity, social stigma attached with separation are some of the important factors that force women to bear domestic violence. For the sake of their children women are prepared to tolerate anything. Moreover women are also discouraged to come back to their parent’s home as it would bring a bad name to whole family. Another significant observation regarding domestic violence is that it is never recognized or reported. It may be concluded here that domestic violence needs to be tackled with greater sensitivity as a part of women’s empowerment programme. Women will never escape violence as long as they are uneducated, remain financially dependent and derive their social status exclusively form their role as a wife and mother. The socio-economic and cultural factors that perpetrate violence against women will have to be identified and eliminated in order to address this sensitive social issue. There is urgency to change our values and belief system, e.g. that women is the possession of a man, that he can correct her behaviour, hitting is an appropriate way to discipline her, that man’s honour is linked to women’s sexual behaviour, that family matter are private and that it inappropriate for others to intervent. Through various women organizations are working very hard with well defined strategies, yet they have failed to address the issue of domestic violence specifically. The need of the hour is to launch an awareness campaign rigorously, where such issues can be raised and discussed to change the mindset of people which well help women gain greater control over their own bodies, over economic and family resources, over the number of children and spacing among them and over their gives in general.

Devi (2005) points out that in Indian society the problem of violence against women is not new. The ever present fact of violence, both overt and covert, physical and non-physical has an alarming influence on the status of
women. Violence against women causes more deaths and disabilities among women than any other illness. By 2010 the growth rate of crime against women is likely to be higher than population growth. Further she explains that low income families suffer severe malnutrition. But low income boys fare better than low-income and upper-income girls. Adult women suffer more than men from malnutrition from iodine deficiency, anaemia and stunting caused by protein-energy malnutrition. In most poor countries pregnancy complications are the large single course of death among women in their reproductive years. An African woman is 180 times more likely to die from pregnancy complications than a Western European Woman.

Pande Rekha, Bindu, Mumtaz Fatima and Nazhath Khatron (2005) conducted “A study of the narratives of Domestic Violence : Reconstructing Masculinities and Feminists.” The major objectives of the study, try to focus the construction of masculinities with an emphasis on male and female sexualities in domestically violent situations. We deliberately refuse to universalize these findings and are quite aware that there are many other patterns in which domestic situations deteriorate into violence. The limited role that we except this paper to serve is as follow : we would like to ask the question whether particular gender role perceptions work towards strengthening the structural conditions that lead towards violence within homes. A schedule-cum-Interview method was used a tool. The sample consisted of Mahila Police Station. We had interviewed victims who had come to lodge complaints in the Mahila Police Station at police control room. We also took the interview of the police personnel and the counselors in the place. The major finds of the study were : (1) Dowry if demanded acts not only as an economic bargaining mechanism, but also an emotional bargaining Mechanism. Families seem to negotiate with emotional control mechanism using dowry. (2) Another finding that we can draw is that men seem to be more stuck with their families and there seems to be a article to control the newly
wed daughter-in-law. Yet another conclusion revolves around perceptions of femininities, by both men and women which seem to be clearly affecting both groups in domestically violent situations. Man’s images of women’s incapable and women’s image of themselves as sacrificing people seem to produce a conductive atmosphere to bread violence. Another important finding was around men’s sexual problem’s their problems with sexuality seem to be an area which creates a vulnerable home atmosphere. Yet another way in which sexuality seems to be inextricably connected to violence centers around suspicions on the woman’s fidelity. Affairs with other women also seem to destroy the peace of many a home. In many ways, we need to get out of the victim-aggressor model which seems to work in most feminist analysis of masculinity and violence. This is not a call to “Understand Men” better the way women have always been asked to do but to actually understand masculinities (and with it, femininities) and their social constructions better.

Ahlawat Neerja (2006) has conducted a study on the “Violence against women: Voices from the field.” The objectives of her study were; domestic violence refers to any action, policy or attitude which in any way is a violation of a woman’s personhood or dehumanizes her and which women face in conjugal relationship. While looking at the whole scenario some important researchable questions are can domestic violence be tackled without addressing the basic question of inequality and patriarchy? What is the prevalence and nature of violence? How women react to it and cope up with the situation? With these question in mind one village district Rohtak, Haryana namely Simili was selected. Case studies were conducted and on the basis of observations some significant inferences were drawn. In the village in almost every household, women suffered from one from of the other form of domestic violence. Apparently, there were large number of cases but only typical cases were selected where women faced violence quite frequently and regularly. At last some significant observations on domestic violence against women. All the
cases have reflected serious consequences resulting into physical and mental torturing insecurity, depression desire to commit suicide. When asked why women do not raise voice against inhuman treatment? Most of them said, “when can we do alone. This has been happening with our mothers, sisters and other women. Everything is predestined. Whenever we resist, we are asked to leave. Then, where shall we go, who will look after our kids? May be in future things change for the better.” The economic dependence of women, lack of alternative support structures in society, social stigmas attached with separation are some the common factors that free women to bear domestic violence. For the sake of children women are prepared to tolerate anything. Moreover women are also discouraged to come back to their natal home, as it would bring bad name to whole family. Another significant observation regarding domestic violence that it is never recognized to reported. Even the victims themselves opined that,” this is a personal affair and everything depends upon one’s destiny. If you are fortunate then, you have will have no problem in any relationship otherwise bear silently to cope up with the situation.” This, it is inevitable to table domestic violence with greater sensitivity as a part of women’s empowerment programme. Remain financially dependent and drive their social status exclusively from their role as a wife and mother domestic violence against women whether physical or non-physical in nature has for reaching consequences and over all impact on the gender identity formation. This has to do with the socialization process of the two sex right from birth. The outlook of the society determines the kind of treatment given to a boy and a girl opportunities both educational and employment resource allocation with in the family and siblings relationship. There is also need to understand at wider level, the societal setup, mind setup and attitudes of the people towards the girl child, violence targeted against her, the decision of the parents across caste/class lines determining the size of the family particularly sons and daughters.
Bomstein (2006) points out that it is important to realize that links between economic dependency and abuse are bi-directional. High economic dependency may lead some women to tolerate physical abuse, but repeated abuse may lead to economic dependence. Women in violent relationships who do work may have trouble concentrating, be harassed at work by an abusive partner, and have low self-efficacy due to abuse. The abuse can affect work performance to the point where they may lose their jobs, contributing to their economic dependency on their partners.

Devi and Prema (2006) assert that violence against women should be viewed as a human right violation and a crime, detrimental to the development of women and the society. Capacity building, awareness generation and developing leadership skills among women can help them gain confidence to raise a voice against violence and assert their rights.

John Simister and Judith Makowiece (2008) in their study, “Domestic violence in Indian: Effects of education”. This article studies domestic violence between husband and wife in India and attitudes to domestic violence. We use the term ‘gender based violence’ because some men use violence to control their wives. Data from the demographic and health survey 1998 to 2000 has been analysed. This survey includes women in the age 15 to 49, in 26 Indian states we focus only on violence (such as a wife being hit by her husband’s family, or a men being hit by his wife). Evidence in this paper is consistent with previous research indicating that gender-based violence is very whether such violence is seen as acceptable in the perpetrator’s family and in the local community. We suggest that there are similarities between the behaviour of some Indian men and the ‘machismo’ values reported in other cultures. We confirm previous claims that violence is less common if women and men are well educated, we also note that acceptance of domestic violence appears to be
related to the respondents education level. Thus we encourage the government of India to priorities education for both boys and girls.

Kaur, R. and Garg, S. (2008) pointed out that worldwide there has been an increasing concern about violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular. Domestic violence is common across culture, religion, class and ethnicity. Domestic violence can be described as the power misused by one adult in a relationship to control another. This violence can take the form of physical assault, psychological abuse, social abuse, financial abuse or sexual assault. The protection of women from domestic violence act, 2005, says that any act, conduct, omission, or commission that harms or injures, or has the potential to harm or injure, will be considered domestic violence by the law. Even a single act of omission or commission may constitute domestic violence. In other words, women do not have to suffer a prolonged period of abuse before taking recourse to law. The law covers children also.

Rocca et al. (2008) study of 744 young married women in slum areas of Bangalore, India, found that women in love marriages were almost twice as likely to report domestic violence, even after adjusting for other variables. Ethnographic research revealed that the social repercussions of love marriages, coupled with the lack of economic support from family members, often led to marital conflict and domestic violence. It should however be noted that love marriage also includes forced marriages resulting from the discovery of a premarital relationship or pregnancy.

Sethi (2008) explores the various kinds of systemic violence that women face even in developed countries. In United States, for instance, wife battering is the prime cause of injury to women. Over 4,000 women yearly get beaten to death. Every nine minutes a woman gets raped in Mexico. Every 10 days one woman is beaten to death in Sweden.
Matharayappa and Bipplab Dhak (2010) in their study is empowerment influencing domestic violence against women in Karnataka focus on the tries to factor affecting domestic violence and tries understand whether women’s empowerment has any influence on domestic violence. Keeping this in view, the data available from the national family health surveys (NFHS) 1998-99 and 2005-2006 were used. Data reveals that about three out of every five women agrees with at least one reason of wife-beating justified. The main reason for the women who agree wife beating is justified when the wife neglects house or children followed by the wife who goes out without telling her husband and the husband suspect wife is unfaithful. About 42 per cent of women experienced different forms of violence. Women who experience sexual violence also experience more severe forms of emotional and physical violence. Women who have higher education in the house hold enjoy higher household autonomy and such women experience less domestic violence. Couples who are a equal age and education experience lowest prevalence of physical sexual or emotional violence. When the husband does not earn any money for the family, a higher percentage of women experienced physical, sexual and emotional violence. Data shows that about two third of women reported physical violence since their husbands do not earn any money. Women who earn more than their husbands about 29 percent, experienced physical violence. When women’s earnings are equal to their spouses, sexual violence is less. The purpose of the article (i) To highlight women’s attitudes towards violence against women and prevalence violence. (ii) To understand whether women’s empowerment reduces domestic violence. Method of data collection were interview schedule.

Sen Rukmin (2010) conducted a study “Women’s Subjectivities of suffering and legal Rhetoric on Domestic Violence”. The main objectives of the study were: (i) How violence has been understood by the women’s movement in India; (ii) An analysis of some legal documents that understand
primarily physical violence; (iii) An exploration on the protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005, which through legal makes a formal provision on translating suffering. This article on a personal note, a methodological tool among feminists. Between 2007 and 2009, I was going through a martial break-down and had filed for divorce on mutual consent. We struck me was that throughout marriage and even after ‘mutually’ deciding to and it there had been continuous negotiations on different understandings of every day suffering. It is concluded by going to a personal experience. One of the things that I had to negotiate with over the 2 years between separation and divorce was to ‘Look’ separated from the husband a look that seemed to be associated with a raped distraught, ‘agency-less’ women. This is a look of devastation, of despair and not of confidence or the zeal to carry on in a situation of martial crisis. It was not unlike the secondary victimization that a raped woman felt in court. In this case, it seemed that the family, neighbourhood, the work place all were structures extending beyond the court. A women willing to end an empty shell marriage where asking for divorce in a middle-class Indian family is still rare, I had to hear from the ‘mutually agreed’ partner something like this.

Choudhary (2011) in a study of rural Haryana, explored how women’s ownership of land and economic independence can help reduce (Violence against women). Women highlighted three important factors which have the potential to contain, reduce or eliminate violence: property, education and employment. However, these factors have complex linkages with VAW. Although they have the potential to facilitate more equitable relationships, the economic empowerment of women (through employment and earnings) challenges the ideology of men as “bread-earners” and can lead to further violence. He concludes that the “only answer may be all round development and creation of jobs which may open employment avenues for both-- men and women”.
Kadam and Chaudhari (2011) in their study “Domestic Violence against Woman: Past, Present, Future” pointed out that the United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life domestic violence occurs daily in homes throughout the world. The national coalition against domestic violence reports that 1.3 million women are victims of domestic abuse each year. Violence against women is a serious problem in India. Overall, one-third of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence and about 1 in 10 has experienced sexual violence. It is very disturbing as well as discouraging to think that a country that praises womanhood through epics and their devotion to goddesses can be so demeaning and indifferent when it comes to the common women living in the country. Although there are laws (civil & criminal) to tackle the issues of domestic violence, it is not implemented effectively.

Newman, Symphorosa and Chabaya (2011) conducted a study, “Violation of women’s rights by harmful traditional practices”. This study reviews harmful traditional and cultural practices which lead to violation of women’s rights in SADC region and measures taken by the member states to address them. It is based on secondary data collected through review of studies, reports, policy documents and surveys from various data sets from national, regional and international organisations. Traditional and cultural practices investigated include female genital mutilation, child marriage, marriage by abduction and virginity testing. Conclusions drawn from the review indicate that such practices have devastating physical and psychological effects on women. They reinforce the inferior status of women in society and continue to violate their rights and this has serious implications on the achievement of gender equality in society. Although States have put in place legislation and
other measures to outlaw harmful traditional and cultural practices on women, these continue unabated due to persistence of cultural attitudes, lack of capacity, resources and commitment among the implementers.

**Veenat (2011)** has conducted a study on family violence and protective measure: A study of family counseling centers in the tricity of Chandigarh, Panchkula and Mohali” in the present scenario of obligation, liberalization, privatization, advanced in for mention technology and consumerism, India has passed through a rapid social upheaval. As a result of this, multiple social tensions coupled with new permutation and combinations have generated in the institution of family resulting in increase of breakdowns and marital discords study was an attempt to understand the functioning of family counseling centers in the tricity of Chandigarh, Panchkula and Mohali with following objective. (i) To look into the working of the family counseling centers under study, by examined the methods used by them for achieving their goods. (ii) To identify the problems faced by these family counseling center in meeting their targets (iii) To study the perceptions of the clients of these FCCs, regarding their satisfaction with the functioning of these FCCs. (iv) To look into some case studies to get in depth insight into the type of family problems prevalent in contemporary times and the way these are tackled by the FCCs use of Method Interview schedule and face to face interviews. Finding with recentralization as the prime goal, these centers after counseling (family, marital, individual, group etc.) guidance and referral services (women right commission, hospital, psychiatry, de-addiction centers. Short stay home, old age home, free legal at Lok Adalat and other court) to the victims of family atrocities. However, family counseling is the primarily used method. Since, family matter are so subjective and each case is different from other so depending upon the nature of case the procedure of counseling try very.
Gupta Shampa Sen (2012) has conducted a study on domestic violence; Impact on women with disabilities. In this paper an attempt has been made to locate the impact of domestic violence in the lives of women with disabilities. Sen’s paper presents three case studies on the basis of information from different authorities of West Bengal state. From all these three case studies it is apparent that effects of domestic violence on disabled women is similar to non-disabled women. This form of violence makes them helpless, more dependent and is mentally devastating. She is a burden on the family and authority. We need to find out how to change the additional barriers- the society crafted images of disabled women as burden in general to change the attitude is the biggest challenge there are provisions for awareness intensifying in both persons with Disabilities Act and the National Trust Act. The draft country report poised for change gives us some ideas on kinds of activities taken up by the government agencies on awareness but unfortunately, most of the programmes seem to be addressing those who are all ready sensitive. The National Trust website says that they have spent Rs. 80 per cent Lakhs in the year 2010-11.Rs. 80 per cent Lakhs in the year 2010-11.

Kumar and Shanta (2012) have conducted a study on “child Marriage; causes and consequences.” This article is concerned with the kind of theoretical support required for the present problem. Under this paper an attempt is made to review important works on child marriage in the light of which the bindings of the present article could find relevance and a meaningful understanding. The main objectives of this study were: (i) To know the socio-economic condition of the respondents and to prove a social profile of the victims of child marriage (ii) To assess the extent of knowledge of respondents regarding the on the minimum forage for marriage (iii) To identify the causes for child marriage (iv) To identify the ill-consequences of child marriage if any, such a problem related to pregnancy, child birth etc.. The data that provide the gathered through an interview schedule the interview method was preferred to
questioner method. This interview schedule represents the principle tool or instrument of data collection in the present article. The principle instrument is used to collection information from the field. A sample of 300 household representing the respondents was drawn.

Sinha, Mallik, Sanyal, Dasgupta, Pal and Mukherjee (2012) conducted a study, “Domestic violence among ever married women of reproductive age group in a slum area of Kolkata.” To assess the prevalence of domestic violence among the ever married women in reproductive age group and to find out the types of domestic violence and factors associated with it. Materials and Methods: The study was a community based cross-sectional study, conducted in a slum area of Kolkata. Results and Conclusion: Overall prevalence of domestic violence was 54 per cent, of which 41.9 per cent suffered from both current and lifetime physical and psychological violence. Presence of property, higher per capita income and social support were protective factors against domestic violence, whereas alcohol addiction and multiple sex partners were the important contributory factors for it. The study recommended more social support, awareness and income generation for women in the slum areas.

T.C. Mahadevappa (2012) has conducted a study on gender bai s and social justice this report mainly aims to find the facts and nature of the widespread description universally practiced on the basis of gender inequality. It is also accepted that unless the world female population is not in a position to practically enjoy the equal social opportunity no social change, economic gain or political authority can lead to peaceful development of human society. Women are considered as a decisive force of social change and social development. Gender bai s is deeply rooted in Indian society and it has thwarted serious implementation of the program and policies designed to envisage empowerment of women. The author lays emphases on imparting education to
women with any discrimination and bias so that women can become catalyst in the process of development as equal partner.

**Ghoi and Deshpande and Shailes (2013)** conducted a study, “Violence against women in India: A Case for Research in Tackling the Menace”. They pointed out that violence against women has long been a problem, in times of peace and war. This violence ranges from very mild teasing to rape and murder and takes place at home, in the streets, at work places, jails, in short everywhere. Few crimes against women are reported, fewer still prosecuted and a negligent number of accused are actually punished. In the absence of detailed studies on incidence, it is difficult to come up with suggestions to reduce if not abolish such violence. There is an urgent need for more studies on this violence so that the psychology of the violators is better understood. Instances of violence need to be thoroughly investigated, and ways and means devised to reduce their incidence. There is need for quick and severe punishment for the accused, which would act as a deterrent too. Any society, in which half the population is not assured of safety, needs to reconsider its claim to being civilised.

**Parikh and Anjenaya (2013)** conducted a Cross Sectional Study of Domestic Violence among Married Women in Asudgaon Village of Raigad District. The study endeavors to assess the prevalence of domestic violence, its causes including the demographic and socio-cultural determinants thereby helping the healthcare personnel in formulating comprehensive and effective strategies towards tackling this problem. A house to house visit was done and the women were interviewed personally using a pre-designed, pre-tested and structured questionnaire, designed to determine whether they were subjected to domestic violence and if yes, to assess its causes, including the demographic and socio-cultural determinants. The data collected on the day to day basis was compiled, tabulated and analyzed. Statistical analysis was done using Mean and
Percentages. Out of the 250 married women, 83 women gave a positive history of domestic violence, thereby reporting a prevalence of 33.2 per cent. The various causes for domestic violence, as reported by the affected females were conflict over cooking and household work (38.55%), wife’s nagging or arguing (32.53%), children related issues (30.12%) and economic distress (26.5%). Slapping (46.98%) was the commonest form of physical violence, followed by pulling hair (14.46%), twisting arm (13.25%) and having things thrown at her (13.25%). Experiences of sexual violence included marital rape (12.05%), being forced to have sex without protection (against pregnancy and STDs) (10.84%), being forced to perform unnatural sex (6.02%) and being forced to imitate acts as shown in pornographic films (4.82%). The most common socio-cultural risk factor for domestic violence, as reported by the respondents, was addiction (42.11%), followed by poverty (38.55%), husband brought up with the idea that wife-beating is acceptable (36.14%) and visiting brothels (16.86%). Among the reasons given by battered women to stay in violent relationships, most common cause was that the women were unaware about legal provisions (61.45%), followed by the fear of being looked down upon by the society (59.03%), for the sake of their children (54.22%) and the fear of complaining due to the threats received from the batterer (43.37%). 80.72 per cent abused females were reported to have tolerated the violence. Only 5.26 per cent of the affected females sought legal help to deal with the violence, while 15.66 per cent females tried to convince the perpetrator. A comprehensive health sector response to this problem is needed whereby health sector can play a vital role in preventing violence against women, helping to identify abuse early, providing victims with the necessary treatment and referring women to appropriate care.

**Conclusion**

After analyzing the studies mentioned above, we find that these studies, whether books or articles, are sometimes repetitive and often very general in
their approach. A few surveys, the most notable being the “report of the committee on status of women in India” have tended to be more vertical in approach and do deal with the position of rural and less fortunate women but their number is negligible. The above mentioned studies and literature reflect the problems faced by women in modern society in the context of patriarchy, education, health, sex ratio, employment or economic and political participation of women in India.

The above analysis of literature shows a broad spectrum of aspects which have been covered. They portray the diversity of status of women in Indian society from the ancient to the modern period. Surveys and studies which cover the status of women in India are many and quantitatively extensive but they are very general in their approach. Therefore, there is an essential requirement of holistic approach for examining status of women and their status could be considered on vertical research. Considering the aforementioned factors, we have decided to study “Domestic Violence against Women: A Sociological Study”. We have included all the aspects, causes and persons behind domestic violence for intensive field work.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The broad aim of the proposed study is to investigate the causes and persons behind violence against women and its consequences. Main objectives of this study may be summarized of follows:

1. To know the Socio-Economic background of the respondents.
2. To find out the causes of violence against women.
3. To study the forms of violence.
4. To know the persons responsible for violence against women.
5. To know the suggestion for minimizing the violence.
Hypotheses

Discrimination against women starts from the time of their birth and enjoys subordinate status in the society which leads to violence against women.

1. Lack of proper education among women leads to violence against them.
2. Since women is economically dependent on man, therefore women faces violence in the hands of her husband.
3. The instigation for violence against women came mainly from women of the family rather than men.