

## **CHAPTER-8**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

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Tough new laws are one way to reduce domestic violence and sexual assaults. Nothing sends a clearer message to a wife-beater. Department of Justice statistics confirm that women are battered far more than men. – Men get prosecution and jailing for being wife-beaters. New laws, however, are not the only answer. Too many people continue to believe that domestic violence is a private matter between a couple, rather than a criminal offence that merits a strong and swift response. Even today, the victim of a domestic assault runs the risk of being asked, "What did you do to make your husband angry?". This question implies the victim is to blame for this abuse. People in our criminal justice system -- police, prosecutors, judges, and jurors -- need to be educated about the role they can play in curbing acts of domestic violence. Even when cases are brought, domestic crimes are difficult to prosecute. All too often victims are so terrorized that they fear for their lives if they call the police. Silence is the batterer's best friend. We have to end the silence and change our attitudes toward domestic crime. As domestic violence awareness has increased, it has become evident that abuse can occur within a number of relationships. The laws in many states cover incidents of violence occurring between married couples. In an abusive relationship, the abuser may use a number of tactics other than physical violence in order to maintain power and control over his or her partner. Domestic violence is victimization of women within the boundaries of family, usually by men or his family members. A woman may of any age can become a victim of domestic violence. Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between male and female. Violence against women is not something new or unique but it is something which is coming from ages or in other words it can be said that since time immemorial. Domestic violence is not a myth, but a reality. It exists and exists everywhere. The problem of domestic violence is as old as the world in cosmologies, mythologies or legends. Violence in the present study refers to an act carried out by spouse with an intention to inflict harm or injury to the other spouse. For this purpose of comprehension of the nature of violence

and for analytical purposes, violence was further divided into four categories like physical, economical, psychological and sexual violence. As the subject matter of the study is very sensitive hence, respondents were initially asked to indicate the instances when they had difference of opinion with their spouses. When two persons interact with each other frequently, a number of issues use to crop up on which they would have differences of opinion. The issues on which the spouses had arguments were money matters, child care, drinking behavior of the husband, suspicion of adultery, housekeeping, parent-in-law, friendship circle and miscellaneous. Dowry and alcohol has emerged as the main issues which lead to domestic violence against women.

As the science and technology is increasing and development is taking place in Indian society there should be a decrease in the rate of domestic violence but as it is increasing then the cases of domestic violence is also increasing day-by-day. People living in India are saying that they are modern or it is said that India is becoming modern but in real sense India is not at all modern because modernity in real sense comes from mind not the modern clothes or the way you talk. Modernity is all about the thinking and ideas and in Indian society women are still considered as lower or inferior to men. In the last few years domestic violence rates have increased like anything. India is a patriarchal society or a male dominating one and that directly leads to a problem of domestic violence. In the present study it was observed that majority of women are young and very well educated and even the husbands are very well educated and working on very high positions but still using physical force to establish their superiority over their wives. Out of 200 women under study majority of them admitted that dowry or demand for money and alcohol was the main reason for violence. It was observed that the quarrel or violence was because of rude behavior, disobedience and nagging.

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of analysis of data collected:

- The data revealed that wives of all the ages' whether its young, middle or old aged women all were victims of domestic violence. The young aged and who were married at a lower age were at high risk of being physically abused more in contrast to those who were of higher age group and married at later age. In the present study we also came to know that people are not following the age restrictions rule of marriage. The

age of marriage is 18 for girls but in some of the cases it was seen that the girls were married at the age of 16 or 15. When it was asked that why they do not follow the law made then they said that girls are just like burden. They should be married at the early age to avoid problems at the later stage.

- Most of the respondent's current age is between 18-30 years who are victims of domestic violence. 73% of the respondents in our sample belong to the age group of 18-30 years. It clearly suggests that the frequency of domestic violence of different types in the families occur at a relatively, younger age or among young couples. As the age advances the marriage life and the family settles down and the frequency of the occurrences of domestic violence in the families or married life declines like for example, respondents beyond the age of 51 years 4.5% reported less domestic violence. This data also suggests that young couples have less tolerance and adaptability towards those issues which generates domestic violence with this logic the incidences of divorces and separation will also be more among young couples as compared to people with advanced age. This data also subscribes to one of the hypotheses that domestic violence will be more among people with low age or newly married couples with the passage of time incidences of domestic violence will substantially decline.
- Majority of the respondents falling under the category of at least having a graduation degree 35% and even with higher education. After collecting and analyzing the data it was concluded that most of the respondents were very well educated and the respondents husbands also were well qualified. The high level of education among women will have less domestic violence. This suggests that the frequency of domestic violence of different types occurs in those families who are very well educated. The data also suggests that education plays an important part in awareness of domestic violence. The data also suggest that those women having post graduate degrees 13% and more than post graduation 4% have lesser domestic violence. Therefore, it was concluded that couples do not believe in making compromises and adjustments towards the issues which generate domestic violence. Education has been regarded as the most significant instrument for

changing women's subjugated position in the society. It not only develops the personality and rationality of individuals, but qualifies them to fulfill certain economic, political and cultural functions and thereby improves their socio-economic status. One of the direct expectations from educational development in a society is the reduction in the inequality among individuals and that is why Education was included as the basic right of every human being in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The constitution of UNESCO also directs its efforts to achieve 'The ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinction, economic or social'. This data do not subscribes to one of the hypotheses that domestic violence will be more in less educated couples than educated people and with the passage of education incidences of domestic violence will progressively increase. It is said that education reduces domestic violence but the data suggests a total reverse situation.

- After analyzing the data it was observed that most of the respondents were not engaged in paid work outside the home with 68% belonging to this category, and very few were engaged in paid work outside home. It was also concluded that the large majority of the women respondents in our sample belongs to the category who are not engaged in any kind of paid work outside the home. Occupation is an important indicator of a person's position in society. It is believed that the higher the education one has, the higher the occupation one holds and the higher prestige she gets in the society. This clearly indicates that domestic violence is more in those women who are housewives and not going out for working. It is less in the 32% women who are engaged in paid work outside the home. It is because those who are staying at home and are not going out for working they are not contributing anything in terms of money therefore, domestic violence is more because for each and everything thing the wives have to depend on the husband. The most common type of violence which is seen in those women who are not going out for work is economical, emotional and physical because as she is not financially secured every time she needs money she has to beg. The reason housewives are abused more because of their dependency on the husband. Dependency is also treated as a cause of physical violence in family. The wife is completely dependent both physically and socially, her husband exploits her dependency and uses violence at whims to reinforce his dominant position.

Domestic violence is less in those women who are engaged in paid work outside home. It does not mean that domestic violence is absent, they also had to face it. Though they are going out and working, getting money into the family but still they are also victims of domestic violence. In many cases the woman is going for work and when she comes back to home she is also likely to get beaten up and taken all her money. The working women percentage is also less because the working wives may not accept the dominant position of the husband in the family decision making and raise questions about certain things. It does not mean that the working women do not have violence in their family. In some cases working women also were victims of physical violence because may be if they are questioning their husbands. The women with no job designate their complete dependency on their husbands and they will not have economic independence or would be engaged in occupations with low economic returns and low prestige. This data subscribes to one of the hypotheses that domestic violence is more in those women who are not going out and work, compared to those who are working women.

- It was found that domestic violence was more common among those who got married at the age of 18-20, 43.5%, and 21-25, 43.5% respondents. The data was collected and then analyzed. On the basis of that it was found that the 43.5% respondents were from the age group of 18 to 20. The second group with the same percentage like the first one is from 21 to 25 with 43.5%. The present data also support one of the hypothesis that is “Domestic violence is more as compared to middle aged and old.” The percentage of ever-married women who agreed with specific reasons for justifying a husband beating his wife. It is evident from the analysis that younger women and those married before 25 years of age i.e. 43.5% are agreeing relatively more with at least one reason of wife beating than the women who doesn't fall in those respective categories. Inter spousal age differences and lower age confounded with lack/poor awareness of the marital life may be the contributing factors for the same. Women engaged in domestic work or housewives are again found to be agreeing more towards the reasons for wife beating than those who are working or in either private or public sectors. Further, agreement with at least one reason and with each of the different reasons for wife beating declines sharply with the level of education. This may be due to the possible increase in

awareness of their rights and duties with the higher level of education. The data also represents the percentage of ever-married women who have been beaten or physically mistreated since age by background characteristics. Prevalence is also shown according to the persons who beat or physically mistreated them – their husband, their in-laws or other persons. The youngest age group 18-20 shows a high proportion of being beaten compared to older women like those who marry at a later age of 31 and above. The data reveals that the percentage of violence is 2.5%. This is probably due to their less time to be exposed to the risk of being beaten since age 18. Educational level of women makes substantial difference of being beaten or physically mistreated. Illiterate women are found to experience violence more than three times compared to women who are educated higher secondary or above. Working women are found to be more mistreated than non-working women since age 18. Higher the age at marriage leads to lower the proportion of women to be beaten since age 18. Women who have been married for less than five years are less likely to have been beaten than women who have longer marital duration. It is generally believed that not bearing children and not bearing a son are important reason for wife beating. However, the findings show that women with no living child are somewhat less experienced violence than women with living children.

- More domestic violence was observed among the couple living in joint families 64% respondents, compared to nuclear families. In joint families domestic violence is reported more because the ruling person in the family is the mother-in-laws or father-in-laws. Moreover sister-in-laws are also interfering in the couple's life. The main reason of violence in joint families is also because the concept of privacy is missing. The analyzed data also revealed that domestic violence is lesser in nuclear families 36% because they have a pattern of privacy. In nuclear families the interference of mother-in-law and others are not as very effective as they are in joint families. Many women also saw instigation by other family members as the reason for violence. The data also suggest that other marital family members like sister-in-law or the husband are responsible for violence. This led to fights, further leading to violence between both the spouses. In joint families the major problem is that by listening to his family members, the husband may restrict his wife's movements or monitor them. He may also resort to

physical violence. Women also felt that their husband's take side with their mother listen to whatever they say without understanding their wife's viewpoint and react based on what they have been told. In nuclear families these things are less. This data subscribes to one of the hypotheses that domestic violence will be more in joint families compared to the nuclear families.

- When analyzed the awareness about the domestic violence act majority of the respondents were aware of this act in family. There is seen significant correlation between awareness of domestic violence act and increase in domestic violence in the society. Mostly the women are aware of what domestic violence is and about Domestic Violence Act and all about what benefits this act is giving to the women. Too many people continue to believe that domestic violence is a private matter between a couple, rather than a criminal offence that merits a strong and swift response. Women are aware of domestic violence act that is 73% respondents and very few women were there who were not aware of domestic violence act that is 27%. Survivors of domestic violence recount stories of put-downs, public humiliation, name-calling, mind games and manipulation by their partners. Many say that the emotional abuse they have suffered has left the deepest scars. Many respondents said to avoid these things in society they keep on tolerating domestic violence though, they are aware of it.
- On the basis of data collected and analyzed it was found that alcohol is one of the reason for domestic violence but those people who do not have the habit of alcohol consumption they are into violence too. It is said that drinking liquor is one of the main reason for domestic violence. It was found after analyzing data that majority of respondents said that their husbands do not have any drinking habits 37% and also majority of women also pointed that having alcohol was not the only reason. The relationship between alcohol or other substance abuse and domestic violence is complicated. A prevailing myth about domestic violence is that alcohol and drugs are the major causes of domestic abuse. In reality, some abusers rely on substance use (and abuse) as an excuse for becoming violent. Alcohol allows the abuser to justify his abusive behavior as a result of the alcohol. While an abuser's use of alcohol may have

an effect on the severity of the abuse or the ease with which the abuser can justify his actions, an abuser does not become violent “because” drinking causes him to lose control of his temper. Domestic violence is used to exert power and control over another; it does not represent a loss of control. Alcohol does affect the user’s ability to perceive, integrate and process information. This distortion in the user’s thinking does not cause violence, but may increase the risk that the user will misinterpret his partner or another’s behavior. A large quantity of alcohol, or any quantity for alcoholics, can increase the user’s sense of personal power and domination over others. An increased sense of power and control can, in turn, make it more likely that an abuser will attempt to exercise that power and control over another. But the table also reveals that the other majority of respondents that is 37% said that their husband had no drinking habit but still they are victims of domestic violence mainly physical and sexual violence. Rest other respondents also faced violence though the drinking habit was not a continuous phenomena. Those who had drinking habit but they only used to drink twice or thrice in a month that is 11% and those respondents who said that drinking was there but only once in a year that is 11.5% and they said that the day when the husbands had alcohol he used to surely come and do some sort of violence. 5.5% respondents said that their husband had drinking habit but it was only for once in a week.

- The data in the study reveals and supports that domestic violence is more in Hindus and Muslims compared to other religions. Religion and domestic violence go hand in hand. In India the majority of people are Hindus and the data in this study also reflects that 65.5% of Hindus face more domestic violence as compared to Muslims that is 20.5%. As it is seen that there is less violence in Sikh 7.5%, Christians 2.0% and Jain 4.5% communities too. In India, caste and religion are integrated into social composition. Hence, each shadows over the evolving of a unique structure in which an individual locates himself/herself. He/she acquires social identity from that structure. In a sense, caste and religion remain integral to one’s personality too. In this way, a person’s attitudes and decisions are heavily conditioned by these two factors, when these factors work to restrict a person’s behavior. while religious beliefs can often play an important



role in the healing for victims of domestic violence, the misuse of religious teachings can also exacerbate the abuse. Abusers often use spiritual abuse as a way of controlling their victims. They misuse scriptures to justify physical, sexual and other abusive behavior. Advising a victim to pray, or become a more religious person, will not stop the abuse. Unfortunately, when a victim receives this kind of advice, she is often left feeling hopeless—unworthy of love, respect and dignity. Victims begin to question the validity of their faith, or may feel they must choose between their faith and their safety. Victims of domestic abuse need to hear that their faith tradition does not condone the abuse against them, and that their physical, emotional, and spiritual well-being is important. Domestic violence is equally prevalent within faith and secular communities. It is easy to be blinded by familiarity or “picture-perfect” families. An abuser or a victim can be someone in your classes, your committees, and your sanctuary. People of faith will most likely reach out first to his/her own faith community in times of trouble. Therefore, well-informed and committed faith leaders are often in the best position to provide immediate support and referrals to domestic and sexual violence crisis centers and other community resources.

- It was also concluded after analyzing collected data that Domestic violence is something that happens every day around the world. Young, old, rich or poor, this is an issue that we must look at to better ourselves as a country. One of the things that we look at is how domestic violence relates to the different social classes of the country, this being upper, middle, working and lower. The present data presents that domestic violence is more in middle class families 54%. Some would think that it would be more common in lower classes but the data reveals that in lower classes domestic violence is only 9.5% , but the reality of it is domestic violence is a problem across all social classes. The present day reveals that there is a relation between domestic violence and social class. To begin with we need to understand what domestic violence is. The National Domestic Violence Hotline describes domestic violence as pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse is physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that

frighten, intimidate, terrorize, manipulate, hurt, humiliate, blame, injure or wound someone. Domestic violence can happen to anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender. It can happen to couples who are married, living together or who are dating. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels this is one of the best definitions you will find. It's important to realize that Domestic Violence can happen to anyone. The focus on economic background is important; there is not one social class that domestic violence does not occur in. It is a key that we keep this in mind; otherwise we begin to label and fit certain social groups into categories. Domestic violence is also seen in high or upper classes that data clearly mentions 18.5% and same as in the working classes also 18%. There is, therefore, a hypothesis "the domestic violence is more in lower classes compared to other classes."

- Majority of the respondents said that their parent-in-laws were not at all helpful and cooperative. Most of the problems are created by the mother-in-laws and sister-in-laws. About 34.% respondents pointed that beating was very common in their married life. The majority of respondents said that they were beaten up twice or thrice in every week because their in-laws were not at all helpful and cooperative. The reason for beating was sometimes alcohol, sometimes children, sometimes mother-in-laws etc. Many respondents also said that beating everyday was very common. They always use to remain in a kind of fear that the husband will come and will get some reason and start beating or even many respondents said that their husband had a bad drinking habit due to that after drinking everyday they did beating of wife. Many of them even said that because their husbands were jobless that was the reason or some of them said because of extra marital affair they use to come and beat every day. 19% respondents said that in their entire married life beating was not there. Very few respondents 16.5% women said that their husband used to beat only once in a week that was due to some or other arguments or because of mother-in-law or other family member. Very few said that beating was there once in a month that even because of some or other silly reason. Many respondents said that it is normal for women that husbands and parent-in-laws are beating them.

- After analyzing the data it is found that domestic violence is more common in arranged marriages with 87% respondents in its category. The rest data reflects its presence too in some or the other form, like in love marriage with 6% , love-cum-arrange marriage with 3.0% and court marriage with 4% respondents. The assumption that domestic violence is more in love marriages compared to arrange marriages is not true. The analyzed data clearly reveals that there are more cases of arrange marriage couples facing violence. An arranged marriage describes a situation in which the parents of two people, of typically similar cultural background, select the spouses and those persons are predetermined to be married by their parents or a third party. Arranged marriages are a part of a number of different cultures, both old and new. They present a very logical approach to the institute of marriage and are influenced by both cultural and economic factors. While some societies consider the idea of parents strategically selecting the life partner of their children as an old tradition, other cultures have continued this phenomenon even today. Typically recognized in eastern cultures, arranged marriages provide a number of benefits to both parties, although the data have also shown abuse and violence in situations of arranged marriages. Parents of the bride would commonly offer their daughter to the son of a family of equal economic status. These practices are still carried out today and often viewed as a business transaction, in which the bride is sometimes unaware of what has already been planned for her. The factors of arranging a marriage are sometimes very complex. They are typically financially and socially motivated and can act as a treaty between families. Stability and the welfare of the bride also play a significant role in the process of arranged marriages. To a father, making sure that his daughter and her children are properly taken care of financially is a primary responsibility. By stepping in to arrange a marriage for his daughters, a father can be assured that the husband will be able to provide financially for his daughter as an adult. Culture also has a profound impact on the practice of arranged marriages. Eastern cultures have carried the tradition of arranged marriage into the new millennium; and in many cases the children involved are on board with the idea, others feel that it is their responsibility to comply with arranged marriage for their family. Age, religion, economics, and family ties are all factors in determining a successful match, it is approached very logically without much attention given to the idea of love; it is a

marriage that is strategic, love may come after. Along with a bride would also be a dowry, sometimes consisting of money or property, a dowry was meant as the bride's contribution to the marriage, since it was traditionally unheard of for a woman to contribute financially to an income, the dowry acted as a supplemental source to the new family. Violence is an enemy of love. They don't go together. Some people try to "normalize" violence in relationships. They say that violence happens in every marriage. They try to minimize violence or make it look like it is an inevitable and avoidable part of relationship. Further it is mentioned that the second after arranged marriage its love marriages with 6%. In love marriages the couple usually knows each other and each other's temperament. In the present study many respondents described that the husband was very loving and caring but because of parent-in-laws problems were created. They explain it away, "When there is an argument, sometimes things get out of hand, but it's not too bad. It doesn't happen all the time." This is nothing less than brainwashing. Such an attempt to normalize violence is dangerous and may even promote violence. Beware of the person who, referring to outbursts of rage and physical-emotional violence, says, "that occurs in every marriage, now and then." Take a good look at the person who says so. Chances are you are looking at a person who does so. The truth is that we all get angry, but all of us do not become violent when we are angry. Violence doesn't happen in every marriage. *If someone tries to sell the idea of violent love, don't buy it. Some respondents perpetuate the myth that when you are madly in love with someone, you may occasionally get mad in "passion" and hit her. People who get mad in that way haven't gotten over their primitive hatred. People can't be considered mature until they can control their anger and disallow their hate from mixing with their love.*

- The data analyzed clearly indicates that majority of respondents that 63% said that the reason for them facing domestic violence is demand for money and that becomes one of the major causes for domestic violence. The violence and deaths associated with dowry demands can constitute social stigma. Similar to acts of domestic violence, the acts used in dowry-related offences include physical, emotional, and economic violence, as well as harassment and stalking as means to exert compliance or to punish the victim. Women often struggle with bringing successful claims of dowry-related violence, as

emotional and economic violence are difficult to prove in a court of law. However, dowry-related violence is distinct from domestic violence in that the husband or current partner may not be the only perpetrator of dowry-related violence or death. The second is the sex discrimination with 11.5% respondents. Alcoholism is another cause on which only 5% respondents said that is responsible for them facing domestic violence. 3.5% respondents said that because they gave birth to a girl child that became a reason for emotional, physical, sexual violence and emotional torture as well. 10.5% woman respondents said that in their married life the main reason for cause for domestic violence was extra-marital affair of the husband. Some 3.5% respondents told that because of their mother-in-law they face major problems in their married life. Very less that is 0.5% said that their early pregnancy was the major problem. Only 2.5% respondents said that in their life multiple causes were there for facing domestic violence like for example dowry, alcohol or drug-addiction, in-laws, female foeticide etc. In majority of the cases demand for dowry, ego clashes, extra-marital and pre-marital affair were some major causes of domestic violence.

- After analyzing the data the researcher found that the old traditions, conventions, superstitions and orthodox beliefs of respondents are responsible for domestic violence in the families. The data clearly shows that one main cause of increase in domestic violence is our orthodox beliefs. 90% respondents said that old traditions, conventions, superstitions and orthodox beliefs are directly responsible for domestic violence. Only 10% respondents answered in no that these are not directly responsible but majority of the respondents said that India has still a long way to modernity. We still follow all kind of gender-biases.
- After having analyzed the data, it was found that some of the reasons which are responsible for increase in domestic violence. It suggests that 41% respondents said that the rise in domestic violence is due to rise in people's greed for all type of materialistic things. It is said that people are to be loved and things are to be used but now a days in our Indian society it has changed into materials are to be loved and treated very nicely and people are to be abused. Dominance of material culture is very high in our society.

Dowry is one of good example of this. 30% respondents said that all the reasons are valid reason which was given in the schedule that is dominance of material culture, alienation from religion, dominance of science. 17.5% women said that another reason is alienation from religion. Only 11.5% respondents said that dominance of science is also responsible for rise in domestic violence.

- Majority of the respondents said that a husband tries to have unnatural sexual relation with the wives which leads to conflict with husbands. Sexual violence which is done on women is very bad behavior. In Baroda majority of the respondents that is 52% said that their husbands always tried to have unnatural sexual relation. Unnatural word means that which is not natural or which is done with some kind of force or without the concern or will of the partners. Many respondents said that because India is a patriarchal society and male dominating one so men are the rulers. Sexual relation is something which is very private matter as well as in marriage it is considered as important and sacred. It should be with concern and it should not be forcefully done. It is seen or it is clear with the above mentioned data majority of women complain of sexual violence and their husband tries to have unnatural sexual relations with them. 48% of respondents said that their husbands never tried to have unnatural sex because some of them said that husband was having extra-affair and some said their husband never found them attractive and so on.
- After having analyzed the data, it was found that the respondents said that their husband use to pressurize them to have sexual relation. 54% women said that their husbands never use to bother what kind of mood she is in. Is she willing or not because sex is something which needs consent of both the partners and if one is willing and the other is not, it is not regarded a healthy relationship. Maximum women said that their husbands many times used physical force to make sexual relationship with them. As they also mentioned that marriage legally permits man and woman to have sexual relationship but marriage also is all about respecting each other's feeling but due to this patriarchal society or male dominating society men usually assumes that they have full rights on their wives and they also tries to show his superiority by using physical force on them

and make sexual relation. 46% respondents pointed that their husbands never used physical force for sex.

- Majority of women were not even given freedom to buy anything for their own self. In majority of the cases the respondents said that they were not given money for anything. They were always told that “if you want to buy anything go and get money from your natal home or parents and then purchase. Many respondents pointed that they were not even given 10 rupees when they needed. Majority of women that is 54% said that they always used to follow the instruction which was given to them by the members of her husband’s family. Others said that to buy something for one own self is a small thing and they can decide that independently 28% rest of others said 18% that to buy anything for oneself like dress, sari, slippers, clothes for children for everything thing they had to consult first with mother-in-law or father-in-law. Majority of the respondents said that they never felt free in their homes. Even in many cases to buy sanitary pads which is the most important and basic need for a woman also they had to ask from or consult somebody from the family. Most of them said that they just used to follow the instructions which came from husband, parent-in-laws, and sister-in-law. In such a democratic country where it is mentioned in the fundamental rights itself that everybody has equal right for speech, equality, property etc. in that country women are not at all free yet even to buy things for her own self.
- After collecting the data and analyzing that it was revealed that women had to beg for money always. They always had to ask for money from their husbands because most of the respondents are not working as paid labor so for their each and every single need they had to depend and beg from their husbands. Many respondents that are 50.5% said that even for children fees they had beg twice / thrice then the husband or in-laws used to give money. If they wanted something basic for household thing then also they had to beg from the husbands. 49.5% said that their husband used to give money at the start of the month by himself and she had to manage in that money only which is given to her by her husband. They said they never begged for money.
- After analyzing the data it also revealed that notably 92% of the respondents were of the opinion that beating of wife by husband or in-laws is a form of domestic violence. They

said that beating includes physical violence, physically hurting a person like throwing of objects, kicking by legs etc. Very few of the respondents that are only 8% said no that beating is not a part of domestic violence.

- Data revealed that who was mainly responsible for domestic violence. Majority of respondents that is 40.5% that the responsible person for domestic violence was whole of the husband's family. They gave different reasons for violence but mainly majority of respondents said that the whole family is responsible. 36% of respondents said that husbands were mainly responsible for their condition and different reasons were given like alcohol, extra marital affair, desire for male child etc. Even 11.5% concluded that the husbands were good in some of the cases and they were not at all responsible for any type of violence but because of mother-in-laws and her nature she used to create problem in relationship. Very few that are only 5% said that father-in-laws were responsible for their facing domestic violence and only 1% brother-in-laws was responsible for giving reasons for domestic violence. 3.5% was found that the most of the problems were created by the sister-in-laws because they always use to be at their homes and telling wrong and bad things about them. 7% responded that mother-in-laws and sister-in-laws were responsible for domestic violence because mainly due to a kind of jealousy. It was even found that mother-in-law was the one and only reason for women to face domestic violence. The mother-in-law had a jealousy feeling against the daughter-in-law.
- After analyzing it was concluded that the women use to tolerate violence because of various reasons. Majority of respondents that is 41.5% used to tolerate violence because of family name. They never wanted to seek help from anybody. In our Indian society family name is considered very important and when a girl gets married she is always said that do whatever your husband say if you will not do that then your father's name will be spoiled. Majority of the women said that they never wanted to spoil the father's name and even they never wanted to hurt their father. It was concluded that 24.5% respondents used to tolerate domestic violence because they thought that their husbands and in-laws will change as the time will pass. They even thought that it's new family and as the time will pass then they will change their attitude towards her. 10% never asked for any kind of help because of love marriage. It was even disclosed that as it was their own decision



of getting married or they selected the boy by them so they didn't seek help. In the case of love marriage many respondents said that because they did love marriage and in these types of marriages the girl does not get support from the family and whatever happens afterwards she is only held responsible. 7% main reason for tolerating the violence is only that they don't want to hurt their parents or they don't want that their parents should know what all she is going through. It was found that poverty of the parents also played an important role in not seeking for help because women are very emotional and many women said that their parents' poverty forced them to continue in such relationship. Their parents took lot of loan for their marriage and if they will go back to their house then it will become a problem for them. Some respondents also said that because of the community pressure they never even thought of seeking help in the event of domestic violence. 6.5% said that not seeking help in the event of violence there are all different types of reasons like love marriage, family name, they did not wanted to hurt their parents, because of community pressure and so on.

- In Indian society women are trained from their early childhood the skill of patience, tolerance, smile in pain, do not argue, and should never leave her husband's house in any circumstance or situation. It was found that majority of the respondents that is 90.5% said that the main cause of increasing domestic violence against women because the husband and the in-laws take her as granted and treat her as they want. Only 9.5% women are not trained to leave their husbands house in any situation. In fact the reason is that she hopes that her so called husband and in-laws will change their attitude towards her one fine day, which never happens.
- It was found and analyzed that the condition of women in India and in Baroda city is very bad. They are tortured and treated like animals. The main reason for violence which was found common with most of the cases was demand for money, extra-marital affair and drinking alcohol.

➤ **LIMITATIONS**

Through the various steps of the data collection, researcher faced some limitations which demanded more effort and time. They are the following:

1. In some cases the respondents were very reluctant to answer the questions hence lot of efforts on the part of the researcher to convince them.
2. Some respondents were ready to give interview but their parents did not wanted to discuss about what their daughter has gone through and in some cases the respondents were not ready for the interview schedule as an orthodox family set up, full of religious values and complex society the researcher found difficulties while dealing with women in some cases.
3. In some cases parents tried to interfere in the respondent's answer.
4. In some cases the researcher had to convince the respondent and their parents a lot and then after convincing they use to give information.
5. Most of the respondents had doubts on the researcher that she is from the husband's side and wants her information. The researcher found difficulties while dealing with these types of cases.
6. Some respondents' parents refused to give information because they said that it was their private matter and they did not wanted to reveal the information to outside people. The researcher again had to face many difficulties while dealing and convincing.

## ➤ **SUGGESTIONS**

The insight and experiences gained through the research impels the researcher to throw light on the related areas of research. On the basis of the major results, the following suggestions were arrived at domestic violence against women.

1. Giving women a training of not tolerating violence. The parents of the girl should socialize her in a manner that she could stand for her own rights. Training the girls to leave the husband's house in adverse circumstances must be also sought for better future.
2. Providing good education to their daughter is the biggest thing a daughter's parents can do for her. Because it was seen that those girls who are having degrees they only have it for the name sake. They should do job and become independent.
3. The idea of becoming independent itself will solve many issues related to family violence. If the girl will be educated she will be aware of her rights and nobody will dare to be violent on her. Another thing is if she will work then she will be an earning member and will be respected by husband as well as his family. Even she does not have to depend on her husband to fulfill her basic needs.
4. The parents should stop thinking or feeling that daughters are burdens on them. They should marry their daughter at the suitable age when she completes her education, is ready to get married, is matured and physically fit. The age for marriage should be from 25-30 years.
5. The parents should support their daughter if her first approach's and complains of domestic violence. It will help her and even that will make the in-laws fearful that she is not alone.
6. The main important suggestion is that they should not give anything to their daughters at the time of marriage because if once it is given then the demand starts. So better to say no for dowry.
7. Parents should not advise their daughter to continue the violent relationship if they are aware of. They should not advise her that violence is normal in woman's life. Instead of doing that they should advise her to leave the violent relationship.
8. Women should say no to violence and stand for their own life and rights.
9. They should seek for formal help from police whenever have observed domestic violence at hands of their husband's or in-laws.

10. If they are educated and working then should not have to think much and tolerate violence for the child's future.
11. Most of the women feel that it's all about family matter and they should not take their family matter to outside or in court of law. Then the parents should advise her not to continue her life in such violent relationship and they should immediately fill a complaint against them.
12. A woman should be made independent and she should be financially secured. Even she should never disclose her husband or her in-laws about her money saved.
13. The parents of the girl should give her full freedom to meet the boy and talk to him before marriage and know him more because in our Indian societies most of the marriages are arranged by parents but they forget that their daughter has to spend her whole life with the person whom they are selecting for her. So better the parents should not impose their likings and disliking on their daughter.
14. Since in India there is a great desire for male child. The girl should not get pregnant at an early months or years of their marriage. Firstly she should understand her husband and in-laws and then after three to four years of her marriage she should go for a child.
15. Parents should get rid of all old traditions, conventions, superstition and orthodox beliefs. They should become modern in real sense not in artificial way. They should not tell their daughters that she should tolerate the violent relationship.
16. Government has to strictly monitor and re-implement the anti-dowry laws, law related to domestic violence and even to check whether the police are doing their job properly or not.

