Chapter – 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Introduction

2.2. Review of Literature

2.3. References

Chapter – II
2.1. Introduction:

Review of literature is a key step in research process. Review of literature refers to an extensive, exhaustive and systematic examination and publications relevant to the research. The review of literature provides a basis for future investigations, justifies the need for replication, throws light on the feasibility of the study, indicates constraints of data collection and helps to relate the findings of one study to another.

Review of literature can play a vital role in a research project and it is a critical summary of research on a topic of interest. It is generally prepared to put a research problem in context or to identify gaps and weakness in prior studies so as to justify a new investigation.

One of the simplest ways of economizing an enquiry is to review and build upon the work already done by other research scholars. There are number of studies related to gender based violence, violence against women, abduction, domestic violence, rape, acid attacks, dowry related violence, etc, but most of them have concentrated on limited areas of interest. All the studies are not significant enough to be enumerate, however, an effort has been made to review and highlight briefly the objectives and findings of the important studies relevant to the present work in the following paragraphs.

2.2. Review of Literature:

The collected literature is reviewed as under.

Sharma (1997) in her book entitled “Women: Marriage, Family, Violence & Divorce” stated that woman is the sahakarni or worldly protector of her husband’s life and the one who holds things together, a meaning that is very different to the rights of women demanded as human justice in many parts of the world. Marriage is one of the most unreliable of human institutions.
Sexual attraction is all too often mistaken for love. Those who marry befuddled by such attraction are apt to break up later. Rape is now-a-days, every day happening. Many women and children are raped or sexually abused these days. Rape survivors exhibit a variety of trauma-induced symptoms such as sleep and eating disturbances, feelings of humiliation, anger and self-blame, fear of sex and inability to concentrate. They also run the risk of becoming pregnant. Violence can mean among other things, threats, intimidation, manipulation, isolation, keeping a woman without money, locked in, deprived of food and using her children in various ways to frighten her or enforce compliance. Women’s organizations have been in a way successful in bringing the problem of domestic violence to the notice of government and the public.

Ahuja (1998) in his book “Violence Against Women” remarked that the debate on the atrocities against women has provoked much controversy in the last two decades. The book is based on an empirical study, published in 1986. The book discussed on the types of violence against women and adjustment of the victims after facing the shock and on the role of the police and judiciary in containing crimes against women. Taking up important propositions from the existing theoretical explanations on deviant behaviour and applying them to violence against women, an effort has been made not only to maintain link with available research literatures but also point out limitations of these propositions in explaining varied types of violence.

Ghaswala (1998) writes on “‘Astitva’ Battles Domestic Violence” IN: Violence Against Women: Women Against Violence” and discussed some important matters regarding domestic violence and women and support structures, both regarding the issues in general and experiences in this field. Astitva, a voluntary organization has taken an interest in and worked on more than 1000 cases of domestic violence against women in South Gujarat. The author discussed causes and types of domestic violence. The organization organizing Gender sensitization workshops, consciousness-raising programmes
and the establishment of women’s associations are the means by which the organization is reaching out to route concern about the violence done to women and to involve sarpanches and other in positions of authority in the struggle to prevent it.

**Lohia (1998)** writes on “Domestic Violence in Rural Areas”. Women in rural areas have faith in the traditional way of life. They do not have self-respect or self-confidence. Patience and tolerance are supposed to be inherent qualities of women. All these factors contribute to the domestic violence in rural areas. The dowry system is prevalent among the higher castes and rich families in rural areas. The middle and lower middle class also follow them to establish their status in society. In many cases, girls are punished either by the husband or his family. The nature of these punishments is beyond the imagination of human beings. One husband forced his wife to stand on one leg. When she could not, he beat her brutally. Locking up of girls in a room without food or water is very common. In one case, a father-in-law said his daughter-in-law was dead, when she had actually been locked up in a dark lumber room at the top of the house. Drinking of liquor is one of the main causes of domestic violence. In some cases, a deserted woman faces violence in the parents’ home, too. She does not get enough food, neither do her children. She works hard to pay for her keep. In a few cases, sexual violence has also been observed in the parents’ home. The author stressed the improvement in the situation of women that has been brought about as a result of ten years of work by the Bhoomi Kanya Mandal, a voluntary organization in Beed District of Maharashtra.

**Daga, et al (1999)** published a paper “Domestic Violence: What Hospital Records Tell Us” in ‘Lawyers’ Collective’. The author has tried to explore the patterns and determinants of the women victims admitted due to violence at JJ Hospital in Mumbai. The objective of this paper is to explore date from one source, the casualty department of J.J. Hospital in Mumbai. A total of 833 women visited the casualty department during 1996 with a variety of injuries: assault, accidental falls, burns, and attempt suicides.
This paper deals with 745 of these women who were aged 15 or more. Almost half of all women who were treated in the casualty department had been assaulted (45 per cent). Nearly 14 per cent had consumed poison, 11 per cent had suffered burns, and 9 percent had suffered a fall. The remaining 21 per cent had suffered traffic and other accidents. Results clearly suggest that domestic violence is a serious but still invisible public health threat. The results of this study, while admittedly somewhat speculative, highlight the enormity of the problem, the need to review data collection systems, and the training of providers, and indeed, the urgent need for domestic violence to become integrated into the city’s public health system.

Neelima Dutta (1999) in her paper “Domestic Violence - Tolerating the Intolerable?” published in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’, stated that the recognition of violence as a serious human rights violation of women is a recent phenomenon. The notorious ‘rule of thumb’ was upheld as recently as in the early 20th century. The author argues that in India, though provisions such as 498A IPC have introduced, our poor judicial and penal records underscore the crying need for a comprehensive legislation on violence against women.

Nishi Mitra (1999) writes on “Best Practices among Responses to Domestic Violence in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh” and commented on institutional responses to domestic violence was undertaken by the Women’s Studies Unit at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, in 1997-98 to fill this gap. In reviewing the above national statistics, it was noted that the two states of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra together account for 29.7 percent of total registered crimes against women. Further, Maharashtra registered the highest number of cases of torture and cruelty by husband and/or his relatives and Madhya Pradesh is a close second. This research study was undertaken by Tata Institute in order to analyze the range of government and non-governmental responses to domestic violence in these two states, to identify “best practices” and to suggest criteria for evaluating effective responses to domestic violence. The best practices include criminalizing the violence,
promoting a holistic approach, coordinating and institutionalizing responses, Integrating Gender into Community, State Agencies, and Development Paradigms, addressing batterer through family counseling, raising public awareness, etc.

Panicker (1999) published “Cruelty Within Walls: Legal Redress for Domestic Violence” in ‘Legal News and Views’ and emphasized on the domestic violence and its causes. The paper presented statistical estimates of domestic violence. Forcible sex too falls within the ambit of domestic violence as does humiliation or embarrassment in public. Compelling a woman to undergo a sex selection or a demand for dowry too amount to violence. A fresh legal look at these aspects cannot be put off any further in the face of the steady rise in incidents of crimes against women. Dowry deaths are growing by 8.3 per cent every year, torture and cruelty by husbands and relatives by 13.2 per cent. In contrast conviction figures are dismal. India which is a party to several international instruments dealing with elimination of discrimination against women cannot afford to continue with this attacking apathy towards half of its population.

Visaria (1999) writes “Violence Against Women in India: Evidence from Rural Gujarat” and it is based on a project funded by the Ford Foundation in New Delhi that is examining the relationship between women’s education and health seeking behaviour. The data was collected through repeated visits to five villages in Kheda district of central Gujarat between May 1993 and January 1997. As part of the study, a baseline survey of the entire population was conducted to assess the socio-economic and health situation of the region. From this census, a statistically random sample of 450 currently married women with at least one child less than three years of age at the time was selected. The majority of these women were contacted twelve times in the span of three and a half years. The research suggests that in the present Indian rural setting, solutions to much of domestic violence must be found within the family setting and within the community setting.
Strategies that should be explored further are education of women and girls; gender-sensitive education directed at males; the formation of women’s groups to minimize isolation and increase power; and the use of mass media to promote more balanced, healthy perceptions of male-female relationships.

**Veena Poonacha and Divya Pandey (1999)** published a paper “Responses to Domestic Violence in Karnataka and Gujarat” and assessed organized responses to domestic violence currently available in two states of India: Karnataka and Gujarat. Domestic violence was first defined broadly to comprise those acts of intimidation and cruelty such as mental, emotional, financial, and physical abuse of a woman, which may make a woman or her family members seek the support of agencies outside of the family and kin group. The study, therefore, is designed to examine the response by these public agencies to matters previously relegated to the private sphere. The study covered 60 organizations in Karnataka and 100 organizations in Gujarat and surveyed through questionnaire. The research undertaken has helped to document the range and variety of responses to domestic violence in Karnataka and Gujarat, and to identify some differences in the quality and sustainability of strategies. It is evident from this initial survey that some combination of reactive or immediate responses and proactive or long-term responses is necessary in every community. Family reconciliation is clearly a commonly desired end sought by most community intervention strategies and this is a telling and significant feature of the social response to violence against women in India.

**Visaria (2000)** published an article “Violence against Women: A Field Study” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. This article presents the results of an enquiry into domestic violence conducted in rural Gujarat. The sample survey shows the severity and the endemic nature of violence. Forms of and reasons for violence as also social and demographic characteristics associated with violence are discussed.
Renuka Viswanathan (2001) writes on “Development, Empowerment and Domestic Violence: Karnataka Experience” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. The systematic underestimation of women’s work and its value remains a core developmental issue. Despite the attempt by leading women economists to develop an alternate set of indicators that would focus on women’s economic, political and professional participation, such measures remain inadequate in countries where class differentials remain acute and women remain mute victims to a subverted social system.

Pandey (2002) published a book entitled “Problems of Women’s Marriage and Violence”. The book is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter discussed the problems of Gender Equality. Various agencies working for women’s liberation, feminist groups and efforts by Government to provide equal opportunities to women are discussed in this chapter. The second chapter is on Women and Reproduction. The third chapter is one the family and child care. The fourth chapter touches the problems of women and sexual violence. The fifth chapter discussed the institution of marriage and the motherhood is the subject of sixth chapter. The seventh chapter treats the problems of feminism and the eighth and the last chapter is about women and concept of self.

Bhuiya et al. (2003) writes a paper on “Nature of Domestic Violence against Women in a Rural Area of Bangladesh: Implication for Preventive Interventions” in ‘Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition’. This paper 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% of the women were reported to be battered by their husbands and 2.1% 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-centered interventions by raising awareness about the violation of human rights issues and other legal and psychological consequences to prevent domestic violence against women.

Malhotra (2004) published a book entitled “Dimensions of Women Exploitation”. Women have been oppressed, suppressed, marginalized rather colonized by men since antiquity. They have been carefully and systematically excluded from all the important spheres and for along time they remained, condemned to home and hearth. Women are subject to discrimination not just one the basis of gender but on the basis of numerous other factors such as caste, community, religious affiliation and class. Despite many positive developments in securing women’s human rights, discrimination against women continues to be embedded in the social system in many parts of the world, denying the majority of women the choice to decide how they live. Female feticide continues to be common. Poor families have little interest in educating girls and will often engage them in marriage as children to ensure they are taken care of economically. The working often objects of sexual harassment and many of them are getting low payment for their job. Levels of crime against women including rapes, kidnappings, instances of dowry death, mental and physical torture, sexual molestation and harassment and trafficking are increasing day-by-day. The book discussed various issues related to the female exploitation and women’s emancipation. It is valuable reference tool for policy makers, academics, women’s associations, social welfare agencies and women activists.

Menon (2004) published a book entitled “Female Exploitation and Women’s Emancipation”. Fundamental object of feminist sociologists is to be analyzed gender relation- how gender relations are constituted and experienced
and how we think or do not think them? The gender theory by itself cannot clear such space without feminist political action theories which are inadequate and ineffectual. Besides the conceptual development of the social theory of womanhood, the book also described the nature of cruelty against women and its preventive steps taken by government and non-government agencies.

Jayna Kothari (2005) writes on “Criminal Law on Domestic Violence: Promises and Limits” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. Domestic violence needs a coordinated and systemic response from the justice system. While Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code is one of the most significant criminal law reforms protecting women’s rights, it is not enough. We need to remember that criminal law is indeed a blunt tool for it is difficult to change police culture; though the law may consider domestic violence against women an offence, the police may still not comply and implement it effectively. In order to move towards an effective working of Section 498A, it is crucial to adopt a new model of policing – the victim empowerment model, which will put in place pro-arrest procedures and social service networks at the police station. It is also important to have civil law remedies to provide protection to women victims of domestic violence and the recently passed Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005 is significant in that context.

Radhika Coomaraswamy (2005) published a paper “Human Security and Gender Violence” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. All countries comprising the south Asian region have responded in some measure to the challenges posed by violence against women in the region. However, what remains a matter of concern is the fact that apart from India, none of the other south Asian countries have adopted domestic violence legislation or made the necessary changes to anti-trafficking legislation. Progress to ensure security and a world without violence for women has been slow but its pace especially in the last decade has been heartening. Violence against women, as borne out
by research from around the world, can be effectively combated if a healthy partnership prevails between women’s groups and the state apparatus.

Harihar Sahoo and Saraswati Raju (2007) published a paper on “Domestic Violence in India: Evidences and Implications for Working Women” in ‘Social Change’. Domestic violence is one of the most pervasive and commonest manifestations of violence targeted towards women. It is very difficult to problematise domestic violence in any one analytical framework as the factors contributing to it are interlinked and are culturally and contextually specific. The inter-linkage between women’s work - often seen as a proxy for their enhanced status - and domestic violence is one of the most nuanced and little understood issues. The paper, therefore, focuses on working women and their experience of domestic violence situating the analysis in the referential framework of other contributing factors by using the data from the National Family Health Survey II (1998-99). The results show that working women face more violence as compared to the rural counterparts, which may be because of their being economically active and relatively better informed about their rights which on one hand, threaten male dominance and on the other, may result in better reporting of incidences of domestic violence although it is extremely difficult to sift the independent contribution of these outcomes. However, there are intercepts to disturb such a neat proposition and exposure to mass media - proxy for awareness, age at marriage as well as standard of living and educational level seem to have ameliorating implications for domestic violence. And yet, working urban women are more susceptible to violence than working women in rural India suggesting that urban women are in a more direct confrontation with established and coded gendered domains vis-a-vis men.

Kapadia-Kundu et al. (2007) published an article entitled “Whose Mistake? Gender Roles and Physical Violence among Young Married Women” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. Young married women in India experience physical violence at the hands of their husbands. This study, based on a survey in Maharashtra, aims to provide contextual information on gender
roles, household and family dynamics, and the occurrence of physical violence. Qualitative data from two low-income settings indicate two patterns of initiation of physical violence in young married women: within six months of marriage and after the birth of the first child. Varying gender role expectations by the in-laws determined whether the marital household was stringent or flexible.

Maithreyi Krishnaraj (2007) published an article “Understanding Violence against Women” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. Violence can be visible or invisible or camouflaged in moral terms. It is always a coercive instrument to uphold or enforce cultural codes of honour. The article in this special issue has discussed different forms of atrocities against women.

Visaria (2008) writes on “Violence against Women in India: Is Empowerment a Protective Factor?” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. This study examines three issues related to domestic violence in India on the basis of data from the third National Family Health Survey. It shows that a significant proportion of women, regardless of their socioeconomic background, accept power differentials based on sex and that men have a right to discipline them. It also reveals that men from violent homes are significantly more likely to use violence against their wives. Most women do not seek help for the violence suffered, and the few who do, tend to steer clear of social service organizations and the authorities.

Bontha V Babu and Shantanu K Kaur (2009) published a paper entitled “Domestic Violence Against Women in Eastern India: A Population-based Study on Prevalence and Related Issues” in ‘BMC Public Health’. Violence against women is now widely recognized as an important public health problem, owing to its health consequences. Violence against women among many Indian communities on a regularly basis goes unreported. The objective of this study is to report the prevalence and other related issues of various forms of domestic violence against women from
the eastern zone of India. It is a population-based study covering both married women (n = 1718) and men (n = 1715) from three of the four states of Eastern India selected through a systematic multistage sampling strategy. Interviews were conducted using separate pre-piloted structured questionnaires for women (victimization) and men (perpetration). Women were asked whether their husband or any other family members committed violent acts against them. And men were asked whether they had ever perpetrated violent acts against their wives. Three principle domestic violence outcome variables (physical, psychological and sexual violence) were determined by response to a set of questions for each variable. In addition, data on socio-economic characteristics were collected. Descriptive statistics, bi- and multivariate analyses were done. The overall prevalence of physical, psychological, sexual and any form of violence among women of Eastern India were 16%, 52%, 25% and 56% respectively. These rates reported by men were 22%, 59%, 17% and 59.5% respectively. Men reported higher prevalence of all forms of violence apart from sexual violence. Husbands were mostly responsible for violence in majority of cases and some women reported the involvement of husbands’ parents. It is found that various acts of violence were continuing among majority of women who reported violence. Some socio-economic characteristics of women have significant association with the occurrence of domestic violence. Urban residence, older age, lower education and lower family income are associated with occurrence of domestic violence. Multivariate logistic regressions revealed that the physical violence has significant association with state, residence (rural or urban), age and occupation of women, and monthly family income. Similar associations are found for psychological violence (with residence, age, education and occupation of the women and monthly family income) and sexual violence (with residence, age and educational level of women). The prevalence of domestic violence in Eastern India is relatively high compared to majority of information available from India and confirms that domestic violence is a universal phenomenon. The primary healthcare institutions in India should institutionalize the routine
screening and treatment for violence related injuries and trauma. Also, these results provide vital information to assess the situation to develop public health interventions, and to sensitize the concerned agencies to implement the laws related to violence against women.

**Indira Jaising (2009)** published a paper “**Bringing Rights Home: Review of the Campaign for a Law on Domestic Violence**” in ‘**Economic & Political Weekly**’. This paper visits the issue of domestic violence in India and explains why the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006 was enacted, what ends were intended to be served and what gaps in the existing legal framework it was intended to plug. It gives a brief background to the feminist campaigns that led to revisions in criminal law, thus forcing the State to intervene in cases of violence in the home and the problems in the criminal law regime that led to the conceptualization of a civil law to deal with domestic violence. It also discusses the post-enactment developments and the monitoring of the law.

**Payne and Wermeling (2009)** writes on “**Domestic Violence and the Female Victim: The Real Reason Women Stay!**” in ‘**Journal of Multicultural, Gender and Minority Studies**’. The criminalization of domestic violence refers to efforts to address domestic violence through the passage and enforcement of criminal and civil laws. This article reviews the social science, legal, and criminal justice literature regarding interventions used to stop domestic violence. Theoretical foundations, effectiveness of police interventions, and the use of protective orders are addressed. Further explored are prosecution and victim advocacy, court responses, batterers' intervention as a condition of probation, and coordinated community responses to domestic violence. Implications are given for social work practice, along with basic information for assisting clients who are victims of violence in their own homes.
Beattie et al. (2010) writes on “Violence Against Female Sex Workers in Karnataka State, South India: Impact on Health and Reductions in Violence Following an Intervention Program” in ‘BMC Public Health’. Violence against female sex workers (FSWs) can impede HIV prevention efforts and contravenes their human rights. The authors developed a multi-layered violence intervention targeting policy makers, secondary stakeholders (police, lawyers, media) and primary stakeholders (FSWs), as part of wider HIV prevention programming involving >60,000 FSWs in Karnataka state. This study examined if violence against FSWs is associated with reduced condom use and increased STI/HIV risk, and if addressing violence against FSWs within a large-scale HIV prevention program can reduce levels of violence against them. FSWs were randomly selected to participate in polling booth surveys (PBS 2006-2008; short behavioural questionnaires administered anonymously) and integrated behavioural-biological assessments (IBBAs 2005-2009; administered face-to-face). It was found that 3,852 FSWs participated in the IBBAs and 7,638 FSWs participated in the PBS. Overall, 11.0% of FSWs in the IBBAs and 26.4% of FSWs in the PBS reported being beaten or raped in the past year. FSWs who reported violence in the past year were significantly less likely to report condom use with clients (zero unprotected sex acts in previous month, 55.4% vs. 75.5%, adjusted odds ratio (AOR) 0.4, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.3 to 0.5, p < 0.001); to have accessed the HIV intervention program (ever contacted by peer educator, 84.9% vs. 89.6%, AOR 0.7, 95% CI 0.4 to 1.0, p = 0.04); or to have ever visited the project sexual health clinic (59.0% vs. 68.1%, AOR 0.7, 95% CI 0.6 to 1.0, p = 0.02); and were significantly more likely to be infected with gonorrhea (5.0% vs. 2.6%, AOR 1.9, 95% CI 1.1 to 3.3, p = 0.02). By the follow-up surveys, significant reductions were seen in the proportions of FSWs reporting violence compared with baseline (IBBA 13.0% vs. 9.0%, AOR 0.7, 95% CI 0.5 to 0.9 p = 0.01; PBS 27.3% vs. 18.9%, crude OR 0.5, 95% CI 0.4 to 0.5, p < 0.001). This program demonstrates that a structural approach to addressing violence can be effectively delivered at scale. Addressing violence
against FSWs is important for the success of HIV prevention programs and for protecting their basic human rights.

1. **Kaur and Garg (2010)** published an article “Domestic Violence Against Women: A Qualitative Study in a Rural Community” in ‘Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health’. Domestic violence is a major contributor to physical and mental ill health of women and is evident, to some degree, in every society in the world. The World Health Organization reports that globally 29% to 62% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner. Ending gender discrimination and all forms of violence against women requires an understanding of the prevailing culture of bias and violence. The present study was conducted in a rural area in India. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted among married women in the age group of 18 to 35 years. Physical violence was a major cause of concern among these women. Some women had to suffer even during pregnancy. An alcoholic husband emerged as the main cause for domestic violence. Husbands’ relatives instigating wife beating was also common. Majority of the women preferred to remain silent despite being victimized. The women feared to resort to law because of implications such as social isolation. To address this, all sectors including education, health, legal, and judicial must work in liaison. Gender inequality must be eliminated and equal participation of women in the decision-making and development processes must be ensured.

**Benagiano et al. (2011)** published a paper entitled “Women’s Rights and Violence against Women” in ‘American Journal of Social Issues & Humanities’. A violent male behavior against their females has been inherited by humans from their common ancestor with the great apes. Violence against women represents even today a multifaceted and widespread evil that must be seriously addressed and countered. The International community needs to mobilize to create full awareness of the problem and lead the way toward its elimination and, indeed, the United Nations have had an important role in
fostering the cause of women, starting with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948. This was followed by the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, by the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the approval in 1995 Cairo, at the International Conference on Population and Development, of the concept of Reproductive Health. The fight against violence has now been linked to gender equality and women’s empowerment, through which women can take control over their own lives. This means that the recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world and nothing may be invoked to harm the dignity of a woman. The solution of the problem lies with the education of new generations of young men and the creation of a new awareness of gender equity and equality, thereby establishing the conditions for the total rejection of sexual or physical violence.

Bindhu Kishore (2011) published a paper on “Understanding Harassment at Workplace through the Traditional Theory of Violence: A Case-based Approach” in ‘Journal of Management & Public Policy’. Violence against women is partly a result of gender relations that assumes men to be superior to women. The Indian society still upholds the traditional patriarchal culture of male members as the superior gender and the bread winner of the family whereas the women are relegated to the background as primary care givers of the household and subservient to the men. Given the subordinate status of women, gender violence is considered normal and enjoys social sanction. Women in public services are more prone to workplace violence due to the nature of their jobs which involves interaction with the public and colleagues. The research paper tends to bring out this aspect with the aid of case studies on the subject. Similar case studies are chosen from the police services and are a classical paradigm to illustrate violence against women sanctioned by the patriarchal tradition prevalent in the society. For the
The purpose of this research gender violence is defined as: 'any act involving use of force or coercion with intent of perpetuating promoting hierarchical gender relations' (APWLD, 1990). The outcome of the study proves the traditional theory of violence where women are subjected to harassment by the dominant male sanctioned by culture and social norms. Also the non-adherence and inadequacies of existing legislation towards violence against women is highlighted in the study.

Hove and Gwazane (2011) have written an article “A Study to Determine Factors associated with Domestic Violence Among Concordant and Discordant Couples in Zimbabwe” in ‘International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences’. HIV/AIDS and domestic violence are two of the major health problems affecting the lives of millions of people worldwide. Many people have fallen victim to these two pandemics especially in sub-Saharan Africa and much of the developing countries. In the present paper, the authors investigate factors associated with domestic violence amongst four couple groups namely: concordant negative, concordant positive, discordant male positive and discordant female positive. Data from the Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey (2005-2006) was used to run a Chi-square test to compare couples on demographic factors, economic factors and decision making. A logistic regression model which helps to control for confounding was fitted to identify factors associated with domestic violence for the different couple groupings. Domestic violence prevalence ranges from 39.4% to 53.5% for the four couple groupings, which is quite high requiring corrective measures. Concordant positive couples experienced the most domestic violence with 53.5% reporting that they experienced domestic violence and discordant female positive couples experienced the least domestic violence with 39.4% of them reporting that they experienced domestic violence. Among the factors associated with domestic violence, it was found that wealth has an inverse relationship with domestic violence, meaning the richer the couples the lesser the number of cases of domestic violence.
Higher household economic status was associated with less domestic violence in marriage and thus we recommend that communities engage in income generating projects as an indirect way of reducing domestic violence.

Jhamb (2011) writes on “The Missing Link in the Domestic Violence Act” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. Five years after the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force there is no sign of any budgetary provision by the central government to help the states implement it. A number of crucial components that have been laid down in the Act remain neglected due to paucity of funds. What are the budgetary practices adopted by the states to implement the legislation? Based on the data collected from all the states (except J&K) under the Right to Information, this article suggests a few mechanisms to address the resource gaps.

Kadam and Chaudhari (2011) writes on “Domestic Violence against Woman: Past, Present, Future” in ‘Journal of Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine’. 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.
Nirupama Prakash (2011) published an article entitled “Domestic Violence Against Women in Rural Rajasthan, India: A Sociological Analysis”. Domestic violence is one of the crimes against women which is linked to their disadvantageous position in the society. Internationally, one in three women have been beaten or abused by a member of her own family. Though violence against women in the family is a global phenomenon, yet its ramifications are more complex and its intensity much greater in India. The status of women fits into a vicious circle of mutually reinforcing gender inequalities and patriarchal practices in Rajasthan. The present study was conducted in two villages near Pilani, Rajasthan during January–June 2009. Main objectives of the study were to explore the incidence, type, and cause of violence among women and to examine the awareness level of “Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005”. Simple random sampling technique was used. Respondents were married women within the age group of 15–50 years. A total of 150 women were interviewed. A statistically significant relationship was found between violence and women’s age, caste, structure of family, literacy level of women, husband’s level of education, and husband’s alcohol consumption. Not a single case of violence was reported to the police.

Bhate-Deosthali et al. (2012) published an article “Addressing Domestic Violence within Healthcare Settings: The Dilaasa Model” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. Women experiencing violence most often decide to seek legal action only after the violence has escalated and that too without having any documentary evidence. The Dilaasa crisis centres at two public hospitals in Mumbai since 2001 have been established out of the recognition that the public health system is an important site for the implementation of anti-domestic violence intervention programmes. The crisis centres therefore straddle both discourses of public health and gender. The paper offers critical insights into the model and its impact in terms of its ability to reach out to women who are undergoing abuse and offer them multiple services in one setting.
Chowdhry (2012) published a paper entitled “Infliction, Acceptance and Resistance: Containing Violence on Women in Rural Haryana” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. This study seeks to determine the effect of property ownership and economic independence of women on the reduction of violence, especially spousal violence, in rural Haryana – a state well known for its violent past and equally violent present towards women. Based on extensive fieldwork, the paper argues that the rapidly changed and changing political economy of this region has thrown up certain contradictions in society which have come to pose a challenge to the hither to established cultural norms that decree infliction and widespread acceptance of violence upon women. Through individual life experiences of rural women, it highlights women’s understanding of violence, their self-assertion and resistance as well as the importance given by them to different options in handling or containing violence.

Kavitha (2012) writes on “Spousal Domestic Violence of Married Women in India” in ‘Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology’. The national family health survey in its 3rd round during 2005–06 had collected information on different forms of spousal violence experienced by ever married women between the ages of 15–49 years (66,658) belonging to all states and union territories of India. Making use of this data from its all India report, in this paper, an attempt is made to identify the prevalence rate, forms and the factors correlated with the forms of the violence and to examine help seeking behavior of men and women. At all India level, 35 percent of ever married women had experienced physical spousal violence, whereas 16 percent and 10 percent had encountered emotional and sexual violence, respectively. Further, these magnitudes vary considerably across the states and union territories of India. The correlation analysis revealed that, with a few exceptions, the magnitude of all the three forms of spousal violence has a negative correlation with percentage of women and men who have 10 + years of education, who are exposed to mass media, and also with the percentage of
households wealth index that falls under 4 – 5 quintiles (richer and richest) at different levels of significance. Conversely, the levels of either 1 or 2 types of spousal violence positively correlated with the percentage of women belonging to Hindu and Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities as well as with the percentage of men and women employed during 12 months preceding the survey.

Rathod and Ambaraya Gundappa (2012) writes on “Violence Against Women in India: Preventive Measures” in ‘Indian Streams Research Journal’. Violence against women in India are of many types and from birth to death, women are prone to violence from men and society. The paper analyzed the types of violence and reasons for such violence. Statistical figures on the crimes and violence cases are compared and the government and voluntary organizations are making efforts towards ending/minimizing violence against women. The efforts of the government are in the shape of enacting relevant legislations, issuing orders and launching various women welfare schemes.

Rupsayar Das (2012) writes on “Representation of Violence Against Women in Indian Print Media: A Comparative Analysis” in ‘Global Media Journal’. This study aims at investigating print news discourses on a relatively recent act of violence perpetrated on women in India, which evoked a nationwide non-violent protest, popularly known as “The Pink Chaddi” Campaign, 2009. The study considered some of the top English national and local daily newspapers (online editions) for analyses; using advanced Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS) called Leximancer v3.5. The author aimed to explore the frames in the news discourse through intra-media analyses, and perform comparative inter-media analyses between national- and local newspaper corpora. The ‘concept maps’ produced by Leximancer v3.5, in the unsupervised-mode, threw light on the nature of the news discourse on the Campaign. The author found slight evidence that some of the newspapers tried to downplay the VAW and took a detour towards
political blame-game. These results somewhat reflected the results of Caputi et al. (1992), O’Connor (2002) and Wetschanow (2003).

According to Salivkar (2012) as stated in his paper “Female Foeticide: A Curse” in ‘Indian Journal of Applied Research’. Due to this female foeticide the health of society is in danger. If we think in this matter, we come to know that there has been unjust with women from the ages. A women is know for creativity, nourishment etc. But her very sensitivity is crushed. Her self power, self confidence, independence etc are castigated and so there are many problems now a days.

Bose et al. (2013) published a paper entitled “The Effect of a Male Surplus on Intimate Partner Violence in India” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. Theories of the social consequences of imbalanced sex ratios posit that men will exercise strict control over women’s behaviour when women’s relationship options are plentiful and men’s own options are limited. Using data from the third National Family and Health Survey, this paper investigates the effect of the community sex ratio on women’s experience of intimate partner violence in India. Multilevel logistic regression models show that a relative surplus of men in a community increases the likelihood of physical abuse by husbands even after adjusting for various other individual, household, and geographic characteristics. Further evidence of control over women when there is a sex ratio imbalance is provided by the increased odds of husbands distrusting wives with money.

Chaudhary (2013) published an article entitled “Domestic Violence in India” in ‘Journal of Indian Research’. Domestic Violence is one of the most common crimes against women which is inextricably linked to the perpetuation of patriarchy. Domestic violence refers to violence against women not only in matrimonial homes but also in live-in relationship. Domestic violence is recognized as the significant barrier in the path of women empowerment and also skews the democratic set up of the polity. India has
specifically legislated Domestic Violence Act in 2005 to reduce the violence against women but the same has bore mixed result as of now. The paper examined the domestic violence in multi-dimensional perspective.

Chesfeeda Akhtar (2013) writes on “Eve Teasing as a Form of Violence Against Women: A Case Study of District Srinagar, Kashmir” in ‘International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology’. Eve teasing is a ridiculous form of enjoyment for men and a physical as well as mental torment for women. This is one of the daily problems women in Indian society face. Of all the forms that violence against women can assume, eve teasing is the most ubiquitous and insidious because it is considered normal behaviour and not an assault to females. This paper provides an analysis of the magnitude of eve teasing and its relation to age, socio-economic and psychological factors. It also examines women’s responses to this type of violence. Administering 300 structured and pre-tested interview schedules on women through stratified random sampling, the paper concludes that eve teasing is rampant and it grabs a girl’s childhood from her while teaching her to learn to avoid victimization irrespective of the social class to which she belongs. And, it concludes that there is a correlation between eve-teasing and the profile of its perpetrators and, certain psychological factors are also related to this type of violence. Moreover, women’s responses to eve teasing are more of endurance than of resistance for the fear of double victimization.

Colucci and Montesinos (2013) published a paper “Violence Against Women and Suicide in the Context of Migration: A Review of the Literature and a Call for Action” in ‘Suicidology Online’. Domestic violence and other forms of violence against women and coercion are well known to be substantial and widespread, with women more likely than men to be abused by partners and other family members. Domestic violence is a major precipitating factor for suicide, and ethnic minority, immigrant and refugee women are at higher risk for suicidal behaviour. This article reviews literature about suicide and domestic violence among ethnic minorities, immigrants and
refugees to examine the relationship between the two. Further, it presents a ‘call for action’ for academics, policy makers and service providers engaged in suicide prevention. Higher risk of being victim of violence, additional forms of violence (immigration-related abuse), and greater barriers to seeking help, contribute to make women from immigrant and refugee backgrounds particularly vulnerable to suicidal behaviour. While violence against women is now widely recognized as a significant global problem, a major public health issue, and one of the most widespread violations of human rights, suicidal behaviour among immigrant women has received limited attention as a public health concern, and even less as a human/women’s right issue. Suicide prevention must be addressed as a public health issue, and it is time for suicide to be considered also as a women and human rights issue.

Ezegbe, et al (2013) written an article “Social Implications of Wife Battering: Need for Counseling Services” in ‘Indian Journal of Applied Research’. Most often women are robbed of enjoying certain fundamental human rights due to certain socio-cultural structures inimical to their existence. Wife battering being one of such structures has the tendency of limiting women’s potentials in developmental efforts. This paper therefore, sought to find out the opinion of the married couples on the causes of wife battering in Igbo land as well as the implications of wife battering in our social environment. The study adopted a descriptive survey design and was carried out in the south-Eastern zone of Nigeria. A sample of 200 respondents stratified into 100 males and 100 females from the two states sampled were used for the study. A four point scale structured questionnaire arranged in three clusters was used for data collection. Cluster A deals with biographic data of the respondents, Cluster B has 19 items while cluster C has 13 items. The response mode was Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree weighted 4,3,2,1, respectively. Data was analyzed using Mean scores to answer the two research questions. Based on findings of the study, the following conclusion and recommendations among others were made: there is need for
the institutionalization of counseling services as part of the welfare department in the local governments in all the states of the federation, to counsel married couples on harmonious marital relationship for a healthy and peaceful home environment. Women organizations and NGO’s should be more committed in creating marital relationship awareness among the female folk, encouraging them to get education which will not only enhance their social status but also enable them to escape from wife battering that impinge on their fundamental human rights and forge ahead.

Garada (2013) written an article entitled “Inclusive Interpretation of Sex, Gender and Sexuality versus Sexual Violence Against Women” in ‘Global Journal of Human Social Science, Sociology and Culture’. Sexual violence against women despite being highly condemned and goddamned in most places, why continues to be an alarmingly endemic and pandemic issue, raises a substantial gender query. This article explores an analytical connection that persists between the inclusive interpretation of sex, gender and sexuality, on the most typical way, and the actuality of human sexual violence, on the strange. This study discloses that the masculine heterosexual and gender interpretation of sex and sexuality perpetuates such violence. The dimensions and factors for sexual abuse/ violence are structured and processed such ways that female gender is often desecrated by men, homosexuals or lesbians are despised by heterosexuals, and feminine submissiveness is violently abused by masculine aggressiveness in different social settings. To demystify the gendered activated stock-still violence against women a sexual exploitation/violence specific based on hetero and non-hetero sexual orientations in cross Figure format has been creatively endeavoured in this article. Our study also tresses that since sexual violence of basic nature going together/complicated with newer individual findings/interpretations at present context, the researchers have to develop a theoretical comprehensive perspective on the entire gospel of sexual violence against women that has been persisting across global regions, religions, races, etc.
Ghooi and Deshpande (2013) write on “Violence Against Women in India: A Case for Research in Tackling the Menace”. 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 civilized.

Kambli, et al. (2013) published a paper “Study to Assess Determinants of Domestic Violence Among Women in Urban Slum of Mumbai” in ‘IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences’. Violence against women could be physical, mental or sexual. It reflects inequities between men and women and compromises health, dignity, security and autonomy of the victims. The present study was carried out at the Urban Health Centre & included all married women in the reproductive age, to study various factors associated with violence, and the decision making power of the women. The objectives of the study were: 1. To identify socio-cultural and demographic factors related to domestic violence. 2. To assess health status of these women. 3. To assess decision making power of women and its relationship with domestic violence. A cross-sectional, descriptive, epidemiological study was carried out at Urban Health Centre, Govandi, field practice area affiliated to the Department of Preventive & Social Medicine, Topiwala National Medical College, Mumbai, during the period from 1st February 2008 - 31st March 2008. Study population included married women who experienced domestic violence,
in the age group 15–45 years, attending general OPD (n = 105). Women were enquired about the type of violence faced by them, their perpetrators, the perceived risk factors and their decision making power in the family. Data was analyzed using SPSS 11.5. Women who experienced violence were included in the study (n=105). Most of them (82.86%) were Muslims, illiterate (53.34%) and were in the age group 26 – 35 years (57.14%). The violence faced by them was mostly Verbal (71.42%) and Physical violence (48.57%), with perpetrators being mostly their husbands’ and Mother-in-law. These women did not have any power in decision making in the family.

Kiruthika (2013) conducted “A Statistical Study on Nature and Extent of Violence against Women in Puducherry” and published paper in ‘IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science’. Violence against women is a crucial topic of discussion in all the countries in the world. In India, in spite of government’s policy to overcome this problem, violence against women is predominant. The main focus of the present study is to know the type of violence against women prevalent in Puducherry. The impact of socio-economic characteristics of the respondents on the different type of violence against women is explored. The various issues related to violence against women and the remedial measures are discussed. The main factors influencing the occurrence of violence against women are also analyzed using statistical techniques.

Lokanadha Reddy (2013) published a paper on “Domestic Violence to Women and Children in the Indian Context” in ‘Asian Academic Research Journal of Social Science & Humanities’. Approximately 10 million children die across the globe each year before their fifth birthday. One in 5 of these children (2.1 million) die in India. The incidence of crimes against women has increased by 12.5%. Violence against women and children continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures, and maims – physically, psychologically, sexually and economically. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women and girls’ equality, security, dignity,
self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.

Mahek Singh (2013) published an article entitled “Dowry as a Factor of Violence in Marriage: A Study of Women Seeking Help in Family Counseling Centers in Chandigarh” in ‘International Journal of Advancements in Research & Technology’. A review of cases reported at the Family Counseling Centers (FCCs) in Chandigarh shows that dowry is a significant factor for marital discord. 36.2% of the married women who approached the FCCs complained of dowry-related violence. This violence manifested itself in physical, emotional and economic forms. Most women turned to their parental families for help against this violence (29.3%), and only 12.1% approached the police and even fewer, 10.3%, approached NGOs. In an overwhelming majority of cases (44.8%), the parents submitted to the dowry demand; only 12.1% filed a complaint with the police and just over 15% sought separation or divorce. Clearly, dowry is a deep-rooted social evil, whose victims are either reluctant or unable to get redress from the law enforcement agencies meant to support them or the NGOs.

Nithya (2013) writes on “High Literacy and Mounting Violence: A Case of Women in Kerala, India” in ‘International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications’. In this paper, a modest attempt has been made to discuss the forms and types of violence against women. In all societies, to a greater or lesser degree, women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and culture. It has been recognized as a violation of basic human rights of women and of their exercise of fundamental freedom. Why should violence against women be distinguished from other forms of violence? Because it has a global magnitude
and it is based on sex inequality. It cuts across cultural and religious barriers, impeding the right of women to participate fully in society. Kerala, one of the most developed states of the country in terms of human development indices, is unfortunately no exception in the matter of crimes against women. Government and voluntary agencies are doing their level best to protect women and wipe out this negative indicator of development yet it continues to increase day by day. The paper also suggests remedial measures for preventing violence against women.

Purushotham Naidu (2013) published an article entitled “Domestic Violence Against Women in India: A Human Rights Violation” in ‘Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Sciences’. Women and girl children are often in great danger in the place when they should be safest within their families. For many, ‘Home’ is where they face a regime of terror and violence at the hands of somebody close to them somebody they should be able to trust. These victimized suffer physically and psychologically. They are unable to make their own decisions, voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children for fear of further repercussions. Their human rights are denied and their lives are stolen from them by the ever-present threat of violence. Domestic violence is a health, legal, economic, educational, developmental and above all a human rights issue. Hence, in this paper an attempt has been made to set out the magnitude and universality of domestic violence against women and its impact on the rights of women.

Sabarwal, et al (2013) published an article entitled “Determinants of Marital Violence: Findings from a Prospective Study of Rural Women in India” in ‘Economic & Political Weekly’. Substantial proportions of married women in India report experiencing physical and sexual violence within their households. Most studies examining the risk and protective factors of marital violence have used cross sectional data to understand the determinants of physical and sexual marital violence. To identify determinants of recent experiences of physical and sexual marital violence, this survey collected data
from 4,880 rural women of four states – Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and Bihar – drawn from the National Family Health Survey-2 conducted in 1998-99 and a follow-up study for a subgroup of women carried out in 2002-03. The findings underscore the need to support programmes that aim to increase the education level of women and girls, make parents aware of the effects parental violence has on their children’s well-being and improve married women’s financial autonomy by increasing their financial literacy and awareness regarding various savings and asset-building options. Further, programmes and laws targeting dowry exchange and alcohol consumption need to be simultaneously developed.

Sarvapriya Ray and Ishita Aditya (2013) write on “Revisiting the Law Regarding Prohibition of Violence Against Women in India” in ‘Afro Asian Journal of Social Sciences’. The death of an unnamed young woman “Nirbhaya”, a female physiotherapy intern, following a brutal gang rape in the last month of 2012 in Delhi, India, prompted the world to recognize the degree of violence against women and it has been noticed that sexual harassment is not only an Indian problem but it’s a global one. This article looks back into the law existing in India regarding prohibition of violence against women in India. Brought against the backdrop of Nirbhaya’s case, the new ordinance, 2013 changes various clauses in existing criminal law by amending Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and the Evidence Act. There are already ample laws prescribing deterrent punishment for offences
against women. What is actually required is an ordinance, of course if it can be made, to infuse sensitivity, understanding and more significantly, the mindset among police, executives to implement the laws more in spirit than in letter. Only then deterrent punishment can be awarded in crimes against women.

**Tajinder Kour (2013)** published an article entitled “Violence Against Women in Jammu City: A Geographical Perspective” in ‘Indian Streams Research Journal’. Women constitute almost half of the total population of India; play a vital role in socio-economic functioning of society. Since the inception of the human civilization women have been an integral part of nature, society and culture. Half of the world’s population (known as better half) is women, but better half are great suffers in men dominated society under men made laws. For countless centuries women in India has been subordinated to men and socially oppressed. It is ironical that in a country where womanhood has been put on pedestal for worship, incidence of wife battering, molestation of women in various forms like rape, eve- teasing, abduction and bride burning among keep on increasing year to year. An attempt has been made in this paper to analyze the cases of violence against women in Jammu City of Jammu and Kashmir State of India, its consequences, some important preventive measures for the eradication of violence against women and for strengthening the position of women in the study area.

**Tawhida Akhter (2013)** published a paper on “A Case Study of Female Foeticide in Jammu and Kashmir” in ‘EXCEL International Journal of Multidisciplinary Management Studies’. Female foeticide is the act of aborting a fetus because it is female. This is a major social problem in India and has cultural connections with the dowry system that is ingrained in Indian culture, despise the fact that it has been prohibited by law since 1961. Social discrimination against women and a preference for sons have been promoted. It is estimated that more than 10 million female fetuses have been illegally aborted in India. Researchers for the Lancet journal based in Canada and India stated that 500,000 girls were being lost annually through sex-
selective abortions. Female feticide has led to an increase in human trafficking. In 2011, 15,000 Indian women were bought and sold as brides in areas where feticide has led to a lack of women. Jammu and Kashmir State of northern India - has dwindled from 900 in 2001 to 883 in 2011. In northern India too, the daughters have been considered a burden and a liability in the society. Killing the brides for want of dowry is a common incident. So the birth of a girl child is an ill omen for the family. The reasons for high number of incidence of female foeticide in India especially in Jammu and Kashmir include a deep rooted traditional son preference, continued practice of dowry and concern for safety of the girl child and exploitation and abuse of women and girl children. Some facts related to the female foeticide are due to the biased attitude which is meted out to the women. Inadequate education is also its main cause. Female Foeticide is one of the gravest issues of the 21st century which needs to be addressed and tackled effectively by the human fraternity. Unless paid attention, Female Foeticide, if being carried on at the existing rate, is bound to bring forth several social problems in the near future. Owing to shortage of the female sex, there will be a sharp increase in the instances of rape, molestations and growth of homosexuality in the society. For the growth and development of mankind and the progress of humanity, men and women cannot be in conflict with one another; rather they are sought to be in coordination and cooperation with one another, for they are incomplete alone. Saving the girl child hence becomes absolutely important as in the long run man cannot strive alone. Being the civilized citizens, it is our duty to raise voice against the declining sex ratio and killing of girl child. Being a woman it is our primary duty as well as concern to come forward to stop this menace.

**Varghese et al. (2013)** published a paper “**Domestic Violence as a Risk Factor For Infant and Child Mortality: A Community-based Case-control Study from Southern India**” in ‘The National Medical Journal of India’. Violence against women may have an impact on infant and child mortality. The study aimed to determine whether domestic violence is a risk
factor for infant and child death. Eighty infant and child deaths (under 5 years of age) were identified from a central register of a comprehensive community health programme in rural southern India; controls were matched for age, gender and street of residence. Domestic violence during the lifetime (OR 2.63, 95% CI 1.39–4.99), which was severe (OR 4.00, 95% CI 2.02–7.94) and during pregnancy (OR 5.69, 95% CI 2.03–15. 93) and father’s smoking status (OR 3.81, 95% CI 1.92–7.55) were significantly related to infant and child death while immunization being completed for age (OR 0.04, 95% CI 0.01–0.19) and having at least one boy child in the family (OR 0.29, 95% CI 0.14–0.59) were protective. These variables remained statistically significantly associated with outcome after adjusting for other determinants using conditional logistic regression. There is evidence for an association between domestic violence in mothers, and infant and child death.

Waghamode et al. (2013) writes on “Domestic Violence against Women: An Analysis” in ‘International Research Journal of Social Sciences’. Violence against women is partly a result of gender relations that assumes men to be superior to women. Given the subordinate status of women, much of gender violence is considered normal and enjoys social sanction. Violence includes physical aggression, sexual abuse, and psychological violence. In extreme, but not unknown cases, death is the result. These expressions of violence take place in a man-woman relationship within the family, state and society, the problem of violence against women is a result of a long standing power imbalance between men and women. This is not a present problem rather it has its deep roots inserted since few decades. The government and voluntary organizations are making efforts towards ending violence against women which will be impossible if a common man is not supportive. This paper is an overview about domestic violence and here the authors have made an attempt to analyze the statistical data on violence against women.
Bharati Sangita (2014) writes on “Impact of Violence on Women’s Health” in ‘International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies’. Violence against women is now well recognized as a public health problem and human rights violation of worldwide significance. It is an important risk factor for women's ill health, with far reaching consequences for both their physical and mental health. Gender based violence takes many forms and results in physical, sexual and psychological harm to the women throughout their lives. Gender based violence often the manifestation of unequal power relation between men and women in society and the secondary status of the women because of which women have to suffer a range of health problems in silence. This paper aim at describing a few problems related to women’s health which are directly linked to their experience as victims of gender based violence.

Chapparamani and Jyothi (2014) write on “Violence Against Women” in ‘PARIPEX: Indian Journal of Research’. Violence against women is not only confined or found in India, but it is a global phenomena. It is not at all a new concept or phenomenon. It is found in many ways and is widely recognized as one of the important and more of a serious health problem that leads to health consequences. The longer a women stays in an abusive relationship, she tries to loose her self esteem and confidence. She becomes depressed, stressed and anxious. Violence against women is not just a matter of concern to the police, and justice system but it is more a matter of a societal concern. Here the public should respond to the injustice happened or made to them, unless and until the people will not understand their power, this serious problem of violence cannot be solved. The present is based on secondary data collection. The main objective of this paper is to deal with the domestic violence against women, its types and consequences. Violence against women includes, physical, emotional, psychological and sexual etc.
Hadap (2014) published a paper entitled “Implementation of the Law on Anti-Violence against Women and their Children in Malabon City: An Assessment” in ‘Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Studies’. The State values the role of women and children in nation building. As vulnerable sectors of the society, the State recognizes the need to protect women and children from any forms of violence as well as threats to their personal safety and security. Despite the enactment of certain international conventions and laws for women and children, evidence of abuse is still recorded. Studies suggested the government to implement laws that promote women’s and children’s welfare where violence happens – in the barangay as the political unit which can provide the most immediate assistance. With the use of descriptive method, the study aimed to assess the level of implementation of the Republic Act 9262 Anti-Violence against Women and Children Act in the barangays of the City of Malabon from 2004-2010. The study involved victim-survivors, the City Social Welfare and Development officers, and social workers, police-women at the Women and Children Protection Desk, and Barangay officials. The findings of this study show that RA 9262 was implemented. Nevertheless, victim-survivors, find the law partially implemented. Problems on the insufficient budget, facilities, trainings, cooperation from the complainants, and inconsistencies in the implementation of other related laws were also identified. The respondents recommended the: (1) awareness activities for the barangay officials and the public as well; (2) consistent budget allocation; and (5) creation of gender sensitive jurisdiction.

Pathinathan and Santhoshkumar (2014) writes on “Analysis on Violence against Women in India: A Fuzzy Approach” in ‘International Journal of Computing Algorithm’. Violence against women has increased in the recent years. Scientific studies have not been done to analyze the root causes of violence against women. A study of this nature becomes futile if the nexus between violence and caste system is not analyzed. In this paper as
analyzed the causes of violence against women, the authors also analyze the role of caste system in justifying and aggravating this problem. In section one; the authors studied in detail about violence against women and the role of caste system. Section two explains the Fuzzy Cognitive Maps (IFCM) and section three analyzes the problem using Induced Fuzzy Cognitive Maps (IFCM). In section four, the authors derive conclusion and make some suggestions.
2.3. References:


