

**Socio-legal Dimensions of Domestic Violence
against Women: A Field Experience of Malwa and
Doaba Regions of Indian Punjab**

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CERTIFICATE

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Sr.No.	Full Form	Abbreviation
1.	United Nations	UN
2.	Office for National Statistics	ONS
3.	Indian Penal Code	IPC
4.	Criminal Procedure Code	CrPC
5.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	PWDVA
6.	National Crime Record Bureau	NCRB
7.	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
8.	Gross Domestic Production	GDP
9.	World Health Organization	WHO
10.	United Nations Population Found	UNFPA

11.	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences	SPSS
12.	Non Resident Indian	NRI
13.	NON-Governmental Organization	NGO
14.	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	HIV
15.	violence against women	VAW
16.	Commission on the Status of Women	CSW57
17.	Newham Asian Women's Project	NAWP
18.	Gender-Based Violence	GBV
19.	entertainment-education	EE
20.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	ICCPR
21.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination	CEDAW
22.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization	UNESCO
23.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	SAARC

1. INTRODUCTION:

Woman is an essential component of the universe, as a path of the circle of life. In all the systems of society, marriage is treated as a pious obligation and sacrament too. A successful marriage, which is also known as a partnership of life depends on affection, love and trust between husband and wife. This partnership needs the strong support of society in order to enjoy a smooth life. However, sometimes this social partnership comes to an end due to various reasons and these reasons may vary in different regions. Our world is divided into various regions, where the conditions of life are different in respect to the marital affairs. This research work is specific to the Asian context and where some hierarchical patterns may vary between persons and in society too. This also generates the domain of interpersonal relations to a large extent because the domestic violence is used as a method to inefficient aggressive violence to prove/implement patterns of power and power relationships. This time a requirement has arisen out to improve and regulate the system. This depends on both male and female on the basis of equal liability, but the society expects that women should be at the weaker end of this partnership. And, this imbalance in a society has existed since the 'cave days'. In the ancient period, there was more supremacy of the gods rather than the goddesses. With the passage of time, society and days have changed, there are lots of movements voicing for the protection of women; however, still men are dominating women. Parda Paratha, Sati Paratha, Child Marriage and many other social tribulations are examples of a male dominated Indian society like the patriarchal culture, which works as a discrimination against women on the basis of gender. This starts from her childhood and prevails till the end of her life, as she has to be under the control of the father that is followed by her husband; the society also tries to capture her and her willingness. The system of society is not just to capture the willingness but to provide for the reasons and traditions pertaining to the exploitation of a woman in various ways like denial of education, not to enjoy in life, not to move freely, not to work and more seriously the cases of dowry, Parda Partha etc. In some cases, in the name of security, there lies the exploitation of woman that leads to the violation of her rights. The violence against women has become integral

to the everyday life of India, both within homes and outside (Sahoo and Pradhan 2009).

This is the only reason that all societies struggle to do everything for the welfare of women, but it's not possible without the proper support of rules and regulations. For example constitution of India guarantees equality of status to women in Indian society and provides protection for their human rights. There are also a number of international organizations who work painstakingly to provide a safe and secure environment for women in all societies without any discrimination (Bohra 2015).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:

For the individuals all over the world, the house is a protected place, but many people are subjected to the shocking crimes of terror, violence and even death in their homes at the hands of near ones who are supposed to be their protectors. Domestic violence against women is one such impose humiliation on the victim form of violence in which the husband & his relatives apart from social humiliation are humiliated the victim. It can be on sexual, emotional, financial and physical basis.

- **INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:**

National and international organizations play a significant role in the eradication of violence against women. This is clearly defined in the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), it is defined by violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that consequences in, or is possible to result in, physical, psychological harm or sexual to women, including intimidations of such acts, arbitrary or coercion lack of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (UNICEF 2000).

The above definition by UN,analyzed that domestic violence is not just about beating, fighting and disagreements between man and woman, it presupposes an uneven power within the family, resulting in a situation in which one family member or

partner attempt to dominate the other or the rest either physically or psychologically (Shukla and Kunwar 2012).

The area of the domestic violence has widened as the number of cases of domestic violence are increasing day by day. Violence against women in homes is normalized; it also presupposes a blatant form of gender-based discrimination, apart from a violation of human rights (UN 2006). Resultantly, domestic violence is recognized as one of the gravest maladies of contemporary times, leading to measures for the protection of women from domestic violence by most of the countries and by the UN. Consequently, women, worldwide, continue to suffer from domestic violence, with estimates varying from twenty to over seventy percent from country to country and region to region (UNICEF 2000, Giridhar 2012). Internationally, it is estimated that on an average one in three women is subjected to one or other form of domestic violence (Sahoo and Pradhan 2009).

Though considered as a global problem, the degree of its prevalence varies from place to place. The available statistics and estimates on domestic violence show significant disparities among countries and regions. In 2011/12, the police reported nearly 8,00,000 incidents of domestic violence in the United Kingdom and seventy-three percent women (1.2 million) and seven percent men (8,00,000) report to have experienced domestic abuse (Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2013). In the United States, near about eighty-three per cent of girls aged from twelve years to sixteen years have proficient some tradition of sex irritation in public schools (Directorate-General for Employment, 2006). Other countries, for example, in Canada, Australia, South Africa, Israel, and the United States, close spouse violence explanations for between 40 to 70 percent of women killing victims (Krug, 2002). In a recent survey, India has been placed as one of the worst countries with regard to violence against women, even below Saudi Arabia, which is perceived as a country that curtails the freedom of women significantly through law, while Canada is presented as the best country in protecting women's wellbeing and basic freedoms (Baldwin 2012). Thus, this research will be an attempt to explore the problem of domestic violence in Punjab by paying attention to its nature, magnitude,

socioeconomic and regional specificity and cultures of Redressal and recuperation, for the purpose case studies from Bathinda& Jalandhar districts of Punjab.

- **SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN REGION AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:**

The phrase South Asia refers to the Indian subcontinent, which includes the contemporary nation states of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This geographical spread has a corresponding range of culture and linguistic diversity. Further, this area is home to over a billion individuals. On any issue of worldwide importance, be it social welfare, population development, culture and economic development, or the environment, what happens in South Asia, and to its multitudes, is substantial. Women's lives, from the symbolic representation of their material conditions, are of great importance in planning South Asia's future. South Asia in general is infamous for violence against women. It is estimated that one in every two women faces violence in the home in South Asia (Oxfam Briefing Paper 2004). Significantly, it is considered as the region with the highest proportion of domestic violence in the world (Stephenson et al 2006). Violence against women is an extremely insensitive reality of women's lives in the region, as the social customs and attitudes that support violence against them are fixed and institutionalized at all levels like home, family, community, society and the state (Oxfam Briefing Paper 2004). Standing against it by breaking the silence on this violence is not an easy task for women or even an option for most victims as it would threaten their physical and financial stability due to the deeply entrenched discriminatory structures, with all its violent attributes (Oxfam Briefing Paper 2004). South Asia is also a well-known region where normally a higher number of females in the total population are inverted (Gupta 1987).

Apart from the entrenched patriarchy, social and religious customs that support it; there are quite a few other reasons that make women more vulnerable to violence in South Asia. The nexus between poverty and violence against women is an apparent reality as domestic violence against women in high and middle income homes are found to be far lesser than those in low-income families (Andrea and

Zhang 2010). South Asia is a region suffering from chronic poverty. According to the World Bank estimate around 507 million people in the region live in extreme poverty which accounts for 31 percent of the population (World Bank 2013). The women in the region, as a result, suffer a double disadvantage of being in poverty, as well as, under patriarchal violence. The region is also highly volatile and affected by high levels of conflicts of various kinds, which are viewed as just 'another form of Domestic violence' (Oxfam Briefing Paper 2004). The problem of domestic violence against women has serious consequences on women's socio-economic security, physical health, sexual and reproductive rights. It also significantly reduces women's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (Oxfam Briefing Paper 2004).

In a region which is defined by low work participation and contribution to GDP by women, the wide prevalence of domestic violence would further accentuate the problem (Raveendran 2010). The studies and estimates coming from different parts of South Asia illustrate the gravity of the issue. In the case of Republic of Pakistan, domestic violence against women has a common custom in the social order, which is not only the cause of economic dependency. However, conventional and cultural estimations and deprived mental thinking of the male population against women, injustice in the society, mismanagement of media, lack of medical facilities, feudal system, social insurance and unemployment (Nosheen, 2011). Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Report in 2009 indicated that a total of 8548 incidents of violence against women was depicted in the four provinces of Pakistan and in capital territory, Islamabad, during the year 2009. Of these, 5722 cases of violence were in Punjab, 1762 in Sindh, 655 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 237 in Baluchistan, and 172 in Islamabad. Almost all of these cases are reported instances. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Report in 2009 indicated that around 80 of women in Pakistan have experienced domestic violence inside their houses, alongside a large number of cases of "honor killing" and "rape" (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Report 2009).

Further, in the context of India, crime against women is on the increase as shown by the results investigated by the (NCRB): *National Crime Records Bureau* of

the Republic of India, according to which 2, 13,585 cases of violence against women were registered in 2010, but it increased to 2,44,270 in 2012 (National Crime Records Bureau 2012). Delhi, the capital of India, is seen as the most unsafe city for women as a total number of 4,518 cases were reported in 2010, which have increased to 5,959 in 2012, the highest among 35 major cities in the country (National Crime Record Bureau 2012). Overall, it is estimated that violence against women is a common practice that denies women's safety, self-confidence, different opportunities, and self-respect in the household as well as in society and country. Victims face various kinds of violence, ranging from physical & sexual violence against wives to rape, dowry killing, acid throwing, sexual molestation, and sexual slavery through the trafficking of women. Among them, domestic violence is widely prevalent both in urban and rural areas of Asia as an everyday matter of women's lives. Therefore, social norms and traditional values associated with gender roles and supremacy in the family and society are inclined to produce order and aggravate domestic violence against women in Bangladesh to highlight the situation further (Khatun and Rahman, K. F 2012). Forty-seven percent women of Bangladesh experienced physical violence from their intimate partners and thirty-two percent of Bangladeshi women work reportedly outside their homes due to domestic violence (UNFPA 2003).

Violence against women is widespread in Sri Lanka. Occurrences of sexual harassment, rape, domestic violence, assault, and incest, obscenity in contradiction to women, undesirable advances, depraved actions, mandatory pornography, media violence and involuntary prostitution prevail in Sri Lankan society (Jayasundere, 2009). Sample surveys in Sri Lanka reveal that 60 percent of women suffer domestic violence in the country (Iryagolle 2003). The situation is not different in case of Nepal, Afghanistan and other countries in the region. UNDP confirms that the low human development in South Asia is significantly interlinked with gender-based discrimination and violence against women (UNDP 2003).

- **CENTRAL ASIA AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:**

The condition of women is satisfactory in the Central Asian region. In 2002, thirty-three women attempted to burn themselves in Tajikistan and ninety cases are

registered in 2003 (Central Asia-Caucasus Institute, 2003). The condition of women in Afghanistan is also similar as not different, thirty-six percent women attempted themselves to death in 2003, and, also, in Uzbekistan, fifty cases of self-immolation were registered in 2003 (Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, 2000). Kazakhstan also suffers from domestic violence, as one-fifth of its women are victims of domestic violence. The data from the General Prosecutor's Office of Legal Statistics Committee, showed that in Kazakhstan 783 cases were registered in 2012 against 887 in 2009. 285 women died due to domestic violence in 2012 (Lillis, 2013).

STUDY AREA AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:

India is the largest democracy in the world and has a good record of maintaining the same. India is known as a country of gods and goddesses, where people are more involved in rites and rituals of their respective religions. It has its own specific features and examples of goodness of women and the history of the country. It is for the purpose of protection of women from domestic violence that post independence constitution safeguards the interests of women through various legal provisions. In present time also India has provided equal rights to its citizens under Article 14 without favors or preferences on the basis of gender, caste or creed. According to the Indian constitution a woman as a legal citizen of the country have equal rights with men. It is the system that has failed to provide absolute justice to women in India, and it is reflected in a number of examples of violence against women (Sahoo and Pradhan 2009).

There are various strong legal and administrative mechanisms in India to protect women from domestic violence counting requirements in the included, Indian Penal Code (IPC), Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), the Dowry Act 1961 and a plethora of civil laws which have also mentioned punishment for crime against women. In parliamentary law to curb domestic violence, the 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005' was implemented in India on 26 October 2006 (Kaushal 2010). Further, the PWDVA has extended the meaning of the word 'Woman' and it covers the woman facing violence, even outside matrimony (Kaushal 2010) and also analyses the impartial opinion of the domestic violence Act 2005, which is

dealing with domestic violence cases. The term, woman used in this Act is neutral. Several times common securities obtainable to women, notwithstanding of their belief, are deprived of an explanation of religion grounded personal laws (Kaushal 2010). The Act upholds and guarantees the right of equality, as is given by the Article 14 (equality before law), 15 (prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion, caste, sex or place of birth, race) and 21 (protection of life and personal liberty) of the Indian constitution to women. Around 8,000 criminal cases are registered all over India in this Act; Kerala had 1,028 cases, while Punjab has 172 cases registered in 2007; and Rajasthan registered 3440 cases (Updgorok 2013). As per the records of the NCRB of India, 9452 cases have been registered under the PWADV Act, 2005, during the time period of 2009 (Press Information Bureau 2013). The term 'cruelty' against women as defined under section **498A of IPC**,¹ is incorporated in the new Act of 2005 as well.

RESEARCH PROBLEM:

Though considered as a developed state in relative terms, Punjab is infamous for its entrenched discrimination against women, which is best reflected in its sex ratio over the years. According to National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) report, Maharashtra has the highest number of deserted newborns in the country and Punjab is placed sixth in cases of infanticide and foeticide (Sinha 2012). Punjab is also stated with a moderate proportion of domestic violence in India, but with huge disparity across regions and communities (Ghosh 2013). Moreover, Punjab is considered to be a state with significant gender bias as reflected in the sex ratio, which is far below the Indian average, with even more worrying female child ratio (Census of India 2011). This mentality is represented best by the popular Punjabi proverb: Raising a daughter is like watering your neighbor's plot (Kaur 1984). The increasing level of addiction to alcohol and drugs by men in Punjab also seems to be contributing to the increasing amount of violence against women within homes (Kaur 1984). Dowry is another important issue that perpetuates violence against women and the increasing dowry-

¹ Passed by Indian Parliament in 1983, Indian Penal Code 498A, is a criminal law (not a civil law) which is defined as: "Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine. The offence is Cognizable, non-compoundable and non-bailable.

deaths in the state indicate that husband and his family abuse and harass a woman to the extent of her death either by their violence or by suicide (Signorelli et al 2013). It is pointed out that the problem had a long historical antecedent as Punjab is one of the states that exhibited most imbalances in sex ratio historically and the extensive sex-selective abortions in the state are seen as the result of the peculiar social structure and norms in Punjab (Visaria 1971). The Punjabi social norm of Izzat (honor) is highly attached as family's honor is attached to women, particularly women as wives and daughters. If the men/sons in Punjabi society are spoiled in any way or indulge in anti-social or immoral activities, the honor of the family is seen not at stake. However, this is not the case with the daughters of Punjab (Bhullar 2011).

The contemporary media carry reports on various forms of violence against women as a result of being viewed as the primary site of honor. Loss of virginity for unmarried daughters is considered as the loss of honor for the family, so is the case of inter-caste love affairs and marriages. Such things are measured as wrongdoings for which she cannot be forgiven. Though she is the victim of crime in reality, what precedes the violence is a situation in which she herself is viewed as a criminal in the eyes of the society (Bhullar 2011). And most of the women in Punjab agree with that it is justified if a husband uses physical abuse against his wife for at least one specified reason mentioned above.

The discontents of the green revolution and the resultant farmer suicides in Punjab are seen as another reason for the acceleration of gender discrimination and domestic violence against women. The woman and her daughters are often at the receiving end of violence perpetuated by the relatives of the deceased farmer (Padhi 2009). The worries about the social custom of dowry and the inability of paying it also make families with lower economic capabilities not only to spend less on daughters but also to subject them to violence (Padhi 2009). The Government of Punjab itself admits that women themselves have been indoctrinated with gender inequality (Kaur 1984). One of its report states: [A] women's position in society amongst her personal peers is measured not by what she is and what she does but if she has at least one male child. So strong is this need to 'belong' to the society and community that

women themselves perpetuate the custom of son's predilection (Kaur 1984). The non-bearing of a male child in such a social norm is seen as essentially a mistake or inadequacy of women and the consequence of which would be often sustained domestic violence against such women. The increasing level of addiction to drugs and liquor is seen as another important reason for increasing violence against women within homes (Kaur 1984). The NCRB statistics show that 6,851 dowry deaths were reported in the country in 2001 with 705 cases in Punjab, which decreased to 128 and 143 in 2008 and 2011 respectively and increased in the country to 7,618 in 2006 and touched 8,233 in 2012 (National Crime Records Bureau 2012).

The present research hypothesizes that there are significant differences and variations across the regions of Punjab in terms of the extent, nature, magnitude and forms of domestic violence, apart from the social-political structures that mediates violence and the Redressal and recuperative mechanisms and strategies.

So it would be worthwhile to raise the following questions in the context of the proposed research. Would the better development status and educational attainment ensure women better lives within their homes? What are the variations that occur in cultures of domestic violence as development and education increases - is it assuming newer forms or decreasing altogether? What are the changes in the socio-political interventions and Redressed and recuperative mechanism across regions with different development and educational profiles? These questions are proposed to be tested in the case of Doaba and Malwa in a comparative perspective.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

There is a large number of literature on the various characteristic of domestic violence. It has been acknowledged by UNITE in 2009 that domestic violence is a global problem though it varies in its nature and magnitude across countries and cultures. *To End Violence against Women*, Giridhar (2012). The Global Spread of Domestic Violence Legislation Effects and Causes in their studies. It is pointed out that there are no cultures or countries that are completely free from the problem of domestic violence against women. According to UNITE estimates, between fifteen to

seventy-one percent of women experience domestic violence in their lives, depending on where they live. It assumes different forms from before her birth till the old ages in the life of women, which, among other things, reduce their ability to participate in public life. It is also explained as symptomatic about the general violence prevailing in specific societies, as violence against women harms the families and communities across generations and strengthens other violence's common in society. A few other multi-country studies bring forth the divergence in the extent and magnitude of domestic violence across different countries, for example, Garcia-Moreno et al (2005). In the study, WHO (World Health Organization) Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women, and Baldwin (2012). Canada was content as the best G-20 country to be a woman. India was rated as one of the worst Trust Law polls, collected data from the ten countries, which are representing diverse tradition, geography, cultural and urban/rural settings (Brazil, Bangladesh, Montenegro, Japan, Samoa, Ethiopia, Thailand, Namibia, Peru, Serbia and the United Republic of Tanzania) and map the difference in, sexual, physical and emotional violence against women in different contexts and the range of negative health outcomes it results in. This WHO study attempts to measure diverse forms of domestic violence against women in different countries contexts and brings out its multiple consequences on the psychological, physical and generative health of women. It also brings forth the difference in the coping strategies and remedial measures available in different contexts, which also exhibit vast divergence. There are country specific studies too, like that of Chitashvili in the case of Georgia (2010). National Research on Domestic violence Against Women in Georgia; violence against women is considered as a violation of human rights in Georgia. Currently seventy-eight percent of women in Georgia consider that domestic violence issues can be discussed only within families. And 34 percent of women justified battering of wives by their respective husbands in certain cases. The study foregrounded the failure of the governmental efforts to control the menace, as in many other contexts, and recommends multi-pronged strategies to address the problem. Niaz (2003), Violence against Women in South Asian Countries: explored his views on domestic violence in

South Asia and foreground the aspect of violence against women as something intrinsic to the culture and social moorings in South Asia.

Niza (2003) further states that Hindu, Islamic and Christian traditions have been seen as patriarchal, which devalue the role of the traditions that shaped South Asian attitude towards women like the Buddhist, Confucian, and status of women. The family structure and norms of South Asian countries record the dominant role of men with a power to 'discipline' the household as the 'ruler' of the household, allowing violence to occur at home against women. This includes sexual assault, dowry crimes, bride burning, kidnapping and so on. UNFPA (2003). Violence against Women in South Asian- a Regional Analysis: look at the problem of domestic violence in South Asia as historically and culturally embedded. The victims of violence are silent because of the overarching social customs, traditions, powerful institutions, and social and economic disparities which are unable to protect the victims. Abraham (2000), *Speaking the Unspeakable: marital violence among South Asian immigrants in the United States*, Nankani (2001), In her study entitled: *Breaking the Silence, Domestic Violence in the South Asian American Community*. Preisser (1999), *Domestic Violence the context of South Asian group of people in America: Advocacy and Intervention*. Walton-Roberts (2004), *Recycling citizenship: gendering Canadian immigration policy*, *Political Geography*, all strength classify cultures of violence incompatible with the mainstream culture in the host societies as the former is based on norms of inequality and gender-based aggression, resulting in marital violence and violence against children. This also has resulted in attempts to organize resistance and efforts to give voice to the silenced victim who because of the social stigma does not admit violence perpetrated on them. Shukla (2012), In his study on violence against Women, has examined the violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular; it is seen as one of the gravest problems contemporary India is facing. Thereby affecting the lives of millions of women in every sphere of their life at social, economic, political and educational levels and in explicit and subtle forms. Dreze and Sen (2013), *An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions*, studies what that underline the regional disparity with respect to women, violence with special reference to northeastern states which revealing the worst record of violence against

women, including the violence within homes. The consequences of such sustained violence and prejudice, particularly on reproductive health and women's ability to contribute to national development in India, have also been highlighted. The connection between marital violence and women's property, status, particularly inheritance rights on land, have also been discussed and thus the freedom from domestic violence should be an integral part of assessing developmental progress of India.

The available literature, thus, reveals that the prevalence of violence against women, particularly domestic violence, is widespread with substantial regional variations. South Asian societies are in the grip of this long-standing problem. Punjab is identified as a state inherently violent towards women; however, the regional and sub-regional variations have escaped scholarly attention. So is the case with the prevalence of the problem across class and communities, alongside the subtle manners in which violence occurs within homes as time progress. The differences in nature, forms and Redressal of domestic violence against women, at a sub-regional level with varying development status, have been largely ignored in academic research. Developmental indicators have implications on the prevalence of domestic violence in the societies of Indian Punjab.

RELEVANCE, SCOPE, AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY:

The study has made an attempt to investigate the case of Indian Punjab, a state known for gender discrimination and gender-based violence, by taking two regions (Doaba and Malwa), which differ significantly in terms of development, demographic characteristics, sex ratio, education, mobility patterns and other human development indicators. Doaba region as per the official statistics has achieved better social and development indicators than the Malwa region. The proposed research presumes that the cultures of domestic violence, its extent, magnitude, methods and a process of convalescence are different across South Asia.

It's worthwhile to see how this difference is reflected within households and its power relations, apart from using legal and other protective/safety mechanisms by

women outside their houses and family members. It addresses the larger question that why, despite existing in the post independence era, global mobility, comparatively higher levels of education, work participation and human development as violence against women are not subsiding, but assuming subtle newer forms. It is an attempt to understand the complexity of the problem and developing counter-politics against entrenched patriarchal violence. The study contributes to an emerging strand of literature on the position of women in South Asia and growing violence against them.

OBJECTIVES:

- To explore the nature, magnitude and differences of domestic violence in two regions and its multifarious impact on victims of domestic violence.
- To understand the legal framework governing domestic violence in India, and to further explore the fallacies in the prevailing law that is usually taken advantage of by most of the convicts.
- To make the comparative analysis of the existing laws on domestic violence in South and Central Asian Region and to determine the aspects that India is lacking in.
- To carry out the field studies in the selected districts of the two regions mentioned above in order to study the life histories of the victims that have been identified.

HYPOTHESIS:

It is hypothesized that

Domestic violence differs significantly across regions and groups in its nature, magnitude, impacts and Redressal strategies, so are also the social and community processes involved in the same.

METHODOLOGY

Statement of the Problem

Domestic violence against women is not a new phenomenon in Punjabi society, because Punjab is considered to be a state with significant gender bias as reflected in the sex ratio, which is below the Indian average (India 943/1000, Punjab 895/1000), with even more worrying female child ratio (Census of India, 2011). The increasing level of addiction to alcohol and drugs by men in Punjab also seems to be contributing to the increasing amount of violence against women within homes (Kaur, 1984). Dowry is another important issue that perpetuates violence against women in Punjab (Signorelli et al, 2013). The declining sex ratio in the region, dowry, less importance to girl child creates a situation of continuing violence against women in the state. The present study depicts that how social and cultural traditions, customs promote violence against women in Punjab and how lack of social and legal awareness among victims also contribute in this direction.

AREA OF THE STUDY

The world is divided into seven regions, for example: East Asia and the Pacific, Near East (North Africa and the Middle East), (sub-Saharan) Africa, Europe, Eurasia, South and Central Asia and Western Hemisphere. The Central Asian region is the interior area of the Asian continent and is divided into five republics (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan). The South Asian region represents the southern region of the Asian continent which encompasses the sub-Himalayan countries (it is also called Indian subcontinent): Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, and Maldives. This region is dominated by India because India is larger in size and rich in natural resources. India got independence in 1947, at present divided into 29 states and 7 union territories. Punjab state is one of them, which is the specific site of this research. Punjab is divided into three regions, namely Majha, Malwa and Doaba.

The present study is based on the comparative analysis of the two districts (Jalandhar and Bathinda) from the two regions (Doaba and Malwa) of Punjab. The

regions show significant difference in human development indicators, according to which, Doaba is better placed and Malwa is considered to be the most backward regions in the state.

PROFILE OF THE SELECTED AREAS

The Doaba region of Indian Punjab is surrounded by two rivers-Beas and Sutlej. That is the reason for the region to be named as “Doaba”, literally translates to “land of two waterways” or Doaba. It is one of the greatest productive districts of the world, and also was the midpoint of the green insurgency in India (Krishna 2007). The region is also known as the migration belt of Punjab, with large scale transnational migrations right from the colonial times, particularly in Western countries making the region modern and prosperous. It comprises four districts, namely Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala and Nawanshar.

Malwa region is a southeastern region of Indian Punjab and parts of Haryana, between the Sutlej and Yamuna rivers. This region comprises 14 districts of the Punjab state. These are Barnala, Bathinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Mohali, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala and Sangrur (Manhart 2012). The Malwa region lies at the south of river Satluj (Punjab Foundation 2013). Ludhiana and Mohali are the richest cities of this region and the former city is home to the Punjab Agricultural University, which is considered to be the best in all of South Asia region (Punjab Foundation 2013). Ferozpur is the biggest district. The majority of the population is Jat Sikhs, comprising 92 percent of the population, and the rest of the population is broken up between Chamars, Tarkans and Khartis (Kaur 1984).

Jalandhar: It is the biggest city of this region. This city is considered to be having the highest density of hospitals in Asia and has the highest production of sports material in all over India (Brar 2010). This city is also famous for migration, and known as developed region of Punjab, most people from here migrated in the other countries like Canada, Australia and USA.

Bathinda: Bathinda district is one of the most backward district of the Malwa region where there is a high adverse sex ratio. Thus, Bathinda was chosen as a

research site to ascertain the levels of domestic violence and the conditions of women. Further, as the aim of the University is to research upon the multifaceted problems in its immediate vicinity, Bathinda region has been particularly chosen.

WHY JALANDHAR AND BATHINDA?

Comparative analysis of Doaba and Malwa regions with special reference to its human development indicators show that the Doaba region enjoys a better position over the Malwa region in the context of Sex-Ratio, Literacy rate and Female Literacy. Drugs, dowry and declining sex-ratio creates a situation of women's vulnerability in both districts. The present study is a humble attempt to compare the situation of married women within the both districts. The study tries to answer, would the better development status and educational attainment ensures the protection of women from domestic violence? The researcher has tried to analyze whether the development indicators like advancement in education has increased or decreased the discrimination against women in both the districts.

DATA COLLECTION

The study is proposed to be exploratory and empirical in nature. The research has drawn data from both primary and secondary sources. However, before going into the final details of the methodology it is important to point out the following:

1. A total number of the applicants interviewed is 300.
2. The cases filed during the time period 2010-2014 have been selected for the study.
3. The total number of the victims in Bathinda and Jalandhar are 255 and 439 respectively.
4. In the case of Jalandhar district, the number of registered cases during the period of study largely exceeded the number of registered cases in Bathinda. Thus, a total number of 200 cases from Jalandhar were selected for the study.
5. Their interviews were selected on the basis of **RTI** files seeking the names & addresses of the victims.

6. No preference has been given to the respondent's age group, religion and social background (specifically caste) in order to avoid any controversy.

SAMPLING

The study is merely focused upon the registered cases of domestic violence against women in Women Cells from the selected districts in the time period 2010-2014. Two hundred victims of Doaba and hundred victims from Malwa regions have been selected to fulfill the purpose of field experience. Data had been selected with the help of the structured interview schedule. **The structured interview schedule** had been a combination of open as well as close ended questions. The respondents varied from married to divorce or widowed women in each household. Lastly, samples were selected through a simple random method.

Close analysis of twenty **life histories** had been identified on the basis of the intensity of violence perpetuated on the victims were incorporated as life-histories. These twenty life histories of the victims of domestic violence in both districts had attempted to explain how they 'survive' in their prevailing circumstances. As a matter of fact, it came to forefront through interviews that the victims have no knowledge about the rules and regulations apart from the dowry laws. Information that has been gained enabled us to compare the differences between the intensity of domestic violence in Doaba and Malwa and the strategies of discipline and Redressal therein. While choosing the case studies a sincere attempt has been made to give representation in cases of silent, mild, moderate, and extreme forms of violence. The results of structured interviews have been analyzed by **Chi-Square test** with the help of **SPSS**. And, the strategies of ethnographic and qualitative research are used to analyze case stories and life histories. The secondary sources include published books, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, other periodicals, various official websites of government of India and other South and Central Asian countries.

Table 1 Sample Size

Selected Regions	Selected Districts	Total Registered cases	Selected cases for Field Experience
Doaba	Jalandhar	439	200
Malwa	Bathinda	255	100
Total		694	300

SCHEDULING OF THE STUDY:

The present study progress in the following manner:

- First step: Identification of research problem, methodology and understanding the relevance and scope of the study, apart from situating it in the larger context of South Asia. This stage would also involve a close analysis of the available secondary literature, which could be done in twelve months.
- Second step: Preparation of research tools and Primary data collection in Doab and Malwa, in the next six to twelve months.
- Third step: Tabulation and Analysis of the collected data and preparation of draft chapters within the next twelve months.
- Fourth step: Reworking of the chapters, finalization and submission within the next eight to twelve months.

LIMITATIONS AND DELIMITATION OF RESEARCH:

- Sex: the study based on domestic violence against women.
- Age: limited to 25-35 years age group.
- Area: only based on comparison of two districts of Indian Punjab.
- Caste: only based on religion due to ethical issues.
- Focus on social-legal dimensions, rather than economic status.
- Sample size: limited to 300 samples.
- Merely focused on Registered Cases in women Cell's
- It's based on only two districts.

Future Perspectives:

- This study also gives some space for future research on the basis of areas such as present study have compared just two districts (Jalandhar and Bathinda) of Doaba and Malwa regions, there would be scope for further comparison with Majha region.
- The Study is limited to 300 sample size, there would be scope for more than 300 cases. The study limited to registered cases only, further household cases can be selected for this purpose.
- This study also gives some space for future research on the basis of domestic violence against men in the country or from selected areas.
- Cases based on caste, class, literacy and employment can also be selected for further research in this area.
- Issues of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, marital rape, workplace issues can also be selected for future research.

CHAPTERISATION:

1. Introduction: Domestic Violence Contextualization; its Scope and Dimensions
2. Review of the Literature: Themes and Debates
3. Legal Dimensions of Domestic Violence against Women in South Central Asia: A Comparative Analysis
4. Case Studies and Life Histories of the victims and Implications of Domestic Violence in the Lives of Women
5. Data Analysis of Case Studies of Domestic Violence
6. Result, Findings and Conclusion

2. INTRODUCTION:

Review of literature is a crucial component of any inquiry. It assists the researcher to know the areas where earlier studies had focused on and also the under researched topics. A makeover expression of the studies indicates that violations against women are increasing at an alarming rate in the local and worldwide context. Women at various stages during the course of human civilizations have always experienced some form of discrimination or the other, but of course, to varying degrees. Strict interpretation in a patriarchal set-up has been a major contributory factor in the denial of equal rights to them. They have also been subjected to socio-economic and cultural losses. They have been weak to violence and exploitation such as harassment, taunts, abuses, battering, harassment, rape, dowry deaths, sati, mental and physical torture. In many states, women are dehumanized, forcibly married, and subjected to all kinds of embarrassment.

This chapter examines and summarizes the findings of the existing research studies on violence against women in general and domestic violence against women in particular at the global, regional, national and local levels. It attempts to draw determinations about the current state of knowledge regarding violence against women in Indian Punjab and to determine where major gaps remain with socio-legal objectives. This chapter is classified into four sections, on the basis of the nature of cruelties and associated problems. The first section examines the available literature related research problem at the international stage. The second section which is about the Southern Asian area examines the available literature from a critical point of view related research problem in the South Asian region in general from a critical point of view. The third section of the chapter dwelled on the Indian situation; this section reviews the literature related to research problem in the Indian context. The last section of the chapter is related to Punjab, this section also reviews the literature related to research problem in Punjab area. These sections, which are mentioned above are as follows:

OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AVAILABLE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

This subdivision observes that the problem of violence against women is a universal phenomenon and every two women out of five face this problem in their respective homes. As a result, a great number of agencies and international organizations are working together for the protection of women and their rights.

This section is divided into following sections:

SOCIAL REASONS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:

In particular, most of the studies by the feminist theorists highlighted that the violence against women is part of domestic violence which is rooted in gender discrimination, power authority and men's lively efforts to emphasize the authority and mastery over women. This has been clearly analysed in the following studies:

Anderson, Kristin L. (1997) in his study "*Gender, Status and Domestic Violence: An Integration of Feminist and Family Violence Approaches*" points out social, demographic indicators of structural inequality influence tendencies for domestic violence. This article intimates that the elements of structural inequality, influence violent behaviour differently for women and males. Using self and partner reported data from Wave one of the National Survey of Families and Households this work tested the relationships among socio-demographic characteristics, gender, status incompatibility, and domestic assaults. Outcomes strongly indicate that incompatibilities in income and educational status are differentially associated with domestic violence perpetrated by women and men. The findings indicate that further research would gain from an integration of family violence and feminist approaches.

Innocenti Digest (2000) in his report "*Domestic Violence against women and Girls Florence*" depicts that violence against women and girls continues to be prevalent worldwide that kills them, mentally, economically, physically and sexually. That is the most prevalent case of human rights violations, denying women's and young girls' dignity, security and equality in parity with their counter parts. They have no rights to enjoy their freedom and rights without limitations. This growing momentum has compelled a more honest apprehension of the reasons and effects of

violence against women, and positive steps have been implemented in some nations, that include straightening out and changing of laws that administer with this subject. Some areas have broken their own conventions on violence against women, examples of which are the Inter-American traditions on the avoidance, obliteration and Punishment of domestic violence against Women. In the case of African traditions on Human rights and people's Rights which are including its supplementary procedure on the rights of Women's.

Ellsberg's (2005) in his study "*Researching Violence against Women: a Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists*" is another literature that contributes substantially to the topic. This study is based on the contributions of thousands of women from around the globe; they shared their very bad stories of violence and harassment and personal experiences in the hopes for better life. These stories of domestic violence against women would diminish the afflictions of future generations of women. The trend started changing in the 1980s as women's groups, organized locally and internationally, demanded attention towards the physical, psychological, and economic abuses of adult females. Gradually, violence against women begins to be considered as a matter of human rights and a threat to women's well-being. In this way, violence against women has played a very important part of this study to bring light on the issues of spouse's harassment, trafficking of girls, rape, abuse and other terms of gender based discrimination and violence.

Human Rights Violation: An additionally, another stream of thought, interlinks domestic violence with human rights. In this line of thought, domestic violence is seen as a serious violation of human rights, and a violent abuse of power and authority. The most prominent study holding this view is:

Sharma (2002) in his study "*Human Rights Violation: A Global Phenomenon*" has provided a comprehensive critique of the emerging domestic violence literature. The author has used race, class, gender, sexual orientation; inter sectional analysis and structural framework fostered by women of colour, and their friends to understand the experiences and contexts of domestic violence for marginalized women in United States society. This study is divided into two parts; the first section of this study carry

out a sequence of challenges that grounded in a structural framework which provided guidance to use of culture in domestic violence. The second part of this study points out the significant efforts which are made by feminists and also analyzed how to access feminist methods and put them into practice in working with decrepit women on the allowances of social club.

Panda Pradeep and AgarwalBina (2002) in their study "*Marital Violence, Human Development and Women's Property Status in India*" have indicated that this article, started with the definition of Freedom, is a central concept in AmartyaSen's definitions of capabilities and evolution. This theme focused on dangerous and overlooked form of domestic violence and argued that this kind of autonomy from violence must be important to estimating the development. Abstractly, it mentions that a person's well-being cannot depend solely on absolute measures of capabilities and functioning's but also on relative capabilities and functioning's within families; and this can even lead to contrary effects for example, a man married to a woman better employed than himself, may be irked by her higher achievement and thus might-end up physically abusing her, thus thinning out her well-being achievement and her well-being freedom (By thinning out her work, mobility or social interaction). A major contribution of this study is its exploration of the relationship between women's financial stability & happiness/cooperation at her husband's place. Empirically the paper focused especially on a hitherto unexplored factor, a woman's property status, and proves that owning a home or land significantly reduces her risk of marital violence. It can both deter violence and provide an escape if violence occurs. Besides, the property ownership is not found to be associated with perverse outcomes, in that a propertied woman married to a property less man is not subject to greater violence.

Liao (2006) in his study "*Domestic Violence among India Immigrant Women: Risk Factors, Acculturation, and intervention*" has examined the Indian women who immigrate to the United States through arranged marriages are at high risk of experiencing domestic abuse. Professionals operating in this field have identified unique cultural and contextual factors related to abuse experienced by this population. This object provided taxonomy of the components linked to domestic

violence experienced by Indian immigrant women and girls in the United States of America and their suggestion for overhaul contractor for protection. Assimilation and its implications for battered Asian Indian women's ability to recognize violent acts as abuse are also talked about. This work is directed at human service providers working with Indian women. In cases of domestic abuse, the various factors discussed must be accepted into consideration in providing culturally competent interventions.

This Article covered within its ambit the sorry state of NRI wives in exploring their deplorable condition. "Girls, especially in India, often grow up hearing fairy tales with happy ending." This continues, and in search of better economic & social parameters, most of them arrange marriages to NRIs. This holds true in contemporary Punjab, where the state government has established NRI family courts. The same cannot be seen anywhere in India.

Role of Governmental Agencies and other NGOs for the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence: lastly, the debate amongst the academicians, media and NGOs have revolved around making boys & man sensitive towards domestic violence and treating them at par with them. It is for this reason that on the Indian small screen, such as advertisements, popular men who do not let girls/women cry are being used to change the mind-set of the people at large.

The World Health Organization, the London School of Hygiene, and Tropical Medicine, and the South African Medical Research Council (2008) in their study "*Violence against women: a problem of epidemic proportions around the world*" have observed the problem of violence against women by utilizing scientific data on the prevalence of two kinds of violence against women: violence by an intimate partner and sexual violence by someone other than a spouse. The study also detailed the effects of violence on women's physical, sexual, reproductive, and mental wellness. According to its experience overall in 2008, thirty five percent of women worldwide have had physical and sexual violence and rest of have experience of intimate partners harassment or non-sexual partner. Worldwide, almost thirty percent of the married women who undertook the survey on intimate partners harassment. In some regions of South Africa, thirty eight percent of females have experienced intimate

partner violence and globally, as many as thirty eight percent of all murders of women are perpetrated by intimate partners, and 1.5 percent women's obtained HIV, as compared to the women, who have not faced the experience of partner aggression. There is a clear need to scale up efforts across a range of sectors, both to prevent violence from occurring in the first place and to provide necessary services for women experiencing violence?.

Hetling Andrea, Rutgers and Haiyan Zhang (2010) in their study "*Domestic Violence, Poverty, and Social Services: Does Location Matter?*" have investigated whether or not anti-domestic violence agencies are stationed in areas of need. This study suggested that those communities who are in the lower strata of income are usually exported to more domestic violence, but questions regarding the geographic placement of social service agencies have not been looked into.

Dasgupta Shamita Das (2011) in her study "*Anti-Domestic Violence Advocacy in the South Asian American Context*" has studied the, affords of South Asian women's advocacy in the United States of America to stop domestic violence against women. This also analyzed the time period, when anti domestic violence activism occurred and at that time i.e., in late 1970s majority of the nations adopted the same. The South Asian immigrant people in the United States of America were unaware about the anti-domestic laws. Organization on behalf of women began in the South Asian community in 1985 with the emergence of Manavi¹ in New Jersey. A great deal of the originality in this support is the outcome of a creative amalgamation of policies rented from anti-domestic violence efforts by the United States of America and also human rights protection activism in South Asian countries. Its aim is to examine encouragement in general and provide some guidelines for South Asian women's anti-domestic violence advocacy in particular.

Economic Reasons Responsible for Violence against Women: this set of literature focuses on the economics of arranging marriages wherein money, power & groom's NRI status are major determining factors of marriage and also explore the mutual relationship between poverty, domestic violence and intimate partner violence.

Harney (2011) in his study *“The Impact of the Recession on Domestic Violence against Women and Support Services in Ireland: an Exploratory Study”* has examined domestic violence against females in the perspective of the economic recession in Ireland. The survey has two stages of depth psychology in that it explores: firstly, how the financial crisis is impacting the women, who are going through domestic abuse; and secondly, to analyze the facilities that can be provided for the protection of women. Harney examined the character and distinctiveness of domestic violence against women in Ireland, and investigate the feminist theories on domestic violence. The fieldwork investigated by Harney is collected of interview of focused group of five service providers working in a women’s shelter in Ireland. Also analyzed how the service affected the life of working women, in the context of the current Irish economic crisis.

Devries Karen M. and Maureen Seguin (2013) in their study *“Violence against Women and Suicidality: Does Violence Cause Suicidal Behavior?”* have suggested that suicide is usually conceptualized as a men’s issue. In this segment, the study gives evidence on the prevalence of suicidal behavior in women, an overview of selected theories explain women’s suicidal behavior, evidence on the correlation between violence and suicide, and a critique of selected longitudinal research on the subject. Prevalence is high, with data from women in ten different, mainly low and middle incomes, countries, suggesting that between one and twelve percent of adult females have always tried suicide. Women have been historically neglected in suicide research, but more modern theoretical developments have emphasized, how horror play important role in psychological health problems because that play very important role of violence in women’s experiencing suicidal behavior. Women who report to be going through various childhood sexual abuse and intimate partner violence are at higher danger of attempting suicide versus women who have not experienced violence.

Oxfam Briefing Note (2013) in his study *“Ending Violence against Women, The case for a comprehensive international action plan”* has scrutinized the activity of governments in paying attention to the elimination of violence against women in all its

varieties, under the helm of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW57). In this direction, commitment of governments is urgently required to hasten the execution of existing frameworks to do away with all kinds of violence against women (VAW). This work outlines a proposal for a comprehensive international action program that addresses this issue politically, with time-bound targets and explicit accountability mechanisms. This activity program should offer a roadmap to fast-track the implementation of existing arrangements to do away with violence against adult females.

Gill and Rehman Gulshan (2004) in their study “Empowerment through Activism: Responding to Domestic Violence in the South Asian Community in London” stress on South Asian women's activism, and its impact on diversity and societal growth in South Asian communities in east London. The authors spoke about the experience of the respondent to Newham Asian Women's Project (NAWP). It deals with issues of ensuring social justice for women and children escaping domestic violence. The article examined the stresses between the world-wide phenomenon of violence against women and women's specific experiences of violence in different cultural contexts. However, this is an issue of tension because it's very difficult to analyze it is human rights violation or cultural situated approaches. The article involved the conditions in which NAWPs works and addresses the issues of gender inequality; class based discrimination with the help of participation approach with empowered women and direct the strategy of equality to be established. For South Asian women in Newham, activism emerges out of their everyday resistances to oppression, which are founded on ideas of community and kin.

This subdivision observes that the problem of violence against women is a universal phenomenon and every two women out of five face this problem in their respective homes by their relatives. As a result a great number of agencies and international organization are working together for the protection of women and their rights.

SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES OR AND THE AVAILABLE LITERATURE:

Cross-countries studies also suggest that the social causes that are prevalent in Punjab and in other Indian states are in parallel with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, etc. Thus, South Asia as a region is socially backward in terms of the treatment of its women, apart from other available groups.

Mollah Md. AwalHossain (1999) in his study “Combating Violence against Women in South Asia: An Overview of Bangladesh” has concluded that the term violence against women is not novel to us, in present day society this problem is very serious, committed through all over the world, particularly in South Asian countries like, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Shrilanka, Myanmar, Nepal and Afghanistan. This study attempts to explore the nature, forms, causes, impact and the remedies that are available for violence against women in South Asia particularly in Bangladesh. The author has also recommended that how to make women combat against violence in Bangladesh as well as in South Asia in the light of the International organization of violence against women by considering the socio-economic and cultural environment of Bangladesh.

Abraham (2000) in his study “Speaking the Unspeakable: marital violence among South Asian immigrants in the United States” has identified such cultures of violence incompatible with the mainstream culture in the host societies as the former is founded on norms of inequality and gender based aggression, resulting in marital violence and violence against minors. This too has resulted in efforts to organize opposition and efforts to give articulation to the silenced victims who because of the social stigma do not admit violence perpetrated on them.

Gill Aisha (2004) in her study “Voicing the Silent Fear: South Asian Women’s Experience of Domestic Violence” has examined the subjective experiences of South Asian women in the United Kingdom who have suffered from domestic violence, and identifies some of the risk components for domestic violence within this residential district. The study influenced the concerns of land hardships experienced by victims and survivors of domestic violence, in their own language. Lastly, the clause

proposes an analysis of the slipway in which notions of honor and shame are used both as tools to constraint, for women's independence, self-determination and as catalysis for domestic violence against women, when these concepts are challenged by the women. This study is based on the interviews with eighteen Asian women, identification and analysis of various aspects of domestic violence with respect to South Asian women. Identified and analyzed various aspects of domestic violence with respect to South Asian Women.

UNFPA (2003) in his study "Bangladesh and country Technical Services team for South and West Asia, Violence against Women in South Asian- A Regional Analysis" states that the agency through its report informs that in the South Asia problem of domestic violence persists due to historical and cultural factors. The victims of violence are silent because of overarching social customs and traditions; and powerful foundations and laws do nothing for the protection of victims.

Niaz (2003) in his study "Violence against Women in South Asian Countries" has studied how domestic violence in South Asia foreground the aspect of violence against women as something intrinsic to the culture and social moorings in South Asia. The customs that shaped South Asian attitude towards women like the Buddhist, Confucian, Hindu, Islamic and Christian traditions have been seen as patriarchal, which devalue the purpose and position of adult females.

Oxfam Briefing Paper (2004) in his study "Towards Ending Violence against Women in South Asia" has focused on the problem of gender discrimination against women. There are fifty million fewer women in South Asia today as girl babies are either killed before birth through sex-selective abortions or they die prematurely through violence and negligence. Millions of more girls and women face discrimination, they have less to eat than boys and men, are denied education, are forced into dowry marriages, have little or no access to health services, and sustain violence. This practice will not just be changed by state laws and international arrangements. Until men's and women's belief that violence against women is a 'private' matter and culturally acceptable is challenged and shifted, the violence and discrimination will continue to prevail.

Goonesekere (2004) in his study “Violence, Law and Women’s Rights in South Asia” has an aggregation of three essays and looks at the legal system’s response to violence against women in South Asia. It is an overview of legal philosophy and sound control in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The fields demonstrate the commonalities and the differences between three legal systems. All three states have experienced British colonial rule and their criminal laws are derived from the British legal tradition. All three countries have grappled with similar topics and problems in using law as a scheme to combat violence against adult females. All three nations have faced the problem of reconciling ethnic, religious, and cultural mechanism with global and constitutional recommendation for rights to equality without discrimination and provided protection from any kind of violence. In the case of Pakistan, they added some new dimensions in family law. Every country within South Asian region adopted different approaches in their analysis of legal power focused on what is considered relevant to its country.

Khan et al., (2008) in their study “Violence against Women in Pakistan: Perceptions and Experiences of Domestic Violence” have explored the applicability of the integrated ecological framework to the study of domestic violence in Pakistan. Cultural beliefs and perceptions such as family honor being linked to the chastity of women, the practice of dowry, discriminatory civil and criminal laws, and an overall climate of structural disadvantage perpetuated by the state make the topic of domestic violence more complicated and the victims of various phases of violence more vulnerable. This article, therefore, seeks to give a comprehensive depiction of how women view and cope with violence. The work is founded on extended interviews with middle and lower middle class women who have personally gone through some kind of domestic violence.

Thiara K. Ravi and Aisha K. Gill (2010) in their study “Violence against Women in South Asian Communities: Issues for Policy and Practice” have examined gender-based violence against women from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities in the Western countries (Mama, 1996; Burman and Chantler, 2005; Dasgupta, 2007). The authors focus on a particular subsection within BME communities, namely South

Asian women, a group much focused on recent policy and academic debates on forced marriage and honor-based violence (Chantler et al., 2009). This book reviewed the new appearance on the issues related to domestic violence, questions related to masculinities, honor killing, role of shariah council and domestic violence against the immigrant women's. The record also offers a strong policy focus, in addition to providing a much needed theoretical base to interpret these varied subjects. The introduction (Tiara and Gill) analyzes the links between practice and violence against women using the theoretical framework of inter sectionality, using it to challenge 'cultural' constructions of the passive South Asian women, arguing passionately and convincingly of the demand to include structural issues such as poverty, institutionalized racism and resources within these agreements. Chapter second (Wilson) takes on the topic of racism and ethnicity, interrogating the effects of the increased scrutiny of 'Muslim' communities post 9/11 on the lives of South Asian women, and their struggles for justice.

The third chapter of this book, by Balzani addresses the question of masculinities, challenging the view that South Asian men may be culturally inclined to violence, choosing instead to analyze how the dynamics of location, ethnicity and racism may shape men's attitudes toward women, and violence against women. This idea is dealt in Chapter fourth (Gill and Mitra-Kahn), who carefully examined the results of British land policy on forced marriage, that dissociates the issue of violence against women, choosing rather to look at it as an immigration matter. This, they reasoned, is debatable, as it is not victim-friendly and tends to isolate women and girls in forced-union situations. Chapter fifth (Tiara) addresses an issue much studied for the majority ethnic white community, namely continued domestic violence following separation and child contact, exploring the consequences for South Asian women in that position. Chapter, sixth (Bano) explores the issue of Shariah courts and Muslim women's agency within this context, arguing that there may be places in which adult females may use 'traditional' law to contest patriarchy.

In spite of the many grim messages about the problems faced by South Asian women, the book concludes with a positive tone, such as which existing policy and

laws work in the direction to jointly for the protection of women in South Asian by placing their demands foremost. In short, this book provides an precious address to the literature on marginalization of people who belongs to specific community and faced gender based violence.

Sayem (2012) in his study “Preventing Domestic Violence in the South Asian Context: Men’s or Family Involvement?” has probed the idea that globally there is a developing trend to affect men in preventing domestic violence. Since human beings are the primary culprits of violence against women, proponents of men’s involvement argue that humans must be affected to prevent men’s violence against adult females. Conversely, opponents of men’s involvement argued that calling for men would not bring about the required event since men’s involvement is challenging, especially in the cultural context, and men intentionally perpetrate violence against adult females. This study has been made to critically justify the suitability of men’s involvement and to adopt some cultural alternatives for preventing domestic violence against women in South Asian countries. This article critically discusses theories related to the socio-cultural understanding of domestic violence, insightfully presents domestic violence in the regional perspective, argued on the men’s participation and family members involvement as an appropriate method to avoid domestic violence against women in South Asian counties.

Azhar (2012) in his study “Exploring Socioeconomic Factors behind Domestic Violence against Women in Sargodha District” has proved that violence against women has become a global issue because it affects the lifespan of women adversely. Domestic violence is the most lasting form of Violence against Women. It is considered as a human rights violation and many factors like: psychological, economic, demographic aspects are responsible for domestic violence against women. However, the social factors play prime role in the same. Pakistani society is facing an alarming increase in domestic violence because this matter is still under acknowledged and under reported. An exploratory survey is conducted by the author to examine the socio-economic factors behind domestic violence. Interview schedule

is applied as an instrument to accumulate concerning data. Also, seventy one percent women displayed symptoms of psychological violence.

ESCAP (2012) in his study “Harmful Traditional Practices in Three Countries of South Asia: culture, human rights and violence against women” has examined the method adopted by three countries: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal which are very harmful for women’s because it promotes domestic violence against women. The survey utilized a human rights framework to determine whether traditional and cultural patterns are harmful and constitute violence against females. Each country’s study described the incidence of violence against women perpetrated through generally accepted customs, traditions and practices in that state and analyzes the broader implications of such practices in infringing on women’s human rights. The article throws light on the factors that reinforce or undermine these practices and recommends for interventions to respond to the victim and make amendments towards eliminating the patterns.

This study highlighted the problem of domestic violence, violence against women and gender discrimination in South Asian countries. The condition of women’s is not different there. The studies and estimates coming from different parts of South Asia illustrate the gravity of the issue, alongside a large number of cases of “honor killing” and “rape”. Bangladeshi women have experienced physical violence by their intimate partners and, most of Bangladeshi women work reportedly outside their homes due to domestic violence. Sample surveys by ESCAP in Sri Lanka reveal that half population of women suffers from domestic violence in the country. The situation is not different in case of Nepal, Afghanistan and other countries in the region. UNDP confirms that the low human development in South Asia is significantly interlinked with gender based discrimination and violence against women.

LITERATURE ON THE ISSUE IN INDIA:

In this section of the chapter looks the problem of domestic violence in India, which is the most dominated country in the south Asian Region. Studies examined that traditions which are changed to their mood, according to time, are responsible for

violence against women. For the solution of this problem there are various strong legal and administrative mechanisms in India to protect women from domestic violence, including provisions in the Indian constitution, Indian Penal Code (IPC), Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), and a slew of civil laws. In order to curtail domestic violence, specifically the 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005' was implemented in India on 26 October 2006.

Duggal (2014) in his study "Atrocities on Women in India" opines that molestation and rape, sexual harassment, wife abuse and biasness against the girl child are worldwide phenomenon's and India is no exception to them. Male characteristic milieu has reduced her status to a plaything of men, whims and fantasies. Gang rapes and custodial rapes, molestation, eve-teasing, bride burning, child and sexual abuse, prostitution, dowry, wife battering, domestic biasness and social injustice take a serious burden on Indian women. Sexual harassment outside the house is one of the major atrocities. When she complains of harassment, no one believes her, and then the second thing she encounters is the doubt casted on her moral fibre.

Sinha, S., (1997) in his study "Problems of a Girl Child" narrates that the girl child is intentionally deprived of love, tenderness and care which she asks during the vulnerable point of her growth. Considered more to be a liability than an asset, she is treated as inferior to a male child. Female foeticide and girl infanticide are common practices; proper nutrition and even education remain a distant dream for the girl child. From puberty to adulthood, dowry stalks her; failure to fetch it, leads to her torture, burning and even death. To avoid such consequences at a later stage of a girl child, parents abort the female embryo. Raising a female child is also a tedious and tenuous job in Indian society, where her security is of prime concern. But there are too many families where a girl child is believed to be a prized possession, and she is treated with great passion and affection, provided with every opportunity, which helps her to make an honorable social status in every walk of life.

Sahay (1991) in her study "The Place of Women in Indian Society" has examined a background overview of India in the 1990s that covers geography and

population, family, social system, character relationships, parent child relationship, gender preference and role of elder peoples in family. In its 1st section he has highlighted the role of family in emerging discrimination first against the girl child, and second, against the bride of the house. It covers aspects such as abortion, infanticide and selective neglect, health care, dowry-deaths, child abuse, spousal abuse, elder maltreatment, and sibling and filial abuse. Information on these studies was obtained from an extensive literature review, including demonstrations and media articles. The writer observes that in recent years, India has been increasingly open about the problem of battered and abused women, but it is nevertheless wary to acknowledge intra-familial violence toward children. Although Indian practitioners and researchers realized the many kinds of social abuse: child prostitution, child labour, child marriage and child beggary prevalent in society. Similarly, elder abuse, which is on the rise contrary to the values of the Indian culture, and acknowledging its occurrence, would be a realization of the impairment of the foundation of India's tradition and values. As in many other cultures, India accepts sibling abuse as part of the growth, and filial violence may even be relatively nominal in India.

Mitra, (2000) in his study “Son Preference in India: Implications for gender Development¹” has analyzed the increased son preference in India and recent trends in child sex ratio with the help of census data 2011, which shows that the child sex ratio 940 females per 1,000 males have decreased compared to the data from the last five decades. Increasing son preference and neglect of daughters is occurring in many states of India despite various schemes introduced by both the central and state governments to encourage girl education and in the purchasing power of the people indicating more resources at their disposal. The conditions of girls at social level are tied substantially. Policymakers need to develop appropriate policies coupled with strictly enforcing laws in order to deal with the dangerous trend of son preference, infanticide, neglect, and devaluation of women in India.

¹(According to World Bank: Gender equality or Gender development, as an integral part of economic development and its aims to spur development through investing more efficiently in women and girls).

Johnson (2001) in his study “Enhancing knowledge on violence against women” has examined that in India, as in all nations around the world, violence against women occurs daily. Patriarchy plays a part in this fury. In more or less Indian women, the possibility of violence occurs throughout their lifetimes, particularly after marriage. This article discussed more than a few kinds of violence against women some of which, females in India experience. Included in this discourse of violence are the part of women’s status, dowry, and the influence of Western capitalist economy.

Velzeboer and al. (2003) in “Sexual Violence against Women: Penal Law and Human Rights Perspectives (2009)” examined the pathways by which gender norms may influence marital violence in low-income communities of Chennai, India. As part of a multi sited international behavioral HIV intervention trial, 48 in-depth interviews and 14 focus groups with adult males and women are guided in two randomly selected low-income residential areas within the metropolis. Interviews are recorded, transcribed, translated, coded and examined to identify recurrent themes. A multi-layered conceptual framework is applied to examine individual, relational, community and societal level determinants of marital violence in this scene. Participants noted that husbands hold the decision-making power in economic, social and sexual domains. Light rules of violence have been present; respondents reported that husbands regularly resort to physical abuse and it is used as an expression of violence. Marital conflicts are intensified by the presence of community level stressors such as poverty and unemployment. Participants perceive violence to be a necessary tool that helped to discipline wives and ultimately enforce gender norms. Although many respondents feel wife-beating is the norm yet the acceptable intensity of violence varies. Interventions that reconsider gender based roles and empower men and women to let down the threshold of socially acceptable violence should be encouraged by various agencies at the grassroots level to ease the effects of violence.

Uma (2005) in her study “Violence against Women: Human Rights Perspective” has examined that domestic violence is a kind of gender-based violence intended for subordinating women. The global dimensions of domestic violence are of

grave concern, both in terms of their reach and extent. Domestic violence is perhaps the most ecumenical. No country or society can claim to be free of domestic violence, but the patterns and trends vary across regions and countries.

Kaarthikeyan (2005) in his study “Human Rights: Problems and Solutions” has explained that the discrimination against women is violation of basic human right of equality and this main difficulty for the women’s participation in social, economic and cultural prospects on equal basis with man. It hampers the prosperity of society, as well as, family.

Veer (2005) in his study “Crime against Women” has revealed that wife battering is the most dominant kind of violence against women. Its hampers the development of potentialities amongst women, thereby, restricting their future prospects. Usually, the mother-in-law instigates the son to torture the daughter-in-law only to humiliate her. She encourages the son to resort to battering and unsatisfied the same on various grounds.

DOWRY HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:

Also, there are studies that call for more stringent punishment for domestic violence Acts such as dowry harassment, bride burning, etc. In this line of thoughts, few of the most well-known studies are of the following:

Mehra and Rama (2005) in their study “Dowry an Obstacle to Women Empowerment” explain that dowry, a monstrous social evil, forms its context of the patriarchal order. It is the primary form of all types of domestic problems that are dominant both in urban and middle class families. Where the middle class does out of compulsion, urban/high grade does this willingly. The groom’s family tries to obtain resource through dowry, making up for all the capital they have invested in their son. And, as a consequence, they pose a huge price tag to sell off their son in the marriage mart. The bride’s family on the other hand, attempts to protect resources. And the real trouble occurs, when the bride’s family is aware of the dowry demands, but they knowingly put their daughter in the hands of greedy family, just to shunt away from their obligations.

Dhamija and Sushanta (2006) in their study “Women empowerment through Education: Role of Universities” have alleged that women make up forty eight percent of the Indian population, however, when we often sermonize human rights, we often forget that women, as human beings, are likewise entitled to fundamental rights and they not give importance to their fundamental human rights. Even after 58 years of independence these women continue to exist in a nation of neglect and victimization.

Behera (2006) in his study “Crime against Women” has noted that in whole societies, to a larger or lesser degree, women and young girls are harassed on the name of sexual, psychological, and physical violence. This issue of harassment cuts them from equal opportunity of income, culture and class.

Prema (2006) in his study “Combating Violence against Women: some Initiatives” has brought to light that India counts in very cultural and traditional country since ancient times. In this society most give preference to patriarchal systems and give preference to male child. Sons are regarded as a means of societal security. Throughout life, a woman remains under male domination; subject to the confines of her house. The India women due to its second positions in society suffered of harassment, exploitation and discrimination. She has become the victim of several social evils like child marriage, sati, polygamy, purdah system, female infanticide and restriction of widow-remarriage. The gender discrimination and violence against women have induced a heavy outcome on the sex ratio in India. The child sex ratio (figure of females per 1000 males (0-6 years) shows a decline from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001.

Saxena (2008) in his study “Crime against Women and Protective Laws” has examined that rape, molestation, bride-burning, wife-beating, prostitution, abduction criminal offenses against women seems never ending. All laws, whether productive or general, feel like the proverbial pack of cards in the face of social realities underlining the fact that legal philosophy in action is altogether dissimilar from the law in the books.

It is in this context that the above study is a vital analysis of the existing laws on crimes against adult females. It takes note of the important legal developments that have taken place in recent times. It discusses the cases determined by several tribunals and then it tries to build along the ground of empirical survey, case law, statistics, the general decadence of our criminal justice system, judicial delays and the corrupt law and order machinery which have cut the protective laws to a farce. The record of apprehensions and convictions is pathetic. Can laws with an acquittal rate of 90 percent be described as efficient? This book puts forward proposals for drastic modifications in the administration of the criminal justice scheme. This script will be useful for the academicians, research students, sociologists, law scholars and all those who are interested in women's studies or want to bring about effective changes in the jurisprudence.

Ramakrishnan (2008) in his study "Time to Priorities Women's Issues" speaks about freedom and education of adult females. However, every day in some part of our globe, women are being brutalized. They are being assaulted and mutilated. Like will inequalities in wealth, the description of women's rights varies from place to place. Even the most basic of human rights, the right of not to be violated sexually or otherwise are violated and many violations are perpetrated against many women.

Sahoo and Pradhan (2009) in their study "Who is Human and Who is Right?, Uday India: The Weekly That Empowers" have inspected that there are studies that view domestic violence against women as a fundamental violation of human rights, generating unfavorable outcomes on women's physical, psychological, economic and social wellbeing, apart from creating a state of intolerance within Indian families. There are a few other studies about the inefficacy of available legal structures and institutions in India and the importance of the PWDVA in enabling the women to seek redressal from multiple forms of violence within the domestic space.

Bhattacharya (2009) in his statistical study "On Adverse Sex Ratios in Some Indian States: A Note" has highlighted certain facts about the sex ratio in the number of females per thousand males of the population in some Indian places, particularly those in the NE of the state. The lands in the northeast are ethnically, linguistically

and culturally very distinct from the other places of India. The study examines that female children survive better in the northeastern states than elsewhere in India, in older age women seem to do worse than human beings in these lands. A number of clarifications are proposed for the observed behavior of the sex ratios in these places.

McQuigg (2010) in his study “How could human rights law be used by the courts to assist victims of domestic violence?” has recognized that domestic violence constitutes human rights matter. This manuscript seeks to explore how human rights law may be used in the field of domestic violence from side to side the medium of a proceedings policy. The technique applied is a comparative assessment of the approaches taken towards gender issues by the Constitutional Courts in three lands that have famously dynamic judiciaries – India, South Africa and Canada. A routine of the obstacles to the strength of human rights law are likewise studied.

KaushalRachana (2010) in her study “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act-2005 Appraisal” has critically evaluated the law PWDVA 2005. Thought this Act domestic violence against women has been acknowledged both internationally and nationally as human rights violations. The paper is divided into three major parts. The beginning section of the paper devotes a brief discussed about the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and other some important laws, which are available for the protection of women from violence under Indian constitution. The next component deals with the indigence to accept a new law on domestic violence and, the last part of this article significantly examined the Act 2005, with special preference to its capability to protect women’s rights.

Ghosh (2011) in his study “Violence against married women in India – can the data tell us anything.” has studied the reach and bounds of legal steps to suppress domestic violence against adult females in India. India has enacted out the various laws in the past to address the subject and recently a new comprehensive law has been added to the list. This new law has become an option for many urban victims. However, a critique of the operation of old and new laws on domestic violence proves that legal measures to suppress domestic violence have serious loops. They could neither guarantee any reduction in the extent of such violence, nor could they

expedite the justice delivery system in India. Most of the Indian traditions continue to be served to ensure gender justice in a patriarchal order.

Sikweyiya (2011) in "Perceptions about the safety and risks in gender-based violence research: implications for the ethics review process" studies the problem of gender-based violence (GBV) that poses greater than minimum risk to researchers and participants? This query needs to be understood, particularly in light of hesitancy by Institutional Review Boards to approve research on GBV. The safety and dangers of doing GBV studies and the implications for the ethical review process have not been a focus of many researches. This qualitative study collects information through in-depth interviews with 12 experienced GBV researchers from various countries and a desk review. This report explored the efforts of the WHO by search scholars in the context of safety because this information elevated a number of security concerns about GBV research, nevertheless in the interviews there were very few cases of problems having occurred, perhaps because of the precautions applied. This report indicated that the notion that GBV studies carry greater than minimum risk when ethics precautions are adopted is based on conjecture, not evidence. It spotlights the demand for empirical evidence to support assertions of risk in research.

Bishakha (2012) in her book "Nine Degrees of Justice: New Perspectives on Violence against Women in India" inspected that from an early focus on rape, dowry and salty, feminist struggles against violence on women in India have crossed a wide terrain to include events that were invisible in the 1980s. In Nine Degrees of Justice, second and third generation feminists share their perceptions of violence against women through a serial publication of thought provoking essays that showed that justice for women has not even hit double digit numbers (hence nine degrees). How do women in the armed conflict move from being victims to actors? How can we begin to talk about lesbian suicides and violence among women loving women? How do we ensure that women deliver a 'right to choose' when love is outlook as a offense?.

Shukla (2012) in his study, "Violence on Women" has examined that violence against adult females in general and domestic violence in particular is one of the

gravest problems contemporary India is confronting. It is viewed as a problem that touches the lives of millions of women in every area of their life: at social, economic, political and educational strata and in explicit and subtle patterns.

Bhatia (2012) in his study “Domestic Violence in India: Cases Under the protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005” has examined the overview on Act 2005 was executed in India in 26 October 2006. The Act soon gives rise to the cases. This article is grounded in a preliminary study using questionnaire-based interviews of litigants in Delhi who were unable to get justice under the previous laws on domestic violence affected in lawsuits under the Act. Master data, taken from all the Delhi Metropolitan Magistrates Courts at that time, concern the background of those who practiced the law, the litigation process, implementation of the law and the forms of violence addressed. The clause tries to evaluate the effectiveness of this new law. In addition, qualitative assessment of the perceptions of different kinds of violence by complainants and respondents provides deeper insights into ongoing and potential contests over gender-based violence.

Singh (2012) in his study “Violence against Women and Children: Issues and Concerns” has examined that violence and Crimes against women have been a worldwide phenomenon. Crime against women is a common evil in Indian society and has been deeply rooted in the traditions of Indian civilization. Mostly crimes in India have been categorized under IPC for example: kidnapping, rape, torture, dowry deaths, sexual harassment, mental and physical harassment. In India have many gender specific laws. It means that cases of women violence and harassment are increased rapidly.

Waghmode (2013) in his article “Domestic Violence against Women: An Analysis” has examined that Violence against women is partly a consequence of gender relations that assume men to be superior to women. Men consider themselves as superior & there by a subordinate status & treatment is given to women. Thus, gender based violence enjoys a social stigma and is considered as normal. Violence includes physical aggression, marital rape, and psychological violence. In the extreme, but not unknown cases, death is the result. These

manifestations of violence take place in a husband-wife relationship within the family, nation. This is not a nearby difficulty slightly it grasps its deep roots inserted since decades. The government and voluntary systems are making efforts towards stopping violence against adult females, which will be unacceptable if a male is non supportive. This study is an overview about domestic violence and here the author has sincerely made efforts to examine the statistical information on violence against adult females.

ChatterjeeJoyee S. and Charlotte Lapsansky's (2013) study "Masculinity matters: using entertainment, education to engage men in ending violence against women in India" is based the R.W. Connell's notion of hegemonic masculinity' that is used to study the function of male gender norms in perpetuating violence against adult females. The researchers talk about the implications for entertainment-education (EE) programs that try to encourage gender equality by modeling alternative forms of masculinity and sparking critical dialogue around gender-equitable masculine norms. First, theories are reviewed that contextualize masculinity and media to establish a strategic basis for engaging men through EE. Next, a case study is undertaken on media campaigns by Breakthrough, a human rights organization that has made a bit of media and EE initiatives to address violence against adult females.

Daruwalla (2013) in his study "Violence against Women with Disability in Mumbai, India: A Qualitative Study" has carried the survey on violence against women by conducting open-ended interviews with 15 women with disabilities who have reported violence in a preceding study. Emergent themes include a lack of acceptance by the families, the systematic formation of a dependent self-image, and an anticipation of limited accomplishment. The emotional violence against women is practically emerged by social traditions and cultural prospects, which contributed to the exclusion and vulnerability. Fury in the natal home was an issue that has been relatively uninvestigated.

Dreze (2013) in his study "An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions" has examined that the regional disparity in this regard with the northeastern states exhibit the worst record of violence against women, including the violence within

homes. The consequences of such sustained violence and prejudice, particularly on reproductive health and women's ability to contribute to national development in India have also been highlighted. The association between marital violence and women's property, status, particularly inheritance rights on land, has also been discussed and it is suggested that freedom from domestic violence should be an inbuilt component of assessing developmental progress of India.

Bhate-Deosthali, SangeetaRege and Padma Prakash, (2013) in their study "Feminist Counseling and Domestic Violence in India" have examined the counseling on domestic violence that often breaks to address critical issues, such as gender socialization processes and the misuse of power that tolerates violence against adult females, and focuses mainly on the intra-psychic nature of single women. This book offers one of the first systematic documentations of feminist psycho-social interventions in India. It fixes the problem of violence against women with history because family values, society, culture and marriage are responsible for abuse with using widespread container samples; it discussed the methods, rules, techniques, skills and processes adopted by feminist organizations across the nation, and their role in women's empowerment. The volume can serve as a practical reference guide to practitioners such as social workers, counselors and para-counselors, health activists, grassroots workers, protection officers and inspection and repair suppliers. It is likewise useful to scholars and students of psychology, sociology, women's works, legal philosophy and public policy.

STUDIES ON PUNJAB:

In the context of the state of Punjab, most of the literature focuses on the social and cultural aspects that have been followed in the state. Since the social system is patriarchal in nature, women have been at the receiving end, and thus malpractices that range from female foeticide to bride burning and domestic violence are highly prevalent in the state. In this line of thought, the most prominent studies are those of Kaur (1984), Sarkaria, M. Kaur (2009) and Varghese and Rajan (2010):

Kaur (1984) in her study “Violence against Women: The State of Punjab-Part V” has examined that Punjab refuses to acknowledge the violence against women as a current phenomenon as it has got long historical antecedents as seen in popular proverbs, beliefs and social common sense.

Sarkaria, M. Kaur. (2009) in her study “Lessons from Punjab’s ‘Missing Girls’: Toward a Global Feminist Perspective on ‘Choice’ in Abortion” has examined the problems of sex-selective abortions in Punjab. Part II of this study outlines the ways in which gender stereotypes intersect with political and economic factors to fuel the problem of gender-selective abortions in Punjab. Part III provides an overview of the law prohibiting female feticide and its apparent weaknesses. Part IV of this study discussed about non legal factors which are responsible for sex discrimination. The Part V synthesizes the legal and non legal aspects in sex selection abortions.

Varghese and Rajan (2010) in their study “Punjab-UK Migration, Transnational’s and Ambivalence. Report submitted to the European Commission as part of the ‘Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-Level Analysis of Migrant Transnational’s’ project” have examined that the problem of domestic violence against adult females is too widespread, within Punjab and in the Punjabi Diaspora. The awareness level of women seeing their legal rights is alarmingly low, as shown by the fact that in 2009 only three cases of domestic violence register under the PWDVA.

These studies highlight the social problems of women within the larger perspectives of financial independence & legal awareness. Studies such as Gupta 1987, Bhullar 2011, Ramaiah et al (2011), Dagar, R. (2002), Padhi (2009) and Faith, (2008) attempt to co-relate unfavorable gender indices with the domestic violence against women. These studies have established strong links with developmental factors such as infrastructure, economic considerations etc. with the social mindset. For this, case studies from various districts of Punjab have been taken to analyse the issue explained in the following studies.

Gupta 1987, Bhullar 2011, Ramaiah et. al. (2011) in their study “Selective Discrimination against Female Children in Rural Punjab, India”, “Gender Discrimination, Sex Ratio Imbalance in Punjab”, “Declining Child Sex Ratio in India: trends, Issues and Concerns” have examined that Punjab province has a well-developed infrastructure, including channel and tube well irrigation systems, roads, transportation, electricity, health services, and schools. With all, the gender ratio in Punjab and sex differentials in the food and health care received by children has also been projected as results of gender based violence against adult females.

Dagar, R. (2002) in his study “Identifying and Controlling Female Foeticide and Infanticide in Punjab” has studied the problem of decreased sex ratio in Punjab. The adverse sex ratio is accompanied by other unfavorable gender indices like wife beating, rape, bigamy, sexual abuse and dowry abuse. The study establishes that the districts which experience adverse sex ratio also showed a higher incidence of violence against women.

Faith, (2008) in his study “Consultancy Services for Carrying out Study of Gender Empowerment and Declining Sex-Ratio in Punjab” has stated that problem of gender selection is extremely complex and cannot be perceived in a void or as an isolated phenomenon. It should be treated as a multifaceted phenomenon emerging from cultural and spiritual practices as well as, from economic considerations and overall structures otherwise it is likely to persist in one form or another.

Padhi (2009) in his article “On Women Surviving Farmer Suicides in Punjab” has highlighted the problem of gender discrimination with detailed interviews of 32 women in three districts of Punjab. Coming up to the reality of women caught in the vortex of the agrarian crisis, one painfully comes to terms with the newer hardships that the structures of marriage and family pose for them. Their reality and struggle compels the framing of new questions for the women's movement and the seeking of new forms of redress and strategies to overcome their plight. According to him the developmental problems of Punjab, particularly the discontents of green revolution are, also seen as engendering gender discrimination and violence against women in Punjab.

This section examines the problem of violence against women in Indian Punjab. This is very accepted state in India for gender discrimination against girls or females. The increasing level of addiction to alcohol and drugs by men in Punjab also seems to be contributing to the increasing amount of violence against women within homes. Dowry is another important issue that perpetuates violence against women in Punjab and the increasing dowry-deaths in the state show that husband and his family abuse and harass a woman to the extent of her death either by their violence or by suicide.

The available literature, thus, reveals that the prevalence of violence against women, particularly domestic violence, is widespread with substantial regional variations. South Asian societies are in the clutches of this long standing problem. Punjab is identified as a state inherently violent towards women, yet the regional variations have escaped scholarly attention. So too is the case with the prevalence of the problem across class and communities, alongside the subtle ways in which violence occurs within families as time progress. The conflict in the nature, forms and redressal of domestic violence against women between two areas with varying development status has also not been investigated in earnest to see if relatively higher development indicators have any imports at all near the prevalence of domestic violence in South Asian societies.

KNOWLEDGE GAP:

There is no lack of literature on the issue proposed in the research. Domestic violence is a burning issue throughout the globe and the victims of domestic violence are facing lots of difficulties for justice. There are be a number of international organizations, global platforms, regional agencies and state governments are taking joint initiative to take over the problem. A number of scholars have worked on it by writing books, articles and reports through their own experiences. Proposed studies take cases from ground zero and also analyses through the prism of legal framework. In India, Punjab is a well known state for gender based discrimination, but there, due to the lack of literature proposed problem was not properly researched. It was the unfortunate that due to the lack of awareness of the laws in Bathinda District (specific

area for research in Malwa Region) only one case has been registered under the Act 2005 since the commencement of the Act. There is a gap between the definitions of law and implementation of the law which has been a major contributing factor. Literature available on the domestic violence only gives the theoretical approach, but when attempts were made to probe deeper into the issue, wide gaps were discovered. A huge number of victims are ignorant about the legal provisions, works of social activists, legal machinery, women cell, etc. So literature should be full with such types of examples and address with contact numbers which will help the victims. No literature is available in the format of advertisements to help out the victims of the domestic violence. These types of examples are available which refer towards the knowledge gap on the matters of domestic violence at international, regional, national and local level.

3. INTRODUCTION:

Rights are essential for all human beings, irrespective of their nationality, sex, ethnic origin, religion, color, etc. It means that all persons are equally permitted to their human rights without any discrimination. These human rights are repeatedly articulated and guaranteed by law of every country, in the forms of international law, general principles and truths. However, some marginalized section of society such as women because they exploited by their near ones. They are still struggling for their fundamental rights protected and wish to live in the world where they all consider safe and enjoy their equal rights with normal living a decent home. However, this is not possible without proper rules and regulations (Davis, 1972).

Laws or legal provisions related to the issue of women have been framed in detail in almost in all the countries and present to the plan of guidelines or rules that are recognized by a certain community, region, country and state as the controller of the activities of its members (citizens) penalties are imposed on any individuals who break these laws. These laws work as a tool that can help hold back the violence on women and children, particularly in the efforts to achieve lives free from violence (Davis, 1972). In this direction a fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter adopted by world leaders in 1945 that is *equal rights of men and women and protecting and promoting women's rights is the prior responsibility of all states* (Davis, 1972).

However, yet millions of women and children around the world continue to experience discrimination like:

- In some countries laws and policies prohibit women from equal access to land, property, and housing and other important priority goods for example: Lebano, currently no Lebanese civil personal status law. No doubt in Lebano has fifteen separate personal laws for its recognized religions, but no civil code casing issues such as divorce, property rights, or care of children (Human Right Watch, 2015).

- In most of the country's social and economic discrimination results in fewer and poorer life alternatives for women.
- Near about thirty percent women affected by gender based discrimination at global level. Even in some cases women are denied due to their reproductive health and sexual rights (United Nations Human Rights, 2015).

Violence against women or discrimination to women or girls is not a current phenomenon, if looked at history the rules and regulations were totally against the women rights & freedom. For example, in the late 15th century *Rules of Marriage*. These specified:

When you see your wife commit a fault with you, don't rush at her with abuse and aggressive blows scold her. And if this doesn't work, than take up a thin stick and beat her, because it is better to punish the body and correct the soul, then readily beat her, so that the your beating will recover to your merit and her excellent (Davidson, 1978)

The British common law is another example of discrimination against women that is based on gender examples that embarrass the western societies that prescribe themselves as modern. Discrimination and violence on women by the husband is allowed under the *rule of thumb* which permitted a man to beat his wife without any horror of punishment with a rod not *thicker than his thumb* (Davidson, 1977). And the Mississippi Supreme Court in 1824 *Bradley v. State* expressed authorization of the husband's dominance as authoritarian and stated its belief that the law should not concern that role. "Let the husband be tolerable to work out the right of reasonable punishment, in cases of great emergency". Some historians consider that the history of violence against women or girls attached to the history of women being recommended as obsession, property or a slave and a gender role assigned to be compliant to men and also other women (Harvey & Peter Gow, 1994). Perhaps these enjoyments hold no relevance today, but are described in the cruel appearance of gender biased laws.

It means that the position of women is resulted in history of tradition and culture values in the hands of men and patriarchal traditions of our society. Since ages, national and religious institutions have been called to lead to justify violations of women's rights to equality and enjoyment of fundamental human rights. Still now, women are subject to discrimination in all stages of her life for example, in income, education, health and also to the participation in social affairs, and they are helpless to definite violations such as gender based violence, domestic violence, trafficking and sex discrimination. Discrimination against women or violence against women is still running in our society that is clearly described in the following study by some scholars.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:

Amnesty International, (2009) in its study “Violence is Not Just a Family Affair: Women face abuse in Tajikistan” has focused on how women's rights are severely restricted in Tajikistan. The increasing practice of polygamous unregistered cases, and early marriages are common in Tajik society it revenue that wives often do not have the means or chance and the accessibility of education for girls' is restricted is a common societal attitudes in Tajikistan, they do not access their rights, even on divorce, discrimination and poverty. Amnesty International addresses the government of Tajikistan to pass a law against domestic violence. Arzu Rana-Deuba (1997) in his study “A situation Analysis of violence against Women and girls in Nepal”, has examined that violence against women and girls is has always gone unreported and unconcealed. It is the time of 20th century, the movements against atrocities on women have found a common cause and a common voice to the usual voice to resist against the over two thousand years of their assault and exploitation. Though this recent worldwide mobilization, to condemn violence against women and girls as a human rights violation has encountered centuries of silence and tolerance as an obstacle. Jayaratne (2013) in his study “Time for action to end violence against women” has described the hard work of 26 organizations and a member of the Gender Based Violence (GBV) forum held a joint event to mark Women’s Day every year. It was aimed at eliminating violence against females by building awareness on

the need to ensure the basic human right of females so that they could enjoy the same level of safety, dignity and empowerment that males enjoy in society. Melanie hunter (2014) explored the problem of violence against women in Afghanistan. For example, near about two thousand five hundred cases of violence against women were reported within three month period between March and June in 2013. Further, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), the State Department said in its 2013 human rights report large incidents hour. This commission also examined that near about 280 women were killed by love ones during the year of 2011 and 2012; however, most of the cases went unreported killing. Mohammad Hussain Saramad and Latifa Sultani, (1392) in their study “Violence against Women in Afghanistan” have represented the various forms of violence against women in Afghanistan. This study has based on reported cases of cruelty against married women. Violence occurs in different forms and some of them are so savage that the victim loses their lives. This description classifies violence against women into five types of physical, sexual, verbal and psychological, economic and other type’s violence and their exact figures and level of occurrences that have been discussed in detail. In addition, effort has been made to compare the situation of violence against women occurred during the first six months of the two recent years of 1392. At the conclusion of each part a case study has been discussed. ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) (2011). In his study “Section 4 Human rights and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity” has focused on the theme that “all persons are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law”. This has then led the basis for states addressing victims of domestic violence, a group usually outside law enforcement. Here lies the significance of the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW which was adopted in 1999. In Its inquiry procedure under protocol mentioned can be approached, following complaints from individuals or groups. Individual women can bring claims against a government, which fails to take measures to punish or prevent domestic violence. There is provision for international prosecution against individuals who perpetrate domestic violence. This clause, section needs to be incorporated into the legal advantage of women. Khan, (2013) in his study “Women Security and Legal Safeguards in India”,

has focused on the dignified the social status of Indian women in ancient days, which have experienced a hold up in the medieval period. Economic, social and political factors played a very significant role in the suppression of women. Social limitations and gender discriminatory practices against women continued to exist during the liberal and cultured colonial rule. The main purpose of independent movement is to provide equal rights to men and women in the society. Accordingly, the constitution - the fundamental laws have been incorporated in the courts, which treats both men and women equally and also provide protective discrimination for women in view of their peculiar position in the human society. Boulding, Elise. (1981) in his study "Women and Social Violence: In UNESCO Publications, Violence and its Causes", has clearly pointed out that 'patriarchal ethics' transports in discriminatory types of socialization practices for the male and female in the family, which eventually transforms the male child into an 'oppressor' and the female child into a 'victim' when they grow into adults. Sinha, (1987) in his study "Roots of violence in the context of women", depicted that the patriarchal social order responsible for discriminations and violence against women. The patriarchal system is responsible for all the harms the author strongly believes that unless men and their attitudes change, but violence and discriminations against women will continue to exist.

This chapter has made an effort to analyze the laws and ordinances for the protection of women rights and their identity by the side of the present era at global, regional, local level and also their implementation in their respective societies. The present chapter is divided into two sections which are as:

1.

BRIEF HISTORY OF LAWS AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Around the world are rich, small or underdeveloped, developed countries, women are being physically abused, trafficked, raped and killed. These human rights abuses not only impose great destruction and suffering on individuals and they also tear at the fabric of entire societies. There are lot of illustrations, these are articulate the offensive truth of violence against women in our societies.

Maryland in U.S.A was the first state at that time that passed the laws in 1882 that made domestic violence a crime, punishable by 40 lashes or a year in jail (Davidson, 1977) and in the late 1970s the law is improved to become a follower of seeing better days for women. The women's liberation movement of the late 60's gives birth to women's support centers and telephone crisis lines. Inclusive legislation is fundamental for an effective and coordinated response to violence against women. Battered women quickly responded, identified their predicament and required assistance. At that time, for the protection of women's advocates, lawyers began to look for legal solutions. The task of framing constitutional law to deal with domestic violence and to maintain its victims has not been an easy task.

The *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)* has laid down the basic assurances and outlined the main priorities for the protection of women against discrimination.

- Article 2 under this announcement has established that everyone male and female is free to all the rights equally and freedoms without distinction on the basis of natural rights.
- Article 16 of the assertion clearly establishes that men and women have the equal right to get married with their own preference and to establish a family and they are enjoying to equal rights as to marriage, during the marriage and at its termination. And what is important is that marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses (Khakimov, 2009).

After Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, *the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)* was implemented, the main features are following:

- Article 3 forces the States members to afford the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights and in the sub section of Article 23 of this agreement establishes that no marriage shall be recommended without the free and full authority of the spouses, while
- Article 26 of this declaration described that are men and female are equal before law and they are protected by law equally. In this direction, all state

members exclude all discriminations and assurance to all citizens' equality (United Nation Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 49).

In a while massive law against domestic violence was adopted by Columbia in 1976 with another fifty states and the District has passed similar legislation. However, most of the victims ignored physical violence committed by lovers etc. Laws which provided protection to married people or people holding out in a committed relationship. Also, including the victim who is divorced, who is a current or former family or household member of the culprit, who is the parent of a child of the abuser, and somebody who has been sexually or otherwise intimately with the abuse, gay and lesbian people also in informal relationships were made eligible for relief (Finn & Colson, 1990).

Greater than the past two decades, various other steps have been taken to frame and revise legislation on violence against women (United Nations Security General, 2009). Under the *conference on the abolition of All Forms of inequity next to Women* (1979) was one of them its:

- Article 1 of this convention defines very discrimination against women very clearly. The word discrimination means some restriction or limitations on the basis gender. They have no right to exercise their fundamental rights equally as men in society.
- The Article 2 of this convention very clearly gives direction to the state members for proper eliminate the discrimination against women and implemented laws and policies in this direction. Under this convention also gives guidelines for improvement in existent policies for the protection of women and motivated them to adopt legislative mechanism for the same and appeal the all member to eliminate discrimination against women and implemented policies in their constitutions.

This convention focused on political and public life of the women and eliminates discrimination against them and this convention find out the issues of

discrimination against women in rural areas (*conference on the abolition of All Forms of inequity next to Women*) article 27(1).

However, many countries still do not address legislative provisions that specifically provided protection to women from violence, because it's not obligatory for them. Over time, organizations or committees are established; the international human rights treaties established by UN are one of them, which are recommended by the states parties' obligation to address violence against females (11th session, 1992),

- The commission reminded the pronouncements announced in the fourth meeting of State parties on reservation to the Convention with regard to article 28.2, which was welcomed in General recommendation No. 4 in the Committee.
- The committee recommended that to raise the question of reservation in the context of other human rights treaties for the protection of women and also think again about the implementation of all human rights treaties. Provides introduction to practice on reservation of women and compare them with other human rights treaties (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, General Recommendation No. 20 (11th session, 1992)).

The Committee also demanded from state members under this that state parties include information on legal criteria that have been adopted for women for overcome from violence against them (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1992). The Human Rights Committee UN is similarly asking the states parties provide data on national laws and practice with respect to domestic and other cases of violence against women (Human Rights Committee general comment No. 28 (2000) article 3). Ever since, this trend of sending the relevant data continues today. Throughout their review of state parties' reports the treaty bodies have expressed uncertainty, where weaknesses are remained in legislation for violence against women or keep hold of discriminatory laws that increase women's exposure to violence. They have similarly expressed their concern about problems with existing legislation, including reach and coverage and the lack of efficient application of such

legislation. In intensity to address these concerns, treaty bodies, and in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, have called upon state parties to insure that:

- Violence against women is accused and penalized
- Victims of domestic violence have the quick means of Redressed and protection; and
- Public officials, especially, law enforcement personnel in the judicial system', health maintenance providers, social actors and teachers, are fully conversant with applicable legal provisions and are made sensitized to the social context of violence against women.

This convention also address the responsibility of the state parties for reframe the laws and check the regular legislation which is address protection for women against violence (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1992).

INTERNATIONAL POLICY INSTRUMENTS:

The international policies and regulations provides detailed guidelines for all state and national members to take steps for the protection of women rights in their respective territories and eliminate discrimination against women at all level. These procedures based on the declaration of UN conferences and submit which are adopted by the General Assembly state parties to:

- Criticize violence against women and not appeal to tradition, convention or religious belief to keep off their obligations to eliminate such violence;
- Make sure the protection of women and eliminate the violence against women because of laws insensitive to gender considerations, enforcement practices or other encumbrances (General Assembly, A/RES/48/104 85th plenary meeting, 1993).

In the same way, the Action plan of Beijing under its fourth world conference on women in 1995 take important steps in this direction, and calls on governments to :

- Enact and strengthen penal, civil, tort and administrative sanctions in domestic legislation to punish and redress the damages caused to the victims;
- Implement new policies, review the existing ones and eliminate the violence against women, highlighting the impediment of violence against women and examine of offenders; and
- Call for steps to guarantee the protection of women subjected to violence, access to just and efficacious remedies, including compensation (United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing and China September 1995, Action for Equality, Development and Peace 1995).

This claim was repeated during the five-year evaluation of the *Beijing Platform for Action* in 2000 (General Assembly, 1993) also the *United Nations General Assembly* has speak to violence against woman in common, as well as detailed assortment of such violence against women, together with trafficking in women and girls, traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girl children, crimes against women perpetrated in the name of “honour”, and domestic violence against women. In relevant resolutions, the *General Assembly* has regularly called on Member States to strengthen their legal frameworks (General Assembly, 2006 resolution 61/143). Declaration 63/155 of 18 December 2008 on the same topic urges states to apply best practices to end impunity and a cultivation of tolerance towards violence against women, including by evaluating and estimating the results of legislation, its regulations and procedures regarding violence against women; reinforcing criminal law and procedure pertaining to all kinds of violence against women; and incorporating into law measures aimed at preventing violence against adult females (Work of the General Assembly on violence against women, 2000).

The law expired in late 2011. In 2012 the law was up for reauthorization in Congress (US) for up-gradation. Different versions of the legislation have been run along party lines in the senate and the house of representatives, with the Republican-sponsored House version favoring the reduction of services to undocumented immigrants and LHBT (is an initial's that stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) individuals. On another field of controversy is giving Native American tribal authorities jurisdiction over sex crime involving non-native

Americans on tribal grounds. This is seen to have constitutional implications as non-tribes people are under the jurisdiction of the United States federal government and granted the protection of the US Constitution, protections that tribal courts do not often deliver. The two measures were pending reconciliation, and a final bill did not hit the president's desk before the close of the year, ending the Act after 18 years as the 112th Congress (Senate votes to reauthorize the Violence against Women Act, 2013).

On 11 February 2013 the Senate passed an extension of the violence against the women act by a vote of 78-22. The bill moved to the House of Representatives, where the jurisdiction of tribal courts and inclusion of same-sex couples were necessary to be at issue (Senate votes to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, 2013). On 28 Feb 2013, in a 286 to 138 vote, the House gave the Senate's all inclusive version of the cards. House Republicans had previously desired to give their own variation of the bill, one that substantially weakened the bill's protections for certain classes. The stripped down version, which left only limited protection for LGBT and Native Americans, was rejected in 257-166. The renewed Act expanded federal protections to homosexuals, lesbians and transgender people, Native Americans and immigrants (Renew the Violence against Women Act, 2013).

The violence against women laws provided programs and services, including:

- Federal rape shield law.
- Community violence prevention programs.
- Shelters for victims who are evicted from their families because of cases linked to domestic violence or stalking
- Financial support for victim assistance services, like rape crisis centers and hotlines
- Programs to see the needs of immigrant women and adult females of different races or ethnicities
- Programs and helps for victims with disabilities
- Legal assistance for survivors of domestic violence (Factsheet: The Violence Against Women Act, 1994).

Later, the international legal and policy framework outlined above has been accompanied by the acceptance of diverse legal and policy frameworks at the regional stage.

The Inter-American gathering also worked for women and recommended the escaping, sentence and annihilation of Violence against Women, otherwise known as the Convention of Belem do Para, is the only Convention directed solely at eliminating violence against women. It demands that state parties give due attention to prevent, investigate, punish the culprits of violence against women under article 7, States Parties are bound to:

- Implement legal measures to take the perpetrator to refrain from harassing, intimidating or threatening the woman;
- Establish reasonable and effective legal procedures for victims; and
- Install the necessary legal and administrative mechanisms to protect that victims have effective access to just and efficacious cures (Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women, 1994).

The *South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation* (SAARC) association also takes steps to eliminate the violence against women and children in state parties.

2.

LEGAL DIMENSIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

Violence against women has received unprecedented attention at global, national and regional levels since the mid of 1990s. It was understood to be rooted in the historical inequalities between men and women, and recognized as an hurdle to equality, development and peace, violence against women is seen as one of the major factors undermining the human rights of women (Thiara, 2010). Even at the present day, it is recognized that violence against women exists everywhere, and that *there is no region, country, state and culture in which women's freedom from violence has been protected* (UN General Assembly, 2013). Some forms of violence against women are particularly more prevalent in some parts of the world, for example - In third-world countries, there the bride burning, dowry, acid throwing, domestic violence against girls is common (UN General Assembly, 2013). The condition of women in Central Asia countries is not different, in these abuses related to payment of bride is very general. Without doubt, all of the investigations seem to provide convincing evidence that violence against women is a severe and pervasive problem in the world, with overwhelming effects on the health of women and children (UN General Assembly, 2013).

As a consequence, after the independence constitutions of all South Asian countries, are provided guarantee of equality before the law in general, the right not to be singled out on the basis of gender, as a fundamental right. In behaving so, they get a connection between gender equality and human rights. For the reason that today 50 million women in South Asia; are killed before birth through sex-selective abortions. Millions more girls and women face prejudice and men, are denied for education, are forced into dowry marriages, have little or no access to health services, and sustain violence (Oxfam Briefing Paper, 2004). In the present, examine the legal provisions for the protection of women's rights and a special allocation from violence against them in all South and Central Asian countries.

The following Table 1 analyzed the comparative outlook of legal provisions for the protection of women in South Asian countries. The Table analyzed that all South Asian Countries have laws against domestic violence and they all follow the almost same provisions in their domestic violence Acts excluding punishment or fine patterns, for example: The government of **Afghanistan**, not provided any detailed information about **Domestic Violence Acts, which was passed in April 2010** but **Bangladesh Act passed in October 2010**, provided punishment to abuser with 6 (six) months, or with 10 (ten) thousand Taka, or with both. If the abuser repeat of any crime, he will be punishable with imprisonment 2 (two) years, or with fine to 1 (one) lakh Taka, or both (Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Notification, 2010). However, the processor of punishment under **domestic violence Act 2013 in Bhutan** is not clearly mentioned. In the processor or tenor ins different **in India under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005** mentioned that the abuser will be punishable one year, or with fine which may be expanded to twenty thousand rupees, or both (PWDVA, 2005). The constitution of the **Maldives under Domestic Violence Bill 2012** provided power to arrest to the abuser. The constitution of **Pakistan under the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, on February, 2012**, this Act provided protection to the victim and punished the accused person with less than six months and with fine less than one hundred thousand rupees ((lawyers' collective, 2012). However, the constitution of **Sri Lanka under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005** has not clearly mentioned the punishment pattern against domestic violence within the family. The analysis of Domestic violence Acts in South Asian Countries disclosed that all South Asian countries follows the almost same patterns or processor under domestic violence Acts, but they differ to each other's little bit according the situations of their countries, for the purpose to protect women and their dignity.

Table: 2

COUNTRIES AND THEIR LEGAL PROTECTION FOR WOMEN COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION	
1.	<p><u>Afghanistan</u></p> <p>Independence: 19 August 1919</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: The government of Afghanistan passed law on Domestic Violence Acts in April 2010 (SAARC Gender Info Base, 2010).</p> <p>Other Constitutional provisions in the Afghanistan for the protection of women and Girls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chapter two of Afghanistan's constitution describes that any kind of discrimination is not allowed. All citizens (men & women) have equal fundamental rights and duties (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, The Constitution of Afghanistan, 2004). ➤ Article Fifty three Chapter-2, measures the rights of pensioners for elders, especially women without caretakers (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, The Constitution of Afghanistan, 2004). ➤ The government of Afghanistan took a large step in the support of women's rights when the government extended the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW) in August 2009 (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, The Constitution of Afghanistan, 2004).
2.	<p><u>Bangladesh</u></p> <p>Independence: 25March 1971</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: The government of the Republic of Bangladesh passed the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, on October 2010 under section 37 of the constitution (Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Notification, 2010). This Act is divided into seven parts follows as.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The first chapter of this Act described the definition of this Act in subjective or contextual manner. ➤ The second chapter explains what domestic violence against women means is, it means that domestic violence is psychological abuse, physical abuse, economic abuse or sexual abuse against a woman by near ones. ➤ The third chapter of this Act gives details of the duties and Responsibilities of Police Officer, Service Provider and an enforcement officer. ➤ In chapter fifth this Act makes clear about disposal of the application, trial and appeal (Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Notification, 2010). ➤ The 6th chapter clarifies the Offenses and Punishment under this Act.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The offense committed under this Act shall be cognizable, bailable and compoundable. ➤ Under this Act and shall be punishable with imprisonment of 6 (six) months, or with fine to 10 (ten) thousand Taka, or with both and repetition of any offense shall be punishable with custody which may expand to two years, or with fine which may extend to 1 (one) lakh Taka, or both. ➤ Punishment for false complaint.- If any person with the motive of causing loss to any other person knowing that there is no cause of complaint under this Act, nevertheless makes a complaint, shall be punishable with imprisonment to 1 year, or to 50 (fifty) thousand Taka, or with both. ➤ The seventh chapter described the miscellaneous of this Act (Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Notification, 2010). Other Constitutional provisions in the agitation of women and Girls: ➤ PART III Fundamental Rights. 28 (4) this article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favor of women or children or for the advancement of any weak section of the society. ➤ PART II, describes the fundamental duties of state and provides rights equal to women for participation in national activities.
3.	<p><u>Bhutan</u></p> <p>Independence: 8 August, 1949</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: The government of the Kingdom of Bhutan passed the Act Domestic Violence Prevention Act in March, 2013 (National Assembly of Bhutan, 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Through this Act the government of Bhutan is making sure a legal remedy for the victims of domestic violence, make possible to access remedies for urgent and effective support, in this direction shelter home are provided for the protection of victims of domestic violence and to introduce procedures which State give full effect to the provisions of this Act. <p>Offence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any person who commits domestic violence within the sections of 4 (1) and (2) of this Act shall be liable for the offense as per the Penal Code of Bhutan. ➤ (1) Petty misdemeanor; or (2) Misdemeanor, if aggravated circumstance is present. ➤ A person who violates section 17 and 18 of this Act shall be liable for penalty under the Penal Code of Bhutan. ➤ A defendant shall be liable to the next higher degree of punishment if he or she was earlier convicted, or convicted again on the same or similar

	<p>offenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any person who fails to comply with the terms and conditions of an interim protection order or protection order shall be liable for an offense of contempt of Court (National Assembly of Bhutan, 2015). <p>Other constitutional Provisions:</p> <p>The constitutional Bhutan provided some constitutional provisions for the protection of women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fundamental Rights under Article 7 (15) talk about: ➤ All persons are equal before the law without discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, language, political or other states. ➤ Also, under Article 9 (17) The constitution of Bhutan eliminate all forms of discrimination and exploitation against women including violence, prostitution, abuse, trafficking, harassment and threats at work in both public and private places (National Assembly of Bhutan, 2015).
4.	<p><u>India</u></p> <p>Independence: 8 August, 1947</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: Implemented in October 2005. This Act 2005 (Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.) provides protection to women from domestic violence which is occurring within family or near ones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This Act is extends to the whole of India except the case of the State of Jammu & Kashmir (SAARC Gender Info Base, 2015). <p>Penalty</p> <p>This Act provided punishment to one year, or with fine to twenty thousand rupees, or both (PWDVA, 2005).</p> <p>Other Constitutional Provisions for the protection of women in India:</p> <p>The Constitution of India not only provided equal rights to women but also provided special rights in favour of women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The constitution of India provided equality before law for women under article 14. ➤ In India state not to discriminate against any citizen on the bases of gender, religion, caste or place of birth under Article 15 (i) ➤ The constitution makes many special provisions in favour of children and women under Article 15 (3). ➤ The constitution of India provided equal pay for equal work under Article 39 (d), The constitutions of India also make provision for securing humane conditions of work and also provided maternity leave under Article (42). ➤ The constitution of India make provision for seats reserved (one-third) for women belonging to the SC & ST of the total number of seats to be

	<p>filled by direct election in every Panchayat at each level under Article 243 D (3) (Constitutional & Legal Rights, 2005 and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2015).</p> <p>Other Constitutional Legal Provisions</p> <p>Most of the time women may be victim of many of the crimes like: Cheating, Murder, Robbery etc, which are directed specifically against women, are recognizing as “Crime against” Women”.</p> <p><u>These Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) ➤ Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363-373) ➤ Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC) ➤ Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC) ➤ Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC) ➤ Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC) ➤ Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age) (Constitutional & Legal Rights, 2005 and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2015).
5.	<p><u>Maldives</u></p> <p>Independence: 8 August, 1947</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: April, 2012.</p> <p>The Republic of Maldives under article 92 of the constitution passes the “Domestic Violence Bill” on 35rd April 2012 (United Nations Population Fund (Shareef, 2012). This Act determine provisions for the prohibition and prevention of domestic violence measures taken against persons who commits acts of domestic violence against women in the Republic of Maldives (Shareef, 2012).</p> <p>Power to arrest:</p> <p>Under this Act, the constitution of Republic of Maldives provided special powers:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The police arrest without warrant any person at the prospect on an incident of domestic violence against a victim. ➤ Police also arrest a performer under the some circumstance, where the Police have reasonable grounds to believe based on the given evidence that breach of a protection order, which is still in effect, has occurred (UNFPA, 2012). <p>In making take into custody pursuant to this Domestic Violence Act, the Police shall take into consideration the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The protection of the victims of domestic violence may be compromised if the Police fail to arrest the perpetrator. ➤ Reasonable belief that the performer will continue to break the

	<p>protection order if the police is not arrested for such breach (Shareef, 2012).</p>
6.	<p><u>Nepal</u></p> <p>Independence: 8 August, 1947</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: The constitutions of the Republic of Nepal Passed “<i>Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act</i>”, in 2008.</p> <p>In the respect of human rights of every person, to live a protected life and control family violence and connected matters making such violence punishable. In this direction the government of the Republic of Nepal providing protection to the victims of domestic violence under Article 81 (1) of constitution (FWLD, 2008).</p> <p><u>Punishment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Act of domestic violence against women provided punishment by a fine of three thousand rupees which might be extend up to twenty five thousand rupees or six months of imprisonment or both. ➤ Also mentioned, if a public servant assigns the offence of domestic violence against women, he shall be liable for ten percent punishment over and above the approved punishment. ➤ If the partner of the victim of domestic violence doesn't obey the Court's order them according to Section 6 he shall be fined with two thousand rupees to Fifteen thousand rupees; or four months of imprisonment; or both (The law commission of government of Nepal, 2009). <p>Constitutional Provisions for the Protection of women in the Republic of Nepal:</p> <p>The constitution of Republic of Nepal provided constitutional protection to their citizens without any discrimination. The constitution of Nepal under Part 3 of fundamental rights mentioned. 13 Right to Equality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ (1) The constitution of Nepal mentioned, all citizens shall be equal before the law without any discrimination on the basis of gender, race, colour, and place of birth and every person shall be enjoyed the equal security of the laws. <p>However, the constitution of the Republic of Nepal under part 20 provided special rights to women's.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ (1) In the territory of the republic of Nepal no one shall be differentiated with women in any form. ➤ (2) The constitution of Nepal provided right to women to reproductive health and other reproductive matters of their life. ➤ (3) The constitution of Nepal mentioned no mental, physical or any other form of violence shall be inflicted the life of any woman, because such an act shall be punishable by law.

	<p>(4) The constitution of Nepal also provided equal rights to son and daughter to their family property, in this route the government of Nepal for the protection of women passed Act under Article 81 (1) entitled <i>Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2008</i> (The law commission of government of Nepal, 2009).</p>
7.	<p><u>Pakistan</u></p> <p>Independence: 14 August, 1947</p> <p>Domestic violence Act: The government of Pakistan passed a Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, on February, 2012. The main purpose of this is protect women and children from domestic violence and for matters these are directly or indirectly related with the violence (lawyers collective, 2012).</p> <p>Punishment of Penalty:</p> <p>The constitution of Pakistan under this Act provided protection to the victim and punished the accused with less than six months and with fine less than one hundred thousand rupees.</p> <p>Or a person who is guilty of violation of protection order second or third time or more, will be punished with imprisonment which will not be less than two years and also be fine not less than two hundred thousand rupees ((lawyers collective, 2012).</p>
8.	<p><u>Sri Lanka</u></p> <p>Independence</p> <p>Domestic violence Act: The government of Sri Lanka passed the Act of Domestic violence in 2005. The main objective of this Act is to provide for the obstacle of any act of domestic violence against women or is likely to be committed to make an appeal to the Magistrate court for a protection order (Kugathasan, 2012). Non-recognition of sexual abuse and marital rape between husband and wife as a form of domestic violence in the PDVA, which is a classic example of the ineffectiveness of the concept of equality between men and women, when used in its formal sense (Kugathasan, 2012).</p> <p>The Government of Sri Lanka provided some other constitutional protections to women as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The State provided equal participation of women in all fields like: in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural, to make sure the full development and advancement of women freedom, for the purpose provisions only is to promote fundamental freedoms of women on a basis of equality with men as: ➤ civil right and Political rights ➤ Her rights within the family

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Equal right to training and education, equal rights for economic benefits and right to health care & nutrition <p>The constitution of Sri Lanka also provided right to protection from social discrimination on the base of gender (National Committee on Women, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare, 1993).</p>
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Sources: Constitutions of South Asian Countries.

LEGAL DIMENSIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM VIOLENCE IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES:

After the historical backdrop of Soviet rules the each nation has provided both opportunities and interferences for women and try to maintain their equal participation in society, equal as man. The regime of Central Asia has taken positive steps to lift the legal position of women and provide gender equality without discrimination.

Table 3 under entitle 'Countries and their Legal Protection for Women Comparative Investigation (Central Asian Countries)' exposed the nature of legislative of these countries. This Table shows that there is two countries (Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) out of five, they not mentioned domestic violence laws in their constitutions. Kazakhstan is the first country in Central Asian who implemented *the law on Prevention of Domestic Violence in 2009* and also provided special provisions to women in constitution. Tajikistan is the second country in Central Asian region who implemented the law on domestic violence, which may called, Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence in 2012. Kyrgyzstan is the third country who takes interest in making law on domestic violence. In this direction the minister of social development sent an official letter to the OSCE for review the draft on law against domestic violence. This Table also analyzed that majority of the countries not only in Central Asian region are seriously consider the problem of domestic violence and take serious steps for the protection of women in their respective territories.

Table: 3

COUNTRIES AND THEIR LEGAL PROTECTION FOR WOMEN COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION (CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES)	
1.	<p><u>Kazakhstan</u></p> <p>Independence: 16 December, 1991</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: the government of the republic of Kazakhstan passed a law on Prevention of Domestic Violence in 2009. The main purpose of the law is to establish economic, legal, social organizational grounds for state bodies, and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan to ways activities for the avoidance of domestic violence (legislation line, 2009).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Article 20 of domestic violence law mentioned prevention Order; under this Article ensure the security of the victim. The deputy head of administrative offences of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall issue a protection order upon the person affectation harassment of its commission against his/her signature (legislation line, 2009). <p>Other Constitutional Provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Republic of Kazakhstan approved the UN Convention on the 'Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women', in 1998. Also the President of Kazakhstan has approved of November 29, 2005 No. 1677 the policy of Gender Equality in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the year of 2006-2016. The government of Kazakhstan recently passed <i>Hejaz Bill</i> for the protection of Muslim women's (Najibullah, 2016).
2.	<p><u>Kyrgyzstan</u></p> <p>Independence: 31st August, 1991</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: Kyrgyzstan's legislation on domestic violence came into force in 2003. The minister of social development of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan sent an official letter on 7th July 2014, to the OSCE centre (OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights) in Bishkek for review the draft law on "On Safeguarding and Protection from Domestic Violence". The government of Kyrgyzstan under this law ensures all actions which are supported by broader economic and social policies ensuring gender in all areas of private life and also ensure the economic independence of the women (OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, 2014).</p> <p>Other important Constitutional Provisions:</p> <p>The constitution of Kyrgyzstan provided fundamental rights to their citizens without discrimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The constitution of Republic of Kyrgyz shall be ensuring freedoms and human rights to all persons under its territory and authority and no one may be subject to discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, age and statues of living.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The constitution Republic both men and women shall have equal rights, freedoms and equal opportunities for their realization (EU-UNDP, 2010).
3.	<p><u>Tajikistan</u></p> <p>Independence: 9 September, 1991</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: the government of republic of Tajikistan adopted the law on domestic violence, which may called, Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence on 19 December 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main purpose of this law to improve the lives of women's and provides them equal resources (Usmanova, 2013). ➤ This law sets measures to punish the abuser up to 15 days imprisonment and fine (RFE/RL's Tajik Service, 2012). <p>Other constitutional provisions for Citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The constitution of Tajikistan under fundamental rights provided equality before law. The Article ensures the freedoms and rights of every person without any discrimination. ➤ The Article 33 of constitution of Tajikistan provided family protection as the basis of society, equally to Men and women. ➤ The Article 35 provided right to choose their job without any discrimination on equal wages with man (Constitution of Tajikistan, 1994).
4.	<p><u>Turkmenistan</u></p> <p>Independence: October 27, 1991</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: no</p> <p>Constitutional provisions for the protection of women's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The constitution of Turkmenistan under Section II: mentioned fundamental Rights, Freedoms and Duties of the citizens of Turkmenistan ➤ The constitution under Article 19 ensure the equality of rights and freedoms of individual and citizen without mentioned there, gender, caste, place and nationality also under Article 20 provided equal civil rights to Men and Women in Turkmenistan. ➤ The constitution of Turkmenistan under Article 27 provided right to marriage to Men and women equally (The Constitution of Turkmenistan, 1992).
5.	<p><u>Uzbekistan</u></p> <p>Independence: 1 September, 1991</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act: the constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan not mentioned about domestic violence against women, means there is no punishment established for domestic violence against women. Most of the time issues related violence against women short out by mahalla authorities. However, in reality in the Republic of Uzbekistan, rarely reported the cases of domestic violence in police stations because there usually reports of divorce and domestic violence send back to their homes (Registan, 2014).</p>

Constitutional Provisions for the Protection of women's

The constitution of Republic of Uzbekistan under Chapter 10 ensures Human Rights and Freedoms

- The Article 46 of constitution provided equal rights to Women and men.
- **The Chapter 13 of constitution of Republic of Uzbekistan provided rights regarding Public Associations**

The Article 56 related Trade unions, and scientific societies, political parties, as well as women's, professional associations, veterans' and youth leagues, mass movements and other organizations registered in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law without any discrimination (The Constitution of Uzbekistan, 1992).

Sources: Constitutions of Central Asian Countries.

Without any hesitation rules and regulations plays very significant role in the protection of women from violence or discrimination against them in society. However, many other associations, groups or movements also plays very important role in this direction. This section of present study described how the social movements in India play a very noticeable role in the protection of women and raise the issues for equal rights for them and also eliminates terrible tradition against women's natural rights.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN IN INDIA AND REGION:

Women's rights are the freedoms and entitlement of women, of human rights without discrimination or violation. These rights are inherent in nature and guaranteed by law and important indicators to understand global well-being. Evidences from the history many times are showing the violation of these rights and failure of the state machinery. There are a large number of inopportune actions of the violation of women's rights from east to west and north to south. Some social elements of the society are responsible for these violations due to various reasons, but the same time another part of society always plays an important role in the protection of women by social movements. These movements are generally described as conscious, collective activities to promote social change, representing a protest against the established power structure and dominant norms and values. This process of social movements is known as social activism, to fill the gaps left by the state machinery and perform the liabilities of the state.

A major problem with these movements in India continues to be the separations that exist within the spectrum of social movements and the difficulty of informing all the different struggles for social justice with a gender perspective.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA:

The power of social movements is well known to the entire world and the historians are doing work to maintain the records as it is important to know about the coming generation that how they got these rights. A brief overview is necessary to give about the social movements in India. The social movements in India for the upliftment phase began in the late 19th century with the full support of Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833), he started moving to focus on issues concerning women (French,1992). We know Roy for condemned Sati, Kulim polygamy and property related rights of women, and we also know Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar for their movement for the widow remarriage campaign. That was the first phase of social movements in India, after this so many women's organizations organized like Women's India Associations (WIA) and All India Women's Conference (AIWC) in 1927 and all these movements and association are the milestones for today's movements and revolutions (Basu, 2013).

After independence the social movements for the protections of women were divided because many of the Muslim members went over to Pakistan and women members formally joined the Indian National Congress and held positions of power as ministers. Most of the demands of the women's movement had been met and there seemed few issues left to organize around. At that time women started to raise the issues related discriminations, harassments or cruelty, etc. inside or outside the families and were focused (Vishwan, 1993).

In 1970s women's movement was started in the favor of Bhil (tribal) landless laborers against the exploitative landlords which was triggered the rape of two Bhil girls. The Self-Employed Women's Association movement in Ahmedabad led by Ela Bhatt, which was a sort of pioneering women's trade union movement that in 1972. The Nav Nirman movement of 1974, which began as a student movement in Gujarat, chiefly against corruption, family

violence, domestic roles and challenged the patriarchal system in India (Oblin and Michael Tonry , 1989).

The Progressive Organization of Women developed in Hyderabad in 1974 against gender discrimination. This organization promoted the ideology of equality and tried to reduce the dependence of women on men. The constitution of Women Commission and the role of NGO's and the public are to social movements.

ROLE OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA AND REDNESS OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS:

Social movements are not only based on seeking equal rights or opportunities in all spheres of life (economic, personal lives and politics), but also play an important role to provide justice and to uplift the status of women in society. Social movements in contemporary India mostly focused on women's security and equality. Delhi is the capital of India is not safe for women near about 500 rape cases were reported in 2010. After a long time citizens of India again came together after the Delhi gang rape, for the protection of women. On December 2012 in the southern part of New Delhi involves a rape and murder of 23 year old female physiotherapy intern. The woman died from her injuries thirteen days later while undergoing emergency treatment in Singapore (Purohit, 2003).

Here study would like to focus on rape cases held in the country through the rape case in Delhi with a medical student. For example- Rape of a minor girl and many other shameful cases. The question arises what the leaders of the country are doing? Do they want to write again, black and shameful history of India as they are governing their country? (Majumdar, 2004). Therefore, it's justified that the law and order are not working for the protection of women's.

WHAT TYPE OF JUSTICE WE ARE GETTING IN INDIA IS A QUESTION OF TODAY?

Which theory of justice is required in India? If analyze the circumstances, definitely the persons of this country would find a theory of political satisfaction as a theory of justice, as the Prime Minister, Cabinet

Minister is saying to do something but when and what kind? Silence, Delhi Police found and arrested the victims of Delhi gang rape case within 24 hours (Bhatt, 2013). Six men were arrested in connection with the incident (Vastao 2005). But as per law one of the main accused was minor his trial will be made by the Juvenile Board not by the court. Here these types of provisions needed to be amended as per the law of puberty in Muslim laws. Therefore there is the requirement to decide such type of case according to the facts and circumstances with existing law on the issue (Devi, 2005).

It was due to social movement that the trial shifted to a fast track court and reached to final stage after the death of **Damini** not the real name of gang rape case victim, India was criticized by other countries as well as writers and authors (Martin, 1979). This incident inspired widespread protests, has become the foundation of a popular movement to end violence against women in India. For millions of Indian women, her personal ordeal, perseverance to fight for justice, and her family's continued bravery is helping to lift the stigma and vulnerability that drive violence against women.", the United States Government granted "Nirbhaya" the 2013 International Women of Courage Award.

EFFECTS OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:

In view of the extensive protests, governments in the center and various states announced several steps to ensure women's safety like in **Karnataka** state government announced the launch of a 24/7 dedicated helpline (1091) for women and the Tamil Nadu government also announced a 13-point action plan for the security of women in Tamil Nadu and said that incidents of sexual assault would be treated as a grave crime and probes would be entrusted to top police officials (ET Bureau, 2013).

The government of **Jammu and Kashmir** also announced plans to bring in changes in the state's laws against sexual offenses and gender crimes and the Himachal Pradesh government has decided to set up state and district-level committees to review the progress of all cases of crime against women.

A **13-member special task force** headed by Union Home Secretary was constituted on 1 January 2013 to look into safety issues of women in Delhi, and review the functioning of the city police on a fortnightly basis.

CONCLUSION:

An international level, violence against women is getting more concentration at once than ever in front. Almost three decades of relentless work by women's organizations and social welfare societies have resulted in violence against women being clearly specified and acknowledged as a health and human rights violation. Several international agreements have enabled signatory States to put in place legal measures and services to combat such violence and to support women affected by it. Efforts by women's and other support groups around the world have highlighted the widespread nature of violence, publicized women's suffering (Beijing 1995), which outlines violence against women as one of the key arenas for action (UNIFEM, 2003). Several important international and regional alliances have also come out, helped by international conferences and encounters.

In South Asia these efforts have resulted in groundbreaking conventions such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002. On the whole, nevertheless, these increases has not transformed into activity by the countries in the area to make women's lives free from violence, states a recent United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) report (UNIFEM, 2003), and the 'gaps between norms and practices remain'(UN Special Rapporteur, 2003-4).

In Central Asia the situation of women in Central Asia is unsteady. The conquest of Central Asian women in their communities and families continually leaves them to bear in a cycle of dependency and silence. Moving around to areas of obvious concern for gender equality more information is desperately required in the areas of adult females and girls' health, training, employment, migration and political and spiritual participation. There are no immediate fixes in overcoming discrimination, particularly when it is socially condemned.

4. INTRODUCTION:

Violence against women is an outcome of gender predilection relations between men and women that assumes men to be superior to women (Saravanan, 2000). In other words, domestic violence against women is one of the vital social systems by which women are forced into a secondary position compared with men in Indian society (UN, 2006).

NOTION OF VIOLENCE AND DEFINED BY DIFFERENT SCHOLARS AND DICTIONARIES:

The Collins Dictionary analysis violence very clearly as: *Behavior which is supposed to harm or kill others, Violence is a deal of power, used in doing something regularly because you are furious, in other words, actions or other forms of appearance that are critical or negative.*

The Oxford Dictionary also defines violence as:

- The quality of being violent
- Violent conduct or treatment, outrage, injury and the unlawful exercise of physical force and also intimidated by the exhibition of this (Shirin Kudchedkar, Sabiha Al-Issa, 1998).

In contemporary legal definitions, the issues of power, domination, and control are also explored to discover the intent behind domestic violence (2009). The World Health Organization also defines partner violence as: any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm, including:

- Acts of physical and mental violence, such as biting, pushing, drumming and kicking
- Psychological abuse such as intimidation, constant belittling and humiliation

- Forced intercourse and other forms of sexual pressure; and
 - Abuser adopted various controlling techniques such as separating a person from their family members, near and dears, observing their activities with them, and control their sources of communication with others (World Health Organization, 2006)

Violence against women is as a group of violent act that are completely or mainly recommended against women in our societies. In this direction of women protection from violence the UN Declaration on the abolition of aggression against women describes as:

“Violence against women is not a new happening is a look of not the same power allocation between man and women. The violence against women is an unsocial, critical tradition of the society which women obligatory into a subsequent position in society compared with man” (A/RES/48/104, of 19 December 1993).

The dictionary meaning of the “violence” refers to any physical force or any harm or damage to person or property. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary describes it in a different way as, (1) violent action or process (2) deviation violation, physical attack (3) force, activity displayed or exerted, aggressive or destructive action or force.

According to Black's Law Dictionary, *violence means unfair or unnecessary use of force usually accompanied by passion, forcefulness, or indignation, physical force unlawfully exercised with the intent to harm* (Curzon, 1994).

In all countries of the world, women have been accorded to a lower position than men in society. Women were accepted to be married off and sink low in spirit. However, rights of power, authority and position of decision making over women were allotted to men. These customs were not friendly to the free movement of women. Even in the 21st century women are educated and equally participating in employment with men, still the social traditions and conventions controlling the life of women directly or indirectly (Waghamode R.H and all, 2013). Since the 1990s, there has been rising attracted about

the violence against women in general and domestic violence against women in particular in all developed and developing countries of the globe including India.

In India, everyday large number of papers and periodicals carry reports about violence against women. These articles include incidents of young women like bride burning because of insufficient dowry, rape, women dying in abnormal circumstances and molestation of young girls (Tiwari, 2001). Not only domestic violence is creating the attraction of recognized systems, wellness matters or health burdens are also highlighted at that time in research. Domestic violence against women is one of the sorts of violence impacting millions of Women. Abusers use many tactics to exercise force over their spouse. Domestic violence against women take place in all cultural and socioeconomic population groups and in all societies counting India, where women accept, endure diminish domestic violence and remain calm about such experience (NFHS-3, 2014).

There an exploited woman lives in horror, and is not capable to predict about the next attack when will come. Over the time may her worn down and she might blame herself for all violence. And may she ignore it in the hope of a better future or her partner will change. Very few do women themselves file cases against her partner and for ill treatment. Rarely few ones who escape death end up in shelter homes, only the majority go on to be in the marital home and endure abusive behavior (UNESCO, 1993). The violence against women may implicate physical abuse, sexual assault and threats, all strains of domestic violence suffer on purpose to dominate the victim. Some renowned scholars explore the same problem in their articles or studies, for example: Waghmode R.H., Desai Bhavana and Kalyan J.L., (2013) expressed their views on domestic violence against women under entitle “**Domestic Violence against Women: An Analysis**”, have examined that violence against women is a result of gender relations between men and women in which men to be superior to women, and these types of traditions has given the subordinate position to women in society. Physical aggression, sexual abuse, and

psychological violence are normal and enjoy social sanction. This study is an overview about domestic violence. UNESCO 1993, "**Violence against women Reports from India and the Republic of Korea**", PART I: Violence Perpetrated against Women in India by Meera Kosambi, in this area, she pays attention on the forms of violence against women which has been considerably reinforced by being sanctified through the ancient Hindu spiritual texts. In these texts the main ideology is the dominance of the man on women and also discovered that a woman must be subjugated to the dominance of a man throughout her life that of her father in her childhood, brother before marriage and husband after marriage and son in her old age. The seating of women can be improved only by a legal system that is the only step in the right direction. Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, 2000. In their "**Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence against Women**" has described that violence against women is not a current phenomenon, it has exploded in the past 20 years, particularly in the areas of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. These types of studies explore our understanding of violence against women. However, there is a not information available of violence on marginal women"s experiences. Hardly few empirical data exist that is exploring the forms of violence against women, particularly in the area of rape and intimate partner violence. For enhancing the information regarding violence against women this study conduct survey under (NVAW) National Violence against Women on the victims of violence for that purpose they consisted of interviews with both women and men and look at hidden facts of violence against women. Khana 2013 on **CEDAW and the Impact on Violence against Women in India**: has examined the effects. India"s ratification of the convention of Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against women (CEDAW) in the direction to reducing violent crimes against women, and also introduced three Acts of violence against women these are: female feticide and infanticide, human trafficking, sex slaves and bride burning or dowry harassment, reported court cases, prosecution, convictions, and acquittals for each violent act. Vijaykumar Harbishettar &

Suresh Bada Math in their study 2014. **Violence against women in India, broad care for survivors 157**, they discovered the situation of Indian women by taking the examples from different states of India from various studies. In India 35 percent of women are facing violence in their lifetime, 26 percent reported having experienced physical violence from their life partners and 45 percent recorded in Uttar Pradesh. According to the national crime bureau a crime was recorded against women every three minutes and every hour at least two women are sexually battered, that is the only reason victims of domestic violence against women are creating a sense of security and fear in the community. Tania Wahed & Abbas Bhuiya 2004 in his study Battered Bodies and shattered minds: Violence against women in Bangladesh: has depicted that violence against women in Bangladesh is a common phenomenon. The reason behind this abuse mentioned was questioning of the husband, failure to perform household work, the economic problem, and denial to give dowry. However, the condition is different only those who are educated and support from natal homes. The high tolerability of violence against women within society acts as a restriction for legal redress. Effective strategies for the deterrence of violence should involve public awareness operations and community-based network to support victims of violence. Nithiya N. R. 2013. In this study titled High Literacy and Mounting Violence: A Case of Women in Kerala, India: has discussed the forms of violence against women. This article disclosed the types and forms of violence against women in Kerala. It is common in all societies to a superior or smaller measure that has been acknowledged as a women's human rights violation and their use of fundamental freedom. For the improvement of the condition of woman, government and voluntary agencies are doing their level best to protect women. The study also recommends corrective measures for preventing against women. Naila Kabeer, 2014. Violence against Women as „Relational“ Vulnerability, Engendering the Sustainable Human Development Agenda: this article focused on the interpersonal violence of normal times, mainly often within the home at the hands of intimate partners.

The study also provided estimate of incidence, which recommend that it varies considerably across countries and by the social group. "Kabeer" also suggested the need for interventions operating at all these different levels. This article argued that not only violence against women and girls is a fundamental violation of their human rights but it also has serious consequences for their well-being and capabilities and impress important economic costs. Umesh Kamat, 2010. A cross-sectional study of physical spousal violence against women in Goa: this study emphasized the role of social issues in propagating domestic violence by husbands. Modify in the social outlook that authorized and legitimized such acts through awareness is the only long lasting solution. Kelly and Michael P. Johnson, 2008. in this study Differentiation Among Types of Intimate Partner Violence, Research Update And Implications For Interventions investigated the four forms or patterns of violence these are: violence resistance, separation instigated violence, coercive controlling violence and couple violence and provided guidance for improving screening measures and procedures in family, civil and criminal courts and the possibility of enhanced decision making for the victims of intimate partner violence. Kalonda-Kanyama, Isaac (2010) under his study title Civil war, sexual violence and HIV infections: Evidences from the Democratic Republic of Congo: said that the violence against women do not only experience day to day life but also becoming a universal phenomenon. And it's always unfortunate to learn that every morning many women are in a long file. Even within the third world countries, it's more common in the rural and backward areas and hence women are more prone to violence and vulnerable than those who are in the urbanized and developed regions. Barua, 2009. Prevention of the Violence against Women, A Buddhist Perspective, described that the violence against women and young girls in not a new experience. It's a very common in most of the societies crossways the world. Domestic violence against women is an everyday happening phenomenon; however, it is frequently regarded as ordinary in their daily life schedule. A different part of their lives and they often suffer in isolation in their domestic

or occupational environment. Only a few episodes of severe and unusual violence are brought before public attention.

These studies analyzed that violence against women is not a problem of one society, one group, one community or one country but it's a world wide phenomenon. The following Table 4 describes the forms of discrimination against women and girls in Indian societies.

Table: 4
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT THE FEMALE LIFE CYCLE

Pre-natal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex-selective fertilization • Sex-selective abortion
Infancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female infanticide • Unequal access to food and medical care • Neglect
Childhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genital mutilation • Incest and sexual abuse • Unequal access to food, medical care and education • Child labor and child prostitution
Adolescence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage involving abduction and rape • Economically coerced marriage • Economically coerced sex • Denial of sexual self-determination • Forced prostitution

Reproductive Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological and physical abuse by partner and relatives • Marital rape • Dowry-related crimes and murder, honor killings • Forced prostitution • Sexual harassment and abuse at the workplace • Abuse and rape of women with disabilities • Persecution of lesbians • Abuse and exploitation of young widows
Old Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse widows • Neglect of older women

Source: Heise L., Pitanguy J and Germain A, Violence against women: The hidden Health Burden. World Bank Discussion Paper no. 255, Washington, The World Bank, 1994, p.5.

REASON OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

Domestic violence against women by male is originated by the misuse of power between both and controls within a point of view of men's dominance, where men has power over women and children, society permitted and protected him under the shade of Indian patriarchal traditions. There are many reasons of domestic violence against women these are as follows:

1. **Orthodox Mindset:** One of the reasons of domestic violence against women is a sick mind set of our society that women are emotionally and physically weaker than the males.
2. **Dowry:** Another cause of domestic violence against women is dissatisfaction with dowry and her in-laws exploited her for more of it.
3. **The argument with Husband/In-laws:** Arguing with husband/in-laws is another major reason of violence against women in India society.
4. **Male Child and Alcoholism:** In India human desire for male child and alcoholism of the spouse are most important factors of violence against women in India and Women also faces hitting, beating because of their

husband's sexual relations with other lady or due to extra marital affair (Kumar, 2010).

Furthermore as articulated by Rebecca J. Burns in the following lines:

When I am asked why a woman doesn't leave abuser then her say: Women stay with the abuser partner because the shock of leaving is greater than the fear of residing. They will leave when the fear of residing is greater than the fear of leaving. A familiar Indian housewife has an affinity to tolerate the harassment, to which she is subjected by her husband and the family.

7. **Economically Depended on:** Economically depended on male is one of the most responsible reasons for violence against women, this could be to prevent the children from undergoing the hardships if she separates from the husband.

8. **Economic dissimilarity:** Economic inequality or dissimilarity between male and female is one more reason that creates gaps in families. It is above all the men who are the cash earners in the family for which they believe that they should enjoy a greater situation. This many a time translates into a coercive behavior to hold back their spouses. (Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, 2009).

There is a numeral of causes of domestic violence against women. These reasons range from the unimportant to peculiar and include mainly the following:

- High tone during dialogue
- Dressing fashionably
- Jealousy of husband
- Close relations with friends
- Free and Social nature
- Disrespectful behavior with elders in the family
- Boyfriends

- No childbearing capability
- Doubt of love affairs before marriage
- Sexual difficulties
- Birth of girl child repeatedly

In finale, it can be said that no matter which, can give out as an excuse for inflicting violence against a woman. No particular aspect explains the occurrence of domestic violence against women (Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, 2009).

REFLECTION FROM THEORETICAL PROSPECTS:

There are lots of diverse theories as to the explanation or causes of domestic violence, no individual factor to account for violence against women in India. There are many factors that should increase the evidence of the problem within different philosophy backgrounds (Bhardwaj, 2014). There are some general social theories these are looked at external; factors in the criminal's environment, for example, social learning, stress, family structure and includes some rational selection theories. The most important theories that highlight the causes of domestic violence are:

1. Behavioral theorist focused only on behavior analysis. For that they used applied behavior analysis of learning the theory to change behavior. Behavioral theories of domestic violence against women emphasis on the practice of efficient calculation with the area of dropping episodes of violence to zero degrees (Shorey, R.C., Cornelius, T.L. and Bell and K.M, 2008).
2. Social Learning theory depicts that most of the time people learn from observation and representing after others behavior (Bonnie S. Fisher, Steven P. Lab 2010). William Goode 1974 in Resource theory suggested that women who are dependent on the husband for their economic needs and mostly caregiver to their children's, the fear of financial burden depressed her if she leaves their marriage.

3. Feminist theory: The feminist movement in the early second half of the past century mounted out because it condemned the reasons of the violence against women in the light of reality (Casique I and Antonia Regina Ferreira Furegato II, 2006). This theory gives much stress on gender and power, this theory states that domestic violence basically reflects the unequal power relations of men and women in the society; the patriarchal structure of the society plays a dominant role in all social institutions including the family.
4. Societal pressure and social stress increases when a person is living in a family or in a group with an augmented stress that is the sign of financial or other family problems (Gelles 1980).
5. Family system theory: During the 1960s and the 1970s, same time it happened with the women movement there was a great stress on family; economic policy and social programmes. This theory promotes the sociological perspective emphasizing on family structure as the major cause of domestic violence because the family represents a unit of social relations with exclusive properties that make it a fertile ground for violence (Fagan, 1988). Power and Control this is a way in which one dominated other through sexual, physical and many other forms within the abusive relationship (Bancroft, L 2002).
6. Psychological and physiological theory: In these theories individual problems are highlighted as the cause of domestic violence. It holds that personality disorders or early experiences of distress influence some individuals to domestic violence.
7. Socio-psychological theory: this theory stresses external environment factors having the impact on an individual offender. Stressful situations or family interactional patterns are held as precursors to violence.

From the analysis of above mentioned theories, it is apparent that any theory cannot fully explain the causes for the perpetration of domestic violence against women.

KINDS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:

Domestic violence against women canister acquire a lot of forms including physical violence or beating, sexual violence, economic violence, psychological violence and controlling (Bancroft, L 2002). These forms are clearly defined as following:

Sexual Exploitation:

Sexual cruelty transfers to a circumstance in which one partner (female) is forced to take part in unwanted, unsafe, or degrading sexual activity. Sexual cruelty is measured the concealed form of maltreatment since victims rarely speak up (Bancroft, L 2002). This is the common sensation in abusive relationships in India. According to The National Coalition against Domestic Violence reports that between one-third and one-half of all battered women are assaulted by their spouses at least one time during their relationship (Shukla Suruchi, Anjana Fellows and Neelma Kunwar 2012). Sexual abuse can contain a series of influential operates including touching, kissing, rape and marital rape. In the year of 1995-1996 PubMed study conducted a survey in Northern India, according to them 22 percent of the 6632 male was reported sexually abusing their wife without physical force and 7 percent male reported sexual abuse with physical force (Martin, 1999). In 2013, a court in Mumbai lined that grudging the women in sex is a form of cruelty (Sameervel, 2013).

Sexual exploitation includes:

- Attempted act involving a person who is unable to understand the nature or condition of the worker unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act, or other drugs, because of intimation or pressure
- Abusive sexual contact (Sameervel, 2013).

Physical Exploitation:

Physical abuse is spouse violence at which time it is intended to enhance the power and governor of the abuser over the partner. If the partner intentionally upholds a particular repetitive of behaviors in an effort to avoid violence and if the partner modifies his behavior in response to the assault, despite his preference not to do so then this is spouse violence (Kumar, A., 2012). Physical exploitation can inflict physical injury or any forceful physical conduct that intentionally or accidentally grounds physical harm or property obliteration, including the subsequent:

- Enforced used of alcohol and drugs
- Holding the partner down or preventing the partner from leaving
- Hitting, choking, slapping, beating, Pushing, pulling hair, kicking, arm twisting, backhanding and burning
- Padlocking the partner out of the house
- Throwing
- Heavy thoughtlessly (Karmen, 2010).

Verbal Abuse:

Verbal abuse is an additional form of domestic violence it is a form of rude conduct with the use of language. It is a form of a curse that can occur with or without the use of exclamations. Abusers may ridicule, ignore, disrespect and criticize others consistently, manipulate people to submit to undesirable behavior, unwanted and unloved, threaten economically, isolate victims from support systems (Suruchi, Anjana Fellows and Neelma Kunwar, 2012).

Altered kinds of verbal abuses are:

- Silence basically involves withholding oneself from the normal relationship it means no close relationship, no conversation of feelings, opinions or thoughts.
- Ignoring means any statement which tries to deny our actuality as we perceive it.

- Charging and condemning are other forms of verbal exploitation which are considered to modification of the blame and the emphasis from abuse onto the victim.
- Criticizing and judging are conduct in which our partner shows his lack of recognition of us as an individual.

Financial Exploitation:

Financial mistreatment is a frequently unknown, yet very corporate phenomenon, as a form of domestic violence which occurs when one partner is controlling the financial freedom and liberty of the other partner.

These are some examples of financial misuse:

- Regulatory how, when, and where money is spent by the victim
- Downing all bank accounts in the abuser's name
- Compelling partner to sign papers against their will
- Rejecting a partner's the right to work outside the house and participate in improving the economic conditions of house (Doorways for women and families, 2014)

All these springs from the structure of patriarchy defined broadly as a system of male dominance legitimated within the family and society through superior rights, privileges, authority and power. The degree and forms of expression of patriarchy vary from society to society and it cuts through religion and cultures obstacles, awaiting the right of women to contribute abundantly to the society. The situation of victims of domestic violence in the research area is not different in any way, after marriage their partners harassed them, beat them, and destroy them. This will be cleared in the following section on "Life Histories or Life stories of Victims of Domestic Violence in India Punjab (Malwa and Doaba Regions).

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MALWA REGION AND THEIR LIFE EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE:

1. Vidhya D/o Lal Chand got married with Joginder Singh (s/o Bhoop Singh resident of Rz-66, Manu Ram Park Najafgarh, and Delhi on 1-12-2010) resident street number 2D, S.A.S. Nagar Bathinda. According to her, her parents provided all necessary articles i.e. jewelry, furniture, clothes and 3 lakh cash on marriage, her parents spends near about 10 lakh on her marriage. However, her in-laws were not happy with the dowry articles given, they insulted the good and they started demanding more and more things. For that purpose, they tried to harass her. According to her, “my husband came into the room, locked the door and he turned up the music so deafening that no one could hear the voice of betting outside,” it’s not enough for him because after that, he took out his belt and started to hit me again and again for the next 30 minutes. She was tolerating all their harassment torture and physical assaults as she thought sooner or later they will change their attitude towards her but when her husband started assaulting her every day and her father-in-law used to abuse her in an insulting way for insufficient dowry and her mother-in-law also started beating her and used to lock the kitchen and she used to remain hungry for 2/3 days. Ultimately she informed all this ill treatment torture and physical assaults on her by her in-laws to her brother. Her brother came and took her to Bhatinda where presently she is residing with her brother and mother, reaching Bhatinda premature female baby was born to her on 14-06-2012 and still she is under critical conditions. At that time her father-in-law said they will kill her if she comes back to Delhi without dowry. After that, she decided to go to women cell and registered the case against them and got justice.

2. Tanu Setheya D/o Vijay Setheya resident of 2 no. 604, Panch Bati Nagar, Bathinda got married with Harpreet Singh Kukreja S/o Gurdarshan Singh the parents of Harpreet Singh they wanted a lavish marriage ceremony at Ludhiana. My father was suffered by some business losses and was not in a capacity to spend huge amount on the marriage but due to the persistent demand of Harpreet Singh and his parents, her father had to borrow amount from his relatives and friends in order to meet the unwanted demands and dowry of Harpreet Singh and after that they also raised a demand of car from the applicant and her parents. For that, her father had got booked a Maruti Suzuki Desire at Tara Auto Mobiles, Bathinda in the name of Gurdarshan Singh as desired by Harpreet Singh and Gurdarshan Singh and the booking amount Rupees. 1 lakh was paid by victims" father the remaining payment of car Rupees 5 lakh was made in cash to Harpreet Singh. After that, the marriage function was performed at The South end Garden, Ludhiana. At the time of marriage also, Harpreet Kaur and his parents had made demand of dowry, valuables and ornaments and the said lust of Harpreet Singh and his parents was satisfied by applicant and her parents 'Diamond Ring worth Rs'51'000/- was given to Harpreet Singh at the time of engagement, Nanaji of Harpreet Singh' Gurdarshan Singh and Davinder Singh were given their Diamond Rings valuing Rupees 90'000/- and the grandmother of Harpreet Singh was given Diamond Tops worth Rupees 28,000/- and Babli Kaur was given a gold Set valuing Rs'75,000/- and Jaspreet Kaur was given Diamond Set valuing Rupees 65,000/- Besides this 'Blankets and Rupees 1,100/- each was distributed to about 30 relatives. The marriage through Anand Karj was solemnized on 19.4.2009 at Gurudwara Sahib, Model Town Extension, Ludhiana and the entire cost of the marriage was borne by her parents. That thereafter on 20.4.2010, Harpreet Singh along with Gurdarshan Singh 'Babli

Kaur, Davinder Singh and Jaspreet Kaur had come to Bathinda along with her for "Phera" which is a common ritual. That to the dismay shock and surmises of victims" parents, Harpreet Singh, Gurdarshan Singh and Babli Kaur'

Davinder Singh and Jaspreet Kaur had further raised a demand of Rs.10 Lakh from her father on the pretext of getting Harpreet Singh admitted in MDS course and they had threatened that in case if the father of her did not satisfy their demand, then she would find no place in their house. It means that they have no source for satisfying their further demand, but the parents of the victim were humiliated by them. Thereafter her father had arranged for a sum of Rs.10 Lakh from his friends and relatives and had entrusted the said amount of Rs.10 Lakh to Harpreet Singh, Gurdarshan that thereafter the applicant had returned back to Ludhiana along with Harpreet Singh, Gurdarshan Singh and Babli Kaur, Davinder Singh and Jaspreet Kaur but within a few days, the applicant was being subjected to harassment by Harpreet Singh, Gurdarshan Singh and Babli Kaur, Davinder Singh on the pretext of satisfying their further unwanted demands. But then she bore their atrocities with a ray of hope that everything would be settled with the passage of time, but the condition of the applicant continued to deteriorate. Thereafter Harpreet Singh got admission in MDS at Darshan Dental College Udaipur in June 2009 and the applicant and Harpreet Singh had taken a house on rent. At that she was requested Harpreet Singh and his parents to provide the household items but they had refused to provide the same and ultimately the parents of the applicant had arranged for all the household items at and our house. That the applicant was being persistently harassed by Harpreet Singh and he was doing this at the instance of his mother who was telephonically instructed Harpreet Singh to harass her and the only motive of Harpreet Singh and Babli Kaur was to drive out her with a intention to remarry Harpreet Singh

so that they could get a better financially sound family from where they would get more dowry. Even the applicant was taunted by Babli Kaur at times when they had visited Ludhiana that the parents of the applicant could not satisfy their lust for dowry and that they would remarry Harpreet Singh in order to satisfy their lust. That in June 21-LL, Harpreet Singh had clearly disclosed to her that he does not want to continue the matrimonial obligations with her and he wants a divorce from her on which the applicant had requested Harpreet Singh not to do so and to continue with the marriage, but he was adamant with his attitude. After that, she was physically assaulted and beaten by Harpreet Singh.

"Every day he was accomplishment this, he notified me every day that I shouldn't make a noise, I shouldn't weep, I shouldn't screech, because if I did, he was going to hit me much harder. He was hitting me every day with his belt when he was just so irritated."

That ultimately when the things had gone uncontrollable then she had disclosed about the harassment to her parents and registered report against her husband and their in-laws in Women Cell Bathinda, her case is closed now and got married again.

3. Seema D/o Bheem Sen Mittal (filed Case in 2010) got married on 27-1-2005 with Mahesh Kuthari S/o Lakshmi Chand Kuthari by way of Hindu rites and ceremonies. On the marriage party, Mahesh considers of 50-60 persons and near about 30-40 persons from applicant side. As per the insistence of the accused under compelled circumstances victim's parents agreed to solemnize the marriage on 27-1-2003. After the day of marriage Mahesh, an applicant came to her parents' house and they were accompanied by two nephews and "Bhanja" of Mahesh, on that occasion Rupees. 5100 in cash and a silver coin were entrusted to the Mahesh by applicant's father and Rupees 2100 and one

pant shirt to each other relatives of the Mahesh. After the marriage on the occasion of various festivals, the parents of the victim entrusted gifts and other articles to the accused from time to time. On the occasion of the Teej festival ring, one Tola gold and two silver anklets were entrusted to the Mahesh, and on the occasion of "Karwa" an amount of 25, 00,000 was spent on various articles. On 3-5-2004 she gave a birth to a son about a month prior to the delivery of the son; she had come to her parent"s house. After that when she ushered in her matrimonial house, she learnt that Mahesh is running a small Haryana store while his father is running a speller while before fixing marriage, it was informed to us that they had marble business. The mother-in-law took all the gold ornaments of her on the pretext of keeping it safe and accused to give it to the applicant for wearing on festival and asks for bringing another Rupee. 10 lakh in cash otherwise she will throw her out of her house and drop her in her parents" house.

After that, she discussed with her parents. Her father, brother accompanied went to the house of Mahesh, but they did not allow her to enter their house and asked for the divorce from her. After that, the father of her convened a Panchayat consisting of respectable and relatives including mother and brother. The Panchayat members requested them to keep and maintain relations with her and her minor child, but Mahesh refused to do so at any cost. Thereafter, she requested them to return all her gold ornaments and other valuable things, but again they refused her. That the accused persons in connivance and collusion with each others have been continually deserted and neglected her from their house and throw her out in three wearing clothes along with a minor child in order to fulfill their lust for more dowry and as such the accused persons have committed the offense punishable under section 46/498-A/109 IPC. Her case is going on.

4. Nisha Rani D/o Jaswant Roy is another victim of domestic violence in the Malwa region of Punjab resident of the house no. 32334, street no. 18, Partap Nagar Bathinda. Nisha was got marriage with Surinder Munjar S/o Soomnath Munjal in Kushi Ram Wali Gali, New Modal Town, Kaliani, Dist. Sirsa, in Haryana on 29-8-2010 at Jeet Palace, Bathinda according to Hindu rites and ceremonies by a performance of sphere. On this marriage parent of the victim spend a huge amount near about Rupees 15, 00,000. However, the in-laws of the victim were not happy with the dowry. Her father-in-law and mother-in-law start interfere in their marital life, but the victim has been tolerating the atrocities of the abused persons under the hope of better days. And then she was asked for more dowries from her parents. They beat to the victim with kick blows and dragged her out from their house and when the victim informed her parents about this incident, her father came to the house of her in-laws and requested them not to cause any harassment to the applicant but her husband started quarrelling with her father of the victim and also give beatings to the applicant in the presence of Panchayat members and turned her out from their house in three wearing clothes.

"He hit me with his elbow, I fell on the bed. I was damaged badly. I cried the entire night; he didn't even revolve and look at me. He didn't even say sorry."

At that time a written intimation was given to the police of P. S new Modal Town in this regard where ASI Balwant Singh aired the applicant that necessary action will be taken against the respondents but the police did not take any action against the respondents. Then victim approached the accused and requested him to keep and maintain the victim nicely but he did agree and effused to take the applicant in his house unless the demand of the accused regarding more dowries is fulfilled. After the lapse of 20/25 days the father of the victim took another Panchayat to the house of the accused and

by intervention of the Panchayat the husband of the victim came to the house of the parents of victim at Bathinda and remained adamant to his demand and on this the father of the victim unwilling paid an amount of Rupees 1,00,00,00 to the husband of the victim. Thereafter case was registered against her husband, father in-law and mother-in-law, her case is closed and not remarried yet.

5. **Reetu uff Ramandeep Kaur** D/o Amarjit Singh residence of House no. 30, Maharaja Basti, Rampura phul, Dist Bathinda was married with Jaspal Singh S/o Kaur Singh (House no. 219 near gas agency Raycort Dist Ludhiana) on 2-08-2009 at Mehfil Palace, Rampura Phul according to the Sikh religion by the way of Anand Karj rituals. The father and mother of the victim of domestic violence had spent Rupees. 3 lakh on her marriage and provided her all other household articles. After 15-20 day of the marriage her husband and in-laws, she had to put up with taunts because she had brought less dowry and they started harassing and humiliating her for more dowry, they started subjecting the victim to beating for more demands, they turned her out of their house and she does not know to prepare meals for the family. She bears of this with the hope of a better future. That after 2/3 months of the marriage, she informed her parents about demand of more money by her in laws. In the month of Dec. 2009, accused Jaspal Singh, Kaur Singh and Darshan Kaur took all the gold ornaments of the victim in their possession under the pretext of keeping the same in locker and had promised to give the same to her on occasions but they did not keep these gold ornaments in the bank locker and they did not give the gold ornaments to the victim despite of her requests on occasions. Her in-laws never allowed the victim to use dowry articles any point of time during her stay in their house; afterward that she was thrown out

the victim from their house wearing clothes and did not allow her to wear her slippers even.

Why did I stay? Fear and insecurity. I had nowhere to go. I had no money to just go buy necessary things. They hit you down to the point where you believe what they tell you. "You can't make it. You're overweight. You're unattractive you're never going to be anything." You start believing it.

Parents of the victims took her to the police station, but officials asked to get a medical examination of the victim first. That the parents of applicant brought her to Rampura Phul, Dist Bathinda and got her admitted to civil Hospital. She was discharged from the hospital on 5-10-2010. The father of the victim convention of Panchayat consisting of respectable persons and Panchayat along with applicant with them or to return the dowry articles and other valuable to the applicant but accused person repeated their demand of Rupees. 2 lakhs in cash failing which they are not ready to keep the victim with them and that they have misappropriated the dowry articles and other items. After that the application was filed by victim in women cell against them, her case is going on.

6. **Rajpal Kaur D/o Sukhdev Singh** from Village Chotiya, Teh. Rampura Phul, Dist. Bathinda got married with Balraj Singh S/o of Bikkar Singh resident of Village Jalal, Teh Phul, Dist Bathinda at present they are resident in Canada on 9-02-2011 in a Maharaja Palace at Bhai Rupa according to Sikh rites, this marriage register under the Hindu marriage Act on 14-02-2011. The parents of the victim spend 30 lakh on the marriage, Rupees. 10 Lakh were given to Balraj Singh for the purchase of a Verna car Rupees. 5 lakh were paid by the victim to Bikkar Singh and Harpal Kaur as a cash "samman" to their relatives and for purchase of cloth Rupees 11,000 in cash was given as shagun to above named Bikkar Singh and Rupees. 5 lakh on the entertainment of the

marriage party which considered of more than 350 persons from the side of her husband. Then after the marriage Rajpal Kaur lived in her in-laws house for about 15 days and during this period she was being maltreated, humiliated and harassed by the above persons on the pretext that they were expecting that her parents will spend Rupees. 50 lakh on the marriage as Balraj Singh is living in Canada and there were many persons who were ready to spend that much amount and raised a demand of Rupees. 20 lakh in cash as more dowry. Then after 15 days of the marriage Balraj Singh left for Canada with promises that he will get prepare all the documents of visiting applicant's daughter in Canada and will call her there and will keep and maintain her in Canada. After that spending three months in Canada Balraj Singh Sidhu came in India on the marriage of his cousin and stayed in India for one month and harassed her for Rupees.20 lakh as more dowry from her parents. That after spending one month Balraj Singh left for Canada and Rajpal Kaur, her father and some family members requested to Balraj to send the necessary papers for calling Rajpal Kaur in Canada and he promised for the same. After some days Rajpal Kaur requested him on the phone to send papers he stated that huge amount will be spent on preparing the papers. Balraj send visa of Canada for Rajpal on marriage basis with a condition that for this his family should pay Rupees. 15 lakh in cash more dowries to his parents. That since applicant and his family members are not able to meet demanded amount, they send Rajpal to Canada without paying the amount to the parents. That Rajpal Kaur arrived to Winnipeg Canada on 5th June 2012, her husband being frustrated of not paying the demanded amount he did not receive Rajpal on Airport. After that victim reported the matter to the Winnipeg police and arranged the total facts and they provided her food and shelter there. In India her parents with the help of Panchayat requested Bikkar Singh to keep Rajpal

with him and maintain her but they openly stated that until their demand of Rupees. 15 lakh in cash as more dowries is not fulfilled Balraj will not keep her with him and will not provide any shelter to her. After that parents of the victim filed case against her in-laws in women cell and Rajpal filed case under domestic violence in Canada, her case is going on.

7. **Sminderdeep Kaur D/o Kaur Singh** residence of house no. 19742, street no. 10A Ajit Road, Bathinda got married with Gurpyar Singh S/o Mohan Singh residence village Mhesingh Wala Dist. Phirujpur on 20-04-2008 by way of Anand Karaj ceremony at Bathinda. After the marriage the victim lived at village Mehar Singh wala Dist. Ferojpur which is the residential house of her husband. Gurpyar Singh and his parents are greedy persons and have been demanding more dowry and expressing their dissatisfaction with the dowry items including gold etc. already given have been causing harassment and even maltreatment but the victim had been living with them with hoping that better sense will prevail on the accused and they will ultimately improve themselves and will keep and maintain the victim in proper respectful manner. At the time of marriage heavy amount was spend by the parents of the victim near about 26, 00, 00 but her in-laws are not satisfied with dowry. They locked the victim in single room with on permission to come out and she was not provided even meal in a proper manner and at proper time and asked for more dowry and started being cruel with her.

I wasn't ever allowed to talk on the phone with my acquaintances. If he'd find out about it, there would be a big fight. It'd be huge. And the penalty of that was not worth making that phone call.

They start demanding of car and motorcycle. The victim is M.sc B.Ed by way of education but she has been made a victim of greed by the accused in order to get more and more dowry and cash from the family of victim. The life of the

victim has been made a hell by illegal activities on the part of accused persons. That on enquiry made by the victim and her parents it has come to our knowledge that husband of the victim and his family are planning to leave the country. If they succeed to do so the life of the complaint will become miserable. That on coming to know of the above planning on the part of Gurpyar Singh to leave the country the complaint along with her father and relatives approached the accused persons and demanded to handover all the item of dowry articles but all the accused in one voice stated that they will neither keep and maintain the complaint and refused to return the articles of dowry. After that victim filled an application under section 125 of Cr. P. C. and the honorable court has allowed maintenance 5000 per month; case is going on.

8. **Sunita Rani D/o Bhem Singh** resident of house no. 30486, street no. 5/10, Jogi Nagar, Bathinda got married with Anish Kumar S/o Rajinder Patel resident of 503 Arihant Apartment, Yesheant Nagar, Vakola, and Santa Cruz Mumbai. The victim is a doctor by profession. A message was send to Jeewan for match making and the website accepted the membership on 30th July 2012 and a proposal from accused Anish kumar came on the website. In the month of Sep 2012 the parents of the applicant contacted Anish in Central Mall Gurgaon. Then after that victim along with her father went to her native place at Khagaria in Bihar and accused Anish came to hotel Aman on 25th Sep 2012 to see the victim they informed to father of applicant that they accept the marital alliance between the applicant and their son. They further informed that they are against dowry and advocated for simple marriage. The marriage would be solemnized in the month of Dec 2012 preceded by Teeka ceremony and dates would be fixed as per convenience of both the families. The parents of the victim are happy with the marital alliance and they

informed their friends and relatives about it. After ten days accused Rajendra came to the house of applicant and told to her father that they have good reputation in the society and as such for the sake of society and brotherhood he will have to spend Rupees. 25 lakh on the marriage and has to give sufficient dowry articles as per their demand and desire. The father of the victim was shocked to hear the dowry demand of the accused persons and showed his inability to meet the dowry demands. On this accused Rajendra told him that he will have to meet their dowry demand if he wants to solemnize marriage of his daughter with his son. The father of the victim had informed all her relatives and friends about the marital alliance. So in order to save them from unwanted humiliation vis-a-vis their relatives and friends for the sake of future of the victim had to meet the dowry demand of the accused persons. That there after father of the Anish asked for Rupees. 10 lakhs but father of the victim showed his inability to entrust such huge amount to give in one time and requested to pay in piecemeal. After deposited all amount in the account of the accused persons the Tika ceremony was organized by the accused persons on 5-12-2012 and give them 3 lakh cash. That as per the demand and desire of the accused persons the marriage ceremony was fixed to be performed at Khagaria Bihar in Anmol Hotel on 9-12-2012. On marriage ceremony Anish asked to father of victim to book 13 rooms for his friends and colleagues who would attend the marriage ceremony. In all on marriage father of the victim spend 3 lakh. After marriage when they reached in the house, accused Anish Kumar his father and mother took the victim and her brother to a separate room and demanded Rupees 15 lakhs cash more in dowry from them. They told to the victim and her brother that their father had to give Rupees 25 lakhs in the marriage as dowry as per brother that their father had to give Rupees 25 lakhs in the marriage as dowry as per their demand and

desire but he has given only Rupees 10 lakhs till date and Rupees 15 lakhs is still due. On 10-12-2012 the accused Anish and his mother took all the gold ornaments and other valuables from the applicant on her pretext of safe keeping and after she handed over all her gold ornaments and other valuables as her parents have not given dowry as per their demand. Thereafter on the same day all the accused persons in connivance of each other harassed and humiliated the applicant for more dowries. Thereafter, accused persons in connivance of each other turned out the applicant from their house for demand of dowry by retaining all her gold ornaments. That after victim filled the case for justice and her case is near to justice.

9. **Anita Rani D/o Narinder Kumar** resident of street no 3, Hardev Nagar, Sibiya Roag Bathinda got married with Davinder Sharma resident of street no. 10/16/11 Balla Ram Nagar behind Shiv Mandir Bathinda on 11-10-2011 at Bathinda by way of Hindu rites and ceremonies. At the time of marriage of the applicant the parents of the victim spend 6 lakh and gave sufficient dowry to the accused as per their demands. After the three days of the marriage on the pretext that the same will be given to applicant as also never allowed the victim to use the same gold ornaments of applicant and are also in possession of the accused. The in-laws of the victim are greedy type persons and from the very beginning of the marriage the accused were not satisfied with the dowry given by the parents of the victim and started taunting the victim for more dowry. The applicant requested the accused that her parents have already spend sufficient amount as per the capacity and they are not in a position to pay any amount to the accused but to no effect rather the accused started to harass and humiliate the applicant for demand of more dowry. The victim has been tolerating all the atrocities of the accused under the hope of good days. The Panchayat members also requested the accused

to return the dowry articles of the victim but the accused also refused to return the same rather are also being misused by the accused. It is thereafter prayed that the applicant appropriate legal action may kindly be taken against the accused persons after registration of a criminal case against them under the relevant action; her case is going on for justice.

10. **Arti Rani D/o Mehar Chand** got married with Sandeep Garag S/o Hemraj Garag resident of house no. 44d, light colony back side old Harbans Cinema, Patiala, Punjab on 18-20-2013 at community centre, model town, phase-1, Bathinda by way of Hindu rites and ceremonies. Then at the time of marriage parents of the victim spends 5 lakh on the marriage and gives the sufficient dowry to the accused person. All the gold ornaments given to victim were also taken into possession by the mother in-law of the victim and asked for more dowries. They all agreed in nature after a few days of the marriage they started taunting the victim for bringing insufficient dowry. Before marriage the in-laws of the victim said that their son had manufacturing penal board in industrial focal point, Patiala and he is B. A pass but after marriage they disclosed that he is just 10+2 pass and asked for the victim for two lakh for business. After some days the victim conceived a child, she expected that the accused will mend their ways but the accused persons never mend their ways rather continued harassing the applicant and even did not use to provide proper diet to the applicant and ultimately the victim gave birth of a daughter at Patiala on 28-05-2014 and entire expenses of the delivery were borne by the parents of the victim who come to Patiala but after coming to know about the birth of the daughter, the accused persons did not express any happiness rather started taunting the applicant for giving birth to daughter and after two days of the birth of the daughter, they started to the beating victim and throw her out of their house with newly born baby and asked for two lakh cash.

I did have misgivings that I never fought back. He smashed my nose a lot. I had a lot of bloody noses, a lot of black eyes. A lot of lumps on my head, fat lips, kicked, he lifted me off the ground with his cowboy boots, you know those pointed boots, and he kicked me from behind and lifted me off the ground with that.

After that victim filled application against them under the relevant section of IPC. Her case is going on.

The condition of the married women in Doaba region is not better than Malwa region this is clearly identified by the life histories of the victims of domestic violence in these regions which are mentioned in the following piece of paper:

1. **Megha Bedi W/o Sh. Vikas Bedi** 243-B N.F.L Colony Jalandhar was solemnized on 10/10/2010 at Hotel Jewel at Karnal by way of Hindu rites and ceremonies. That at the time of marriage of the applicant, the parents of the applicant spent a huge amount of Rupees. 30,00,000.00 and had given rich dowries to the accused and his family members including one Ford Figo Car, 65 Grams of Gold ornaments which includes three gold sets and two gold rings to the applicant besides 65 grams of gold, one gold set to the accused no. 2 weighing 15 gram, one gold set to the sister weighing 10 gram and one gold ring to the brother-in-law of the accused. The parents of the applicant had also given Furniture including Bed, Dressing Table, Sofa set, LCD, Washing Machine, A.C. , Elmira and other household articles to the accused besides spending a sufficient huge amount for marriage place hotel and reception of barat and the marriage was solemnized with great pomp and show. Before marriage Engagement was solemnized at Hotel Randhawa Amritsar and 125 persons from the side of the accused and applicant had attended the said ceremony and the parents of the applicant had spent a huge amount at the time of Engagement ceremony. Before marriage, shagun ceremony was

solemnized on 9/10/10 at Karnal club and Roka Ceremony was performed on 14/4/10 at Zymkhana Club Karnal. After three days of the marriage on the pretext that the same will be given to applicant as and when the same are required by applicant never allowed the applicant to use the gold ornaments. The applicant made repeated requests to husband and mother in-law to return the gold ornaments of the applicant but to no result. The applicant and the accused started residing together in the house of accused at Karnal and from the web-lock of applicant and accused; one son is born namely Aapar on 7/7/11 that is now aged Megha Bedi W/o Sh. Vikas Bedi 243-B N.F.L Colony Bathinda. That the marriage between the applicant and the accused no 1 Vikas Bedi was solemnized on 10/10/2010 at hotel jewel at karnal by way of hindu rites and ceremonies. At the time of marriage of the applicant, the parents of the applicant spent huge amount of Rupees 30, 00,000.00 and had given rich dowry to the accused and his family members including one Ford Figo Car, 65 Grams of Gold ornaments which includes three gold set and two gold rings to the applicant Besides 65 grams of gold, one gold set to accused no. 2 weighing 15 gram, one gold set to the sister weighing 10 gram and one gold ring to brother in law of the accused no 1. Weighing 15 gram and also gold chain weighing 21 gram and Diamond ring to the accused no 1 and gold ring weighing 7 gram to the father of the accused no 1. The parents of the applicant had also given Furniture including Bed, Dressing Table, Sofa set, LCD, Washing Machine, A.C. , Almira and other household articles to the accused besides spending sufficient huge amount for marriage place hotel and reception of barat and the marriage was solemnized with great with great pump and show. Before marriage Engagement was solemnized at Hotel Randhawa Amritsar and 125 persons from the side of the accused and applicant had attended the said ceremony and the parents of the applicant

had spent huge amount at the time of Engagement ceremony Before marriage, shagun ceremony was solemnized on 9/10/10 at Karnal club and Roka Ceremony was performed on 14/4/10 at Zymkhana Club Karnal So many, the gold ornaments were given to applicant by his parents. The applicant made repeated requests to accused no. 1 and 2 to return the gold ornaments of the applicant but to no result. That the accused are greedy type persons and from the very beginning of the marriage, the accused were not satisfied with the dowry given by the parents of the applicant and started taunting the applicant for bringing the less dowry from their expectations and at the same time, the accused started harassing and humiliating the applicant for demand of more dowry and used to give severe beating to applicant for demand of more dowry and also used to confine the applicant in a room without providing any eatable and water.

I'm still scared to death of the dark. You'll never find my house completely dark. Ever I have to be able to see. I have trouble being in crowds. I don't wear any jewelry because my brother in-law choked me.

The applicant requested the accused that her parents have already spent sufficient amount as per the capacity and they are not in a position to pay any amount to the accused but to no effect rather they used to harass and humiliate the applicant for demand of more dowry. That in the month of January, 2011, First Lohri Festival after marriage, the parents of applicant along with Sh. Ramesh Agarwal r/o Bathinda went to the house of the accused and requested the accused to mend their ways and not to harass the applicant for demand for of more dowry but the accused and his mother insulted the applicant and her father in the presence of all respectable and also continued with their behavior of harassment toward the applicant for

demand of more dowry. The husband of the victim is also quarrel-some nature person and from the very beginning of the marriage, the accused used to pick up quarrel with the applicant without any reasonable cause and excuse and on petty issues. The accused persons used to pressurize the applicant to bring a sum of Rupees 5, 00,000.00 in cash from her parents so that the accused may be able to deposit the installments of a plot/flat in TD-Sonipat Road, Vill, Kundli which is in the name of the accused and when the applicant showed her inability the accused used to give beatings to the applicant and confined her to a room without any eatable. The accused is well qualified and he has done the course of BSC and is earning a handsome amount of Rupees 35,000.00 per month but the accused did not use to pay any amount to applicant for the day to day expenses of applicant and whenever the applicant used to demand money accused, the accused no.1 used to give beatings to applicant and also used to hurt! They abuses to applicant and her parents so much so, the applicant requested the money for the vaccination of the minor child but the accused no.1 flatly refused and told the applicant that showed her inability the accused used to give beatings to the applicant and confined her to a room without any eatable. That applicant was working at K.K.K. Arya Model School, Panipat and she used to spend the entire earnings for fulfilling the necessity of the minor child including her vaccination medicines proper diet and clothes etc., and the accused persons never paid even a single penny for the same. After that the victim discussed with her parents and filed report against her in-laws under section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is pending against the respondent. Her case is going on.

2. Shelly Gupta D/o shri mangat rai resident of ward No. 3 modal town was married with Amandeep Gupta resident of Budhlada on 22-1-2006 and a

daughter namely Tanvi was born on 3-5-2007. The applicant and his father has spent an amount of Rupees 20 Lakh on the marriage and an indigo car was also given as demanded, besides 30 Tola of gold ornaments and Rupees 5 Lakh in cash were handed over to accused. Then also all the accused were not satisfied with the dowry and started harassing shelly gupta from the very beginning and with a common intention maltreated and tortured. They beat her many times in their presence and turned her out of the house when she was pregnant. The applicant and his father given Rupees 30,000/- in cash for purchase of AC for use of victim Rupees 20,000/- for purchase of cloths at the time of Bidai and the amount was hand over father in-law. That all the accused are greedy person and were not satisfied with the dowry articles given by the family of applicant at the time of marriage and they made demands from time to time from the father of the applicant. That gold ornaments weighting 20 Tola out of 30 Tola given by father of applicant at the time of marriage and 40 Tola of gold ornament given by the accused at the time of marriage have been forcibly retained by accused 9. All the accused tortured and committed atrocities on the victim. It is therefore prayed that the application may kindly be accepted and the appropriate legal action may kindly be taken against the accused persons after registration of criminal case against them.

3. Chaphu D/o Rajinder Sharma resident of house no. 201-C, Dilbag Nagar Jalandhar, got married with Ajay Kanwar in 2008 s(house no. 6, street no. 7, Shaheed Udham Singh colony, Katra Khajana, Amritsar) after some days of marriage in law family started taunting to some for bringing insufficient dowry articles and started harassing and maltreating her for bringing more dowry and cash amount. During that period my husband and his parents used to harass me and even gives beating too. They compelled me to bring cash amount

from my parents and turned me out from the house. My father and mother used to request them and send me back and used to pay cash amount to them. That number of times her husband used to leave her alone to the house at the instance for his father and mother. Her husband used not to return home for number of days. He was not paying any thing for purchasing the domestic articles. The father in law and her mother in law saying to the victim directly that matrimonial offers being received for their son from the persons for marriage of Rupees. 1 crore, your parents foolishly agreed at the time with the applicant and your parents had not given dowry at the time of marriage not are they giving now. That in the month of September 2008 after instigating her husband his father and mother took my jewellery forcibly in their possession and her husband got her signatures on the blank bank cheques and left her to their parental house at Jalandhar after giving merciless beating, when the doctor has already advised her bed rest. The husband of the victim did not even pay any head to advice of Doctor on 16-10-08; victim gave a premature birth to a baby son. Her in law family was immediately informed to and but none of them from her in laws family came to take me. The father of the victim took her and gave gold ornament shagun and clothes etc. as ceremonial gift (Chhuchak). In the month of Feb 2009 her husband gave her severe beating and left her at her parents at midnight and asked them they have not given cash amount as per his statue and so she will be kept in their house and there is no place for applicant in his house. But on the next day the mother and father of the victim requested to her husband, but they was insulted and turned out of his house but later on she was rehabilitated in her matrimonial house after her father made repeated requested. They have spoiled the life of the victim and of her child. That the father and mother of the applicant had gone to her husband and his parents at

shri Amritsar but they have flatly refused to rehabilitate her and threatened us to kill. It is therefore prayed that a case kindly be registered against her husband, mother in law, father in law and they be prosecuted under the provision of Law. Her case is going on.

4. Amandeep Kaur d/o Kuldeep Singh (house no. 2, Mariya Evenew, near convent school, Deep Nagar, Jalandhar) got married with Gurdeep Singh S/o Joga Singh (Dalori Khurad, Adhampur, Jalandhar) after some time of the marriage. The applicant and the accused are in domestic relationship with each other's. After the marriage, the applicant and the accused started residing together as husband and wife in the house of the accused and from the said marriage between applicant and accused have two children. That at the time marriage, the parents of the applicant had spent huge amount of Rupees. 5, 00,000.00 and had given rich dowry to the accused and the marriage was solemnized with a great pump and show. The parents of the applicant had given gold ornaments i.e. one gold chain, gold set, gold rings to the applicant, one gold ring and chain to the accused no. , One gold ring each weighing half tola to the accused no. 2to 8. The parents of the applicant had also given furniture, clothes and other household articles besides speeding sufficient amount for reception of the barat. The entire above said dowry articles were entrusted to the accused by the parents of the applicants. So much gold ornaments and silver ornaments of the applicant were also taken into possession by the mother in-law and sister in-law from applicant on the pretext of keeping the same in the safe custody and assured the applicant to give the same in case of need and the same are being miss-used and miss-appropriated by the accused. That all the accused are greedy persons and only after two days of the marriage, all the accused in connivance with each other, started taunting the applicant for bringing insufficient dowry from their

expectation and used to proclaim that the parents of the applicant have not given dowry to the accused as per their status. The accused also threatened the applicant and her daughter with dire consequences. That from all the above said facts, it is clear that the accused have committed the offences punishable under section 498 A/406/106/120-B/506 of IPC for which the accused are liable to be summoned, tried and prosecuted. That he applicant also approached the police with a request to take appropriate legal action against the accused persons but the police did not take any action against the accused persons rather they have been matter of under one or the other pretext and ultimately a week ago, the police has refused to take any action against the accused persons, hence this application. It is therefore prayed that the application may kindly be accepted and the appropriate legal action may kindly be taken against the accused persons after registration of criminal case against them. At present the case of Amandeep Kaur is going on.

5. Payil Khosla D/o Subash Mahindru (house after no. 398-L, Modal Town, Jalandhar) married with Sameer Khosla S/o Ravi Khosla (A-P 356, Shedha Gate, Division no 3, Jalandhar) that the marriage of the applicant was solemnized according to Hindu Vedic Rites. That after solemnization of the marriage, both applicant and accused No1 cohabited together as husband and wife but the first male child born dead at the hospital. Then few months death of first male child, the applicant joined the matrimonial house with the accused in the month of November 2004 but every time the applicant was treated with rude behavior taunting way every time on patty matters without any excuse or cause to defame the applicant among visitors coming to the house of the accused and put burden of entire household work upon the applicant among visitors coming to the house of the accused and put burden of entire household work upon the applicant and all the other lady members of

the matrimonial house use to sit idle without doing any household work treating the applicant as a maidservant but the applicant use to bear the said behavior of the hope of one day they will improve by the grace of god since the applicant is having lot of faith like Hindu wife in god. Wife in god that they will improve by grace of god since the applicant in three wearing clothes by saying that they have no interest and relation with the applicant and misappropriated the entire dowry articles, cash, jewellery to their own personal use depriving the applicant and none of the jewellery item was ever given to the applicant for one days bearing despite repeated requested by the applicant on the various festivals Rakhi, Karva Chowth, Diwali and other occasion, but the accused openly stated that these goods, jewellery, cash and other clothes etc. are not meant for the use of the applicant. That the application kindly is accepted and the appropriate legal action may kindly be taken against the foresaid accused persons. At present the case is closed and she enjoyed happy life with her baby.

6. Pooja Kanda D/o Parveen Kumar (House no. 233, Nijattam Nagar near Kirpal Ashram, Street no. 7, Jalsndhar) Got married with Harish Kanda Si. Chaman Lal Kanda, House no. 233, Shashrti Nagar near Shiv Diary New Khalwara Gate, Phagwara, Dist. Jalandhar) At the time of marriage, the parents of the applicant had spent sufficient huge amount of approximate Rupees. 5 lakh and other household articles and all dowry articles were entrusted to the accused person at the time of marriage which were taken by them with after the marriage ceremony and are still in possession of the accused. So much gold ornaments given to applicant were also taken into possession by her mother in-law after a few days of marriage on the pretext of safe custody and the same are still in possession of the accused. That the accused persons are greedy type persons and soon after the marriage they started taunting the

applicant for bringing insufficient dowry from their expectations and also for the demand of more dowry and her mother in-law used to taunt to the applicant by saying that the gold ornaments given by the parents of the applicants are of poor and cheap quality as a result of which they have been belittled in the eyes of their relatives. That during pre-marital negotiations the accused had manufacturing panel board in industrial focal point, Patiala and further that he is B.A pass but however soon after marriage, it revealed that he is only 10+2 pass and further he is not running any factory rather he was manufacturing the said panel boards only as a contractor and further soon after the marriage, he also stopped doing the said work and the accused in connivance and collusion with each other, started pressurizing the applicant for bringing a sum of Rupees 2,00,000.00 in cash for setting up business by her husband and when the applicant showed her inability to fulfill their lust of more dowry, the accused in connivance and collusion with each other's and with common object, used to give merciless beatings to her. So much so, her husband habitual of talking all type of intoxicants and used to pick up quarrel with applicant. That the applicant later on conceived a child from the loins of the accused and she expected that the accused will mend their ways but the accused persons never mend their way rather continued harassing the applicant and even did not use to provide proper diet to the applicant and ultimately the applicant gave birth of a daughter and the entire expenses of the delivery were borne by the parents of the applicant who had come to the Phagwara, but however after coming to know about the birth of the daughter, the accused persons did not express any happiness rather started taunting the applicant for giving birth to daughter and after two days of the birth of the daughter, the accused persons gave **beating to mother of applicant who was present** at Jalandhar to look after the applicant and thrown her out of

their house after maltreating her and the mother of applicant told about the same to father of the applicant and then brother of applicant came to the Phagwara along with younger sister of applicant and brought the applicant along with her newly born daughter back to Jalandhar to take proper care of the applicant and her daughter in the parental house and after about one month, the applicant was again rehabilitator in the house of the accused on 9/7/2014 and the parents of the applicant had given various articles to the accused persons in the shape of shushak and the accused persons were also not happy with the articles given in the shape of shushak and started taunting the applicant that the applicant should bring at least Rupees 2 lakh in cash from her parents in the shape of shushak and also started subjecting the applicant to beating but the applicant kept on tolerating the same. That the accused persons have been continuously harassing, humiliating and maltreating the applicant and have been subjecting the applicant to merciless beating from time to time since the date of marriage in order to fulfill their lust of more dowry and ultimately deserted the applicant from their house in three wearing clothes along with minor daughter of applicant. It is therefore, prayed that the applicant may kindly be accepted and the appropriate legal action may kindly be taken against the foresaid accused persons after registration of criminal case against them under the relevant section of IPC and justice be done to the applicant at present, the case of the applicant is going on.

7. Gurpreet Kaur D/o Joginder Singh (Paras Colony, near Basti Peer Dadh, Jalandhar) married with Amandeep Singh (House no. 138, Raj Nagar, Colony Bhawa Kher, Jalandhar) the marriage of the applicant was solemnized with the accused on 12.4.2014 at Jalandhar way Annand Karj Ceremonies. All the accused as in domestic relationship with the applicant. That at the time of marriage the parents of applicant spent sufficient huge amount of Rupees

6,00,000.00 and had given sufficient dowry to the accused as per their demands. The accused are greedy type persons and from the very beginning of the marriage, they were not satisfied with the offerings given my parents and relatives of applicant, rather in progress taunting the applicant for bringing insufficient dowry from their expectations and also started taunting the applicant for bringing insufficient dowry from their expectations and also started harassing, humiliating and maltreating the applicant for the sake of more dowry. The accused also used to taunt the applicant by saying that the parents of applicant have given gold ornament are very cheap quality and lesser weight and as such they have been belittled in the eyes of their respective in law. After that victim discussed the matter with their parents. That even thereafter, the mother of applicant convened the panchayat to the house of accused, but however the accused and others gave merciless beatings to applicant and tried to kill her and the brothers and grandfather of applicant who were present at the spot, saved the applicant from the accused. It is entreat to the police officers that the application may kindly be accepted and the appropriate legal action may kindly be taken against the foresaid accused persons, after registration of criminal against them.

8. Abinash Kaur D/o Harpal Singh (House no. 24, New Nirmaan Janta Colony Makshudha, Jalandhar) married with Parminderpal Singh S/o Ranjit Singh (House no. 183-A, Plot no. 400, Chand Nagar New Delhi) in 2006 with Anand Karj ceremony was performed. That sufficient amount to the sum of Rupees 17 Lakh was spent on the marriage by the parents of the applicant with the accused as demanded by them. Then after a few days, the applicant and the other family members was always harassed and maltreated by the applicant said accused for bringing less dowry and her husband also involved in extra marital affairs. She also used to treat the applicant for dire consequences if

she does not leave the house of Parminderpal Singh. That applicant was turned out from her matrimonial house with her two children"s. That now the applicant has been harassed with currently for want of more dowry and cash, but father of the applicant being poor man is unable to meet out the illegal demands of the above said persons. The panchayat were convened many times with the request that applicant should be kept at Delhi and may be maintained but her husband and his parents refused to accept the request of applicant and demanded more money from the parents of the applicant. After that a criminal case u/s 498-A/406/34 IPC was registered against the accused person for the hope of justice, her case is going on in court.

9. Reetu D/o Rajinder Nath, House No. 495, Maharaja Rajjit Avenew Jalandhar was solemnized on 10/10/2010 by way of Hindu rites and ceremonies. At the time of marriage of the applicant, the parents of the applicant spent huge amount of Rupees. 30, 00,000.00 and had given rich dowry to the accused and his family members including one Ford Figo Car, 65 Grams of Gold ornaments which includes three gold set and two gold rings to the applicant besides 65 grams of gold, one gold set to accused no. 2 weighing 15 gram, one gold set to the sister weighing 10 gram and one gold ring to brother in law of the accused. The parents of the applicant had also given Furniture including Bed, Dressing Table, Sofa set, LCD, Washing Machine, A.C. , Almirah and other household articles to the accused besides spending sufficient huge amount for marriage place hotel and reception of barat and the marriage was solemnized with great with great pump and show. Before marriage Engagement was solemnized at Hotel Randhawa Amritsar and 125 persons from the side of the accused and applicant had attended the said ceremony and the parents of the applicant had spent a huge amount at the time of Engagement ceremony Before marriage, shagun ceremony was solemnized

on 9/10/10 at Karnal club and Roka Ceremony was performed on 14/4/10 at Zymkhana Club Karnal. After three days of the marriage on the pretext that the same will be given to applicant as and when the same are required by applicant never allowed the applicant to use the gold ornaments. The applicant made repeated requests to husband and mother in-law return the gold ornaments of the applicant but no result. The applicant and the accused started residing together in the house of accused at Karnal and from the web-lock of applicant and accused; one son is born namely Aapar on 7/7/11 that is now aged Megha Bedi w/o Sh. Vikas Bedi 243-B N.F.L Colony Bathinda. That the marriage between the victim of the domestic violence and the accused person no 1 Vikas Bedi was solemnized on 10/10/2010 at hotel jewel at karnal by way of Hindu rites and ceremonies. That at time of marriage of the applicant, the parents of the applicant spent huge amount of Rupees 30,00,000.00 and had given rich dowry to the accused and his family members including one Ford Figo Car, 65 Grams of Gold ornaments which includes three gold set and two gold rings to the applicant Besides 65 grams of gold, one gold set to accused no. 2 weighing 15 gram, one gold set to the sister weighing 10 gram and one gold ring to brother in law of the accused no 1. Weighing 15 gram and also gold chain weighing 21 gram and Diamond ring to the accused no 1 and gold ring weighing 7 gram to the father of the accused no 1. The parents of the applicant had also given Furniture including Bed, Dressing Table, Sofa set, LCD, Washing Machine, A.C. , Almirah and other household articles to the accused besides spending sufficient huge amount for marriage place hotel and reception of barat and the marriage was solemnized with great with great pump and show. Before marriage Engagement was solemnized at Hotel Randhawa Amritsar and 125 persons from the side of the accused and applicant had attended the said ceremony and the parents of the

applicant had spent huge amount at the time of Engagement ceremony Before marriage, shagun ceremony was solemnized on 9/10/10 at Karnal club and Roka Ceremony was performed on 14/4/10 at Zy mkhana Club Karnal So much so, the gold ornaments given to applicant by his parents were also taken into possession by the accused no 2 after three days of the marriage on the pretext that the same will be given to applicant and when the same are required by applicant but accused no. 2 also never allowed the applicant to use the same rather the said gold ornaments of applicant are also in possession of the accused no. 2. The applicant made repeated requests to accused no. 1 and 2 to return the gold ornaments of the applicant but to no result. That the accused are greedy type persons and from the very beginning of the marriage, the abuser and his parents were not satisfied with the dowry given by the parents of the victims of domestic violence and started taunting the applicant for bringing the less dowry from their expectations and at the same time, the accused started harassing and humiliating the applicant for demand of more dowry and used to give severe beating to applicant for demand of more dowry and also used to confine the applicant in a room without providing any eatable and water.

I'm still scared to death of the dark. You'll never find my house completely dark. Ever I have to be able to see. I have trouble being in crowds. I don't wear any jewellery because my brother in-law choked me.

The applicant requested the accused that her parents have already spent a sufficient amount as per the capacity and they are not in a position to pay any amount to the accused but to no effect rather they used to harass and humiliate the applicant for demand of more dowries. That in the month of January, 2011, First Lohri Festival after marriage, the parents of applicant

along with Sh. Ramesh Aggarwal r/o Bathinda went to the house of the accused and requested the accused to mend their ways and not to harass the applicant for demand for of more dowry but the accused and his mother insulted the applicant and her father in the presence of all respectable and also continued with their behavior of harassment toward the applicant for demand of more dowry. The husband of the victim is also the quarrelsome nature person and from the very beginning of the marriage, the accused used to pick up quarrel with the applicant without any reasonable cause and excuse and on petty issues. The accused persons used to pressurize the applicant to bring a sum of Rupees 5, 00,000.00 in cash from her parents so that the accused may be able to deposit the installments of a plot/flat in TD-1, Sonipat Road, Vill, Kundli which is in the name of the accused and when the applicant showed her inability the accused used to give beatings to the applicant and confined her to a room without any eatable. The accused is well qualified and he has done the course of B. sc and is earning a handsome amount of Rupees. 35,000.00 per month but the accused did not use to pay any amount to applicant for the day to day expenses of applicant and whenever the applicant used to demand money accused, the accused no.1 used to give beatings to applicant and also used to hurt! abuses to applicant and her parents. So much the applicant requested the money for the vaccination of the minor child but the accused no.1 flatly refused and told the applicant that showed her inability the accused used to give beatings to the applicant and confined her to a room without any eatable. That the applicant was working at K.K.K. Arya Model School, Panipat and she used to spend the entire earnings for fulfilling the necessity of the minor child including her vaccination medicines proper diet and clothes etc. and the accused persons never paid even a single penny for the same. After that the victim discussed with their

parents and filed report against her in-laws under section 12 of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is pending against the in-laws in women cell Jalandhar.

10. Rekha Rani D/o Ralu Ram resident of Muhala Saraye, got married in 2010, railway road, Nakodar, Dist. Jalandhar. The applicant and his father has spent an amount of Rupees 20 Lakh on the marriage and an indigo car was also given as demanded, besides 30 Tola of gold ornaments and Rupees 5 Lakh in cash were handed over to accused. That all the accused were not satisfied with the dowry and started harassing Rekha Rani from the very beginning and with a common intention maltreated and tortured. They beat her many times in their presence and turned her out of the house when she was pregnant. The applicant and his father given Rupees 30,000/- in cash for purchase of AC for use of victim Rupees 20,000/- for purchase of cloths at the time of Bidai and the amount was hand over father in-law. That all the accused are greedy person and were not satisfied with the dowry articles given by the family of applicant at the time of marriage and they made demands from time to time from the father of the applicant. That gold ornaments weighting 20 Tola out of 30 Tola given by father of applicant at the time of marriage and 40 Tola of gold ornament given by the accused at the time of marriage have been for forcibly retained by accused 9. That all the accused tortured and committed atrocities on the victim. It is therefore request to the authority that the complaint kindly be accepted and takes appropriate legal against the accused persons after registration of criminal case against them.

Above mentioned stories of domestic violence in Malwa and Doaba Regions of Indian Punjab articulate the condition of women in Punjabi societies. There are many explanations behind the wretched disorder of women in Punjabi societies. They do not

adore their basic rights as equivalent with men. They are victims of crime precisely dowry related crimes, marital rape, kidnapping, sexual harassment and eve-teasing. Even they are unable to depend on the government for protecting them from physical violence in the home this is clear in above mentioned life histories of the victims of domestic violence.

5. INTRODUCTION

In order to increase a consideration of the matter that rotate around the domestic violence in both the districts (Bathinda and Jalandhar), it is crucial at this position to give an outline of the basic statistical features of the respondents, and the facilities that are made available to them. This is important because of the fact that there exists a direct link between the following factors:

- Various Infrastructure facilities available such as schools, universities & transport and the exposure of the people existing & new opportunities,
- Educational profile of the people and the mindset on various sensitive issues with domestic violence being one of them,
- The economic status of a sample population and access to legal measures and legal awareness.

Thus, the first part of this chapter would outline the above mentioned points in order to establish the linkages that adversely affect the psychological set up both at an individual and at the societal level. As a family & its circumstances determines the patterns of individual behavior, the same when repeated at a group level through clustering of any segment of society determine the behavior at a societal level. For this purpose, a comparative study of both the districts would be made after analyzing the above established linkages.

The second part of the chapter would closely analyze a total number of three hundred case studies from both the districts. Subsequently, the study make an attempt to explain the findings and try to ascertain the possible causes behind such heinous crimes such as domestic violence.

PART: 1

As explained in the research methodology, the present study is made in Bathinda and Jalandhar districts of Malwa, Doaba regions of India Punjab. There are many factors which are influencing the condition of women and thereby affect the violence and crimes against women. The present section of the chapter described these aspects asunder.



Source: Googlemaps.com

BETWEEN THE RIVERS: DOABA REGION OF PUNJAB

The Doaba region of Indian Punjab was surrounded by the two rivers Beas and Sutlej. That is the reason for the region to be named as “Doaba” literally translates to “land of two rivers” or Doaba. It is one of the most fertile regions of the world, and was the center of the green revolution in India (Krishna 2007). The region is also known as the migration belt of Punjab, with large-scale transnational migrations right from the colonial times, particularly in Western countries, making the region modern and prosperous. It comprises four districts, namely Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala, S. B. S Nagar. Jalandhar is the biggest city of this region. This city is considered to be having the highest density of hospitals in Asia and has the highest production of sports material in all over India (Brar 2010).

LARGE AND BACKWARD: MALWA REGION OF PUNJAB

Malwa region is a southeastern region of Indian Punjab and parts of Haryana between the Sutlej and Yamuna rivers. This region comprises 14 districts of the Punjab state. These are Barnala, Rupnagar, Faridkot, S. A. S Nagar, Fazilka, Bathinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala and Sangrur (Manhart 2012). The Malwa region lies south of river Satluj (Punjab Foundation 2013). Ludhiana and Mohali are the richest cities of this region and the former city is home to the Punjab Agricultural University, which is considered to be the best in all of South

Asia region (Punjab Foundation 2013). Ferozepur is the biggest district. The majority of the population is Jat Sikhs, comprising 92 percent of the population; and the rest is broken up between Khartis, Tarkans, and Chamars (Brar 2010).

The Table 5 depicts a comparative analysis of Doaba and Malwa regions with special reference to its human development outcomes as of 2011 and population of different communities on the basis of religion and caste of 2001. As seen in the Doaba region shows a better situation over the Malwa region in sex ratio, literacy rate, and female literacy.

Table 5 Doaba, Malwa and Majha Regions at a Glance, 2011

S. No	regions	Population rank wise	Sex ratio (0-6)	Sex ratio	Literacy Female
1.	Malwa	1	2	2/ 848	3/68.55
2.	Majha	2	3	3/823	2/71.54
3.	Doaba	3	1	1/872	1/80.14
Both Districts					
4.	Jalandhar			(874/1000)*	(82.4)*
5.	Bathinda			(865/1000)*	(61.90)*

Sources: Census of Punjab 2011. *Statistical Abstract 2011.

The above mentioned Table 5 examined the position of three regions of Punjab in the context of population, sex ratio (0-6), sex ratio and literacy rate of females. The Table shows that in the population Malwa is a very populated region, Majha is second populated region and Doaba is third is population. Sex ratio 0-6 in Majha in third rank, Malwa second and Doaba is first region where sex ratio 0-6 is better also in the case sex ratio Doaba is first region 872 female compare to 1000 male, Malwa is second in number 823/1000 and Majha is third region 823/1000 in sex ratio. In the context of female literacy rate Doaba also got first place, number of educated women is good there, Majha is second and Malwa third.

So in the case of Doaba and Malwa region, Doaba region has endowed with better social and development indicators than in Malwa region.

PART: 2
Data Analysis

In this section a self-effacing approach has been made to analyze the socio-legal aspects which are influencing the respondent's behavior towards domestic violence in both Bathinda and Jalandhar districts. In this direction to examine social-legal factors, which have been collected information about age, education, religion, reasons of violence, rule and regulation which are existing both districts, status of cases which are registered in women's cells, it is because with the help of these factors try to examine how the social-legal factors are responsible for domestic violence against women in both districts.

THE SOCIAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

AGE: In Indian society age is the most important factor of social status and social responsibility. Most of the traditional society in view of wider experience and knowledge older persons is given respect in comparison to young persons. However, in the present times the attitude of young person's is more vulnerable to changes in society, compared to those who are in the older age groups (AVA, 2013).

Table: 6
 χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Age of the victim

From Table: 5 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **District * Age of the victim**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 6: χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Age of the victim

District * Age of the victim Cross-tabulation					
		Age of the victim		Total	
		25-30	31-35		
District	Bathinda	Count	83	17	100
		Expected Count	73.7	26.3	100.0
		% within District	83.0%	17.0%	100.0%

	Jalandhar	Count	138	62	200
		Expected Count	147.3	52.7	200.0
		% within District	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	221	79	300
		Expected Count	221.0	79.0	300.0
		% within District	73.7%	26.3%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

6: Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Age of the victim₂

From Table: 6 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **District * Age of the victim**, is 6.736 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.009)** is **more than .01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the District * Age of the victim'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.736 ^a	1	.009		
Continuity Correction ^b	6.033	1	.014		
Likelihood Ratio	7.091	1	.008		
Fisher's Exact Test				.012	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.713	1	.010		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.33.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

6: Strength of Association between Independence in District * Age of the victim

From Table: 6 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **District * Age of the victim Cross-tabulation**' measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=1.50)**, **Cramer's V (=150)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=148)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **District and age of the victim their strength of association is also very poor.**

Table: 6 Strength of Association between District * Age of the victim

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.150	.009
	Cramer's V	.150	.009
	Contingency Coefficient	.148	.009
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

RELIGION: Traditions respondents the beliefs, values and way of thinking of the peoples of social group. This is a circle of social customs passed down from one generation to another generation that is the region most of the cases of domestic violence has been found in Hindu families due to social limitations. The selected area was having mostly Hindu and Sikh religion and some are Muslim (Rev, 2010).

Table: 7

District * Religion of the victim						
			Religion of the victim			Total
			Hindu	Sikh	Islam	
District	Bathinda	Count	46	54	0	100
		% within District	46.0%	54.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	135	62	3	200
		% within District	67.5%	31.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	181	116	3	300
		% within District	60.3%	38.7%	1.0%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 7 described the comparative analysis of religion of the victims in both districts of Punjab Bathinda and Jalandhar in the contest of religion of the victim. The Table explained that in Bathinda district majority of the victims belongs to the Sikh religion 54 percent out of 100, and second conquered religion is Hindu 46 percent of the victims belongs to them. In the case of Jalandhar district the majority of the 135 victims belongs to the Hindu religion, 63 respondents belongs to Sikh religion and 3 respondents belongs to Islam religion.

EDUCATION: The role of education as an agent of change does not need to highlight. Education creates awareness among the people of their rights in different domains of life. It is education, which help in accepting innovations, increasing response and respectively, and altering attitudes and perceptions (Noughani, 2011). A society may be developed in economic terms, but it cannot be considered to be socially developed unless and until its population is not only literate and also has attained an important level of education, where it can participate in decision making process high level of illiteracy constitutes one of the greatest barriers to the process of development. It unites the scope of employment, training, utilization of health facilities and exercise of legal and constitutional rights by the people so education is one of the most important

factors that helps an individual to have a decent life full of life time opportunities in terms of socio- economic pursuits (Noughani, 2011).

Table: 8

District * Educational qualification of the victim								
			Educational qualification of the victim					Total
			Primary education	Secondary education	Graduate	PostGraduate and above	Illiterate	
District	Jalandhar	Count	22	113	32	27	6	200
		% of Total	7.3%	37.7%	10.7%	9.0%	2.0%	66.7%
	Bathinda	Count	15	49	29	7	0	100
		% of Total	5.0%	16.3%	9.7%	2.3%	0.0%	33.3%
Total		Count	37	162	61	34	6	300
		% of Total	12.3%	54.0%	20.3%	11.3%	2.0%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 8 explained that a comparative examination of both districts in the context of education qualification of the victim. The respondent has been divided into five educational categories. In Jalandhar district 113 respondents out of 200 were educated up to secondary education, 22 respondents were educated up to primary education, 32 respondents were educated up to graduate, 27 respondents were postgraduate and 6 respondents were illiterate. In the case of Bathinda district the level of educated women is high, 49 victims of domestic violence educated up to secondary education, 15 respondents were educated up to primary level, and 29 victims were educated up to graduate and 7 post-graduate.

INCOME: Income is another very significant variable that has a bearing on the lifespan of an individual as well as family. Those who are poor are depending on all basic necessities of life like proper food, health, education etc. So that social status of an individual or family to a great extent depends upon the income level or the total earnings of the family, which decides the overall lifestyle, standard of living, life chances, access to education, health care, facilities and ultimate place in the social

order (Shaheen, Sen. Dianne Feinstein and Sen. Patty Murray, 2013). We are aware of the fact that it is difficult to get accurate information. In villages, people do not reveal the true worth of the goods which they produce for self consumption. In spite of those constraints information about family income have been recorded by taking into account all their sources of income (Shaheen, Sen. Dianne Feinstein and Sen. Patty Murray, 2013). It may be added here that family income does not mean the economic return from its main occupations. It is quiet that most of the family members, in addition to agricultural work, maybe working on daily wage basis or may be engaged in business or government job. Family income refers to all the sources through which members have some returns of their economic activities (Shaheen, Sen. Dianne Feinstein and Sen. Patty Murray, 2013).

Table 9

District * Source of the income of the victim								
			Source of the income of the victim					Total
			Job	House maker	Labour	Household business	Dependent on in-laws/husband	
District	Jalandhar	Count	19	4	20	21	136	200
	Bathinda	Count	13	0	1	4	82	100
Total		Count	32	4	21	25	218	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

Table 9 examined the source of the income of the victim of domestic violence. In Bathinda 82 respondents out of 100 were dependent on their in-laws or husband, 13 victims were employed, they had job and 4 were had their own household business. The situation is not different in Jalandhar district because 136 respondents out of 200 were dependent on in-laws or husband, 21 victims had small household business, 19 had job, and 20 respondents were working as a labour.

Women in our society have been humiliated, victimized, exploited and tortured. There have been many incidents of rape, murder, torture and abduction from time immemorial that is the reason in the unkindness of such a dark past violence against women has not been given much attention worldwide (Noughani, 2011). And for the

protection of women from violence, no attempts were made, on the issue of why a socially relevant theme has been left neglected and ignored. Domestic violence affects the lives of women worldwide in all socioeconomic and educational classes; most of the woman"s face violence just after their marriage by their husband or in-laws on name of not sufficient dowry, arguments with the husband or in-laws (Rev, 2010).

Table: 10

District * Time of starting marital discord							
		Time of starting marital discord					Total
		Within 1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	12 to 18 months	18 to 24 months		
District	Bathinda	Count	49	32	12	7	100
		% within District	49.0%	32.0%	12.0%	7.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	60	86	52	2	200
		% within District	30.0%	43.0%	26.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	109	118	64	9	300
		% within District	36.3%	39.3%	21.3%	3.0%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 10 shows when marital discord began to emerge in Bathinda district 49 respondents disclosed that within 6 months marital discord emerged, 32 said it emerged after 6 months, 12 victims disclosed after 1 month their in-laws or husband started to harass her and only 7 respondents said this problem was emerged after 2 years marital discord started. In Jalandhar 60 out of 200 said they faced domestic violence just after marriage, 86 respondents said after 6 months she was harassed by their in-laws, 52 victims of domestic violence said their in-laws harassed her after 12 months of marriage and only 2 respondents said they were facing this problem after 18 months of marriage.

After marriage, there are many symbols of an abusive relationship between husband and wife, for example: most telling sign is fear of your partner. If you feel like have to walk on eggshells around your partner constantly watching what you say and do

in order to avoid a blow up chances are your relationship is unhealthy abusive (Noughani, 2011).

Table: 11

District * First incident of misbehavior							
			First incident of misbehavior				
			Threat	Physical injury	Sexual abuse	Mental abuse	Total
District	Bathinda	Count	39	45	4	12	100
		% within District	39.0%	45.0%	4.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	94	106	0	0	200
		% within District	47.0%	53.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	133	151	4	12	300
		% within District	44.3%	50.3%	1.3%	4.0%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

Table 11 shows that what was the first incident of misbehavior by a husband or in-laws of the victim of domestic violence in both districts Bathinda and Jalandhar. In Jalandhar 165 victims out of 200 said the first incident was Physical injuries by her husband's and in-laws, 94 respondents were faced threats. In the case of Bathinda 39 victims out 100 said they were faced threats, 45 respondents faced physical injuries, 4 respondents were faced sexual harassment by their in-laws or husband and 12 victims said they were mentally harassed by the husband.

Table: 12

χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint

From Table: 12 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 12: χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint

District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint					
			Time after incident in lodging the complaint		Total
			With 1-5 months	5-10 months	
District	Bathinda	Count	47	53	100
		Expected Count	47.0	53.0	100.0
		% within District	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	94	106	200
		Expected Count	94.0	106.0	200.0
		% within District	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	141	159	300
		Expected Count	141.0	159.0	300.0
		% within District	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

12: Hypothesis Testing for Association between District *Times after incident in lodging the complaint

From Table: 12 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint**, is 0.000 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (1.000) is more than .01 at 99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis**

that ***‘there is no significant relationship between the District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint’*** is **‘Failed to reject’**.

Table: 12 Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.000 ^a	1	1.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.000	1	1.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.549
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 47.00.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

12: Strength of Association between District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint

From Table: 12 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint’** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=0.000)**, **Cramer’s V (=0.000)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.000)** all are very low it implies that besides no significant relationship between **District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 12: Strength of Association between Independence for District * Time after incident in lodging the complaint

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.000	1.000
	Cramer's V	.000	1.000
	Contingency Coefficient	.000	1.000
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 13

χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 13 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **District * Awareness about law for domestic violence**, none of the cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore a Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 13 χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Awareness about law for domestic violence

District * Awareness about law for domestic violence					
			Awareness about law for domestic violence		Total
			Yes	No	
District	Bathinda	Count	36	64	100
		Expected Count	34.7	65.3	100.0
		% within District	36.0%	64.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	68	132	200
		Expected Count	69.3	130.7	200.0
		% within District	34.0%	66.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	104	196	300
		Expected Count	104.0	196.0	300.0
		% within District	34.7%	65.3%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

13: Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 13 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **District * Awareness about law for domestic violence**, is .118 with df (degree of freedom) of 3 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.118)** is

more than 0.1 at 99% Confidence Level, therefore the null hypothesis that *there is no significant relationship between the 'District and awareness about law for domestic violence'* is 'failed to reject'.

Table: 13 Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Awareness about law for domestic violence

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.118 ^a	1	.731		
Continuity Correction ^b	.046	1	.830		
Likelihood Ratio	.117	1	.732		
Fisher's Exact Test				.797	.413
Linear-by-Linear Association	.117	1	.732		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.67.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

13: Strength of Association between Independence for District * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 13 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Any supplemental, continuing education or training & Category of Entrepreneurs'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=..020)**, **Cramer's V (=..020)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=..020)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **District * Awareness about law for domestic violence Crosstabulation** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 13 Strength of Association between Independence for District * Awareness about law for domestic violence

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.020	.731
	Cramer's V	.020	.731
	Contingency Coefficient	.020	.731
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 14

χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Status of your case

From Table: 14 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **District * Status of your case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 13; χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Status of your case

District * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			Total
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	
District	Bathinda	Count	27	19	54	100
		Expected Count	46.7	19.7	33.7	100.0
		% within District	27.0%	19.0%	54.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	113	40	47	200
		Expected Count	93.3	39.3	67.3	200.0
		% within District	56.5%	20.0%	23.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	140	59	101	300	
	Expected Count	140.0	59.0	101.0	300.0	
	% within District	46.7%	19.7%	33.7%	100.0%	

Source: Field survey 2015.

14: Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Status of your case

From Table: 14 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **District * Status of your case**, is 30.887 with df (degree of freedom) of 2 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.000)** is less than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the District and Status of your case'** is **'rejected'**.

Table: 14; Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Status of your case

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.887 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	30.933	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	30.416	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.67.

14 Strength of Association between Independence for District * Status of your case

From Table: 14 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **District * Status of your case'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=0.321)**, **Cramer's V (=0.321)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.306)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **District * Status of your case** their **strength of association is also very poor**.

Table: 14; Strength of Association between Independence for District * Status of your case

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.321	.000
	Cramer's V	.321	.000
	Contingency Coefficient	.306	.000
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table 15

District * No. of months you have passed in the court case								
			No. of months you have passed in the court case					
			1 to 5 months	5 to 12 months	12 to 18	18 to 24 months	More	Total
District	Bathinda	Count	8	40	26	24	2	100
	Jalandhar	Count	6	43	99	43	9	200
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 15 shows that how many months/years have passed by the respondent in the court case. The data in table show that 8 respondents pass 6 months in a court case, 40 respondents pass 12 months in a court case, 26 passed 18 months in a court case, 24 respondents pass 24 months in a court case and 2 respondents passed more than 24 months in a court case in Bathinda district. The data in table show that 6 respondents pass 6 months in a court case, 43 respondents pass 12 months in a court case, 99 passed 18 months in a court case, 43 respondents pass 24 months in a court case and 9 respondents passed more than 24 months in a court case in Bathinda

district. It is advised from the table that the majority of the respondents pass 18 months or more in court cases.

Table: 16

χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 15 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **District * Money you have spent for the case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 16; χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Money you have spent for the case

District * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		Total
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40, 000	
District	Bathinda	Count	37	63	100
		Expected Count	34.3	65.7	100.0
		% within District	37.0%	63.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	66	134	200
		Expected Count	68.7	131.3	200.0
		% within District	33.0%	67.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	103	197	300
		Expected Count	103.0	197.0	300.0
		% within District	34.3%	65.7%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

16: Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 16 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **District * Money you have spent for the case**, is .473 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.492)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no**

significant relationship between the District and money you have spent for the case' is 'Failed to reject'.

Table: 16; Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Money you have spent for the case

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.473 ^a	1	.492		
Continuity Correction ^b	.312	1	.576		
Likelihood Ratio	.470	1	.493		
Fisher's Exact Test				.520	.287
Linear-by-Linear Association	.472	1	.492		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.33.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

16 Strength of Association between Independence for District * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 16 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **District * Money you have spent for the case'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=..040), Cramer's V (=..040) and Contingency Coefficient (=..040)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between District * Money you have spent for the case Crosstabulation **their strength of association is also very poor.**

Table: 16; Strength of Association between Independence for District * Money you have spent for the case

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.040	.492
	Cramer's V	.040	.492
	Contingency Coefficient	.040	.492
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 17

χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Justice given or not

From Table: 17 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **District * Justice given or not**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 17; χ^2 Test of Independence for District * Justice given or not

District * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		Total
			Yes	No	
District	Bathinda	Count	55	45	100
		Expected Count	38.7	61.3	100.0
		% within District	55.0%	45.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	61	139	200
		Expected Count	77.3	122.7	200.0

		% within District	30.5%	69.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	116	184	300
		Expected Count	116.0	184.0	300.0
		% within District	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

17: Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Justice given or not

From Table: 17 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **District * Justice given or not**, is 16.874 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.000)** is **less than .01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the District and justice given or not** is **'Rejected'**.

Table: 17; Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * Justice given or not

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.874 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	15.856	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	16.696	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.817	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38.67.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

17 Strength of Association between Independence for District * Justice given or not

From Table: 17 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **District * Justice given or not** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=..237)**, **Cramer's V (=..237)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=..231)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **District * Justice given or not** their **strength of association is also very poor**.

Table: 17; Strength of Association between Independence for District * Justice given or not

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.237	.000
	Cramer's V	.237	.000
	Contingency Coefficient	.231	.000
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Legal aid is a lifeline for the victims of domestic violence, enabling them to escape from violent relationships, protect their children and manage their financial situations. However, two in five victims of domestic violence cannot get legal aid or they are not satisfied with justice because the government has imposed what experts have said are unlawful and unrealistic restrictions on access.

Table: 18

χ^2 Test of Independence for District * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 18 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **District * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 18; χ^2 Test of Independence for District * you are satisfied with the decision of court

District * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		Total
			Yes	No	
District	Bathinda	Count	64	36	100
		Expected Count	48.7	51.3	100.0
		% within District	64.0%	36.0%	100.0%
	Jalandhar	Count	82	118	200
		Expected Count	97.3	102.7	200.0
		% within District	41.0%	59.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	146	154	300
		Expected Count	146.0	154.0	300.0
		% within District	48.7%	51.3%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

18: Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 18 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **District * you are satisfied with the decision of court**, is

14.117 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.000)** is **less than .01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the district and you is satisfied with the decision of court is 'Rejected'**.

Table: 18: Hypothesis Testing for Association between District * you is satisfied with the decision of court

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.117 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	13.211	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	14.248	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.070	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 48.67.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

18 Strength of Association between Independence for District * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 18 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the „District * you are satisfied with the decision of court’ measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=..217)**, **Cramer’s V (=..217)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=..212)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **District ***

you are satisfied with the decision of court their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 18 Strength of Association between Independence for District * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.217	.000
	Cramer's V	.217	.000
	Contingency Coefficient	.212	.000
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table 19

Religion of the victim * Educational qualification of the victim								
			Educational qualification of the victim					Total
			Primary education	Secondary education	Graduate	Post-Graduate and above	Illiterate	
Religion of the victim	Islam	Count	1	1	1	0	0	3
	Sikh	Count	12	64	28	8	4	116
	Hindu	Count	24	97	32	26	2	181
Total		Count	37	162	61	34	6	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 19 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim * Educational qualification of the victim and how their educations affects their married life because most of the respondents dependent

on their in-laws or husbands. Table analyzed that due to less in population of Islam only three cases resisted in police station against domestic violence, in which one victim educated at the level of primary, one secondary and one of the victim is graduate. In Sikh religion 64 respondents belongs to the group of secondary education and 28 graduates, 12 qualified primary educations, 8 post-graduate and 4 illiterate. The girls in Hindu religion are more educated rather than Sikh and Islam religions, 97 respondents qualified at secondary level, 32 are graduates, 26 are post-graduate, 24 are qualified at primary level and 2 respondents are illiterate.

Table: 20

Religion of the victim * Source of the income of the victim								
			Source of the income of the victim					Total
			Job	House maker	Labour	Household business	Dependent on in-laws/husband	
Religion of the victim	Islam	Count	0	0	1	0	2	3
	Sikh	Count	10	6	2	9	89	116
	Hindu	Count	20	14	10	17	120	181
Total		Count	30	20	13	26	211	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 20 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim, source of the income of the victim and how their economic dependency affects the married life because most of the respondents dependent on their in-laws or husbands. Table analyzed that 2 Islam victims out of 3 dependent on in-laws/husband and 1 fulfill her needs by labour. The Sikh victims, 89 are dependent on in-laws/husband, only 10 victims are working. The Hindu respondent 120 are dependent on in-laws/husband, 14 house wife, 17 have their household business and 20 are in job. The output of this analysis is that economic independence plays major role in domestic violence and the majority of the victims dependent on in-laws/husband.

Table: 21

Religion of the victim * First incident of misbehavior							
		First incident of misbehavior				Total	
		Threat	Physical injury	Sexual abuse	Mental abuse		
Religion of the victim	Islam	Count	2	1	0	0	3
	Sikh	Count	48	60	4	4	116
	Hindu	Count	83	90	0	8	181
Total		Count	133	151	4	12	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 21 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim first incident of misbehavior. Table explains that the 2 Islam respondents were face threats and 1 was physical injury as a first threat of domestic violence. In the context of Sikh victims the majority 60 victims face physical injuries as a first incident of domestic violence, 48 threats, 4 sexual harassment and 4 mental abuses. The Hindu respondents' majority of 90 like Sikh respondents face physical injuries, 83 threats and 8 mental abuses. The outcome is majority of the victims of domestic violence face physical injuries 151 out of 300 after marriage, 133 victims faced threats, 12 faced mental abuse and 4 victims face sexual harassment by her husband.

Table: 22

Religion of the victim * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape					
			Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape		Total
			Yes	No	
Religion of the victim	Islam	Count	1	2	3
	Sikh	Count	35	81	116
	Hindu	Count	61	120	181
Total		Count	97	203	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 22 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim, Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape. The Table shows that respondents belongs to Islam religion 2 out of 3 have no awareness about the concept of marital rape, 1 have awareness about marital rape. In the case Sikh victims 81 respondents have no idea about marital rape and 35 respondents are aware about the concept of marital rape. The Hindu respondents 120 are not aware the concept of marital rape and 61 have knowledge about marital rape. It means that 203 respondents out of 300 have not awareness about marital rape and only 97 victims aware about marital rape.

Table: 22

Religion of the victim * Awareness about law for domestic violence					
			Awareness about law for domestic violence		
			Yes	No	Total
Religion of the victim	Hindu	Count	65	116	181
	Sikh	Count	38	78	116
	Islam	Count	1	2	3
Total		Count	104	196	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 22 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim & Awareness about law for domestic violence. The Table shows that respondents belongs to Islam religion 2 out of 3 have no awareness about the law of domestic violence, 1 have awareness about domestic violence law. In the case Sikh victims 78 respondents have no idea about law of domestic violence and 38 respondents are aware about the domestic violence law. The Hindu respondents 116 are not aware the law of domestic violence concept and 65 have knowledge about the law. It means that 196 respondents out of 300 have not awareness about domestic violence law and only 104 victims aware about law of domestic violence.

Table: 23

Religion of the victim * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	Total
Religion of the victim	Hindu	Count	91	33	57	181
	Sikh	Count	48	24	44	116
	Islam	Count	1	2	0	3
Total		Count	140	59	101	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 23 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim & Status of your case. The Table analyzed that 91 Hindu respondents case is in process, 57 cases is closed and 33 cases of victims are near to justice. In the context of Sikh respondents 48 cases are in process, 24 near to justice and 44 cases are closed. The cases of Islam victims 2 cases near to justice and 1 is in process. Table shows majority of the cases 140 out of 300 were in process, only 101 cases were closed and 59 cases were near to justice.

Table 24

Religion of the victim * No. of months you have passed in the court case						
			No. of months you have passed in the court case			
			12 to 18	18 to 24 months	more	Total
Religion of the victim	Hindu	Count	83	41	4	181
	Sikh	Count	40	25	7	116
	Islam	Count	2	1	0	3
Total		Count	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 24 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim & No. of months you have passed in the court case. The Table shows that the majority of the victims 83 belongs to Hindu religion spend 12 to 18 months in court, 41 respondents spend 18 to 24 months and 4 victims spend more than 18 months. The 40 Sikh respondents spend 12 to 18 months in court, 25 victims 18 to 24 and 7 respondents spend more than 24 months. In the case of Islam respondents 2 out of three spend 12 to 18 months in court and 1 spend 18 to 24 months in court case. It means that majority of the respondent 125 out of 300 spend 12-18 in court case, 64 victims spend more than 18 months and 11 respondents spend more than 24 months in court cases.

Table: 25

Religion of the victim * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40, 000	Total
Religion of the victim	Hindu	Count	62	119	181
	Sikh	Count	41	75	116
	Islam	Count	0	3	3
Total		Count	103	197	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 25 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim & money you have spent for the case. The table shows that in the case of Hindu respondents 119 spent 20,000 to 40,000 money in court case and 62 spent 5,000 to 20,000 thousand. In the case of Sikh victims 75 spent 20,000 to 40,000 thousand amount in case and 41 Sikh respondents spend 5,000 to 20,000 on case. It revenue that the majority of the respondents 197 out of 300, have spent 20,000 to 40,000 money in a court cases and 103 respondents spent 5,000 to 20,000 money in a court case.

Table: 26

Religion of the victim * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		Total
			Yes	No	
Religion of the victim	Hindu	Count	66	115	181
	Sikh	Count	50	66	116
	Islam	Count	0	3	3
Total		Count	116	184	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 26 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim & justice given or not. The Table explained that most of the Hindu respondents 66 got justice and the majority 115 of the victims waiting for the

justice. The position of Sikh respondents is not good 66 victims of domestic violence are waiting for justice and only 50 got justice. The table shows that majority of the respondents 184 out of 300, have not got justice, 116 respondents were got justice.

Table: 27

Religion of the victim * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
Religion of the victim	Hindu	Count	88	93	181
	Sikh	Count	57	59	116
	Islam	Count	1	2	3
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 27 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim & justice given or not. The table analyzed that 93 Hindu respondents are not satisfied with the decision of court and 88 respondents are satisfied. In the context of Sikh victims 59 are not satisfied with the decision of court and 57 respondents are satisfied. The victims belongs the religion of Islam 2 out of three are not satisfied and 1 respondent is satisfied. The table explains that majority of the respondents 154 out of 300, were not got satisfied with justice, 146 respondents were satisfied.

Table: 28

Educational qualification of the victim * Source of the income of the victim						
			Source of the income of the victim			Total
			Job	Labour	Dependent on in-laws/husband	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	0	0	6	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	14	1	19	34
	Graduate	Count	11	1	49	61
	Secondary education	Count	4	1	157	162
	Primary education	Count	2	0	35	37
Total		Count	31	3	266	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 28 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Educational qualification of the victim & Source of the income of the victim. The table analyzed that the 3 Illiterate victims totally dependent on husband. The groups of Post-Graduate and above 14 respondents are in job, 19 dependent on in-laws/husband for their needs and 1 is working as a labour. The groups of graduate victims 46 are dependent on in-laws/husband, 11 involved in some household business and 1 working as a labour. The group belongs to the secondary level education 157 dependent on in-laws/husband, 4 are committed in private job and 1 works as a labour. The group of respondents belongs to primary education 35 dependents on in-laws/husband, 2 committed in labour work.

The following 29 described the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Educational qualification of the victim & Time of starting marital discord. The Table analyzed that the group of illiterate victims mentioned that 1 victim have start facing the problem of domestic violence just after marriage, 3 after 6 months and 2 after 12 months. The group of post-graduates 11 respondents" start after 6 months, 12 after 12 months and 10 respondents start facing this problem after 18 months of marriage.

The group of graduate respondents was 21 starts facing this problem within 6 months of marriage, 25 faces the problem of domestic violence after 6 months and 14 faces after the marriage of 18 months. The majority of the victims of secondary education were faces this problem after within 6 months of marriage, only 4 victims face this problem after 18 months of marriage. The condition of group of Primary education is not different 16 victims face the problem of domestic violence after 6 months, 14 harassed by their in-laws just after marriage, 4 victims after 12 months and 3 victims face this problem after 18 months of marriage. The output of this analysis is that 109 victims faces the problem of domestic violence just after marriage and only 9 respondents who faces this problem after 18 months of marriage.

Table: 29

Educational qualification of the victim * Time of starting marital discord							
			Time of starting marital discord				Total
			Within 1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	12 to 18 months	18 to 24 months	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	1	3	2	0	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	11	12	10	1	34
	Graduate	Count	21	25	14	1	61
	Secondary education	Count	62	62	34	4	162
	Primary education	Count	14	16	4	3	37
Total		Count	109	118	64	9	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

Table: 30

Educational qualification of the victim * First incident of misbehavior							
			First incident of misbehavior				Total
			Threat	Physical injury	Sexual abuse	Mental abuse	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	1	5	0	0	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	13	19	1	1	34
	Graduate	Count	32	24	1	4	61
	Secondary education	Count	66	87	2	7	162
	Primary education	Count	21	16	0	0	37
Total		Count	133	151	4	12	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The 30 described the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & First incident of misbehavior. The Table explained that majority of the victims of domestic violence like: illiterate group of respondents 5 out of 6 face physical injuries as first incident of misbehavior and 1 face threats. The respondents belong to the group of post-graduate 19 victims face physical injuries as a first incident of misbehavior, 13 face threats, 1 sexual harassment and 1 face mental harassment. The graduate group of the victims 32 face threats as first incident of domestic violence, 24 respondents face physical injuries, 4 victims face mental harassment and 1 faces sexual harassment. It means that the majority of the victims face 151 physical injuries, and 133 respondents are face threats, 12 face mental harassment and, 4 harassed with sexual harassment.

The following Table 31 described the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & Time after incident in lodging the complaint. The majority of illiterate respondents lodged complaint within 5 months, the post-graduate respondents lodge complaint after 5 months, the group of graduate's majority of the victims 37 lodge complaint after 5 months, same group of victims

belongs to secondary education 82 and 19 lodge the complaint. The Table clearly examined that the majority 159 of the victims lodge complaint after 5 months of marriage.

Table: 31

Educational qualification of the victim * Time after incident in lodging the complaint					
			Time after incident in lodging the complaint		Total
			With 1-5 months	5-10 months	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	3	3	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	15	19	34
	Graduate	Count	24	37	61
	Secondary education	Count	80	82	162
	Primary education	Count	19	18	37
Total		Count	141	159	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

Table: 32

Educational qualification of the victim * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape					
			Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape		Total
			Yes	No	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	1	5	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	24	10	34
	Graduate	Count	41	20	61
	Secondary education	Count	27	135	162
	Primary education	Count	4	33	37
Total		Count	97	203	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 32 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape. The table shows that the majority 5 of the illiterate victims of domestic violence has no awareness about marital rape but the majority of post-graduate 24 and graduate 41 have awareness about marital rape. The majority of victims groups of secondary educated 135 and primary educated 33 respondents have no idea about marital rape, means the over view of the analysis is 203 victims of domestic violence are not aware about the concept of marital rape.

Table: 33

Educational qualification of the victim * Awareness about law for domestic violence					
			Awareness about law for domestic violence		Total
			Yes	No	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	1	5	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	27	7	34
	Graduate	Count	40	21	61
	Secondary education	Count	30	132	162
	Primary education	Count	6	31	37
Total		Count	104	196	300

The Table 33 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & awareness about law for domestic violence. The majority of the illiterate victims 5 have no awareness about the law of against domestic violence. The group of the respondents Post-Graduate 27 and Graduate 40 the majority of victims are aware about the law however, the group of victims belongs to secondary education 132 and primary educations 31, majority of have no awareness about the law against domestic violence. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims 196 out of 300 of domestic violence have no awareness about the law against tic violence.

Table 34

Educational qualification of the victim * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			Total
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	5	1	0	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	14	7	13	34
	Graduate	Count	27	13	21	61
	Secondary education	Count	71	28	63	162
	Primary education	Count	23	10	4	37
Total		Count	140	59	101	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 34 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & Status of your case. The Table analyzed that the cases of majority of the illiterate victims 5 have are in process and 1 is closed. The group of the respondents Post-Graduate 14 in process, 13 closed and 7 near to justice. The group of graduate respondents 24 the majority of victim"s cases are in process, 13 cases near to justice and 21 cases are closed. However, the group of victims belongs to secondary education their 71 cases in process, 63 closed and 28 near to justice. The group of primary education 23 cases of the victims in process, 10 near to justice and 4 cases are closed. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims cases 140 are in process out of 300, 101 cases are closed and 59 cases are closed to justice.

Table: 35

Educational qualification of the victim * No. of months you have passed in the court case								
			No. of months you have passed in the court case					Total
			1 to 5 months	5 to 12 months	12 to 18	18 to 24 months	more	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	0	2	3	1	0	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	0	10	17	7	0	34
	Graduate	Count	1	22	18	16	4	61
	Secondary education	Count	11	36	76	33	6	162
	Primary education	Count	2	13	11	10	1	37
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 35 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & no. of months you have passed in the court case. The Table analyzed the time period passed by victims of domestic violence in court, in the group of illiterate victims 3 victims" passed 18 months in court pass, 2 respondents past 12 months in court and 1 victim spend 24 months in court case. The majority of the 17 victims of the group post-graduates passed more than 12 months in cases, 10 respondents past 12 months and 7 respondents passed more than 18 months in court cases. And graduate 18 victims also spent 18 months in court case, 22 passed 12 months, 16 respondents past 24 months in court and 4 victims of domestic violence passed more than 24 months.

Table: 36

Educational qualification of the victim * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		Total
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40,000	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	4	2	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	9	25	34
	Graduate	Count	17	44	61
	Secondary education	Count	59	103	162
	Primary education	Count	14	23	37
Total		Count	103	197	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 36 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & Money you have spent for the case. The Table describe that 4 illiterate respondents spent 5,000 to 20,000 on court case, 2 victims spent 20,000 to 40,000 in court. The respondents belongs to post-graduate group 25 victims spend near about 40,000 thousand, 9 victims spent near about 20,000 in court for justice. The graduate victims 44 spent 20,000 to 40,000 on case and 17 spent 5,000 to 20,000 in court for justice. The respondents belongs to secondary education 103 spent 20,000 to 40,000 and 59 victims spent 5,000 to 20,000. The primary pass 23 victims spent 20,000 to 40,000 on justice and 14 spent 5,000 to 20,000 for justice in court, means the majority of the victims spent 20,000 to 40,000 in court case for justice.

Table: 37

Educational qualification of the victim * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		Total
			Yes	No	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	1	5	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	16	18	34
	Graduate	Count	21	40	61
	Secondary education	Count	71	91	162
	Primary education	Count	7	30	37
Total		Count	116	184	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 37 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim Justice given or not. The majority of the illiterate victims 5 are not got justice and only 1 respondent got justice. The group of the respondents Post-Graduate 18 and Graduate 40 the majority of victims are not got justice however, the group of victims belongs to secondary education 91 and primary educations 30, majority of have not got justice. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims 184 out of 300 of domestic violence have not got justice.

The following Table 38 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & you are satisfied with the decision of court. The majority of the illiterate victims 6 are not satisfied with the justice. The group of the respondents Post-Graduate 18 and Graduate 35 the majority of victims are satisfied with the justice of court however, Post-Graduate 16 respondents and Graduate 26 respondents are not satisfied with the justice. The group of victims belongs to secondary education 85 are satisfied and primary educations 29 are not satisfied with the justice. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims 154 out of 300 of domestic violence have not got justice.

Table: 38

Educational qualification of the victim * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		Total
			Yes	No	
Educational qualification of the victim	Illiterate	Count	0	6	6
	Post-Graduate and above	Count	18	16	34
	Graduate	Count	35	26	61
	Secondary education	Count	85	77	162
	Primary education	Count	8	29	37
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

Table: 39

Source of the income of the victim * Time of starting marital discord							
			Time of starting marital discord				
			Within 1 to 6 months	6 to 12	12 to 18	18 to 24	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	14	13	8	0	35
	House maker	Count	2	1	1	0	4
	Labour	Count	4	9	8	0	21
	Household business	Count	54	69	39	3	165
	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	35	26	8	6	75
Total		Count	109	118	64	9	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The table 39 described the source of the income of the victim & time of starting marital discord. The majority of working women 14 face the problem of domestic violence just after the 6 months; same happened with the respondent of house makers

2 victims faces this problem just after 6 months of marriage, however, the not happened the same with the group of labour victims because the majority of the respondent 9 of this group face the problem of domestic violence after 6 months of marriage. It is same with the group of responds who belongs to house hold business, the majority of the victims of this group 69 faces the problem after 6 months of marriage. The Table clearly examined that the majority of the respondents 118 faces the problem of domestic violence just after 6 months.

Table: 40

Source of the income of the victim * First incident of misbehavior							
			First incident of misbehavior				
			Threat	Physical injury	Sexual abuse	Mental abuse	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	13	19	0	3	35
	House maker	Count	2	2	0	0	4
	Labour	Count	5	16	0	0	21
	Household business	Count	85	78	1	1	165
	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	28	36	3	8	75
Total		Count	133	151	4	12	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The 40 described the comparative analysis of source of the income of the victim and first incident of misbehavior. The Table explained that majority of the victims of domestic violence like: working women (job) group of respondents 19 out 35 face physical injuries as first incident of misbehavior. The respondents belongs to the group of house makers 2 victims faces physical injuries as a first incident of misbehavior and 4 faces threats. The Labour group of the victims 32 faces threats as first incident of domestic violence, 24 respondents faces physical injuries, 4 victims faces mental harassment and 1 faces sexual harassment. It means that the majority of the victims face 151 physical injuries, and 133 respondents are face threats, 12 face mental harassment and, 4 harassed with sexual harassment.

Table: 41

Source of the income of the victim * Time after incident in lodging the complaint					
			Time after incident in lodging the complaint		
			With 1-5 months	5-10 months	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	17	18	35
	House maker	Count	2	2	4
	Labour	Count	8	13	21
	Household business	Count	80	85	165
	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	34	41	75
Total		Count	141	159	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The following Table 41 described the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Source of the income of the victim * Time after incident in lodging the complaint. The majority of working (job) respondents lodged complaint within 18 months, the labour respondents lodge complaint after 5 months, the group of house maker's majority of the victims 85 lodge complaint after 5 months, same group of victims belongs to dependent on in-laws/husband 82 lodged complaint after 5 months of marriage. The Table clearly examined that the majority 159 of the victims lodge complaint after 5 months of marriage.

Table: 42

Source of the income of the victim * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape					
			Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape		Total
			Yes	No	
Source of the income of the victim	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	46	134	180
	Household business	Count	16	44	60
	Labour	Count	6	15	21
	House maker	Count	3	1	4
	Job	Count	26	9	35
Total		Count	97	203	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 42 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the source of the income of the victim & victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape. The table shows that the majority 134 of the Dependent on in-laws/husband victims of domestic violence has no awareness about marital rape but the majority of Household business 44 and labour 15 have awareness about marital rape. The majority of victims groups of House maker 3 and working women (job) 26 respondents have no idea about marital rape, means the over view of the analysis is 203 out of 300 victims of domestic violence are not aware about the concept of marital rape.

Table: 43

Source of the income of the victim * Awareness about law for domestic violence					
			Awareness about law for domestic violence		
			Yes	No	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	26	9	35
	House maker	Count	3	1	4
	Labour	Count	8	13	21
	Household business	Count	41	124	165
	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	26	49	75
Total		Count	104	196	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 43 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of source of the income of the victim & awareness about law for domestic violence. The majority of the working women's (Job) victims 26 have awareness about the law of against domestic violence. The group of the respondents House maker 3 and Labour 13 the majority of victims are not aware about the law however, the group of victims belongs to Dependent on in-laws/husband 49 have no awareness about the law against domestic violence. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims 196 out of 300 of domestic violence have no awareness about the law against tic violence.

Table: 44

Source of the income of the victim * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	14	6	15	35
	House maker	Count	3	1	0	4
	Labour	Count	13	4	4	21
	Household business	Count	91	31	43	165
	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	19	17	39	75
Total		Count	140	59	101	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 44 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of source of the income of the victim & Status of your case. The Table analyzed that the cases of majority of the working women victims 15 have are closed and 14 cases are in process and 6 near to justice. The group of the respondents house maker 3 in process and 1 near to justice. The group of Labour respondents 13 the majority of victim"s cases are in process, 4 cases near to justice and 4 cases are closed. However, the group of victims belongs to Household business their 91 cases in process, 43 closed and 31 near to justice. The group of Dependent on in-laws/husband 19 cases of the victims in process, 17 near to justice and 39 cases are closed. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims cases 140 are in process out of 300, 101 cases are closed and 59 cases are closed to justice.

Table: 45

Source of the income of the victim * No. of months you have passed in the court case								
			No. of months you have passed in the court case					
			1 to 5 months	5 to 12	12 to 18	18-24	More	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	0	13	14	7	1	35
	House maker	Count	0	0	3	1	0	4
	Labour	Count	1	5	11	4	0	21
	Household business	Count	6	34	77	40	8	165
	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	7	31	20	15	2	75
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 45 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of source of the income of the victim & no. of months you have passed in the court case. The Table analyzed the time period passed by victims of domestic violence in court, in the group of working women"s (job) victims 14 victims" passed 18 months in court pass, 13 respondents past 12 months in court and 7 victims spend 24 months in court case. The majority of the 3 victims of the group house maker passed more than 12 months in cases, 1 respondent passed more than 24 months in court cases. And Labour 11 victims also spent 18 months in court case, 5 passed 12 months, 4 respondents past 24 months in court. The group of victims, who are Dependent on in-laws/husband for their basic, needs 20 victims spent 12-18 months in court, 31 respondent spent 12 months in court and 2 victims spent more than 24 months in court.

Table: 46

Source of the income of the victim * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40, 000	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	10	25	35
	House maker	Count	1	3	4
	Labour	Count	4	17	21
	Household business	Count	59	106	165
	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	29	46	75
Total		Count	103	197	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 46 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of source of the income of the victim & Money you have spent for the case. The Table describe that 25 working women (Job) respondents spent 20,000 to 40, 000 on court case, 10 victims spent 5,000 to 20,000 in court. The respondents belongs to house maker group 3 victims spend near about 40,000 thousand, 1 victims spent near about 20,000 in court for justice. The labour victims 17 spent 20,000 to 40,000 on case and 4 spent 5,000 to 20,000 in court for justice. The respondents belongs to household business 106 spent 20,000 to 40,000 and 59 victims spent 5,000 to 20,000. The dependent on in-laws/husband 23 victims spent 20,000 to 40,000 on justice and 14 spent 5,000 to 20,000 for justice in court, means the majority of the victims spent 20,000 to 40,000 in court case for justice.

Table: 47

Source of the income of the victim * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		
			Yes	No	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	18	17	35
	House maker	Count	1	3	4
	Labour	Count	4	17	21
	Household business	Count	53	112	165
	Dependent on in- laws/husband	Count	40	35	75
Total		Count	116	184	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 47 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of source of the income of the victim and Justice given or not. The majority of the (Job) victims 18 are not got justice and only 17 respondent got justice. The group of the respondent's house maker 3 and labour 17 the majority of victims are not got justice however, the group of victims belongs to household business 40 got justice and Dependent on in-laws/husband 35, majority of have not got justice. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims 184 out of 300 of domestic violence have not got justice.

Table: 48

Source of the income of the victim * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
Source of the income of the victim	Job	Count	20	15	35
	House maker	Count	2	2	4
	Labour	Count	6	15	21
	Household business	Count	70	95	165
	Dependent on in-laws/husband	Count	48	27	75
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 48 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of source of the income of the victim & you are satisfied with the decision of court. The majority of the working women (job) victims 20 are satisfied with the justice. The group of the respondent's house maker 2 and labour 15 the majority of victims are not satisfied with the justice of court however, house maker 2 respondents and labour 6 respondents are not satisfied with the justice. The group of victims belongs to household business 95 are satisfied and dependent on in-laws/husband 48 are not satisfied with the justice. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims 154 out of 300 of domestic violence have not got justice.

Table: 49

Time of starting marital discord * First incident of misbehavior							
			First incident of misbehavior				
			Threat	Physical injury	Sexual abuse	Mental abuse	Total
Time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6 months	Count	58	44	2	5	109
	6 to 12 months	Count	50	63	1	4	118
	12 to 18 months	Count	21	40	1	2	64
	18 to 24 months	Count	4	4	0	1	9
Total		Count	133	151	4	12	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 49 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of time of starting marital discord and first incident of misbehavior. Table explains that the 58 respondent who faces marital discord within 1 to 6 months, they were faces first incident of misbehavior as threats and 44 was physical injury as a first threat of domestic violence. In the context of group 6 to 12 months, victims the majority of the victims 63 face physical injuries as a first incident of domestic violence, 50 threats, 1 sexual harassment and 4 mental abuses. The respondents" who are belongs to group 12 to 18 months, the majority of 40 physical injuries, 21 threats and 2 mental abuses. The outcome is majority of the victims of domestic violence face physical injuries 151 out of 300 after marriage, 133 victims faced threats, 12 faced mental abuse and 4 victims face sexual harassment by her husband.

Table 50

Time of starting marital discord * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape					
			Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape		Total
			Yes	No	
Time of starting marital discord	18 to 24 months	Count	3	6	9
	12 to 18 months	Count	27	37	64
	6 to 12 months	Count	33	85	118
	Within 1 to 6 months	Count	34	75	109
Total		Count	97	203	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 50 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of time of starting marital discord, Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape. The Table shows that respondents belongs to the group within 1 to 6 months group 75 have no awareness about the concept of marital rape, 34 have awareness about marital rape. In the case 6 to 12 months, 85 respondents have no idea about marital rape and 33 respondents are aware about the concept of marital rape. The respondents belongs to the group 12 to 18 months, 37 are aware the concept of marital rape and 27 have not knowledge about marital rape. It means that 203 respondents out of 300 have not awareness about marital rape and only 97 victims aware about marital rape.

Table: 51

Time of starting marital discord * Awareness about law for domestic violence					
			Awareness about law for domestic violence		
			Yes	No	Total
Time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6 months	Count	35	74	109
	6 to 12 months	Count	36	82	118
	12 to 18 months	Count	29	35	64
	18 to 24 months	Count	4	5	9
Total		Count	104	196	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 51 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of time of starting marital discord & Awareness about law for domestic violence. The Table shows that respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the domestic violence just after marriage 1 to 6 months, 74 have no awareness about the law of domestic violence, and 35 have awareness about domestic violence law. In the case 6 to 12 months, victims 82 respondents have no idea about law of domestic violence and 36 respondents are aware about the domestic violence law. The 12 to 18 months, respondents 35 are not aware the law of domestic violence concept and 29 have knowledge about the law. It means that 196 respondents out of 300 have not awareness about domestic violence law and only 104 victims aware about law of domestic violence.

Table: 52

Time of starting marital discord * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	Total
Time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6 months	Count	57	18	34	109
	6 to 12 months	Count	51	24	43	118
	12 to 18 months	Count	30	14	20	64
	18 to 24 months	Count	2	3	4	9
Total		Count	140	59	101	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 52 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of time of starting marital discord & Status of your case. The Table shows that respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the domestic violence just after marriage within 1 to 6 months, 57 respondents case is in process, 34 cases is closed and 18 cases of victims are near to justice. In the context of 6 to 12 months, respondents 51 cases are in process, 24 near to justice and 43 cases are closed. The cases of the group belong to 12 to 18 months, victims 14 cases near to justice and 30 is in process. Table shows majority of the cases 140 out of 300 were in process, only 101 cases were closed and 59 cases were near to justice.

Table 53

Time of starting marital discord * No. of months you have passed in the court case			No. of months you have passed in the court case					
			1 to 5 months	5 to 12	12 to 18	18 to 24	More	Total
Time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6 months	Count	8	32	41	26	2	109
	6 to 12 months	Count	4	30	46	32	6	118
	12 to 18 months	Count	2	17	36	7	2	64
	18 to 24 months	Count	0	4	2	2	1	9
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 53 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim & No. of months you have passed in the court case. The Table shows that the majority of the victims 41 belongs to the group of respondents who faced the domestic violence just after marriage within 1 to 6 months, spend 12 to 18 months in court, 26 respondents spend 18 to 24 months and 32 victims spend more than 24 months. The 46 6 to 12 months, respondents spend 12 to 18 months in court, 36 victims 18 to 24 and 6 respondents spend more than 24 months. In the case of 12 to 18 months, respondents 36 spend 12 to 18 months in court and 7 spend 18 to 24 months in court case. It means that majority of the respondent 125 out of 300 spend 12-18 in court case, 64 victims spend more than 18 months and 11 respondents spend more than 24 months in court cases.

Table: 54

Time of starting marital discord * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40, 000	Total
Time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6 months	Count	36	73	109
	6 to 12 months	Count	41	77	118
	12 to 18 months	Count	22	42	64
	18 to 24 months	Count	4	5	9
Total		Count	103	197	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 54 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of time of starting marital discord & money you have spent for the case. The table shows that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the domestic violence just after marriage within 1 to 6 months, 73 spent 20,000 to 40,000 money in court case and 36 spent 5,000 to 20,000 thousand. In the case of 6 to 12 months, victims 77 spent 20,000 to 40,000 thousand amounts in case and 42 12 to 18 months, respondents spend 20,000 to 40,000 on case. It revenue that the majority of the respondents 197 out of 300, have spent 20,000 to 40,000 money in a court cases and 103 respondents spent 5,000 to 20,000 money in a court case.

Table 55

Time of starting marital discord * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		
			Yes	No	Total
Time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6 months	Count	40	69	109
	6 to 12 months	Count	48	70	118
	12 to 18 months	Count	24	40	64
	18 to 24 months	Count	4	5	9
Total		Count	116	184	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 55 describes the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of Religion of the victim & justice given or not. The Table explained The table shows that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the domestic violence just after marriage within 1 to 6 months, 40 got justice and the majority 69 of the victims waiting for the justice. The position of the group of 6 to 12 months respondents is not good 70 victims of domestic violence are waiting for justice and only 48 got justice. In the case of 12 to 18 months, 40respondents are not got justice and only 24 victims got justice. The same happened with 18 to 24 months, only 4 got justice and 5 are waiting for justice. The table shows that majority of the respondents 184 out of 300, have not got justice, 116 respondents were got justice.

Table 56

Time of starting marital discord * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
Time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6 months	Count	49	60	109
	6 to 12 months	Count	57	61	118
	12 to 18 months	Count	34	30	64
	18 to 24 months	Count	6	3	9
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 56 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of time of starting marital discord & justice given or not. The Table explained that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the domestic violence just after marriage within 1 to 6 months, 60 respondents are not satisfied with the decision of court and 49 respondents are satisfied. In the context of 6 to 12 months, 61 victims are not satisfied with the decision of court and 57 respondents are satisfied. The victims belongs the 12 to 18 months, 30 out of three are not satisfied and 34 respondents is satisfied. In the case of 18 to 24 months, 6 got justice and 3 respondents waiting for justice. The table explains that majority of the respondents 154 out of 300, were not got satisfied with justice, 146 respondents were satisfied.

Table 57

First incident of misbehavior * Time after incident in lodging the complaint					
			Time after incident in lodging the complaint		
			With 1-5 months	5-10 months	Total
First incident of misbehavior	Threat	Count	69	64	133
	Physical injury	Count	62	89	151
	Sexual abuse	Count	2	2	4
	Mental abuse	Count	8	4	12
Total		Count	141	159	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 57 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context First incident of misbehavior & time after incident in lodging the complaint. The Table explained that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the first incident of misbehavior as threat, 69 of them lodged complaint within 5 months after marriage and 64 lodged complaint after 5 months of marriage. In the context of victims who face first incident of Physical injury, 89 lodged complaint after 5 months of marriage and 62 within 5 months. In the case of the sexual harassed victims 2, they lodged complaint just within 5 months and respondents who faced mental harassment 8 they lodged complaint within 5 months after marriage and 4 respondents after 5 months. The table explains that majority of the respondents 156 out of 300, were lodged complaint within 5 months after marriage and 141 after 5 months.

Table: 58

First incident of misbehavior * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape					
			Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape		Total
			Yes	No	
First incident of misbehavior	Mental abuse	Count	6	6	12
	Sexual abuse	Count	2	2	4
	Physical injury	Count	39	112	151
	Threat	Count	50	83	133
Total		Count	97	203	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 58 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context First incident of misbehavior & Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape. The Table explained that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the first incident of misbehavior as threat, 83 respondents of this group are not aware the concept of marital rape and 50 victims of domestic violence have awareness about marital rape. The victim belongs to the group of physical injuries, 112 have not awareness about marital rape and 39 respondents are having awareness about marital rape. In the context of mantel harassment and sexual harassment victims have equally aware and not about marital rape.

Table: 59

First incident of misbehavior * Awareness about law for domestic violence					
			Awareness about law for domestic violence		
			Yes	No	Total
First incident of misbehavior	Threat	Count	49	84	133
	Physical injury	Count	47	104	151
	Sexual abuse	Count	2	2	4
	Mental abuse	Count	6	6	12
Total		Count	104	196	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 59 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context First incident of misbehavior & awareness about law for domestic violence. The Table explained that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the first incident of misbehavior as threat, 84 respondents of this group are not aware the law of against domestic violence and 49 victims of domestic violence have awareness about marital rape. The victim belongs to the group of physical injuries, 101 have not awareness about the law and 47 respondents are having awareness about the law against domestic violence. In the context of mantel harassment and sexual harassment victims have equally aware and not about the law against domestic violence.

Table: 60

First incident of misbehavior * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	Total
First incident of misbehavior	Threat	Count	73	23	37	133
	Physical injury	Count	64	35	52	151
	Sexual abuse	Count	0	0	4	4
	Mental abuse	Count	3	1	8	12
Total		Count	140	59	101	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 60 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of first incident of misbehavior & status of your case. The Table explained that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the first incident of misbehavior as threat, the cases of majority of this group 73 are in process, 37 are closed and 23 near to justice. The group of the respondent"s Physical injury, 64 in process, 52 closed and 35 near to justice. The group of sexual abuse respondents 4 the majority of victim"s cases are closed. However, the group of victims belongs to mental abuse their 8 cases are closed, 3 in process and 1 near to justice. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims cases 140 are in process out of 300, 101 cases are closed and 59 cases are closed to justice.

Table: 61

First incident of misbehavior * No. of months you have passed in the court case								
			No. of months you have passed in the court case					Total
			1 to 5 months	5 to 12	12 to 18	18 to 24	more	
First incident of misbehavior	Threat	Count	6	36	59	27	5	133
	Physical injury	Count	7	40	61	37	6	151
	Sexual abuse	Count	0	1	1	2	0	4
	Mental abuse	Count	1	6	4	1	0	12
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 61 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of educational qualification of the victim & no. of months you have passed in the court case. The Table explained that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the first incident of misbehavior as threat, 59 victims" passed 18 months in court pass, 36 respondents past 12 months in court and 27 victim spend 24 months in court case. The majority of the 61 victims of the group Physical injury passed more than 18 months in cases, 37 respondents past 42 months and 7 respondents passed more than 24 months in court cases. And Sexual abuse 1 victims also spent 18 months in court case, 1 passed 12 months, 2 respondents past 24 months in court.

Table 62

First incident of misbehavior * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40,000	Total
First incident of misbehavior	Threat	Count	49	84	133
	Physical injury	Count	52	99	151
	Sexual abuse	Count	1	3	4
	Mental abuse	Count	1	11	12
Total		Count	103	197	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 62 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of First incident of misbehavior and money you have spent for the case. The Table explained that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the first incident of misbehavior as threat, 84 respondents spent 20,000 to 40,000 on court case, 49 victims spent 5, 000 to 20,000 in court. The respondents belongs to physical injury, group 99 victims spend near about 40,000 thousand, 52 victims spent near about 20,000 in court for justice. The Sexual abuse, victims 3 spent 20,000 to 40,000 on case and 1 spent 5,000 to 20,000 in court for justice. The respondents belongs to mental abuse, 11 spent 20,000 to 40,000 and 1 victim spent 5,000 to 20,000 in court case for justice.

Table 63

First incident of misbehavior * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		
			Yes	No	Total
First incident of misbehavior	Threat	Count	44	89	133
	Physical injury	Count	60	91	151
	Sexual abuse	Count	4	0	4
	Mental abuse	Count	8	4	12
Total		Count	116	184	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 63 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of first incident of misbehavior and justice given or not. The Table explained that the respondents belongs to the group of respondents who faced the first incident of misbehavior as threat, 89 are not got justice and only 44 respondent got justice. The groups of the respondent"s Physical injury, 91 are not got justice and 60 victims got justice. However, the group of victims belongs to sexual abuse, 4 have got justice. The group of mental abuse, 8 respondents has got justice and 4 not got justice. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims 184 out of 300 of domestic violence have not got justice.

The following Table 64 analyzed the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of first incident of misbehavior and you are satisfied with the decision of court. The Table explained that the respondent belongs to the group of respondents who faced the first incident of misbehavior as threat, 78 are not satisfied with the justice and 55 victims are satisfied. The group of the respondents Physical injury, 79 and sexual abuse, 3 the majority of victims are satisfied with the justice of court however, Physical injury, 72 respondents and sexual abuse, 1 respondents are not satisfied with the justice. The group of victims belongs to mental abuse, 9 are satisfied with the justice

and 3 are not satisfied. The Table analyzed very clearly that the most of the victims 154 out of 300 of domestic violence have not got justice.

Table: 64

First incident of misbehavior * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
First incident of misbehavior	Threat	Count	55	78	133
	Physical injury	Count	79	72	151
	Sexual abuse	Count	3	1	4
	Mental abuse	Count	9	3	12
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

Table: 65

χ^2 Test of Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape

From Table: 65 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 65: χ^2 Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape

Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape					
			Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape		Total
			Yes	No	
Time after incident in lodging the complaint	5-10 months	Count	53	106	159
		Expected Count	51.4	107.6	159.0
	With 1-5 months	Count	44	97	141
		Expected Count	45.6	95.4	141.0
Total		Count	97	203	300
		Expected Count	97.0	203.0	300.0

Source: Field survey 2015.

χ^2 Test of Independence for time after incident in lodging the complaint & Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape Crosstabulation.

From Table: 65 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape**, is .155 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.694)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that ***there is no significant***

relationship between the time after incident in lodging the complaint and victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape' is 'Failed to reject'.

Chi-Square Tests						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	.155 ^a	1	.694	.712	.394	
Continuity Correction ^b	.073	1	.787			
Likelihood Ratio	.155	1	.694	.712	.394	
Fisher's Exact Test				.712	.394	
Linear-by-Linear Association	.154 ^c	1	.695	.712	.394	.091
N of Valid Cases	300					
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 45.59.						
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table						
c. The standardized statistic is -.393.						

65: Strength of Association between time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape

From Table: 65 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (-.023)**, **Cramer's V (.023)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.023)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 65: Strength of Association between time after incident in lodging the complaint * Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape

Symmetric Measures				
		Value	Approx. Sig.	Exact Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.023	.694	.712
	Cramer's V	.023	.694	.712
	Contingency Coefficient	.023	.694	.712
N of Valid Cases		300		
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.				
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.				

Table: 66

χ^2 Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 66 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 66: χ^2 Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence

Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence					
			Awareness about law for domestic violence		
			Yes	No	Total
Time after incident in lodging the complaint	With 1-5 months	Count	47	94	141
		Expected Count	48.9	92.1	141.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	5-10 months	Count	57	102	159
		Expected Count	55.1	103.9	159.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	35.8%	64.2%	100.0%
Total	Count	104	196	300	
	Expected Count	104.0	196.0	300.0	
	% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	34.7%	65.3%	100.0%	

Source: Field survey 2015.

66: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 66 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence**, is .209 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.648)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.209 ^a	1	.648		
Continuity Correction ^b	.113	1	.737		
Likelihood Ratio	.209	1	.648		
Fisher's Exact Test				.716	.369
Linear-by-Linear Association	.208	1	.648		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 48.88.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

66: Strength of Association between Independence for Strength of Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 66 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **District * Age of the victim Cross-tabulation'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (= .026)**, **Cramer's V (= .126)** and **Contingency Coefficient (= .026)** all are

very low it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 66: Strength of Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.026	.648
	Cramer's V	.026	.648
	Contingency Coefficient	.026	.648
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 67

χ^2 Test of Independence for time after incident in lodging the complaint * status of your case

From Table: 67 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 67: χ^2 Test of Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case

Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	Total
Time after incident in lodging the complaint	With 1-5 months	Count	60	24	57	141
		Expected Count	65.8	27.7	47.5	141.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	42.6%	17.0%	40.4%	100.0%
	5-10 months	Count	80	35	44	159
		Expected Count	74.2	31.3	53.5	159.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	50.3%	22.0%	27.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	140	59	101	300	
	Expected Count	140.0	59.0	101.0	300.0	
	% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	46.7%	19.7%	33.7%	100.0%	

Source: Field survey 2015.

67: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case

From Table: 67 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case**, is 5.521 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.063)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that *'there is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case'* is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.521 ^a	2	.063
Likelihood Ratio	5.527	2	.063
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.985	1	.046
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.73.

67: Strength of Association between Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case

From Table: 67 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **District * Age of the victim Cross-tabulation'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (= .136)**, **Cramer's V (= .136)** and **Contingency Coefficient (= .134)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case** their **strength of association is also very poor**.

Table: 67: Strength of Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.136	.063
	Cramer's V	.136	.063
	Contingency Coefficient	.134	.063
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 68

Time after incident in lodging the complaint * No. of months you have passed in the court case								
			No. of months you have passed in the court case					Total
			1 to 5	5 to 12	12 to 18	18 to 24	More	
Time after incident in lodging the complaint	Within 1-5 months	Count	9	42	56	27	7	141
	5-10 months	Count	5	41	69	40	4	159
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 68 explains the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of time after incident in lodging the complaint & no. of months you have passed in the court case. The Table analyzed that the victims those are lodged complaint with 5 months after marriage, 56 passed 18 months in court pass, 42 respondents past 12 months in court and 27 victim spend 24 months in court case. The majority of the 69 victims of the group 5-10 months, passed more than 12 months in court cases, 41

respondents have passed 12 months and 40 respondents passed more than 24 months in court cases. The Table analyzed that 125 respondent out of 300 spend more than 1 year in court cases.

Table: 69

χ^2 Test of Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 69 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 69: χ^2 Test of Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case

Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40, 000	Total
Time after incident in lodging the complaint	With 1-5 months	Count	46	95	141
		Expected Count	48.4	92.6	141.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	32.6%	67.4%	100.0%
	5-10 months	Count	57	102	159
		Expected Count	54.6	104.4	159.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	35.8%	64.2%	100.0%
Total	Count	103	197	300	
	Expected Count	103.0	197.0	300.0	
	% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	34.3%	65.7%	100.0%	

Source: Field survey 2015.

69: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 69 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case**, is .345 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.557)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that *'there is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case'* is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.345 ^a	1	.557		
Continuity Correction ^b	.217	1	.642		
Likelihood Ratio	.345	1	.557		
Fisher's Exact Test				.626	.321
Linear-by-Linear Association	.344	1	.558		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 48.41.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

69: Strength of Association between Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 69 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (-.034)**, **Cramer's V (=0.034)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.034)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically

significant relationship between **Time after incident in lodging the complaint *** **Money you have spent for the case'** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 69: Strength of Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case'

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.034	.557
	Cramer's V	.034	.557
	Contingency Coefficient	.034	.557
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 70

χ^2 Test of Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not

From Table: 70 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **time after incident in lodging the complaint * justice given or not**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 70: χ^2 Test of Independence for time after incident in lodging the complaint * justice given or not

Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		
			Yes	No	Total
Time after incident in lodging the complaint	With 1-5 months	Count	67	74	141
		Expected Count	54.5	86.5	141.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
	5-10 months	Count	49	110	159
		Expected Count	61.5	97.5	159.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%
	Total	Count	116	184	300
		Expected Count	116.0	184.0	300.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

70: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not

From Table: 70 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not**, is 8.788 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.003)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that *'there is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not'* is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.788 ^a	1	.003		
Continuity Correction ^b	8.098	1	.004		
Likelihood Ratio	8.813	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.004	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.759	1	.003		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 54.52.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

70: Strength of Association between Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not,

From Table: 70 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=1.50)**, **Cramer's V (=1.50)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=1.48)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant

relationship between **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 70: Strength of Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.171	.003
	Cramer's V	.171	.003
	Contingency Coefficient	.169	.003
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 71

χ^2 Test of Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 71 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 71: χ^2 Test of Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Time after incident in lodging the complaint * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
Time after incident in lodging the complaint	With 1-5 months	Count	72	69	141
		Expected Count	68.6	72.4	141.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	51.1%	48.9%	100.0%
	5-10 months	Count	74	85	159
		Expected Count	77.4	81.6	159.0
		% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	46.5%	53.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	146	154	300	
	Expected Count	146.0	154.0	300.0	
	% within Time after incident in lodging the complaint	48.7%	51.3%	100.0%	

Source: Field survey 2015.

71: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 71 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, is .612 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.434)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * you are satisfied with the decision of court'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.612 ^a	1	.434		
Continuity Correction ^b	.444	1	.505		
Likelihood Ratio	.612	1	.434		
Fisher's Exact Test				.488	.253
Linear-by-Linear Association	.610	1	.435		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 68.62.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

71: Strength of Association between Independence for Time after incident in lodging the complaint * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 71 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Time after incident in lodging the complaint * You are satisfied with the decision of court'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=0.045)**, **Cramer's V (=0.045)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.405)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically

significant relationship between **Time after incident in lodging the complaint** * **You are satisfied with the decision of court** their strength of association is also very **poor**.

Table: 71: Strength of Association between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.045	.434
	Cramer's V	.045	.434
	Contingency Coefficient	.045	.434
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 72

χ^2 Test of Independence for victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 72 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * awareness about law for domestic violence**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 72: χ^2 Test of Independence for victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * awareness about law for domestic violence

Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence					
			Awareness about law for domestic violence		Total
			Yes	No	
Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	No	Count	23	180	203
		Expected Count	70.4	132.6	203.0
	Yes	Count	81	16	97
		Expected Count	33.6	63.4	97.0
Total		Count	104	196	300
		Expected Count	104.0	196.0	300.0

Source: Field survey 2015.

72: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 72 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence**, is 150.964 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.000)** is less than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the null hypothesis that ***there is no significant***

relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence' is 'Rejected'.

Chi-Square Tests						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	150.964 ^a	1	.000	.000	.000	
Continuity Correction ^b	147.794	1	.000			
Likelihood Ratio	156.880	1	.000	.000	.000	
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000	
Linear-by-Linear Association	150.461 ^c	1	.000	.000	.000	.000
N of Valid Cases	300					
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.63.						
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table						
c. The standardized statistic is 12.266.						

72: Strength of Association between Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence

From Table: 72 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the *Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence'* measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (= .709)**, **Cramer's V (= .709)** and **Contingency Coefficient (= .579)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between *Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence* their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 72: Strength of Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence

Symmetric Measures				
		Value	Approx. Sig.	Exact Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.709	.000	.000
	Cramer's V	.709	.000	.000
	Contingency Coefficient	.579	.000	.000
N of Valid Cases		300		
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.				
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.				

Table: 73
 χ^2 Test of Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape *
Status of your case

From Table: 73 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 73: χ^2 Test of Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case

Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			Total
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	
Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	No	Count	101	37	65	203
		Expected Count	94.7	39.9	68.3	203.0
	Yes	Count	39	22	36	97
		Expected Count	45.3	19.1	32.7	97.0
Total		Count	140	59	101	300
		Expected Count	140.0	59.0	101.0	300.0

Source: Field survey 2015.

73: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case Crosstabulation

From Table: 73 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case**, is 2.450 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.294)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that *'there is no significant relationship between the Victim's*

awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case' is 'Failed to reject'.

Chi-Square Tests						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	2.450 ^a	2	.294	.303		
Likelihood Ratio	2.460	2	.292	.299		
Fisher's Exact Test	2.506			.291		
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.783 ^b	1	.182	.187	.103	.023
N of Valid Cases	300					
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.08.						
b. The standardized statistic is -1.335.						

73: Strength of Association between Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case

From Table: 73 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=0.090)**, **Cramer's V (=0.090)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.090)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 73: Strength of Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case

Symmetric Measures				
		Value	Approx. Sig.	Exact Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.090	.294	.303
	Cramer's V	.090	.294	.303
	Contingency Coefficient	.090	.294	.303
N of Valid Cases		300		
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.				
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.				

Table: 74

Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * No. of months you have passed in the court case								
			No. of months you have passed in the court case					Total
			1 to 5 months	5 to 12	12 to 18	18 to 24	more	
Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	No	Count	10	56	82	47	8	203
	Yes	Count	4	27	43	20	3	97
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 73 described the comparative analysis of religion of the victims in both districts of Punjab Bathinda and Jalandhar in the contest of religion of the victim. The Table analyzed the time period money spent in court cases by the victims who have not awareness about marital rape 82 victims spent 18 months in court cases and respondents who have awareness about marital rape they have spent 12 months in court cases. It means majority of the respondents 125 victims spent 12 to 18 months in court cases for justice.

Table: 75
 χ^2 Test of Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape *
Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 75 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 75: χ^2 Test of Independence for victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * money you have spent for the case

Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		Total
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40,000	
Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	No	Count	76	127	203
		Expected Count	69.7	133.3	203.0
	Yes	Count	27	70	97
		Expected Count	33.3	63.7	97.0
Total		Count	103	197	300
		Expected Count	103.0	197.0	300.0

Source: Field survey 2015.

75: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 75 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case**, is 2.685 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99%

Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.101)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	2.685 ^a	1	.101	.119	.065	
Continuity Correction ^b	2.276	1	.131			
Likelihood Ratio	2.737	1	.098	.119	.065	
Fisher's Exact Test				.119	.065	
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.676 ^c	1	.102	.119	.065	.027
N of Valid Cases	300					
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.30.						
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table						
c. The standardized statistic is -1.636.						

75: Strength of Association between Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 75 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=.-095)**, **Cramer's V (=0.095)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.094)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 75: Strength of Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case

Symmetric Measures				
		Value	Approx. Sig.	Exact Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.095	.101	.119
	Cramer's V	.095	.101	.119
	Contingency Coefficient	.094	.101	.119
N of Valid Cases		300		
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.				
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.				

Table: 76
 χ^2 Test of Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape *
 Justice given or not

From Table: 76 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 76: χ^2 Test of Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not

Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		Total
			Yes	No	
Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	No	Count	74	129	203
		Expected Count	78.5	124.5	203.0
	Yes	Count	42	55	97
		Expected Count	37.5	59.5	97.0
Total		Count	116	184	300
		Expected Count	116.0	184.0	300.0

Source: Field survey 2015.

76: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not

From Table: 76 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not**, is 1.297a with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.225)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that ***'there is no significant relationship between the Victim's***

awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not is 'Failed to reject'.

Chi-Square Tests						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	1.297 ^a	1	.255	.311	.156	
Continuity Correction ^b	1.024	1	.311			
Likelihood Ratio	1.289	1	.256	.311	.156	
Fisher's Exact Test				.258	.156	
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.293 ^c	1	.256	.311	.156	.053
N of Valid Cases	300					
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 37.51.						
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table						
c. The standardized statistic is 1.137.						

76: Strength of Association between Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not

From Table: 76 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=0.066)**, **Cramer's V (=0.066)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.066)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 76: Strength of Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not

Symmetric Measures				
		Value	Approx. Sig.	Exact Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.066	.255	.311
	Cramer's V	.066	.255	.311
	Contingency Coefficient	.066	.255	.311
N of Valid Cases		300		
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.				
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.				

Table: 77

χ^2 Test of Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 77 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 77: χ^2 Test of Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		Total
			Yes	No	
Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	No	Count	95	108	203
		Expected Count	98.8	104.2	203.0
	Yes	Count	51	46	97
		Expected Count	47.2	49.8	97.0
Total		Count	146	154	300
		Expected Count	146.0	154.0	300.0

Source: Field survey 2015.

77: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 77 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, is . 878a with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.349)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the null hypothesis that ***'there is no significant relationship***

between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * you are satisfied with the decision of court' is 'Failed to reject'.

Chi-Square Tests						
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	.878 ^a	1	.349	.388	.208	
Continuity Correction ^b	.661	1	.416			
Likelihood Ratio	.878	1	.349	.388	.208	
Fisher's Exact Test				.388	.208	
Linear-by-Linear Association	.875 ^c	1	.350	.388	.208	.064
N of Valid Cases	300					
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 47.21.						
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table						
c. The standardized statistic is .935.						

77: Strength of Association between Independence for Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 77 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * You are satisfied with the decision of court'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=0.054)**, **Cramer's V (=0.154)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.054)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * You are satisfied with the decision of court** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 77: Strength of Association between Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Symmetric Measures				
		Value	Approx. Sig.	Exact Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.054	.349	.388
	Cramer's V	.054	.349	.388
	Contingency Coefficient	.054	.349	.388
N of Valid Cases		300		
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.				
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.				

Table: 78

χ^2 Test of Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case

From Table: 78 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 78: χ^2 Test of Independence for awareness about law for domestic violence * status of your case

Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case						
			Status of your case			
			In process	Near to justice	Closed	Total
Awareness about law for domestic violence	Yes	Count	38	24	42	104
		Expected Count	48.5	20.5	35.0	104.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	36.5%	23.1%	40.4%	100.0%
	No	Count	102	35	59	196
		Expected Count	91.5	38.5	66.0	196.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	52.0%	17.9%	30.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	140	59	101	300
		Expected Count	140.0	59.0	101.0	300.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	46.7%	19.7%	33.7%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

78: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case

From Table 78 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case**, is 6.574a with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.037)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that *'there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case'* is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.574 ^a	2	.037
Likelihood Ratio	6.637	2	.036
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.725	1	.017
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.45.

78: Strength of Association between Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case

From Table: 78 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=1.48)**, **Cramer's V (=1.48)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=1.46)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case** their **strength of association is also very poor**.

Table: 78: Strength of Association between awareness about law for domestic violence * status of your case

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.148	.037
	Cramer's V	.148	.037
	Contingency Coefficient	.146	.037
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 79

Awareness about law for domestic violence * No. of months you have passed in the court case								
			No. of months you have passed in the court case					
			1 to 5 months	5 to 12	12 to 18	18 to 24	More	Total
Awareness about law for domestic violence	Yes	Count	5	28	48	21	2	104
	No	Count	9	55	77	46	9	196
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 79 described the comparative analysis of religion of the victims in both districts of Punjab Bathinda and Jalandhar in the contest of Awareness about law for domestic violence * No. of months you have passed in the court case. The Table analyzed the time spent in court cases by the victims who have awareness about the law against domestic violence 48 victims spent 12 to 18 months in court cases and respondents who have not awareness about marital rape they have spent 77 months in

court cases. It means majority of the respondents 125 victims spent 12 to 18 months in court cases for justice.

Table: 80

χ^2 Test of Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 80 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 80: χ^2 Test of Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case

Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40, 000	Total
Awareness about law for domestic violence	Yes	Count	27	77	104
		Expected Count	35.7	68.3	104.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	26.0%	74.0%	100.0%
	No	Count	76	120	196
		Expected Count	67.3	128.7	196.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	38.8%	61.2%	100.0%
	Total	Count	103	197	300
		Expected Count	103.0	197.0	300.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	34.3%	65.7%	100.0%

Source: Field survey 2015.

80: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 80 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case** is 4.949 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.026)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that *'there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case'* is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.949 ^a	1	.026		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.396	1	.036		
Likelihood Ratio	5.070	1	.024		
Fisher's Exact Test				.030	.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.932	1	.026		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.71.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

80: Strength of Association between Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 80 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case**' measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=.-128)**, **Cramer's V (=0.128)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.128)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 80: Strength of Association between Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.128	.026
	Cramer's V	.128	.026
	Contingency Coefficient	.127	.026
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 81

χ^2 Test of Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not

From Table: 81 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 81: χ^2 Test of Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not

Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		Total
			Yes	No	
Awareness about law for domestic violence	Yes	Count	49	55	104
		Expected Count	40.2	63.8	104.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%
	No	Count	67	129	196
		Expected Count	75.8	120.2	196.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	34.2%	65.8%	100.0%
Total	Count	116	184	300	
	Expected Count	116.0	184.0	300.0	
	% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%	

Source: Field survey 2015.

81: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not

From Table: 81 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not**, is 4.791 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.029)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.791 ^a	1	.029		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.261	1	.039		
Likelihood Ratio	4.751	1	.029		
Fisher's Exact Test				.034	.020
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.775	1	.029		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 40.21.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

81: Strength of Association between Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not

From Table: 81 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=1.26)**, **Cramer's V (=1.26)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=1.25)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant

relationship between **Awareness about law for domestic violence** * **Justice given or not** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 81: Strength of Association between Awareness about law for domestic violence * Justice given or not

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.126	.029
	Cramer's V	.126	.029
	Contingency Coefficient	.125	.029
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 82

χ^2 Test of Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 82 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 82: χ^2 Test of Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Awareness about law for domestic violence * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
Awareness about law for domestic violence	Yes	Count	58	46	104
		Expected Count	50.6	53.4	104.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	55.8%	44.2%	100.0%
	No	Count	88	108	196
		Expected Count	95.4	100.6	196.0
		% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	44.9%	55.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	146	154	300	
	Expected Count	146.0	154.0	300.0	
	% within Awareness about law for domestic violence	48.7%	51.3%	100.0%	

Source: Field survey 2015.

82: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 82 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, is 3.214 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.073)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis that 'there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.214 ^a	1	.073		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.794	1	.095		
Likelihood Ratio	3.219	1	.073		
Fisher's Exact Test				.089	.047
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.204	1	.073		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 50.61.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

82: Strength of Association between Independence for Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 82 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (= .104)**, **Cramer's V (= .104)** and **Contingency Coefficient (= .103)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically

significant relationship between ***Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court*** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 82: Strength of Association between Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.104	.073
	Cramer's V	.104	.073
	Contingency Coefficient	.103	.073
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 83

Status of your case * No. of months you have passed in the court case								
			No. of months you have passed in the court case					
			1 to 5 months	5 to 12	12 to 18	18 to 24	More	Total
Status of your case	In process	Count	6	46	58	27	3	140
	Near to justice	Count	2	12	28	14	3	59
	Closed	Count	6	25	39	26	5	101
Total		Count	14	83	125	67	11	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The Table 83 described the comparative analysis of religion of the victims in both districts of Punjab Bathinda and Jalandhar in the contest of Status of your case * No. of

months you have passed in the court case. The Table analyzed the status of the victims and analyzed No. of months you have passed in the court case, in the context of cases in process, 58 victims spent 12 to 18 months in court cases. The cases which their cases are near to justice, 28 respondents have 12 to 18 months in court cases and in the case of closed cases 39 they also spent same time period in the court. It means majority of the respondents 125 victims spent 12 to 18 months in court cases for justice.

Table: 84

χ^2 Test of Independence for Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 84 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 84: χ^2 Test of Independence for Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case

Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40, 000	Total
Status of your case	In process	Count	60	80	140
	Near to justice	Count	15	44	59
	Closed	Count	28	73	101
Total		Count	103	197	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

84: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 84 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case**, is

8.547 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.014)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.547 ^a	2	.014
Likelihood Ratio	8.576	2	.014
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.489	1	.011
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.26.

84: Strength of Association between Independence for Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case

From Table: 84 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=1.69)**, **Cramer's V (=1.69)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=1.66)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 84: Strength of Association between Status of your case * Money you have spent for the case

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.169	.014
	Cramer's V	.169	.014
	Contingency Coefficient	.166	.014
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 85

Status of your case * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		Total
			Yes	No	
Status of your case	In process	Count	13	127	140
	Near to justice	Count	4	55	59
	Closed	Count	99	2	101
Total		Count	116	184	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 85 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of status of your case * justice given or not. The Table shows that the majority of the respondent's cases 127 are not got the justice and 13 respondent s only got the justice. In the case of the victims their cases just near to justice, 55 got the justice and 4 are waiting for the same. The respondents their cases are closed 99 got the justice and only 2 respondents are replayed for the justice. The outcome of the

analysis is that the majority of the respondents 184 are not got justice 116 respondents got the justice.

Table: 86

χ^2 Test of Independence for Status of your case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 86 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Status of your case * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 86: χ^2 Test of Independence Status of your case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Status of your case * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
Status of your case	In process	Count	23	117	140
	Near to justice	Count	39	20	59
	Closed	Count	84	17	101
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

86: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Status of your case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 86 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Status of your case * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, is 113.546a with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.000) is less than .01 at 99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis that 'there is no significant relationship between Status of your case * you are satisfied with the decision of court'** is 'Rejected'.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	113.546 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	123.486	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	108.168	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.71.

86: Strength of Association between Independence for Status of your case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 86 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Status of your case * You are satisfied with the decision of court'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=0.615), Cramer's V (=0.615) and Contingency Coefficient (=0.524)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Status of your case * You are satisfied with the decision of court** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 86: Strength of Association between Status of your case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.615	.000
	Cramer's V	.615	.000

	Contingency Coefficient	.524	.000
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 87

No. of months you have passed in the court case * Money you have spent for the case					
			Money you have spent for the case		
			5,000 to 20,000	20,000 to 40,000	Total
No. of months you have passed in the court case	1 to 5 months	Count	8	6	14
	5 to 12 months	Count	38	45	83
	12 to 18	Count	41	84	125
	18 to 24 months	Count	14	53	67
	more	Count	2	9	11
Total		Count	103	197	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 87 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of No. of months you have passed in the court case * Money you have spent for the case. The Table shows that the majority of the respondent's case those spent 1 to 5 months in court 8 depleted 5,000 to 20,000 thousand in court. In the case of 5-12 months 45 respondents spent 20,000 to 40,000 thousand in court cases. Same happened with 12-18, 84 respondents and 18-24, 54 respondents spent 20,000 to 40,000 in court cases, and it means the majority of the victims of domestic violence spent near about 40,000 thousand in court.

Table 88
 χ^2 Test of Independence for No. of months you have passed in the court case *
Justice given or not

From Table: 88 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **No. of months you have passed in the court case * Justice given or not**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 88: χ^2 Test of Independence for no. of months you have passed in the court case * justice given or not

No. of months you have passed in the court case * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		
			Yes	No	Total
No. of months you have passed in the court case	1 to 5 months	Count	6	8	14
	5 to 12 months	Count	27	56	83
	12 to 18	Count	51	74	125
	18 to 24 months	Count	27	40	67
	more	Count	5	6	11
Total		Count	116	184	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

88: Hypothesis Testing for Association between No. of months you have passed in the court case * Justice given or not

From Table: 88 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **No. of months you have passed in the court case * Justice given or not**, is 1.950a with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.745)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the No. of months you have passed in the court case * Justice given or not'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.950 ^a	4	.745
Likelihood Ratio	1.974	4	.741
Linear-by-Linear Association	.716	1	.397
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 1 cells (10.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.25.

88: Strength of Association between Independence for no. of months you have passed in the court case * justice given or not

From Table: 88 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **District * Age of the victim'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=0.081)**, **Cramer's V (=0.081)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.080)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **no. of months you have passed in the court case * justice given or not** their strength of association is also **very poor**.

Table: 88: Strength of Association between no. of months you have passed in the court case * justice given or not

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.081	.745
	Cramer's V	.081	.745
	Contingency Coefficient	.080	.745
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 89

No. of months you have passed in the court case * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
No. of months you have passed in the court case	1 to 5 months	Count	11	3	14
	5 to 12 months	Count	35	48	83
	12 to 18	Count	55	70	125
	18 to 24 months	Count	38	29	67
	more	Count	7	4	11
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

The above mentioned Table 89 shows the comparative analysis of both districts in the context of No. of months you have passed in the court case * you are satisfied with the decision of court. The Table shows that the majority of the respondent's case those spent 1 to 5 months in court 11 are satisfied with the decision of court and those spent 5 to 12 months in court 48 respondents are not satisfied with the justice, same 70 victims of domestic violence those spent 12 to 18 months in court are not satisfied. However, the case is different with 18 to 24 months with the respondent s 38 majorities of them satisfied with the justice. The result of the Table is 154 victims are not satisfied with the justice out 300 and 146 respondents are satisfied.

Table: 90

χ^2 Test of Independence for Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not

From Table: 90 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 90: χ^2 Test of Independence for money you have spent for the case * justice given or not

Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not					
			Justice given or not		
			Yes	No	Total
Money you have spent for the case	5,000 to 20,000	Count	35	68	103
		Expected Count	39.8	63.2	103.0
		% within Money you have spent for the case	34.0%	66.0%	100.0%
	20,000 to 40, 000	Count	81	116	197
		Expected Count	76.2	120.8	197.0
		% within Money you have spent for the case	41.1%	58.9%	100.0%
Total	Count	116	184	300	
	Expected Count	116.0	184.0	300.0	
	% within Money you have spent for the case	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%	

Source: Field survey 2015.

90: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not

From Table: 90 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not**, is 1.452a with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.228)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.452 ^a	1	.228		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.167	1	.280		
Likelihood Ratio	1.465	1	.226		
Fisher's Exact Test				.262	.140
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.448	1	.229		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 39.83.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

90: Strength of Association between Independence for Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not

From Table: 90 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not'** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (= -.070)**, **Cramer's V (= .070)** and **Contingency Coefficient (= .069)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship

between **Money you have spent for the case** * **Justice given or not** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 90: Strength of Association between Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.070	.228
	Cramer's V	.070	.228
	Contingency Coefficient	.069	.228
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 91

χ^2 Test of Independence for Money you have spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 91 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Money you have spent for the case * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 91: χ^2 Test of Independence for Money you have spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Money you have spent for the case * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		
			Yes	No	Total
Money you have spent for the case	5,000 to 20,000	Count	45	58	103
	20,000 to 40, 000	Count	101	96	197
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

91: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Money you has spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 91 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Money you have spent for the case * You are satisfied with the decision of court** is 1.555 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the **p-Value (.212)** is more than **.01** at **99% Confidence Level**, therefore the **null hypothesis** that **'there is no significant relationship between the Money you have spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court'** is **'Failed to reject'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.555 ^a	1	.212		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.267	1	.260		
Likelihood Ratio	1.559	1	.212		
Fisher's Exact Test				.226	.130
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.550	1	.213		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 50.13.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

91: Strength of Association between Independence for Money you have spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 91 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Money you have spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (=.-075)**, **Cramer's V (=0.075)** and **Contingency Coefficient (=0.075)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Money you have spent for the case * You are satisfied with the decision of court** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 91: Strength of Association between Money you have spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.072	.212
	Cramer's V	.072	.212

	Contingency Coefficient	.072	.212
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table: 92

χ^2 Test of Independence for Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 92 it may be seen that, for 300 observed enterprises in relation to the **Justice given or not * You are satisfied with the decision of court**, none of cell of counts are showing less than 5 counts therefore Chi Square test of Independence is suitable for the data.

Table: 92: χ^2 Test of Independence for Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Justice given or not * You are satisfied with the decision of court					
			You are satisfied with the decision of court		Total
			Yes	No	
Justice given or not	Yes	Count	91	25	116
	No	Count	55	129	184
Total		Count	146	154	300

Source: Field survey 2015.

92: Hypothesis Testing for Association between Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 5.80 it may be seen that for 300 observed enterprises, Pearson's χ^2 Value in relation to the **Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of**

court, is 67.147 with df (degree of freedom) of 1 and 99% Confidence Level. Since the p-Value (.000) is less than .01 at 99% Confidence Level, therefore the null hypothesis that *'there is significant relationship between the Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of court'* is **'failed to rejected'**.

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	67.147 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	65.217	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	70.304	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	66.923	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	300				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 56.45.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

92: Strength of Association between Independence for Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of court

From Table: 92 it may be seen that for 300 in relation to the **Justice given or not * You are satisfied with the decision of court** measures of strength of association **Phi Correlation Coefficient (= .473)**, **Cramer's V (= .473)** and **Contingency Coefficient (= .428)** all are **very low** it implies that besides no statistically significant relationship between **Justice given or not * You are satisfied with the decision of court** their strength of association is also very poor.

Table: 92: Strength of Association between Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.473	.000
	Cramer's V	.473	.000
	Contingency Coefficient	.428	.000
N of Valid Cases		300	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

After the analysis, this study examined that nature and the reasons for the domestic violence against married women in both districts (Bathinda & Jalandhar) are not different. The majority of the victims are not well educated, they are dependent on their in-laws/husband for their daily needs and they have no awareness about rules and regulations, which are implemented for the protection to women from violence and any type of discrimination. Also, they do not have awareness about the Act 2005 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005. The Act supplements the pre-2005 legal arrangements available in India. However, analysis of the Act brings in the following features:

- The Act is an important civil remedy which was earlier not available to women.
- However, it is silent on the safety valves to prevent its possible misuse in registering false and factitious cases with malades intentions.
- The Act does not rule out the initiation of criminal procedures which is not always easy and simple to follow and understand by the aggrieved party.
- The Act provides time bound relief and injects a sense of urgency of action against the atrocities committed in the so called safe surroundings of a shared

household. The ground situation, on the other hand, is at variance with the legal provision of time bound relief.

- Its implementation is half-hearted as people dealing with it are not imparted adequate training.
- Extreme disparities exist in the appointment of Protection Officers and functionaries holding other responsibilities are made to look after the duties assigned to the Poss.
- Inadequate budgetary support obstructs the implementation as no special fund so far has been specifically allocated to curb domestic violence against women.
- Moreover, this Act provides only temporary reliefs; permanent solutions are still to be found in personal laws. The failure of personal laws is an open secret therefore constricts its full scale implementation.

With regard to specific findings here it may be added that the limitations of Domestic Violence Act 2005 in general, are more applicable to Bathinda and Jalandhar Districts in particular due to its overall backwardness.

- There is no hard and fast rule being followed for the appointment of Protection Officers in Punjab in general and Bathinda, Jalandhar districts in particular.
- It has been found that at times Judicial Magistrate also acts as Protection Officers in cases where the complaints are made to them directly.
- In addition, the Deputy Commissioner may also appoint POs from amongst Child Protection officers and Project Officers in the district.
- There is no availability of shelter homes in the district of Bathinda as a result an aggrieved woman in need of shelter homes will be sent to either Jalandhar or Faridkot.
- Dearth of medical care facilities in the district exposes aggrieved women to inconvenience and causes delay in delivery of urgent health care services.
- Absence of formally structured social welfare organizations, acts as a great hindrance to obtain relief to the victims of domestic violence in the district.
- Lack of general awareness about the PWDVA 2005, further curtails extension of benefits to the victims in the Bathinda district.

Punjab needs better implementation mechanisms and institutional arrangements to enforce the law in its totality.

6. Introduction:

Historically, domestic violence against women is not prevalent only in Indian (Punjabi) society; it exists in the other societies also. Human rights violations play a decisive role in the life of victims of domestic violence. However, the legal mechanism exists not only to control domestic violence against women, also to bring about a legal awareness on the issues of women. It is essential to study the overviews from different perspectives which include a detailed analysis of the existing social structures, apart from the prevailing economic conditions. After analyzing the root causes of domestic violence against women, the study has made an attempt to present them in a crisp format. Also, life histories of twenty women have been analyzed in greater depth. For this purpose, it is the first step to explore the causes of violence against women, and deeply analyze the nature of situations faced by women in different circumstances.

The present study analyzed the conditions of women from Bathinda and Jalandhar districts, which is quite a dangerous place for girls because of the prevalence of patriarchal systems. Rather than being a place which should be protected, surrounded by their family members or of near ones, they are meted out a treatment wherein they are made mentally ready for a harsher world i.e. their respective bride groom's place. There they face a structure of terror and violence at the hands of the husband and his immediate family members. They have no right to make their personal important resolution of life, protect themselves and their rights, and voice their own opinions (Shukla, 2012). The victims of domestic violence face extreme mental harassment. The reason behind these sorrows of the women who have been interviewed is its identity with her husband and family. She cannot break away from the marital life because of not only social factors, but also of economic dependence.

The reason domestic violence against women is common in Punjabi society, generally men are the perpetrators and women are the victim of violence because it becomes an inseparable part of woman's life, men's right and women's owing. For the protection of women from domestic violence government of India has enacted Domestic violence Act 2005 (Protection of Women from Domestic

Violence). This law is secular in nature and is a civil law aimed to protect the women.

However, in the study area (Malwa) Bathinda district, (Doaba) Jalandhar district victims have no awareness about Act 2005 and other laws which have protected them from violence. They mostly registered their cases under the Dowry Harassment Act because nobody guides them about rules and regulations. In Bathinda District only, one case has been registered under the 2005 Act. Not only this, most of the times, the police also refuses to register the cases on account of a “home dispute” and they are often asked to solve their disputes at home itself. This is so because they just want to show absence of crime against women in their respective station area. This is the reason of registration of only 255 cases against violence against women in Bathinda. However, most of the cases in Bathinda district are closed (solved). On the other hand, availability of cases in Jalandhar is double compared to Bathinda district because victims have awareness about rules and regulations. However, most of the cases under process, victims have been waiting for justice for more than 3-4 years.

The imperative requirement of the Indian women is protection from domestic violence because the majority of women in India faces this problem in their homes from their love ones. This is the first requirement for saving the institutions of family and Indian legislature has taken care of it. So it is the time to understand the working of the legal institutions for protecting the women from domestic violence. The chapter wise summary of the present study is as below:

The chapter first (Introduction): is an overview of the whole study. In enclose: historical background of the concept of domestic violence against women as analyzed by various scholars, at global, national, regional level and prevalence of domestic violence in society in all times and its formal aspects and inclusions. The first chapter of this research includes the brief basic features of socio-legal measurements, which are important for the protection of women from domestic violence and how our social and cultures, traditions promote gender based discriminations in one hand and save from harm women on other hand.

This is a deep analysis of the problem, also analyzed some important studies by famous scholars in the form of review of literature at the end of the chapter.

Chapter second (Review of the Literature: Themes and Debates): describes the view of different scholars in the context of domestic violence against women in the form of literature review. The first part of this chapter, investigates the thoughts of philosophers about the problem of domestic violence against women at global, second section of this chapter reveals the views of scholars at national level, third part deals literature review at regional level.

The chapter third (Legal Dimensions of Domestic Violence against Women in South Central Asia: A Comparative Analysis): contains a critical study of legal mechanism provided in Indian constitution and provides information about the Act 2005 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence. International scenario and events regarding specific laws for women have also found a place in this chapter and brief description of various legislative and laws regarding the protection of women in the Indian region, this division, counting: protection of women from domestic violence act 2005 and also analyzed other important rules which are mentioned under India constitution. The chapter also critically analyzed the Act 2005 and gives some suggestion for further enhancement on the basis of register complaints by victims of domestic violence and as well on the basis of social activities by social activists and judgments by judges. Also, this chapter concerned social groups which were spelled out in the form of their articles, research papers, decisions, and speeches etc.

Chapter fourth: (Case Studies and Life Histories of the victims and Implications of Domestic Violence in the Lives of Women): contains the reasons of violence, the impact on victims on the basis of formal and informal interviews of the victims of domestic violence in both of the districts. Also wrote brief twenty life histories of the victims of domestic violence in both districts and explains how they survive in the terror of violence. This chapter also experienced that the victims have no knowledge about the rules and regulations.

Chapter fifth: (Profile of the area and data analysis): the objective of this chapter is to assess the information about the magnitude, nature of domestic

violence in two districts of Punjab. It is a conclusion of the whole study, an effort made to achieve the objective of this research with the help of using empirical data collected through social surveys in the districts of Bathinda and Jalandhar. The survey focused on the problem of domestic violence in the community, the characteristics of the abusers and the victims of domestic violence. The chapter surrounds the data in the appearance of tables under various heads with the help of 'chi-square' test on SPSS.

Chapter, sixth: (Findings: Conclusion and Suggestions): this is the last and the concluding chapter of the present study. It focuses on the conclusions and findings of all the research works and suggests about the required efforts to address domestic violence against women on behalf of those findings and conclusions.

FINDINGS:

Table 93

Table: 93 gives a result of hypotheses tested. The confidence level for each test is 99 %, i.e. level of significance of testing is .01 for all hypotheses.

SI. No.	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision (99% Confidence)
1.	'There is no significant relationship between the District and age of the victim'	χ^2	(.009)	Failed to Reject
2.	There is no significant relationship between the District and time after the incident in lodging the complaint'	χ^2	(1.000)	Failed to Reject
3.	there is no significant relationship between the 'District and awareness about law for domestic violence	χ^2	(.118)	Failed to Reject
4.	There is a significant relationship between the District and Status of your case	χ^2	(.000)	Rejected
5.	there is no significant relationship between the	χ^2	(.492)	Failed to

	District and money you have spent for the case			Reject
6.	There is a significant relationship between the District and justice given or not	χ^2	(.000)	Rejected
7.	there is significant relationship between the district and you is satisfied with the decision of court	χ^2	(.000)	Rejected
8.	there is no significant relationship between the time after incident in lodging the complaint and victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	χ^2	(.694)	Failed to Reject
9.	there is no significant relationship between the time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence	χ^2	(.648)	Failed to Reject
10.	there is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case	χ^2	(.063)	Failed to Reject
11.	there is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case	χ^2	(.557)	Failed to Reject
12.	there is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not	χ^2	(.003)	Failed to Reject
13.	there is no significant relationship between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * you are satisfied with the decision of court	χ^2	(.434)	Failed to Reject
14.	there is significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape and awareness about law for domestic violence	χ^2	(.000)	Rejected
15.	there is no significant relationship between the	χ^2	(.294)	Failed to

	Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case			Reject
16.	there is no significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case	χ^2	(.101)	Failed to Reject
17.	there is no significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not'	χ^2	(.225)	Failed to Reject
18.	there is no significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * you are satisfied with the decision of court	χ^2	(.349)	Failed to Reject
19.	there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case	χ^2	(.037)	Failed to Reject
20.	there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case	χ^2	(.026)	Failed to Reject
21.	there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence* Justice given or not'	χ^2	(.029)	Failed to Reject
22.	there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court	χ^2	(.073)	Failed to Reject
23.	there is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court	χ^2	(.014)	Failed to Reject
24.	there is significant relationship between Status of your case and you are satisfied with the decision of court'	χ^2	(.000)	Rejected

25.	there is no significant relationship between the No. of months you have passed in the court case * Justice given or not'	χ^2	(.745)	Failed to Reject
26.	there is no significant relationship between the Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not	χ^2	(.228)	Failed to Reject
27.	there is no significant relationship between the Money you have spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court'	χ^2	(.212)	Failed to Reject
28.	there is significant relationship between the Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of court	χ^2	(.000)	Rejected

Source: Field survey 2015.

CONCLUSIONS

In order to attain objectives of this research effort, from Table: 6.1, we may conclude that:

1. There is no significant relationship between the District and age of the victim'
2. There is no significant relationship between the District and time after incident in lodging the complaint'
3. There is no significant relationship between the 'District and awareness about law for domestic violence
4. There is significant relationship between the District and Status of your case Crosstabulation
5. There is no significant relationship between the District and money you have spent for the case
6. There is significant relationship between the District and justice given or not
7. There is significant relationship between the district and you is satisfied with the decision of court

8. There is no significant relationship between the time after incident in lodging the complaint and victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape Crosstabulation
9. There is no significant relationship between the time after incident in lodging the complaint * Awareness about law for domestic violence
10. There is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Status of your case
11. There is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Money you have spent for the case
12. There is no significant relationship between the Time after incident in lodging the complaint * Justice given or not
13. There is no significant relationship between Time after incident in lodging the complaint * you are satisfied with the decision of court
14. There is significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Awareness about law for domestic violence
15. There is no significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Status of your case
16. There is no significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Money you have spent for the case
17. There is no significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * Justice given or not'
18. There is no significant relationship between the Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape * you are satisfied with the decision of court
19. There is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * Status of your case
20. There is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * Money you have spent for the case
21. There is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence* Justice given or not'
22. There is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court

23. There is no significant relationship between the Awareness about law for domestic violence * you are satisfied with the decision of court
24. There is significant relationship between Status of your case * you are satisfied with the decision of court'
25. There is no significant relationship between the No. of months you have passed in the court case * Justice given or not'
26. There is no significant relationship between the Money you have spent for the case * Justice given or not
27. There is no significant relationship between the Money you have spent for the case * you are satisfied with the decision of court'
28. There is significant relationship between the Justice given or not * you are satisfied with the decision of court

Table 94

Table: 94 give findings of data analysis.

	Contents	Bathinda	Jalandhar
	Both district and religion of the victim	Sikh 54/100	Hindu 135/200
1.	Both district and educational qualification of the victim	Secondary Education 49/100	Secondary Education 113/200
2.	Both district and source of the income of the victim	Dependent on Husband/In-laws 82/100	Dependent on Husband/In-laws 136/200
3.	Both districts and time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6, 45/100	6 to 12 106/200
4.	Both districts and first Incident of Misbehave	Physical Injury 45/100	Threat 106/200
5.	Both district and no. of months you have passed in the court case	6 to 12 months 40/100	12 to 18 months 99/200

	Religion of the victim and educational qualification of the victim	<p>Islam: 1 Graduate, 1 primary and 1 secondary education</p> <p>Sikh: 64/100 secondary education, 4 illiterate and 8 postgraduate</p> <p>Hindu: 97/100 Secondary education, 2 illiterate and 24 primary education</p>
6.	Religion of the victim and source of the income of the victim	<p>Islam: 1 Labour, 2 Dependent on in-laws</p> <p>Sikh: 89 Dependent on husband, 2 labour, 9 household business</p> <p>Hindu: 120 dependent on husband, 14 housewife and 17 household business</p>
7.	Religion of the victim and first incident of misbehavior	<p>Islam: 2 Threats. 1 physical injuries</p> <p>Sikh: 60 physical injuries, 48 threats, 4 sexual abuse and 4 mental abuse</p> <p>Hindu: 90 physical injuries, 83 threats and 8 mental abuse</p>
8.	Religion of the victim and victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	<p>Islam: 2 No and 1 yes</p> <p>Sikh: 81 No and 35 yes</p> <p>Hindu: 120 No and 61 yes</p>
9.	Religion of the victim and awareness about law for domestic violence	<p>Islam: 2 No and 1 yes</p> <p>Sikh: 78 No and 38 yes</p> <p>Hindu: 116 No and 65 yes</p>
10.	Religion of the victim and status of your case	<p>Islam: 2 cases near to justice and 1 in process</p> <p>Sikh: 48 cases in process, 44 closed and 24 near to justice</p> <p>Hindu: 91 cases in process, 57 closed and 33 near to justice</p>
11.	Religion of the victim and money you have spent for the case	<p>Islam: 3 spent 20.000 to 40.000</p> <p>Sikh: 75 spent 20.000 to 40.000 and 62 spent 5.000 to 20.000</p> <p>Hindu: 119 spent 20. 000 to 40.000</p>
12.	Religion of the victim and justice given or not	<p>Islam: 3 No</p> <p>Sikh: 66 No and 50 yes</p> <p>Hindu: 115 No and 66 yes</p>

13.	Religion of the victim and you are satisfied with the decision of court	<p>Islam: 2 No and 1 yes</p> <p>Sikh: 59 No and 57 yes</p> <p>Hindu: 93 No and 88 yes</p>
Educational qualification of the victim and source of the income of the victim		<p>Illiterate: 6 dependent on in-laws/husband</p> <p>Post-Graduate: 19 dependent of in-laws/husband and 14 in job</p> <p>Graduate: 49 dependent on in-laws/husband, 11 job</p> <p>Secondary Education: 157 victims dependent on in-laws/husband and 4 job</p> <p>Primary Education: 35 dependent on in-laws/husband and 2 job</p>
14.	Educational qualification of the victim and time of starting marital discord	<p>Illiterate: 3 faced after 6 to 12 months</p> <p>Post-Graduate: 12 victims faces 6 to 12 months</p> <p>Graduate: 25 victims 6 to 12 months</p> <p>Secondary Education: 34 victims 18 to 24 months</p> <p>Primary Education: 16 victims 6 to 12 months</p>
15.	Educational qualification of the victim and first incident of misbehavior	<p>Illiterate: 5 victims face physical injuries</p> <p>Post-graduate: 19 physical injuries and 13 threats</p> <p>Graduate: 32 threats and 24 physical injuries</p> <p>Secondary education: 87 physical injuries 66 threats</p> <p>Primary education: 21 threat and 16 physical injuries</p>
16.	Educational qualification of the victim and awareness about law for domestic violence	<p>Illiterate: 5 No and 1 yes</p> <p>Post-graduate: 27 Yes and 7 no</p> <p>Graduate: 40 Yes and 21 no</p> <p>Secondary education: 132 no and 30 yes</p> <p>Primary education: 31 no and 6 yes</p>
17.	Educational qualification of the victim and status of your case	<p>Illiterate: 5 in process and 1 near to justice</p> <p>Post-graduate: 14 in process, 7 near to justice and 13 closed</p> <p>Graduate: 27 in process, 21 closed and 13 near to justice</p>

		<p>Secondary education: 71 in process and 28 near to justice</p> <p>Primary education: 23 in process, 10 near to justice and 4 closed</p>
18.	Educational qualification of the victim and you are satisfied with the decision of court	<p>Illiterate: 6 no</p> <p>Post-graduate: 18 Yes and 16 no</p> <p>Graduate: 35 Yes and 26 no</p> <p>Secondary education: 85 Yes and 77 no</p> <p>Primary education: 29 Yes and 8 no</p>
Source of the income of the victim and time of starting marital discord		<p>Job: majority 14 within 1 to 6 months</p> <p>House maker: 2 victims 1 to 6 months</p> <p>Labour: 9 victims 6 to 12 months</p> <p>Household business: 69 victims 12 to 18 months</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 35 victims 1 to 6 months</p>
19.	Source of the income of the victim and first incident of misbehavior	<p>Job: majority of faced 19 faced physical injuries, 13 threats</p> <p>House maker: 2 faced threats and 2 physical injuries</p> <p>Labour: 16 victims physical injuries and 5 threats</p> <p>Household business: 85 victims threats and 78 physical injuries</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 36 victims physical injuries, 28 threats, 8 mental abuse and 3 sexual abuse</p>
20.	Source of the income of the victim and time after incident in lodging the complaint	<p>Job: 18 after 6 months</p> <p>House maker: 2 after 6 months and 2 just after marriage</p> <p>Labour: 13 after 6 months and 8 just after marriage</p> <p>Household business: 85 after 6 months and 80 just after marriage</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 41 victims after 6 months and 34 just after marriage</p>
21.	Source of the income of the victim	Job: 26 Yes and 9 no

	and victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	<p>House maker: 3 Yes and 1 no</p> <p>Labour: 15 No and 6 no</p> <p>Household business: 44 No and 16 yes</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 134 No and 46 yes</p>
22.	Source of the income of the victim and awareness about law for domestic violence	<p>Job: 26 Yes and 9 no</p> <p>House maker: 3 Yes and 1 no</p> <p>Labour: 13 no and 8 Yes</p> <p>Household business: 124 No and 41 yes</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 49 No and 26 yes</p>
23.	Source of the income of the victim and status of your case	<p>Job: 15 cases closed, 14 in process and 6 near to justice</p> <p>House maker: 3 cases in process and 1 near to justice</p> <p>Labour: 13 cases in process and 15 closed</p> <p>Household business: 91 cases in process, 43 closed and 31 near to justice</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 39 cases closed, 19 in process and 17 near to justice</p>
24.	Source of the income of the victim and no. of months you have passed in the court case	<p>Job: 14 majority passed 12 to 18 months in court</p> <p>House maker: 3 passed 12 to 18 months</p> <p>Labour: 11 passed 12 to 18 months</p> <p>Household business: 77 passed 12 to 18 months</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 31 passed 5 to 12 months and 20 passed 12 to 18 months</p>
25.	Source of the income of the victim and money you have spent for the case	<p>Job: majority of victims 25 spent 20.000 to 40.000 and 10 5.000 to 20.000</p> <p>House maker: 3 spent 20.000 to 40.000</p> <p>Labour: 17 20.000 to 40.000</p> <p>Household business: 106 spent 20.000 to 40.000</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 46 spent 20.000 to 40.000</p>

26.	Source of the income of the victim and justice given or not	<p>Job: 18 Yes and 17 no</p> <p>House maker: 3 No and 1 yes</p> <p>Labour: 17 No and 4 yes</p> <p>Household business: 112 No and 53 yes</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 35 No and 40 yes</p>
27.	Source of the income of the victim and You are satisfied with the decision of court	<p>Job: 20 Yes and 15 no</p> <p>House maker: 2 Yes and 2 no</p> <p>Labour: 15 No and 6 yes</p> <p>Household business: 95 No and 70 yes</p> <p>Dependent on in-laws/husband: 48 Yes and 27 no</p>
Time of starting marital discord * First incident of misbehavior		<p>Within 1 to 6 months: majority of the victims 58 faced threats as the first incident of misbehavior, 44 physical injuries</p> <p>6 to 12 months: 63 physical injuries, 50 threats</p> <p>12 to 18 months: 40 physical injuries, 21 threats</p> <p>18 to 24 months: 4 physical injuries and 4 threats</p>
28.	Time of starting marital discord and victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	<p>Within 1 to 6 months: 6 No and 3 yes</p> <p>6 to 12 months: 37 No and 27 yes</p> <p>12 to 18 months: 85 No and 33 yes</p> <p>18 to 24 months: 75 No and 34 yes</p>
29.	Time of starting marital discord and awareness about law for domestic violence	<p>Within 1 to 6 months: 74 victims No and 35 yes</p> <p>6 to 12 months: 82 victims No and 36 yes</p> <p>12 to 18 months: 35 No and 29 yes</p> <p>18 to 24 months: 5 No and 4 yes</p>
30.	Time of starting marital discord and status of your case	<p>Within 1 to 6 months: majority of cases 57 in process, 34 closed and 18 near to justice</p> <p>6 to 12 months: 51 cases in process 43 closed and 24 near to justice</p> <p>12 to 18 months: 30 cases in process, 20 closed and 14 near to justice</p> <p>18 to 24 months: 3 near to justice, 4 closed and 2 in process</p>
31.	Time of starting marital discord	Within 1 to 6 months: 41 victims passed 12 to

	and no. of months you have passed in the court case	18 months and 6 to 12 months: 46 victims 12 to 18 months, 32 victims spent 18 to 24 months 12 to 18 months: 36 spent 12 to 18 months 18 to 24 months: 4 victims 5 to 12 months
32.	Time of starting marital discord and money you have spent for the case	Within 1 to 6 months: 73 spent 20.000 to 40.000 6 to 12 months: 77 spent 20.000 to 40.000 12 to 18 months: 42 spent 20.000 to 40.000 18 to 24 months: 5 spent 20.000 to 40.000
33.	Time of starting marital discord and justice given or not	Within 1 to 6 months: 69 No and 40 yes 6 to 12 months: 70 No and 48 yes 12 to 18 months: 40 No and 24 yes 18 to 24 months: 5 No and 4 yes
34.	Time of starting marital discord and you are satisfied with the decision of court	Within 1 to 6 months: 60 victims no and 49 yes 6 to 12 months: 61 No and 57 yes 12 to 18 months: 34 Yes and 30 no 18 to 24 months: 6 Yes and 3 no
First incident of misbehavior and time after incident in lodging the complaint		Threat: 69 after 1-5 months and 64 after 5 to 10 months Physical injury: 89 after 6-10 months and 62 after 1-5 months Sexual abuse: 2 after 1-5 months Mental abuse: 8 after 1-5 months of marriage
35.	First incident of misbehavior and victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape	Threat: 83 Yes and 50 no Physical injury: 112 Yes and 39 no Sexual abuse: 2 Yes and 2 no Mental abuse: 6 Yes and 6 no
36.	First incident of misbehavior and awareness about law for domestic violence	Threat: 84 No and 49 yes Physical injury: 104 No and 47 yes Sexual abuse: 2 Yes and 2 no Mental abuse: 6 Yes and 6 no
37.	First incident of misbehavior and status of your case	Threat: majority of 73 in process and 37 closed Physical injury: 64 cases in process and 52 closed

		<p>Sexual abuse: 4 closed</p> <p>Mental abuse: 8 cases closed and 3 in process</p>
38.	First incident of misbehavior and no. of months you have passed in the court case	<p>Threat: 59 victims passed 12 to 18 months and 36 victims 5 to 12 months</p> <p>Physical injury: 61 victims passed 12 to 18 months and 40 victims 5 to 12 months</p> <p>Sexual abuse: 2 victims 18 to 24 months</p> <p>Mental abuse: 6 victims passed 5 to 12 months</p>
39.	First incident of misbehavior and money you have spent for the case	<p>Threat: 84 spent 20.000 to 40.000 and 49 victims 5.000 to 20.000</p> <p>Physical injury: 99 victims 20.000 to 40.000 and 52 victims 5.000 to 20.000</p> <p>Sexual abuse: 3 victims 20.000 to 40.000 and 1 victim 5.000 to 20.000</p> <p>Mental abuse: 11 victims 20.000 to 40.000 and 1 victim 5.000 to 20.000</p>
40.	First incident of misbehavior and justice given or not	<p>Threat: 89 victims No and 44 victims yes</p> <p>Physical injury: 91 victims No and 60 yes</p> <p>Sexual abuse: 4 Yes</p> <p>Mental abuse: 8 victims Yes and 4 victims no</p>
41.	First incident of misbehavior and you are satisfied with the decision of court	<p>Threat: 78 Yes and 55 no</p> <p>Physical injury: 79 Yes and 72 no</p> <p>Sexual abuse: 3 Yes and 1 no</p> <p>Mental abuse: 9 victims Yes and 3 no</p>
	Time after incident in lodging the complaint and no. of months you have passed in the court case	<p>Within 1-5 months: 56 victims spent 12 to 18 months and 42 victims 5 to 12 months</p> <p>5-10 months: 69 victims spent 12 to 18 months and 40 victims spent 18 to 24</p>
	Victim's awareness of the concept of marital rape and no. of months you have passed in the court case	<p>No: 82 victims 12 to 18 months and 56 victims 5 to 12 months</p> <p>Yes: 43 victims 12 to 18 months and 27 victims 5 to 12 victims</p>
	Awareness about law for domestic violence and no. of months you have passed in the court case	<p>No: 48 victims spent 12 to 18 months and 28 victims spent 5 to 12 months</p> <p>Yes: 77 victims spent 12 to 18 months and 46</p>

		victims 18 to 24 months
Status of your case * No. of months you have passed in the court case		In process: 58 victims 12 to 18 months Near to justice : 28 victims 12 to 18 Closed: 39 victims 12 to 18
42.	Status of your case and justice given or not	In process: 127 no and 13 yes Near to justice: 55 no and 4 yes Closed: 99 Yes and 2 no
43.	Status of your case and you are satisfied with the decision of court	In process: 117 no and 23 yes Near to justice : 39 Yes and 20 no Closed: 84 Yes and 17 no
No. of months you have passed in the court case and money you have spent for the case		1 to 5 months: 8 5.000 to 20.000 5 to 12: 45 20.000 to 40.000 12 to 18: 84 20.000 to 40.000 18 to 24: 53 20.000 to 40.000
44.	No. of months you have passed in the court case and you are satisfied with the decision of court	1 to 5 months: 11 Yes and 3 no 5 to 12: 48 no and 35 yes 12 to 18: 70 no and 55 yes 18 to 24: 38 Yes and 29 no More : 7 Yes and 4 no
Justice given or not and you are satisfied with the decision of court		Yes: 91 Yes and 25 no No: 12 Yes and 129 no

Source: Field survey 2015.

Table 4 describes the comparative analysis of all variables with the help of Chi square on SPSS. **Both district and religion of the victim** examined that most of the respondents' are belong to Sikh region in Bathinda district 54/100 and Hindu religion in Jalandhar district 135/200. The present study showed that the majority of the respondents in both districts are not educated more than secondary education 49/100 in Bathinda and 113/200 in Jalandhar district. The majority of the victims of domestic violence are dependent on in-laws/husband for their daily needs. 82/100 in Bathinda district and 136/200 victim depends on in-

laws/husband in Jalandhar. The victims of domestic violence passed 6-12 months 40/100 in Bathinda districts and 12-18 months 99/200 in Jalandhar districts.

In the context of **religion of the victim and educational qualification of the victim**, the majority of the victims belongs to Sikh and Hindu religion only 3 cases registered in Jalandhar by Islam victims in which 1 graduate, 1 Primary educated and 1 secondary educated. The Sikh victims 64/100 secondary educated, 4 Illiterate, only 8 post graduate and Majority of the victims 97/100 secondary educated, 2 Illiterate and 24 primaries educated. The majority of Islam victims 2 out of 3 dependent on in-laws/husband for daily needs and 1 working as a labour. In the case of Sikh victims 89 dependent on husband, 2 labour and 9 have small household business. The analysis of the data revealed that Islam 2 victims faced threats as first incident of misbehavior by husband and 1 physical injury. The Sikh victims 60 faced physical injuries, 48 threats, 4 sexual abuse, 4 mental abuse and Hindu victims 90 physical injuries, 83 threats, 8 mental harassment. They are aware the concept of marital rape 1 out 3 Islam victim have awareness about marital rape, only 35 Hindu victims have and awareness and 61 Sikh victims have awareness about marital rape. Same in the context of laws, they have no awareness about Act 2005 and most of the victims 2 Islam, 75 Sikh and 119 Hindu victims spent 20.000 to 40.000 thousand in court for justice. However, the majority 2 Islam, 59 Sikh and 93 Hindu are not satisfied with the decision of court.

Educational qualification of the victim and source of the income of the victim, victims of domestic violence divided into five groups: Illiterate, Post-Graduate, Graduate, Secondary education and Primary education. The analysis examined that 6 illiterate victims of domestic violence dependent on in-laws/husband, 19 post-graduate victims dependent of in-laws/ husband, 49 graduate victims, 157 secondary educated victims, 35 primary educated victims dependent on in-laws/husband. The majority of the victims of this group are not aware about the law against domestic violence and concept of marital rape, most of them 5 cases of illiterate victims, 14 post-graduate victims 27 graduate victims,

71 secondary educated victims and 23 primary educated victims are waiting for justice.

In the context of **source of the income of the victim and time of starting marital discord** analysis described that the majority of the victims faced the problem of domestic violence just after marriage. This section divided into 5 groups: Job, House maker, Labour, Household business and Dependent on in-laws/husband. The majority of the victims they are in job 19 faced first incidents physical injuries, 13 threats, group of house maker: 2 faced threats, 2 physical injuries, And labour group: 16 victims physical injuries and 5 threats and group of dependent on in-laws/husband: 36 victims faced physical injuries, 28 threats, 8 mental abuse and 3 sexual harassment. The majority of the respondent of this group lodged complaint after 6 months and they are not aware about Act 2005 and concept of marital rape. The most of the victims cases 15 closed, 14 in process, 6 near to justice of working victims, House makers: 3 cases in process, 1 near to justice, labour group: 13 cases in process and 15 closed, Household business: 91 cases in process, 43 closed and 31 near to justice and the group of Dependent on in-laws/husband: 39 cases closed, 19 in process and 17 near to justice. However, majority of the victims are not satisfied with the decision of court except 48 victims belongs to the group of dependent on in-laws/husband.

The group belongs to **time of starting marital discord * First incident of misbehavior**, this section divided into 4 parts: within 1 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, 12 to 18 months and 18 to 24 months. The analysis described that the group of victims those faced problem of domestic violence 1 to 6 months the majority of them 58 faced threats as first incident of violence, 44 physical injuries. The group of victims belongs to 6 to 12 months: 63 faced physical injuries and 50 threats. The majority of the victims belongs to group 12 to 18 & and 18 to 24 months faced physical injuries as first threat of domestic violence. The majority of the victims like other groups are not aware about the concept of marital rape, laws against domestic violence and the majority of them waiting for justice. The most of them are not satisfied with the decision of court.

The situation is not different with other groups they all are not aware rule and regulations, majority of them waiting for justice, they don't have source of income most of them dependent on in-laws/husband or parents.

In the context of **first incident of misbehavior and time after incident in lodging the complaint**, this part divided into 4 sections: Threats, Physical injuries, Sexual abuse and mental abuse. The analysis examined that the group of victims those faced first incident of violence threat 69 lodged complaint against violence just after marriage, the group belongs to physical injuries 89 after 6 months, 62 just after marriage. The group belongs to sexual abuse 2 victims just after marriage within 5 months and the group belongs to mental abuse 8 victims lodged complaint with 5 months just after marriage. The victims in this group 83 victims those faced threats have awareness of marital rape, 104 victims of the group of physical injuries are aware and 6 victims of the group of mental abuse have awareness about the marital rape. However, the majority of the cases of them are in process they are waiting for justice. The victims belong to the group of threats 78 and group belongs to physical injuries 79 are satisfied with the justice.

The group of victims belongs to **Justice given or not and you are satisfied with the decision of court**, this section divided in 2 parts: yes, no. The group belongs to the victims they are got justice, 91 satisfied with the justice 25 not satisfied and victims belongs to the group they are not got justice 12 victims satisfied and 129 are not satisfied with the decision of the court.

Outcome of the Study: The present study in such a context of extensive and diverse forms of domestic violence against women are being reported in the state of Punjab. The analysis has revealed that there is no significant difference and variations across the regions (Doaba & Malwa). The primary reason for this is that in terms of the extent of nature of patriarchal culture (social customs of Punjabi society and the mental setup regarding the status of women) both the districts are same. All these factors promote domestic violence against women. This is clearly revealed as per the following statistical outcome on domestic violence against women in both districts as: because the majority of the victims of domestic violence i.e., 83 out of 100 in Bathinda district belong to age limit of 25-

30. It is same in case of Jalandhar district where majority of the victims i.e., 138 out of 200 belong to the age group of 25-30.

In the religious context, majority of the victims that is 54 out of 100 belongs to Sikh religion and majority of the victims that is 135 out of 200 belongs to Hindu religion. It means that majority of the population in Bathinda district belongs to Sikh religion and in Jalandhar it belongs to Hindu religion. The present study revealed that 49 out of 100 of the victims got secondary education and same in the case of Jalandhar majority of the victims 113 out of 200 got secondary education. It examined that majority of the victims of both regions are not highly educated. Less education and secondary education qualification are reasons behind the economic dependency of the respondents. 136 victims out of 200 in Jalandhar district and 82 victims out of 100 in Bathinda district are dependent on husband or in-laws after marriage and on parents before marriage. Low level of education qualification and dependency on husband or in-laws after marriage and on parents before marriage also contributes in marital discords in both districts. In Bathinda 46 married women faced marital discord just after marriage and in Jalandhar 86 after 6 months of marriage and 60 just after marriage in the form of dowry demand, disbarments, physical violence and threats. The mentioned analysis described the high demand for dowry in Punjabi society. This is the another important reason that majority of victims within both districts 45 out of 100 faced physical injuries 39 out of 100 faced threats in Bathinda and 106 faced physical injuries, 94 faced threats in the hands of in-laws in Jalandhar district. The majority of the victims are not well educated and have not any legal awareness this is clear from the raw data that 64 victims out of 100 in Bathinda and 132 out of 200 in Jalandhar have no knowledge about laws against domestic violence. Although, 36 in Bathinda and 68 victims in Jalandhar have litter bit knowledge about dowry laws, yet the situation remains same for them. In the case of Bathinda district 54 cases closed, 19 near to justice and 27 cases under process. In Jalandhar district 113 victims waiting for justice, because large number of cases registered in women cells till 20th Nov. 2016, 598 cases of dowry reported in Jalandhar district, another reason disclosed by the victims is that convicts are

not present for hearing, 40 near to justice and 47 cases are closed. The majority of the victims of domestic violence against women within both districts (63/100 in Bathinda & 134/200) spend 20, 000 to 40,000 rupees in court cases, money is the foremost reason that's why majority of victims of both 64 out of 100 in Bathinda and 118 out of 200 in Jalandhar are satisfied with the decision of court because majority of the victims and their parents also interested in remarriage.

SUGGESTIONS:

Suggestions are proposed to bring about changes in the procedures, policies and practices of the whole socio-legal system. The basis of the objective of this research is to impart needed services for the women victims of domestic violence, if necessary; changes are brought about in the socio-legal support systems.

- In both Jalandhar and Bathinda, there should be exclusive Women Courts rather than family courts to deal with the cases of violence against women.
- The existing courts should make more women friendly in approach and the judges should avoid having gender biases.
- Also the mindset of the functionaries from the judicial system should be changed. This is so because they permit the patriarchal attitude of male dominance and female obedience.
- There should be organized training and workshops for lawyers and judges on violence against women in general and domestic violence against women in particular.
- Protection Officer should be given an intensive training on how to handle the cases of domestic violence.
- Additionally, the protection officers should have an adequate number of support staff to reduce the workload.
- The courts should also arrange for providing shelter homes to the victims of domestic violence, especially, for the battered victims.
- There should be an adequate legal awareness of the Act and its provisions to create knowledge on the issue and the remedial measures.

- Protection officers must be appointed on the basis of required academic and professional qualifications.
- Infrastructural instrument such as protection homes, health check conveniences must be provided and there should be provided immediate funds for the implementation of the Act 2005 at ground level.
- There should be coordination with the various agencies those provided protective mechanism to the act and coordinate commission should also be prepared for enhanced implementation of the Act 2005.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Studies at international and national level identified the need for reliable data as an important factor for enhancing the recognition of the problem among policy makers and for the identification of effective responses. Attempts to address the issue of domestic violence against women have been lopsided and shortsighted. Newspapers and periodicals of all hues in Punjab often carry reports about domestic violence against women. These include, among other incidents of young brides being burnt for bringing insufficient dowry, women dying in abnormal circumstances, rape of helpless women and molestation of young girls. In some cases there are public protests by women activists and such protests receive media coverage. Deaths of married girls or women are a tremendous outcome of ill treatment with them and psychological, physical violence.

As domestic violence is usually an “accepted” norm in the household, the victims themselves do not approach the police stations alone. The majority of the victims continue to live in marital union and endure abusive behavior. The research studies on domestic violence unwinding such miserable conditions of our fellow human beings may call for some action and can help those women who need a helping hand.

Some of the areas which need to be addressed are:

- Domestic Violence on women who are/ had been in a live-in-relationship.
- Health consequences of domestic violence.
- Domestic Violence on Elderly people in their homes.
- Women's attitude towards violence.
- Effects of domestic violence on children.
- Effects of domestic violence on adult victims.
- Community responses to the issue of domestic violence.

Apart from the studies mentioned above the same study viz. socio-legal support system in protecting women victims of violence can be studied over five years to compare the changes that have taken place because the researcher hopes that there will be a more integrated and systematic effort to address the issue of domestic violence.

To sum up on a theoretical level, the present study endeavors to extend the boundaries of the body of knowledge on the concept of domestic violence against women from social, economic, cultural and legal point of view. Simultaneously, at a ground level, the study proposes social work intervention for the protection of women victims against domestic violence, as well as action infuriating approaching for justice.

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