PART- C : ANNEXURES
ANNEXURE NO. I

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ANNEXURE NO. III

Table of Statutes

4. Convention on Elimination of Discriminations Against Women
   CEDAW.
5. Convention on Protection Against Torture And Other forms of
   Cruel, inhuman or degrading Treatment or punishment.
9. Guardianship and Wards Act, 1890.
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23. The Parsi Marriage And Divorce Act 1936
24. The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic
25. The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005
ANNEXURE NO. IV
Important Provisions Of The Law

1. Constitutional Law Of India.

- Article 14 – Equality before law – The State shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

- Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
  
  i. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

- Article 15 (3) – Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

- Article 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty – No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.

- Article 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour. – (1) Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. (2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of the Religion, Race, Cast, or Class or any of them.
• Article 39 (e) – The State shall in particular, direct its policy towards securing – that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abuse and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength. And (f) – that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

• Article 44 – Uniform Civil Code for the citizens – the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

• Article 45 – Provision for free and compulsory education for children – the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

• Article 51- A (e) – Fundamental duties – It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
2. Indian Penal Code

Section 304-B –

1) Dowry Death where the death of the women is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, such death shall be called, 'dowry death', and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death.

2) Whoever commits dowry death shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life.

Section 312 – Causing Miscarriage –

Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry, shall, if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine , or with both; and, if the woman be quick with child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 313 – Causing miscarriage without women’s consent –

Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding section without the consent of the woman, whether the woman is quick with child or not, shall be punished with imprisonment for life,
or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 315** – Act done with intent to prevent child being alive or to cause it to die after birth. –

Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 317** Exposure and abandonment of child under twelve years by parent or person having care of it. –

Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years; or with fine or with both.

**Section 318.** Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body-

Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child dies before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavours to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
Section 323. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. —

Whoever except in the case provided for by section 334, voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Section 494 Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife. —

Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 498-A. Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty. —

Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

3. The Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Section 8. Appointment of Protection Officers

1) The State Government shall, by notification, appoint such number of Protection Officers in each district as it may consider necessary and shall also notify the area or areas within which a Protection Officer shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred on him by or under this Act.
2) The Protection Officers shall as far as possible be women and shall possess such qualifications and experience as may be prescribed.

3) The terms and conditions of service of the Protection Officer and the other officers subordinate to him shall be such as may be prescribed.

Section 13. Service of notice-

1) A notice of the date of hearing fixed under Section 12 shall be given by the Magistrate to the Protection Officer, who shall get it served by such means as may be prescribed on the respondent, and on any other person, as directed by the Magistrate within a maximum period of two days or such further reasonable time as may be allowed by the Magistrate from the date of its receipt.

2) A declaration of service of notice made by the Protection Officer in such form as may be prescribed shall be the proof that such notice was served upon the respondent and on any other person as directed by the Magistrate unless the contrary is proved.

Section 17. Right to reside in a shared household.

1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every woman in a domestic relationship shall have the right reside in the shared household, whether or not she has any right, title or beneficial interest in the same.

2) The aggrieved person shall not be evicted or excluded from the shared household or any part of it by the respondent save in accordance with the procedure established by law.
Section 19. Residence orders –

1) while disposing of an application under sub-section (1) of section 12, the Magistrate may, on being satisfied that domestic violence has taken place, pass a residence order—
   a) restraining the respondent from dispossessing or in any other manner disturbing the possession of the aggrieved person from the shared household, whether or not the respondent has a legal or equitable interest in the shared households;
   b) directing the respondent to remove himself from the shared household;
   c) restraining the respondent or any of his relatives from entering any portion of the shared household in which the aggrieved person resides;
   d) restraining the respondent from alienating or disposing of the shared household or encumbering the same;
   e) restraining the respondent from renouncing his rights in the shared household except with the leave of the Magistrate; or
   f) directing the respondent to secure same level of alternate accommodation for the aggrieved person as enjoyed by her in circumstances so require:

Provided that no order under clause (b) shall be passed against any person who is a woman.

3) The Magistrate may impose any additional conditions or pass any other direction which he may deem reasonably necessary to protect or to provide for the safety of the aggrieved person or any child of such aggrieved person.
4) The Magistrate may require from the respondent to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for preventing the commission of domestic violence.

6) While passing an order under sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), the Court may also pass an order directing the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station to give protection to the aggrieved person or to assist her or the person making an application to the aggrieved person or to assist her or the person making an application on her behalf in the implementation of the order.

7) While making an order under sub-section (1), the Magistrate may impose on the respondent obligations relating to the discharge of rent and other payments, having regard to the financial needs and resources of the parties.

8) The Magistrate may direct the officer-in-charge of the police station in whose jurisdiction the Magistrate has been approached to assist in the implementation of the protection order.

9) The Magistrate may direct the respondent to return to the possession of the aggrieved person her stridhan or any other property or valuable security to which she is entitled to.

Section 20. Monetary reliefs -

1) While disposing of an application under sub-section (1) of Section 12, the Magistrate may direct the respondent to pay monetary relief to meet the expenses incurred and losses suffered by the aggrieved person and any child of the aggrieved person as a result of the domestic violence and such relief may include, but not limited to –
(a) the loss of earnings;
(b) the medical expenses;
(c) the loss caused due to the destruction, damage or removal of any property from the control of the aggrieved person; and
(d) the maintenance for the aggrieved person as well as her children, if any, including an order under or in addition to an order of maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) or any other law for the time being in force.

2) The monetary relief granted under this section shall be adequate, fair and reasonable and consistent with the standard of living to which the aggrieved person is accustomed.

3) The Magistrate shall have the power to order an appropriate lump sum payment or monthly payments of maintenance, as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

4) The Magistrate shall send a copy of the order for monetary relief made under sub-section (1) to the parties to the application and to the in-charge of the police station within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the respondent resides.

5) The respondent shall pay the monetary relief granted to the aggrieved person within the period specified in the order under sub-section (1).

6) Upon the failure on the part of the respondent to make payment in terms of the order sub-section (1), the Magistrate may direct the employer or a debtor of the respondent, to directly pay to the aggrieved person or to deposit with the court a portion of the wages or salaries or dept due to or accrued to the credit of the respondent, which amount may
be adjusted towards the monetary relief payable by the respondent.

**Section 31. Penalty for breach of protection order by respondent -**

1) A breach of protection order, or of an interim protection order, by the respondent shall be an offence under this Act and shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both.

2) The offence under sub-section (1) shall as far as practicable be tried by the Magistrate who had passed the order, the breach of which has been alleged to have been caused by the accused.

3) While framing charges under sub-section(1), the Magistrate may also frame charges under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or any other provision of that Code or the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961), as the case may be, if the facts disclose the commission of an offence under those provisions.

**Section 32. Cognizance and proof -**

1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the offence under sub-section (1) of Section 31 shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

2) Upon the sole testimony of the aggrieved person, the court may conclude that an offence under sub-section (1) of Section 31 has been committed by the accused.
ANNEXURE V

Sample copy of Questionnaire for women

Notice: This Questionnaire is a part of Ph. D. thesis. Your name and information given by you will be kept confidential. Please, co-operate.

PART I

Q 1. Personal Data:

Name (Optional): __________________________________________
Age: ______________________________________________________
Social Origin: ______________________________________________

Social Status: A) Married / Unmarried
Occupation: Social Activists / Doctor / Judicial Officer / Lawyer /
Police
Family Status: Joint Family / Nuclear Family / Combined Family

Part II

Q. 2 Do you have economic freedom?
   a) Yes [ ]
   b) No [ ]
   c) Partially [ ]
   d) Can't Say [ ]

Q. 3 If 'not' do you face any difficulty?
   a) Always [ ]
   b) Sometimes [ ]
   c) Never [ ]
   d) Can't say [ ]

Q. 4 Where violence by family members is your problem?
   a) Yes [ ]
   b) No [ ]
c) Rarely [ ]
d) Can't Say [ ]

Q. 5 If your answer is 'yes' then how?

a) Do not give adequate food [ ]
b) Use filthy language [ ]
c) Confines in a room [ ]
d) Insulting Treatment [ ]
e) Beating by Husband and in-laws [ ]
f) Force to do extra house hold work [ ]
g) Burn Injuries etc. [ ]
h) Try to declare mad [ ]
i) Restricts inside the house [ ]
j) Restrains from doing household work [ ]
k) Heinous Treatment [ ]
l) Totally Neglect [ ]

Q. 6 From which member of the family you are being victimised?

a) Father [ ]
b) Mother [ ]
c) Father Mother Both [ ]
d) Husband [ ]
e) In-Laws [ ]
f) Son [ ]
g) Daughter [ ]
h) Paternal Relatives [ ]

Q. 7 Do you oppose such type of violence?

a) Yes [ ]
b) No [ ]
c) Sometimes [ ]
d) Can't Say [ ]

Q. 8. If 'not' then state the reasons, why?

a) Feel Awkward [ ]
b) No other alternative [ ]
c) Due to old age [ ]
d) Due to physical deformity [ ]
e) Fear of loneliness [ ]
f) No regular income

Q. 9 Did you request to stop such kind of violence?

a) Yes
b) No
c) Sometimes
d) Can't Say

Q. 10. What was the effect of your request?

a) Favorable
b) Unfavorable
c) No Change
d) Can't say

Q. 11 If the effect is unfavorable, what are its consequences?

a) Other members started ill-treating
b) Threatened if the matter goes out of the house
c) Mentality developed to accept that woman has to face such violence
d) Can't Say.

Q. 12 Did you try to ask for any help?

a) Yes
b) No

Q. 13 If 'Yes' how?

a) Neighbors were informed
b) Relatives were informed
c) Elder members of the family were informed
d) Elder and respectable members of the society were informed.

Q. 14 What was the effect after asking for help?

a) Well wishers gave attention
b) Family member got angry resulting in more violence
c) Family members stopped violence due to the fear that the matter will go out of the house.
d) Feel secured due to such kind of out spoken ness.
Q15. Did you seek legal advice for such kind of violence?
   a) Yes
   b) No

Q 16. Are you aware of the fact that violence against women is an offence?
   a) Yes
   b) No

Q. 17. What is the source of information?
   a) Newspapers
   b) Well wishers
   c) Known educated persons
   d) Social Workers who know law's
   e) Seek legal advice
   f) Parents advised

Q 18 Did you register complaint against such violence in police station ?
   a) Yes
   b) No

Q 19. Do you know that social organization help in such kind of injustice to women?
   a) Yes
   b) No

Q 20 Did you attempt to seek help from social organizations?
   a) Yes
   b) No

Q 21 If 'Yes' have you benefited ?
   a) Yes
   b) No

Q 22 Whether this interference proved troublesome?
   a) Family problems increased due to the external interference.
b) It is not proper to take action against family members or relatives by the social workers.

c) Proved troublesome

d) Not troublesome

Q 23 Did you seek help of Laws protecting women?

a) Yes
b) No
c) Don’t have idea about the Laws.
d) Can’t say.

Q 24. Do you know the procedure of registration of complaints?

a) Yes
b) No
c) Don’t have full idea
d) Can’t say

Q 25 Do you face any difficulty while registering the complaint.

a) No daring to complain against family members
b) Feeling of not to put them in trouble
c) Feeling of disgrace in society.
d) Feeling of not to complaint against family members

Q 26. Due to these difficulties have you stopped complaining ?

a) Yes
b) No

Q 27. What was the effect of your complaint on your family members?

a) Increase in violence
b) Forced to take back the complaint
c) Family members ridicule
d) Disowned by the relatives

Q 28. Do you think that police helps?

a) Yes
b) No
c) Sometimes
d) Can’t Say
Q 29  Do you opine that problem of domestic violence will be solved through the court?

a) Yes
b) No
c) Sometimes
d) Can't say

Q 30. If your answer is 'no' state the reasons.

a) Strong apposition of family legal members
b) Society does not approve legal action
c) Against family members.
d) It lowers down the status in the society.
e) Family members hate
f) Court delay in delay
g) No strict implementation of Laws
h) Feels unappropriate to ask for justice

Q. 31  Do you opine that the domestic violence offenders should be punished?

a) Should be punished
b) Should not be punished
c) Should depend on the gravity of the offence
d) Can't say

Q. 32  If your answer is 'No', state the reasons –

a) They are our relatives.
b) It is against our conscious
c) Feel auk ward
d) To punish offender is not the aim.
e) The family gets disturbed by such punishment.
f) The aim is to seek justice & not to punish the offender.
g) One who does wrong has to repay for it therefore we should not punish them.
h) God will punish the wrongdoers.

Q 33  Do you think that the rate of domestic violence is more in illiterate families?

a) Yes
b) No
c) Depends on the circumstances
d) Can't Say
Q. 34. Do you think that violence does not occur in case of educated and cultured women?
   a) Yes [ ]
   b) No [ ]
   c) Depends on the circumstances [ ]
   d) Can't Say [ ]

Q. 35. Do you feel it good that the rate of divorce is increasing due to the rate violence within the families.
   a) Yes [ ]
   b) No [ ]
   c) Can't Say [ ]

Q. 36 What measure should be adopted to protect women from domestic violence?
   a) Wife beating should be treated as an offence [ ]
   b) Women should be given economic freedom [ ]
   c) The divorce method should be made complainant friendly. [ ]
   d) Scope of women education should be widened [ ]
   e) Need to sensitize and educate men in the society regarding the problem of domestic violence. [ ]
   f) Police should be trained enough to understand the seriousness of the offences against women. [ ]
   g) Special government officers should be appointed who will visit and inquire about the families periodically. [ ]
   h) Strict laws and its implementation is required [ ]
ANNEXURE V - A

Sample Copy Of Questionnaire For Women (Marathi Version)

महिलांची सुचवा : ही प्रश्नातील शोधप्रवचनाचा एक भाग आहे. आपले नाव किंवा आपण दिलेली माहिती जोपवीच केलेली जाईल. आपलेकडून सहकार्याची अपेक्षा आहे.

श्रेणी 1

प्रश्न 1 -

नाव : (पूर्विक)
आर्थिक स्थिती : अ. स्वतंत्र, ब. रोकी, क.आर्थिककृत्यांच्या आधिक
राजसाधन व्यवस्था : विविध / अनविविध

श्रेणी 2

प्रश्न 2 - आपणास आर्थिक व्यवस्था बाहेर काव?
[ ] होय
[ ] नाही
[ ] काही काही
[ ] जासूस भावना नाही
(शेष डिकार्टी व्याख्या कराओ)

प्रश्न 3 - बस्तीबाट आपणास क्षमता जाणविले काव?
[ ] जाही
[ ] काही काही
[ ] काहीच नाही
[ ] तंबऱ्या भावना नाही

प्रश्न 4 - 'प्रश्नातील साधनांकडून तपत्वाच्या होणे' ही आपणली लक्ष्याचा बाहेर काव?
[ ] होय
[ ] नाही
[ ] काही काही
[ ] वचन वाचले प्रश्नांती
[ ] तंबऱ्या भावना नाही

प्रश्न 5 - बस्तीबांच्या कथाच्या प्रवक्ते होतात? (खण्डाचा काजवारी घाती)
[ ] पुत्रांनी जन्मवेदन वेळ नाही
[ ] इत्यादी वृत्तता
[ ] श्रोतीत धब्बू वळता
[ ] विविध मराठी त्यांनी
प्रश्न 6 - प्रश्नातील कोणाचे वरील प्रकारचे अन्वेषण होतात?

\( a \) सप्तशतांकुडूळ
\( b \) आदिकुडूळ
\( c \) आदिकुडूळ
\( d \) विमाणपांड्यांकुडूळ
\( e \) पार्सी सिद्धांतांत आदिर्थ्य मंडळीकुडूळ
\( f \) गुडांकुडूळ
\( g \) मुसलमानकुडूळ
\( h \) आदिर्थ्य मंडळीकुडूळ

प्रश्न 7 - अप्रसंग प्रकारांचा अन्वेषण कार्य अन्वेषण विचारात कैसे कराय?

\( a \) होय
\( b \) नाही

प्रश्न 8 - कौणा नवशालात त्यांची कार्यांची कामी?

\( a \) अश्वसंवाणी होते मरणूक
\( b \) वुजन, गळवाचं नाही मरणूक
\( c \) वृक्षालंकार मरणूक
\( d \) आदिर्थ्य मंडळी मरणूक
\( e \) पुष्करपाणीी श्रीमती वाल्मीकी वध
\( f \) तोलाभार्ष्य काळविक्षणानी मर्यादा नाही मरणूक
\( g \) आदिर्थ्य वृक्षादाय पत्नी करी आहे मरणूक
\( h \) नमाजाने प्रार्थित हैर श्रीमती.

प्रश्न 9 - अप्रसंग व्याकरण घटकाचा घटकांनांचा विचार / मर्यादांची किंमती होती कामी?

\( a \) होय
\( b \) नाही
\( c \) काही काही
\( d \) आंशिक बेठ नाही.
प्रश्न 11 - प्रतिकृत पत्रिपाण भाषा अर्थात् व्यापार तथा व्यवसाय -
अ) घरातील व्यक्ति ही होकर ग्राहक धारावला कामीकरत.
ब) अन्यवाची वाचकता कोटवला ग्राहक अन्य स्थानीय व्यक्ती विविध.
क) अयोगयाचा भान्याचा अन्य दृष्टी पर होता अश्लील ही अधिकतमत.
ख) संसारात शाक्त अत्याचार.

प्रश्न 12 - अश्शा प्रकारप्रकार निर्देश द्वारा माणसःवाचा काही प्रमाण केल्या काय?
अ) होय 
ब) नाही

प्रश्न 13 - 'होय' अर्थात् व्यापार तथा व्यवसाय:
अ) शीर्षाच्या अभार विळी 
ब) आयुष्याच्या कालानेचे विळी 
क) घरातील दररोश मंदीतीत्वा मानकी विळी 
ख) संसारात विचिन्ह चेंड़ा / प्रमाणित केल्या मानकी विळी

प्रश्न 14 - अश्शा प्रकारे वाच माणसःवाचा काय पत्रिपाण भाषा?
अ) हितार्थकारी हजर विळी. 
ब) घरातील मंदीतीत्वा ताळ बेचून ग्राहक अधिक वाचक.
क) घरातील मंदीतीत्वा वाच्यता होय तसे उम्मीद ग्राहक वेगळे बंद केले / कमी केले.
ख) अश्शा प्रकारप्रकार वाच्यता भूले अनुभवित नात्रात प्राप्त काही.

प्रश्न 15 - अश्शा प्रकारप्रकार अन्यायात्मिक द्वारा कायद्यचील अश्शा घेतल्या काय?
अ) होय 
ब) नाही

प्रश्न 16 - अश्शा प्रकारप्रकार अनुसार करून काव्याचे शुभा अश्शा हवाची जाणीव होती काय?
अ) होय 
ब) नाही

प्रश्न 17 - अश्शी मानकी व्यवसायिक प्राप्त काही?
अ) उत्तम 
ब) हितार्थक 
क) परिवेशत्त्वकार व्यवसायिक 
ख) काव्याच्या प्राप्तीसाठी शंखात सेवक काही 
ड) व्यतिक व्यवसायीसाठी शंखात घेतल्या.
प्रश्न 18 - आपण ज्ञान प्रकारच्या अन्वयांना विरूद्ध ठोळतात ताकरे मौखिकी काव्य?

(अ) होय

(ब) नाही

(ग) करुलीली जागते

(घ) शांती शाक्तेने जाही

प्रश्न 19 - अशा प्रकारच्या अन्वयांमधून लागू जाव्या संस्थांची संस्था लाहान कस्तात हवापनाचे आपणाचे काळ सापळा घेतला काळ?

(अ) होय

(ब) नाही

प्रश्न 20 - आपण लाहान तित्रप्राप्तातील आपण काही काव्याची वाचना कोणी कर्ते काव्य?

(अ) होय

(ब) नाही

प्रश्न 21 - कोणी आपणाच्या हाते खाली काव्य?

(अ) होय

(ब) नाही

प्रश्न 22 - अशा प्रकारच्या हस्तक्षेप प्रातःवाक रित्तक सापळा काव्य?

(अ) बाह्य हस्तक्षेपानुसार घरलीली तपस्या ताक्तला, त्याने वाचते

(ब) घरलीली मंदाकी / नातेवाडीकाव्यित्त-कालाच्या ताक्ताच्या सेवकाने काव्याचे शांतिचित्रात राहते.

(त) आत्मिश्वर प्रातः वाचक रित्तक सापळा

(द) प्रातःवाक आलोचना नाही

प्रश्न 23 - आपणाच्या संस्थानार्थ आपण-वा काब्याचा आपण अकाल वेलेला काव्य?

(अ) होय

(ब) नाही

(ग) त्या बदल्या पूर्ण जाहीती नाही.

(घ) अल्पता तेव्हा नाही

प्रश्न 24 - अन्वयांमधून ताकरे करणार्यांची पक्षा आपणाचे महत्त्व जाहीत घेतला काव्य?

(अ) होय

(ब) नाही

(ग) पूर्ण जाहीती नाही.

(घ) सांगता तेव्हा नाही

प्रश्न 25 - आपण प्रकाशे ताकरे कस्ताना आपणाचे काही आपणाची आपणाचत घेतला काव्य?

(अ) ठसण्याचे आपणांकाव्यित्त-कालाचे काव्याच्या मा सापळे नाही
प्रश्न 26 - हया बहुदीची आफाचे तकार असेल किती कावे?
ś) होय
ś) नाही

प्रश्न 27 - अतिहासिक प्रकाशची तकार कोसळऱ्याने त्याचे आफात घरच्या संदर्भात करते का?
ś) घरच्या संदर्भात आफात हुळक केलेले.
ś) तकार असेल देखील हाऊस प्राप्त केले.
ś) घरी मंडळी टिकित करून हावी.
ś) सर्व लंबीतीकांनी संबंधित विषयेत केले.

प्रश्न 28 - अशा प्रकाशची तकार बोरीला म्हटत करतात कावे?
ś) होई
ś) नाही
ś) कथी च्या
ś) सांभाळा वेल बाही

प्रश्न 29 - काव्याची आध्यात्मिक अन्याय दुःख शोषणात असते आपल्यात वाटते कावे?
ś) होई
ś) नाही
ś) कथी कथी वाटते.
ś) सांभाळा वेल बाही

प्रश्न 30 - आपली उत्तर 'नाही' असेल त्याची कथी करतो.... (कृपया कठोराची गाठी)
ś) घरच्या संदर्भातील तीन विषये
ś) भागाज देणा कार्यवाहीत गाव्यात वेल नाही.
ś) हवा मुळे लाभानेरीह श्रवण कथी होते
ś) घरी होक तुलनेतले बराबरत.
ś) काव्याचा नया वेपणी उभारण हामी.
ś) प्रश्नसंख्या अंकाच्या पासरी होत नाही.
ś) उपलब्ध वाद वासनेवरुन उपलब्ध नाही.

प्रश्न 31 - अशा प्रकाशची जुलूकेहातीला विशेषत कथी असते आपल्यात वाटते कावे?
ś) होई
ś) नाही
ś) कोसळ्या कुतुंबाचे वासींचे पाहून
ś) सांभाळा वेल बाही
प्रश्न 32 - अप्रेल उत्तर 'जाहीर' अस्तित्वात, त्याची कारणे - (कृपया कमजोरी ध्यान)

अ) ती अप्रेल्यांना प्रेषित झालेत.
ब) ती अप्रेल बनावते.
क) अप्रेल शीर्षक असते.
ड) अप्रेल अवधीक विशिष्ट दिन होते हा हेतु जाहीर.
ढ) अप्रेल सुरूवातीक विशिष्ट दिन होते या दिनानुसार जाहीर.
ण) अप्रेल अवधीक विशिष्ट दिन होते वर्षाशील रिअपावण भिक्षांकण होते.
व) अप्रेल वर्षाशील रिअपावण भिक्षांकण होते वर्षाशील रिअपावण भिक्षांकण करू नवे.

प्रश्न 33 - अशिषीत मुलुंदूसार अन्वयाचा प्रकार अन्वित झाले, असे आपणांना शोधाव माही?

अ) होई.
ब) नाही.
क) शोधाचा बेट जाणी.
ड) परिस्थिती दर बाब्हंडमुंब जाणी.

प्रश्न 34 - पुष्पिकीत, पुरुषस्वस्त रिच्याच्याच अन्वयाचा होत जाणी, असे आपणांना शोधाव माही?

अ) होई.
ब) नाही.
क) अनुप्रस्तावाने देत जाणी.
ड) परिस्थिती दर बाब्हंडमुंब जाणी.

प्रश्न 35 - रित्वांवदशीक अन्वयाचार भुजे घृपस्माटपेक्ष प्रमाण घटना झाले, हि बाब वेळ्या झाले काव्य?

अ) होई.
ब) नाही.

प्रश्न 36 - रिच्याच्याच अन्वयाचा होतून जवे वा कल्पिता काव्य वाच्यात पाहीजे, असे आपणांना शोधाव माही?

(कृपया कमजोरी ध्यान)

अ) स्त्री वर हात उपलब्ध शुक्राखा भुजा दादा
ब) रित्वांवां आविष्कार वाच्यात जिकांते पाहीजे.
क) विवाह वाच्यात विष्यवाच्याचाच प्रकार शोधी काव्याच्याच पाहीजे.
ड) रिच्याच्याच विभागाची तोय अवधीक वाच्यात वाच्याच पाहीजे.
ढ) पुरुषाच्या उपलब्ध विभागाची अवधीक आपत्तिक झाले.
ण) रित्वांवांच्या शीर्षक विश्वासाची रित्वांव आपत्तिक झाले.
व) रिम्हांतांची रिती वर शोधाव-अवधीक शीर्षक आपत्तिक झाले.
ण) रिथितांची अवधीक शीर्षक अवधीक आपत्तिक झाले.
ब) रित्वांवांच्या काव्याच्या कल्पनेत व कल्पनेत वाच्यात वाच्याच पाहीजे.
ANNEXURE V B

Sample Of Questionnaire For General Class

Notice: This Questionnaire is a part of Ph. D. thesis. Your name and information given by you will be kept confidential. Please, co-operate.

PART I

Q 1. Personal Data:
Name (Optional): __________________________________________
Age: _____________________________________________________
Social Origin: ______________________________________________

Social Status: A) Male / Female B) Married / Unmarried
Occupation: Social Activists / Doctor / Judicial Officer / Lawyer / Police

Family Status: _____________________________________________

PART II

Please read the questions carefully and after thinking over it tick ( √ ) answer give order preference whoever necessary.

Q 2. What do you think about Domestic Violence?
1. Physical Violence. [ ]
2. Psychological Violence. [ ]
3. Social Violence. [ ]
4. All the above. [ ]

Q 3. Do you opine that domestic Violence is a crime?
1. Yes. [ ]
2. No. [ ]
3. Partially. [ ]
4. Can’t Say. [ ]

Q 4. In your opinion what should be the criterion of punishment for the act of domestic Violence?
1. Should depend on the gravity of the offence. [ ]
2. Should be same as that of other offence. [ ]
3. Should be treated as a special offence. [ ]
4. No punishment [ ]
Q 5. In your opinion who falls easy prey to the acts of domestic violence?
   1. Women.  [ ]
   2. Men.    [ ]
   3. Aged Parents. [ ]
   4. Children. [ ]

Q 6. Which of the following ingredients is most important in the Domestic Violence?
   1. To have more money.  [ ]
   2. To have son.         [ ]
   3. To have beautiful wife. [ ]
   4. Ego satisfaction.    [ ]
   5. Any other.           [ ]

Q 7. Do you think that the existing legal provision are adequate to protect the women from domestic violence?
   1. Fully adequate.  [ ]
   2. Not adequate.   [ ]
   3. Partly adequate. [ ]
   4. Can't Say.      [ ]

Q 8. To what extent you agree with the statement that women are safe in their own homes?
   1. Fully agree.  [ ]
   2. Not agree.   [ ]
   3. To some extent. [ ]
   4. Can't say.   [ ]

Q 9. Which of the following are the prominent reasons in your view?
   1. Disintegrated families. [ ]
   2. Deprivation of women. [ ]
   3. Ignorance of women. [ ]
   4. Accepted position of mates in society. [ ]
   5. Growing social tensions. [ ]
   6. Economic stress. [ ]
   7. Lack of social relationship. [ ]

Q 10. In your view what steps should be taken to prevent violence against women?
   1. Let them enjoy their lives freely. [ ]
   2. They should be given economic freedom. [ ]
   3. Method of separation from family tie should be made easy. [ ]
   4. Social status of women should be raised. [ ]
   5. Scope of education for women should be widened. [ ]
   6. There is need to educate males in the society than women. [ ]
Q 11. Are you opine that educating the people in the society can minimize the rate of exploitation and oppression of women in their own homes?
1. Yes. [ ]
2. No. [ ]
3. To some extent. [ ]
4. Can't say. [ ]

Q 12. In your opinion, how the police as protecting machinery play their roles while dealing with the complaints of domestic violence?
1. They de motivate the complainant. [ ]
2. They help the complainant. [ ]
3. They do not show any interest. [ ]
4. Can't say. [ ]

Q 13. Don't you think that these problems can better be solved through NGO's?
1. Yes. [ ]
2. No. [ ]
3. Partially. [ ]
4. Can't say. [ ]

Q 14. Do you think that most of such issues are of psychological and behavioral nature?
1. Yes. [ ]
2. No. [ ]
3. Partly. [ ]
4. Can't say. [ ]

Q 15. Do you opine that the procedure for registration of complaint be made more complainant friendly?
1. Yes. [ ]
2. No. [ ]
3. Partly. [ ]
4. Can't say. [ ]

Q 16. In your opinion, what steps should be taken to prevent exploitation of women?
1. There should be a central law to protect women. [ ]
2. Need to make more strict laws. [ ]
3. Need to establish good relations with parent. [ ]
4. Judicial machinery should be flexible enough to provide justice to women. [ ]
5. There must be strict implementation of laws. [ ]
6. Any other suggestion. [ ]