

CHAPTER

XI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Towards the end of the last decade at Indore district much attention had been given to the issue of domestic violence and numerous attempts have been made to combat the problem at different level - policy formulation, advocacy, right awareness campaigns, service delivery capacity building, counseling, rehabilitation, and etc. While these activities employed a top down approach of service processes mostly. In the more recent past greater importance had been given to involve victims through the process of seminars & workshops. Such an approach identified their experience, their understanding of the violence they faced, their capacity for decision making, their concerned with regards to a particular cause of action and what they had achieved by taking action also made significant to look at it.

Time and society is ever changing and this is necessitate that the strategies that were in place to combat violence in district be reviewed and revised from time to time so that they are in better position with the felt need of present situation. Thus the need were identified to understand the role played by service providers in extending support to women's ranged of services and the different ways in which they had been addressed the varied needs of these women. The achievements, scope for further work improvement, limitation, resources, strength and limitations that the organization and women had worked upon were also important area that had investigated. Some of the objective based findings with major conclusions followed by few suggestions are as follows:

Study of demographic profile of women victims of domestic violence in urban and rural area of Indore district:

- The present study conducted at 'Rural' and 'Urban' areas of Indore district majorly sketches the portrait that mostly Three-Fifth (68.5 per cent) urban women victim and merely One-Fifth (31.5 per cent) rural women victims had reported in state institutions to sought services against nasty domestic violence they experienced.
- Majority about Three-Fifth (61.3 per cent) of the women became victim within the age group of 20-30 years whereas little more than Two-Fifth (45.6 per cent) of the total husbands' was involved in abusing their wife's in the age group of 30-40 years.

- However the study found little improvement regarding educational trend among the women sufferers of domestic violence in general, as a major bulk One-Fourth (25.6 per cent) women victims have educational level up to higher secondary but this situation could not be considered the best one as about One-Sixth (15.5 per cent) women victims still lived in the dark world of illiteracy.
- The families of the district inherited not only the belongings but also culture and social tradition of women subordination. The Three-Fifth (67.9 per cent) of women victims lived in Joint family system.
- The size of the families could be considered to be the larger one as little less than One-Half (43.5 per cent) of women victims had 6 member family and more than One-Third (35.3 per cent) victims had up to 10 member family.
- The ownership of the house found to be pre-dominated by the elderly members. However all together 5.7 per cent rural and 6.1 per cent of urban women victims have owned house in their name, the volume was twice to thrice times more in case of their husband., There was no association found between background of victims & types of ownership of house.
- All most One-Half (52.2 per cent) of the rural respondents' lived in Kachha house whereas Two-Fifth (41.4 per cent) of the urban women victim lived in Pucca house. The Chi-Square test also proved that there was an association among the background of victims and nature of residence.
- The religions in the district could not maintain its age old originality. All most all the religion has witnessed the process of de-sanskritisation. The women victims adopted the religious exogamy. The assimilation found majorly among 1.6 percent Hindu women. The hazards of intimate violence spread out within the shared house hold of the entire religious creed.
- By and large the social and legislative reforms have opened up greater opportunities for women enabled to seek gainful employment. However this seems untouched in the district as majority One-Half (47.8 per cent) of women victims found to be unemployed and continued to have a subordinated and secondary economic status within the household. Another One-Fourth (25.8 per cent) women got engaged in

seasonal work against this they received very little or no respect for their earner's role.

- In comparison about Two-Fifth (38.1 per cent) of victim's husband were engaged in service and about One-Fourth (23.2 per cent) had small enterprises. This specifies that majority of husbands had better employment position than their counterpart wife.
- Majority One-Fourth (26 per cent) women victims drawn monthly income less than Rs.3000/-, about Two-Fifth (37.9 per cent) husbands drawn monthly income up to Rs.10,000/-.
- About Four-Fifth (77 per cent) victims didn't have any income documents of their husbands that shown their ignorance towards the same.
- Another, little more than One-Third (34.9 per cent) victims faced the problem of irregular employment of their husbands'; among them approximately One-Third were jobless for an average for twelve months or more length of time. The main reasons of husband's irregular employment identified as the personal vices like alcoholism with friends, spent time with other women and gambling with friends etc. The study also found that there was good association between period of irregular employment & reasons of irregular employment
- Approximately One-Half (54.2 per cent) of the victims' families had two earning members and Two-Fifth (42.1 per cent) had up to six earning members. There about One-Third (32.7 per cent) families had drawn the monthly income up to Rs.10, 000 to Rs. 25,000/- per month.
- It is a regular course for Indian women to be asset less in general but it becomes more specifically relevant to women suffering from violence within the shared household. Likewise, the families at Indore were also in a habit to maintain the same and found that about Three-Fifth (67 per cent) victims were assets less, presently.
- The study identified that there was association between age gap of spouses and agreement to marry the person with respect to urban context. But there was no association found between the age gap of spouses and agreement to marry the person in respect to rural context.
- Further the study found that age at marriage and present marital status with respect to rural background of victims were more strongly associated with respect to the urban

background of the victims. In rural context the age at marriage of women below fourteen years and above twenty five years, majority Three-Fourth (71.4 per cent and 60 per cent respectively) were either in separation or found divorced. The urbanized women victims shown little different picture than their rural sisters' as women victim having the age at marriage in between 18-24 years there more women continued with married relationship in spite of tension in relation and even if age at marriage is above 25 years more women could also maintained the similar status.

- Three-Fifth (62.2 per cent) of women had period of marriage up to 2 years and their marriage got registered legally, in contrast to this situation about Four-Fifth (85 per cent) women victims had more than 14-21 years of marital period and had not registered the marriage. The general inclination for marriage registration basically found from approximately 6-7 years back.
- All together only One-Third (31.5 per cent) of women victim have registered their marriage legally amongst 14.3 per cent had no paper document in their possession. Thus statistically also proved that there was association between period of marriage and marriage registration i.e. less the period of marriage more the registration and vice versa.
- Majority of women victims of domestic violence of the district had fallen into the threat with their fertility status. Majority Three-Fifth (62.3 per cent) with great complication and difficulties had 2 children. These women were not highly adoptable to family planning practices too. So comprehensively it could be understood that the viability of family institution is in danger.

Study the causes of domestic violence as perceived by the women victims of urban and rural area

- About more than Two-Fifth (44.1 per cent) urban and little less than Two-Fifth (39 per cent) rural women victim's prominent risk factor catalyzed to their marital violence was the discarding over Marital Code and Conduct by their husbands'.
- A large portion Two-Fifth (41.3 per cent) women victims at an early age of less than 30 years perceived that 'Conflict over Marital Code and Conduct' was the main cause of their violence. There is association found between 'age of women victims' and

‘causes of domestic violence’. Here the null hypothesis has been disapproved i.e. no significant association found between ‘age of women victims’ and ‘causes of domestic violence’.

- In rural area more than One-Half (53.5 per cent) victims educated less than primary there they suffered with intimate violence due to conflict over marital code & conduct of their husbands’. The ratio came down sharply up to One-Third (33.3 per cent) to the victims educated up to bachelors degree or more but then the One-Half (50 per cent) victims found ‘ego conflict’ causing violence. In urban area it was found that with the increased of education level up to the bachelors degree or more the victims perceived the causes of ‘power & authority conflict’ by One-Fourth (26 per cent) or ‘gender role discrepancies’ by another One-fourth (23 per cent). In the study there is significant association found between ‘education level of rural & urban victims’ and ‘causes of domestic violence’. The association is little stronger in the case of rural condition as the Cramer’s V value was found more than in urban conditions.
- There is association found between ‘religion of women victims’ and ‘causes of domestic violence’. Here the null hypothesis has been disapproved i.e. no significant association between ‘religion of women victims’ and ‘causes of domestic violence’.
- Almost One-Half of the women victim of any caste perceived that Marital Code and Conduct of husband was the major cause of violence in their family. The study found that there is association between ‘caste of women victims’ and ‘causes of domestic violence’, as the null hypothesis has been disapproved i.e. no significant association between ‘caste of women victims’ and ‘causes of domestic violence’.
- The high risk factor of domestic violence that got intensified with the age at marriage of women victims revealed that till recent time the district witnessed almost One-Half (49.3 per cent) rural victims got married before the age of eighteen years their they fallen frequently under conflict with husbands’ for violating marital code & conduct. Whereas the magnitude of the perceived cause came down up to about Two-Fifth (39.4 per cent) urban victims married in between the age of eighteen to twenty five years. The study found that there is association between ‘age at marriage of women victims’ and ‘causes of domestic violence’.

- The length of marriage of women victims shown that around One-Half of the victims came to register the complaint with the marital period of less than seven years in both rural & urban area, amongst One-Third of victims caused power & authority conflict for their domestic violence. The study found difference among rural & urban trend as the period of marriage of rural victims and causes of domestic violence is not significantly associated whereas the period of marriage of urban victims and causes of domestic violence is in significant association.
- The kind of marriage of women victims finds that three-fifth of victims got married traditionally that was arranged by parents, there after domestic violence erupted to Two-Fifth of victims due to the violation of marital code & conduct by husband. This percentage decreases sharply in rural area when the marriages was arranged by relatives but it finds increased up to 50 per cent in urban condition. The study found no significant association between the two variables.
- In general the ‘conflict over marital code & conduct’ remained prominent i.e. near to One-Half (44.6 per cent) caused in joint family system irrespective of background of victims but, in the case of nuclear family the causes varied between One-Third to One-Fourth proportion by ‘power & authority conflict’, ‘gender role conflict’ and ‘ego conflict’. The study found that there is significant association between the types of family and cause of domestic violence, but the association seemed stronger in case of rural context.
- The economy important function of the family and each individual directly or indirectly worked for it. The exclusive cause erupted into the marital violence to women as for their occupational trend shown that around half of the women victims from rural/ urban origin were home maker and amongst Two-Fifth found conjugal code breach.
- All together one-fourth of women victims were seasonal worker and the high risk factors hardly under goes change. The study found that the nature of work of rural women victims and cause of violence had no association but the nature of work of urban women victims and cause of violence has been found in association with each other. However the study found that the nature of work of husband and cause of domestic violence are in association with each other.

- One of the high risk factors of domestic violence against women moulded basically with the length of irregular employment of husbands. The study found that there is no association between period of husband's irregular employment and cause of violence. Therefore the null hypothesis has been selected i.e. no significant association is found between period of husband's irregular employment and cause of violence.
- Majority about One-Half (46 per cent) victims had identified the personal vices of husbands' as major reason for their husband's irregular employment that caused the conflict over marital code & conduct prominently in the family. The study found significant association between reasons of irregular employment of husband and causes of domestic violence as perceived by women victims.
- Majority about Two-Fifth (42.6 percent) women victims and (44.7 per cent) husbands' had drawn monthly income less than Rs.15, 000/- there the violation of marital code and conduct by husbands' causing domestic violence. The study found significant association between monthly income of women victims/husbands/family and causes of domestic violence as perceived by women.
- The number of members in the family erupted explosive causes to domestic violence against women found no significant association with each other. While the number of earning members of the family and the varied perceived causes of women victims found significant association. Therefore the null hypothesis has been rejected i.e. no significant association is found between number of earning members in the family and cause of domestic violence as perceived by women victims.
- About little more than Three-Fifth (70.8 per cent) victims have children more than three in number and (64 per cent) victims have no children there the conflict over marital code & conduct perceived as major cause of domestic violence whereas (62.5 per cent victims) have girl child more than three in number and power & authority conflict major cause perceived by them. The study found that number of child delivered and causes of domestic violence is significantly associated whereas the number of male child/ female child and cause of domestic violence is not significantly associated with each other.

Study the types & extent of domestic violence as reported by women victims in the institutions set up by the state in response to domestic violence.

- Majority about little less than Three-Fifth (55.3 per cent) rural victims and about One-Half (49.3 per cent) urban victims were suffering from physical violence. In the study there is association found between the background of victims and physical/psychological/sexual/economical level of domestic violence. Therefore the null hypothesis has been disapproved i.e. no significant association is found between the background of victims and physical/psychological/sexual/economical levels of domestic violence.
- Majority One-Half (50.9 per cent) women victims ranked the physical violence '1', about Two-Fifth (43.2 per cent) women victims ranked the psychological/emotional violence '2', about little less than Two-Fifth (37.5 per cent) women victims ranked the economic violence '3' and (44.8 per cent) women victims ranked sexual violence '4'.
- About One-Half (52.8) per cent women experienced severe physical violence and (46.2 per cent) women experienced moderate kind of psychological violence. About Two-Fifth (42.1 per cent) women disclosed severe sexual violence and about Three-Fifth (68.3 per cent) victims' revealed moderate economic violence.
- About One-Half (52.9 per cent) women victims was in the age group of less than 30 years and suffering from physical violence. Whereas One-Half (45.3 per cent) husbands are in the age group of 30 to 40 years and involved in violating their wives physically. The study found no association between age of women victims and types of domestic violence.
- The general trend of education level with types of domestic violence against women finds that majority about Three-Fourth (71.9 per cent) victims were educated up to less than primary and were physically violated and the psychological violence is broadly found among Three-Fifth (64.4 per cent) victims of bachelor degree or above level. The study found a significant association between education level of women victims and types of domestic violence.
- The matrimonial trait of the victims revealed that about Three-Fifth (61.3 per cent) rural victims have age at marriage below eighteen years there they faces prominently physical violence whereas about to Three-Fourth (67.5 per cent) urban victims have

age at marriage above twenty five years there they experienced prominently psychological violence. The study found there is association between age of marriage and types of violence with respect to urban context.

- After the marriage and with the arrival of children the turn of the life gets more complicated too for some of women. There is no association found between the number of male/female child of victims & type of domestic violence. Therefore the null hypothesis has been proved i.e. no significant association is found between the number of male/female child and types of domestic violence.
- In rural area about Three-Fifth (61.9 per cent) victims were service class and were violated majorly psychologically whereas in urban area little more than Three- Fifth (65.4 per cent) victims have their own enterprises and were physically violated. The study also found that the nature of work of women victims and types of domestic violence are significantly associated with each other.
- The study identified that there is association found between the monthly income of women victims and types of domestic violence. Here the null hypothesis has been disapproved i.e. no significant association found between the monthly income of women victims and types of domestic violence. Whereas there is no association found between the monthly income of husbands'/family and types of domestic violence. Thus the null hypothesis is proved in this condition.
- The study found that about Three-Fourth (70.2 per cent) victims have husband's irregular employment period for less than 12 months there they faces physical violence prominently. It also concludes that with the increase of irregular employment period of husbands the physical violence decreases but psychological violence increases. With that there is association found between the period of irregular employment of husbands and types of domestic violence.
- The study identified that there is no association found between the number of members in the family and types of domestic violence. Similarly, there is also no association found between the number of earning members in the family and types of domestic violence with respect to rural context. Whereas there is association found between the number of earning members and types of domestic violence with respect to urban context.

- In the Indore district the violent feature of women victims shown that in order to file their case of domestic violence 51.2 per cent of the total victims reported physical violence amongst majority (55.3 per cent) were rural victims, the psychological violence was reported by more than 34 per cent of victims in which urban victims (35.4 per cent) found most, the economic & sexual violence are reported by about 14 per cent of victims where urban & rural victims respectively are in majorities.
- The types of family and nature of domestic violence finds that majorly about Three-Fifth (55.6 per cent) victims were living in the joint family system where there was enormous struggle against physical violence and in nuclear family both psychological and physical violence exist in more or less in same proportion of Two-Fifth (42 to 45 per cent) women victims. The study found a significant association between types of family and types of domestic violence.
- The study found that majority about little less than Three-Fourth (69 per cent) of rural victims faced physical violence while living in natal family from their abuser husbands/matrimonial members whereas majority of urban victims Three-Fifth (62.7 per cent) suffered from physical violence in their workplace too. The study found a significant association between the location of violence and types of domestic violence.
- The study identified that there is association found between duration of violence and types of domestic violence with respect to rural context. Here the null hypothesis has been disapproved i.e. no significant association found between duration of violence and types of domestic violence with respect to rural context. While there is no association found between duration of violence and types of domestic violence with respect to urban context. Therefore the null hypothesis has been proved i.e. no significant association is found between duration of violence and types of domestic violence with respect to urban context.
- Majority rural victim's faces domestic violence everyday (77.3 per cent) as compare to their urban sisters there within 56.9 per cent victims faces physical violence that seems to be little more increased (58.6 per cent) in urban context.
- About One-Half (49.8 per cent) rural & urban victims stayed with their own parents at the time of reporting in the state institution against their domestic violence incidence.

- Almost all (96.4 per cent) women victims thus interviewed responded that they have registered complain against their husband. This trend was similar for both; rural and urban victims.
- Majority about One-Fifth (19.9 per cent) victims named the ‘Other women’ with whom husband maintain relations out of the marriage and 18.1 per cent named ‘Mother in-law’ to be the main collaborators during the incidence of domestic violence against women.
- Majority 23.6 per cent victims have deep scaring of nails, rods, belt, glass pieces, dry sticks of and etc. on the body, 19.6 per cent have swelling near eyes, chicks, back, hand, legs and etc. and 14.1 per cent victims have lacerated wound during the time of reporting in the state institutions.
- The treats were apprehensive to more than Three-Fourth of the women victims in general. Thus it finds that the threat; Homicide/murder, Fantasies for homicide/murder, Escalation of battered risk are some of the high risk treats identified.
- Thus majority victims undergo severe social consequences and moderate nature of psychological & physical consequences. Though, it is not very rational to mark particular consequence into the particular measure.

Explore efficiency of the institutions (legal- judiciary system, police system & other institutions) with respect to service delivery to women victims of domestic violence

- The time women step out of the house first time in search of institutional protection from the ruthless violence that forced them to be public their conflicted in-house matters finds that One-Third (33.5 per cent) victims rushed to hospitals for the lethal incidence and One-Fourth (25.4 per cent) victims called the police immediately as their first time institutional approach.
- The study found that about Three-fourth victims approached parents, relatives and friends to sought help in abusive situation, among One-Fifth (22.4 per cent) parents & relatives’ undertaken conditional measures for the families i.e. broadly provided material support to patch up the conflicted incidences, Provided money for victims expense, assured to bear the expenses of granddaughters, scolded or threatened to

abuser, hot discussion changed into attack on parents/relatives, death of parents, parents denied for further intervention.

- About One-Half (52.8 per cent) of the victims abstain themselves from the police in their first attempt to institutional intervene. Among the rest One-Half, One-Seventh (15.3 per cent) victims does have curative service of reconciliation, entry into matrimonial house and etc.
- First time approaches to counseling centre are still limited but those who went amongst One-Sixth (9.7 per cent) victims received preventive & curative natures of services like helped in registering the complaint, helped in prosecuting the offenders, counseling provided and etc.
- The hospitals majorly provided referral services that were accessed by Two-Fifth (24.2 per cent) victims majorly.
- Just One-Sixth (16.7 per cent) victim's found to be approached the court directly for the first time, their basically preventive measures are provided to most like; registered the complaint, helped in prosecuting the offenders, ordered for separation & maintenance and etc.
- The lawyer referred the women victims for the institutional services and found that to about Three-Fifth (60.3 per cent) victims they provide prosecution.
- The women victims accessed police department for present intervention majorly sought both preventive & curative kind of services that included; register of complain, separation from abuser, shelter or institutionalization, prosecution of offenders, help to prevent violence, share in husband's income, assistance for economically independence, increase in maintenance, counseling, helped for the custody of child, recovery of sridhan, share in husbands property, right over matrimonial/ own home, entry over matrimonial home, help for divorce and etc.
- From the police department about One-Third (32 per cent) victims had received the services they need among urban victims were in majority.
- About One-Half (48 per cent) victims got the services from police department as per their demand within four years time period amongst urban were in majority while One-Fourth (26 per cent) victims found delayed of services for more than four years, among majorities were rural victims.

- Overall One-Third (30 per cent) victims do not reach the counseling cell, there little less than One-Half (45 per cent) were rural victims. Those reached about Two-Fifth (60 per cent) of total victims sought preventive & curative services that included register of complain, separation from abuser, shelter or institutionalization, prosecution of offenders, help to prevent violence, share in husband's income, assistance for economically independence, increase in maintenance, counseling, helped for the custody of child, recovery of sridhan, share in husbands property, right over matrimonial/ own home, entry over matrimonial home, help for divorce and etc., majority 67 per cent of the total urban victims demanded the same.
- From the counseling cells about One-Fourth (26.6 per cent) victims got the services as per their need and about One-Fifth (17.5 per cent) victims got the preventive & curative services and were also referred to the concerning institution for further services. Amongst One-Half (53 per cent) victims received the services with considerable time and One-Third (35 per cent) got the service immediately.
- Around One-Seventh (13 per cent) of the total victims accessed the shelter home amongst urban victims are in majority. About One-Tenth (11 per cent) of the total victims sought preventive & curative services both from the institution thereafter within the category One-Half (53 per cent) got the preventive services from the shelter home and then referred to the concerning institution amongst Two-Fifth (58 per cent) received the services after a considerable time (within 4 years) whereas about One-Third (33 per cent) victims received the services as per their need and then also referred to the other institutions there One-Third (31 per cent) of the victims received the services with much delay (more than 4 years).
- About Four-Fifth (80.8 per cent) victims approached the court for present interventional services. There majority Two-Fifth (39 per cent victims) sought curative services. Thus as per the demand of curative services One-Tenth (12 per cent) received the services and One-Fourth (25 per cent) victim's cases were found pending.
- About Two-Fifth (39 per cent) victims received the curative services immediately as per their demand. The victims whose services were pending there Two-Fifth (42 per cent) victims found the cases were delayed for long time (more than 4 years).

- About Three-Fifth (66 per cent) victims faced violence every day there majority One-Third (34.8 per cent) victims received curative services amongst One-Fourth (25 per cent) victims got the services and Three-Fourth (75 per cent) cases were pending.
- One-Half (51.1 per cent) victims reported that they faced physical violence within their shared household, to them the tribunal majorly responded by delivering curative services amongst One-Fifth (19.7 per cent) got the services and about Four-Fifth (80.2 per cent) cases were pending.

Study the problems faced by the women victims in receiving help from institution

- Majorities One-Third (32.8 per cent) of rural and urban victims have faced the poor response from police that includes; denied to write the report, defamed, scolded, misbehaved, alienated as loose character, police referred to the institutions which are unknown and strange place for victims, asked bribe from victims, took bribe and dismissed the case and etc.
- The study found that about One-Fourth (24.2 per cent) victims faced problems during service delivery period amongst majority One-Half (50 per cent) victims revealed that while receiving curative & referral kind of services from police department their problems got intensified.
- The study found that there was no association between the background of victims and satisfaction from police service. Therefore the null hypothesis: There was no similarity between rural and urban women victims with respect to the satisfaction from police service were selected.
- Majority about Two-Fifth (38.1 per cent) victims were not satisfied from the services of police. Amongst majority Three-Fourth (73.9 per cent) victims were dissatisfied due to poor delivery of preventive services provided to them. There was significant association found between types of police services provided and the satisfaction from the police services in other words it could be said that there is difference between types of service provided by police with respect to the satisfaction from police service.
- Among the rural women victims majorities One-Fourth (22.6 per cent) encountered the poor service administration of counseling cells that basically included counselor couldn't convinced abuser to take victim back in matrimonial home, inability to bring

attitudinal change in survivors', counselor basically threat the abuser in low voice that becomes ineffective to them, one or two counseling sessions conducted which is quite inadequate felt by victims, time spent for each case is very less, irregular & shortage of counselor make the victims to wait for long hours for their turn to come, counselor lack professional training for delivering qualitative & need based services to victims, delay of case increases the harassment in the family of the victims and etc. The urban victims broadly expressed that with poor service administration of cell, poor response of service providers are also the well-known facts that caused unhappiness to majorities.

- About One-Fourth (24.5 per cent) rural victims' revealed that from the counseling cells the trouble caused mainly during service delivery period and it becomes 1.6 times more to urban victims.
- Majority more than One-Tenth (14.2 per cent) of victims expressed satisfaction from counseling cell because their in-laws and other members are called for discussions and they were also made convinced for her (victims) position in family. The study found that there is an association between the background of victims and satisfaction from counselling services. In other words it could be said that rural & urban victims were similar with respect to satisfaction from counseling service.
- Majority about Two-Fifth (36.9 per cent) of the total women victims' complaint that there was poor service administration within the tribunal, amongst majority Two-Fifth (41.5 per cent) rural victims were looked with it. Around Three-Fifth (58.3 per cent) of the total victims found that the problems are majorly during the service delivery period.
- The satisfaction from the court found that about One-tenth (11 per cent) were satisfied for assistance of service providers for filing application & received protection for themselves and their children. And about 8.3 per cent got quick sanction of maintenance and released of warrant to prosecute abusers were other point of satisfaction to victims. With that about One-Fourth victims are totally dissatisfied from the tribunal services. The study found that there is an association between the background of victims and types of satisfaction from Court services.

- About One-Half (46 per cent) of the victims revealed that they gained strength to come out of the brutality that encountered within their shared household.
- Majority about One-Third (31 per cent) victims recommended that the service providers should undergo human development training, One-Third victims suggested for infrastructural development.

Conclusion

On the basis of data analysis and major findings the following conclusions may be drawn:

- Women victimization from domestic violence was more in the age group of 20 to 30 years.
- Women Victims who had less education than primary and those moderate educations were more prone to domestic violence as compared with those who were highly educated.

Victimization of domestic violence was more in joint family system.

- Irrespective of background of women the victimization was more in In-laws owned houses.
- Majority of rural victims were living in traditional nature of residence (Kaccha house) where as urban victims were in Pacca house.
- Home maker women (unemployed) were more prone to domestic violence.
- Generally women victims with very less monetary returns were more domestically violated within their shared household.
- The husbands' discontinued employments from short period of time due to their personal vices were more abusive than those who never went for any employment.
- The women living with more number of family members were at high risk of being domestically violated where as victimization increases even with the less number of earning members in the family.
- Women with no present assets were more violated than those who have little.
- Irrespective of the background the child marriage victims were in marital separation or had dissolved their marriage.
- Victimization of domestic violence increases within the seven years of marital period.
- Victimization from domestic violence was found less where age gap of spouses was more.

- Women victims with two or less number of children were high risk towards domestic violence.
- No awareness towards women rights increases high risk towards domestic violence.
- The urban and rural victims perceived a large number of causes for their intimate violence. The conflict over marital code & conduct projected as the high risk one that mainly weakened the conjugal bond between the spousal victims of domestic violence. The catalyzed constituent constituting are Suspicious nature of husbands, Bigamy, Fraudulent marriage, Infidelity, Desertion, Sexuality related factors, Childlessness, Female child, Death of son, Husband's mental illness/challenged etc. the Dowry was, however, not the major cause revealed but the. Alcoholism of husband was reported by good number of victims. The urban victims educated up to or less than primary, the schedule tribe & other backward class victims, rural victims living in joint family, urban victims living in nuclear family, unemployed rural victims, urban seasonal workers and women entrepreneurs, women victims of unemployed husband (dependent on wife's & parents income), more number of earning members in the family, urban victims got married below the age of eighteen years, urban victims having the period of marriage more than fifteen years, urban women's marriage arranged by relatives, victims having two children projected prominently the cause.
- The power & authority conflict another cause revealed through; Dowry demand, Conflict over property or Family's economical status, Financial stress, Unemployment. The women victims in between 31 to 40 years, high school educated rural victims, schedule caste victims, rural victims living in nuclear family, rural seasonal worker, more than twelve months of husband's unemployment due to personal limitation, victims having less monthly income, more number of family members, rural victims age at marriage above twenty five years, urban victims with spousal age gap of more than seven years, rural victims marriage arranged by relatives, victims having more number of female child highlighted the perception.
- Ego Conflict conveyed through Professional jealousy, Conflict for religion & Caste, Instigation by In-laws, Instigation by community, Earlier complaint in police, Being physically challenged etc. are confined by rural victims other than Hindu religion, newly wedded rural victims, rural women with less spousal age gaps.

- Gender Role Conflict communicated through Conflict over roles & responsibilities, Alcoholism, Drug addiction, Gambling prominently by general caste victims, rural service class women victims, victims living in less number of family numbers in the family, urban women victims age at marriage above twenty five years.
- Rural women are more physically abuse in domestic violence than the urban women.
- The women of younger age group were at higher risk of being physically abused.
The broad conclusion drawn regarding the occupational trends of husbands of women victim's that in the rural Indore, employment opportunity is still a big challenge to approximately half of the males even in or after their 40es also that show them the way of violence on their wives.
- The study found that women became more prone towards physical violence when their husbands are irregular in employment due to personal vices for less than a year. With the increase of period of discontinuity from employment the physical violence decreases & psychological/emotional violence increases.
- The most common forms of domestic violence reported by the majority of the respondents were severe physical violence like attempted to burn, thrown kerosene, given poison, thrown object with intention to kill, beaten in pregnancy to lead abortion, pushed into well, broke the vertebral coloum, thrown acid, kept the gas cylinder open, pushed the head into the toilet commode, pushed into the drainage, permanent eye/ ear injury, tried for hanging, chocked the throat, house arrest, tried to rape by father In-law and etc. Majority of the victims of severe physical violence were mostly from rural areas.
- The cases of psychological/ emotional violence were mostly reported from urban areas.
- The economic abuse was executed along with other types of violence not separately. The victimization of economic abuse was more in rural areas. The same trend was found women victims suffering from sexual violence.
- The incidence of physical violence was comparatively more in joint families whereas the psychological violence was more in nuclear families.
- Generally women victims with very less monetary returns and purely house wives were at higher risk of being physical abused, in contrast in urban area with those who

were engaged in occupations of higher prestige with more monetary return are also high risk of physical violence.

- No marked difference was observed in the percentage of physical violence in families having large number of members/ large number of earning members and families having less number of members/ less number of earning members with respect to rural context while in urban context it shown that with the increase of number of members/ number of earning members the magnitude of physical violence increases.
- In rural context the women married at a lower age and also at higher age of after twenty five years were both at higher risk of being physically abused, in contrast the increase in age of marriage decreases in physical victimization in urban area while victimization of psychological / emotional violence increases.
- No marked difference was observed in the Age gap of spouses with the varied types of domestic violence experienced by rural & urban victims.
- The women victims become more prone towards physical violence with more than three girl child whereas they become more prone to psychological/ emotional violence with more than three boy child.
- In rural & urban context no marked differences was identified in victimization of physical violence with increased in duration of domestic violence faced by women victims.
- Women victims by and large are high risk to physical violence while living with natal parents after marriage.
- In rural context no mark differences was observed in the percentage of physical violence varied with frequency of violence but in urban context if the domestic violence occurred every day than victims was prone to physical violence but in case of intimate violence occurred not every day there victims suffered more from psychological violence.
- Majority of rural & urban victims found resided with their own parents at the time of reporting to the state institutions to get protection against domestic violence.
- Husband was main perpetrator of domestic violence against women within the shared household.

- The ‘Other women’ & ‘Mother In-law’ were the main collaborator collaborating during domestic violence against the women.
- Scaring, swelling, lacerated wounds were some of the major physical injuries women victims of domestic violence had at the time of reporting.
- The extent of domestic violence finds that threat of; Homicide/murder, Fantasies for homicide/murder, Escalation of battered risk are some of the high risk treats identified.
- The homicide; fantasies to homicide/murder, escalation of batterer risk, centrality of partner and etc. were causing severe distress in women victims from their intimate relationships within their shared house hold.
- The data revealed that domestic violence affected the social, psychological and physical health of the victims in different ways. Like majority reveals the Severe social consequences as; Social segregation with defamed dignity, Broken home even the natal one as Sister- in- law left the home as victim came back to live in natal house after violence, No Place to live, Bigamy & infidelity, Severe impact on children as marriageable daughters are stigmatized as daughter of separated or divorced parents so everyone rejects the marriage offer, Married daughters also suffering from domestic violence, Daughters given for Adoption, Child Trafficking, women prostitute, divorce increased.
- With that majority of victims also expressed some moderate level of psychological consequences as: Mal behaviors of children, Anxiety, Aggressiveness, Depression, Tension, Stigma of single women, Fear of stigma attached to being victim of domestic violence, Insecurity, Fear of negative outcome of report, Lost trust from marriage /males, Happy to get rid of abuser family.
- In addition to the above major physical disorder arose were increase in Anemia level, Body shivering, Body pain especially in cloudy weather, High blood pressure, Diabetics and etc.
- The study concludes most of the victims at first attempt approached parents, relatives and friends and sought help in abusive situation. Therefore, the general contention was that the victims of violence report their miseries to nearest relatives and friends.

- The ‘Information on First Time’ state Intervention revealed that majority victims rushed to hospital for immediate services. There mostly referral services are provided after the required treatment.
- To most of the victims the lawyers referred them for the state institutions.
- The women victims accessed police department for present intervention majorly sought both preventive & curative kind of services that included ; register of complain, separation from abuser, shelter or institutionalization, prosecution of offenders, help to prevent violence, share in husband’s income, assistance for economically independence, increase in maintenance, counseling, helped for the custody of child, recovery of sridhan, share in husbands property, right over matrimonial/ own home, entry over matrimonial home, help for divorce and etc.
- About One out of the Three victims received the service of police as per their demand amongst urban victim’s demand were majorly fulfilled.
- The poor response from police were the major problem rural & urban victims faced that included; denied to write the report, defamed, scolded, misbehaved, alienated as loose character, police referred to the institutions which are unknown and strange place for victims, asked bribe from victims, took bribe and dismissed the case and etc. apart from poor service administration and poor service facilities of police department.
- From the counseling cell the victims basically sought preventive & curative services like register of complain, separation from abuser, shelter or institutionalization, prosecution of offenders, help to prevent violence, share in husband’s income, assistance for economically independence, increase in maintenance, counseling, helped for the custody of child, recovery of sridhan, share in husbands property, right over matrimonial/ own home, entry over matrimonial home, help for divorce and etc.
- In the counseling cells majority about One out of Four victims received the service as per their need.
- Majority of the rural women victims encountered the poor service administration of counseling cells. The urban victims broadly expressed that with poor service administration of cell, poor response of service providers are also the well-known facts that caused unhappiness to majorities.

- With the problems faced, victims also got satisfactory services from the cell that made them to develop faith for the institutions. Thus in this regards majority of victims expressed satisfaction because their in-laws and other members are called for discussions and they were also made convinced for her position in family.
- The study found that very less per cent of the total victims accessed the shelter homes amongst urban victims are in majority. Thus the victims so reached sought preventive & curative services normally and half portion of them got the preventive services from the shelter home and then referred further for other institution. There about Two out of Five victims received the services after a considerable time (within 4 years).
- Majority of women approached the court to sought curative services like; reconciliation, helped for the custody of child, recovery of sridhan, entry over matrimonial home, helped for divorce, share in husband's property, and right over matrimonial/ own home etc. The study identified that the tribunal provide the comprehensive kind of services thus majority of cases were pending for more than four years.
- The major problem victims face from court was poor service administration during the service delivery period.
- The satisfaction from the court was due to the delivery of service like filing application & received protection for themselves and their children, quick sanction of maintenance and released of warrant to prosecute abusers etc.
- About half of the victims revealed that they gained strength to come out of the brutality that encountered within their shared household.
- The victims recommended that the service providers should undergo human development training that could build skill, new avenues and angles regarding the programme application with that also suggested for infrastructural development.

Suggestion & Recommendation

The suggestions & recommendations developed, that pivot towards the objectives of the study, widely emphasizing institutional interventions enforcing the "Protection of women from domestic violence act, 2005". As in Madhya Pradesh Usha Kiran Yojna is launched for better implementation of the PWDVA, 2005. It is considered as protection shell for

women victim of domestic violence. On looking its practicality it finds many constrains and problematic issues faced by different stake holders as discussed in the study. These constrains creates complexity and duplicity of services. Thus the resources finds under or over used. Now it's the need of the hour to converge the approaches of varied departments that could lead to single pathway where one and all could contribute in uprooting the menace of domestic violence. As a concluding note it could be emphasized to make the women victims independent so to get courage to live independent and violence free life.

- Considering the age factor of the women victim of domestic violence and their husband conditioned that work for women empowerment by 'Swashakti yojna', 'Usha Kiran Yojna', 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme', 'Kishori Shakti yojna', 'Sabala yojna', 'Swadhar yojna', etc. should be initiated right from the early teenage span in general but it becomes more urgent if women are entering in marital life during this period. As spoken by the women victims that violence in their intimate relationship starts at an early age & even early years of marital life.
- Indore is identified as educational hub and having all the required educational facilities right from literacy classes to most recent higher education avenues in all the possible streams, but a large section of society suffering from domestic violence within shared households still are deprived off from these due to their lack of resources, ignorance and backwardness towards the educational aspects. Although a large number of NGOs are working in Indore, there is a serious need to work for the educational empowerment of the victims of domestic violence. Jan shikshan sansthan (peoples education centers), Adult education department, Shaksharta Mission, Aaganwari centre, Self help groups, Kishori Mandals, should play a proactive role in improving the educational conditions. With that State resource center for adult education should run community archives where the books developed for neo-literates could be accessed habitually.
- The process of religious assimilation is a universal age old process. Indore district is also not untouched from it. Still there is serious lacking of ethics, values, mores, customs and etc. within cultural offices of any religion that could help in healthy assimilations of the outsiders with ease and could be the cementing force to encounter family's conflict based on domestic violence. So this is one scope for Family Social

Worker to work with religious offices of the district that could focus towards the developmental task trainings for the concerning families in conflict due to religion.

- Indore is one of the fastest urbanizing cities in the state; its fast commercialization is increasing the expenses day by day in general. Majority of women victims accessed under study are from middle, lower-middle or lower class strata. As per the tradition four to five generations live under a roof beneath the elder's authority. The family living in joint family system finds hardship to maintain day to day life. Among them pseudo modernization adoption is also found. This brings them to conflict among them more just to maintain the style in trend. Thus the newly wedded daughter-in-law or younger women in the family becomes the high risk of domestic violence. The service providers working in Indore district should take up the family welfare work where emphasis could be on the training aspects of 'Developmental task', 'Family dynamics', 'Vocational training', human rights awareness training etc.
- Land and building assets of victims finds space in domestic violence within shared house hold. Thus the law maker, religious heads, state officials, social worker should step forward towards building new institutions of property. It should reconstitute the existing folkways, customs, traditional mores, laws, legislative conventions and etc. As the present society follow birth based membership in the family and caste groups, in the manner institution of property should maintain birth based ownership free from gender biasness. Specifically in the case of females, before marriage she should have the equal ownership in natal's property/assets and after her marriage she would be one of the equal owner of the matrimonial family thus detaching the ownership from natal family, as presently female gets identification of new surname after marriage and leaves the natal one.
- The background of victims and nature of their residence finds that in Indore district all most half of the women victim's families have poor housing condition i.e. either living in Kaccha house or Chawl or in Pavement areas. This adds to their agony towards the living comfort is concern. So HUDCO, Master Plan of city, IDA, JNRRUM, Housing Development Authority, Civil societies etc. should work to provide basic infrastructural facilities, adhere to provide ten percent lands to service providers to establish shelter home or vocational centre, rehabilitation centre, counseling centre etc. to relief the

needy which could really help in bring down the cases of domestic violence against women in the district.

- Madhya Pradesh is one of the biggest backward states of India and Indore is the commercial city of the state by means of fast growing in many developmental measures. Consequently the city found to be in the transitional phase. The tendency well reflected in the nature of work undertaken by the women victim of domestic violence. This reveals that women's employment status has no bearing on the violence melted on them and thus confirms the conclusion of other feminist studies. So to come out of the vicious circle of violence, department of Industries, Labour welfare, Small scale industries, Human resource ministry, Law ministry, Poly-techniques, I.T.I.s, IITs etc. should develop rigorous extension services to provide better conventional-nonconventional training measures, job opportunities, monetary assistance, marketing exploration for women that could help in developing the economic status of victims.
- The monthly income studied reveals that the district is still in its conventional look out as large percentage of women are still poorly paid that too not very regularly. On other hand taking the account of husbands' and family's income it reveals that majorly needs small investment counseling that could multiply their money. Majority of these families are having 6-10 members in the family and good number of families having maximum of 2-6 earning members. This could be considered as an advantage for better human plan within the family. The NGOs could take up innovative projects regarding the occupational rehabilitation of vulnerable families within the equal remuneration act provisions. Their expenditure provisions & investment scope could be guided & monitored for a period of time. Insurance agencies could cater up trainings in this regards to slum youths, women self help group members, CBOs etc.
- The study reveals that women victims of domestic violence bear the pain of husband's irregularity towards employment, for that reasons their husband's are more responsible. The magnitude of the data set is such that if it rectified with efficient planning and efforts of multidisciplinary experts the condition could be controlled up to certain limit. If ever it is left at its own then in near future it might get linked to the more serious tribulations that would worsen the harmony of all together society. For the clause the employment bureau, employment guaranty programmes, self employment provisions,

wage employment opportunities, livelihood development measures, entrepreneurship, self help federations and etc. are to be sensitize towards the issues of women facing the domestic violence and build up appropriate career counseling measures for the same.

- Majorities have little jewellery or cash in their ownership in their past which gets easily dispossessed during the period of violence from their intimate relationship within the shared household. Thus to a large extent the Women's economic empowerment programmes needs to be picked up as urgent as could be in the community that could generate Legal-Economic awareness among the women in general and women in vulnerable from violence in specific. The programmes like 'Swashakti' needs to be strengthen in the coming future to raise the economic empowerment among the women in conflict within the shared household. This kind of effort may bring down the cases of domestic violence as women could restore her assets with the help of Self Help Group functions, thus could feel economically stable in the family.
- As age at marriage and present marital status of women victim with respect to background of victims are significant to each other thus it could be suggested that Panchayats, Women and Child Department officials should seriously undertake the project to stop completely the early/ child marriage and promote legal age of marriage. The early/ child marriage definitely found huge percent of women undergoing marital breakdown, so with the case of women marring above the age of 25 years. To uproot the menace from society the department should strongly follow community approach under which the children, adolescent and youth should be taken as target population as urgent. They should be used as change agent and work intensively with the adult and aged population to uproot the problem. This parallel approach at community level could be the effective media to tackle the crisis.
- The fact even finds that women married long back without registration of marriage has to suffer long period of domestic violence as they were found accessing the services from the state institutions from longer period. A large scale awareness campaign is needed to sensitize and motivate women for marriage registration in specific & other registration in general. Women and Child department with the other networking agencies like collecterate could work to meet the needs. If women gets their marriage registered they may get many required legal assistances from the institutions. With that

the scopes for pre marital counseling centers are in need which could impart the knowledge, skill and attitudes regarding post marital span of life to marriageable candidates.

- The ‘Age gap between the spouses’ and ‘Agree to marry the person’ with respect to ‘Background of victims’ finds that at least half of the families are today living with some of the progressive practices; elders in the family either seek preferences for mate selection from their marriageable children’s and at the same time tries to keep the spousal age gap less in both urban and rural area, but still the menace of domestic violence exists to its extremes that reveals that marriageable persons should be imparted the family developmental task that could teach them their roles and responsibility within the shared household and society. Later the rest of the families in their traditional trait could change themselves by following the foot prints of the progressive ones as result of family development task is well proved and helps in getting free from casualties and unhappenings of domestic violence.
- The study comprehensively could be understood that the viability of family institution is in danger which requires immediate attention of family planning authorities, Gynecological department, public health departments, social welfare institutions and other competent interdisciplinary professional’s active functioning. These institutions could work for building approving environment for child birth, safe motherhood, awareness generation towards legitimacy of children, healthy parenting, socialization patterns with required service delivery & resource development provisions. Thus a healthy family organization would build better social organizations.
- Awareness towards women rights among caste community victims could be an important field for the new upcoming professional social worker. The student’s community of professional social work could assist the service providers in providing extension services in the field.
- The perception of women victim for the cause of violence in their shared house hold strongly emphasized for the Pre-marital counseling centers as well as Family counseling center that too at an intensive number reaching up to the door step of community. The Marital Code and Conduct should be a giant movement taken up by

the Women and Child Development department in the district. This could help in bring down the intensity of domestic violence in the area.

- By and large it comes into the realm that absent of formal Family life education for youths and adolescents leaves a long term incomplete impression in the lives of individuals that is leading to family life in particular and social life in general. Thus such types of education system should be induced in an individual right from the pre adolescent age whereby the values, ethics, ideals take curve for the future. Along with this age long economic viability for the family is another major need of the day. This cannot be denied as the major part of the district is still lagging behind from the economic reliability. A massive threat for the district lies in the fact that at one side peoples are rolling in luxury another side people hardly could manage one time meal for them, but they could see the lavishness around them this makes them too deprive them more and falls into such kind of nuance of domestic violence.
- Any social system undoubtedly functions to furnish multiple aims and objectives of the social organizations. Hence education system of the state should also curve its course of action in this direction. Today with the formal education there is urgent need of non-formal education that can fill up the need of moral character development in an individual. As such foundational and schematic curriculums could be generated and made compulsory at all the levels of educational standards i.e. right from Primary to Post-graduation. The foundation curriculum would base on the moral need, problem and personality trend of the local constituency. Thus syllabus could be varying from district to district that would help in developing skill to cope with the local disparities and would generate demographical equilibrium. The schematic curriculum would based on popular scheme like UGC Scheme, NCERT Scheme and etc thus it would be helping in universalizing and generalizing of value education.
- The cultural offices of caste based ethnic groups should developed new institutional practices that could be helpful to the Joint family system in specific and Nuclear family system in general to cope up with the needs of the members of recent origins. The religious leaders, influential person of caste based groups, elderly members of the society, NGOs working to protect culture and etc. could play major role in controlling the violent behavior of the members.

- Many of the employment generating schemes are recently launched that too have not yet taken up the proper pace to meet the annoyance of poverty stricken domestic violence families. The urban origin of Indore is in need of right gender role orientation for males. The women self help groups could be the effective instrument which could meet the problem of the same. The local community level distillery shops could be uprooted by the groups and the licensed shops could be under regular monitoring and supervision by these community based organizations.
- The district is also in great need of the large scale de-addiction centers that could provide its services at the police station, community level and even it to reach door to door as the need is felt for the same.

Suggestion for Law enforce Agency

- M.P is one of the frontline states where highest number of domestic violence cases were registered, this itself shows the proactive role of agency involvement. Indore is of no exception. Thus there should be increased in coordination among the implementing agencies so as to make ‘zero tolerance for domestic violence’ district.
- At first at the Principal Secretary level, better coordination is to be developed. The Principal Secretary WCD and Principal Secretary Home affairs, Principal Secretary Human resource and Principal Secretary of Law & Order of the state should undertake the development of the ‘Gender Equatorial Family Law’, the ‘Zero Tolerance Domestic Violence Law’ and the policy measures are to be chalked down respectively.
- Indore district is formally linked to tradition and structured on patriarchy; it should adopt an official policy of zero tolerance for domestic violence. The district should demonstrate a commitment to equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sex, education, religion, caste, nature of family & ownership, occupation, economic status, fertility status and etc. however, this guarantee is not necessarily reflected through legislations at present, thus special measures needs to be undertaken for majority of the laws to be developed as gender friendly.
- WCD & Human rights implementing agencies should literally/rigorously work for developing and pulling on the competent police/judiciary/civil force to work towards the favor of access to justice to women victim in general and vulnerable country

women in specific. There should be made provision for the state level Coordinating Officer who may also be assisted with POs and DPOs of rural & urban areas.

- There is a need to frame a dedicated & women sensitive police department as about three out of five victims of domestic violence access the service in the district. Police should consider the domestic violence cases as its routine functions/ duties and should not be overlooked or give less time to consider. The department should establish more number of separate women police stations especially at rural area for dealing the domestic violence cases. It should be of unique implementation provisions; distinctive administration for domestic violence cases might be in similar pattern of SC-ST police station.
- Observation of researcher reveals there is lack of women force in police department which effect in ideal working; at least two lady police officers should be posted in every police station especially in the rural vicinity. To counteract the emergency of daily violence, location based violence a large number of appointments should be undertaken for Mahila help desk in the district. Mahila Batalians could be deputed in Mahila desk which could also meet the need of the women force.
- Police department have many confusion regarding the policy matter and provisions under the act of PWDVA 2005, thus intensive training for police personnel's should be planned. Women & Child Development department with the help of NGOs & CBOs should conduct a number of domestic violence sensitization trainings, skill/ capacity building trainings on marital counselling, career counseling training, family developmental task training for better & strong involvement of the police department.
- A suggestion during the interview project that certificate course could be initiated for the police officers. Passing the course could provide a certain level of position/ demarcation to work with women victims of domestic violence. During the time of joining he/she should be attached with protection officers for a specific period of time to built sensitivity towards the issues which could be recognized through certificates.
- In every police station there should be the complete information of protection officers & service providers that will help in developing the coordination among each stakeholders who in due responsibility of providing services to women victims, with that study identified that the women victims not only in their shared house hold but

also in the natal house & work place suffers from domestic violence so those cases could reach to their nearest service centre and get the assistance in time.

- Study identified the gap that in the rural area police didn't get the assistance of protection officers & service providers thus their assistance & coordination should also work out up to the level. '24 x 7' Police should assist the protection officer & service providers in rescue of women victims under crises of domestic violence.
- Reviewing the literature some of the high risk factors the studies had identified should be seriously considered by the district police authorities too while making the arrest in the domestic violence cases are: if the abuser has just one prior arrest on his criminal record for any crime, not just domestic violence, he is more likely to reabuse than if he has no prior arrest. Next if the defendant is alcohol and substance abuse, unemployed, economically disadvantaged and living in disadvantaged neighborhoods, live in a household with firearms, and if the abuser is not the father of children in the household, similarly, women's perceptions have to be interpreted. Women who felt very safe were less likely to be repeatedly reassaulted than those that felt somewhat safe. But women who were uncertain or felt somewhat unsafe were more likely to be reassaulted repeatedly than those who felt in much danger are predictive of reabuse.
- All the police stations should be equipped with the family counseling centers, de-addiction centre, and rehabilitation centre that too in the rural area.
- The study come to know that till date a lumsum amount of Rs.5000/- is sent to Protection Officer (WCD) to meet the expense of conveyance, treatment etc of women victims. But there should be provision of sending 40% money to Protection officer and 60% should be sent to district Superintendent of Police, which further could be forwarded to concerned police station to meet out the expense of stationary, conveyance, emergency medical facility etc. of victims.
- Researcher realized from the study that in order to cast a strong administration, a strong monitoring & evaluation system needs to be worked out. Innovative measures for performance appraisal should be developed. In respect to increase the accountability of the officer, WCD should take strict action against the police officer who denied performing the duty and it got noticed well.

- Interviewer suggested that yearly award to competent police officers, counselors NGOs, WCD officers and etc.
- In order to fabricate the police department of Indore to be a role model unit for rest of the states, the department has to make the machinery competent, resourceful administration should be women sensitive & friendly, promotive & protective for women. A dedicated coordinator /officer should be appointed at district and state level. The officers could be made responsible for coordinating among different departments.

Suggestions for Judiciary

- Respondents' suggested that the procedure for filing cases must be made easier with simplified application forms, avoiding technicalities, forms available in Hindi, English & Regional languages so that the illiterate & neo-literate masses can understand & approach the Court easily and enable the parties to come together and sort out the issues.
- On reviewing the literature study suggest that some of the legal-judiciary guarantee machinery to combat violence against women like the Civil court, Criminal court, Family courts, Lok adalat, Legal aid cell, enforcing several women laws & legislations could be merged to develop the "Specialized Domestic Violence Courts" that be enforcing the 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005'. The Specialized Domestic Violence Courts could have the following feature: 1) effective management of all domestic violence cases by involving & coordinating the relevant parties and providing & integrating requisite information of/for the court, 2) for domestic violence cases specialized women with experienced should be intake for court's staffing, 3) improved victims access by speed up hearings and assistance for victims by court staff, often assisted by related specialized experts and side by side running of domestic violence prosecution units, 4) court ensure victims safety by court metal detectors, separate waiting rooms to specialized orders and victim referrals, 5 increased court monitoring and enforcement of batterer agreement with court orders often intensive follow up by related specialized probation supervision units, 6

consideration of children involved in domestic violence, and 7) enhanced domestic violence training for judges & staffs.

- “Specialized domestic violence courts” could involve ‘Specialized domestic violence probation supervision programs’. This programme may mandate ‘Batterer intervention program’ often could based on generic anger management programs, cognitive therapy, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, abstinence testing to assure moderation and no drug use, couples counseling and extensive research in both clinical and court settings. Thus Specialized domestic violence probation supervision of abusers may help reduce reabuse of women victimization.
- Thus there should be intensive probation supervision of abusers. The abusers supervised in a specialized domestic violence probation program, featuring intensive supervision of abusers (twice a month), intensive monitoring of mandated batterer programs, and volunteer probation officers, could be less likely to commit new offenses.
- An interviewed judge suggests that charges should not be confused with criteria for determining future risk. Abusers charged with misbehavior are as likely to be as dangerous as those charged with crime of domestic violence. Although judges should seek to minimize offender risk to the maximum extent allowed by law.
- The absence of a prior domestic violence arrest is not as powerful predictor of no re-abuse. On the other hand, a prior record for any crime is as accurate a predictor of subsequent domestic violence as a prior record of domestic violence. Judges should understand that if an abuser has a prior record for any crime, he is a high risk domestic violence offender, not a low risk “first” offender. Judges should demand access to prior criminal and abuse histories before giving civil orders, making pretrial release decisions, or sentencing abusers.
- For judges to make safe decisions about bail, sentencing civil orders and result in quicker case resolution they must review on appropriate variables of risk markers of severe injury those causing victims even to seek hospital emergency room treatment that are: about prior activities associated with increased risk for lethality as most domestic homicides appear to be purposeful, prior threats to kill, prior strangulation, stalking, and sexual assaults, increasing physical violence severity over time, partner

control over the victim's daily activities, alcohol abuse, drug use, irregular employment or recent unemployment, and having less than high school education should be taken very seriously as these markers multiply the odds of domestic abuse five times or more over non-fatal abuse.

- During the interview emphasized that Judges should take all appropriate steps to make sure that court conditions are enforced, violators are returned to court promptly, and heard expeditiously.
- To protect victims, judges could imprison abusers who reabuse while enroll in batter programs or after they complete the program. Re-enrollment in programs endanger victims so to increase protection of victims in these conditions.
- Review of literature concludes that to increase program participation, judges should hold post-dispositional compliance hearings as well as the place abusers on supervised probation even if their convictions were for misbehavior or ordinance violations.
- The existing infrastructure of the Court is not well planned presently. The working environment for the 'Specialized domestic violence court' staff should be improved. A greater number of rooms must be provided for the office staff to work in congenial atmosphere. Good drinking water facilities clean and hygienic toilets, both for men and women, must be provided. To avoid over-congestion in the Court, proper arrangements must be made for visitors and clients to be able to sit. Hygienic restaurants must be allowed to operate within the premises of the Court where clients and visitors can access it freely. There should be proper infrastructure, good lighting and ventilation facilities to help the Judge make quick decisions and dispose of the cases.
- Similarly, implementation of a specialized domestic violence court could increase attendance by instituting within ten miles of each other. Such courts could be characterized as "user friendly" for victims, with a special office for victims to complete forms as well as special court sessions so petitioners did not have to wait to see judges and with that post-dispositional compliance hearings could be also considered.

- Post-dispositional patterns of obedience and judicial enforcement should be reviewed periodically in order to assure that the crucial role of judges post-disposition is being fulfilled.
- One of the respondent recommended that mere prosecution and convictions of high risk abusers alone could not reduce the risk of reabuse. Judges should be stricter including imprisonment if required, for repeat abusers and those with prior criminal histories.
- Study strongly recommends that the intervention of lawyers in the domestic violence case must be strictly outlawed and only the affected victims should be permitted to present their cases directly. The Supreme Court should introduce a law making it mandatory for advocates to provide free legal advice to the illiterate and economically weaker parties. Retired judges, NGOs and social workers must be encouraged to serve as arbitrators and facilitate the smooth functioning of the Family Courts.
- The interviewees thought that judges who were working in family courts needed regular training to help them acquire specific knowledge and skills that were directly beneficial to adjudication process in their courts. For instance, one of the interviewees pointed out that judges hardly ever received any training in the effective ways of mediating and reconciling between the litigants, particularly in divorce cases.
- Students from academic institutions must be encouraged to get involved in counselling and creating awareness about the legal rights of women victims and children, the procedure for approaching the Court and the procedure for seeking the help of state institutions, even in the rural areas. Government and funding agencies must support academicians to conduct more research. Recommendations made in research reports must be noted and considered by policy makers while formulating policies.
- There is an immediate need to frame strict rules prescribing a minimum time limit to pass the verdict to avoid unnecessary delays in the disposal of cases. Bearing in mind the current increasing prices, the minimum maintenance amount should be fixed as Rs. 3000 per month, especially for women victims. The maintenance money should be provided immediately without any delay in administrative procedures to help women victims especially those who have minor children with no economic sources. The

system of permitting the men to make payments for maintenance should be ascetically followed as this is one reason for the delay in the disposal of cases.

- Victims emphasized that there could be avoidance of gender bias as it is suggested that all the Family Courts must appoint majority of woman judges along with the male judges. It would not only help in speedy disposal of cases but also have a women sensitivity approach in deciding them. The judges must also be made accountable for their judgments and they should clearly specify the basis on which judgments are given.
- Women victims strongly recommended that every Family Court should have a Redressal Cell within its premises. The general public must have easy access to those cells where they can express their grievances, obtain information about the status of their cases, clarifications regarding the judgment passed, etc.
- A Vigilance cell must be incorporated in all Family Courts. Measures to check corruption in the Court must be taken. If it is detected that any court official is involved in corruption, immediate action must be taken by Law & order ministry against the person and he or she must be dismissed from service.

Suggestions for Women & Child Development Departments (Protection Officers)

- Recommendation during interviews for separate post for Protection Officers. Female Protection Officer should be appointed. Protection Officers should be assisted with clerical staff and sufficient funding provision should be there.
- One of the unique features developed is the provision of D.I.R instead of F.I.R. The Protection Officer/ Service providers/ Law enforcers are the authorities to fill D.I.R & need not to enclose the ‘Chalan’; it could be submitted in the court directly. As the study found that about sixty five per cent women are below the age of thirty years and eighty five per cent victims are literate & above thus it is suggested that if the women is uneasy/ uncomfortable to speak out the real happenings of the incidence which she had experienced, then she may be asked to write it down and accordingly D.I.R could be prepared. Along with the same the report should be prepared after through study, patience listening, adequate time spent, sensitively & rationally so to identify the dimensions of violence & its nature existing in the society. Based on it appropriate

judgment could be passed. The report should also be once given for reading to victim (or read out in front of her as the case may be) to seek her acceptance & to maintain the originality of the case.

- Protection officer emphasized that in case D.I.R is submitted to Court directly, it is sent to Protection Officer for address verification of victim. The Protection Officer should physically verify the residential condition of the victim honestly to get the first hand information. Latter on the report could be presented in front of honorable judge. In case Protection Officer needs to extent the time period to undertake the process of inquiry, then on request, seven days or more, as the case may be should be permitted by the court. In the D.I.R form detailed information of the children should be mentioned even of the adult ones.
- Separate guide in Hindi/ English/ Regional language should be developed for protection officer to perform the duties effectively.
- Study finds that Emotional & Psychological violence is also found more in Joint family system so care has to be taken while understanding the case. For many of them, it could be the major & independent base for the violence.
- Protection Officer should always keep in contact with Civil societies as they are the biggest resource who can furnish authentic information regarding the socio-cultural-occupational condition of case & community.
- Protection officer recommended that under the section 19 of PWDVA 2005, there is the provision of residence order. The Protection officer could be helpful in this regards as help could be extended to the victim to secure same level of alternate accommodation as enjoyed by her in past within her shared household or workout for the alternative rented accommodation. Also sincere effort should be done to restrain the victim from the dispossession from the shared household as separation could bring many complications & distortions in the women.
- As the study found majority of victims in their first attempt accessed medical assistance so detailed information has to be noted down right there so as to avoid further complication to be occurred & then sent the victim for immediate treatment.
- Protection Officer could also extent support in materializing the order to pass by the judge for compensation payment for mental, emotional or physical damage or injury

caused to women victim of domestic violence as the case was studied thoroughly by them.

- Protection Officers are not thorough with the legal language so to maintain the originality there could be use of simple words.
- One protection officer appealed that many a time Protection Officer has to face the harsh behavior/ negative attitude of the judges. It is recommended that not to give up the case in favor of women victim & just reappear in front of court again and again to get acceptance/ convince the judge.
- Protection Officer has to appear physically in front of the court, many a times because of the other important engagements it could be missed out to do so, the concerning authorities should be sensitive towards the same, keeping in view the central interest of the victims.
- Through the interview the protection officer requested that the report of the case proceeding should be regularly sent to protection officer as the officer totally gets cut off from the case once the D.I.R is sent to the court. In case of quarry made by the victim regarding the development of the case protection officer becomes ignorant and unable to support the victim. This creates a gap between the two. It will also be helpful to maintain proper report in the department.
- Study identified that there is no clear cut instruction provided for transportation expenses that for how many times it could be spent for each case. So the money is not absorbed properly.
- Protection officer urged during interview that during the night time when ever police assistance is required it should be provided immediately. Presently protection officer manages by its own in most of the time but especially during night time need is felt rigorously and in many occasions he/she becomes helpless.
- Presently Protection Officer has to undertake the disposal or auction procedure of the property seized from the matrimonial family. It should be performed by the other relevant department's officer- insisted by the officer.
- **Samant** from the foreign counties are presently verified by the protection officer. It should be subjected to the police department.

- During a workshop researcher observed that an intensive training regarding the PWDVA, 2005 should be imparted to the protection officer of the state, followed by series of refresher courses.
- Protection Officer should have sufficient budget for the purpose of advertisement/ awareness generation or transportation.
- Study identified that the honorable Judges should be invited in the District Coordination Committee meeting. District Collector should take initiative for it.
- One day should be fixed by the court for proceeding of the case of domestic violence. Protection officers could plan according and keep him/her free for this purpose.
- There should be awareness generation in general to community and specifically to women victims that women can file the case under the PWDVA act 2005 if other cases are still pending.
- Mostly it is observed that Project officer/ Protection officers used to avoid going for training. It is recommended strongly to accept the training as the turn comes

Suggestion for Service Providers (The Civil Society)

Application process for Service Providers

- Service providers recommended that the concerning district officers should be given an intensive and comprehensive schematic training to be skill full in handling the task of processing of application form of service providers within the prescribed period of time.
- The potential and interested NGOs should be identified on the basis of population of the district. In present condition one NGO could be in charge of approximately twenty thousand of population.
- The NGOs having a rich experience of implementing various government schemes with an eligibility of more than three years of experience should not have to take sanctioning each number of times by state government at the time of application for the new schematic projects.
- Always experience should not be the main / important criteria for selection of service providers. Many a time's new NGOs should also be given opportunity to undertake the work.

- Application form should be printed in Hindi/ English/ Regional languages.
- Application form should be simplified and similar/one type of information should not be asked repeatedly. Enclosures should not be asked with every submission of proposals.
- A filled sample form should be made available at the district level, which would be helpful for NGOs to fill correctly.
- Study finds that an intensive guidance is required to fill the Application form. The points within the application format which are frequently mistaken by the NGOs should be guided commonly.

Pre-sanction formalities

- NGOs recommended strongly that some of the important paper requirements like Pre receipt bill or bond should be permitted to enclose with the submitted proposal at the district level, so that unnecessary delay in grant release could be avoided.
- Online web based transfer facility should be initiated.
- Sanctioned copy should be send through Fax/ e-mail.
- Sanctioning should be given once, (not for the number of times) for the scheme of five years duration.

Eligibility norms

- Once the Service Providers are appointed, District Collector should circulate the information regarding the name of the institution, address, contact person, mobile number etc. to the concerning government & non government offices (health department, WCD, police stations, counseling cells etc.).
- The list of the appointed service providers will be put in the department's web site, which will be of help to each one while referring / dealing with the case even during inter/intra district matter.
- Service provider's name & information should be published in local news paper too, to get identity and authority. The police assistance should be provided in any cost to any service providers.
- Service providers suggest that the administrative officers of the district should treat the service providers as an emergency staff, respond immediately and urgently.

- There should be at least one Shelter home in every district & in case if the population of the district is quite large then two or more as per the requirement of the district.
- Shelter home should get the extra budget for miscellaneous expenses to meet out.
- In every working women hostel there should be minimum two or three rooms reserved for the women victim of domestic violence.
- Registered NGOs should be assigned the code number.

Sanction & release of grant-in-aid

- Simplification of grant-in-aid system and the required formalities should be completed within the prescribed time period.
- Service providers recommend that in case of online transfer of funds, ‘cc’ of the letter should be sent to: Bank Manager and to concern NGO also.
- There should be the provision of one time bond deposition.
- As soon as the scheme is sanctioned there should be the provision of appropriate budget, without it implementation of the services is impossible. Service providers should be made available the sanctioned budget in two installments i.e. twice in a year.
- During the interview there appealed that 60% of the sanctioned grant should be sent at the starting of the financial year (Month of April).

Budget issue

- NGOs urged that administrative charges should be increased to 10%.
- Time to time according to market value budgetary provision should be increased.
- Funds should be increased in local heads.

Audit and Accounts issue

- During the interview it revealed that utility certificate should be provided at the time of project sanctioning.
- Service providers should get the assistance of two police mans while conducting the inquiry regarding the domestic violence incidence.
- Study identified that one copy of MLC should be provided to the service providers for dealing the case.
- In case of absence of Protection officer in the district, service providers should be allowed to act & deputed to perform the functions subject to the fulfillment of criteria & qualification.

- The service providers should be called in the District Coordinating Committee meetings.
- Officers emphasized that in any condition service providers, should make 5 copies of D.I.R. One copy is to be sent to district WCD department, one copy to police department, one copy to court, one copy to be preserved in the service provider's office, and another copy is to be given to the women.
- All the NGOs should be funded to run the counseling centers successfully.
- There should be training for service providers to develop professional skills for 'Family-Centred Interventions, Marriage counselors, women facing spousal abuse etc.
- The Help Line Services 1091 should be there in every 'Family counseling' centers and shelter homes.
- Under Usha Kiran Yojna the transportation expenses & Hospital expenses should be mentioned in detail. In case of poor strength in the Shelter home funds should be allocated accordingly on the basis of number of inmates to avoid wastage of resources.
- Respondent responded that there should be provision for the post of cook, in the shelter home. With that the sanctioned security guard should be appointed compulsorily.
- In the shelter home a care should be made to provide sufficient daily usable items to the inmates.
- In shelter home the inmates should not be charged to pay the conveyance while accessing to state institution for services.
- There should be serious effort made by the rehabilitation officer of the service providers for economic independence of victims.

Project reporting

- Time to time NGOs should be provided training in reporting.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Format of the scheme should also include evaluation measures.
- Study identified that there should be a specific evaluation format/system. NGOs should be intimated prior with the sanctioned letter about the concerning department, authority and possible time/period for evaluation.