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## CASE STUDY ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN GOA

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**Abstract:** Women and Violence are inseparable term. Where Home is considered as the safest place for her, upon whom she puts complete trust and belief and yes ,yet she is a victim of Domestic violence .Women are subjected to torture by husbands and in-laws .domestic violence takes place in different forms and it has multi dimensional effects on life of women .‘The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005’ was passed by the parliament, to protect and prevent domestic violence against women.

The paper is divided into three parts; the first part focuses on the Magnitude of the Domestic Violence, the second part of paper talks about the legal aspects, and third part discuss some of the cases in Goa on domestic violence. The paper concludes that domestic violence against women is being increasing; it takes place among the uneducated as well as educated, rich or poor. most of the cases are going unreported and many are misusing the act by filing false cases. There is a need for effective Remedies and proper Management to minimise the occurrence of the problem.

**Key Words;** Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence Act2005, NGO's.

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**Introduction:** Men and women are two halves of humanity. |In Hindu mythology women are termed as ardhgani and western society honour them through saying better half. A life free of violence is women's right. But reality that bites is Women and violence is inseparable terms. Violence against women is not a new phenomenon, all have witnessed this from times immemorial, the journey of hardship starts from the womb to tomb continuously without any break in various form.

Women are victims of different types of violence's in the society. Ancient Indian scriptures played a prominent role in lowering the image of woman in our society .the worst amongst all the crimes against is the domestic violence, as it is committed by those who are actually accepted to give her warmth relation and a feeling of security in her own family, upon whom she puts complete trust and belief. Home is considered as the safest place for all.

Usually in every homes people are being tortured in some or the other way. Underlying cause of domestic violence lies in discrimination which denies women equality with men in all areas of life. They are always considered as a physically and emotionally weak as the males. Usually violence takes place due to lack of understandings between the couple as well as in the family.

The most common causes for women stalking and battering include:- exploitation of women for demanding more dowry, discrimination of women, alienation of women's self acquired property fraudulently, torture by husband and in-laws of the husband, arguing with the partner, refusing to have sex with the partner, neglecting children, going out of home without telling the partner, not cooking properly or on time, indulging in extra marital affairs, not looking after in-laws, cruelty by husband or in-laws mentally or physically, abusing & insulting by

using vulgar language, sexual harassment, molestation, immoral traffic, rape, sodomy and all other inhuman acts.

In all above stated causes women are subjected to torture and will be considered as the aggrieved person. Usually violence takes place due to lack of understandings between the couple as well as in the family.

### **Objectives of Research Study**

1. To study the Magnitude of Domestic Violence against Women.
2. To study Legal frame work for protection of Women against Domestic Violence.
3. To do Case Study on Women suffering from domestic violence in Goa.

**Scope of the study:** Domestic Violence undoubtedly a human right issue where it is very important to know what actually leads to act of domestic violence.

Perception of domestic violence differs from country to country. Every woman in some or the other way is victims in their own house. It takes place among the educated as well as uneducated, rich as well as poor families.

Most important factor contributing to domestic violence is **orthodox mindset** of people that women are emotionally socially weak. **Dowry** is the main reason against married women's violence. **Economic inequality** between women and men, women are economically inactive and are dependent on their husband for financial support. **Male predominance** and excess of authority and power structure itself makes women vulnerable.

Even though modernisation has a great impact on us, when it comes to **torture by in laws** mother in law plays a big role, she makes difference between daughters and daughter in laws. **Poverty and Unemployment** of male members in the family can

also cause violence due to frustration, drinking and drug addiction .we are unable to change our mindset, here there is a conflict between women and women, and then how can we blame only man for torture.

Domestic violence often occurs because the abuser believes that abuse is justified and acceptable. Women are subjected to torture by husbands and in-laws, by repeatedly demanding dowry, by comparing them with others or husband refusing to have sex, fights, insulting wife in public, having extra marital affair, neglecting children, higher rate of illiteracy and unemployment. It is not sufficient to change our external appearance we have to work on our thought that we create.

#### **Types of Domestic Violence:**

'**Domestic Violence**' this violence takes place in various forms such as physical, sexual or emotional, economical. It is towards someone who we are in a relationship with, be it a wife, husband, son, daughter, mother, father, grandparent or any other family member. Anyone can be a victim and a victimizer

Domestic violence may occur in **Physical form** which includes causing physical pain, injury, or bodily harm, By way of slapping, punching, pushing, throwing objects demanding dowry, burning of brides, acid attacks. It may also be in form of **Sexual abuse**, forcing the partner to have sex or passing sexually coloured remarks or creating fear of refusal for having sex or refusing to use contraceptive methods.etc. **Emotional abuse** is also a type of domestic violence which takes place in form of mental abuse where the victim's freedom is controlled or undermines victims self esteem or using threat. **Verbal abuse** is a form by way of using abusive language, which can involve threatening name-calling, blaming or disrespect, and criticism. Domestic violence can also take place in form of **Economic abuse** where one partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. By preventing the partner to go for job, taking full salary at the end of every month, limiting use of money, forcing to sign documents or selling property.

#### **Impact of domestic violence.**

Domestic violence destroys the home. Violence disrupts the entire life of a woman. The consequences of domestic violence on women are multi dimensional. Major consequences of domestic violence on the victims include mental health issues and physical health problems. It affects women's productivity in all forms of life; women are emotionally disturbed and remain quite. The suicide cases are increasing day by day. There is high rate of anxiety depression, feeling of isolation threat loss of self esteem and confidence.

The victims of domestic violence feel shy to face the social atmosphere and avoid public participation and

functions. A working woman may lose her efficiency in work or drop out from work in some cases. In some of the cases violence will lead to maintain distance from the partner whereby sexual life gets affected adversely. Sometimes marriage life will become a burden to the spouse and one of the spouses will opt out for divorce or separation which again affects life of the children. Children tend to go in Depression, child may turn silent, and they suffer health disorders which effects their education also.

#### **Legal Frame Work For Protection Of Women Against Domestic Violence**

**Domestic Violence Act 2005:** 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005' was enacted by the Parliament of India , to protect women from domestic violence. It was brought into force by the Indian government from 26 October 2006. The Act provides for the first time in Indian law a definition of "domestic violence", with this definition being broad and including not only physical violence, but also other forms of violence such as emotional/verbal, sexual, and economic abuse.

It is a civil law meant primarily for protection orders and not meant to penalize criminally. The act does not extend to Jammu and Kashmir, which has its own laws, and which enacted in 2010 the Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2010. The Act provides for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Since In India, there was no civil law to deal with the domestic violence .however action could be taken under 498Aof IPC which dealt with cruelty by husband and family. But the Act differs from the provision of the Penal Code - section 498Aof the Indian Penal Code - in that it provides a broader definition of domestic violence.

**Scope:** Domestic violence under the act includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. The Act is primarily meant to provide protection to the wife or female live-in partner from domestic violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives, the law also extends its protection to women living in a household such as sisters, widows or mothers.

One of the most important features of the Act is the woman's right to secure housing, whether or not she has any title or rights in the household. The Act also provides for appointment of Protection Officers and NGOs to provide assistance to the woman. Under the Act the court has power to pass protection orders that prevent the abuser from aiding or committing an

act of domestic violence or any other specified act. The Act also provides punishment for breach of protection order or interim protection order by the respondent with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or with both.

**Procedure:** A complaint can be filed to the protection officer, police officer or magistrate in the form of 'Domestic Incident Report' (Similar to FIR). Complaint can be filed by the victim /aggrieved person or relatives, it will be considered as the prima-facie evidence of the offence. Every 'Domestic Incident Report' has to be prepared by the Protection Officer which will assist in the further investigation of the incidence.

An application regarding domestic violence can also be presented to the magistrate seeking one or more reliefs mentioned in sections. Any order made under this Act shall be enforceable throughout India While disposing application the magistrate shall take into consideration any domestic incident report received from the protection officer or service provider.

If the magistrate is satisfied that an application prima facie discloses that the respondent is committing or has committed an act of domestic violence, Magistrate issues different orders, such as **Protection order** prohibiting the abuser from the following acts such as, Committing any acts of domestic violence entering into the workplace of abused, aiding or abetting the act of domestic violence or attempting to communicate with the aggrieved person.

Magistrate may also pass **Residence order**, restraining the abuser from dispossessing or in any manner disturbing the peaceful possession of the shared household. Magistrate may impose additional condition and pass any other order to protect the safety of the aggrieved person or her child. Magistrate may also impose on the respondent to direct stridhan or any other property or valuable security she is entitled

The magistrate may direct the respondent to pay **Monetary relief** to meet the expenses of the aggrieved person and any child as a result of domestic violence and such relief include Loss of earnings, Medical expenses, Loss caused due to destruction or removal or damage of any property. Order may be also passed as to maintenance for the aggrieved person as well as her children. The quantum of relief shall be fair reasonable and consistent with the standard of living to which the aggrieved person is accustomed to.

The application to the magistrate shall be as nearly possible to the formats prescribed under this Act and Rules. After receiving the application the Magistrate shall fix the date of first hearing within 3 days and the magistrate shall try to dispose every application

within a period of 60 days of the first hearing. The notice of the date of hearing shall be given by the magistrate to the protection officer who shall get it served to the respondent. At any stage of the application, the magistrate may order, counselling of the respondent or aggrieved person either singly or jointly with any member of service provider. If the circumstance of the case so warrant and if either party so desires the magistrate may conduct the proceedings on camera and finally order will be passed. From the order of magistrate appeal can also be made to session court.

#### **Drawbacks of Domestic Violence Act**

The main purpose of the Act was to protect the women against abuse/violence and not to create a civil right to file a suit without any reasonable cause. However, the misuse and abuse of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a matter of serious concern for the courts today.

#### **Drawbacks are as follows:**

- Definition of domestic violence is exhaustive. An insult is also considered as a domestic violence.
- As per this law, only a woman can file a complaint against a man. Assumption is that women are victims, and no right is given to men.
- False complaints can be lodged by women in form of revenge. When a woman lodges complaint that there was a verbal and emotional abuse by her husband, then she needs to prove nothing.
- Any person on behalf of the victim can file a complaint. This amounts to injustice because anyone can lodge a complaint on behalf of the woman without any proof or evidence.
- Some women approach the court even for minor issues and thus, men feel threatened by the enactment. This law leads to more divorces and breakdown of a family.

**Position In Goa –A Case Study:** Before focusing on the situation in Goa, lets us see the scenario of Domestic Violence in India.

In India where almost half of the population are women, they have always been ill-treated and deprived of their right to life and personal liberty as provided under the constitution of India. The statistics of increasing crimes against women is shocking, where women are subjected to violence attacks i.e. foeticide, infanticide, medical neglect, child marriages, bride burning, sexual abuse of girl child, forced marriages, rapes, prostitution, sexual harassment at home as well as work places etc.

According to a latest report prepared by India's National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a crime has been recorded against women in every three minutes in India. Every 60 minutes, two women are raped in this country. Every six hours, a young married woman

is found beaten to death, burnt or driven to suicide .A recent study has concluded that violence against women is the fastest-growing crime in India. In 1998 that by 2010 growth in the rate of crimes against women would exceed the population growth rate. One woman dies every hour due to dowry-related problems on an average in India, which has seen a steady rise in such cases between 2007 and 2011, according to official data.

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. With a decline in their status from the ancient to medieval times, to the promotion of equal rights , the history of women in India has been eventful.

In Ancient India Women during the early Vedic period enjoyed equal status with men in all aspects of life. Women were also educated and got married at a mature age and were probably free to select their own husbands. In approximately 500 B.C., the status of women began to decline women in India faced confinement and restrictions. The practice of child marriages is believed to have started around the sixth century. Polygamy was practised. In spite of these conditions, women often became prominent in the fields of politics, literature, education and religion and Women played an important part in India's independence struggle.

Women in India now participate fully in areas such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc. The Constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality (Article 14), no discrimination by the State (Article 15(1)), equality of opportunity (Article 16), and equal pay for equal work (Article 39(d)). In addition, it allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children (Article 15(3)), renounces practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e)), and also allows for provisions to be made by the State for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. (Article 42).

But still the crimes are increasing. It is happening in rural areas, towns, cities and in metropolitans as well. It is crossing all social classes, genders, racial lines and age groups. It is becoming a legacy being passed on from one generation to another.

**IN GOA** Today Goa has an 82.32%of literacy level and a high Human Development Index, thus making it one of the better developed states in the country. For decades the women of Goa have demanded for a gendered perspective and an equal representation in charting the course of state. Historically, the Portuguese have displayed a deep concern for women's rights and their egalitarian sense has reflected itself in the people of Goa. One can see this in the equal access to education and the resultant

freedom to choose a full time profession, the increase in the age of marriage and the Portuguese Uniform Civil Code, later called the Uniform Civil Code which gives the daughter an equal right to her father's inheritance and property.

Despite of higher literacy rate of the state, Crimes against women and young girls in Goa continue to go up. Domestic violence is a problem faced in Goa in rich as well as poor families .Almost 1/3rd to a half of adult women is victimized at home. Women do not have financial powers, and are subjected to mental torture and sexual and physical harassment. Also ready availability of alcohol is one of the reasons blamed for domestic violence. According to the police society is conservative; the wife generally does not speak about being beaten by husband, they do not prefer to register a case and arresting the husbands. Much of the violence in Goa is unrecognized and indirect and therefore remains unmitigated.

#### Survey Findings:

1. In Goa consumption of **Alcohol** is a major factor leading to domestic violence. Husband on consumption of alcohol fights, beats his wife and demands money or gold from her, or forces her to have sex even against her will.
2. **Casinos**, Gambling is also responsible factor for domestic violence in Goa. Most of the earnings are spent on gambling, wife is deprived of money for her expenses. And when money gets over husband consumes alcohol and harasses his wife.
3. People of Goa follow, traditionally conditioned **mindset** that, once a girl is married she has to face whatever difficulties and sufferings that comes her way. She cannot escape or leave husbands house. This legacy is being passed from generations to generations.
4. **Giving birth to girl child**, demand for dowry, fictions with in laws, also amounts to domestic violence .husband listening to his mother even after marriage, pornography are also some of the causes.
5. **Distance marriages** which are common in Goa, where husband works aboard and leave their wife with his parents and; wife is tortured by in-laws at home.
6. In Goa in an average at least two cases are registered each day. Many problems rise due to **inter caste marriages** and distinct religion marriages.
7. It is also found that in most cases of **Arrange marriages** there is lack of understandings and communication between husband and wife. There is a need for pre marital counselling.
8. **Property issue** is also a serious concern. In Goa wife has equal share in husbands property,



- so the husbands tries to control her so that he get access to the wife share in property.
9. Rising number of cases of domestic violence, in spite of the existence of the Act since 2008. But since the procedure stipulated in the Domestic Violence Act is time consuming,
  10. BDOs as Protection Officers in Goa seem to have fallen on deaf ears. **BDOs are overburdened** with panchayat matters and with no infrastructure put in place by the government to deal with women's cases.
  11. In Goa there is no round-the-clock helpline for women in distress.
  12. **Police** downplay in reporting the cases. If a rape case to be registered, they register a molestation case.
  13. Sometimes the police even refuse to register a complain, because they are worried about the increase in statistics of crime in state.

**Statistic:** A compilation of statistics and analysis pertaining to the gender justice scene in Goa, 'Rough Justice for Women – A Fact File', was released in the city to mark International Women's Day. The study of 213 cases for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 was done. It was observed that forms of violence have becoming more cruel citing the examples of a police man pouring hot water in his wife's ear and another hitting his wife with a Koita making deep gashes on her legs GMC burns .Records for 2012 showed 89 females and 27 males out of which 47 women died and 4 men. Cases of RAPE, afflicted with AIDs, harassment by in-laws, alcoholic husbands which led to the women to burn themselves or be burnt by others a comparative study of the cases registered at the police stations and Bailancho Saad revealed that there is under registering of cases by police. For 2012 no dowry cases were registered whereas Bailancho Saad had 6 cases. The police registered 2 domestic violence cases whereas Bailancho Saad had 37 registered with them. 62% assistance seekers sought help in matters of domestic violence. The maximum cases were of depriving woman of her possessions and right to stay in her house followed by alcoholic husbands. 1 in 3 abusive men evicted their wives, 1 in 4 had extramarital cases, 15% abandoned their wives and 17 % failed to provide maintenance to their wife and children.

**Role of NGO's , Police to tackle cases on Domestic Violence in Goa:** The Non-Governmental Organizations play an important role in controlling the domestic violence and curbing its worse consequences .These NGOs continue to spread awareness amongst people regarding the legal rights. In Goa there are NGO's like **Bailancho saad** headed by chief Ms.Sabina Martins, Bailancho Saad is working to prevent such issues of domestic violence. They have been trying to have meetings with

authorities to prevent such violence in the state. Meanwhile, figures since the year 2005 indicate that 536 cases of domestic violence were reported in different parts of the state, with Bardez recording the highest number of 119 cases. Bailancho Saad is ascertaining status of the cases from the respective Courts. They also strive for implementation of Domestic Violence Prevention Act which was enacted to deliver speedy relief to women.

**Bailancho Ekvott** headed by chief Ms.Auda Viegas. There is protection of women and children cell set up in the police station. There is also **Goa State Commission for Women** actively participates in the speedy development of women's growth, stressing on emotional, physical, moral well beings, financial stability, legal assistance and thereby overall social upliftment leading to holistic development of women in Goa. The Goa State Commission for Women also organizes workshops and awareness camps. They also celebrate International Women's Day, Seminars on media on Human Development, Health Awareness camps, personal hearings or complaints of the women, etc. When a woman is suffering from Domestic Violence she has a option either to register a case or approach the NGO's for help. There are two remedies available criminal and civil. Domestic Violence Act is a civil remedy where case has be filed to BDO .there is a proper procedure to be followed. Women can seek help of NGO through phone or by meeting personally. The NGO will advice depending on what the victim prefers, whether she wants to stay with abuser or stay separate. Intention of victim is important.

The Goa Police plays a major role in tackling the domestic violence cases. Police are required to do 'social interventions' or counselling rather than booking cases against the guilty husbands. Police feel Rather than booking a case and arresting the husbands, which would sometimes lead to families falling apart, the preferred option was to detain the drunken husband overnight. The State police have roped in non-governmental organisations including women's collectives and along with them, it has planned to embark on a door-to-door awareness drive against domestic violence.

Only on November 25, which marked the International Gender Justice Day, the State police in association with the women's groups led by Bailancho Saad had released a protocol of what women and children can expect when a woman approaches a police station. When a couple come with their grievances to the women police station they try to convince them to reconcile.

#### **Case study in Goa:**

**Case no. 1:** This is a case Mrs A of women from south Goa, was married to Mr B in the state of Karnataka. After two years of their marriage she got pregnant.

Her husband was totally dependent on his mother's decision, even to enter his bedroom and have sexual relation with his wife. When the family came to know that she is expecting, the husband refused to accept that it was his child, and forced her to do abortion but she refused. Still her husband and in-laws forced her and after abortion was done, he sent her back to her mother's place in Goa. Now the victim is refusing to go back, but sad part is parents are forcing her to go back only for sake of honour and they are not ready to register a case.

**Case no.2:** A distance marriage which is been the cause of violence for wife by her in-laws. Mr X who was working aboard had married Mrs Y in Goa. They had two children aged 5 and 7 years. Husband used to send money to his mother and did not send any separate share for his wife. Because of which every time she had to ask her mother in law for money as maintenance for herself and her children. She was denied the amount she usually demanded; unfortunately she had to adjust her living expenses with the amount given to her. After two years when husband came down to Goa, husband started ignoring his wife, insulting her and even unnecessary fights and discussion. One day he slapped her hard. She decided to leave her husband's house and go back to her mothers place. Now the in-laws are not allowing her to enter the house, does not give her access to neither the children nor they are giving back her personal belongings. She is subjected deprivation and mental torture.

**Case no.3:** Another Case of Mrs A Married to Mr B for past 10 years. Husband Mr B was running a hotel business. One fine day when they were attending a party, one of his friends came close to Mrs A, to tell her something in her ear, the husband Mr B thought that his friend was kissing his wife .immediately he caught her hand and came home. They had a fight because the he was accusing her of having extra marital affair. Till date he is not giving a chance to his wife to defend herself. He has started drinking whole day and refuses to work. He stays full day at home and she (Mrs.A) is being beaten badly, he kicks her and blood clotting marks can be seen on her body, she has also stitches on her body due to cuts. She is not allowed to enter the house. She is staying on rent in same apartment, since she has two young girls and she has to look after them. There is no source of income, so in spite of so much torture Mrs. A is running the hotel to meet daily expenses. Husband demands money for alcohol. Life has become miserable for her. She has approached the NGO for help.

**Case no.4:** One more case registered in north Goa. it was a case of Pregnant widow with a toddler . The widow's husband died less than a month ago and despite her pregnancy, her in-laws have thrown her

and her toddler out of the house. Her husband had an electronics shop, the in-laws have broken the lock put one of their own. The case is reported to Bailancho Saad.they are doing all possible to help the widow to get her rights.

**Case no.5:** Another case of women Mrs X who is an MBA graduate, is tortured by her husband and in-laws by demanding dowry. Marriage life was beautiful for her only for two months, but as days passed by, the Husband started beating and abusing her, asking her to get money from her father almost every week. She was very reluctant to go to her parents and bring money. One day the husband caught her neck and banged her head towards the wall, unfortunately the victim has lost hearing.

Findings of the report "Rough Justice for Women: Fact File", shows nature of cruelty against women has heightened. Cases of a man attempting to cut the legs of his wife with a chopping knife causing deep gashes on her leg or husband pouring boiling oil into his wife's ear. It has listed forms of family breakdown such as extra marital affairs by the husband, joint family breakdown, wife abandoned by husband, divorce and bigamy.

**Difficulties in Disposal of Cases:** The NGO's are showing dissatisfaction towards working of BDOs having no infrastructure. There's no round-the-clock helpline for women in distress. The women are required to fill in 20 forms. Matter of concern is that whether the overburdened Panchayat block development officers (BDOs) are equipped to handle sensitive domestic violence cases in their role as protection officers as stipulated under the Domestic Violence Act which came into force in 2008.they demand that government should replace the BDOs with retired police officers or NGOs, preferably a woman, who can do justice for the job. Bailancho Saad (NGO) also pointed out that their findings have shown that the Domestic Violence Prevention Act is not implemented in letter and spirit. 500 cases of domestic violence have been registered since the Act came to force but she there is no proper redressal services in place.

**Police do not cooperate,** Complaining about the non-cooperative attitude of police, not a single dowry case was registered in 2012 by police though it received a number of such complaints ,while saad is handling six cases of dowry, 37 cases of domestic violence out of which only two are registered by police. It receives several cases of domestic violence and though many were referred to the women's police station only two cases were registered in 2012, three in 2011 and 2 in 2012.

**Delima faced by women:** When a women is asked why she does not leave the abuser she says,

"THE FEAR OF LEAVING IS GREATER THEN FEAR OF STAYING."

Reporting domestic violence is an act of bravery for a victim. Most women are illiterate and are unaware of basic laws, due which most of the time the cases go unreported.

Lack of awareness, poverty, and traditional oppression and customs puts women at receiving ends. Financial dependence on family members also worsens the situation.

Women refuse because some do not have faith in the legal system, Some feel it is their bad luck or their destiny, so they continue to tolerate, Some are worried what society will say, they are more worried about the impact on children.

Due to such problems faced by women, many cases go unreported .they have a feelings of hope that her partner might change. Fear, shame or a feeling of powerlessness can drive women victims of domestic violence into isolation.

**Fighting the 'Domestic Violence' Evil:** Every 60 minutes, two women are raped in this country. Every six hours, a young married woman is found beaten to death, burnt or driven to suicide.A very important question in wake of domestic violence remedies is that what exactly we are looking for in the process of minimising their occurrences. In whatever form the violence may be it must be reported. A recent study has concluded that violence against women is the fastest-growing crime in India.

Management of domestic violence may take place through by mode of Counselling, for managing the effects of domestic violence, and minimising the risk of future domestic violence. By reforming the legislation, this may imply repealing existing laws which discriminate against women. A strict law to be passed to punish those women who are filing a false compliant against husband or relatives by misusing of Domestic Violence Act so that there will be fair justice to all.

NGOs play a major role to spread awareness amongst people regarding the legal rights. The non-governmental organizations play an important role in controlling the domestic violence and curbing its worse consequences .They also encourage more and more people to report any case of domestic violence so that proper action may be taken against the culprits.

There should be a separate wing of police dealing only with women's issues with special training, attached to all police stations .Training programmes must be organized for health professionals in order to develop their skills to provide basic support for abused people.

**Implication of Findings:** After studying the magnitude of domestic violence against women, my suggest to eradicate the evil of domestic violence are as follows.

1. First and foremost there is a need to change the orthodox mindset which says women are socially and economically weak and women and violence are inseparable.
2. No doubt women are proving themselves in all fields, but it is also necessary for women to speak out and not to accept the situation as destiny, sad part is even educated women refuse to report.
3. Male dominance should be eradicated; many men have grown up watching their father abuse their mother.
4. Men attitude towards women should change. Women should be stopped being used as objects Men need to recognise that they too have needs for intimacy, love and security, and they will not get it if they use violence.
5. It is very important to understand and respect the marital relationship.Pre marital counselling for both men and women is a must. . Women must be made aware or various rights available to them, and must be independent.
6. Mother in-laws should accept their daughter in laws as daughters and not make difference between daughter and daughter in law.
7. Objectification of women must be stopped. Feelings of women must be given due respect.
8. In today's world socialisation of women is a must, especially women who are house wives.
9. Freedom of women is often decided by men. She is totally dependent on her husband's decision, they should be independent.
10. It is found out that in most cases in Arrange marriages there is lack of understandings and communication between husband and wife. Family background on both the sides also makes a difference.
11. Education level of both partner must be in par or little higher because lack of knowledge can create lot of misunderstandings among the couple. We must try to understand whether education or literacy makes a radical change in lives of women.
12. The Government of India should come out with some more stringent laws to protect the rights of women who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family, so that it will work as the preventive measure to eradicate the crime.
13. A strict law to be passed to punish those women who are filing a false compliant against husband or relatives by misusing of Domestic Violence Act so that there will be fair justice to all.

Don't respond to violence with more violence. Violence is not an appropriate or helpful response to another person's actions or words.

**Conclusion:** From cradle to the grave, women are objects of violence from those nearest and dearest to them. This Conclusion universally has not changed.

The world today has entered in a new millennium where we have achieved progress in each and every field but an age old reality about status of women has remained and it is a never ending cycle for there is considerable evidence of intergenerational transmission of domestic violence.".....M.D.R Freeman.

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