APPENDIX

Domestic Violence Against Women: A Sociological Study With Reference to Baroda City

Interview Schedule

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I, the undersigned, Pallavi S. Dubey, am working for my PhD study entitled “Domestic Violence: A Sociological Study with Reference to Baroda City” under the guidance of Prof. P.S. Choondawat. In this regard, I want to collect some relevant & important information & data for my study from you to help me in my work. The Information provided in this research work will only be used for the purpose of academic work & will not be shared with anyone else.

Yours faithfully,

(Pallavi S.Dubey)
Domestic Violence: A Sociological Study With
Reference to Baroda City

Interview Schedule

Date of Interview: __________________________ Schedule No: __________________________

PERSONAL DETAILS:

1. Name: __________________________
2. Age: __________________________
3. Address: __________________________
4. Qualification: __________________________
5. Caste: __________________________
6. Religion: __________________________
7. Annual Income: __________________________
8. Marital Status: __________________________
9. Current Occupation: __________________________
10. Age at marriage: __________________________

11. Duration of marriage: __________________________

12. No. of children: __________________________

13. Family structure: __________________________
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

Q.14. Household composition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>RELATION</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>OCCUPATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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</table>

Q.15. Current Marital status of the respondent:

1. Remarriage
2. Separated
3. Deserted
4. Divorced
5. Widowed
6. Any other specify:___________

Q.16. Details About the Respondent & her spouse:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Age at time of marriage:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Duration of marriage:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Religion:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Caste:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Whether SC/ST/OBC/SEBC:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q.17. No. of children you have at present:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.18. Type of Family:
1. Single Person
2. Nuclear
3. Joint
4. Extended

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Q.19. Are you aware of Domestic violence? According to you what is meant by Domestic violence?
Ans.__________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________

Q.20. Have you heard about Domestic violence Act, 2005?
Ans.__________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________

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Q.21. Have you ever seen through any kind of Domestic violence in society?
   1. Physical
   2. Economic
   3. Emotional
   4. Sexual
   5. Any other specify_________

Q.22. Do you think slapping comes under Domestic violence?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify_________

Q.23. In your opinion, is beating everyday or occasionally a part of Domestic violence?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify_____

Q.24. Was there any occasion when you & your husband had difference of opinion?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify________

Q.25. Do you think, is it responsibility of mother to take child care?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify_______
Q.26. Do your spouse/husband drinks liquor? If yes, How often?

1. Everyday
2. Once in a week
3. Twice/thrice in a month
4. One in a year
5. Any other specify__________

Q.27. Are your parent-in-law helpful & co-operative?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify__________

Q.28. Were there some issues where the arguments resulted into quarrels?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify__________

If yes, who initiated the quarrel?

1. Husband
2. You
3. Parent-in-law
4. Sister –in-law / Brother –in-law
5. Any other specify_______
MARITAL HISTORY

Q.29. Was your marriage;

1. Arranged
2. Love
3. Love-cum-arranged
4. Court marriage
5. Any other specify_________

Q.30. In your Married Life, did you and your spouse lived separately for any period of time?

1. Yes
2. No

Q.31. If yes, how long & why did you lived separately or away from each other, when it happened?

Ans. _______________________________________________

_______________________________________________

Q.32. When you were living separately then what was the reason for separation? –Was your husband working & you joined him later or your spouse and you had an argument and went to your Natal family.

Ans. _______________________________________________

_______________________________________________

_______________________________________________

Q.33. Are you residing in this house since your marriage?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify_______
Q.34. If yes, then who were living at the time of your marriage in this household?

Ans.  


Q.35. If No,

(a) Where did you stay earlier?
(b) Is that place:
   1. A Village
   2. Town
   3. Any other specify_______

(c) Give Reasons for shifting.

DECISION-MAKING & AUTONOMY

When faced with the following situation, what do you do?

Choose:

1. Can decide independently
2. Have to consult someone
3. Have to follow Instruction
4. Other specify_____

Q.36. Deciding on household daily purchase.

   1  2  3  4

Q.37. Buying things for oneself like saris / salwar.

   1  2  3  4
Q.38. Purchasing major Assets like house, vehicle etc


Q.40. Seeking health care for a sick child.

Q.41. Seeking health care when you were pregnant.

Q.42. Deciding the extent of schooling for your children

Q.43. Going out with your friends/other women from neighborhood or community.
EXISTENCE OF VIOLENCE ; ITS FORMS & TYPES

Q.44. Do you have an argument over any matter with your husband/or family members?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________

Q.45. What is the nature of the arguments/fights with your husband /or family members?

1. beating
2. kicking
3. slapping
4. Any other specify________

Q.46. In the last one month, did you face any Harassment or Violence? If yes, then what was the nature of violence?

1. Hitting
2. Slapping
3. Kicked
4. Repeatedly Insulted
5. Giving bad words
6. Always need to ask for money
7. Constantly inquiring to know where you are

Q.47. In last one month when you experienced the violence, what was its nature? (Let the respondent narrate)

Ans. __________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

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Q.48. What was the cause of Domestic Violence.
Ans. _______________________________________________

_____________________________________________

_____________________________________________

Q.49. By whom was it initiated?
Ans. ______________________________________________

_____________________________________________

_____________________________________________

Q.50. What was the commonest form of violence?
Ans. ______________________________________________

_____________________________________________

_____________________________________________

Q.51. How often did it occur?
Ans. ______________________________________________

_____________________________________________

_____________________________________________
Q.52. Have the violence ever physically impaired you such as:

(a) No not much.
(b) Had to seek medical treatment.
(c) Had to be hospitalized.
(d) You could not go about doing your daily task.
(e) Any other specify________

Q.53. Who, according to you, is primarily responsible for your facing such physical violence?

1. Husband
2. Mother-in-law
3. Father-in-law
4. Brother-in-law
5. Sister-in-law
6. Any other specify________

Q.54. In your opinion, what were the probable causes for you facing such Harassment or violence?

Ans.________________________________________________
     _________________________________________________
     _________________________________________________
     _________________________________________________

Q.55. In your Married life when did the violence begin?

Ans.________________________________________________
     _________________________________________________
     _________________________________________________

**COPING MECHANISM & HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOUR**

Q.56. Having experienced the last violent behaviour or Harassment, What did you do?

Ans.________________________________________________

_________________________________________________

_________________________________________________

Q.57. If sought help, from whom did you seek help?

1. Neighborhood
2. Friends
3. Natal Family
4. Community Leader
5. Mahila Mandal
6. Police
7. Any other specify

Q.58. After the intervention of above, what did they advise you?

Ans.________________________________________________

_________________________________________________

_________________________________________________

Q.59. As a result of the intervention, the severity of violence

1. has remained the same
2. has Increased
3. has decreased
4. can’t comment
5. Any other (Specify) _________
Q.60. If did not seek help, what were the reasons for not seeking help?

Ans._____________________________________________

_____________________________________________

___________________________________________

TRADITIONAL SEX BASED QUESTIONS.

(Value orientation & Justification to the exercise of violence in the family)

Q.61. When all the alternatives means are exhausted. Beating a child is justified.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any Other Specify________

Q.62. Do you think, a man who is unable to control his wife, is not respected in the society?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________

Q.63. Do you think that a husband, who beats his wife, is an ideal husband?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________

Q.64. Do you feel that a women seek divorce under adverse circumstances?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________
Q.65. Do you believe that women in India are trained not to leave their husbands house even in adverse circumstances?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________

Q.66. Do you feel that men are less committed than women?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________

**PSYCHOLOGICAL OR EMOTIONAL ABUSE**

Q.67. Did your husband ever insults you for housekeeping?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________

Q.68. Did your husband ever humiliates you while comparing with other women?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________

Q.69. Do you feel that your husband does not value your thoughts or feelings?

1. Yes
2. No
Q.70. Has your husband ever denied you to visit your relatives?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify________

Q.71. Has your husband ever criticized you for being outspoken?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify____

Q.72. Has your husband ever threatened to leave or to commit suicide?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify________

Q.73. Does your husband ever get verbally aggressive?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify_______

Q.74. Does your husband keep a watch on you or he doesn’t allow you to move freely from your house.
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify________

Q.75. Do you ever feel that your husband keeps surveillance over you?
   1. Yes
   2. No
Q.76. Does your husband get angry & jealous when you talk to other men? Are you accused to having affairs?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify____

Q.77. Do you feel that you cannot do anything right in your husbands’ eyes.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify________

Q.78. When you try to discuss your problems with your husband, does he addresses you with the names such as bitch?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify_______

VERBAL ABUSE

Q.79. Has your husband ever shouted at you?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify____

Q.80. Sometimes or every time your husband calls you by names as specified above.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Any other specify_______
Q.81. Does your husband give you verbal threat to use physical force?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Any other specify________

**PHYSICAL ABUSE**

Q.82. Did your husband always throws an object on you?
   1. Yes
   2. No

Q.83. Did your husband always beat you?
   1. Yes
   2. No

If yes, then how many times
   1. Once in a week
   2. Twice/thrice in a week
   3. Once in a month
   4. Once in a year
   5. Any other specify________

Q.84. Did your husband ever kicks you?
   1. Yes
   2. No

Q.85. Did your husband ever try to twist your Arms?
   1. Yes
   2. No
SEXUAL ABUSE

Q.86. Did your husband ever tries to have an unnatural sexual relation?
   1. Yes
   2. No

Q.87. Did your husband coerces you for sex and threatens for sex?
   1. Yes
   2. No

Q.88. Did your husband ever used physical force to make sexual relationship with you?
   1. Yes
   2. No

Q.89. Did your husband forced you to watch pornography movies?
   1. Yes
   2. No

ECONOMIC ABUSE

Q.90. Who handles the Economic matters of the household?
   1. Husband
   2. Parents–in-law
   3. You
   4. Any Other (Specify) __________

Q.91. Who controls the health care of the family members? Is it handled by you or by your husband?
   1. You
   2. Your Husband
   3. Any Other (Specify) __________
Q.92. At times does your husband deny you of food?
   1. Yes
   2. No
Q.93. Did your husband denied you of basic needs?
   1. Yes
   2. No
Q.94. Does your husband deprive you of financial security?
   1. Yes
   2. No

Thanks for giving us your precious time……
APPENDIX:

NEWS PAPER CUTTINGS
 المصدر: ગ્રેડિયોના 12-18 વર્ષના વયના સ્કૂલીઓની આત્મવિશ્વાસ દિવસ સુભાષ કેસલી રામપુરમાં હિસ્ટોરિકલ સ્થળે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્કૂલના સ્થાપનાની આરોધા અને આત્મવિશ્વાસ દિવસની સંગીતનાં પક્ષના શિક્ષકોને વાત કરી.
Ahmedabad: In probably the first case of its kind in Gujarat, a 65-year-old woman harassed and thrown out of her house by her son and daughter-in-law received justice under the Domestic Violence Act. Metropolitan magistrate B T Dave on Friday ordered Bipin Jamnadas Misty, a 43-year-old resident of 28/3 Asopalav Nagar in Amraiwadi, to let his mother Kantaben live in the three-room tenement. The magistrate also directed him to pay his mother a rent of Rs 300 every month.

If the order is not implemented within a month, Bipin will have to pay Rs 1,000 every month instead of Rs 300. The judge also ordered Bipin to bear Kantaben’s monthly expenses for food, clothing and medicines. This amounts to Rs 1,500.

The court directed the protection officer to ensure that when he takes Kantaben home, Bipin does not attack or abuse her. If such a thing happens, the officer was directed to get in touch with the Amraiwadi police.

Kantaben had approached the court after her son and his wife Ushaben threw her out of her house in 2009. Her advocate Kanu Solanki filed the complaint under the Domestic Violence Act. Kantaben’s torture allegedly began after her husband died in 2004. In her complaint, the 85-year-old said, “When my husband was alive, my son and his wife stayed in another house. Once he died, they came to stay with me. The house was in my name, but my son took possession of the house and threw me out. I first slept on an ‘olaf’ in the society and then shifted to a relative’s house. I would sweep floors and wash utensils in a couple of houses and offices to earn a living.”

She added, “I would get Rs 125 for a job every month. Employers would take pity on me and give me lunch or dinner. But my son would not leave me alone. He followed me around and harassed me. He would hit me and ask me why I was doing the job.”

Bipin’s lawyer argued, “It is a fight between a mother and son. This does not fall under the purview of the Domestic Violence Act. Usually it is wives tortured by their husbands who use this Act. The allegations made by the mother is false. The father had willed her two rooms from the house which she sold for Rs 3 lakh. She has deposited the money in her bank. She lives off the interest and earns more money from other work. So, she does not need money from my client. She is torturing my client and undermining his financial condition. Bipin works as a carpenter and earns Rs 2,500 a month. He has to support his wife and two kids.”

To this, Solanki said, “The Act is known as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. The law extends its protection to wives, mother, sisters and widows. After listening to both sides, the magistrate issued an order in the mother’s favour. This decision is expected to set a precedent for elderly women who are physically, psychologically, sexually or financially abused by children or caregivers.”
57% of boys, 53% of girls think wife beating is just

New Delhi: It's a shocking revelation in this day and age. Not just Indian men, but even adolescents—the 15-19 age group—feel that wife beating is justified.

UNICEF's "Global Report Card on Adolescents 2012," says that 57% of adolescent boys in India think a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife.

Over half of the Indian adolescent girls, or around 53% think that a husband is justified in beating his wife. In comparison, 41% women in Bangladesh and 54% in Sri Lanka harbour a similar feeling. In Nepal, however, the prevalence of both men and women justifying domestic violence is incredibly high at 88% and 89%, respectively.

According to the report, societal attitudes that convey acceptance or justification of domestic violence are making girls and women more vulnerable to abuse. It says, "Available data for developing countries show that nearly 50% of girls and women aged 15-49 believe that wife beating is justified... girls aged between 15 and 19 years hold the same views as women in the 40-49 age group."

The report explains that because of reporting bias, this may be an under-estimation of the actual size of the problem in several countries. Many factors contribute to the incidence of domestic violence. For instance, in many places, child marriage, gender-based power relations, women's low economic status and traditional practices or social norms perpetuate it.

Mission director for India's National Rural Health Mission Arundhathi Oogte said spousal violence takes place both in developed and developing countries through the degree would vary. She said, "When girls are brought up with the message that a woman's status is in a family is inferior, she starts to accept whatever behaviour is instilled out by her husband or in-laws." She added, "When a boy grows up seeing his father assault his mother, he starts to accept such a behavior and repeats it."

Ranjan Ruma, director of Centre for Social Research, said, "Most women think this is their fate. Education or economic prosperity alone can't improve the situation."
Our society has become sick: SC

New Delhi: Shaken by the large number of women being killed for dowry, the Supreme Court said Indian society has become sick.

"The hallmark of a healthy society is the respect it shows to women. Indian society has become a sick society. This is evident from the large number of cases coming up in this court and also in almost all courts in the country in which young women are being killed by their husbands or by their in-laws, by pouring kerosene on them and setting them on fire or by hanging or strangling them," an anguished bench of Justices Markandey Katju and Gyan Sudha Misra said in a recent judgment.

"What is the level of civilization of a society in which a large number of women are treated in this horrendous and barbaric manner? What has our society become," asked the bench before upholding the life term for the husband and mother-in-law of a woman killed for dowry.

The bench noted a point. Data compiled for 2008 by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) showed that there were 8,172 dowry deaths in the country, but only 33.4% of the cases resulted in conviction in that year. For the same year, there were 8,544 cases of cruelty towards women by husbands and relatives and the conviction rate was even lower at 22.4%.

Advocating harsh punishment, the bench said crimes against women could not be classified as ordinary ones committed in a fit of anger or for property.

They disrupt the entire social fabric, hence call for harsh punishment," it said. "Unfortunately, what is happening in our society is that out of lust for money people are often demanding dowry and after extracting as much money as they can, they kill the woman and marry again and then again commit the murder of their wife for the same purpose," the bench said.

The bench went on to analyse causes behind this abnormal behaviour.

"This is because of total commercialization of our society, and lust for money that induces people to kill their wives. The time has come when we have to stamp out this evil from society with an iron hand," it said.

PUNCH-NAMA

Complaint of domestic violence

Jagruti Patel, a resident of Gotri Road, has registered a complaint of domestic violence against her husband and in-laws for abusing her and harassing her. Patel told the police that she married Pankaj in 2010. Her in-laws behaved nicely for a month and later started harassing her for dowry. Patel said that her husband used to consume liquor and beat her up and her in-laws used to demand dowry from her.

Bootlegger booked: The city police have booked a bootlegger under Prevention of Anti Social Act (PASA) and sent him to a jail in Surat. A complaint under the Prevention Act was registered against Sanjay Prajapati by Vadodara railway police for selling country liquor. The cops had recovered liquor worth Rs 1.45 lakh from his place.
‘Domestic violence shatters women with psychiatric history’

Ahmedabad: Dr Shelja Shah, 35, belonged to a rich urban family. Soon after marriage, she suffered constant taunts and derogatory remarks from in-laws and was deliberately kept away from family functions.

Shah was also beaten for frivolous reasons. The continuous physical torture affected her already delicate mental condition.

A study on Domestic Violence (DV) among psychiatric patients has found that mental problems aggravate due to domestic violence.

This study was conducted by city-based consultant psychiatrist Dr Khyati Mehtalia, an alumnus of BJ Medical College with professor and head of the psychiatry department Dr GK Vankar.

"There is a steady increase in the number of DV cases from affluent and educated section of society. These women have minor history of psychiatric problems which has worsened due to troubled marriage and violence. In over 50 per cent cases, DV had caused and increased severity of mental illness," said Mehtalia.

According to her, psychiatric problems like depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, anxiety, somatoform disorders sharply increased in patients suffering from DV. "In comparison with cases without DV history, the study took into account 100 cases in the age group of 18-53 years of age. Mehtalia said, "The study focused on finding frequency of DV in female psychiatric patients, related factors and association of DV with mental illness."

In another DV case, a 27-year-old victim from a middle-class family was sexually abused by her uncle at a young age. After getting engaged, her fiancé tried to get physically intimate with her and she turned him away.

"After marriage, instead of getting emotional support she was beaten up by her alcoholic husband and also suffered marital rape which made her more depressed. She developed suicidal tendencies," said Mehtalia.

(Names have been changed)
મહીતાશેતો રાશા મુદ્દે સકર હવા માણસુયું લાભતૂ હિસાર અધીનસ્મ કામની પાય પુલિઝર કામો

મહીતાશેતની ઘરેઠું હિસાની ક્રિયાદાયક અધિક ..પધારો !

ધૃતિદાસ ડાટા રાસાયનક પદાર્થ વચ્ચે દીકરણના હિસાની દંદાયક માં 5.6 જાડુ..

મહીતાશેતને પણ અને શિક્ષણ કોલ જાહેર કરતા કરતા તેમને ઇચ્છુક કરતા ણંગ પૂર્વક પ્રદેશના માટે અદાલત કરવા માટે તેમની કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો. 

સિદ્ધિ થયો છે કે તેમને એક પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો. 

સહિત 24-માંથી 27 કલપની માટે આધાર માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો. 

મહીતાશેતને એક પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

મહીતાશેતનો સમાચાર માધ્યમ વાત કરે છે: 

1. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

2. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

3. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

4. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

5. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

6. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેઓ કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

7. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

8. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

9. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.

10. પૂર્વક કોલ દ્વારા માટે તેમના કામના માટે પ્રકાર સામગ્રી બદલવા માટે કોલ કરવામાં આવ્યો.
It is official now, wife beating is a punishable offence

Press Trust of India
New Delhi, October 25, 2006

THE DOMESTIC Violence Act 2005 comes into effect from Thursday. The Act is meant to provide protection to the wife or the female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or the male live-in partner or his relatives. The offender can be jailed or fined up to Rs 20,000.

Domestic violence under the Act includes abuse or the threat of abuse, be it physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic, said a statement from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which issued a notification on Wednesday to bring the Act into force.

Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands or the woman or her relatives will also be covered under this definition.

Renuka Chowdhury, minister of state for women and child, said, "A woman will have the right to..."
शंकाशील पतिना हुकुमदेव युवतीना बोग लीडो
पति द्वारा शहीरमां पतीना चंडेरा पर असीर रैढी कता

(पत्रिकासूचना)

शंकाशील पतिना हुकुमदेव युवतीना बोग लीडो ने पति द्वारा शहीरमां पतीना चंडेरा पर असीर रैढी क्षति की. शंकाशील पतिना हुकुमदेव युवतीना बोग लीडो ने पति द्वारा शहीरमां पतीना चंडेरा पर असीर रैढी क्षति की. शंकाशील पतिना हुकुमदेव युवतीना बोग लीडो ने पति द्वारा शहीरमां पतीना चंडेरा पर असीर रैढी क्षति की. शंकाशील पतिना हुकुमदेव युवतीना बोग लीडो ने पति द्वारा शहीरमां पतीना चंडेरा पर असीर रैढी क्षति की. शंकाशील पतिना हुकुमदेव युवतीना बोग लीडो ने पति द्वारा शहीरमां पतीना चंडेरा पर असीर रैढी क्षति की.
કાઃડીગાંધીના જનારદનરાયણ મામ્મા

ગાંધી જેની સાથે પામ્યું પયાંયું 

(સેલીફનિશન) 

વાર્દા ગાંધી જેની સાથે પામ્યું 

(સેલીફનિશન) 

પત્નીપીત પત્ની ગાંધીનગર કોર્ટમાં આદાલતયો પ્રયાસ 

વાર્દા ગાંધી 

(સેલીફનિશન) 

પત્ની, સાયુ, કેટેના સાથે પત્ની 

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પત્નીપીત પત્ની ગાંધીનગર 

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પત્ની, સાયુ, કટેના સાથે પત્ની 

(સેલીફનિશન) 

પત્ની, સાયુ, કટેના સાથે પત્ની
'Woman can invoke Domestic Violence Act against brothers'

New Delhi: A woman, who is living with her brothers, can take refuge under the Domestic Violence Act in case of any harassment to her, a Delhi court has said.

"It emerges that when an aggrieved person lives or at any stage has been in domestic relationship with the respondents and has been subjected to any domestic violence, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is applicable," Additional Sessions Judge Shalinder Kaur said.

The court said that the welfare legislation could be invoked by a woman even against those with whom she had lived at any point of time.

It passed the observation while allowing a plea of widow, whose petition seeking relief under the Act against her brothers was dismissed by a metropolitan magistrate saying that there was no domestic relationship between her and her brothers.

She submitted that she was living with her brothers and alleged that they have forged her signatures in an effort to dislodge her from their ancestral property at Karol Bagh here.

The court, while granting relief to the woman, also took into consideration a report of the Protection Officer, appointed under the Act to look into the complaint of the aggrieved, stating, it emerges that appellant is being subjected to abuses and harassment at the hands of respondents (brothers).

'35% women face violence'

New Delhi: Over 35 per cent of all women and 40 per cent of married women experienced physical or sexual forms of violence and the figures were higher in rural areas, the Lok Sabha was informed on Friday.

"The National Family Health Survey III (2005-06) data shows that in the 15-49 age group, 35.4 per cent of all women and 40 per cent of married women experienced physical or sexual violence," women and child development minister Krishna Tirath said during Question Hour. She said 6.7 per cent experienced both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence.

Tirath said the data suggests that both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural areas as compared to the urban areas.

Domestic violence defined under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 covers physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic abuse.

As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total of 5,783 were registered under the Act in 2007, 5,643 cases in 2008 and 7,633 in 2009, Tirath said.

She claimed that protection officers (POs) had been appointed in every state except Jammu and Kashmir (where the Act is not applicable) and her ministry held regular meetings with state governments to ensure that this system was functioning efficiently.

"Under the Act, state governments are required to appoint protection officers in each district as they may consider necessary," she said. Maharashtra has the highest number of 3,919 protection officers followed by Rajasthan (374), Madhya Pradesh (360) and Himachal Pradesh (360).
Domestic violence against men cases are also found.
The virtual face of violence

Most victims don't know that they can book former husbands under the Domestic Violence Act for creating fake profiles on social networking sites

Janavi R Iyer | RN

Ahmedabad: Hetal and Hitesh got divorced with mutual consent after a three-year-long marriage. Hetal was all set to go abroad and start afresh, when she started receiving obscene calls asking her out.

A few days later, she discovered a fake profile in her name with her intimate pictures, phone numbers and explicit material on various social networking sites. Devastated, she is currently undergoing counselling, even as the culprit is at large.

What many women like Hetal don't know is that such cyber crimes are covered under the Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act.

CYBER CRIME

2005. NGOs are trying to create awareness on this issue. While Domestic Violence Week ended only on November 30, NGOs in the state are extending it till December 10 where it will coincide with the World Human Rights Day.

Many women consider only a beating as domestic violence. But, the ever-expanding world wide web, which is becoming the playground of many lovelorn, vindictive men, too is covered under the Act.

"We receive applications from almost three women every month," says assistant commissioner of police, Usha Rada. She adds, "However, most women prefer to be silent victims and end their cyber existence by closing their internet accounts."

From posting phone numbers to personal photographs, numerous tools are used to victimize women in cyber space. Says cyber expert Sunny Vaghela, "Three in 10 women net surfers become victims of impersonation and cyber stalking. We receive many cases officially and unofficially."

Shedding light on the Act, Rustam Marshal, a senior advocate says, "The purview of the 2005 Act is not just physical violence. It also counts emotional abuse, psychological, verbal, economic and sexual abuse. Cyber violence that humiliates or degrades a woman's integrity is sexual violence according to the Act. All crimes in the Act are non-bailable."

Recalls Sharvari Joshi, an interior designer who was in live-in relationship, "It was horrifying when soon after my break-up, friends told me that my picture and details, clubbed with web links of obscene websites, had been uploaded. To add to my horror, friendship requests from the fake profile had been sent to some of my family members. I did not go to office for a week."

Explains Vaghela, "Most of these cases go unreported as girls are too embarrassed. Even if they approach the police, they file an application. For a man, it has become an easy mode to dishonour a woman."
પની ઉપર બેઠેલા અવિભારી
પતની અતયાચાર
(પ્રતિનિધિત્વાર)

નિર્વાચન, સલામાર
અર્થ ઉદ્ભવ રહ્યા નગરના વ્યાપારીઓને સાંભળવાને સ્મરણ કરવી પડશે. મને તેમાંથી ત્રીજી વખત ધર્મ રૂપાંતરણ દીકાલમાં નાબૂદી નાપાડી વાદી કરતા હતા. વધુ લોકો શું અમારે તેમની ઉપર અલ્લોક્ષિતા વધુ રહી રહ્યા છે. શું આદિ પણ તેમની આ તમે ના સાથ અપાત પાયો છે કે કઈ કરી હતી?

શ્રી સમ્રાનંદ ધિરભાઇ શિરેમાણા

પિયાપાર પતની અતયાચાર

અમદાવાદ, શુભકામ

હુલ્ક પાણી આધાર પર સચ્ચાઇ કરી પાત્ર ધરાવા જતાં પશ્ચિમ ધર્મિની હેલ્થ સેવાની જરૂરિયાતો વાચીતા જવાબદાર પાણી પહેલી પતા આવેલા વાદીને પાણી આપવાની સાધારણ પાણી માંડવાની દેખી ગયેલી હતી. અર્થતંત્રી અને વસ્તુઓ નદિયે વખત કે કીમતદાહર પ્રક્રિયાના વિસ્તાર તેના જયદી પશ્ચિમ હેલ્થસેવા સ્થાયી હતી. ધર્મિની પાણી શું ન પડે કારણે ચેક અપનાવે સાધારણ કરવા માટે જયદી. શું પેટ્રોલ પ્લેન હરિતપ્લાંચ ભરવા માટે અને વસ્તુઓ ઉપનાટક પાયે તમાં તેમની પ્રોત્સાહન કરીને હતી?

વે હુલ્ક પાણી આધાર પર પાણી આપવાની હેલ્થ સેવાની જરૂરિયાતોનું વાચીતા જવાબદાર પાણી પહેલી પતા આવેલા વાદીને પાણી આપવાની સાધારણ પાણી માંડવાની દેખી ગયેલી હતી. ધર્મિની પાણી શું ન પડે કારણે ચેક અપનાવે સાધારણ કરવા માટે જયદી. શું પેટ્રોલ પ્લેન હરિતપ્લાંચ ભરવા માટે અને વસ્તુઓ ઉપનાટક ભરવા માટે જયદી.
मनथी बांगलीकृति कुलबूधस यथा: सरदार

12 पत्री तेजस्वी वाद परिवारी जीती कुरियादेश कालखंड व देखना गुड़मा
पत्नीनो अत्याचार पतिना प्राप्त करी गयो

पत्नी जेद छोड़कर निवास भूमि पूरे गयी गद्दी पर चढ़कर पति को पतिना देने पर आत्याचार करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पत्नी के बीच विवाह की प्रकटितिक संबंध भरुच्चिक नहीं हैं। पति स्वयं आत्याचार करते हैं। पति अपनी पत्नी की निवास भूमि पर चढ़कर पतिना प्राप्त करते हैं। पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति पति
घरेलू हिसाबी व्यवसाय
शुं करी शेय महिला?

(श. अिन्हा अस्थिण)

घरेलू हिसाबी व्यवसाय में अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का उपयोग करके बाध्यता निर्देशित करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रभाव िती है। अधिकतम अर्थविियों के लिए अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का उपयोग करके बाध्यता निर्देशित करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रभाव है। अधिकतम अर्थविियों का उपयोग करके बाध्यता निर्देशित करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रभाव है। अधिितम अर्थविियों का उपयोग करके बाध्यता निर्देशित करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रभाव है। अधिितम अर्थविियों का उपयोग करके बाध्यता निर्देशित करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रभाव है। अधिितम अर्थविियों का उपयोग करके बाध्यता निर्देशित करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रभाव है। अधिितम अर्थविियों का उपयोग करके बाध्यता निर्देशित करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रभाव है। अधिितम अर्थविियों का उपयोग करके बाध्यता निर्देशित करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रभाव है।