

Chapter VI

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of the study are as follows:

1. There was a significant difference between Groups 1, 2 and 3, in frequency, nature (total, physical and psychological) and severity of DV by husbands during the past year.
2. There was a significant difference in frequency of DV by all relatives during the past year. The difference between Group 1 and 3 was statistically significant. No significant difference was observed between Groups 1 and 2 and between Group 2 and 3
3. There was a significant difference in frequency of Physical, Economic, Sexual, Dowry-related and Stridhan-related DV, which were reported more frequently by Group I than Groups 2 and 3. There was no significant difference between the Groups 1, 2 and 3 on Psychological violence.
4. There was a significant difference between Groups 1, 2 and 3 of different combinations of different types of DV by all relatives: ‘Verbal + Physical’ (more in Group 2 compared to Groups 1 and 3), ‘Verbal + Physical + Economic + Dowry-related’ (more in Group 1 compared to Groups 2 and 3) and ‘All types’ (more in Group 1 compared to Group 3). No significant difference between Groups 1, 2 and 3 was observed with respect to ‘Verbal + Physical + Sexual’ combination.
5. There was a significant difference between Groups 1, 2 and 3 in the number of perpetrators (of DV by all relatives during the past year) per victim, being highest in Group 1, followed by Group 2 and least in Group 3. While women of Groups 2 and 3 had more single perpetrators, women of Group 1 more often had multiple perpetrators (2-4).

6. There was no significant difference between Groups 1, 2 and 3 with respect to the frequency of different categories of perpetrators; Husbands versus non-Husbands, total male versus female perpetrators.
7. There was no significant difference between Groups 1, 2 and 3 with respect to psychiatric morbidity (total, Axis I and Axis II disorders).
8. There was no significant difference in the frequency (total and Psychological) and severity of spousal violence during the past year, between Groups 1P and 1NP. Significant difference was observed with respect to Physical violence; being more common in Group 1P than in Group 1NP.
9. There was no significant difference between the Groups 1P and 1NP in the frequency of Dowry-related violence DV by all relatives during the past year. Emotional, Economic, Physical, Sexual and Stridhan-related DV, by all relatives during the past year, were significantly more frequent in the Group 1P compared than in Group 1 NP.
10. There was no significant difference in the frequency of different combinations of different types of DV, ‘Verbal + Physical + Economic+ Dowry-related’ and ‘Verbal + Physical + Sexual’, perpetrated by all relatives during the past year. ‘All types’ of DV, perpetrated by all relatives during the past year, were significantly more common in Group 1P than in Group 1NP.
11. There was a significant difference between Groups 1P and 1NP in the number of perpetrators (of DV by all relatives during the past year) per victim; being higher in Group 1P, compared to that in 1NP. While women of Groups 1NP had more often single perpetrators, women of Group 1 had more often multiple perpetrators (2-4).
12. There was no significant difference between Groups 1P and 1NP with respect to category of perpetrators. (Husbands versus Non-husbands; Males versus Females).
13. Thus, it may be finally concluded that:

- 1) Married women report DV violence, both by husbands, and by other relatives at home during the past year.
- 2) Spousal DV during the past year, in terms of total frequency, nature (psychological and physical) and severity, experienced during the past year; is most frequent in married women with ‘mental illness,’ followed by married women with ‘physical illness’ and least in married women with ‘no illness.’ Spousal DV (Physical) is more frequent in women with mental illness with ‘psychosis’ than those with no psychosis.
- 3) DV by relatives during the past year; total, different types (Physical, Economic, Sexual, Dowry-related and Stridhan-related DV), and combinations ('All types') was more frequent in married women with ‘mental illness’ compared to married women with ‘no illness’. ‘Verbal + Physical + Economic + Dowry-related’ DV was more in women with ‘mental illness’ compared to women with ‘physical illness’ and women with ‘no illness’. ‘Verbal + Physical’ was more common in women with ‘physical illness’ compared to women with ‘mental illness’ and women with ‘no illness’. Emotional, Economic, Physical, Sexual and Stridhan-related DV, and ‘All types’ significantly more frequent in the women with mental illness with ‘psychosis’ than those with mental illness with ‘no psychosis.’
- 4) The number of perpetrators and perpetrator-victim ratio was highest in the married women with ‘mental illness’ (more in women with ‘psychosis’ than in those with ‘no psychosis’), followed by that in married women with ‘physical illness’ and then in married women with no ‘illness.’ While married women with ‘mental illness’ (more often those with ‘psychosis’), had multiple perpetrators, married women with ‘physical illness’ or married women with ‘physical illness’s hose with ‘no illness’ more often had single perpetrators.
- 5) Husbands, and relatives of, both male and female relatives, s husband perpetrated violence against the women.

- 6) Substantial psychiatric morbidity (total 66.3%, Axis I 31.3%, Axis II 35% in husbands of spousal DV; total 59.7%, Axis I 30.6%, Axis II 29.2% in husbands and relatives of husband) was identified in perpetrators of DV. Alcohol and Drug abuse, BPD, Schizophrenia and Impulse disorders were amongst the Axis I Disorders. Passive-Aggressive, Obsessive compulsive, Paranoid, Schizotypal, Antisocial, Histrionic, Narcissistic, Schizoid, Avoidant and Depressive PDs were amongst the Axis II disorders.
14. The main conclusions are:
1. DV in the recent past (1 year) in terms of severity, various types, and combinations, and by multiple perpetrators (husband and relatives of husband), is more common in married women with ‘mental illness’ than those with ‘physical illness’ and those with ‘no illness’. Married women with mental illness with ‘psychosis’ are the worst victims of DV.
 2. There is high psychiatric morbidity in perpetrators of DV.

