

But in our study majority (26.7% in Baraut and 44.7 in Meerut) of women's husband are graduate and post graduate.

However, it is also speculated that there may be a transition for women who have begun their autonomy. For example, the urban, better educated, and economically active women may in fact suffer more violence than other women precisely because of the greater agency they exert in their own lives, thereby challenging existing gender norms (INCLEN, 2000).

Similarly in our study majority (26.7% in and 44.7% in Meerut) of women are graduate and post graduate who are suffered from domestic violence.

According to D. Ghosh (2007) in the socio-economic hierarchy of India, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are the most deprived and disadvantaged groups. Usually they have higher number of children, low per capita income, and insufficient resources, which may lead to exacerbated levels of stress for the head of the household and which in turn may lead to violence in some instances.

Differently in our study majority (46.0% in Baraut and 40.0% in Meerut) are belong to general caste category who are suffered from domestic violence in both the cities.

### **Conclusion and Suggestive Recommendation :**

The Government of India passed a Domestic Violence Bill, 2001, "To protect the rights of women who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

An act called Protection Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (DVA, 2005) also has been passed". This Act ensures the reporting of cases of domestic violence against women to a 'Protection Officer' who then

prepares a Domestic Incident Report to the Magistrate "and forward copies thereof to the police officer in charge of the police station within the local limits of jurisdiction...." Unfortunately, at present there is no single law in the Indian Constitution which can strictly deal with all the different forms of 'Domestic Violence' as discussed in this essay. There is an urgent need for such a law in the country, in fact, there has also been misuse of section 498-A and DVA, 2005 because of restricted definition of cruelty subjected to married women.

We can also give some suggestions in this concern. These are as follows :

- Such kind of women union/organization should be made that can bring awareness among them about their own rights.
- Strict action should be taken against the offenders of domestic violence towards women. Police should show sympathy for women in its behaviour also.
- The number of women courts should be raised and women officer should be given preference in them.
- Such kind of law related to domestic violence should be passed with the help of that law such kind of case be justified within three months.
- For the women who are victim of domestic violence, there should be a free of cost procedure of legal assistance. This could bring an improvement in the life of women.
- In 1994 specific four women court were established in Delhi for the learning of cases related to women crimes and domestic violence. In these courts the hearing related to the women victim of domestic violence is done in a very short period of time.

- In December 1995 in Rajya Sabha, 'A Cruel Crime Control Bill' for women was presented. In it was proposed that the man who behaves brutally and cruelly with the women could be trailed unfailingly in the court.
- In 1996 the Apex court gave a decision that the women who are victim of internal / family or external rape, the hearing of such cases should be made in a close room for their self respect and anything related to such kind of case should not be brought light in media.

The role of non-governmental organizations in controlling the domestic violence and curbing its worse consequences is crucial. Sakshi – a violence intervention agency for women and children in Delhi works on cases of sexual assault, sexual harassment, child sexual abuse and domestic abuse and focuses on equality education for judges and implementation of the 1997 Supreme Court's sexual harassment guidelines.

- A private organisation in Delhi formed an online complaint Data Mission Foundation. In this form you can get registered your complaint from your home. The identity of the complaint would be kept under closed. Its website is [www.indianfemalefoeticide.org](http://www.indianfemalefoeticide.org). It will help in controlling female foeticide.
- Many women groups launched anti-liquor campaigns in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other states. Many Indian Muslim women have questioned the fundamental leaders' interpretation of women's rights under the Shariat law and have criticized the triple talaq system (Kalyani Menon Sen., A.K. Shiva Kumar 2001).

- Self help groups and NGO's such as Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) have played a major role in the advancement of women's rights in India (Women in India, wikipedia and free encyclopedia).

Police should play a major role in tackling the domestic violence cases. They need to be sensitized to treat domestic violence cases as seriously as any other crime. Special training to handle domestic violence cases should be imparted to police force. They should be provided with information regarding support network of judiciary, government agencies/departments. Gender training should be made mandatory in the training of the police officers. There should be a separate wing on public dealing with women's issues, attached to all police stations and should be excluded from any other duty.

Authorities should take steps to recognize Domestic Violence as a public health issue. A crisis support cell needs to be established in all major Government and Private Hospitals with a trained medical social worker for provide appropriate services. Training programmes must be organized for health professionals in order to develop their skills to provide basic support for abused people. Documentation on the prevalence and the health consequences of domestic violence should be undertaken by the concerned government departments, health care institutions, NGOs and counselling centres. A nodal agency should also be set up for the annual consolidation of the documented work and publish the same for wider publicity among the masses for increasing awareness.

- It is necessary to make them aware about their own rights.
- A woman should be respect by woman then man hold society will respect her too.

- Women should be made educated so that she could become competent and self reliant economically.

Society also needs some change in its approached customs. We should give up the thinking that if son, grandson enlight the funeral pyre of the died as well as it should be the right of daughters and grand daughters. This would bring on an improvement women's position.

In 2010 a movie based on Domestic Violence titled 'Bel Bajao' was released with the support of the Ministry of Women and Child Development which won an award at the Cannes Film Festival (<http://www.indianexpress.com/news>). We should try to prevent domestic violence by "Bell bajao, ghrelu hinsa ghatao".

Judo-Karate training must be given to women. They should also be trained to use some safety measures.

Many strict actions have been taken to prevent domestic violence in law. But in fact women can not be relieved and free only by making laws. The solution of this problem is possible only when, the men and women try to find out togetherly.

