Chapter – 7

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

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Findings and Conclusion

7.1. Introduction:

The violence against women is a serious problem faced by India. As revealed by Vijaya Karnataka, a Daily News paper dated July 30, 2014, there were total 12,027 crimes reported against women in Karnataka in 2013. Of which, 2,608 cases were registered in Bangalore city. There were total 3,684 cases of domestic violence in Karnataka in 2012 and 1,328 violence cases against women related to dowry cases. Total 89,546 cases of violence against women were registered in India in 2009 and it increased to 1,18,866. It is surprising to highlight that, the crimes and violence against women is increasing rather than control. It shows the seriousness of the problem of violence against women in Karnataka and India.

The legal measures are not only the measures to control violence against women. It is essential to study the generalizations from the different cases of violence so as to find out the root causes for such violence. After detecting the root causes of violence against women, it is essential to solve the problems and challenges, which induce violence against women. For this purpose, it is essential to explore the violence cases, analyze the nature of situations faced by women in different circumstances, etc. The present study analyzed the violence against women in Gulbarga district. But, it is noted that it has not become possible to analyze each and every case of violence due to the limited time frame. Hence, the overall analysis of violence against women is presented in the study. The summaries of findings from the study are as under.
7.2. Summaries of Findings:

The findings from the present study are grouped as under.

**Personal and Social Profile:**

1. The present study is made on the basis of sample survey of 250 women victims of violence from rural areas and 250 women victims of violence from urban areas and towns. Hence, the total number of respondents was 500 women victims of violence.

2. On determining the extent of violence, age is an important factor which determines the knowledge and actions of the victims. Among all the respondents, 50.2% of the respondents are in the age group of 26 to 40 years followed by, 23.8% are of less than 25 years, 20.4% are in the age group of 41 to 60 years and 5.6% of the respondents are of more than 60 years respectively. It is surprising to note that even during their old age that is after 60 years still, a few of the respondents are suffering from different types of violence and a great majority of the respondents are of middle age group.

3. The religion of all the respondents shows that, 73.4% of the respondents are Hindus followed by, 23.8% are Muslims and 2.8% of the respondents are Buddhists or Jains. It is noted that none of the respondents are from Christianity. It is noted that, a great majority of the respondents are from Hindu religion. The Hindu religion is divided into many castes based on their social strata. Based on their social status before independence, these castes are grouped into scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and others or forward castes. Each of the caste or community in the religion has its own culture and traditions. In Hinduism, for instance, Devadasi is practiced in few lower castes, women are respected in few of the communities, etc.

4. The castes of all the respondents revealed that, 40.8% of the respondents are from Other Backward Classes followed by, 34.6% are from Scheduled Castes, 20.4% are from Others or Forward Castes and only
4.2% of the respondents are from Scheduled Tribes respectively. It is noted that there is more violence to women belongs to other backward castes and scheduled castes.

5. Marital status of the respondents play significant role in ascertaining the violence against women. In case of married women, there are more violent acts such as domestic violence, dowry related torture, etc. Marital status of all the respondents made it clear that, 68.2% of the respondents are married and living with their husbands followed by, 12.2% are divorcees and separated, 10.8% are widows and remaining only 8.8% are unmarried and single. It can be summarized that violence is more in case of married women, widows and divorced or separated women.

6. The study revealed that many of the respondents are unmarried, widows and includes divorcees and separated from their husbands. Hence, they may have engaged in some work for their livelihood. Of all the respondents surveyed, 34.8% are unemployed and housewives, followed by 30.4% are working in unorganized sector, 13.4% are working in organized sector, 12.0% are working in agriculture and allied sectors and 9.4% are engaged in business, industry or self-employment respectively. It is noted that unemployed women or women working in unorganized sector are more victims of violence.

7. The nature of families of all the respondents revealed that, 57.8% of the respondents are living in joint family, whereas 42.2% are living in nuclear family. As majority of the respondents include married, widows or divorcees, they have children also. The information collected on the number of children of the respondents revealed that, 49.8% have 1 to 2 children followed by, 27.2% have 3 to 4 children, 7.4% have no children, it is not applicable to 8.8% of the respondents as they are unmarried and 6.8% of the respondents have 5 or more children respectively.
8. The background of the respondents shows that, majority, that is 59.6% of all the respondents are from rural areas or villages followed by, 22.8% are from urban areas or Gulbarga city and 17.6% are from towns or suburban areas respectively. It is highlighted that a great majority of the respondents are from rural areas and it may be assumed that they do not have adequate knowledge violence against women and legal protections to the same.

9. The residential status of all the respondents shows that, 41.2% are living in their own house or building, 26.6% are living in rented house and 32.2% are living in temporary or kachha house.

10. Sometimes, the conflicts in family arise due to superiority of husband or wife and such conflicts leads to domestic violence or violence against women. On the status and marital equality of wife as expressed by all the respondents, 6.0% have agreed that status of women is superior to men, 24.6% have felt that status of women is equal with men and 69.4% have remarked that status of women is inferior to men in family and society. It shows that women’s mentality is suppressed and depressed due to male domination and as such, it may have lead to violence in the family and society.

11. Women need equality in different aspects such as socio-economic, educational, family decision making, etc. As stated by all the respondents, 65.8% have felt that equality is needed for women in economic independence, 28.4% have remarked that equality is needed for women in children’s education and 14.8% have stated that equality is needed for women in other aspects such as religious, cultural, education, etc. It is surprising to note that majority of the respondents have emphasized social status, family decision making and economic freedom as major issues in which present women need equality.

12. Parents think girls go to outside family after their marriage. In this way, many of the parents think education of girls is economic burden to family. Still many parents think marriage expenses of girls is heavy and
don’t think for the well being of their girl children in bridegroom’s family. Hence, as thought out by many parents, the futures of girls have uncertain future that depends on education, employment, husband, family, etc. As agreed by all the respondents, 42.2% have felt that future of girls is depends on husband and good family after their marriage followed by, 38.2% have agreed that the future of girls is depends on employment and only 11.4% have stated that the future of girls is depends on education level of girls respectively. It is highlighted that present day, the parents are thinking seriously on husband, good family after marriage and employment of their girl children. Even rural respondents have preferred for employment of their girl children.

13. Surprisingly, though dowry practice is major reason for violence against women, still 52.8% of all the respondents have approved dowry practice, whereas 47.2% have not favoured dowry practice. The reasons for approval and support to dowry shows that, 14.6% have agreed that dowry is essential to lead new life for couples, 18.8% have stated that they believe in social culture related to dowry, 19.4% have felt that they can’t able to oppose elders and society and it is not applicable to 47.2% of the respondents as they have not supported dowry practice.

14. On the reasons for not approving dowry practice, 15.0% of the respondents have agreed that the dowry practice is illegal, 7.0% have stated that dowry practice shows degradation of women, 25.2% have felt that dowry practice increase violence against women and it is not applicable to 52.8% of the respondents as they have approved dowry practice. Surprisingly, only few of the respondents have agreed that the dowry practice is illegal and many thinks it is cause for violence against women.

15. On the ways to improve the status of women, of all the respondents, 10.2% have stated that women’s status can be improved by higher education, 45.2% have opined that women’s status can be improved by employment, 41.8% have felt that women’s status can be improved if
self-employment is given to them and 2.8% have given other ways to improve the status of women. It is concluded that employment and self-employment to women is more emphasized by almost respondents to improve the status of women.

16. The respondents are humiliated in society by violence. Further, they have lodged complaints with police against such violence and hence, they are identified in public. Due to shy nature of many women, as observed, they hesitate to come out of their house and free to mingle with women neighbours and relatives. There are several cultural functions and ceremonies, in which women are participated. It is emphasized that 59.4% of all the respondents are not participating in socio-religious and cultural activities, whereas only 15.8% of the respondents are participating in these activities and 24.8% are occasionally or rarely participating in socio-religious and cultural activities respectively.

17. It is observed that majority of the respondents are not participating or rarely participating in the socio-religious and cultural activities. It is noted that, 48.0% are not participating in socio-religious and cultural activities as they feel humiliated in public, 25.4% are depressed and not interested in these activities, 10.8% are don’t have time to participate in these activities and it is not applicable to 15.8% of all the respondents as they are actively participating in these activities. It is highlighted that violence against women and reporting with police is humiliation of women in public and it is major reason for non-participation of women in socio-religious and cultural activities.

18. The victims of violence are felt humiliated themselves in participating in public functions, but in the other’s eyes, they may be respected, viewed with sympathy or even there may no change in the attitudes of relatives, friends and neighbours in that aspect. In this regard, among all the respondents, 19.6% have stated that the people and society are sympathetic and respected towards them, 21.0% have expressed that the
people and society are cooperative, supportive and helpful to them, 35.4% have found no difference in the attitudes of people and society towards them and surprisingly, 24.0% have found hatredness and humiliation from people and society. It is interesting to emphasize that even though many of the women are subjected to violence and injustice in society, surprisingly, many of the respondents are viewed with hatredness and humiliation among people and society.

19. The attitudes of all the respondents towards their social life revealed that only 6.6% are feeling happier, 15.4% are somewhat satisfied with their social life and 78.0% are depressed and suppressed in their social life. It shows that the violence against women cause depression and suppression among women in society.

Education:

1. Education of the women victims plays an important role in assessing the harassment, exploitation, torture, etc and education even increase awareness about the possible actions and remedies such as reporting case with police, types of punishments, legal knowledge, etc. Education of all the respondents shows that, 42.6% of all the respondents have completed only up to 10\textsuperscript{th} standard, followed by 35.2% have completed PUC 2\textsuperscript{nd} year or under-graduates, 14.0% are illiterates and 8.2% of the respondents have completed graduation or post-graduation respectively. It is surprising to note that low-educated women are more victims to violence in society. Only a few of the respondents are with higher education.

2. Education of fathers of all the respondents shows that, fathers of 28.0% of the respondents have completed only pre-university or under-graduation, fathers of 27.0% of the respondents have completed education up to primary only, that of 26.8% have completed only secondary education, fathers of 9.4% of the respondents have completed
graduation or post-graduation and fathers of the remaining 8.8% of the respondents are illiterates respectively.

3. On mothers’ education among all the respondents, 30.6% have stated that their mothers have completed only primary education followed by, 26.6% have expressed that their mothers have completed secondary education, 25.0% have remarked that their mothers have completed pre-university or under-graduation, 10.2% have stated that their mothers are illiterates and 7.6% have remarked that their mothers have completed graduation or post-graduation respectively.

4. One of the most influencing factors in determining domestic violence against women is education level of husband. The husband’s education of all the respondents revealed that, husbands of 10.2% of the respondents are illiterates, that of 13.4% have completed only primary education, husbands of 19.8% have completed only secondary education, husbands of 15.4% have completed only pre-university or under-graduation, that of 9.4% of the respondents have completed graduation or post-graduation and it is not applicable unmarried, divorcees and widows covered under the study who constitute 31.8% of the total respondents.

5. On the aims of higher education and professional education as expressed by all the respondents, 53.4% have defined the aims of higher education and professional education is to gain good employment, 20.6% have opined that aims of these educations is to get better marriage prospects, 9.6% have felt that aims of higher/ professional education is to increase knowledge and modern living, 7.0% have agreed that aims of higher or professional education is to earn degree, name and fame, 23.8% have felt that curbing social and gender discrimination is the aim of higher and professional education and 4.0% have given other aims of higher or professional education also.

6. On the factors that govern in choice of education, course, employment and future life, 39.6% of all the respondents stated that money governs
the same followed by, 31.0% have expressed that caste governs the same, 14.6% have felt that gender governs the same, 13.8% have opined that social status and respect governs in choice of education, course, employment and future life and for which 1.0% have also given other factors. Surprisingly, money is dominating factor and caste is also dominating factor that govern the choice of education, course, employment and future life.

7. It is revealed that, children of only 48.8% are going to schools and colleges to get education, whereas the children of 35.0% of all the respondents are not going to schools and colleges and it is not applicable to 16.2% of the respondents as they don’t have any children. It is highlighted that nearly half of the children of all the respondents are not going to schools and colleges.

8. The reasons for not sending their children to schools disclosed that, among all the respondents, 12.4% have stated that they think education is not useful to gain employment, 1.8% have expressed that their children have already completed higher education, 17.8% have felt that children are not interested in education, 3.0% have remarked that their school is far away from their residence and for the remaining 65.0% of the respondents it is not applicable as their children are going to schools or few of them do not have children.

9. The females are in subjugated position in Indian society and hence, they are not treated equal. To get equal opportunities, many of the females are participating more in education. On whether education is needed for girls, 76.4% of the respondents have felt that girls are needed education, whereas 14.4% have not agreed to the same and the remaining 9.2% of the respondents have not expressed their views on the same. It is surprising to note that being women faced violence; still many of the respondents do not have supported education for girls.

10. It is emphasized that an overwhelming majority of the respondents have agreed that girls are needed education. On the levels of education which
is needed by girls and among all the respondents, 28.6% have stressed that girls needed basic education, 23.8% have felt that girls need higher education, 10.6% have stated that girls needed technical education, 13.4% have stated that girls needed professional education and it is not applicable to 23.6% of the respondents as they have stated that girls’ do not need education or even few of them have not expressed their opinions on the same.

11. Of all the respondents on the purpose of girls’ education, 47.8% have remarked that education of girls is needed to get good employment based on education, 9.4% have felt that education of girls is needed to gain better marriage prospects, 11.0% have expressed that education of girls is needed to know reading, writing and get knowledge, 8.2% have felt that education is needed for rehearsal of her own kids and 23.6% of the respondents have not supported education of girls. It is surprising to note that even though women are suffering from violence and though due to lack of awareness they are suffering, still considerable number of respondents have not supported education of girls. Further, majority of the respondents have thought the employment is the only purpose of education of girls.

Economic Profile:

1. On family occupations, among the total respondents, families of 26.2% of the respondents are engaged in agriculture or animal husbandry, family occupation of 11.4% of the respondents is industry or business, family occupation of 15.0% of the respondents is employment in organized sector, that of 28.0% of the respondents is seasonal or employment in unorganized sector and family occupations of 19.4% of the respondents is self-employment.

2. On the husband’s occupation, as expressed by the total respondents, husbands of 18.4% are working in agriculture or animal husbandry, that of 7.8% are working in industry or business, husbands of 8.8% are
employed in organized sector, husbands of 17.8% are employed in unorganized sector or seasonal employment, husbands of 15.4% of the respondents are self-employed or engaged in professional practice and it is not applicable to 31.8% of the respondents as they include widows, divorcees and unmarried respondents.

3. Annual income of all the respondents revealed that, 41.4% of the respondents have annual income of less than Rs. 60000 followed by, 34.8% have no any income of their own, 14.2% have annual income between Rs. 60001 to Rs. 1 lakh, 7.8% have annual income between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs and 1.8% have annual income of more than Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. It is emphasized that more than one-third of the respondents do not have their own income and it means that they are not secured economically.

4. Annual income of the respondents shows that, 54.8% have family income of less than Rs. 2 lakhs followed by, 28.8% have family income between Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs, 15.0% of the respondents have family income between Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs and only 1.4% have family income of more than Rs. 5 lakhs respectively. It is highlighted that only few of the respondents are living in rich class families and other respondents are living in middle class or lower class families.

5. Forms of properties owned by families of the respondents revealed that, the families of 25.4% of the respondents have owned agricultural land or residential land, that of 41.2% of the respondents have owned residential buildings, families of 21.0% of the respondents have owned bank deposits, shares, stocks, LICs, etc, families of 27.0% of the respondents have owned gold or silver, that of 8.2% have owned other types of properties and families of 15.4% of the respondents have not owned any type of properties mentioned above.

6. On the worth of properties owned by their families, it is noted that families of 17.0% of the respondents have owned properties worth of less than Rs. 5 lakhs, that of 31.0% have owned properties worth
between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs, families of 21.4% have owned properties worth between Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs, families of 15.2% of the respondents owned properties worth more than Rs. 25 lakhs and families of 15.4% of the respondents have not owned any properties. The worth properties owned by the families of the respondents revealed that majority of the respondents are from middle class and poor classes.

7. As remarked by all the respondents on their economic freedom, majority, that is 65.2% of the respondents have freedom to earn income from outside employment, 34.8% have freedom to spend money and make expenses, 19.0% have freedom to give and borrow loans to outsiders, 19.4% have freedom to purchase properties in their own name and 21.6% have no any type of economic freedom. Surprisingly, it is noted that even though gender equality is emphasized, still considerable number of respondents do not have economic freedom in different aspects.

8. On the need for monetary income for women, of all the respondents, 51.6% have responded that monetary income is needed to women to lead independent economic life, 41.4% have stated that monetary income is needed for women to get socio-economic status and respect, 35.6% have remarked that monetary income is needed for women to control gender inequality and restrict violence against women and 2.2% have opined that monetary income is needed for women to lead luxurious life.

Violence Against Women:

1. The nature of violence as stated by the total respondents shows that, 37.0% are suffering from family or domestic violence, 2.4% are suffering from rape or sexual violence, 43.6% are suffering from dowry related torture, 0.6% are suffering from abduction, trafficking, prostitution, etc and 16.4% are suffering from exploitation and harassment at work places. It is highlighted that dowry related violence
and family or domestic violence are leading types of violence against women in Gulbarga district.

2. Many of the respondents are depressed and suppressed and even few of them feel shy to disclose the information related to violence acts, which they were faced. Under such circumstances, the primary data was collected from others such as relatives, friends and neighbours of the respondents. The collection of primary data on violence shows, 40.6% of the respondents furnished the information on their own, 26.8% of parents of all the respondents have given the information, 10.0% of the parents-in-law of all the respondents have given the information, 14.8% of the husbands’ of the respondents have furnished the information and in 7.8% cases, other persons like neighbourers or relatives were furnished the information. It is highlighted that majority of the respondents were hesitated to furnish the primary data due to threat from other parties or even felt shy and in such cases, information was collected from the relatives of the respondents.

3. In most of the cases, violence against married women leads to family disorganization, divorce, separation from husband and alienation from both husband and parents’ families. As such, the present stay of all the respondents shows that, 27.0% are living with their parents, 46.0% are living with their husband or parents-in-law, 8.6% are living with their brothers or sisters, 14.2% are living with their children and 4.2% are living alone separately. In many cases, the violence against women has caused their family disorganization and as a result, majority of the women victims are living in houses other than their husband’s houses.

4. The violence against women is of different facets and types. It includes the mental suppression, physical assault, wife battering, sexual harassment, exploitation, etc. The collected primary data revealed, a great majority, that is 69.6% have faced physical violence, 29.8% have faced mental or psychological violence, 11.0% have faced sexual violence, 23.0% have faced suppression or controlling behaviour and
1.2% has faced other types of violence. It is summarized that there is multifaceted violence against women in society.

5. It is noted that, the physical violence is major type of violence as faced by a great majority of the respondents in the study. The forms of physical violence are many as stated by many of the respondents. Of all the respondents, 49.0% have stated that they have faced slapping, choking, punching, kicking, etc, 12.4% have faced hurt with an object, 5.4% have faced threats to get killed, 2.6% have got hurted through thrown object, 2.4% have faced other types of physical violence and it is not applicable to 30.4% of the respondents they have not faced any physical violence. Surprisingly, it was observed that majority of the respondents were got wounded, even visited to hospitals due to physical violence.

6. It is emphasized that psychological violence against women is also more than one type as expressed by few of the respondents and only few of the respondents have not faced psychological violence. Of all the respondents, 29.4% of the respondents have faced insult or humiliation, 6.8% were threatened to hurt or kill the relatives such as children, parents, etc, 12.8% were faced verbal aggression in front of others, 4.4% were suppressed in public and only 43.0% were not faced psychological or mental violence.

7. In many families, women feel suppression, control, restrictions, etc by their husbands or parents-in-law and even from children. The restrictions faced by the respondents shows that, 12.6% have faced restrictions on their independence and making expenses, 7.8% have faced suspicion about their faithfulness to their husbands, 10.8% have restricted to contact with their parents and family members, 13.4% have not allowed to mingle with others, 1.8% have faced other type of controls and restrictions and only 73.8% have not faced any types of controls and restrictions.
8. The attitudes of husbands towards the respondents revealed that, husbands of 10.2% of the respondents are supportive, cordial and cooperative, that of 13.2% are independent and protective, husbands of 24.0% of the respondents are suppressive, oppressive and committing atrocities, husbands of 20.8% of the respondents are violent and negative and it is not applicable to 31.8% of the respondents as they include divorcees, unmarried and widows. It is noted that husband and wife relationship is life long and as such cordial relations is essentially needed. Unfortunately, more than one-third of the respondents are facing atrocities, suppression, violence and negative attitudes from their husbands. When asked to divorcees, the main reason for divorce is also due to violence from their husbands.

9. The attitudes of the parents-in-law towards the respondents shows that, 7.6% of the respondents have expressed that their parents-in-laws are supportive, cordial and cooperative, 10.2% of the respondents have stated that their parents are independent and protective, 42.8% have responded that their parents-in-law are suppressive, oppressive and committing atrocities, 24.0% of the respondents remarked that their parents are negative and violent and it is noted that 15.4% of the respondents are not living with their parents-in-law or they have no alive parents-in-law or even few of the unmarried respondents have no parents-in-law.

10. On the persons committed and even committing violence against the respondents, many of the respondents have given more than one type of response. Particularly, 70.2% have stated that their husbands were committing or committed violence against the respondents, 55.4% have expressed that their parents-in-law or parents are committing or committed violence against the respondents, 13.8% have responded that the other family members are committing or committed atrocities on respondents, 16.4% have expressed that their officers at work places were committed or committing atrocities on the respondents, 3.0% have
remarked that the strangers are committing or committed atrocities on the respondents and 5.2% have not expressed their opinions on the same. It is surprising to note that husband has to protect his wife in all the socio-economic aspects, but it is highlighted the husbands of the respondents are the responsible for all types of violence to the respondents and even parents-in-law are against the respondents in majority of the cases.

11. On the reasons for violence, of all the respondents surveyed, 17.8% have felt that alcoholism or drug addiction of husband is the main reason, 7.6% have agreed that false allegations are the reasons for violence, 36.8% have remarked that greediness for money is the main reason for violence, 6.2% have felt that attitudes of own parents towards husband’s family are the reasons for violence, 19.4% have stated that there are other reasons for violence and 12.2% have not disclosed the reasons for violence. It is highlighted that greediness for money and alcoholism are significant reasons for violence.

12. Surprisingly, few of the respondents have stated more than one type of habits and psychological state of their husbands and few of the divorcees were also given their responses on the same. Particularly, 25.8% have expressed that their husbands are alcoholics or drug addicts, 14.2% have stated that their husbands are involved in gambling, 3.6% have stated that their husbands are psychologically poor, 5.2% have remarked that their husbands have extra-marital affairs, 3.6% have responded the other habits of their husbands, 18.8% have not given details of habits of their husbands and it is not applicable to 31.8% of the respondents as they include divorcees, widows and unmarried respondents.

13. Among the total respondents, only 7.8% have remarked that their parents-in-law convince their husbands against domestic violence, 9.2% have expressed that their parents-in-law fully support and protect the respondents from the husbands against domestic violence, 15.4% have stated that their parents-in-law supports the husband for domestic
violence, even 19.6% have opined that their parents-in-law influence husband to go for domestic violence, 17.4% have not responded on the same and it is not applicable to 30.4% of the respondents, as they are facing violence from other factors or include unmarried, widows and divorcees or even they are living separately from their parents-in-law.

14. On the violence faced by few respondents from outsiders, 7.2% are facing sexual desire or sexual harassment, 4.4% are facing exploitation from outsiders due to jealousy, 6.2% are facing unnecessary politics in the work place, 1.6% has not expressed their views and it is not applicable to 80.6% of the respondents as they are not facing violence from outsiders. Forms of violence from outsiders shows that, 2.6% of the respondents are facing pressurizing for sexual intercourse, 9.8% are facing touching, use of sexual language, eve-teasing, etc, 1.4% are facing threat of rape or forced sex, 1.4% are facing emotional blackmail, 1.6% are not expressed their views on the same and it is not applicable to 80.6% of the respondents as they are not facing violence from outsiders.

15. It is emphasized that all the respondents have lodged complaints with police regarding the violence faced by them. On the action taken by police against the complaints of the respondents, 37.6% of the respondents have stated that their cases are compromised due to interference of the police followed by, 20.2% of the respondents have not expressed their views on the same, 18.2% have felt that their cases are in court of law, only 11.0% have stated that the police have arrested the offenders and handed over to judiciary, 10.0% have expressed that their cases are positive as the enquiry is going on by police, surprisingly 1.8% have stated that the case may be negative as the police favour the offenders and 1.2% of the respondents have stated the other actions taken by police respectively.

16. Due to violence, in many cases there are attempts to kill the women by burning, or to hurt them by objects. In many cases, there is only mental
harassment by the others. In case of physical violence, in many cases, women are injured frequently. As stated by all the respondents, physical injury is not applicable to 30.4% of the respondents, 27.2% are occasionally or less frequently injured, 21.4% are mostly or frequently injured due to violence, 15.6% have not expressed on the same and 5.4% are rarely injured from physical violence. It is noted that considerable majority of the respondents are injured due to physical violence frequently or occasionally.

17. On the social effects of violence against women among all the respondents, 45.6% have expressed that there is public humiliation and hatredness followed by, 30.4% have stated that there is suppression and depression of women, 21.4% have remarked that there is ill health and injury of women due to violence, 16.2% have opined that divorce and family disorganization are the main social effects of the violence against women and 3.4% have give other social effects respectively.

18. On the health effects of violence on women and among all the respondents, 29.4% of the respondents have stated that there are physical effects such as cut, fracture, burn, bruise, swelling, etc, 22.2% have expressed that there are gynecological effects such as Dysparaunia, P/V Discharge, Frequent UTI, etc, 7.8% have remarked that there are obstetrical effects such as unwanted child, abortion, miscarriage, etc, 73.0% have stated psychological effects such as low self-esteem, depression, suicidal tendency, fear, anxiety, etc and 6.0% have stated other health effects of violence.

19. On their physical state after the violence, 44.2% have stated that they are severely injured frequently followed by, 30.4% have expressed that they are not physically injured, 19.2% have remarked that they are occasionally injured and 6.2% are permanently disabled or wounded respectively. It is noted that few of the respondents are permanently disabled or wounded; it shows that the violence against women is severe.
20. There are many types of effects of violence as suffered by many respondents. As stated by all the respondents on their mental state after violence, 69.0% were become depressed and humiliated, followed by 58.0% were suffered from anxiety and fear, 12.2% were suffered from other mental problems and 5.4% were become mental sick and went to coma state. Anxiety, fear, depression, humiliation, etc were major psychological health ailments from which the respondents were suffered due to violence.

21. The study revealed that, 9.6% have expressed that they are frequently hospitalized for frequent violence against them, 27.6% have stated that they are visiting hospitals occasionally and 62.8% have never visited hospitals to get treatment for the injuries suffered due to violence. It shows that only few of the respondents got injured severely due to violence against them.

22. Even though women are facing violence, many of the family members never respond to the same and even few of the family members from husband’s family encourage husband to increase violence. In few cases, parents-in-laws oppose violence from the husband. In this regard, 33.2% of all the respondents have expressed that the family members cooperated with respondent to lodge police complaint followed by, 24.8% of the respondents have felt that family members shown cooperation and support to offenders, 21.6% have agreed that their family members have opposed violence by persuasion and only 20.4% have stated that their family members are neutral to violence against the respondents. It shows the mixed responses of the respondents towards opinions towards their family members.

23. As responded by the women victims covered under the study, on their present mental state, the mental state of 55.2% of the respondents is always disturbed, suffering from anxiety and fear, whereas mental state of only 28.6% is normal and peaceful and that of 16.2% of the respondents is shocked and isolated respectively. It is observed that by
the time, the mental state of few respondents has become normal and peaceful; still the mental state of majority of the respondents is disturbed and shocked.

24. Due to depression, humiliation and suppression from the violence, many of the women even tried to commit suicide. On the thought to commit suicide due to violence, 40.6% of the respondents have not given their responses followed by, 32.8% of the respondents have never thought to commit suicide, 22.8% have thought to commit suicide when they faced or facing violence and only 3.8% of the respondents thought always or frequently to commit suicide due to violence.

25. Among all the respondents, 37.6% have stated that their parents or parents-in-law or elders in family are against violence, 11.0% have remarked that their brothers or sisters are against violence, 6.8% have expressed that their neighbours or friends are against violence, 39.6% have responded that their children against violence and 5.0% have remarked that other persons are against the violence and positive attitude towards women respondents. It is highlighted that the children, parents, parents-in-law or elders are playing significant role against violence and positive attitude towards the respondents.

26. Apart from family members, there are many official organizations, persons like doctors, social workers, elders, etc, who are outsiders, but support the women against violence. As stated by all the respondents, 3.4% are getting advice from psychologists or doctors, 5.0% are getting counseling and guidance from NGOs, 3.8% are getting support and help from police officials, 9.8% are getting support or help from officials in their own offices or in their husband’s offices and 78.0% are not getting any support or help from outsiders. Violence against women as already described, is insult or humiliation of women and as such, the women are hesitated to get the help and support from outsiders.
27. On the kinds of support got by the respondents from outsiders, 8.0% have stated that the outsiders have persuaded and convinced husband and family members, 3.2% have expressed that the outsiders threatened husband and family members against violence, 6.8% have remarked that the outsiders are frequently solving the problems that cause violence, 4.0% have stated that the outsiders are encouraging and supporting respondents against such violence and it is not applicable to 78.0% of the respondents as they are not getting support from outsiders.

28. The socio-economic problems after the violence as stated by all the respondents, 38.2% have no satisfactory socio-economic life followed by, 27.0% have lack of economic security for their livelihood, 104 (20.8%) have no such socio-economic problems, 12.2% have got divorced or alienated or separated from their husbands, 8.2% are living away from their own children and 2.4% are facing other such problems respectively. It seems that due to violence against women, the women are prey to such violence apart from sufferings; there are socio-economic problems even after violence.

29. It is observed that only a few of the respondents are aware about only a few of the Acts and Legislations passed for women and even few of the respondents are aware about more than one Act or law. On the awareness about constitutional provisions, Acts and laws for protection of women, of all the respondents, only 2.4% of the respondents are aware about the Provisions of Indian Constitution for protection and equality of women, only 0.8% of the respondents are aware on the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act of 1956, only 17.2% are aware about the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1956 and its amendment of 1986, about 16.6% are aware about the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of 1986, about 2.0% are aware on the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act of 1987 and Act No. 3 of 1988, about 22.4% are aware about Protection of Women from the Domestic Violence Act of 2005, about 15.0% of the respondents are aware about the Married
Women’s Property Act of 1874, only 4.4% are aware about the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, about 6.8% are aware about the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 (28 of 1989), about 12.2% of the respondents are aware about the Hindu Succession Act of 1956, about 21.6% are aware about the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961, about 15.8% are aware on the Indian Divorce Act of 1969, only 17.4% are aware on the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971, only 1.6% are aware on the Hindu Succession Act of 1956, about 21.6% are aware about the Maternity Benefit Act of 1961, about 15.8% are aware on the Indian Divorce Act of 1969, only 17.4% are aware on the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971, only 1.6% are aware on the National Commission for Women Act of 1990, only 13.0% are aware on the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act of 1994, about 11.4% are aware on the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 and its amendment in 2006 and surprisingly a great majority, that is 68.2% of the respondents are not aware on any of the provisions, acts and laws passed for the welfare of women. It is emphasized that women need legal knowledge for the protection of women.

30. On prevention and control of violence against women many of the respondents have given more than one opinion. Particularly, of all the respondents, 43.6% have stated there is need for compulsory higher education for women to control violence against women, 55.8% have agreed that there is need for equal employment for women, 69.6% have emphasized for the censor of media including television, cinema, internet, etc, 57.2% have felt the need for organizing awareness campaigns on violence against women, 53.0% have stated that there is need for rigorous punishment on violence against women and 10.6% have given other suggestions to prevent and control violence against women.
7.3. Suggestions:

Following suggestions are made from the present study.

1. As majority of violence cases are from rural areas, it is suggested to give authority to Panchayats to settle and solve minor violence issues against women.

2. The women victims must realize the significance of their children and hence, suggested to send their children to schools and colleges for getting education.

3. The women should change their attitude towards gender equality and feel self-confident about their equality with men in marital relations and society.

4. Due to dowry practice and such other practices, status of women is degraded in society. Hence, it is strongly suggested to women to oppose dowry practice in society.

5. The women in society must realize the mental status and situations faced by women victims due to gender based violence. It is suggested to women in society to support and be sympathetic about the women victims of violence rather than alienating or humiliating them in society.

6. The women must be given socio-economic freedom including freedom to work outside, freedom to spend their income, freedom to make necessary expenses, etc.

7. The men in society must realize the gender equality and as such, they must not curb freedom of women and restrict them in socio-economic activities.

8. The Parents-in-law must have to support their daughter-in-law and husband must have to support their wife in family as they are away from their own (parent’s) families and alone member in husband’s family.

9. The bad habits such as alcoholism, gambling, drug addiction, etc should be completely banned from society.
10. There is need to open a separate section in every government department or institution (where women are working) to deal with women’s issues such as discrimination, exploitation, sexual harassment, separate facilities for women, security, etc.

11. The women should come forward to register complaints, where there are violence cases against them.

12. In case injured women admitted to hospital, the doctor has to counsel and guide their family members against the drawbacks of violence against women.

13. The women victims must consult psychologists to get remedies against the fear, anxiety, depression, etc faced by them.

14. Higher education is essentially needed for women and it is essential to include issues like gender equality, honour for women in family and society and laws passed to protect women from gender based violence.

15. The media such as television, cinema, internet, etc should be strictly censored so as to prevent indecent representation of women and programmes on crimes against women.

16. The NGOs, women’s organizations, etc should organize awareness campaigns at rural and urban areas to increase awareness on the violence against women and protection of women from such violence.

7.4. Discussion and Conclusion:

The history of mankind reveals that the women have been the foundation stone of society in general and family in particular. They have been considered to be the spiritual and direct agent of life forces. Needless to mention, they have been given a position of pride in every religion. They enjoyed a position of high esteem in the Rig Vedic period. No function of significance could be completed without her active physical participation. Even in the Quran, a complete Sura has been devoted to the welfare, rights and duties of women. It would not be out of place to quote Manu who said that “where women are honoured, there the Gods rejoice” and that “where they are not honoured, there
all rites are fruitless”. He further said that “a mother surpasses a thousand fathers” and “the daughter is equal to the son”. India is the only country having thousands of years of rich civilization and during Vedic, Puranic, Upanishad and ancient period; women were given great respect in India. Their status becomes degraded only during medieval period after 10\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. In twenty-first century, though there is increase in education and employment among women, still status of women is lower in society. Due to the lower status, they have become prey for violence in society. The different types of violence against women are already discussed.

A variety of social, economic, legal and psychological forms of victimization are perpetrated by men on women. The study of victims has emerged as a recent development in the field of criminology, itself a discipline not more than a century old. The study of victims plays significant role in finding out the causes and consequences of violence and by analyzing the causes for violence cases reported, the measures may be taken to prevent future violence cases against women. In this regard, the present study is proved as significant to given an exhaustive and elaborate overview of violence of different types against women reported in Gulbarga district of Karnataka.

Family or domestic violence and dowry based violence are two crimes from which women are suffering most as revealed by the present study. A few of the working women are also suffering from sexual harassment at their work place. Though there are a few cases of rape, abduction and forced prostitution, due to hesitation and fear, such cases are not registered with police and though registered, the police authorities maintain secrecy of such cases considering the respect of the victims in society. Hence, major cases covered under the present study include majority of cases of domestic violence, sexual harassment at work place, dowry cases, etc. Even due to shock and lose of respect, many of the women victims were not ready to provide information related to violence cases and under such circumstances, the relatives and friends of the victims extended their cooperation by providing necessary information.
Due to violence cases, the families of many women are disorganized and as such, they are living with their parents, brothers, sisters or even with their children separately. Middle aged and younger women are main targets of violence. It is noted that in majority of the cases, illiterates and low-educated women are prime targets of family violence. Hence, if the women’s higher education is achieved, then there should be no or considerable decline in violence against women. Religion and caste have little significance as women of all religions and castes are victims of violence. Occupations of women have more impact on violence as the housewives or unemployed women and women working in unorganized sector are more prone to violence compared to women engaged in industry, business, self-employment and employment in organized sector. Comparatively there are many cases of violence in cities and rural areas and surprisingly, there are less number of cases registered in towns and taluka places.

When education issues of the respondents are explored, it was found that children’s education of considerable number of women victims is neglected and the reason is that these children are not showing interest in education. This may be due to violence faced by their mothers in family. Even almost respondents have realized the significance of education as they agreed that education is essential for girls. But the reasons for girls’ education are mainly to gain employment, which shows that economic independence of women is revealed by many of the women victims. Still, majority of women approved that men are superior over women; it shows the psychological inferiority of women over men. Overall, almost all women need equality in socio-economic status, family decision making, economic freedom, etc.

Based on the experiences, majority of women victims felt that cooperative husband, better family relations, employment of girls, etc are very important for the future of girls’ life. Surprisingly, though there are many victims of dowry, still majority of women victims supported dowry practice, as they can’t oppose their elders and even few think it is essential to lead new life for couples. Few of the respondents have realized the drawbacks of dowry and
as such they have not supported dowry practice as it lead to violence against women and degrade status of women.

It is emphasized that almost respondents have agreed that employment and self-employment are needed for women to improve their status. Violence against women degrade the status of women in society and as such, majority of the women victims are not participating in socio-religious and cultural activities. Surprisingly, though women victims have not committed any mistakes or offense, still they are humiliated and hated in society and a few women are viewed with sympathy and respect. Violence faced by women results in suppression and depression.

When educational background of the respondents are analyzed, it is noted that the father, mother and husband of a great majority of the respondents are illiterates or low-educated. It shows that the gender based violence is existing in low-educated and illiterate families and only few highly educated families involved in such violence. Good employment, better marriage prospects and curbing gender inequality are few of the major reasons given by the respondents towards the education of their children. Money and caste are major influencing factors in choice of education, career and future life.

When the relationship with the family occupation and occupation of husband were analyzed with violence, it was found that, the women with family occupations of agriculture, industry, business and unorganized sector are more affected by violence compared to that of women with family occupation of organized sector employment. Annual income of a great majority of the respondents is nil (housewives) or lower. Similarly, annual income of majority of the families of the respondents is lower or middle. As such the families of these respondents have owned minimum basic properties such as residential land and building, gold, silver, etc. Though majority of the respondents have freedom to work outside, only few of such respondents have economic freedom as they are restrict to spend their income freely. Majority of
the women victims have felt that it is essential that women have to work outside so as to possess economic freedom and get socio-economic status.

The violence against women revealed that majority of the respondents surveyed are facing physical violence compared to mental harassment and violence. The physical violence is of different types such as beating, choking, kicking, throwing objects towards women, threatening to kill, etc. The mental violence revealed that humiliation in public, insulting, threatening, etc. There are also few incidents which shows the indirect violence and they include restricting independence including making expenses, suspicion about faithfulness, restrict contact with parents and relatives, restriction to mingle with neighbours and friends, etc. In most of the cases, husbands of the respondents and parents-in-law are not positive and are suppressing and depressing the women and even in few cases they are violent towards the respondents. Greediness for money, alcoholism or drug addiction of husband, false allegations and such other reasons are playing reasons for violence.

As few of the respondents are sexually harassed at the work place or in society, the reasons for these kinds of violence include sexual desire, sexual harassment, exploitation due to jealousy, unnecessary politics, etc. Under this kinds of violence, there are also many forms such as pressurizing for sexual intercourse, touching, use of sexual language, eve-teasing, emotional blackmail, threat of rape, forced sex, etc.

Due to these kinds of violence acts, all the respondents have registered case with police. In almost all the cases, police took positive action towards the women victims as they tried to compromise the cases, filed case, arrested the convicts, handed over case to judiciary, etc. It is highlighted that in most cases, police have compromised between both the parties, as there may not be any family disorganization and restricted violence against women by other parties. In that way, police have also upheld the respect of women victims in society.
It is surprising to note that due to physical violence, majority of the respondents have borne physical injury occasionally or frequently. Apart from physical violence, women are suppressed, depressed due to insult and humiliation in society. Physical health of few of the respondents is also suffered due to physical violence and mental health of almost respondents is affected adversely. Few of the respondents are facing frequent injuries and as a result, they have also faced many of the psychological problems such as mental shock, coma, anxiety, mental tension, depression, feeling of insecurity, etc. Due to physical injuries, considerable numbers of respondents have also visited hospitals. Further, present mental status of majority of the respondents is always disturbed, anxiety, fear, shocked and isolated due to violence on them.

Even though the respondents have faced physical and mental violence, it is appreciated that almost all the respondents are living with self-confidence and only a few of the respondents felt to commit suicide. The children of the respondents are playing important role in control of violence in family, it shows that it affects the mental state of children, if there is violence in their family. Only few of the outsiders such as neighbours, NGOs, friends, relatives, police officials, psychologists, etc consoled and supported women against violence and unfortunately majority of the respondents have no support to face violence. These outsiders persuaded the persons committing violence on the respondents; even they helped the victims to lodge police complaints.

Violence against women resulted in different types of social problems and mainly family disorganization, divorce, separation from husband, away from children, economic insecurity, unsatisfactory socio-economic life, etc. It is surprising to note that only few of the respondents are aware about the constitutional provisions, laws and policies to protect women against violence and welfare of women.
It is emphasized that as expressed by majority of the respondents the censor of media, internet, cinema, etc helps to reduce crimes against women. Further, equal higher education and employment helps to reduce violence. The respondents also felt that there is need for mass awareness campaigns on the violence against women and the related punishments to the convicts.

To conclude, the violence against women has many adverse effects. Generally, they include lower status, family disorganization and gender inequality in society. Personally, in the lives of women, it leads to alienation and separation from husbands, divorce, loss of physical health and disturbance of mental peace and psychological health of women.

To a greater extent, education and employment of women helps to reduce violence against women. It is essential to curb social practices such as dowry, Devadasi, etc, which represents the women in subjugated position, should be banned strictly. Further, there is need to control and restrict media including television, cinema, internet, etc, which depict crimes against women and indecent representation of women. There is necessary to open a separate section on women welfare activities including prevention of women from sexual harassment at work places. It is essential to increase awareness against alcoholism and drug addiction in society. Mass awareness campaigns on violence against women by women activists and NGOs are essentially needed to curb violence.