



IJLESS

editorijless@gmail.com

Volume: 3, Issue 3, 2016 (July-Sept.)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW, EDUCATION, SOCIAL AND SPORTS STUDIES (IJLESS)

www.ijless.kypublications.com

ISSN:2455-0418 (Print), 2394-9724 (online)

©KY PUBLICATIONS 2013, INDIA

www.kypublications.com

Editor-in-Chief

Dr M BOSU BABU

(Education-Sports-Social Studies)

Editor-in-Chief

DONIPATI BABJI

(Law)

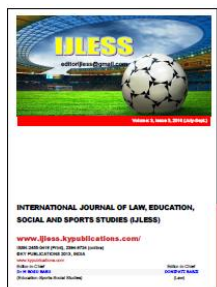
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN JAIPUR DISTRICT: A POPULATION – BASED STUDY ON PREVALENCE AND RELATED ISSUES TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SLUM AREAS

VANDANAKUMARI SAINI

Research Scholar

Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

RESEARCH ARTICLE



©KY PUBLICATIONS

ABSTRACT

This research paper focuses on the role of women in community development in slums in the developing nations. Several fieldwork was conducted in the slums of Jaipur, India 200the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Program". The paper examines the different ways in which the women in slums could contribute to better planning and execution of slum redevelopment plans. It supported greater involvement of women is needed at the planning stage and to make women become active participants rather than passive recipients of aid. In the past decade, slums in developing nations have benefitted attention throughout the world and have been recognized as a key challenge of urbanization (UN-HABITAT, 2006). Many countries have adopted different models for slum redevelopment, which in the long-run have had limited success. However, there is one factor that often goes neglected in most slum redevelopment plans, which is the involvement of women. It is women who largely bear the brunt of the sub-human living conditions in slums (Moser, 1987; Amis, 2001) as they are the ones who have to fetch water from far distances, trying to maintain cleanliness to keep the family healthy, taking care of a family's nutrition, running the house on a low budget and hence forth The paper accepts the new area of concern regarding the involvement of women in the already existing domain of community development as well as the inherent weakness of the approach of planning for women" than "planning with women." The research methods include interviewing of the women living in the slums, through government officers and NGO workers working on plans for improving the living conditions of the city slums. The study also carries out interviews with the ongoing urban development program in the city, and the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Program. The research has uncovered various reasons supporting the view that women's participation is crucial and still women power is very low in the slum area . In addition, the paper examines the various ways in which the slum women, who are for most part illiterate, could play a key role to contribute to better planning and execution of slum redevelopment. The inclusion of women in the plans as beneficiaries is not enough. A greater involvement of women is needed at the planning stage, coupled with a basic needs assessment survey with emphasis on specific women's needs. Women must become active participants in the programs and not just recipients of aid. Eventually, the paper concludes with an analysis of the approaches used and gives some suggestions based on the fieldwork regarding the approaches to address these complex and important problems.

INTRODUCTION

Regarding domestic violence in the city of Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan, it's a shame that the capital also comes at the top of the chart for atrocities against women in Rajasthan. A data released by State Women's Commission shows that crimes against women in Jaipur is four times the atrocities committed in other cities of the state. April-2011 to June-2012- the total number of cases reported in State Women's Commission is 541 in which the maximum complaints received were domestic violence cases at 224, while dowry-related complaints were at 83. Besides this, cases relating to rape, murder, kidnapping, attempt for murder and others were also registered. Out of these 541 cases registered, only 209 cases were disposed of and 332 are still pending. When DNA questioned as to why the number of cases in the state capital is so high as compared to other cities, chairperson of State Women's Commission said that the awareness among the women in the urban area is much higher and it is due to the high population. Because of the awareness in Jaipur, more women file complaints than their counterparts in other cities. The maximum number of reports in Jaipur is high because the awareness among women is highest in the city as compared to other cities. People in rural areas are not aware of their rights so the number of complaints is low. It is also because of the high number of population of the city," said, Prof. Lad Kumari Jain, chairperson, State Women's Commission. After the state capital, it was Alwar where 159 cases were reported between April-2011 and June-2012. Here, 64 cases were also registered for domestic violence against women. Cases relating dowry was registered at 19, rape at 22 and kidnapping at 8. The cases which were disposed stood at 66 till March-2011. Close on the heels of Alwar, Bharatpur reported a number of 140 cases in the Women Commission. Total cases registered were domestic violence at 51, while dowry-related cases were 13 and kidnap at 8. Cases in major cities like Ajmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Kota, Karoli, Sikar, Dholpur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udaipur and other were also registered but all were below 100.

Background

Violence against women is greatly recognised as an essential public health problem, owing to its substantial consequences for women's physical, mental and reproductive health. This recognition was strengthened globally by resolutions of various international for a including fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 in Beijing. In India, the problem has been highly considered after legislation against domestic violence in 2005, popularly known as the Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act. Research across the globe has provided increasing evidence of the problems of violence against women. India possessed several communities which are distinct in their geography, language and culture. In several parts of Jaipur violence faced by women on a regular basis goes unreported even in newspapers, where reports about young women being burnt alive or dying due to unnatural causes in unnatural circumstances. Estimates of prevalence of domestic violence within Rajasthan vary widely (from 18% to 70%, with differences in study methodology) and it is realized that the magnitude of the problem has not been accounted well from several parts of India. There are very few studies covering the population across the country. The third national family health survey showed that there is considerable variation across the states in the prevalence of domestic violence. A closer study of the prevalence rates reveals that domestic violence is a country-wide phenomenon with some variations between states, as these states differ from each other in overall socio-economic development and women's status. A few community-based micro-studies are available from the northern, southern and western states of India. However, community-based studies are not available from eastern parts of India. Also, the available community-based studies are limited to physical violence. The third national family health survey revealed that more than a third of women in Jaipur have been physically mistreated by their husbands or other family members. Some community-based surveys suggested that physical violence has been experienced by 21 to 48% of women in different settings in Jaipur. The above given estimates are corroborated by studies investigating reporting patterns of men. And 21 to 40% of men in different studies reported perpetrating physical violence. Evidence on psychological violence is limited. Available community-based studies suggested that psychological violence ranged from 23% to 72%. Evidence on sexual violence, as in the case of psychological violence, is also limited. A multi-site study revealed that 15% of sampled women reported one or more incidents of forced sex. A study carried out in a district in Western India reported that 20% of the women reporting physical violence described abuse of sexual nature. Studies with men revealed that 9% to 26% and 50% of men reported perpetration of sexual violence. It is worth-noting that majority of the studies

from India are based on the investigations on married women. A few studies are based on reporting of men. In addition to above prevalence studies, there are a few qualitative studies to support the extent of burden of domestic violence in Jaipur. We hypothesize that domestic violence is a wide-spread phenomenon and its variation in its prevalence occur across the eastern Indian states, as they differ from each other in overall development when compared to other states. It is hypothesized that differences occur within the population of these states based on some socio-economic characteristics such as habitation (slums or rural areas), age, religion/caste affiliation, education, occupation and income. The purpose of the present study is to report the prevalence of various forms of domestic violence against women and to examine various related issues from the eastern zone of India. The term domestic violence was usually taken to mean partner abuse, specific violence perpetrated by male partner, but it is now seen that domestic violence may also be used to refer to violence perpetrated by any member, other household towards women. This paper deals with the violence faced by women, perpetrated by their husbands and other family members within their conjugal homes.

Jaipur notorious for crime against women: Jaipur- Despite the fact that Rajasthan and its capital are far behind other areas in crime against woman but there has been a significant rise in crimes, including dowry deaths, harassment by husband and relatives, molestation and sexual harassment in the state. Since 2009 there has been a rise in crime against women in Rajasthan and its capital Jaipur. Though the recently released figures of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) suggested that Delhi tops the chart in dowry death cases as 112 women became victims of dowry deaths, Jaipur stands at number five has 30 women losing their lives in such cases. "It seems that Mahila police stations are unable to bridge the gap between conflicting couples facing domestic violence. The rising number of deaths is shocking and it needs serious intervention and attention from the civil society and police," said an office bearer of an NGO. The missing case of ANM Bhanwari Devi has already given sleepless nights to the Rajasthan Police. The NCRB figures, however, reveals a slight drop in kidnapping of women compared to 2009 in Jaipur. According to NCRB figures 217 women were kidnapped in 2009 while the figure was 207 in 2010. It says that 189 girls were abducted in 2009 while 193 girls were abducted in 2010. "In most of the registration in abduction and kidnapping cases till 2010, several girls had eloped. Some of them got married while some were recorded till March, 2011," said a senior officer of Jaipur police commissioner. In Jaipur as far as molestation and sexual harassment of females are concerned Jaipur has significantly risen compared to 2009. According to the NCRB records Rajasthan stands fourth when it comes to outraging modesty molestation cases reported in 2010 as 2,339 women became victims. According to Police for most of the cases prompt arrests were made. The officers said that in a majority of the crimes against women cases, including dowry deaths, sexual harassment, molestation and others, Rajasthan and Jaipur stand 5 or 6 position in the country. B L Sony, commissioner of police, said, "We are yet to tally the results of 2011 as in Jaipur especially there has been a fall in such cases till October, 2011. Since in the cases registered in 2009 and 2010 police were able to make prompt arrests and ensured conviction, there has been fall in such cases in 2011.

192 rape cases in Jaipur last year: Jaipur is ahead of many bigger cities in the country when it comes to incidents of rape. According to the NCRB data, Jaipur reported 192 cases of rape last year, more than cities like Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Jaipur reported third highest number of rape cases following only Delhi and Mumbai. While Delhi reported 1,441 cases of rape, a total of 391 cases were reported in Mumbai.

THE STUDY AREA AND METHODOLOGY

The study area for this research is located within the city of Jaipur, the capital of the North Western Indian State of Rajasthan. Jaipur is a rapidly developing city with a population of 2,322,575 persons and includes a significant population of slum dwellers. Recent estimates put the population living in the slums at 350,353. According to the population figures from the 2001 census; it is very likely that the population in general as well as in the slums has increased significantly actually at the present time. Jaipur has been a centre of investment and economic activity for several years, which is manifested, in the rapid sprouting up of malls, trade parks, as well as the widening of roads, and expansion of basic infrastructure services. Jaipur is located at a very convenient distance - 160 miles South West from Delhi, the national capital - making it a famous site for real estate investment for the past few years and adding to the pressure on land and resources. Two slums in the city will be analyzed here - Jhalana Doongri Manoharpura. The slums are located on the outskirts of the city near the foothills of the Aravali. Owing to the large area extent of the Jhalana Doongri slum, the study covers two neighborhoods - Indira Nagar

and Baijikkothi. and Mountains and lie in proximity to light forest cover. There are certain draw backs particularly the lack of available water mainly owing to the arid climate conditions. The slums in the city are the worst affected by this problem and women and young girls are compelled to walk for miles to fetch water, most of which is unfit for drinking. Secondly, the state of Rajasthan has one of the worst literacy rates (60.41%) and a sex ratio of just 922 females per thousand males which sets various sociological disadvantages to women's economic development. The data for this research was obtained by using a qualitative approach, which involved semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with women in the two slums. In addition, officers engaged with the RUIDP program were interviewed along with workers from two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have been working for women's empowerment in the city slums. The respondents for the study were selected using chain-sampling technique, which was used by Bose (1998), in a similar study. I further tried to get maximum participation from the women who had been or are at present a part of some kind of development and empowerment efforts in the slum. The period of the fieldwork was one month and the interviews were conducted in Hindi except for one, which was largely conducted in English. The interviews were first transcribed in Hindi and then selected excerpts were translated into English. The names of the women from the slums were not asked during the interviews and pseudonyms have been used in this paper wherever the women are mentioned.

A CASE STUDY OF JAIPUR, INDIA

This case study of women's roles in community development in the two slums of Jaipur presents an analysis of the continuous efforts of slum improvement by three main institutions – the Government of Rajasthan, Humana People to People India (HPPI), and Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR). These three institutions have three different approaches towards improving the slums. Even though RUIDP appears to be a very promising program with innovative policies and strategies, it has failed to address the concerns of the women in the slums and to get women's participation in the planning and execution of the program. The two NGOs, HPPI and CFAR, have the same broader goal of empowerment of women in the slums. While CFAR has been successful in creating a sense of community among the women of the Manoharpura slum, increasing their confidence levels by making them aware of their rights, HPPI has neither been successful on either front. The women who participated in the activities initiated by HPPI in JhalanaDhoongri slum are still waiting for further assistance from the NGO and are doubtful to find opportunities for economic development on their own. This section provides an analysis of the efforts by the three institutions and their impacts on the women living in the slums.

The Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Program (RUIDP): RUIDP is a state level urban infrastructure development program, which was started in the year 2000 with financial assistance of US \$362 million from the Asian Development Bank. The program was targeted at six cities in Rajasthan including Jaipur; the chief aim of the program was to improve sewerage and water supply in the cities using a participatory approach to make most of the investment. The component of RUIDP that is well known for this study is the Community Awareness and Participation Program (CAPP) that claims to provide an *encompassing participatory envelope for overall Project implementation*. In line with a true neoliberal approach, the state government "engaged" a state level NGO, Indian Institute of Rural Management (IIRM) as consultants for mobilizing CAPP activities. The RUIDP website claims that the government has succeeded in its efforts: *"The impact of CAPP activities under RUIDP motivated the community for sustainable development of facilities created by RUIDP. Public was motivated for taking sewerage connections, proper disposal of solid waste, hygiene, conservation of drinking water, aware and follow the traffic rules, conservation of heritage structures. Several campaigns, seminars, orientations, trainings were organised at different levels on various facets health, hygiene, water and sanitation, solid waste management, sewerage, property connection, road safety and other RUIDP related sector.* The research findings suggest a huge difference between the government's claims about CAPP and the reality on the ground. Interviews with the women in both slums showed that there were no community meetings nor were there any consultations with the slum dwellers conducted prior to construction. The portal also mentions the creation of women's Self Help Groups (SHGs), the same claim that was also made by the Communication Expert of CAPP – Neeraj Saxena and the Team Leader for CAPP unit – Hemant Nischal during the interviews. However, both officers admitted that they do not have detailed information about aspect of the program. The officer really in charge of the implementation, Seema Gupta, who according to Mr. Saxena and Mr. Nischal was the only person with detailed information on this subject, refused to be interviewed even after several attempts were made to

contact her for this research. Moreover, from the interviews with 21 women in the slums, it is profoundly clear that not even one of them have heard of any such program being conducted by the government in their area and all denied having met any government officers/representatives. The realities on the ground for the community involvement efforts by the government are clearly far from the claims and the situation is hardly better in terms of infrastructure development chiefly concerning to sewer connections and water supply. Contrary to the government's claim, responses from the slum residents suggest that the sewer lines have been laid only on the outer limits of the slums while in the inner, more densely populated pockets of the slum, and even in the outer areas, many people have not started using the sewer connection because of the high cost of constructing a toilet in the house. This causes immense difficulty for the women in the slums who have to walk to the nearby forest or ravines for this purpose. *Rekha*, from Manoharpura slum says, *There was no sewer line laid, so the women had to go to the forest nearby, where they were subject to teasing and verbal and physical molestation by other men*. The problems of women does not end with this. The water supply in both the slums is still extremely poor, where many households are not able to afford a connection to a state provided water supply. During a discussion with the women in Baiji Ki Kothi, JhalanaDoongri revealed that there is no water supply for more than an hour each day and the pressure is so low that people living on the second floor of a building cannot get any water. Women have to go to other people's houses or fetch water from some common taps in the slum. The residents are angry but are still not expecting much from the authorities, which is revealed in the conversation with *Lakshmi* from the same slum, *"Water supply is only for one hour in a day. If supply is increased to an hour and a half it will be a great help*. The situation is no better in Manoharpura, where on one of my visits to the slum in the evening, just before sunset, I saw a group of young girls not more than six or seven years of age, and many women with earthen pots, plastic buckets, and plastic cans that once stored paint and oil being used as buckets to fetch water. For a long time it was only those young, bare-footed women (until one man came on a scooter) collecting water from an open water tank which, according to one resident *Anju*, *is infected by bird droppings and lizards*. These accounts reveal the false claims of RUIDP, not only regarding the CAPP, but also about the "hardware" activities of infrastructure development. A 2007 report by Asian Development Bank confirms the failure of the CAPP: *"Under RUIDP, the community action participation program (CAPP), which was to promote community awareness and the involvement of local communities in the project, did not start when the project was first implemented. Therefore, the communities did not participate in the planning, and felt excluded from the project benefits"* (Asian Development Bank, 2007). When interrogated about the reasons for the late initiation of CAPP, Hemant Nischal responded that the government officers considered the IIRM officers to be their subordinates and maintained hierarchical control, which lead to operational delays. In addition, there was far too much work assigned to just one NGO. IIRM's task was supposed to involve just designing the strategies for CAPP, but they were forced to be the implementers of the program also. The government's financing policy was extremely poor with respect to local NGOs, so no NGO other than IIRM participated in the program. *Girl child carrying water from the open tank in Manoharpura* (Source: Photograph by the author, 2009) Secondly, he said that CAPP was just a "symbolic thing" because it was a requirement set by the ADB. Thirdly, the approval for all activities of RUIDP, including CAPP activities had to come from the Superintendent Engineer In-charge, for whom community awareness activities are clearly beyond the scope of expertise, which eventually led to mistaken decisions. There are, however, NGOs working in the slums using financial support from local and international donor agencies.

The Non – Governmental Organizations: The two slums had initiatives of women's empowerment led by two different NGOs that had different approaches. HPPI provided training to the women in tailoring so that they could use the skill for income generation, and formed SHGs to help women with savings. These efforts did help the women to an extent but ceased to make them independent. The CFAR, by contrast, made women aware of their rights and helped them in dealing with core issues like domestic violence and alcoholism, and helped improve their ability to make demands to the government authorities for improved sanitation. The women who have been involved in the efforts of CFAR are more community oriented and willing to work toward improving their neighborhood, whereas this sense of community is completely missing in Jhalana Doongri where HPPI has been working. Humana People to People India (HPPI)

The first organization I will discuss here is Humana People to People India (HPPI), an international NGO working in the slums of Jhalana Doongri, with a focus on creating women's self-help groups (SHGs). These efforts included helping

women in opening bank accounts and training the women in tailoring skills so that they can start their own business from home. The training is provided free of cost and the centres were opened in the slums, so that the women did not have to spend time and money on travelling. After interviewing the women who participated in the training, I found that although the skills they gained helped them in reducing their expenditure on buying readymade clothes for themselves and their children, it was not a significant source of new income. *Geeta*, who took the tailoring classes in 2007, says, “If I could only make Rs.100 per day, at least we will fill our stomachs.” Many of the women hoped that another similar program would be conducted by some other agency so that they could learn new skills. Some of the women claimed they did not learn as much as they expected during the three month program. Another point worth noting is that many women in the same locality learned the same skills and this led to the exchange rate for Indian Rupee to U.S. Dollar used in this paper is Rs. 46.34 to US\$ 1 and is based on the exchange rate provided by the Reserve Bank of India website as of 2010 decrease in demand for their services. Despite all the horrific problems, the women in this SHG had a very different outlook towards work compared to all the other women I had interviewed in both slums. The women belonged to the “Rajput” caste, which falls in the category of upper caste in the hierarchy of castes among Hindus in India. Their views on the subject of women’s work, education, and empowerment highlight the significant need for a caste-sensitive approach to planning for women’s empowerment in India. The women had their faces hidden behind a veil and only a half were confident enough to have a conversation. Of six, only three really spoke up (the others just said yes” and “no” for a few questions addressed to the group in general.) The women face strict social restrictions, which limits their chances of getting education and any chance of interaction outside the home and with immediate next-door neighbors. Due to these restrictions, these women are unable to directly contact any private firms for orders of tailoring, necessitating intermediaries. Although sanitation is a big inconvenience, these women are reluctant to bring it up to any government officials or appeal for improvement in their condition as a group because they lack self-confidence because of their rural background and a language barrier. The women speak “Marwari” a regional dialect, and are not confident about talking to officers who speak Hindi. They feel that approaching a factory owner for any income generation opportunity means giving up their dignity and honor, and some voiced fears that the men might sexually abuse them. The women want someone to represent them. Moreover, while all the other women said that they had complete support from their husbands in their endeavors to earn a living, the Rajput women said that their husbands would not be supportive of the idea of them going outside their neighborhood for work. The analysis of the efforts of HPPI and its impact on the women reveals that despite the noble intentions of Sunita, the women are still dependent on her for finance and contracts with the export companies. Sunita on the other hand, feels that she is trying her best, but due to the lack of funding for her work she cannot do anything more for the SHGs and the other women who she trained. Therefore, the broader goal of empowerment and economic independence of the women has not been realized. Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) CFAR is a non-profit organization that has its operations in Manoharpura slum and several other slums in the city as well. ManjuSoni, a social worker with the NGO explains that in CFAR, emphasis is laid on informing and connecting the slum women to the government schemes. The state and central government have announced several schemes to benefit women but the women are not aware of them, so CFAR provides them the direction and support. CFAR organized the women in a group called “JagrutiMahilaManch” (A Platform for Women’s Awareness), has grown from three to 95 active members.

Upon interviewing the women from JagrutiMahilaManch (JMM), I could easily notice the difference in the level of confidence of these women compared to that of the women in JhalanaDoongri. *Kamla*, a daily wage construction laborer, on being asked about what changes she feels after being a part of JMM says, “Earlier when someone came and talked to us (NGO/Government officers), we would be afraid because we wouldn’t understand what they were talking about. Now the women here are much more aware. Earlier we used to believe just anyone. Now we do thorough background check and then take any action. Now everyone respects us, we are not scared of anyone.” Almost all the women I interviewed in that group are currently engaged in some kind of income generating activity and have borrowed micro-credit from one or more private micro-finance institutions (MFI). Oddly, most of the women are illiterate, but they display more confidence in expressing their views compared to the literate women of JhalanaDoongri. As mentioned earlier, CFAR’s strategy is to make women more aware about the schemes of government and how to handle the bureaucratic procedures on their own. *Suman*, who

is perhaps the only literate woman in the group, was most active with the group in its early stages and worked as an employee for JMM and was paid by CFAR. She describes the impact of JMM on the lives of the women in the slum: *"Now we know the right procedure to follow to make our voices heard. Earlier we assumed that we just need to pay some Translation by the author, not by the organization. which Rs.100-50 to the local politician and he will do everything. Now we know how to write applications and which office it should be sent to."* The women of JMM are actively involved in efforts of slum improvement at a small but significant scale. Sanitation in the slum is still a major problem and JMM made a collective effort to improve the conditions on their own. *Suman* explains, *"... I went and fought for the cause and met the Collector He then agreed to send the mobile toilet van here. The van stayed here for a month, but later some people from the slum raised some objection which is why it had to be sent back."* Ms.Soni and HemlataPareekh (another worker for CFAR), gave several examples of the success of women in dealing with the cases of domestic violence and helping their husbands and other women's husbands recover from alcoholism. They also mentioned the ongoing efforts by the group's women for maintaining cleanliness where a vacant piece of land on a cross section in the slum had become a dumping ground for garbage. The group collected money and got it cleaned and paved. Now the group constantly monitors the site so that no one throws any garbage there. If someone does, the women get together, pick up the garbage, and take it back to that person's house. They have also started charging a penalty for non-compliance. CFAR has been able to inculcate a sense of community among the women in Manoharpura, which has helped them in breaking out of their inhibitions and encouraged them to think not just about the well being of their own family but also about their neighborhood. The women still, however, face many challenges, especially from the local police. *Reshma*, who is actively involved in bringing MFIs to the slum, talks about her concerns: *"All the women who have taken the micro-credit have been wrongly blamed to be indulging in some "wrong" activities. People A Collector or District Collector is an administrative officer appointed by the Central Government of India whose duty is to ensure smooth governance in a district. A district may have several villages and a few towns/cities in its jurisdiction. are making their lives difficult."* She also mentioned several incidents of being harassed by the policemen who allegedly enter her house without a warrant at late hours in the night, and try to disrupt the women's meetings on the other occasions. But she stills feels confident in dealing with these issues and plans to learn how to read and write so she can take strong action against the oppression. CFAR has further plans of teaching women in making simple handicrafts and then selling those in the market so that the women can earn a living without having to deal with intermediaries. In addition, Ms.Manju mentions that the organization has a good rapport with the government officers and they often ask for the organization's help, which provides an added advantage to the members of JMM since they get to work with the government and not against them or in isolation.

Recommendations for the government :The government officers should be made aware about the significance of community involvement prior to the inception of any development project, so that they do not perceive it as a requirement from the donor agency that merely needs to be fulfilled on paper. NGOs should not be placed below the government departments in the organizational hierarchy, so that their suggestions are taken more seriously and they have decision-making power in their area of expertise. The government should provide better financial incentive and a better working atmosphere for the NGOs in order to achieve greater participation from them and have a better outreach at the grass-root level. There is no way the government officers can achieve such outreach on their own. Community awareness activities should begin before any kind of building and construction work. Since women are the ones most affected by the lack of infrastructure and poor living conditions, they should be targeted in the need assessment surveys to begin with and should be consulted before making plans and policies for the slums. Instead of hiring new NGOs, the authorities should try to get participation from those that have been working in the slums for some time and have better rapport with the people.

Recommendations for the NGOs: The analysis shows that women in slums have the potential for bringing significant change in their community if they are provided the right guidance and support from the NGOs. However, the NGOs must aim at making women independent; if the women depend on the NGO for help with every small issue even after the NGOs' projects are over it means no real progress has been made. Based on these observations, I present the following recommendations for the NGOs: India has great cultural diversity, which was clear in the case of the remarkable difference in views and attitudes between the upper caste and lower caste women in the JhalanaDoongri slum. The NGOs cannot have

a successful strategy unless these differences are acknowledged. The empowerment strategies should not only focus on getting financial help to the women but also towards making them more aware and confident so that they can look for opportunities on their own and make decisions without anyone's help. Having many, small isolated SHGs cannot foster a sense of community among the women; larger groups tend to create a greater sense of confidence among the women. Significant benefits to the slums will not come unless the NGOs try to work with the government and find a way around the bureaucratic system. As a result of the way CFAR uses government schemes for the benefit of the women in Manoharpura, they have not only been able to help the women, but have also gained appreciation from the authorities, which makes the execution of their plans more smooth and easy. The projects should be long-term since it might take several months or even a few years for the NGO workers to gain the confidence of the slum women. Furthermore, frequent changes in staff may also hurt the relationship between the slum dwellers and the NGO.

Factors Associated with Partner Abuse ecological model

Society

- Principles granting men control over female behaviour
- As a way to resolve conflict acceptance of violence
- Idea of masculinity linked to dominance, honour, or aggression
- Rigid and old gender roles

Community

- Poverty, low socio- economic status, unemployment
- Associating with delinquent peers
- Isolation of women and family

Relationship

- Marital conflict between husband and wife and other family members
- Male controlling the wealth and decision-making in the family

Individual Perpetrator

- Being male
- Witnessing marital violence as a child
- Absent or rejecting father
- Being abused as a child
- Alcohol use

Law enforcement and prevention of domestic violence : In keeping in the mind the efforts to encourage reporting of crimes against women and more sensitive handling of such cases, the creation by the state of All Women Police Stations is an important step. These stations have great importance and value in making police services more accessible to women. Especially in Jaipur is perhaps one of the few states where such an effort has been made extremely systematically.

Such interventions may have been designed for the socio-cultural environment of a particular region and this partly justifies the need for All Women Police Stations in a state such as Jaipur where women are not very free and are reluctant to approach male police officials. All Women Police Stations are seen as token measures and suffer from several inadequacies. The mental setup ingrained male bias in the police system against the capabilities of women prevents female staff or complainants from benefiting fully from the police stations. Female officers are often seen as incapable of physical combat. The stations suffer from lack of adequate personnel, infrastructure, support, and cooperation. For instance, the study observed that the Mahila Police Than as in Jaipur are not functioning at full staff strength. Several vacancies have not been filled and they are poorly supplied with vehicles, equipment, toilet facilities, water supply, and competent personnel. Beyond a lack of personnel, women's issues are not seen by police officers as hard core police work and, hence, there is a tendency to dismiss the work of the AWPS as secondary. Opportunities for training and skill development are few. And, since there is limited interface between mainstream police officials and women who work in the Mahila Police Than as, exposure to other aspects of policing is minimal. This is later held against policewomen in matters of promotion. Mahila police stations appear to be used as punishment postings, outside the ambit of real police work, both by male officials. A

few child care arrangements and working women may thus be forced to take the children with them or make separate arrangements. Besides these drawbacks, the provision of alternative shelter is a critical element of a strategy to address gender-based violence in a concerned way. However, the state appears to place shelter homes and other supportive services as a priority below remedial counseling. Other factors that impact the provision, accessibility, and sustainability of short-term and supportive services involve location, staff morale, degree of institutional commitment, and the dynamic between state and voluntary sectors. For example, urban areas are more likely to have state attention. In general, government services to women suffering from domestic violence in rural areas prevalent in policy but not in practice. The staff morale and working conditions of state run and sponsored agencies also determine the standard of services offered. Salaries are very low and service conditions highly non-competitive. The remuneration paid to visiting specialists and other personnel is abysmal. In the case of legal aid boards, the hearing fees paid to lawyers are unrealistically low and there is alleged corruption among even those advocates who volunteer their services. The terms of work are not likely to attract competent professionals from the field.

The degree of institutional commitment is also an important factor in the sustainability of intervention by local government bureaucracy. However, it has been found that such strategies depend largely on the personal motivation and interest of the executing officials. The transfer of offi-less restrictive, there are only a few childcare arrangements and working women may thus be forced to take the children with them or make separate arrangements. Despite these drawbacks, the provision of alternative shelter is a important element of a strategy to address gender-based violence in a concerted way. Though, the state appears to place shelter homes and other supportive services as a priority below remedial counseling. For example, urban are as Jaipur % arban areas)

Services to women suffering from domestic violence in rural areas exist in policy but not in practice. The staff morale and working conditions of state run and sponsored agencies also determine the standard of services offered. Salaries are very low and service conditions highly non-competitive. The remuneration paid to visiting specialists and other personnel is abysmal. In the case of legal aid boards, the hearing fees paid to lawyers are unrealistically low and there is alleged corruption among even those advocates who volunteer their services. The terms of work are not likely to attract competent professionals from the field. The degree of institutional commitment is also an important factor in the sustainability of intervention by local government bureaucracy

Measures to be taken by the government to remove domestic violence against women along with other crimes

1. Research and Analysis with reference and implementation of DV Act, identify the cause of malfunction and take all necessary measure to solve problems.

- I. To conduct a nation-wide survey on the number of application for protection orders and the duration by the decisions of orders to be granted, in order to understand the implementation of the Act as the Government. In particular, specific researches in cities and rural and urban areas irrespective of castes and minority tribes should be conducted frequently.
- II. In the course of analysis, following points should be taken into consideration.
 - a. The cause of difference with respect to the numbers of application and grant per capita should be analyzed, such as gap of access to justice, to protection officers, to free legal aid, or gap of dissemination among general public.
 - b. To identify the cause, when the number of granted protection order is lesser than 70% of application, or for relief or when orders are not granted within 60 days, and to take necessary measure to improve the situation.

2. To establish a mechanism of coordination between the central government and state governments for effective implementation of the Act: As CEDAW points out, although India has progressive women-related legislations, implementation of Legislative and policy initiatives are often left to the states and union territories as well as its jurisdictions, which results in coordination between the central government and states, results inadequate implementation of the legislations. HRN recommends to make necessary mechanism of consultation, coordination and partnership between central government and state governments in order to have implementation of the all legislation related to violence against women. The central government should send governmental official as necessary to monitor and have contact with state government with respect to implementation. The central government as well as each state

government should establish executing plans of implementation and conduct periodic review of implementation. National Commission of Women and state commission of women should also strengthen the coordination and collaboration in order to have effective implementation of women related policy.

To the government of India / state governments

3. Budget for the DV Act: The central government should disclose the budget used for DV Act, evaluate and review how the budget was allocated and used and how it contributes effective implementation to the public. Each State government should have separate independent budget for implementation of the DV Act and disclose the use and evaluation to the public.

4. Dissemination and outreach of the DV Act: Due to lack of knowledge of domestic violence Act as well as means to use the Act, only small percentage of women actually use the domestic violence Act in India. According to the Article 11 of the domestic violence act, central and state governments are responsible for disseminating the act. It is important to inform the domestic violence act and its contents to women including in rural urban areas about domestic violence act and promote access to justice. HRN recommends to both central government and states governments to make effort for outreach and legal literacy training.

5. Budget and institutional building for Police officer's : In order to improve the accessibility to the act, it is necessary for police officer's, as they are the first contact point to the Act from women to be accessible for women, to operate their mandates as the Act expected. Somehow Police officer's situation is one of the serious causes of malfunction of the act. The HRN research mission heard many complaints from Police's about salaries or travel expenses which are not provided, infrastructure is not sufficient for the office, the number of officers is extremely insufficient. In order to implement and enforce the act properly. Appointment of full-time Police officer's and the administrative support for their work are mandatory .The central government as well as each local government should take immediate measure including sufficient budgeting to improvise on the situation. In particular,

- I. The full-time Police officer should be appointed and accessible for women at every city and village.
- II. Police officer's should be provided with an independent office and budget.
- III. They should be provided with sufficient professional training in order to prevent inadequate practice and harm and should be provided with protective assistance from police at the time of enforcement of orders.
- IV. According to domestic violence act, through registers superintendent officer ,NGO can support victim of domestic violence as Police officer does. In reality, Somehow the lack of budget for SP keeps the number of the SP extremely low. Sufficient budget should be provided for SP so that NGO can contribute the implementation of the Act as SP.

6. The number of counseling centers should be Increased: The lesson from Rajasthan is that the more places of counseling centers in rural urban areas, should be increased .There should be counseling centers near police stations so that more application of protection order can be recorded . In this regard, both central and each state government should expand of places for

Consultation.

7. Establishment of shelter and medical facility: Although the domestic violence act demands the establishment of shelter and medical facility in every state, only small number of states have shelters or medical facilities for victims of Each state should fulfill its duty and build shelter homes and medical facilities for victims of domestic violence(women)

(2) Counseling centers and trained doctors are essential in hospitals

According to the statistics, only two% of domestic violence victims consult police. Some women under severe threat of domestic violence may visit hospitals therefore it is important to have trained doctors and medical workers for the occasion, because even if victims do not tell doctors about their abuse of domestic violence well-trained doctors may be able to recognize and intervene the situation and save further disaster .It is important to follow the progressive example, counseling centers located at hospitals.

8. Helping schemes to strengthening and support victims of domestic violence : ADR scheme such as public hearing operating in Jaipur should provide effective measure for protection of ordinary women in rural, urban areas especially where women are hesitant to access to justice, especially under the situation that protection order still takes a long time to

be granted. Public hearings should be accessible, immediately and effectively .Since it take place in respective rural villages where domestic violence prevails so that women do not have to move, in order to solve the case within the day of hearing. On the other hand, it is necessary to pay attention if the speediness is not giving women unsatisfying results and thus adding to tension of the victim .The follow-up must make sure that the women are not being revenged for taking action before public hearing is also important .

9 Support to grassroots NGOs must be provided : NGOs play important role in the fight against domestic violence as they establish counseling centers and shelter homes in urban, rural areas where state or international organizations do not reach by their hands. They also provide shelters, consultation services, 24hour helpline, job trainings, legal assistance, and community education. Without NGOs, it would be extremely difficult to guarantee the women's rights. Therefore, it is recommended to provide

financial support for these grassroots NGOs to implement the domestic violence act.

10. Comprehensive national policy of gender equality and women's empowerment: The vicious circle of India's gender issue is that violence against women derives from their low socioeconomic status and such violence binds women to the low status thus taking it into consideration, it is necessary to mainstream policy of gender equality and women's empowerment along with the fundamental elimination of violence against women within national policy. HRN recommends concrete action plan on education for women, improvement of stats and to remove child marriage, in order to give support for women's economical independence, and equal employment at office is necessary for (Justice, police, judicial and administrative related workers)

11 To ensure access to justice for women by reform legal aid : Under the Legal Service Authority Act, women in poverty are given right to receive free legal aid in India. The domestic violence Act mandates police to inform victims about the legal service. However, as CEDAW stated in its report, women in rural areas cannot receive legal services. According to LC reports in order to receive legal service, victims need permission from courts which makes it hard for ordinary woman to utilize the service. HRN recommends drastic reforms on legal aid systems to increase accessibility for all women suffering from violence to the free legal aid.

12. Strengthening judicial officials' capacity and promoting training on domestic violence Act as well as gender sensitivity: The research mission seeks the low level understanding of the domestic violence act and other gender related problem among judges, lawyers and law enforcement. There have been cases reported to the mission that judges deal with cases of protection order without a proper knowledge of the domestic violence Act. There are also reports that inadequate response of police to domestic violence cases because of lack of awareness and knowledge. It is also pointed out that the bar association is not active in disseminating the Act nor representing victims of domestic violence .Such situations slow down the immediate protection for women suffering from violence .

HRN recommends

- I. To conduct systematic and periodic training on the content and implementation of domestic violence Act for all judicial and law enforcement workers dealing with domestic violence act including judges, public officers, lawyers, prosecutors and police officers.
- II. To conduct systematic and periodic gender sensitive training for judges, lawyers, prosecutors and police officers. HRN also recommends the bar association to play a leading role to disseminate the domestic violence act by; providing systematic internal trainings for lawyers about the Act and practical methodology, also providing external legal education and dissemination about the Act for general public especially for victims to use the Act.

13. Fundamental improvisation of the court procedure on Protection Order : Despite the Act demands that courts to finish the trial within 60 days, in reality the order takes long time to be granted. Court needs to conduct a research to find out why it takes longer and plan a fundamental solution to it. In case the cause of delay streams from lack of methodological training or knowledge of the domestic violence act, the systematic nationwide training shall be introduced for all judicial personnel in charge. In case the cause of delay streams from lack of de facto capacity of judiciary, the court budget shall increasingly be allocated to appoint sufficient numbers of magistrate and other staffs in each local courts.

14 The right to home for women must be ensured : HRN express its concern on the tendency to deny residence order under domestic violence act after the Supreme Court judgment on *Batra v Batra* case. In order to exercise state obligation to protect women's right to home from arbitrary or unlawful attack, the judicial interpretation of the scope of *Batra v Batra* shall be strictly limited to what the judgment said. Also, in case that victimized women are in the scope of *Batra v Batra*, state shall provide alternative measure to ensure their right to reside as well as right to effective remedy for violation of right to home.

15. The criminal justice reform to end impunity : Several cases of domestic violence are unpunished and perpetrators enjoy impunity under low conviction rate. The cause of low conviction rate stems India has not yet taken appropriate steps to prevent recurrence of violence against women. During the research, the cause of impunity was pointed out is that the incapability of police to collect the evidence contributes significant number of acquittal. Another is that excessive number of cases compare to Judicial capacity causes enormous delay of court proceeding. It is a unique Indian phenomenon that in order for a criminal case to be convicted, it takes seven to ten years. Therefore without an effort to change the situation, the removal of violence against women is very difficult hence it became clear that the fundamental reform of criminal justice system is vital to end impunity. Increase in number of judicial budget, of judges, gender sensitive education for judges, judicial personnel, prosecutors, lawyers and police is necessary. Also, with respect to criminal investigation, capacity building of police and prosecutor is required. Special focus should be given to scientific evidence as well as modernised technique of autopsy. Recommendation to Japanese government, international organization, and donors)

16 Elimination of violence against women through aid policy and strategize : Gender equality and women's rights should be the priority in the development aid policies. As the violence against women deteriorates human development and security of entire female population in India, policies to address violence against women should be prioritized in development policy. Special attention and support should be provided for NGOs working for women suffering from domestic violence in rural, urban areas.

Conclusion

The study confirms the high prevalence of all forms of domestic violence against women across all socio-economic settings in north western zone of India. However, urban residence, older age, lower education and lower family income are the reasons for occurrence of domestic violence. Women are at risk of violence from the husband and any family members. This situation has public health implications as public health can have a role in preventing the violence and its health consequences. Also, the primary healthcare institutions in India should institutionalise the routine screening and treatment for violence related injuries and trauma. These results also provide vital information to assess the situation to develop interventions as well as policies and programmes towards preventing violence against women. As India has already passed a bill against domestic violence, the present results on robustness of the problem will be helpful and useful to sensitise the concerned agencies to strictly implement the law. Centuries have come, and centuries have gone, but the plight of women is not likely to change. Time has helplessly watched women suffering in the form of aggression, degradation discrimination, oppression, exploitation, and humiliation. It has been seen that when the society imposes sanctions against the perpetrators of violence, the women are over empowered to exert for their rights. Only when the family and the society are democratized, the status of the women is strengthened. At this time, it becomes the duty of the state to facilitate and strengthen the process. The solution lies in the fact that women empowerment approach to combat violence against women should be well integrated and interwoven into all policies and programs of the government. Women should be equal partners not only at the public places but also should have adequate control of their own resources. The following steps can be considered for bringing phenomenal change in the status of women.

There should be co-ordinated efforts of police, administration and judiciary for enforcing steps against atrocities on women.

1. Efforts should be made for the proper and effective enforcement of existing laws related to women.
2. Police need to treat domestic violence cases as seriously as any other crime. Special training to handle domestic violence cases should be imparted to the police force. Women representatives in the police force should be increased.

3. Non- Governmental agencies and private institutions need to be a part of any initiative that seeks to address the issue of Domestic Violence.
4. People's Planning Programmes through ,Help groups and Neighbourhood Groups should be encouraged to facilitate a mutual sharing between women.
5. More counseling centers with professionally qualified counselors should be started at the rural/urban areas focusing more on victims of domestic violence to give support.
6. Pre-marital and post marital counseling should be made necessary resulting in the reducing of the breaking down of families.
7. Legal awareness camps for women empowerment and spreading social awareness about women's status & rights should be organized in rural /urban/slums areas.
8. Society attitudes and male attitudes need to undergo change. Since prevention of domestic violence requires fundamental changes in attitudes and behaviour, it confronts societal and individual resistance to change in its favour.
9. To ensure increase the reporting of such cases at first we need to empower the women and children. They must be educated on their rights and encouraged to come forward to register the cases. There are many violent cases but due to stigma in the society very few are reported..
10. Punishment of every culprit need to be exemplary.
11. Law enforces should be well trained to react swiftly and with sensitivity towards the women and children cases.
12. Women's Commission should be given far more penal powers beyond just recommendatory powers. It should be expanded with more members and provided with proper resources and personnel.

References

- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2685379/>
- <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTURBANDEVELOPMENT/Resources/336387-1272506514747/Parmar.pdf>
- [http://www.jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/cover_jaipur_report_english.pdf\(1page\)](http://www.jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/cover_jaipur_report_english.pdf(1page))
- [http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/sereport/ser/rep_violence1908.pdf\(1page\)](http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/sereport/ser/rep_violence1908.pdf(1page))
- <http://www.icrw.org/files/publications/Domestic-Violence-in-India-4-Men-Masculinity-and-Domestic-Violence-in-India.pdf>
- <http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-0913/ijsrp-p2115.pdf>
- [http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/Rajasthan-among-top-three-states-with-maximum-crimes-against-women/articleshow/37597352.cms\(1page\)](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/Rajasthan-among-top-three-states-with-maximum-crimes-against-women/articleshow/37597352.cms(1page))
- [http://indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/IJSSIR/2013/May/6.pdf\(2page\)](http://indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/IJSSIR/2013/May/6.pdf(2page))
- <http://rchiips.org/nfhs/nfhs3.shtml>
- <http://oaji.net/articles/2016/1772-1460006919.pdf>
- [http://ncw.nic.in/pdfreports/developing%20indian%20perspective%20on%20feminist%20theory.pdf\(pagehttp://hrn.or.jp/eng/activity/Report%20on%20violence%20against%20women%20in%20India.pdf](http://ncw.nic.in/pdfreports/developing%20indian%20perspective%20on%20feminist%20theory.pdf(pagehttp://hrn.or.jp/eng/activity/Report%20on%20violence%20against%20women%20in%20India.pdf)
- <http://daily.bhaskar.com/news/RAJ-JPR-jaipur-notorious-for-crime-against-women-3573820-NOR.html>
- <http://www.icrw.org/files/publications/Domestic-Violence-in-India-4-Men-Masculinity-and-Domestic-Violence-in-India.pdf>
- <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/Rajasthan-among-top-three-states-with-maximum-crimes-against-women/articleshow/37597352.cms>
- <http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-0913/ijsrp-p2115.pdf>