Chapter IV

Analysis of Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prelude</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Malnad Families</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Family Counseling Centers</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter IV

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Prelude

It is relevant to record the experience the researcher had undergone while conducting the survey in the research area. The researcher is aware that she is attempting to extract answers from the affected or likely to be affected persons in future, the answers for a social legal survey. The research area is still maintaining its so-called conservatism. The orthodox attitude is still prevailing. The researcher is attempting to obtain answers for a delegate personal problem of the society. Under these circumstances, the researcher had to be extra cautious in achieving the object. However, at the end of the day, answers were obtained and the same have been analyzed. Researcher has to warn herself with regard to the accuracy of replies for her question.

In urban areas the persons are hesitant to talk freely, they were bit apprehensive in answering the questions. When they were explained the purpose and objective of the survey they have opened a bit. Even then, the researcher could observe a tacit hypocrisy in their approach in answering the questions. On the other hand in rural areas the persons interviewed were friendly and ready to disclose their personal matters. Somehow they were anxious to get a solution for their personal problems.

Thus the researcher is of the opinion that answers from rural area might have a better accuracy than from the urban mass. However the analysis is conducted based on the answers obtained from both

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1 Sample Questionnaire is annexed in Appendix – 15 and 16.
groups. The amalgamation of answers might not have an expected accuracy. The researcher is of the opinion that every researcher who has ventured into this type of empirical study would have experienced the same.

Similar experiences the researcher undergone when she had to interview the affluent and poor class. The affluent were rather rude and reluctant to answer. The researcher was treated the way an unwanted door to door sales woman is treated. They were reluctant to entertain any explanation on the issue. These attitudes of some people made the researcher to feel that, the attitude of individual has to change for any change to take place in the society. This is because domestic violence is an issue wherein psychological factors influence the behavior of an individual. Having these limitations and constrains the researcher has made an honest effort in getting the necessary data.

4.1 Malnad Families

The findings from the research area\(^2\) are analyzed based on the answers obtained from the selected group. The answers for eight parameters namely education, occupation, nature of family, the awareness of domestic violence and the Act, frequency in which they had to experience domestic violence, whether they have availed protection under law and counseling facilities are analyzed. The answers are put into analysis by the experts using advanced software.\(^3\) Findings of the analysis have been compared with the hypothesis. Whenever the hypothesis is proved correct, the same is reflected in the conclusion accordingly. The graphical representations have been provided systematically with proper explanation.

\(^2\) Shimoga, Chickmagalure and Coorg. Here in after referred as research area.

\(^3\) SPSS for Windows – Ver. 12 (SPSS means Statistical Package for Social Sciences).
The following inferences are drawn for the study hypothesis namely,

1. Ignorance, illiteracy and economic instability of women on the domestic front are the major causes of domestic violence.

The figure one depicts that the hypothesis Ignorance, illiteracy and economic instability of women on the domestic front are the major causes of domestic violence is correct.

The research area namely Shimoga, Chickmagalore and Coorg are represented with A, B, C respectively.

1. Education

![Pie charts](image)

Fig. 1.1 Composition of Educated and uneducated women in the sample at Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Coorg.
The composition of educated and uneducated women in the sample is depicted in Figure 1.1. Among the three districts surveyed, the uneducated portion of women is least in Shimoga, amounting only 5.4%. This is followed by 24.6% in Chickmagalur and 21.5% in Coorg districts. From the figure it is apparent that the women folk of Chickmagalore district surveyed in the study are not educated compare to other two districts.

![Bar chart showing percent composition of Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.](image)

Fig. 1.2 Percent composition of Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.

It is clearly visible that the percentage of Domestic violence reported from Shimoga is less, compared to Chickmagalur and Coorg districts.

On comparison of the results explained in Fig. 1.1 and 1.2, gives a scope to believe that the Domestic Violence could be related to education. In this context, it is necessary to check the hypothesis—

“Illiteracy is the major cause of Domestic Violence”

Analysis on the relationship between the proportion of illiteracy and Domestic violence reveals that the Domestic Violence has a strong
influence of illiteracy. This indicates that higher the illiteracy of women more will be Domestic violence. The researcher is of the opinion that a solution is to be provided to improve the literacy of rural mass. A value based education is required than providing an information based education. It is opined that a value based moral education will provide a better understanding among family members. Thus the hypothesis is proved correct in the research area.

The second parameter under the title ‘Occupation’ is to prove the hypothesis that ‘domestic violence is more among urban families as compared to rural families’ and “the extent of domestic violence is more among the poorer sections of the society”. The position of affluence of the interviewed was obtained from the answers of their or their spouse’s occupation.

2. Occupation

![Chart A](image1)
![Chart B](image2)
![Chart C](image3)

Fig. 2.1 Composition of skilled and unskilled women in the sample at Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Coorg.

The composition of skilled and unskilled women in the sample is depicted in Figure 2.1. Among the three districts surveyed, the unskilled portion is least in Coorg amounting 58.5%. This is followed
by 63.6% in Shimoga and 65.4% in Chickmagalur districts respectively. From the figure it is apparent that the women folk of Chickmagalur district surveyed in the study are working as unskilled labourers.

![Graph showing percent composition of Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.]

It is clearly visible that the percentage of Domestic violence from Shimoga is less compared to Chickmagalur and Coorg districts.

On comparing the results explained in Fig. 2.1 and 2.2, gives a scope to believe that the Domestic Violence could not be related to skilled or unskilled labour of women. In this context, it is necessary to check the hypothesis -

"Economic instability is the major cause of Domestic Violence"

Analysis on the relationship between the proportion of skilled and unskilled labour and domestic violence reveals that the Domestic Violence is not influenced by skilled labour of women.
3. Nature of Family

Fig. 3.1 Composition of Joint Family and Nucleus Family in the sample at Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Coorg.

The composition of joint and nucleus families in the sample is depicted in Figure 3.1. Among the three districts surveyed, the Joint Families are least in Shimoga amounting 37.2%. This is followed by 46.9% in Coorg and 55% in Chickmagalur districts. From the figure it is apparent that the Joint Families in which the women folk of Chickmagalur district surveyed in the study are more compared to other two districts.
Fig. 3.2 Percent composition of Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.

It is clearly visible that the percentage of Domestic violence reported from Shimoga is less compared to Chickmagalur and Coorg districts.

On comparison the results explained in Fig. 3.1 and 3.2, gives a scope to believe that the Domestic Violence could be related to Family Structure. In this context, it is necessary to check the hypothesis -

"Domestic Violence is more among urban families as compared to rural families"

Analysis on the relationship between the proportion of Joint and Nucleus Families and domestic violence, reveals that the Domestic Violence is more in joint Families. This observation reverses the hypothesis that the domestic violence is more in urban families when compared to rural families and also reveals that urban families are nucleus and joint families are more in rural areas.

4. Awareness of Domestic Violence

![Fig. 4.1 Awareness of Domestic Violence in the sample at Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Coorg.](image-url)
The composition of awareness and unaware of domestic violence in women in the sample is depicted in Figure 4.1. Among the three districts surveyed, the unawareness segment is least in Shimoga amounting only 18.6%. This is followed by 28.5% in Coorg and 32.3% in Chickmagalur districts respectively. From the figure it is apparent that the women folk of Chickmagalur district surveyed in the study are unaware of domestic violence.

Fig. 4.2 Percent composition of Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.

It is clearly visible that the percentage of Domestic violence reported from Shimoga is less compared to Chickmagalur and Coorg districts.

On comparing the results explained in Fig. 4.1 and 4.2, one can presume that the experience of Domestic Violence could be related to awareness of domestic violence.

Analysis on the relationship between the proportion of knowledge of domestic violence and experience of domestic violence reveals that the Domestic Violence has a strong influence of ignorance.
This indicates that higher the ignorance of women more will be Domestic violence.

It is obvious inference that whenever awareness of domestic violence is more among the people, whenever they experience domestic violence, they could report the same to the proper forum. From the data obtained in Shimoga district, it is quiet contradictory to this logic. The data obtained from one of the research areas namely shimoga, on awareness with respect to domestic violence, is more, compare to other two research areas.

Further, the reporting on Domestic Violence is less in Shimoga district. When the data collected in all the three districts are pooled, the hypothesis is proved correct. When we consider data from shimoga district alone, the hypothesis seems to be in correct. What could be the possible reason for these paradoxical phenomena? This may be due to false sense of well being, which prevails in among Indian urban mass. They do not want their sufferings to be known to the society. This is the greatest problem among urban mass. This hypocratic tendency of urban mass is adding more impediments for the law to perform its functions.

5. Frequency of Domestic Violence

![Frequency of Domestic Violence](image)
The composition is frequency of domestic violence on women in the sample is depicted in Figure 5.1. Among the three districts surveyed, instances of domestic violence are at its height in Shimoga amounting to 24% on a daily basis. From the figures it is apparent that the domestic violence on women folk of Chickmagalur and Coorg districts are distributed proportionally.

![Bar chart showing frequency of domestic violence in Shimoga, Chickmagalur, and Coorg.]

Fig. 5.2 Percent composition of Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.

It is clearly visible that the percentage of Domestic violence reported from Shimoga is less compared to Chickmagalur and Coorg districts.

On comparing the results explained in Fig. 5.1 and 5.2, give a paradoxical report. In Shimoga district, the instances of domestic violence are less but nevertheless instances of daily domestic violence are more. Whereas in Chickmagalur and Coorg domestic violence is
more when compared to Shimoga, which is distributed to daily, weekly, monthly and occasional instances.

Analysis on the relationship between the frequency of domestic violence and report of domestic violence reveals that in less Domestic Violence area the instances are frequent and vice versa.

6. Avail Legal Protection

![Diagram showing frequency of domestic violence in Shimoga, Chickmagalur, and Coorg]

Fig. 6.1 Frequency of Domestic Violence in the sample at Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Coorg

Present composition is the percentage of women availing protection on domestic violence in the sample is depicted in Figure 6.1. Among the three districts surveyed, women of Shimoga less avail protection, amounting to 41.7%. Whereas 82.9% of women of Coorg and 59.2% of women of Chickmagalur avail protection on domestic violence.
Fig. 6.2 Percent composition of report on Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.

It is clearly visible that the percentage of Domestic violence reported from Shimoga is less compared to Chickmagalur and Coorg districts.

On comparing the results explained in Fig. 6.1 and 6.2, it gives a paradoxical report. In Shimoga district, the instances of availing protection on domestic violence are less, though being an urban area. Whereas in Chickmagalur and Coorg availing protection on domestic violence is more when compared to Shimoga.

Analysis on the relationship between the availing protection on domestic violence and report of domestic violence reveals that urban women less avail protection and rural women avail more protection on domestic violence.

7. Awareness on the Domestic Violence Law

Fig. 7.1 Awareness of Domestic Violence Law in the sample at Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Coorg.
Present composition is the percentage of women aware of domestic violence law in the sample is depicted in Figure 7.1. Among the three districts surveyed, women of Chickmagalur are less aware of law on domestic violence, amounting to 39.2%. Whereas 25.4% of women of Coorg and 18.4% of women of Shimoga are aware of domestic violence law.

![Graph showing percentage composition of report on Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.](image_url)

Fig. 7.2 Percent composition of report on Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.

It is clearly visible that the percentage of Domestic violence reported from Shimoga is less compared to Chickmagalur and Coorg districts.

On comparing the results explained in Fig. 7.1 and 7.2, gives a scope to expect that the awareness on the law of Domestic Violence is more in urban cities. In this context, it is necessary to check the hypothesis-

"the absence of awareness about the existing legal provisions result in the crime go unreported"

Analysis on the relationship between the proportion of awareness on domestic violence law and the report of Domestic
violence reveals that the urban women are aware of domestic violence law compared to rural women.

8. Availing Counseling Facilities

![Diagram of Availing Counseling Facilities in Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Coorg](image)

Fig. 8.1 Availing Counseling Facilities in the sample at Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Coorg.

Present composition is the percentage of women availing counseling facilities on domestic violence in the sample is depicted in Figure 8.1. Among the three districts surveyed, women of Chickmagalur less avail counseling facilities on domestic violence, amounting to 17.1%. Whereas 58.5% of women of Coorg and 81.6% of women of Shimoga avail counseling facilities.
Fig. 8.2 Percent composition on Domestic Violence recorded during the survey at three districts.

It is clearly visible that the percentage of Domestic violence reported from Shimoga is less compared to Chickmagalur and Coorg districts.

On comparing the results explained in Fig. 8.1 and 8.2, gives a scope to expect that the availing of counseling facilities on Domestic Violence is more in urban cities. In this context, it is necessary to check the hypothesis-

‘The existing counseling facilities related to domestic violence are inadequate both in terms of quality and institutional support’

Collective result of the graphs shows a trend of 60% of women from urban, availing the Counseling Facilities on Domestic Violence and 40% of rural women do not avail counseling facilities. However, the individual results show a different scenario. On the analysis of individual data, only 30% of women avail counseling facilities on domestic violence. Thus from the data collected from the survey area, it is revealed that availing of counseling facilities on domestic violence from the counseling centers is not satisfactory. This may be due to the lack of institutional support and the quality of service rendered by the counseling centers. Further it is revealed from the data analyzed that the women on experiencing domestic violence resort to non-formal counseling facilities rather than formal counseling facilities.
4.2 Family Counseling Centers

The family counseling centers are run by the registered NGOs. They are aided by the state government to the extent of 80%. The family counseling centers are taking active part in resolving the marital disputes and misunderstandings between members of the family by providing proper counseling. Each district is having one family counseling centre.

Issues for which services rendered by the family counseling centers are,

1. Dowry related problems.
2. Resolving incompatibly issues between family members.
3. Misunderstandings between family members.
4. Victims of Rape and other injustices.
5. Violence in the family due to alcoholism, drug addiction and others.
6. Facilities available to the Widow, Destitute and Handicap by the State Government under different schemes.
7. Conducting awareness programmes in order to create awareness among the general public to prevent various kinds of exploitations which are taking place in the society.

The disputes including domestic violence cases are dealt by the family counseling centers. Counseling is done singly and also jointly.
Most of the disputes are resolved through counseling and rarely one files a complaint in the Court. To check the status of parties after counseling, follow up is also done like, home visits and calling the parties to the centers and finding out whether the respondent is following the terms of the undertaking given by him in the centre. Undertaking is taken by the respondent with respect to his conduct after the dispute is settled in the counseling.

Ample time is given to the respondent to appear before the centre to enquire into the matter on receipt of the complaint by the victim. Police help is taken by the center only when the respondent does not appear before the center even after repeated notices. All types of disputes are dealt with and resolved in counseling. Domestic violence cases are referred to the Santhwana help line for further action when it cannot be resolved in counseling.

Awareness programmes are also carried out by the family counseling centers. The Staff of counseling centers go to specific places like, schools, colleges, Gram Panchayats, Anganawadi Training Centers and Self Help Groups and disseminate information in these places to the targeted audiences. Awareness is created about the existence of the family counseling centers, rights of the child and women, the institution of marriage and family.

It is submitted that the purpose with which these canters are created are no doubt good and the services they render are praise worthy, but at the same time, the researcher submits that what is needed to be done is the proper infrastructure facilities to be provided

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4 Every Family Counseling Centre has office staff of four members, comprising of two counsellors (male and female), one accountant/social worker and an attender.
to these centers for its effective functioning. Further, it is submitted that the family counseling centers are to be established at taluka level in order to deal with the intra-familial disputes and resolve it amicably without making it an issue of prestige and status. Persons serving as counselors shall work with dedication and selflessness to make the family counseling centers more effective in achieving its objective.