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THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - A STUDY IN TELANGANA STATE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

The Constitution is the supreme law of our nation and provides provisions for the protection of women against such exploitation but in spite of such stringent provisions it is ludicrous to say that, a woman is still unsafe. No doubt we live in 21st Century where the human civilization has developed a lot but exploitation, discrimination and violation against women is still on the height and we find such barbarous incidents of violence daily here and there from a woman's conception. Violence means unwarranted use of force or use of force against public liberty to cause injury, loss or damage. It is manifested in the form of infanticide or foeticide and after birth she is greeted with hatred, silence and considered as a burden upon the family and then started the discrimination between a boy child and a girl child, less priority is given to her in giving love, affection, care, education and in all the other walks of life. The reality of the Indian families is that "boys are brought up to be served, girls to serve. Boys are princes in the family, girls' maids in the scullery". Sexual harassment by the eve-teasers and at the working places, depriving her from her economic resources, giving her verbal abuses, physical, psychological, emotional and mental pains etc., also constitute acts of violence.

Key Words: Society, Domestic Violence, Sociological aspects, Regional Magnitude.

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INTRODUCTION

We live in a democratic society where women constitute nearly more-half of the population. From times immemorial, a woman has not only denied justice, equality and liberty but she has also been socially, economically, physically, psychologically, emotionally as well as sexually exploited at home, in office and at everywhere and has been forced to lead an immoral and destitute life. Women are the best and the most beautiful creation of God on this cosmos and of Laxmi, Saraswati, Parvati and Durga but on the other hand, they are considered as an object of contempt and ridicule, a commodity for barter, an expendable asset and a plaything for mere sexual enjoyment. To consider her as 'a weaker sex' is a big mistake and she has contributed and sacrificed not less than man in national movements, in the development of nation etc. and the best instances are with us of Rani Laxmi Bhai of Jansi, Sarojini Naidu, Indira Gandhi, Pratibha Patil, Mother Teresa, P.T. Usha, Amrita Pritam, Kiran Bedi, Indira Nooyi, Kalpana Chawla, Sunita Williams, Saniya Mirza and many more of.

The Constitution, the supreme law of our nation, provides provisions for the protection of women against such exploitation but inspite of such stringent provisions it is ludicrous to say that – a woman is still unsafe. No doubt we live in 21st Century where the human civilization has developed a lot but exploitation, discrimination and violation against women is still on the heights and we find such barbarous incidents of violence daily here and there from inception of the womb. Violence means unwarranted use of force or use of force against public liberty to cause injury, loss or

damage' It is manifested in the form of infanticide or foeticide and after birth she is greeted with hatred, silence and considered as a burden upon the family and then started the discrimination between a boy child and a girl child, less priority is given to her in giving love, affection, care, education and in all the other walks of life. The reality of the Indian families is that "boys are brought up to be served, girls to serve. Boys are princes in the family, girls' maids in the scullery". Sexual harassment by the eve-teasers and at the working places, depriving her from her economic resources, giving her verbal abuses, physical, psychological, emotional and mental pains etc., also constitute acts of violence.

The word 'domestic' originates from the Latin that means 'house' and Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not limited to physical, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women. According to the United Nations declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 'Violence against women means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Thus, domestic violence connotes when such harsh, inhuman and atrocious acts of violence is being committed to a woman at home i.e. by the persons to whom she is related by marriage, consanguinity, adoption and with whom she is living in a home or we can say that behind the closed doors. In other words, it can be defined as the maltreatment by one person to the woman living in the same home. It is a major social problem largely prevalent in our society. It involves a situation where a strong and powerful person in a home takes advantage of his position and becomes violent towards the weaker one. It distorts the development of each member at home and also their closed relatives.

Violence taking place within the family sphere, or domestic violence, revealed is the most difficult and complex kind to combat. There are several reasons for this, including the cultural acceptance of the right of husbands to beat their wives, the legal doctrine of non-interference into private life, the private/public divide and the sacrosanct nature of the family. The other reason can be women's hesitant nature and due to her nature she does not come forward and report the crime. She prefers to live separately and walk out of the marriage by arranging alternative economic resources. But we should remember that, "Without woman the beginning of our world would be helpless, the middle without pleasure and the end void of consolation". In order to curb the Acts of violence against the women, the Parliament has enacted a law namely 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005'.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (43 of 2005)

The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 commences (43 of 2005) after enquiry of protection officer the help is being extended to the aggrieved women such as making a complaint arranging for medical aid, free legal services, monitoring and relief.

The Domestic Violence Bill (Bill No.116 of 2005) which had been pending before the Lok Sabha for many years has finally been given assent to by the President on 13th September, 2005 but came into force on October 26, 2006 as detailed consultations were required with the State and other agencies for framing the rules. There have been a number of changes made to it and serious lacunae that existed at the time and afterwards, the Indian government drafted it and suitably amended.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been enacted to provide more effective protection to the rights of the women guaranteed under articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution and to curb the barbarous acts of violence. This act is divided into five chapters and 37 sections. It is a comprehensive law and exhaustively includes all kinds of violence related to women and for the first time that an Act has been made to include all kinds of women's violence in such detail. Union Law minister H.R. Bhardwaj told Parliament on Monday, 15th Dec.2008 that women who are in live-in relationships are also protected under the Domestic Violence Act.

The basic features of this act are as follows

Protects women from domestic violence: Domestic Violence includes any act, omission, commission or conduct of the abuser that harms, injures, harasses or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being whether mental or physical to the women. It includes actual violence as well as threat to give such violence. Further it includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse.

Physical abuse: It includes any kind of physical pain for instance:

- a) Hitting, kicking, shoving, slapping, pushing, beating, punching, biting and jostling.

- b) Assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force. Thus, it includes any kind of bodily pain, harm or injury that is dangerous to her life, limb or health and impairs the health and development.

Sexual abuse: It includes any kind of unwelcome sexual conduct or remarks for forcing to have a sexual intercourse.

- a) Forcing to look at pornography or at obscene or lascivious pictures or material.
- b) Forcing to entertain others.
- c) Any kind of physical contact.
- d) Sexually colored remarks.

Thus, it includes any act of sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, dishonors, mortifies or degrades the dignity of the women.

Verbal and Emotional abuse: It includes any kind of insulting or any kind of abasing, embarrassing, jeering remarks for instance:

- a) Name calling.
- b) Giving her demeaning, humiliating or undermining remarks or statement.
- c) Insulting or ridiculing her for not getting a male child.
- d) Insulting or ridiculing her for not getting any child.
- e) Harassing her for not bringing dowry or for not bringing sufficient dowry.
- f) Menacing her again and again to cause physical pains to any person in whom she is interested.
- g) Forcing her to marry against her will.
- h) Preventing her to marry a person of her choice.
- i) Forcing her to marry a particular person of his / their choice.
- j) Threat to commit suicide.
- k) Any kind of allegations on her conduct and character.

Economic abuse: It includes following:

- a) Depriving her from her economic or financial resources such as stridhan or any property jointly owned by her with other person.
- b) Depriving her from economic or financial resources of basic necessities such as not providing her food, shelter (forcing her to vacate a house or not to pay rent), clothes, medicines and other basic things.
- c) Refusing her to give maintenance.
- d) Preventing her from taking up a job or forcing her to leave a job.
- e) Disposal of household effects or any kind of alienation of assets whether movable or immovable, valuables, shares, securities, bonds, fixed deposits, jewel or any property to which she is entitled to or she has an interest or she requires for her or for her children by virtue of domestic relationship.
- f) Prohibiting or restricting her to continued access to resources, amenities, services or facilities to which she is entitled to use or enjoy by virtue of domestic relationship.
- g) On October 28, 2006 police arrested a man at Melapalayam in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu on a complaint of harassment from his wife only after a couple of days of the act coming into force and perhaps it is the first case booked under the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 in the country. Shashikala Mohite of Pune was granted maintenance of around Rs.1000 in August, 2008 under the Protection of Women under Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA).

Objectives of the Study

The following are objectives of the present study:

- To study the socio-legal aspects of the Domestic Violence.
- To explore the nature of the Domestic Violence.
- To find out various causes of domestic violence and execution of Domestic Violence Act.

Methodology

The methodology of the present research work is mainly based on empirical study. The relevant data has been collected through the primary and secondary sources.

For the present study the author selected the respondents through stratified random sampling method. The sample is mostly on Domestic Violence related offences, reported in the courts and has been taken up for the study of their sentencing process in three districts. And the period has taken for the study from 2009 to 2013 years respectively.

During these 5 years 1767 cases were registered as Domestic Violence in three districts. Out of the total 1767 cases the researcher has selected 317 (based on Krejcie and Morgan method, 1970). Out of 317 cases, 78 cases are (respondents) in Warangal, 146 cases are (respondents) in Karimnagar and 93 cases are (respondents) in Adilabad respectively. The primary data is collected through administering an interview schedule as well as questionnaire method to collect the views and opinions of the victims. Further, for the present study 4 case-studies are also undertaken from three districts.

Secondary source is collected through published books, journals, periodicals, reports and various cases which are reported under Domestic Violence Act, 2005 along with this unpublished research works.

Table 1: District wise Domestic Violence Cases from 2009 to 2013

| Sl. No. | District | Cases of Domestic Violence | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Total |
|---------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | Warangal | Registered | 4 | 53 | 102 | 128 | 146 | 433 |
| | | Disposed | 3 | 45 | 82 | 82 | 76 | 288 |
| | | Pending | 1 | 8 | 20 | 46 | 70 | 145 |
| 2 | Karimnagar | Registered | 37 | 108 | 109 | 267 | 292 | 813 |
| | | Disposed | 24 | 84 | 71 | 167 | 127 | 473 |
| | | Pending | 13 | 24 | 38 | 100 | 165 | 340 |
| 3 | Adilabad | Registered | 10 | 48 | 72 | 198 | 193 | 521 |
| | | Disposed | 7 | 38 | 63 | 150 | 130 | 388 |
| | | Pending | 3 | 10 | 9 | 48 | 63 | 133 |
| Total | | Registered | 51 | 209 | 283 | 593 | 631 | 1767 |
| | | Disposed | 34 | 167 | 216 | 399 | 333 | 1149 |
| | | Pending | 17 | 42 | 67 | 194 | 298 | 618 |

Source: DV ACT-2005 Annual Statistical Report of District courts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal

Limitations of the Study

The author has studied the possible dimensions and has concentrated on socio-legal aspects relating to Domestic violence against women in Telangana State with special reference to particular districts namely Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal.

Despite all efforts made to gather the data that depicted the true scenario. Certain Limitations seemed to be inevitable. Inability of the beneficiaries to respond to the queries was the major constraint.

Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the issue, the data collection took a prolonged period than expected. Moreover, the unwillingness of several respondents to disclose their experiences for fear of their husbands had resulted in repeated visits to their homes/families.

Another limitation of the study was that, it included only the perception/response of the women ignoring the response of the husband, which could contribute to the exaggeration of incidents by the women.

As a Preliminary step an enlistment survey of the registered/recorded cases was conducted to identify the various cases of Domestic Violence i.e. Women Cells, Family Courts, Police Stations and Member of the general Public were contacted for this purpose. But, there is no possibility to take the cases for there is any possibility to take the cases for this study because, they kept the information of respondents confidentially. They could not disclose the details of respondents and moreover the police stations filing the cases under Sec. 498 - A only. (Harassment and Cruelty by husband)

Table 2: Nature of the Violence faced by the Respondents

| Sl. No. | Nature of the Violence | Warangal | Karimnagar | Adilabad | Total |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Physical | 12 (15.38) | 31 (21.23) | 19 (20.43) | 62 (19.55) |
| 2 | Economical | 22 (28.20) | 44 (30.13) | 27 (29.03) | 93 (29.33) |
| 3 | Sexual | 18 (23.07) | 27 (18.49) | 14 (15.05) | 59 (18.61) |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 4 | Verbal | 16 (20.51) | 21 (14.38) | 17 (18.27) | 54 (17.03) |
| 5 | Emotional | 10 (12.82) | 23 (15.75) | 16 (17.20) | 49 (15.45) |
| Total | | 78 (100) | 146 (100) | 93 (100) | 317 (100) |

Above table focused on the nature of the violence faced by the respondents. Majority of the respondents about 29.33 percent were facing the financial violence for more dowry and financial support, and it was followed by The physically abused persons occupied the second place with 19.55 percent, due to respondents are not heard the words of husband or dissatisfaction regarding the physical and emotional needs of husbands are (physically) man-handling, Regarding the 18.61 percent sexual violence respondents husbands are blackmailing them if they are not participating in sex as they desire they may engage other women. The verbally abused respondents occupied third place with 17.03 percent this is a different dimension to abuse the respondents even the respondents' husbands did any fault, the husbands applied the mistake on the respondents and starting verbal violence and emotional violence of respondents found about 15.45 percent due to the birth of the female child. Some time they are forcing to foeticide for the birth of the female child. And they are forcing to give the will for divorce or second marriage.

Table 3: Major Causes/Factors for the Violence

| Sl. No. | Causes/Factors | Warangal | Karimnagar | Adilabad | Total |
|--------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Extra Marital affairs | 3 (3.84) | 5 (3.42) | 6 (6.45) | 14 (4.41) |
| 2 | Not attending to household chores | 2 (2.56) | 08 (5.47) | 03 (3.22) | 13 (4.10) |
| 3 | Employment of Respondent | 5 (6.41) | 04 (2.73) | 01 (1.07) | 10 (3.15) |
| 4 | Job dissatisfaction of husband | 3 (3.84) | 3 (2.05) | 04 (4.30) | 10 (3.15) |
| 5 | Illness of the Respondent | 4 (5.12) | 9 (6.16) | 06 (6.45) | 19 (5.99) |
| 6 | Not looking after children | 2 (2.86) | 7 (4.79) | 07 (7.52) | 16 (5.04) |
| 7 | Sexual maladjustment | 6 (7.69) | 14 (9.58) | 05 (5.37) | 25 (7.88) |
| 8 | Not cooking properly | 07 (8.97) | 07 (4.79) | 01 (1.07) | 15 (4.73) |
| 9 | Not looking after in-laws and parents of the husband | 8 (10.25) | 5 (3.42) | 01 (1.07) | 14 (4.41) |
| 10 | Talking to neighbours | 05 (6.41) | 7 (4.79) | 02 (2.15) | 14 (4.41) |
| 11 | Due to bad appearance | 4 (5.12) | 5 (3.42) | 05 (5.37) | 14 (4.41) |
| 12 | Alcoholism | 11 (14.10) | 28 (19.17) | 15 (16.12) | 54 (17.03) |
| 13 | Dowry | 9 (11.53) | 34 (23.28) | 28 (30.10) | 71 (22.39) |
| 14 | Suspicious husband | 3 (3.84) | 8 (5.47) | 5 (5.37) | 16 (5.04) |
| 15 | Not looking at friends of the husband | 6 (7.69) | 2 (1.36) | 4 (4.30) | 12 (3.78) |
| Total | | 78 (100) | 146 (100) | 93 (100) | 317 (100) |

The table 3 gives a clear picture about the major causes and factors of violence. Majority of the respondents had expressed that the dowry was the major cause of violence about 22.39 percent. It was followed by alcoholism of respondent with 17.03 percent, sexual maladjustment husband about 7.88 percent, 5.99 percent illness of the

respondent, 5.04 percent with equal ratio of suspicious husband and not looking after children, 4.73 percent of not cooking properly, 4.41 percent with equal ratio of extra martial affairs, not looking after in-laws and parents of the husband, talking to neighbours and due to bad physical appearance; 4.10 percent of not attending to household chores, 3.78 percent not looking to friends of the husband and remaining 3.15 percent employment of wife and job dissatisfaction of husband.

Table 4: Psychosomatic Symptoms having by the Respondent

| Sl. No. | Psychosomatic Symptoms | Warangal | Karimnagar | Adilabad | Total |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Peptic Ulcer | 9 (11.53) | 15 (10.27) | 08 (8.60) | 32 (10.09) |
| 2 | High B.P | 23 (29.48) | 32 (21.91) | 41 (44.08) | 96 (30.28) |
| 3 | Sleeplessness | 26 (33.33) | 48 (32.87) | 15 (16.12) | 89 (28.07) |
| 4 | Digestive problems | 12 (15.38) | 35 (23.97) | 11 (11.82) | 58 (18.29) |
| 5 | General Health decline | 8 (10.25) | 16 (10.95) | 18 (19.35) | 42 (13.24) |
| Total | | 78 (100) | 146 (100) | 93 (100) | 317 (100) |

Above table gives a clear picture about the psychosomatic symptoms the respondents had due to violence. Majority of the respondents about 30.28 percent were suffering from high blood pressure and it was followed by sleeplessness of 28.07 percent, 18.29 percent digestive problems, 13.24 percent general health decline and 10.09 percent peptic ulcer. The observation reveals the majority of the respondents suffering so many problems like socio-economic and health conditions. Due to the ill treatment in home, she is forced into a psychological depression

Table 5: Husband and Family Members Demanding Dowry

| Sl. No. | District | Yes | No | Total |
|--------------|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Warangal | 76 (97.43) | 2 (2.56) | 78 (100) |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 142 (97.26) | 4 (2.73) | 146 (100) |
| 3 | Adilabad | 88 (94.62) | 5 (5.37) | 93 (100) |
| Total | | 306 (96.52) | 11 (3.47) | 317 (100) |

Table 5 gives a clear picture about respondent's husband and family members demanding dowry. The total percentage 96.52 percent of the respondents expressed their husband and family members were demanding dowry and remaining 3.47 percent expressed no.

Table 6: Information given to Respondents by the Lawyer regarding Domestic Violence Act 2005

| Sl. No. | District | Yes | No | Total |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Warangal | 9 (37.03) | 20 (68.96) | 29 (37.17) |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 26 (40.62) | 38 (59.37) | 64 (43.83) |
| 3 | Adilabad | 16 (44.44) | 20 (55.55) | 36 (38.70) |
| Total | | 51 (39.53) | 78 (60.46) | 129 (100) |

The table discloses whether the lawyer gave the information to respondents regarding Domestic Violence Act 2005 or not. 39.53 percent expressed that they have information from lawyer and remaining 60.46 percent not. Majority of the respondents did not approach lawyer due to the lack of support and financial problems. Further, some respondents had approached lawyer, because these respondents are working and gaining income that's why they dare to approach the lawyer and they got proper information about the Domestic Violence Act.

Table 7: Awarded the Protection Order in Time

| Sl. No. | District | Yes | No | Total |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Warangal | 23 (29.48) | 55 (70.51) | 78 (100) |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 41 (28.08) | 105 (71.91) | 146 (100) |
| 3 | Adilabad | 12 (12.90) | 81 (87.09) | 93 (100) |
| Total | | 76 (23.97) | 241 (76.02) | 317 (100) |

Table 7 focused whether the protection order has been awarded by the protection officer in time or not. 76.02 percent of the respondents expressed not awarded the protection order in time due to the procedural delay and remaining 23.97 percent expressed receiving in time.

Table 8: Protection Officer allotted to Respondent with Service Provider

| Sl. No. | District | Yes | No | Total |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Warangal | 34 (43.58) | 44 (56.41) | 78 (100) |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 65 (44.52) | 81 (55.47) | 146 (100) |
| 3 | Adilabad | 41 (44.08) | 52 (55.91) | 93 (100) |
| Total | | 140 (44.16) | 180 (56.78) | 317 (100) |

The above table shows whether the protection officer allotted to respondent providing service or not. 56.78 percent expressed not allotted any service provider due to the insufficient facilities in the service providers' home. and 44.16 percent allotted service provider with the respondent's request.

Table 9: Receiving the Protection Order from the Court

| Sl. No. | District | Yes | No | Total |
|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Warangal | 52 (66.66) | 26 (33.33) | 78 (100) |
| 2 | Karimnagar | 97 (66.43) | 49 (33.56) | 146 (100) |
| 3 | Adilabad | 61 (65.59) | 32 (34.40) | 93 (100) |
| Total | | 210 (66.24) | 107 (33.75) | 317 (100) |

The table explained whether the respondents received the protection order from the court or not. 66.24 percent of the respondents received the protection order from the court and remaining 33.75 percent not received due to the procedural delay.

Table 10: Punishment Consisting for Breach in the Court Orders

| Sl. No. | Punishment | Warangal | Karimnagar | Adilabad | Total |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Imprisonment for 1 year | 18 (51.42) | 12 (21.05) | 21 (44.68) | 51 (36.69) |
| 2 | Fine of Rs.20,000 | 12 (34.28) | 28 (49.12) | 16 (34.04) | 56 (40.28) |
| 3 | Imprisonment & fine | 5 (14.28) | 17 (29.82) | 10 (21.27) | 32 (23.02) |
| Total | | 35 (100) | 57 (100) | 47 (100) | 139 (100) |

As per the above table, majority of the respondents received relief as fine Rs.20,000 about 40.28 percent, 36.69 percent of imprisonment for 1 year and 23.02 percent of imprisonment and fine. This is not representing the right relief to the victims because their husbands or family members after imprisonment they completely cut their marital relation and overall family burden has fallen on the heads of the respondents, is it punishment to accused or victims.

Table 11: Place where Respondents Stayed away from Husband

| Sl. No. | Place | Warangal | Karimnagar | Adilabad | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Short stay home | 34 (49.27) | 65 (49.24) | 41 (47.67) | 140 (48.78) |
| 2 | Hostels | 4 (5.79) | 13 (9.84) | 6 (6.97) | 23 (8.01) |
| 3 | Friends | 3 (4.34) | 8 (6.06) | 5 (5.81) | 16 (5.57) |
| 4 | Parents home | 17 (24.63) | 32 (24.24) | 26 (30.23) | 75 (26.13) |
| 5 | Relatives home | 11 (15.94) | 14 (10.60) | 8 (9.30) | 33 (11.49) |
| Total | | 69 (100) | 132 (100) | 86 (100) | 287 (100) |

Table 11 explains about the respondents staying away from husband due to victimization. Majority of the respondents about 48.78 percent staying at short stay homes and it was followed by parent's home about 26.13 percent, 11.49 percent at relative's home, 8.01 percent at hostels and remaining 5.57 percent at their friend's home.

Table 12: Preventive Measures can be taken at the time of Marriage to Prevent Domestic Violence

| Sl. No. | Preventive Measures can be taken | Warangal | Karimnagar | Adilabad | Total |
|---------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Getting written assurance from Mother-in-Law, Father-in-laws and In-laws at time of marriage about total protection and care of Bride | 19 (24.35) | 30 (20.54) | 23 (24.71) | 72 (22.71) |
| 2 | Family life education before and after marriage | 5 (6.41) | 3 (2.05) | 7 (7.52) | 15 (4.73) |
| 3 | Sex & Health Education for couples | 8 (10.25) | 7 (4.79) | 5 (5.37) | 20 (6.30) |
| 4 | Gender sensitization class for couples, college students, school students. | 5 (6.41) | 21 (14.38) | 8 (8.60) | 34 (10.72) |
| 5 | Alcoholism Prevention and deduction programme | 8 (10.25) | 18 (12.32) | 12 (12.90) | 38 (11.98) |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6 | Huge advertisement on Domestic Violence and its consequences | 10 (12.82) | 23 (15.75) | 15 (16.12) | 48 (15.14) |
| 7 | Every marriage should be registered | 13 (16.66) | 25 (17.12) | 16 (17.20) | 54 (17.03) |
| 8 | The punishment must very severe | 10 (12.82) | 19 (13.01) | 7 (7.52) | 36 (11.35) |
| Total | | 78 (100) | 146 (100) | 93 (100) | 317 (100) |

Above table 12 explains about the suggestions given by the respondents Majority of the respondents 22.71 percent suggested getting written assurance from mother-in-law, father-in-laws and In-laws at the time of marriage about total protection and care of bride and it was followed by every marriage should be registered about 17.03 percent, 15.14 percent huge advertisement on Domestic Violence and its consequences, 11.98 percent of alcoholism prevention and deduction programme, 11.35 percent of the punishment for committed persons domestic violence against the women, 10.72 percent of promote the gender sensitization through the taken class for couples, school and college students, 6.30 percent of sex and health education for couples and finally 4.73 percent of family life education before and after marriage.

FINDINGS

Nature of the violence: The data discloses that majority of the respondents are facing the financial violence for more dowry and financial support, The physical abuse occupied second place as respondents are not found hearing the words of husband or dissatisfaction regarding the physical and emotional needs of husbands (physically) man-handling, when the respondents talk to neighbours unfortunately seen by the husband they abusing in the way of blackmailing them if they do not participate in sex as they desire they may engage other women in sexual violence The verbal abuse is a different dimension to abuse the respondents even the husbands did any fault, applied the mistake on the respondents and emotional violence of respondents due to the birth of the female child. Some time they are force to foeticide due to for a birth of a female child. And they are forcing to give the will for divorce or second marriage.

Major causes/factors for the Violence: The data gives a clear picture that the majority of the respondents have expressed that the dowry was the major cause of violence. It was followed by alcoholism, sexual maladjustment husband, illness of the respondent, with equal ratio of suspicious husband and not looking after children, not cooking properly, with equal ratio of extra marital affairs, not looking after in-laws and parents of the husband, talking to neighbours and due to bad physical appearance; not attending to household chores, not looking at friends of the husband and remaining employment of wife and job dissatisfaction of husband.

Psychosomatic Symptoms: The observation reveals the majority of the respondents suffering so many problems like socio-economic and health conditions. Due to the ill treatment in home, she is forced into a psychological depression that leads to suffer from high Blood Pressure and sleeplessness, digestive problems, general health decline and peptic ulcer problems

Demanding the dowry by the husband: The data reveals that the majority of the respondents harassing for the dowry and remaining are for other reasons.

Information given to respondent by the Lawyer regarding Domestic Violence Act 2005: The data clearly explained that the majority of the respondents did not approach lawyer due to the lack of support and financial problems. Further some respondents have approached lawyer, because these respondents are working and gaining income that is why they dare to approach the lawyer and they got proper information about the Domestic Violence act.

Awarded the Protection Order in time: It can be observed that the majority of the respondents are not getting the protection order due to the procedural delay and remaining are getting the protection order in time.

Protection Officer allotted to Respondent with Service Provider: The data reveals that the majority of the respondents not yet received the service provider when they approach protection officer due to the insufficient facilities in the service providers' home. Further remaining respondents are allotted service provider with the respondent's request.

Receiving the Protection Order from the Court: The data indicates that the respondents presented the application to the magistrate court they experienced that they have received the protection order from the court and remaining have not received due to the procedural delay.

Punishment consisting for breach in the court orders: The figures clearly explored that the majority of the respondents have got relief in the way of fine, but it was not sufficient amount for life, and it was not equal to the problems faced by them. Further some received the relief by the imprisonment for 1 year to their husband or family members, this award is not representing the right relief to the victims because their husbands or family members after imprisonment they completely cut their marital relation and over all family burden has fallen on the heads of the respondents, is it punishment to accused or victims. And remaining received the relief in both imprisonment and fine but the consequence is same.

Place where Respondent Stayed away from husband: It can be observed that the majority of the respondents stayed at short stay homes and it was followed by parents' home, at relatives' home, at hostels and remaining at their friend's home. Out of the total majority of the respondents stayed for one week and it was followed by one day, for 1 month, for 2 weeks, for 2 days and for 2 to 5 month.

Service Received by the Respondents by the Service Providers:

It is observed that the majority of the respondents got the counseling for self-confidence and it was followed by received Conciliation talk with Husband, Mother-in-Law, Father-in-laws and In-laws providing with the Shelter and Protection and remaining of respondents received Training for self-employment with providing the Shelter and Protection.

Preventive Measures can be taken at Time of Marriage to Prevent Domestic Violence: The data disclosed that the Majority of the respondents suggested getting written assurance from mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law and In-laws at the time of marriage about total protection and care of bride and it was followed by every marriage should be registered, Publicity must be done on Domestic Violence and its consequences, of alcoholism prevention and Education programme for the punishment of committed persons. Domestic Violence against the women to promote the gender sensitization through counseling for couples, School and College students of sex and health education is must and should. Finally the couple might be educated before and after marriage.

Case studies: The focus of study is based on the problems and difficulties faced by women victims who are subjected to domestic violence. Some of the victims of the domestic violence are from rural areas and some victims are from urban areas of Warangal District. Most of victims are within the age group of 30-40 years. In this some are literates and some are illiterates, some of the victims have children of 10 years age and some victims do not have children. Such violence has profound consequences on the lives of children, individuals, families and communities, Domestic violence on a wide scale, exist in their common forms:

Physical abuse: Direct physical violence ranging from unwanted physical contact to murder. Also indirect physical violence including destruction of objects, striking or throwing objects near the victim, causing harm Mallechwari who is subjected to physical violence by their spouses are presented for in depth analysis of Domestic violence faced by women. Mallechwari is a housewife and parents and in-laws belong to the same Kurumavada, Village Rangashaipeet, Warangal District. She was married to Rajaiah 15 years ago marriage was performed as per Hindu Customs and traditions at her natal home. After the marriage Mallechwari joined the matrimonial society of her husband. They led happy matrimonial life for nearly 5 year. There after Rajaiah started Domestic Violence against Mallechwari by way of making defamatory allegations against her abused and humiliated her and sent away forcibly from the shared household.

Mallechwari's husband did not provide her food, clothes, and medicines. He did not give money even for the daily domestic expenditure. Rajaiah used to beat her stating she could not conceive children for him. He tortured her both mentally and physically that daily. But she has not given complaint to anyone about the harassment of her husband. After that she made a complaint against her husband on 12.12.2006 to the Magistrate (Domestic Violence Case No.16/06). The case was registered under cause of Physical Harassment.

Under the General order, pertaining to the protection of women from Domestic Violence Rules-2006, Mallechwari sought the relief to stop the Domestic Violence as complained / reported. She could have sought Residence order Under Section 19 of the Act. At the time of study, the case was pending in the court of law and she was not concluded within 60 days as said in the Act. The author expected amicable settlement between the two parties i.e. the applicant and respondent (husband).

Verbal / Emotional abuse: Verbal threats to the victim, the self or others, including children, ranging from explicit, detailed and impending to implicit and range as to both content and time from. Nonverbal threats like gestures, facial expressions and body postures.

Vijaya shanthi is a 52 year old teacher lives at Hanamkonda. She got married to Sambesham, when she got job at the age of 23 years. Her unemployed husband used to harass the wife for want of money.

After the marriage, when she stepped into the in-laws house there were in-laws and a sister in-law and brother in – laws. All the family members were living in a common shared house at Hanamkonda. Vijaya Shanthi has 8 years old daughter by name Pranitha. Vijaya Shanthi and Sambesham lead happy matrimonial life till the birth of the daughter. Thereafter there arose some petty quarrels. As a consequence matrimonial life was distrurbed terribly.

For quite some time for no reason, the husband, and mother in-law, brother-in –law and sister-in-law subjected Vijaya Shanthi both mentally and physically. They suspected her character. Not only her husband Sambesham but also other family members, objected Vijayashanthi from doing job but have taken away all her earnings and left her with no money even to meet minimum requirement.

Vijayashanthi being educated and employed decided to fight against the injustice meted out to her by her husband and in-laws and made a written complaint to the Protection officer, protection of women from Domestic Violence Act (cell) and Legal aid and Family Council ling Center, Warangal.

She made the complaint to the Protection officer on 11-12-2006. After going through the complaint the protection officer prepared Domestic Incident Report and submitted it to Magistrate on 28-11-2007.The court registered the case under the Domestic Violence No.01/2006, under verbal and emotional abuse. There was Delay of 11 months, 17days in submitting Domestic Incident Report to the Magistrate.

The Protection Officer has served the notices to the husband and family members under the Act. They received the notice and attended the counseling proceedings. The aggrieved women Vijayashanthi opines that the Respondents and her in – laws have to furnish an undertaking to her as complained by the aggrieved women

Economic and Social abuse: Controlling the victims of money and other economic resources preventing the victim from seeing friends and relatives, actively sabotaging the victims social relationships and isolating her from the society include forms of economic and social abuse.

Fousia Begum (24) Kareem (30) are wife and husband. Their Nikka (marriage) took place in 2004. They have two children a daughter Shammema (3) and a son Ahmed (9) months old. Fousia begam apart from attending house hold work also does tailoring at home. Kareem earn about Rs. 100/- to Rs.150/- per day. Out of these earnings she meets the misllanious expenditure of the domestic needs. Sometimes she also buys toys for her children. The parents of Fousia Begum are the resident of the Huzurrabad (Village & Mandal) of Karimnagar Dist. The conjugal home is Waddepally, Hanamkonda. Her husband was a government servant with good salary, but showed no interest in maintain the family. He was under the impression that his wife was not fair in colour and not very good looking. After the birth of two children he lost interest in her and began ill-treating her, by way of abusing, torturing both mentally and physically used to comment that his younger brother got more dowry than him. Thus he started demanding her to get additional dowry.

Kareem confined his wife to the four walls and had not permitted her to go out of house even for shopping to buy something for family. Deliberately he also had not paid the current bill to cause much inconvenience to his wife who stays at home.

Fousia Begum tolerated the entire Domestic inflicted on her by her husband, keeping in view the future of the children. However, she made up her mind to get the issue, solved amicably through the cell protection of women from Domestic Violence and Legal Aid Centre She submitted the complaint to the protection officer on 22-01-2007. The protection officer prepared the Domestic Incident Report and submitted it to the concerned Magistrate on 25-10-2007.However, there was delay of 9 months 03 days in filing the Domestic Violence case and numbed as DVC No.18/07. The cause for the violence was economic harassment. So the aggrieved woman was entitled for protection under residence order and monitory relief.

Fousia Begum was courageous and started thinking positively after the counseling was given to her and to her husband. Her husband also realised to some extent that he was responsible for all the troubles faced by his wife and children. He began to rethink about his behavior and decided to lead a happy life with his wife and children.

Sexual abuse: This includes rape and instances of Coerced sex through threats, intimidation or physical force unwanted sexual acts sexual assaults.

Uma Devi (26) is a house wife and her husband Veeru is 30 year old. At the age of 19 she was married to Veeru. They were blessed with children without waiting for long time. They have two children, Raju (4) and Ravi (2). Uma Devi has studied up to 10th class, through Telugu medium. Her parents belong to Hanamkonda.

Uma Devi wakes up early in the morning at about 5.00 am and starts her domestic work and continues till night 9 pm. Veeru was very happy with his wife and children till the birth of his younger son Ravi There after suddenly he started disliking his wife, not showed interest in the family matters. He started beating his wife using filthy language. He also did not provide her any medical care when it was needed. He did not allow his wife to go to her parent's house. He humiliated Devi every day and dreaded her quite often keeping in view of the respect of the family and future of the children, she silently suffer the burnt inflicted upon her by her husband.

Uma Devi could not bear the torture inflicted upon her for a longer period Hence she decided to make a complaint to the protection officer of the "protection of women from Domestic Violence and legal aid center "on 29-03-2007. The protection officer has preparedness Domestic Incident Report and submitted to the concerned Magistrate. The case was registered as Domestic violence case no.48/07. The case was pending in the court. The interim relief orders such as protection order under section 18, residence order under section 19, and monetary relief could be granted to the aggrieved women, under the Domestic violence act. At the time of writing the dissertation the case of Uma Devi was pending in the court of law. However, there was a possibility for amicable settlement of the case between the aggrieved women, and her husband.

Conclusion

The various provisions of Constitution, Laws, Acts, Rules, Commissions, Conventions, and Declarations are there and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 also has been enacted to prohibit violence against the women and to provide her equal status to men but still there exists the wide gaps and the position of women is pity. The main reason responsible for this is the difference between the theory and its practicable implementation. So, there is a need that it should be properly implemented and is to be treated and perceived as seriously as any other kind of violence inflicted outside the home.

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