A.B. Siddiqui, (2013), *Domestic Violence on Women In India*, In this paper it is observed by the researcher that domestic violence against women are done within the four walls of the houses of the middle class families. There various types of abuses done on women along with its causes. The Primary data relates to finding the nature and causes of abuses against women and the Secondary data relates to finding out the exact figures of abuses in families. Women are held to be as the weaker sex and hence thought to be dependent in the men’s society, both indoors as well as outdoors. It is observed that social organizations, NGO, etc. should come forward and help to curb this violence and gender inequality in the society by giving moral and legal support to the victims of domestic violence.

Abantika Bhattacharya, Mausumi Basu, Palash Das, Aditya Prasad Sarkar, Prasanta Kumar Das, Biman Roy), (2010), *Domestic Violence : A hidden and deeply rooted health issue in india*: In their paper explain that women’s domestic violence is the main problem in India as well as in the world in general. The causes of domestic violence cross the barriers and boundaries of religion, caste, creed, tradition, etc. and are known to affect women’s health, irrespective of the place of offence. The researcher found that there are many characteristics and reasons behind the domestic violence against the women in the daily lives of 32 women from the villages of west Bengal between the age group of 30-40 years; women are exposed to domestic violence by physical assaults, slapping, etc. The study points out the need of mechanism to empower the women against domestic violence to maintain proper health of women in India.

Abbott (1999), *Women Health and Domestic Violence*: In this article, the author has explained the acts and duties of medical practitioners of the area, where women have domestic violence. The Medical practitioners are the ones, who give first aid treatments to the victims, who are injured due to domestic violence and save their lives. There are instances, where the
medical practitioners have took recourse to the police and lodged complaint/s against the victim's spouses/s and relatives. Thus, the Medical officer is the first person, who gives moral support to the victims to lodge complaint against the family members. In this article, the author has very clearly explained the rights and duties of the nearby physician or medical practitioners, in such cases.

**Abhik Sinha and others, (2010):** In this article here been shown health problems of married women from domestic violence. The researcher studied the lives of women living in the slums of Kolkata and the study shows that at the age of reproductive women suffered domestic violence. More than fifty percent female suffer domestic violence resulting into psychological effect one and to curb such situations, one requires social and economic support coupled with public awareness to support such women.

**Abhishek Sharma, (2011), Dowry system and Bride Burning in india,** the author in this article explains the dowry death cases, which fall under u/s of IPC, Any un-natural death occurring within the seven years of the women's marriage, not cause of natural death, is caused because of domestic violence. There are many examples of the dowry death like burning from stove, burning by LPG gas cylinder etc. The author explains that the Indian Evidence Act presumes that this type of death is falls u/s of IPC and the guilty is subject to punishment under this Act.

**A. Prema, (2012), Women Status in India, Indian Streams Research Journal:** In her presented many changes that have undergone from the ancient times to modern times regarding status of women. In modern times, women have got the most important post/s in India like opposition leader, PM and Loksabha speaker. In the medieval period, sati pratha, child marriage, etc existed which attracted the developments of movement. In the British period, many reformative movements were stated like Prathna Samaj, Arya Samaj, etc.
Akhter Tawhida, (2013), *A Case Study of Female Foeticide in Jammu and Kashmir*: In his article states that female foeticide which means to kill the foetus by abortion because it’s a female child. This is a very big problem faced by the Indian society. The Indian society wants male child and not the female child. As per ‘Lancet Journal’ in Canada and India the loss of five lakh female foetus takes place because of the gender discrimination though abortions. In the states of Jammu-Kashmir, this offence is increasing and the male/female ratio is alarmingly imbalanced. In Jammu and Kashmir, this practice still continues and women are exploited and assaulted, it is the duty of men and women to come forward and stop this evil.

Alessandro Monti, (2011), *the seeds of Violence in domesticity: The case of post –independence India*: In his article exhibited the domestic violence through films, i.e. the film Dharamputra released in 1961, which explained the Hindu –Muslim story at the time of partition. In this film, a young boy without knowledge killed his father and mother just for the sake of religion. The film Sujata depicts the story of a Schedule caste girl married in high caste house and her faces was tortured by her family members. Through many films he tried to explain the domestic violence against women.

Alka S. Vachher and A.K. Sharma, (2010): In their article see domestic violence a major problem and the problem of public health and also the human rights issue. This paper gives support to the study of mental and physical health of women of any age. In this study, 300 samples of women were taken from Rajnagar, Delhi of the age group of 16 to 48 years and put many question in questionnaire and after this took the chi-square test and got the result that 43% women got many types of violence, 35% women got physical or sexual violence.

Alka Verma, (2014), *Women’s Empowerment: Challenged and prospectus*: In her paper explained that many acts / laws have been guaranteeing protection of women. the Constitution of India provides reservation to empower them. The National Commission for Women recently completed its 20 years of successful women empowerment and launched the ‘Mahilla Adhikar Abhiyaan’ in Rajasthan in 2011 for women empowerment.
Anand Kirti, Prateek Kumar, Rachana Yadav, (2011), The face of honor Based Crimes: Global Concerns and Solutions: The research shows in their paper that of women mostly in under developed countries, honor killing has infringed the human rights of women by following social, cultural and tradition values of the family. It has become the concerns of the international agencies. In this paper, the researcher gives a best solution to prevent / stop the honor killing system by going into the depth of the cultural & traditional barriers.

Andrea Smith and Luana Ross, (2004), Native Women and State Violence: The researcher shows in his articles that the women suffered domestic violence from their family as well as their communities. It states that women suffered physical as well as sexual abuses from the members of the family and community. The native women could not live their life alone that is why they suffer this domestic violence. This issue is not a small issue but it is chronic many women suffer rape from their family members and if a husband finds out that his wife had been raped by his family members then the husband divorces her without any fault of her.

Anika Rehman and Others, (1998), A Global review Of Laws on Induced Abortion: In this article, they focus on the female infanticide/child burning. This burning of female child is the big issue of the north Indian states. The family members wants a male issue and if a female child is born then the family members burn that female child if they find that female child is in the womb then they prefer abortion of that child forcibly. But women of that area do not know that the forceful abortion is a crime and it is punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

Anil Kumar, (2012) : This paper observed that sexual harassment information in India is very small but its adverse effect is seen in the work place of the women. Women faces fear, coercion, threats, etc and because of the fear of losing job women’s don’t complaint. In India the status of women is low compared to status of men, i.e., not equal to men. So required the institution have to support the women from sexual harassment.
Anita Raj, Jay Silverman, (2002): The writers of this article state that husband abuses his wife. The research undertaken by social scientist and the legal studies undertaken reflect the reduction in this evil and several policies and programmes have been taken up to reduce this social evil.

Anju Huria Khosala and others, (2005): In it examined that domestic violence against women at the time of pregnancy is very common in India. In the paper, In northern Indian cities the demographic features show that this is very dangerous for women. For this study the authors chose the government hospital and government medical college at Chandigarh and took many sample through has and analyzed it and found that violence has happened when husband’s education was low, when he suffered economic problems, poverty, alcohol consumption etc.

Ann I. Cokes and Others, (2004): In this article, the author focuses the work of the policeman, physician, medical practitioner, etc. Domestic violence by their family members, the women are required to go to medical practitioner, police. The medical practitioner and police will definitely help that women and giving moral as well as other types of support to the victim women. The author says that victim women need helps from the government machinery and from other sources in such situation.

Anuradha Chourasia, (2011), Crime against the Humanity: In this article, the author focuses on the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961. The author explained that this Act was been enacted for the protection of women from dowry demand. In rural areas the women suffer from cruelty from their family members but to keep mum because they do not know their rights and law. And if the victim women go to police station the police not do anything against the family member and her husband. The police in the rural areas harass the women who are already harassed from the members of the family.

Archana Bhatia, (2014), Violation of Right to live: The curse of Female Foticide in india: In this, the author explains the many types of causes rather social than cultural and its effects were identified. This is a big problem
in India and therefore the author gives many suggestions to the government to balance the sex ratio in India and this study shows that the government policies are not effective in such problems and therefore it requires implementation of the many policies to curb female foetus.

**Arita Ghosh and Rimi Sarkar, 2013, *Female Foeticide and Gender inequality in India***: In their article, it is observed, women are half population in the world but society infringes their rights. The main causes of this evil are poverty, dowry and imbalance of male female. the authors explain that child foeticide are much related to child sex ratio and imbalance of gender.

**B.S. Dewan and A.M. Khan, (2009), Socio-Culture determinants of Female Foeticide**: In their article observed that socially, economically. Psychologically and culturally male are preferred than female. The male is dominants over female. The population of women is decreasing since last many years. The sex selection problem is the great problem in India. In Asian countries, sons are preferred than daughters because of economic, social, religious for family name, old age security, inheritance, salvation, etc. The author collected samples and found that female foetus in India is decreased due to social factors than legal factors. The gender discrimination be done away with scientifically developed measures/ tools and techniques.

**Bhavesh Gupta and Meenu Gupta, (2013)**: It is represented here that marital rape means violating the dignity and respect of the women in their matrimonial homes and the women have suffer without any protest. There are inadequate laws for this type of rape. Women can protect her from rape from outsiders but it will be difficult when the rapist is her husband. Therefore the victims of marital rape must be protected through enactment of exhaustive laws.

**Bijayalaxmi Parda, (2013)**: In her paper states that many widows are facing socio- economic problems in Puri town of Orissa, when she collected data of women and analyzed it, came to conclusion that to curb this evil a different programmes are required the programmes in school, colleges and also at community levels including NGO’s which will focus on this evil and centerise the society at large to curb it.
Biswajit Ghosh, (2012),: there are implementation problems of the laws on child marriage in India and therefore many child marriages are still being done in rural areas and backward areas. The acts and laws are not implemented properly to prevent the child marriages as can be seen through many studies and surveys. According to his study no laws are implemented in the district of West Bengal to prevent child marriage the help of community is very important.

Bruester M. P., (2003), Economic Abuse: In this article, the author focuses on the many forms of domestic violence abuse and he explains that the main form of domestic violence is economic. He says that those husbands who have no work resort to domestic violence. The simple reason behind this is that when a husband does not do any work then there are quarrels between the couples which lead to violence and the target is women who suffer physically. Therefore, the author explains that economic abuse is one of the main reasons of violence and the government must do something to solve this issue.

C.A. Sewell, J.S. Martin, W.D. Abel, (2010), Domestic Violence: Its Prevalence and Profile: In this paper, it is observed that when one person /individual forcibly controls over the other female person in a relation, then it is called a domestic violence. Violence is a character of the human being and is mostly perpetrated by men against women. Domestic violence is also done by women but the % are very low than men. Domestic Violence includes assault, battery, and sexual assault, psychological and economic or financial abuse on women. Till today study on domestic violence is very low all over world and it requires more to study the domestic violence. The main Factors of Domestic Violence are social, cultural, etc. and it is enquired in modern Society to take necessary steps to prevent the domestic violence and develop the health differentiation between the family members.

Chariolotre Watts and Others, (2009): In this article, the author has explained the cruelty against the women. The author has focused on various acts of cruelty done by husband upon his wife on day to day basis. The author
says that women always have to face cruelty from their husband and his family members daily.

**Danial Brokoff, (1997)**: In this article, the author states that domestic violence is of various natures. He says that women suffer domestic violence by her husband and his family members and by different types like she was injured through weapons, injured by hands, by physical beating from her husband. The author also explained that many cases have same repeated attacks by her husband and his family members. The author also got the cases in which women have suffered domestic violence by weapons, hand beating by husband and his family members, etc.

**Daniael Gary (2014)**, *British Colonialism and the Campaign against Sati*: The author states that Sati word used in Anglophone i.e. “Suttee” and this word used in the 18th and 19th century period. Indian history shows that widows underwent self-immolation on the funeral pyres of their husband. This has been seen in the Indian history in 1500s Century. This Sati was not heard in some part of India, this custom mostly happened in the west Asia as compared to south Asia and prevalent in the lower class /race of Indian family. The British government tried to prevent this custom in India. In 1987, one Room Kanwar, 18 years old female in Rajasthan had done Sati pratha and there was a huge debate whether to prosecute the people that who had either participated in it or had supported Kanwar’s sati.

**Darrel Payne and others (2009)**: In this article, it is observed that the domestic violence violates civil as well as criminal laws. Therefore all the social, scientific and legal fraternity should come together and prevent this type of domestic violence. The Judiciary should understand the problems and do their acts accordingly. Today the women are victims in their own houses.

**Derothy Thomas and Others (1993)**: In this article, the authors focus the police acts regarding domestic violence against the women. The authors say that there are many instances of cases where the women have come before
the police but the police have not registered their cases and if registered such cases have not been taken seriously and no action or investigation done by police. In many cases the Accused are not convicted and some cases were withdrawn by the women due to torture by the family members and caste person etc.

**Drushti Parikh And Seema Anjenaya, (2013):** In this review, it is analysed that domestic violence has affected the society but the women can’t say anything about this. As per NFHS the rate of violence continues and increases day by day and year by year and most of the women are unaware about domestic violence. Therefore the Health and other government sector have to give immediate help.

**E. Gracia, (2004), Iceberg Problem of domestic Violence:** In this cases author lighted on domestic violence cases. The author says that many cases are not reported under these domestic violence and he explained the reason behind this like many women are fear because of physical injury, fear of death. In many cases women are not want to register the case in domestic violence because she o not want that their parents will harassed by the society members as well as husband’s family. In many cases the women are so harassed that she is forced to withdraw her case.

**Erminia Colucci and Amanda Heredia Montesinos, (July 2013):** In domestic Violence and other violence/s the women are assaulted and abused by her husband, partner and other family members. Therefore the women are stressed from this and commit suicide. There is no strict action/s to stop or prevent this type of abuse/s. The suicide is the last step to be taken by women to escape this type of violence. This problem is not a home problem but a world problem, so it required stopping it immediately.

**Funmilola Bosede, (2013 ), Domestic Violence A Women : A family Menace:** It is observed that the many women in the world suffer the domestic violence problem but they don’t say anything about this violence to anybody. This type of domestic violence must be prevented because the women are
also required for the development of any country and if the women suffer such violence then how are they supposed to help in the development of a nation. This physical and psychological violence affects women as well as children hence it is required that domestic violence is thrown out from the society.

Gopalan Retheesh Babu and Bontha Veerraju Babu, (2010): This article shows that dowry death affects the health of public and studies what causes or factors whether demographic and economic of dowry and dowry deaths. This article is based on data collected from NCRB Survey done before 8-9 years ago till today. The data shows that 8090 and 3147 are suicide cases and 73% increases the dowry connected suicide deaths etc. and the reasons are demographic and socio-economic. The data shows that women have no status, no safe morality and more. The Dowry exploited the nation and therefore it is required to prevent it and also stop this type of dowry death, suicide etc. and give report to police against culprits.

Jodith Makowiee, (2008), *Domestic violence in India Effect of Education*: In this article, the researcher researched on the domestic violence against the women and analyzed the Accused. The researcher took the Accused from the many 25 states of India and collected the data from the survey of health department by geographical area wise from the year of 1998 to 2000. The Researcher took the samples in between the age of 14 to 50 years and got the result that if both the wife and husband are literate then the domestic violence is less because they both understand each other’s problems.

John Simister, (2014), *Domestic Violence In india Effect of Education*: This paper studies the domestic violence between life partners and the effects of this domestic violence. This violence is always used by men against women because the men want to dominate on the women. In a survey it is cleared that the women of age group between 14 to 50 years suffered from violence. This violence is not likely to be acceptable in family, society, etc and so the government of India should encourage the new generation by education to stop this violence.
John Simister And Judith Makowiec, (2008),: This studies shows the violence by the men against the women in Indian Society. This has happened because our Indian culture has allowed this domestic violence but if we adopt the American culture then it will be surely decrease in India. It is clear cut gender injustice because the husband has full control over his wife in India and this has been analyzed by 2 years data and survey. In the survey women samples were taken between the groups of 16 to 50 years in 27 different states of India but the author of this paper study was only of the domestic violence done by husband against his wife. There are many reasons for domestic violence like education, economic problem etc. Therefore the Government is required to take steps to prevent this domestic violence.

Jones Gaving (2004), Domestic Violence, Marriage and divorce in Islamic south East Asia: In this article, the researcher explains about Islamic women and domestic violence. The women of Islam previously had no right to give divorce her husband. The Islamic women suffered many cruelties from their husbands and had no right to oppose these cruelties. In that period only men had a right to divorce his women. But in modern period wife also has a right to divorce her husband on many grounds. Nowadays Islam also has allowed women to divorce her husband.

Jyoti Vishwanath and Srinivas C. Palakonda, (2011), Patriarchal Ideology of honor and honour Crimes in india: Honor Killings are a worldwide problem. The honour killing is rapidly increasing worldwide and because of that the status of women are going down step by step. If a young couple chooses their life partners from other religion / caste, then the society people are against the couple and kill both in the name of Honour killing. The government agencies, NGO’s, community members have to control this type or trends and protect the women from this type of honour killings.

Kajal B. Dalal , (2012), Domestic Violence : A general View : In this paper, it is seen that domestic violence in India is a very old problem because women are the weaker sex in India . This violence is forcibly accepted by the
women and this has happened due to the tradition of India. The wives are victimized by the husband and many types of physical and psychological abuses are inflicted on the wives. There are very less cases of outsiders abusing women on a street. The women are married to men with love and honour but afterwards this turns to violence.

**Kamlesh Pandya, (2014), the right of women against the domestic violence:** The researcher states that domestic violence infringed the rights of women. This domestic violence also infringed the human rights. This domestic violence also indirectly affects the health and wealth of the women of India. The government of India should take strong steps to curb this by making various Commission/s for women. To stop all the domestic violence, the country will be require to solve the gender bias problem and if the gender bias problem is solved then automatically the domestic violence cases will decrease.

**Kavita Kachhwaha, (2011):** In rural area still the old religious system is going on and for that the Khap Panchayat are based. The Khap Panchayat is doing their work in the name of custom and religion. Though the future of India is very bright, the Khap Panchayat system will be a big hurdle in between India and its success.

**Kavita Koradia, (2014), Female Foeticide and infanticide:** In this paper we observe that women are discriminated by men’s society though female gives birth to them in this world. In india, the son are preferred than daughter and this is the tradition of India. This has happened because of lack of education, economic problems, poverty, dowry and society etc. The authors analyzed this through data collection of boys and girls and got the result that difference in ratio of sex exists in our society.

**Kelly L. Jarvis and Others, (2005) :** The researcher states in this article that the children are also affected by domestic violence. The children suffer many problems through domestic violence such as depression; problem in
study etc., a child of a family affected by domestic violence suffers a lot of psychological effects and sometimes commits suicide.

**Kiruthika, (2013)**: In this paper the researcher states that the violence against the women are a universal problem. In India there are many laws and acts regarding violence but still there are no differentiations in violence and no signs of decrease in the violence against the women. The researcher has focused the violence against the women in Puducherry. It is a socio-economic problem and an Accused resorts to inflict many types of violence against the women victims. In this paper the researcher has explained the various issues regarding domestic violence against the women and has analyzed them by statistics.

**Komal Vig, (2012), Marital Violence against Women- Nature and Perspective:** In this article, the researcher states that Indian tradition and culture are very old and famous in the world. Ancient period women had many rights but they could not protect their rights. In today’s date Indian legislation has introduced the Domestic Violence Act which strives to protect the rights of women against her husband and his family members. In India the women have suffered all cruelties / harassment of the husbands and his family members. To prevent all these cruelties and abuse of the husband and his family members, women can take support from the newly introduced laws and acts.

**Kountley Sinha, (2007), Domestic Violence Raises risk of Asthma Study,:** In this article, the researcher researched on the asthma patients who suffered the domestic violence. The researcher states that he had collected the samples of the respondents of asthma patients. This type of patients suffers more domestic violence and therefore they suffered heart attack, heart diseases, diabetes etc. The researcher got results from the samples of New Delhi asthma patients who had suffered domestic violence due to which their asthma increased.

**Kuldip S. Chikkra, (2012), Rape Victims And Major Offenders in In india : An empirical study :** In this paper, it is seen that the human rights are a
must and required for any human being because it protects the many rights of
the human beings. The women in ancient period had rich status but as per the
change in time the women status degraded and the result are seen through
Sati Pratha, Child Marriage, etc. Nowadays rape rate of India are increasing
very fast and not in control because of men gender. The National Crime
Record cleared that the rape cases are rapidly increasing and therefore
requires stopping by proper tools.

Lata I. Mulchandani, (2012), *Child Marriage: An incurable disease*: In this
paper, the researcher shows that the child marriage is the main evil of India
since last many centuries. It is very oldest and very harmful custom / tradition
in India. The researcher states that many social workers played a very
important role on stopping it but still it is not under control though many acts
and laws has been enactment in India. It is therefore required that people help
to put a stop to it with the help of government machinery.

Lawson, (2003): In this article, the author states that the important role of the
clinician who prevent the family disputes. The clinician is very helpful at the
time of domestic violence between husband and wife. In domestic disputes
clinician took the counseling of both husband and women separately and
gives solution to stop disputes. The clinicians are very helpful to stop or to
prevent the domestic violence in India.

Madhutandra Sarkar, (2010) : The researcher explains that the domestic
violence is the main problem in the world. This domestic violence crosses the
boundary of culture, tradition, religion, caste, etc.. There are many types of
domestic violence which affect the health of women. To study this domestic
violence the researcher took few objectives and for this study the researcher
took 142 samples from the village area in a West Bengal village. The
researcher took the questionnaire before the sample or respondent.
Thereafter the researcher analyzed the domestic violence from applying chi-
square test and found the results. The result came after chi – square test, Out
of 142 respondent 34 respondents explained their violence of the last year.
The researcher found in study that many women between the ages of 30-40
age group are illiterate women. The 72% women are exposed the domestic
violence out of which 73% women are suffered from the physical assault violence. The study found that there is a requirement of women empowerment. The researcher found that women health got affected from the domestic violence and for that we require to develop the public health measures.

**Mahapatro Meerambika and others (2011)**: Domestic violence is very much existent in India and it gives a very bad effect to the women’s/victims health. The study of the researcher shows that by the domestic violence women got many health problems like chronic pain, injury, gynecological signs and gastrointestinal and gynecological signs including depression, sexually transmitted diseases, and stress disorder. It shows the study of women at the time of pregnancy and the pregnant women got many health problems by domestic violence. The researcher studied this violence all over India, within all six zones of India. The women suffer many problems during the domestic violence. The main problem is that the family members want a male child and if the women begets a female child then the family members gives more torture to the victims and gives many health problems during the pregnancy.

**Mahek Singh, (2013), Dowry as a Factor of Violence in Marriage: A Study of women Seaking help in family counseling Centers in Chandigarh**: In this, it observed that dowry means any valuable property, cash etc. given by the family of bride family to the family of bridegroom at the time of marriage. This practice is prevalent since last many years. It is a very serious evil practice in India and as per the FCCS (Family Counseling Centers) in Chandigarh, it shows that 36% women suffer from this type of evil because of dowry many problems faced by women like physical and psychological and economical etc. and therefore it is required to get help from police and NGO’s to prevent this types of evil in the society and also support the victim of this evil.

**Maria Salvina Signorelli and Others, (2014), Detecting Domestic violence**: It is observed in this article that violence done by partners is a worldwide problem and also a human being health problem. A sample was taken of 210 women from the public and analyzed that the violence against
women are increasing and therefore it requires that research should be conducted on violence against women.

**Marianne Hester and Others, (2005), supporting women to report to the police, Tackling domestic violence- effective interventions and approaches:** The researcher states that nowadays women are lodging complaints of domestic violence against their husband and his family member’s by going to the police station. The government gives free legal aid and advocacy to domestic violence victims. The free aid and advocacy given to such victims of domestic violence is very helpful.

**Mohammad Reza Iravani, (2011), Child Abuse in India:** It is represented that the child abuse in India are increasing and it is very dangerous to children but our society is not concentrating on it. This abuse happens in all the fields of religion, any class of people. There are many types of child abuse like oral and psychological through intercourse. It is the greatest problems of whole world. This type of child violence or abuse is slowly increasing in the world and therefore it should be prevented through analyses by survey.

**Morey and Others, (2010), the bible, Natural Theology and Natural Law conflict or comprise Natural Law and Women’s Rights:** The author states in this article that all laws, acts in India permits the women to take her decision on own her view. In India religion also gives rights to women as per their personal laws. The constitution of India also gives freedom to all religion to do acts and make laws as per their religions and no one to stop profess their religion.

**Mudita Rastogi and others , (2006) :** In this report, the author states that the dowry problems very well existed in India. In Indian marriage, the exchange of bride and other items are a very old trend. The agreement between the both families to exchange bride and assets means assets goes to bridegroom’s family with bride. When the bridegroom’s family is not satisfied with the assets given by bride’s family then they torture the bride
which sometimes results in the death of bride. This article explained the dowry, role of the perpetrators and it's relation with women’s domestic violence and in context with the Indian citizens residing at North America and U.K. are discussed herein.

**Mukta Tanwar, (2013), Threatening Khap Panchayat and Women:** In this research paper, the author states that women in India do not have any open air status and are always considered inferior to men in position. There is a very big difference between men and girl in all fields. In Khap Panchayat if women get married to other culture / caste person then girl could be killed. The Khap Panchayat has abused the many rights of human beings. Now, in India development work is increasing but this type of honor killing will definitely stop the flying bird of development. The author opines that a way should be searched to stop this Khap Panchayat in a developing country like India.

**M. Tineshwaridevi, (2013), Women Status In India:** It is observed in this paper that the Indian women are very inferior from the women of other countries. In India women have all Constitutional rights and directives principles but religion, caste system etc. are the main reasons to disturb the women from development. In Assam, many criminal cases have been registered but the police and administration are not able to control it. The analyses on Assamese women regarding education, health abuse, child marriage etc. are needed to prevent urgently and give prosperous living life.

**Manikamma Nagindrappa and Radhika M.K., (2013), Women Exploitation In Indian Modern Society:** In this paper, it is observed that India is fast progressing on the way to development but 50% of the whole world population i.e. women are not able to have their status. The women are exploited from various types of violence’s like assault, abuse, sexual harassment, dowry etc. There are many examples for that like many famous rape cases in big cities in India. Therefore it is urgently needed to prevent all kinds of violence’s against the female and urgent need to support the victims of this type of abuse.
Marilyn Fernandez, (1997) : In this paper, the author says that after analyzing more than 10 cases, he found that much domestic violence against women have been done by their husband and mother-in-laws. In this analysis, the author has seen that men are always battering the wife and also seen that elder women of the family have the strong position than newly wedded daughter-in-laws. The daughter-in-laws have no right and also she is dependent upon the male member/husband. The daughter-in-law also has many responsibilities of her children, husband and other family members and therefore she is forced to meekly bear this type of domestic violence.

N. K. Sugg and others (1992) : In this article, the author states that women suffer domestic violence from her husband’s family member and her husband. The women suffer violence from the her husband’s family member and her husband but she does not tell all these to her physician at the time of treatment after violence. The women or victims tell only lies at the time of treatment before the physician and/or don’t reveal the real cause of injury to physician or before the police. Many times physician helps the victims by giving suggestion etc.

Nalini P.R. Thirunavukarasu, Dongre A.R., (2013), Reports of child abuse in India From Scientific Journals and News Paper, An Exploratory Study: In this paper, it is observed that the child abuses are of many forms like physical, psychological, sexual, etc. and this is a universal problem. A total 34,500 cases have been registered in India during 2011 and the level of such cases has increased during the period of 2013 and this trend has been in continuous increase in India. The author says that more cases has been found in the northern India and therefore it required to prevent all these and for that we require to educate the parents, family and also community.

Nirupama Prakash, (2011) : In this paper, the author analyzed that it is a crime and it is against the women and men taking advantages of his position in society, about 1/3 rd women have been beaten by family members in India. It is a complex worldwide and has a powerful presence in the Indian society.
The author took the research of 2 villages of Rajas than and analyzed that not a single case have been registered by wife against her husband on this issue.

**Nisanth P.M. and Amruth G. Kumar, (2012), Traces of Domestic Violence: Perspectives of School Going Children in India**: In this it is analyzed that the school going children are very much affected by domestic violence by three ways. First they get affected from their house, then second from their personal life and third from their school and college life or educational life. In this analysis, the author collected 150 samples from the two states, i.e. Kerala and Pondicherry where the ratio of men and women are same. The samples were collected from the college Student and after analysis the author found that many college students are affected from the domestic violence and therefore their study was destroyed by this domestic violence in their life.

**Nithya N. R., (2013), Institutionalization of Dowry in India: Social Custom or Modern Malaise**: It is analyzed that the main aim of this report is to see the social and cultural practice of dowry in Indian society. Dowry means bride’s family / parent’s gives cash money, assets or valuable goods to the husband’s family for marriage. This is a bad culture in India and requires to be opposed this types of evil which were already exists in India because of dowry demand ,husband family gives physical violence on wife and also gives financial and physical and psychological pressure, married conflict etc. now a days it spread all over India. In India giving dowry at marriage time is the Indian society practice.

**Narendra Kumar, (2013), Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance**: In this book, it is explained that male gender who completed twenty one years and a women gender has completed eighteen years age and got married then that marriage is legal as per law, but the age of male not of twenty one years and women has not of eighteen years age at the time of marriage then this marriage comes under child marriage.
Pal Rishi and Teotia Anil Kumar, (2010), *Date Rape Drugs and their Forensic analysis*: This paper represented that the drugs consummation crimes are increasing in India. These sorts of crimes are very much prevalent all over the world. There is no prohibition of consummation of drugs in some developed countries and this helps to do such crimes. There are many drugs which are easily available in the market and the ordinary person can easily misuse it for crimes. Therefore it is required to prevent this type of crime by the help of forensic analysis.

Pankaj Chaudhary, (2013), *Child Marriage: An issue*: This paper shows that 21st century is a period of technology, education and development. This is the period of science and has given much technological inventions. This is the age of education period but our old traditions and customs still exist in India. In India, still child marriage is on the increase and this will restrain the development of the society. In India there are many social groups which believe in child marriages, hence it is required to study more on this issue.

Paramita Dey, (2013), *Sexual Harassment At the Work Place – An Empirical Study to Understand Through the lenses of Working Women of Gauhati, Assam, India*: It is represented in this paper that the sexual harassment is not a minor crime and it is very large in size but it is not registered. The sexual harassment are in same level or of different level. This offence is done by the opposite gender because of gender power. This indicates the gender bias in the working place. In a very famous case, the Supreme Court of India has issued guidelines regarding this sexual harassment in both private working places and government working places. Therefore it required to follow up the guidelines of Supreme Court to prevent these type of offences.

P.B. Rathod and Ambaraya Gundappa, (2012): In this paper, it is observed that many violence/s have been suffered by the Indian women. These violence/s starts from birth until death. These type of violence’s are undergone by women all over the world. The research proves that these violence’s are prevalent all over the world and many cases on it has been registered. The government has given it’s best to tackle this type of violence
and there are many acts and laws which have been enacted in India on violence against women. The Government has also introduced many schemes to stop or the domestic violence on women and this will help in the development of India.

**Pradeep Panda (2005)**: In this article, the author states that domestic violence exists in Kerala, a state in India. To study this, the researcher researched each shelter to shelter and got result that there are many types of mental and physical abuse / domestic violence women's have to bear with. After study the result came that there are many women who because of threat or fear of death do not file or lodge police complaints against the husband and their family. Therefore study shows that there are much long term and short term domestic violence in the state of Kerala.

**Pranav Prajapati and Others, (2011), Bride Burning A heinous Crime,**: In this article, the author focuses on the bride burning issue in India. The author explained this bride burning by giving an example of the year 2009, when a young married woman was burnt alive in the kitchen just after one year of marriage. The women were 97% burnt and due to which she died. To study the above case author focused on the medico – legal facts of the case.

**Preeti Malik, (2013)**: It is observed that honour killings are existing in India at the grass root level and has spread all over India speedily. Honor killing means the killing of any woman or man who have married each other outside their caste / religion and whose marriage has not matched by the rules of the khap panchayat. The Khap Panchayat sometimes throws out the whole family of such boys and girls from the society and/or orders that both be killed in the name of honor killing. This honour killing is going on since many years and strongly rooted in society. Honor killing is especially against the women and dominated by the men and therefore it must be prevented or stopped urgently.

**Priscill Schulz, (1999), Journal of Traumatic stress**: The researcher focuses that in any domestic violence, the main causes are education gap, economic problems, family background, social problem, etc... To study
domestic violence, the researcher states that the above mentioned causes are very effective for domestic violence against the women. The less income earning family and illiterate family members are more affected from the domestic violence. In many cases suicides were committed due to domestic violence and therefore these types of family require the counseling and other means to prevent the domestic violence. The domestic violence victim require mental and monetary help from the public as well as from the government machinery.

**Priscila Schulz, (1999), *Protective orders and Domestic Violence*:** The researcher states in this article that the women or victims who have suffered domestic violence can be protected by laws / acts by protection orders such as civil as well as criminal orders. The women can also apply for the protective order application even after the counseling, legal help, police case and many more orders from the competent authorities.

**Priti R. Patel, (2013), *Domestic Violence: A social Evil*:** The researcher shows in this article that the domestic violence is a civil as well as criminal crime in India. There are many cases of dowry death happening in India every year. There are many school children who are beaten by their family members. There are many cases where the family members killed their parents for the sake of property. The researcher also shows that there are many cases where the house women suffer the sexual harassment by their family members. The domestic violence suffered by the victims behind the four walls and behind the doors of the house.

**Preetinder Kaur, (2011):** This article indicates that violence against girls and women are the worldwide biggest problems. Violence’s are of various types like physical, mental, sexual and economical and it crosses the age, social, tradition, area etc. It exists at home, on streets, at workplace, etc. It is very dangerous at the time of pregnancy, honour killing, feticide. This violence affects the women between the ages of sixteen - forty four years, is causes death and disabilities. United States report and survey says that about 47% women were affected with HIV. So it must be controlled or prevented.
Prabal Jagadeesh Rodannavar, (2014), *The Representation of women Raja Rao’s Kanthapura*: In this paper, the author focuses on the women's role at the time of freedom of India. The researcher explained the role of women in Raja Rao's Kanthapura. The study of novel of Raja Rao shows the active parts of the women at the time of freedom. The women have suffered many domestic and outside violence/s. The family members have abused women when they participated in Indian freedom. Women have suffered many problems like not being allowed to go for education, sexual oppression, domestic abuses, etc.

Pranab Kumar Rane and Bhabani Prasad Mihra, (2013), *Honour Killings – A gross Violation Of Human Rights And its Challenges*: In this paper, it is represented that many years have passed since Independence and many changes have happened in that period. In this period many marriages have been done through force or for the sake of honour but the women have silently suffered all these. If the women denied marriage then she was murdered also. Sometimes the husband of women not referable by the family members of women but because of community they are unable to stop the marriage of girl. These types of honour killing are not a legal support but still this stand on their own legs and nobody daring to stop this type of violence. This type of violence infringed upon all rights of human beings which are given by the Constitution of India. So we need to trace the way to stop this type of honour killings.

Praneeta B.S. and Devaiah Noorera, (2012), *Sexual Harassment Against Women In work Place –An Enigma*: Many people know the bias between women and men that the men are dominate over women’s society. The S. C. of India in many cases that harassment for sex is the infringement of fundamental rights. The status of women is now inferior to men. This subject has been already been discussed through research. The study of this is very useful to India as well to world and if we trace out this violence then we are required to know what it is? There are many effects from this violence like physical and psychological. There are many women who suffer this type of violence but keep quite because of much reason like family status, fear of remove from job, etc. Domestic violence’s infringe upon many articles of the
Constitution of India as well sections of the Indian Penal Code which are regarding this sexual harassment.

**Puneet Kaur Grewal, (2012), *Honour Killinga and Law in India:*** In this paper, the researcher has shown the acts and behaviors of the family members against the women, wife, daughter etc. This paper focuses on the control of honour killing. The Indian Constitution has laws/acts for the punishment of the persons of Khap Panchayat who have ordered for the honour killing. The researcher focuses on the provisions of international rights regarding honour killing.

**Radhika R.H. and others (2011) :** it is observed in paper that any type of violence will affect the women of all societies in whole world. This violence against women is very dangerous to the society and the nation. There are many forms of suicide like assault suicide and culpable homicide death of women, marital and non-fulfillment of sex life. This observation was done at Kempe Gowda Hospital in India 06 yrs ago. This paper shows the reasons and aims of dowry deaths. The author gives important suggestions to government officials to stop this type of dowry deaths in India. This evil of dowry deaths was done within the age of 19 to 24 years and after marriage within 3 years but most of done between one and two years. Women hanging themselves at home are the most popular type was used in dowry deaths.

**Robin Johnsor and Others, (1995), *Domestic Violence, The incidence of among wome*:** The author states that generally domestic violence/s are caused upon women by men due to the reason that the structure of the body of a man helps to dominate upon the women. The author also explained that the women are born only for the work of household work. The women are doing only house work and not having any monetary support therefore men are dominant upon the women and this is the best cause and reason why women suffer many types of domestic violence by men.

**Rupa Sayar Das, (2012) :** It is represented here that many violence/s are implicated on the women. This violence exist all over in India as well as the world over. There is much newspaper, be it national or international which
mention the many types of violence against the women. Few of them published that the politics are the responsible for violence against women. The survey i.e. primary and secondary data, etc. indicates that there are many types of violence existing in India or in world against the women. Because of all these publication regarding the violence against women the politicization can well aware about this and try to implicate the existing law and also amendment some laws / acts.

**Rajesh Kumar, (2011):** In this paper observed that the sexual harassment is not called by the women, it means it gives threat, misbehavior, etc. on women. The Indian Constitution of India has given many articles regarding Fundamental Rights but the same are infringed by the other gender through sexual harassment. There are many sections in the Indian Penal Code regarding sexual harassment but the implementation are not proper of those laws/ acts. The very famous case decided by Supreme Court, in which many guidelines were preferred but those guidelines are still not followed by the society or at work place. Therefore it is urgently required to enforce. There should also be support of NGO’s, Government measures regarding to stop this type of Sexual Harassment at work place.

**S. Garg and Anath, (2008), Femalefoeticide in India : Issues and Concerns** : In this paper it is observed that in India, a son is the preferred than a daughter. The sex ratio since some years of the north Indian states is imbalanced because of female baby feticide. The reason behind these are dowry, family name, son is a bread winner, poverty, lack of education, etc. India has introduced the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act but this act is not fully used by Indian people and therefore the medical college students who become the future doctors should play a vital role to stop it.

**Shabnam Kausher, (2012)** : The researcher shows that in India, domestic violence is a crime and this crime mostly happened in the matrimonial house of the women. The reason behind this is that in India, the male society considers them superior to women society and hence women suffer the
domestic violence without protesting. This domestic violence gives many health problems to the victim women. This violence also exists at the place of employment of the women, where their family members are the boss of that employment. The researcher studies this domestic violence at the time of construction of buildings works and for that researcher took the data and analyzed those data and got the satisfactory results. The researcher’s study shows that the women suffer very much domestic violence at their work place by their family members.

**Sabreen Shafi Pandow, (2014), *Dowry in Kashmir-A Sociological Study of Srinagar City*:** The author of research paper shows that dowry death is the evil in Kashmir and express that this dowry death is in Muslim Community and researcher mentioned many case laws regarding dowry death. Dowry is the main problems in Indian society and it can be seen without case study. The case laws show the best information to us regarding dowry death problems. The researcher of this paper given some cases of dowry death cases in Srinagar. The paper author wants to understand the situation of dowry and dowry death in Srinagar and factors and causes of this dowry deaths and its effect to society.

**Sadaf Ahmed, Amna Khan, Saima Khan and Shamoon Noushad, (2014), *Early Marriage : A root of Current Physiological and Psychosocial Health Burdens,*** : This article shows that early marriages affected the adolescent fertility and complicated pregnancy. The researcher shows that as per UNICEF (1994) report the morality rate of age between 14-19 years are more than the age of 19 years. The child marriage and early marriage affected the pregnancy and the health of the mother and born child because of early marriage wife affected from HIV / AIDS and other healthy problem. Many health departments give their report to government regarding the early marriages and effects of marriage and therefore to prevent this we require more studies.

**Sandra L Martin and others, (2013):** This research paper examines the 05 north India districts in between years 1995-1996 regarding wife abuse and this was done under stress of the family. The Percentage of husband abusing
their wives are 40% in Northern Indian Districts and 26-36% men abuse their wives for Non-fulfillment of sex. In this report, the researcher tried to find the factors of causes of abuses and found relevant support between wives and stress causes. This was done by low education of husband, stress, young husband, poverty life, multiple children and no other support.

**Sanjeev Kumar Gupta, (2012)**: In this article, it was observed that the Domestic violence against women are very old violence in India and it's development is very bad for the society. This violence is continuously going on since ancient period to modern period. This domestic violence against women infringed upon all the rights of women which were given by the article/s of the Constitution of India and this violence are increasing very speedily in India. There are many health effects from this violence whether bodily or not. Therefore it is urgently required to prevent this type of violence as early as possible and for that we will have to take support from the other social reforms society.

**Sarbapriya Ray and Ishita Aditya, (2013)**: The article has represented that the very infamous section 376 I.P.C. a case of northern Metropolitan city of India. The case itself shows that there is worst behavior against the women in India by opposite gender. The sexual harassment is another object of the violence against women. After the abovementioned case there were many amendments in the existing Indian laws such as Evidence Act, Cr. P. C., and I.P.C... There are many existing acts / laws which are enough for the punishment of this violence but those acts/ laws require to be implemented properly. The life imprisonment or death penalties are the only option to punish the accused for this kind of rape offences.

**Satnam Singh Deol, (2014), Honour Killings In India: A study of the Punjab State,**: In this paper, the author studies on honour killing. This paper shows that the before marital relation and choice to select the life partners and after that the actitivities of the Panchayat and family members. The family members not allowed of love marriages .In honour killing all the family member are involved including uncle aunt etc. and also family friends. This honour killings not allowed inter caste and inter religion marriages. These
system continuous increases but laws and acts not prevent this system And therefore required the societies’ help and people must change their mind set.

**Satpal Singh and Dalbir Singh, (2013), *Identifying the Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces through Khap Panchayats in Haryana- an Analysis:*** This paper, explains the words ‘centripetal and ‘centrifugal’ forces. These two forces explain the behavior of society or group of people of same society. The Khap Panchayat is a very old evil in Haryana which plays a very big but evil role in society from time to time. In this study, the author takes 200 samples and tested by T-Test and on the basis of analysis of T-Test finds that this study shows strengths, weakness and opportunities and threats of Khap Panchayat in Haryana.

**Shaikh Nawal and Others, (2011), *Female Foeticide Perceptions and Practices among Women in Surat City:*** In this paper, it is seen that female feticide is very much existent in the Indian society and this has resulted in the decrease in the female percentage in India. This is the big evil in India. The researcher took the samples of many people and analyzed that every minute 03 female child were killed in India and this happens at an average of ninety percent. Therefore strict laws and acts must be enacted and enforced to stop it.

**Shally, (2013 ), *Status Of Women in India :*** In this research paper, it is observed that in old age period women have top most position but after time to time many changes have come regarding the women’s position in society. Many changes have been done by the British Government regarding women’s status and therefore the position of women was better during English period in education, social status etc.. After making of constitution of India and/or say after independence of India, the government of India also has given many rights to women through articles and directive principles of the states which have got the top most seats in the Indian politics. There are many types of violence’s, physical and psychological undergone by the women in India which sometimes lead to the death of women. This violence/s is on the increase because of low level of education. It therefore requires that these
violence/s are urgently stopped and/or prevented so that the women can move anywhere freely without fear.

**Shashi Manhas and Poonam Dogra, (2013), Declining Sex Ratio: An Analysis with Special Reference to Jammu and Kashmir**: In this paper, the author/s took the random sample of anganwadi workers. The author/s used the multistage stratified random sampling techniques. The author/s found through secondary data that many people were knowing that the boy: girl sex ratio is imbalanced. There are many reasons for the want of boy child, i.e. giving of dowry for female marriage increases cost of marriage, financial problems and therefore the female child is not wanted by the society. Therefore the sex ratio is imbalanced for the above reason and the female child birth decreases but the crimes against women/ female increases.

**Shelly Kalsi and Amritpal Kaur, (2013), Female Foeticide: A Dark Face of Indian Society**: In this article, it seen that female foeticide is a crucial problem in India due to which thousands of baby girls are killed and the girl: boy ratio are imbalanced. This is very dangerous to society as per the census records of India. This will be happened by dowry, family name, bread winner is son etc. In India this is very common in low economic social families especially in north India. Indian culture does not deny equality but the men's society has infringed the right to born nature's rights. This has happened since last many years in India since abortion is legalized and therefore the people use this low cost method for female foeticide and therefore this issue should be considered as social issue and not a women's issue.

**Silvia Mergenthal, (2010), South Asian women writers breaking the Tradition of silence**: This articles shows that gender bias is very common in today's India. Male violence infringed upon the human rights of the women. In today's world women are afraid to file a case against the men and this act of the women encourages the men to do violence on women. There are many reasons behind domestic violence against the women, illiteracy and unemployment being the main reasons. There are many debates which have been going around in India regarding the domestic violence against the women but still these problems continuously are on the increase in India.
There are many educational programmes made regarding domestic violence but there is a lack of response to them. By this article, the researcher want to explain that the gender bias between men and women in India must be minimized and domestic violence must the prevented and/or controlled and there should be keep debates and suggestions regarding domestic violence before the government.

**Sinha and others, (1998)**: This epidemiological study measures the incident of dowry death cases. Total 150 cases were examined / analyzed between one year in Allahabad including Fatehpur and Pratapgarh. In Allahabad there were 75 dowry death cases and it happened in middle class and low educated families and the age were between 20-32 years and having more than 50% dowry death cases in that area. The dowry death causes included suicide and culpable homicide due to torture by the husband’s family to the wife or the bride. There are many factors responsible for that like, education, combined/joint family, marriage type, no work of husband, women depend upon husband or in-laws for offender/ culprits, increases education for women given employed to women so women takes equal status and change the social and economic factors of women.

**Soma Chaudhuri and others, (2014)**: In this article, the authors state that the wife is abused by the husband and his family members. This article focuses on the issue of wife abuse through family and family’s cultures. This study shows the abuse of women who have emigrated to the U.S.A. from India and states that even such women were abused by family members. After marriage women were tortured to do things as per the wishes of her family member and husband. All these crimes had to be controlled sometimes by the law of both the countries.

**Soumyajyoti Bandyopadhay, Somanjana Ghosh, Shouvani Adhya, Kuhu Pal, Chanchal Kumar Dalai, (2013), A study on Sexual Assualt Victims Attending a tertiary Care Hospital Of Eastern India**: In this paper, the author focuses on sexual assault/s on women which the women face throughout their lives. In this study, the researcher took 54 victims for fulfilling the object of his study. Sexual violence/s happens in families, like by breaking
the trust of the other partner, even happens on a teen age girl by her family members even though the girl is not aware of sex. The study herein helps in creating awareness regarding sexual assaults and ways to prevent this type of sexual assault/s.

**Stephen Lena Charlette and others, (2012)**: In this paper, it has been analyzed that domestic violence is a very old social evil and it still persists in the Indian society and as per Human Rights Organizations, many dowry death cases have been on the increase since 1990’s. Therefore cruelty of men against women also added in Indian Penal Code and this cruelty also affects the health of the general public and hence has to be prevented. Domestic Violence against women exists all over the world irrespective of social, economic, cultural and religion. Domestic Violence can also be done by women but the percentage of such cases is marginal. This offence is mostly done by men against the women.

**Sudha Chaudhary, (2013), *Domestic Violence In India***: In this article, it is observed that domestic violence is the main violence against women all over world. These types of violence/s are done inside the house as well as outside the house, meaning it can happen with husband or his family or his partner. This violence/s against women obstructs the development of women and also the development of the country. The domestic violence against women also affects the other family members as well as all the surrounding members. The Domestic Violence Act and Prevention of Domestic Violence against Women Act has been passed to stop such type of violence/s. It is therefore required to stop the domestic violence issue as early as possible through research analyses.

**Sukhdev Singh, (2012), *Hindu Law of Marriage and Divorce***: This book mentions that sexual relation is one of the most important aspects of married life. If the husband is not able to satisfy the wife during sexual intercourse then the wife naturally gets depressed and frustrated. The author is of the view that this incapacity of the husband amounts to cruelty to such a wife.

**Sukhvinder Singh Dari and Rangam Sharma,(2013), *Women Domestic Violence and the intervention of Human Rights***: This paper analyses that
In this century many changes have taken place in a women’s role as previously women were mere care-takers of the house but now she is the earning member of the family. Today women are not dependent upon the man and she has the power to compete with the men in the society but the violence against women are still same in the society. This paper analysis shows the weakness of laws in India and explains the Domestic Violence Act 2006 with some recommendation/s that a woman can also fight against injustice and save her fundamental rights.

Sunil S. Kadam And Vinod A. Chowdhary, (2011), *Domestic Violence Act Against Women: Past, Present, Future*: This paper observed that Domestic Violence is a gender biased problem which has given physical, psychological and sexual violence to the women in India. The violence includes assault/s, coercion/s, and infringement of freedom rights. This article states that there are indoor and outdoor domestic violence/s against women all over the India. As per a survey, the author says that more than 1.2 million women are victims of domestic violence in India and 35% of women between the age group of 14-48 years get physically assaulted and 15% women get sexual violated. There are many laws and acts against such violence/s but they are not properly implemented in India.

Suneeta Krishnan and others (2012): In this article, the author lighted on the women’s domestic violence and states the same to be a world problem. This affects the productivity of the new generation and also affects the child psychological and child health problems. The researcher has explained domestic violence and has suggested many programme/s and policies to prevent the same. The author also explains the development of the women’s empowerment-based intervention and how its affects the less-income communities in urban areas of South India.

Sunita and Yudhvir, (2013), *Khap Panchayat: Changing Perspectives*: The author/s here have observed that Khap Panchayat started in the 14th century by the village caste people in Jat/s community which gave more power and status to Panchayat/s. The Khap Panchayat made their own rule/s like boys and girls of same gotra should be married in the neighboring
village/s. The Khap existed in many parts of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and few parts of Rajasthan. The Khap Panchayat/s did not allow love marriages and if any one dared to do so then such boy and girl were thrown from the village/s along with their parents or the whole family was ostracized and sometimes even such boy/s and girl/s were killed by their own parents and panchayat persons in the name of honour killing. It is therefore necessary to stop this Khap Panchayat/s in the new society.

I agree with that the Khap Panchayat/s in India is a nuisance and needs to be stopped.

Sutapa Saryal, (2014), *Women’s Rights in India: Problems and Prospects*: In this article, the author/s explained that in the year 2000, the United Nation/s declared that upto 2015, the gender inequality issue would be solved, but in countries like India it is very difficult to solve the issue because the fundamental rights of women are always infringed by their own family members. He has explained that in India women are facing many problems like female foeticide, denied inheritance rights in her father’s property; girls are sold for prostitution by their own family members, etc. He has explained that women should empower their own selves to prevent all these illegalities from their family members.

It is true that the women in India face numerous problems and the same can only be stopped if the women empower themselves.

T.M. Rajendra Prasad, (2013), *Women and Human Rights*: In this article, the author says that Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru expressed their hopes that the status of Indian women will change from bottom to top after independence, they also thought that Indian women will help for independence and for freedom movement and therefore after independence our prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave equal status to women in our constitution but till today there has been no value of equality status of women in India.

T. Purushotham Naidu, (2013): In this paper, it has been observed that women and girl child are not safe anywhere except with their families and in some houses they live with a terror and get victimized by bearing physical and
mental torture. They are not allowed to speak anything for their protection and also are not allowed to give their opinions in the family. They are living in that house without their human rights. The domestic violence against women will affect the women’s health, education, development legal rights, and all rights of women. By this paper the author says that domestic violence exists all over the world and it should be prevented as early as possible.

I agree that domestic violence is a universal problem faced by women irrespective of their nationalities.

United nations General Assembly,(2006) : In this article, the author has explained that there are many cases of domestic violence death. The author has also mentioned cases where men have physically abused their wives by kicking on the stomach when she is pregnant which has led to miscarriage because of domestic violence. It is seen that through the world and in many of the countries, women have faced domestic violence problems at the time of their pregnancy.

It is indeed true to say that most of the women face domestic violence at the time of pregnancy.

V. S. Madana, (2014), Domestic Violence in India: A bird Eye view: This paper mentions that the wife is the half body of the husband, i.e. Ardhangini but this fact is not implemented in India, neither actually or in real life. In the Ramcharitra Manas, Tulsidas states that drums, uncivilized, illiterates, lower castes, animal and women are all deserved to for beaten. In olden history, the Sati Pratha was also allowed and that time many violence/s were in force against the women. The domestic violence/s against the women is continuous since old India to new India and requires urgent remedies to prevent this and for that we require government as well as NGO’s help.

I agree with the author when he states that women are not given the equal status in India.

Varalakshmi Chandrasekaran And others, (2007) : Here it has been seen that women’s domestic violence are a worldwide problems irrespective of socially, cultural and economically factors. The issue of domestic violence can be stopped by opening counseling centre/s all over India. To study the issue
sample survey study was conducted by the author through primary data and thereafter using the chi-squared test to analyze the result which gave different result/s in percentage in different types of violence/s against women and it was seen that many factors are responsible like low income, alcohol abuse, etc. The Health Care Training Centre/s in India requires stopping and/or preventing this type of domestic violence.

I agree with the view point of the author that the Health Care Training Centre/s in India require to play an active role stop and/or prevent this type of domestic violence

Vasudev P Iyer, (2014 ), Female Foeticide and infanticide in india,Episteme : Here it observed that crimes against women are a big national and shameless issue. This paper shows that there are many gender selection problems which are increasing in India and this will imbalance the sex ratio in India. This was being examined by authors as per crimes report in India. This needs to be stopped immediately with the help of social, economic and legal support. This stop will help to safeguard all human rights etc, of women / girls and it will also help to controlled very fast.

I agree with the author’s suggestion that the issue of sex discrimination needs to be stopped with the help of governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

Vertika Shailat, (2013), Perspective on Child battering in India : In this article, the author has observed that in India there is a lack of studies in child battering because we believe that there is no such thing as child abuse in India. In India, the families are extended and therefore this problem has been ignored. In India children are expected to give respect to their father, mother, teachers, etc. and therefore nobody asks any questions for their assault/s. In India there are many child abuse/battering i.e. physical, infanticide, corporal punishment non-accident injury. By this paper, the author examined the child battering and raised questions regarding this before the government and given suggestions to stop the same.

I agree that child battering/abuse is a very big issue in India and the author has rightly suggested that the same needs to be stopped.
Vikas Mandal And Rajnish, (2014), *Status Of women through ages in India*: It is observed that the study of the position of women in India are very much needed for future studies. In the old age period, the position of India was quite respectable, but nowadays it has gone down because of corporate business and this paper indicates all factors of Indian women’s position. The country is on the track of success but without women development there is no other way and therefore to develop the country, we need to work for the development of women as well.

It is true that no nation can progress without development of the women.

Waghamode R. H., Desai Bhavana And Kalyan J.I., (2013) : It is observed that the domestic violence/s are conclusively dependent on the husbands behaviors towards his wife. It is seen that the husband always keep his wife inferior to him. Many of the matrimonial domestic violence/s are not much serious and therefore the married life is quite well run but if such violence/s are hard in nature then the women will suffer physical as well as psychological problems. The Indian public sector machinery are doing important work to prevent or to stop this problems and the NGO’s and other private institution/s also stand with the countries machinery.

I agree with the authors view point that private sectors working for women empowerment should join hands with the government machinery to curb domestic violence in India.

Webster and Others, (1994), *Domestic Violence in pregnancy*: In this article, the author has focused on the domestic violence at the time of pregnancy. The domestic violence creeps in after marriage at any time and sometimes the domestic violence suffered by the women are only due to the want of a male child by the family members due to which women suffer many problems in their domestic household. The domestic violence continuously increases till the birth of the child and sometimes after child birth.

I agree with the author’s perception that there is considerable domestic violence committed on women due to the want of a male child in India which should be stopped.
Yadav Mukesh, (2006), *Domestic Violence against Women*: In this paper presentation the author has explained that this type of violence is very common all over the world and affected all sections of the society irrespective of nations. It is beyond all walls of sections of the society. Almost in all national and international conference/s, the rights and position of women are always a debatable point. Many Nations have suffered the same violence against women and many changes and resolution/s have passed in those conference/s and given the thought that special people/s should be appointed who would look after all these types of domestic violence and a final dairy be maintained regarding such domestic violence/s.

Yvonne Ridley, (2011), *By ending the silence you will end the violence*, (14-20 March, 2011).

I agree with the view point of the author herein that special bodies should be appointed to prevent domestic violence against women.

Yvonne Ridley, (2011), *By ending the silence you will end the violence*: In this article, the author has explained what is violence against the women and protection from that. It is infringes upon the human rights of women and therefore it requires to protect the women’s rights from the domestic violence. To stop domestic violence, women should be more vociferous against the domestic violence. To prevent domestic violence, we needed social workers, government machinery, and other organizations/helpers of the social society. I feel that the author has rightly suggested that women should come openly and protest against the domestic violence.

Zahra Sohani and others (2013): In India, when one intimate partner/spouse gives domestic violence to his other partner which causes psychological, physical, and sexual injury to other partner. These all gives health problem to other partner. In this article, the researcher studied on the IPV test of women. The researcher searched the IPV screen of women in hospital/s and to study it, the researcher took sample/s and put questionnaire/s to the women. The researcher found that there are two abuse/s, tools and the researcher also got inquiries from the doctor/s who conducted all these tests and after studying all these, the researcher got the
result that there are many fractures in all parts of the body of the women and suggested that IPV screening at orthopedic dispensary in India are feasible for the women.

I feel that the more research needs to be done in this field considering that there is considerable progress in the field of women education in India.

Zameer Ahmed Bhat (2014), Gender bias and socio- Economic problems of Women In India: This paper states that the position of the female gender in India is dependent upon various factors sub-factors like health, literacy, states, district, cities, etc. In India the decision taking power is in the hands of the male gender and the female gender only stands behind them. It states that though many powers have been given to women by the constitution of India, women in India are still not able to use these powers in all fields. There are many problems in India which are suffered by the Indian female which can be prevented only if the imbalance between male and female gender is stopped.

I agree with the author's findings and feel that gender discrimination in India should be nipped in the bud.