Chapter II

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

2. Introduction:

In this chapter the sources of the primary and the secondary data, the procedure of the data collection and their classification as per the need of the study have been discussed in detail. The selection of the sample areas, the bases of their selection and the methods and techniques applied for analyses are also outlined.

2.1 Data Base:

Data and information from both secondary and primary sources are obtained for this study.

2.1.1 Sources of Secondary Data:

Information regarding the study area and the data of the socio economic environment of Greater Guwahati has been obtained from secondary sources. For data on population of Greater Guwahati urban area, census report from 1971, 1991 and 2001 have been consulted. Information regarding the Guwahati is collected from the special survey report on Guwahati by Census of India (1971), and through intensive consultations of library, materials and publications. Library materials of Jamia Millia and Islamia, Delhi; Administrative Staff College, Guwahati; ICSSR, Shillong; Gauhati University Central Library and NEHU Central Library, Shillong have been used. Another set of secondary
data regarding the incidences of crimes against women in Assam is collected from the records of National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India, New Delhi.

2.1.2 Sources of Primary Data:

There are four sources of primary data. They are the following: (a) records of the office of the City Superintendent of Police, Guwahati (C.S.P.O.), (b) Legal Aids Cell (L.A.C.), Guwahati Club, Guwahati, (c) State Women’s Commission (S.W.C.), Assam, Guwahati and (d) Interviews of Victims of Violence by the researcher. The details of methods and procedures of collection of primary data are provided as follows:

2.1.3 Crime Branch (City), Office of the Superintendent Police, Guwahati:

This set of primary data on crimes against women as well as overall crimes in Guwahati (reported crimes) is collected from the Crime Branch, C.S.P.O., Guwahati. However, the crime data is based on the occurrence of the offences reported in the Police Stations of Guwahati. They are the “reported” crimes which are recorded by the crime administrating authorities. The Crime Branch receives the data and details of the reported crimes from the police stations and is compiled at weekly, monthly, half yearly and yearly basis. The data compiled on yearly basis for 14 years has been used for this study (1990-2003). The total numbers of general crimes on the basis of police stations for the year from 1994 to 2003 have also been obtained from the same source.

This is the main source of data of general crimes and crimes against women in Guwahati. Under C.S.P.O. there are four divisions, and sixteen police stations. For this
study only 15 police stations are taken into consideration. It is so because Khetri police station does not fall under Greater Guwahati area and thereby it is excluded.

The records of crimes of the C.S.P.O. are maintained meticulously. The Crime Branch categorizes the crimes against women under the following heads; rape (376 IPC), atrocity by husband and in-laws (498A IPC), dowry death (304B IPC), murder (302 IPC), kidnapping (366 IPC), kidnapping of minor (366A IPC), molestation (354 IPC), Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (1/2/3/4/5/8), and eve teasing (509 IPC). These nine (9) different forms of crimes against women have been taken into account for this study from this source.

The records of crimes against women are maintained on the basis of police stations till September, 1998. There is a change in the format of maintaining the records now where only the total numbers of types of crimes in a year are tallied. To collect data of crimes against women on the basis of police stations from October, 1998 to 2003, the Case Register of the 15 police stations have been used.

Data Limitation:

Even though the records of the cases are well maintained in the Crime Branch of C.S.P.O., it has got certain limitations. They are as follows:

i) Those cases which are very serious in nature are the ones registered.

ii) Police personnel are usually hesitant to register cases. Many a times the complaints of the victims are not openly welcomed by the police personnel. They try to settle the matter without registering the case, particularly the poorer
sections of the people. When cases of domestic violence come up, they usually call the husband, warn him and let him go. The major limitation of the police registered cases is that more than 90% of the crimes against women go unregistered. Instead of considering the registration of the case in the police station as a convenience, the victims consider it as a hassle (as stated by the victims). Therefore, though police record is a good source that indicates nature of crimes, it does not indicate the extent of the crimes committed against women.

2.1.4 Legal Aids Cell, Guwahati:
L.A.C. is one of the wings of the Mitali Sangha, an NGO run by eminent women activist of Guwahati. It is located at the heart of the city, Guwahati Club. L.A.C. functions every Tuesday and Friday from 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm. Here, few well-known advocates render their voluntary service by providing legal advices to the victims and also run their cases (without fee) if they are from poor families.

They keep a record of every case that they intercept of women in distress. Cases of various types are dealt by them such as domestic violence, family disputes, land disputes, maintenance cases, etc. Only the case of domestic violence and the case related with crimes against women are taken into account for this study. Data from 1990 to 2003 is collected from this source. Those cases which are referred to the All Women Cell, at Panbazar police station, or to any police stations, or the victim have reported to any police
station are not taken into account to avoid repetition. The same is also done while collecting data from State Women Commission.

Here, various forms of crimes such as physical violence by husbands and in-laws, dowry deaths, bigamy, polygamy and illicit relations, rapes, sexual harassment at workplace, eves-teasing etc. are reported. But most of the cases are of domestic violence. It maybe because the victims feel more comfortable to speak out their sufferings and problems because the legal advisers gives a patient hearing to what they have to say and more so because the listeners are their fellow beings (women).

**Limitations:**

Even though they have records of data for the past 15 years and more, there are certain drawbacks in this source:

i) The registers are not properly maintained as it is handled by different persons at different time, as well as by untrained workers.

ii) A large number of cases are incomplete.

iii) A number of cases do not have the names and the address of the complainants, for which the place of occurrence of the crime cannot be located and thereby not taken into account.

2.1.5 State Women Commission (Assam), Guwahati:

The third source of data is the State Women's Commission located at Guwahati. This source of data is to complement those that are not recorded in the police stations. The,
S.W.C. was established at 1994. It has the records of crimes against women of the entire Kamrup district. Only those cases which have occurred at Greater Guwahati are collected from this source. They have recorded the different forms of crimes against women under the following heads; atrocity by husband and in-laws, dowry harassment, murder, rape, sexual harassment at work place, kidnapping and immoral trafficking of women.

Limitations:

The limitations of this source are the following:

i) The records are maintained in a very systematic manner, but the procurement of the data is quite cumbersome for a researcher. The process of getting permission to collect the data goes through a time taking departmental procedure.

ii) The office bearers are reluctant to give the details of the cases to maintain confidentiality of identity of the victims.

iii) In a number of cases the place of occurrence of the crimes are not recorded.

2.1.6 Primary Sample Survey:

Primary data was collected through a purposive sample survey of individual victims of domestic violence or those affected by sexual harassment outside the homes in respect of their social backgrounds and economic characteristics as well as the interview based surveys of housewives and adult women in the households to study the nature and types of
domestic violence, attitude of women, causes and frequency of occurrences and possible solution put forth by the victims.

The sample design is as follows:

(a) Since it was not possible to carry out a door-to-door survey, even on a sample basis on such a sensitive social issue, it was considered to approach individual victims identified by the police, L.A.C. and S.W.C. sources, as well as other personal channels. It was considered adequate to take about 60 cases of domestic violence, approximately covering the six-types of localities outlined, three on income criteria and three on ethnicity background.

(b) The survey though was based on structured scheduled; the aim was to meet each victim a number of times to gain confidence and access truth, as far as possible from the victims’ perspective without being either intrusive or judgemental.

(c) The violence against women outside their homes was taken up separately, since most of these are of sexual nature and mostly young women are the victims. The common crimes are (i) eve-teasing, (ii) molestation, (iii) work-place harassment and on a severity scale, (iv) trafficking in women, (v) rapes or/and (vi) murder. The first types are rarely reported to law-enforcement authorities; trafficking is often discovered in police raids and rape and murders are invariably registered, at least in urban areas. The focus in this study was on the non-reported types (i to iii) and separate schedule was administered in a few tertiary educational institutions, working women hostels and offices—a total numbering 20 victims.
(d) The questionnaire/schedule on domestic violence contains the following sets of queries from the selected victims: (i) Identification information and socio-economic background of the victims including education etc; (ii) nature and frequency of crimes, the perpetrators and current status of the victim; and (iii) nature of current coping and opinion on possible solutions as perceived by the victim. The detailed questionnaires/schedules are appended in Appendix-B and C at the end of the chapter.

2.2 Sources of Maps:

The map of the greater Guwahati is obtained from the Town and Country Planning Department, Guwahati, along with it ward demarcation of 1991 and 2001. Greater Guwahati Urban area is also known as the Guwahati Development Authority (GDA) area.

Map demarcating the police stations jurisdiction could not be provided by the concerned department (Office of the City SP, Guwahati). The jurisdiction of the police stations was demarcated by the divisional Deputy Superintendent of Police of the concerned division on the Traffic Map, which has all the roads of the city. The individual police station map (not up to scale) along with the traffic map was provided to the Town and Country Planning Department, Guwahati for the preparation of the map showing the police stations of Guwahati (Map no 2.1).

1 Though technically a schedule was used and not a questionnaire, it may be noted that it was a multiple session survey on each respondent unlike a regular schedule. Second, in practice the strict distinction between the two is rarely adhered to.
The land use map of Guwahati was obtained (courtesy) from the Assam State' Remote Sensing Application Centre, Guwahati, which is based on recent satellite images, IRS-III and their help in this regard is acknowledged.

2.3 Methodology:

2.3.1 Conceptual Frame of the Study:

The study is conceived on the basis government data that there is considerable increase in violence against women in Assam in recent times. It is also perceived that Assamese society more liberal in regards to the status of women; e.g. dowry was unheard of, a few decades earlier. Assam also contains a myriad of communities and amalgamation of a variety of cultures and practices, many religions and a Vaishnabite Hinduism (anti-ritualistic) popularised by the great 16th century saint-poet, Sankar Dev. It also helped in harmonising the diverse people and cultures in a manner, unheard of the rest of India.

However, exposure to other cultures (in India), influences of modernity like economic stratification, urbanisation, changes in occupations, migrations from rural to urban centres etc could influence changes in cultural and behavioural spheres. For example, consumption of hard-liquor in rural areas was unheard of and frowned upon and those practising were socially castigated, however home-brewed rice beer was tolerated on occasions. Money income and liberties of urban existence breaks those social restrictions and consumption of liquor becomes common, especially the working class and the upper echelon of the population—undoubtedly an important source of marital discord and violence against women.
The institution of family is perhaps the oldest and most durable of human institution and is considered foundation of all societies. It is family that provides psychological, moral and physical security to all members within which the role of women is fundamental. Therefore domestic violence against women is the very negation of the institution of family—it brings destruction to the family even before it is constructed.

Gender violence of different forms connected with the spatiality of the woman’s existence, i.e. her positioning in economic segregation in urban areas (her class background), her ethnic background that provides cultural meaning to her position after marriage or even at her parental home, her educational background and occupational pursuits that allows her to interact with the larger society. The objective of the study is to understand both domestic and out-of-home violence against women in general, but also to see if it has spatial connotations.

The Research Frame Work is represented in the flow chart, Fig. 2.1.
2.3.2 Selection of the Sample Areas:

The first set of samples is decided on the basis of localities that are crime-prone in general from reported/registered crimes in police records and in the other two sources. As stated earlier the data collected from the Crime Branch, City, S. P. Office, are arranged on the basis of police stations. Those data collected from the other two sources are subsequently arranged according to the police stations by noting the place of occurrence of these crimes from the records. The total numbers of crimes that are registered from 1990 to 2003 (as for State Women Commission the data are from 1994-2003) are then summed up as per the police stations and the six most crime prone areas are selected as the sample areas; Dispur,
Chandmari, Jalukbari, Paltanbazar, Fatasil Ambari and Noonmati. Care is taken that these are well spread out over the entire Greater Guwahati area. From these sample areas, three such localities are identified keeping the ethnic character of these localities in mind: Jalukbari predominantly Assamese; Fatasil Ambari is taken as a mixed community area consisting women from Scheduled Tribes, Hindi speaking community, Bengali etc and Sijubari of Dispur is identified as Bengali speaking Muslim community locality (Map no 2.2).

Three more localities are selected on the basis of income classes. Since there was no economic data at the city level, through intensive discussions with the development and planning authorities and through personal experiences the income clusters are identified. Chandmari as well as Dispur is considered as the high income locality, Noonmati is identified as the middle income locality and the slum area of Paltanbazar is identified as the low income locality. Therefore the total localities are six in all.

Table 2.1: Ward wise Distribution of Police Stations and Localities of Greater Guwahati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward no</th>
<th>Police Stations</th>
<th>Localities</th>
<th>Ward no</th>
<th>Police Stations</th>
<th>Localities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Sadilapur, Jalukbari</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Panbazar, Paltanbazar</td>
<td>Panbazar, Paltanbazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Panbazar</td>
<td>Paltanbazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Panbazar, Paltanbazar, Latasil</td>
<td>Latasil, Uzanbazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Pandu, Maligaon</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Latasil</td>
<td>Kharguli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Maligaon</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Latasil, Chandmari</td>
<td>Chanikhuti, Guwahati Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Pandu, Maligaon</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Panbazar</td>
<td>South Chanikhuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Kamakhya</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Latasil, Chandmari</td>
<td>Silphukri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Maligaon</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Chandmari</td>
<td>Chandmari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
<td>Bhotnath</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Chandmari, Paltanbazar</td>
<td>Rajigarh, S.Charania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GREATER GUWAHATI

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTIONS OF THE SAMPLE AREAS

Kilometers

DISTRICT DARRANG

Sample Areas
Master Plan Boundary
Police Station Boundary
Ward Boundary

Names of the Police Stations

1. Pan Bazar
2. Bharalu Mukh
3. Paltan Bazar
4. Latasil
5. Chandmari
6. Jalukbari
7. Fatasil Ambari
8. Dispur
9. Basistha
10. Gitanagar
11. Noonmati
12. Pragjyotishpur
13. Ajara
14. North Guwahati

Source: Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Assam

Map No. 2.2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place 1</th>
<th>Place 2</th>
<th>Place 3</th>
<th>Place 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Azara</td>
<td>Gutanagar, Maligaon</td>
<td>Chandmari</td>
<td>Bamunimaidan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jalukbari, Bharalu Mukh</td>
<td>Bharalumukh</td>
<td>Gitanagar, Chandmari</td>
<td>Geetanagar, Chandmari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jalukbari, B. Mukh, F. Ambhari</td>
<td>Durgasarobor, F. Ambhari, Boragaon, Tetelia</td>
<td>Gitanagar, Dispur</td>
<td>Bhanghaghar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Azara, Jalukbari, Fatasil Ambhari</td>
<td>Fatasil, Boragaon, Tetelia</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Bhanghaghar, Ganeshguri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fatahil Ambhari</td>
<td>Fatasil Ambhari</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Ganeshguri, Japorigug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fatasil Ambhari, Dispur</td>
<td>Fatasil Ambhari</td>
<td>Gitanagar, Chandmari, Noonmati</td>
<td>Bamunimaidan, Noonmati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fatasil Ambhari, Dispur</td>
<td>Odalbakra, Kalapahar</td>
<td>Noonmati</td>
<td>Noonmati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Fatasil Ambhari, Basista</td>
<td>Beharbari, Lakhara</td>
<td>Chandmari, Noonmati, Latasil</td>
<td>Kharguli, Noonmati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bharalu Mukh</td>
<td>Bharalumukh</td>
<td>Noonmati</td>
<td>Noonmati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bharalu Mukh, Paltanbazar, Panbazar</td>
<td>Santipur, Machkhuwa</td>
<td>Noonmati, Gitanagar</td>
<td>Geetanagar, Noonmati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>F. Ambhari, B. Mukh, Paltanbazar</td>
<td>Birubari</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Jalukbari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Fatahil Ambhari</td>
<td>Kalapahar</td>
<td>Dispur, Noonmati</td>
<td>Hengrabari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Fatahil Ambhari, Dispur</td>
<td>Kalapahar</td>
<td>Noonmati</td>
<td>Narengi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Birubari</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Six mile, Panjabari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Rupnagar, Ganeshguri</td>
<td>Dispur, Noonmati</td>
<td>Khanapara, Satgaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Paltanbazar</td>
<td>Birubari, Paltanbazar</td>
<td>Dispur, Basistha</td>
<td>Khanapara, Basistha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Paltanbazar</td>
<td>Ulubari</td>
<td>Basistha</td>
<td>Basistha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paltanbazar</td>
<td>Paltanbazar, Athgaon</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Dispur, Ganeshguri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Paltanbazar, Bharalu Mukh</td>
<td>Chatribari, Birubari</td>
<td>Dispur, Basistha</td>
<td>Hatigaon, Biasistha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Paltanbazar, Bharalu Mukh</td>
<td>Fancybazar</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Kalihipara, Jotia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Paltanbazar, Bharalu Mukh</td>
<td>Panbazar</td>
<td>Dispur</td>
<td>Hatigaon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Town and Country Planning Department, Guwahati.
2.3.3 Tabulation and Analyses:

Once the data collection is over, the primary and secondary tabulations are carried out to identify and create variables on types, pattern and growth of crimes against women and the general crimes. To show the pattern of occurrence of types of crimes against women in Assam and greater Guwahati, the data are expressed in percentages. For primary and cross-tabulation purposes, SPSS package was used that is very effective especially for cross-tabulations, extensively used in the thesis. However, higher order statistical techniques were not applied for two reasons: (i) they may not be very appropriate for primary surveys and (ii) statistical sophistication is useful if the sample domain is very large.

The growth rate of the types of crimes against women in Greater Guwahati Urban Area was calculated from the moving averages of the total number of different types of crimes of initial three years, 1990-1992 and the terminal years, 2001-2003. The total number of crimes from the three sources: Crime Branch (City, S. P. Office), Legal Aids Cell and State Women Commission, were clubbed together as per the types and police stations for this calculation, taking care that there were no duplication of data. While analysing the growth rates of types of crime against women, the crimes were sub-divided into crimes inside home and crimes outside home.

The growth rate of the general crimes and the crimes against women were also analysed. For this, only the reported crimes of the police stations were taken into account. To standardise the data to make them comparable, the total number of reported crimes of the three years moving averages in each of these police stations were divided by its total population of each police stations of 1991 (for initial years) and 2001 (for terminal years).
The distribution of population as per the police stations were calculated by superimposing the map of the police stations on the ward map of Greater Guwahati Urban Area (Corporation) of 1991 (for the population of the police stations of 1991) and 2001 (for the population of the police stations of 2001) and by adjusting the boundaries accordingly (Map no 2.3 and 2.4). The growth rates of the general crimes were calculated from the moving averages of the initial three years, 1994-1996 (data of the initial years were not available) and 2001-2003; the growth rates of the crimes against women were calculated from the moving average of the initial three years, 1990-1992 and the terminating three years, 2001-2003.

**Survey Data:**
As for the other sets of data, collected through primary survey by the researcher, data was analysed with respect to economic background of the respondents, ethnicity and social backgrounds of the respondents and in the manner external forces of modernisation, in respect of migration from rural to urban areas, change in family characterisation and changes in education and occupation affect their situation in family and larger society, particularly in respect of crimes committed against the them.

**Case Studies:**
It was also considered important that since women victims were interviewed multi-stage to get to the truths of their owes as perceived by them, it may be necessary to create narratives of their story on a selective basis in one chapter, leaving out their real identities.
Greter Guwahati Area
(Division of Wards, 1991)

Source: Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Assam
GREATER GUWAHATI AREA
(DIVISION OF WARD 2001)

Kilometers
0 0.075 0.15

Name of the Police Stations
1. Pan Bazar
2. Bharalu Mukh
3. Paltan Bazar
4. Latasil
5. Chandmari
6. Jalukbari
7. Fatasil Ambari
8. Dispur
9. Basistha
10. Gitanagar
11. Noonmati
12. Pragjyotishpur
13. Ajara
14. North Guwahati

Source: Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Assam
and treating the cases “as if” universal narration—a method that is becoming a common practise in Post-Modernist writings in geography—to enhance “understanding” than deriving the universalities alone.

Narrations of 16 selected cases (20%) were detailed to account for the causes, nature of the incidences from the perspective of the victim\(^2\). These will also bring out the issues involved and for better understanding. It will also bring to light the family background of both the woman and the perpetrators of the crimes.

2.4 Testing of Hypotheses:

There are four hypotheses that were proposed for evaluation in the study. It may be noted, that whereas all the hypotheses were subjected to testing and generalisation drawn, they were not subjected to testing in a statistical sense, due to the limitation and characteristics if the data. Comments on verifications of the hypotheses have been specifically outlined in the conclusions.

\(^2\) It may be admitted that the study was not designed to evaluate or sit on judgments over the perspective of the spouses and family relations as to the real reason (truth) as to who was to blame. The design on the other hand, was to understand the perspective of the victims of crimes by women only recognizing that there may be some women who might be eligible for blame or even battering, which never the less could be justified and is entirely outside the objectives of the current study.
APPENDIX B

Crime against Women in Greater Guwahati Urban Area (Inside Home) (Confidential)

A. Identification Schedule:

1. Name of the respondent: 
2. Father/Mother/Husband's name: 
3. Age: 
4. Locality: 
5. Place of origin  (1. Migrated from a village, 2. Migrated from another town, 3. From Guwahati) 
7. Married for how many years:  (1. < 1 yr, 2. 1-3 yrs, 3. 4-10 yrs, 4. >10 yrs,) 
8. Address: 

B. Socio-Economic Background:

3. Caste/Community:  (1. ST, 2. SC, 3. OBC, 4. General) 
5. Age: 
9. Monthly income of the respondent: (in Rupees) 
10. House ownership Status:  (1. Rented, 2. Quarter, 3. Own,)
13. Size of the rooms:  a) Big □  b) Medium □  c) Small □


15. Durable goods in the house:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. Family Profile:**

1. Family demography:  i) Total no. _____  ii) Adult _____  iii) Children < 15 yrs _____

2. Education:  i) Illiterate □  ii) <Metric □  iii) > Metric □

3. Occupation:  i) Employed □  ii) Self Empl. □  iii) Unemployed □

4. Consumption Expenditure: (in rupees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food (M) x 12</th>
<th>Clothing (A)</th>
<th>Education (M) x 12</th>
<th>Medical (A)</th>
<th>Rent (M) x 12</th>
<th>House repair (A)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D. Incident Profiling:**

1. What types of violence are committed against you and by whom?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Perpetrator</th>
<th>Physical (I)</th>
<th>Mental/Psychological (II)</th>
<th>Sexual (III)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Father-in-law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mother-in-law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Brother-in-law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sister-in-law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(I)  1. Battery (beaten with hand or objects) 2. Incineration/physical disfiguring, 3. Burning/attempt to burn 4. Attempt to murder, 5. Others, (please specify)

(III) 1. Sexually harassed (other than the husband), 2. Sexually abused, 3) Others, 
(please specify):
2. How frequently these/ this occur? □
   (1.Daily, 2. Frequently (5-10 days in a
   3. Occasionally (5-10 days in a year),

3.Others:

4. When does it usually occur? (Please ✓)
   1. Only when alone
   2. Husband away from home
   3. Financial problems
   4. Drunk
   5. Go against will / wishes
   6. On all occasions
   7. Other

5. Why is it committed? (Please ✓)
   1. Exertion
   2. Stress (Mental / Psychological)
   3. Alcoholism
   4. Dowry
   5. Frustration
   6. Financial Problems
   7. Bigamy / Polygamy
   8. Others

6. Do you get any support □ 1) Yes, 2) No

7. If yes, where?

   (I) Within the family (II) Out side the family

   (I) 1. Husband, 2. Husband's relative, 3. Parental relative,
   (II) 1. Neighbor / Colleague / Friends, 2. NGO / Govt. Organisation, 3. Police,
   4. Others

8. Do you think there is a solution to your problem? □ 1) Yes, 2) No
8.1 If, yes how?

1. Come to a compromise with husband / in-laws
2. Live with parental family
3. Live a separate life
4. Come out from the joint family
5. Others

9. Why do you still want to stay with your husband / in-laws?

1. Physical / Psychological / Social security
2. Financial security
3. For the sake of children
4. No support from parental family
5. Others

(Signature of the investigator)

Date:
APPENDIX C

Crime against Women in Greater Guwahati Urban Area (Outside Home)
(Confidential)

A. Identification Schedule:
1. Name of the respondent:
2. Place of interview:
3. Age (in years):
7. Monthly income of the family Rs.__________
8. Type of family: [ ] (1. Nuclear, 2. Joint, 3. Extended)
9. Place of origin: [ ] (1. Outside Guwahati, 2. Within Guwahati)
10. Address: (Home/ Institution) ____________________________

B. Incident Profiling:
1) Are you subjected to some form of (sexual) harassment outside home? Yes / No
If, yes, then please answer:
   1. On the way to office, market, wherever
   2. Inside office/workplace
   3. Others
2) If 1.1, please state: 1. Only when alone; 2. With friends; 3. With relations
3) Which places these occur? [ ] (1. In a public transport, 2. While walking, 3. At public places, 4. All the above, 5. Others)
4) How frequently these occur? [ ] (1. Everyday, 2. Once a week, 3. Once a month, 4. Occasionally)
5) What type of incidents? □
   (1. Lewd remarks only, 2. Pushing, 3. Suggestive physical contacts, 4. Following, 5. All of the above, 6. Others)

6) By whom? □

7) Is the perpetrator the same person? □
   (1. Yes, 2. No)

If, 6.1 then is it at the same place? □
   (1. Yes, 2. No)

8) How do you react? □

9) Do you report the incident? □
   [1. Parents/Guardians, 2. Police, 3. Other authorities (School/College principal, bus conductor etc), 4. Others]

10) Did they act? □
    (1. Yes, 2. No)

If, 9.1, then what action?

11) Did the harassment stop thereafter? □
    (1. Yes, 2. No)

12) Do you develop strategies to confront the incidents? □
    (1. Individual, 2. Collective/Group, 3. Others)

13) If the harassment is at your workplace/institution is the perpetrator(s) □
    (1. The same person, 2. Different persons)

14. Is the perpetrator □
   (1. a colleague, 2. a visitor, 3. a customer, 4. Any others)

15. If a colleague □
   (1. A superior, 2. Others)

16. Is the incident □
    (1. Frequent, 2. Persistent, 3. Occasional)

17. What is the type of harassment? □

18. Do you consider such incidents a professional hazard for women? □
    (1. Yes, 2. No)

If 18.2 are you aware of the legal protection available to working-women against sexual harassment? □
    (1. Yes 2. No)

19. Have you acted against such persons? □
    (1. Yes, 2. No)

19.1 If Yes, how? □
    (1. Verbal protests, 2. Verbal complaint to superior, 3. Written complaint to superior/management, 4. Police complaint, 5. others)
19.2 If No, why? □ (1. Fear, 2. Embarrassment, 3. Others)
20. What has been the outcome of complaints? □ (1. No action, 2. Reconciliation, 3. Departmental proceedings, 4. Police action, 5. Others)
21. Does the problem still persist? □ (1. Yes, 2. No)
22. Are you satisfied with action against the individual(s)? □ (1. Yes, 2. No)
23. Are you satisfied with the situation of women in workplace? □ (1. Yes, 2. No)
   If No, then what would you suggest to improve the situation?
   1. ________________________________
   2. ________________________________
   3. ________________________________

(Signature of the Investigator)
Date: