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RESEARCH ARTICLE

STATE INTERVENTION IN MITIGATING SHARED HOUSEHOLD VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STATE INSTITUTION OF INDORE, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA)

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ABSTRACT

Many law enforcement agencies of the state now have policies mandating to deal with the various aspects of interventions, for shared household violence between intimate partners. Service providers are using a wider array of options to handle violence between intimate partners in shared household cases such as no-drop policies, community policing, evidence-based intervention, and special district attorneys that assigned to shared household violence case. With that as a part of the intervention, local law enforcement agencies are also forming partnerships within community to address shared household violence. As there is limited knowledge of various law enforcement agencies about how such coordinating activities could be to improve or response to calls involving shared household violence, explore the nature, function, and impact of community partnerships to produce guidance for policy makers on partnerships focused for shared household violence. As an urgent need, service intervener could review existing status of women victims, intimate partner's violence trends, service requirement of women victims, existing delivery activities on the connection between intervention agencies and how calls related to share household violence could be handled effectively.

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INTRODUCTION

A number of approaches to innovative justice system (criminal/civil) have been developed during the past years is an attempt to reduce the increasing number of incidences of shared household violence between intimate partners. The service experts of community on violence among intimate partners in shared household could develop data-collection instruments. The interveners could undertake survey, interviews and case studies to collect first hand data on actual needs of women victims. It could highlights successful strategies, lists barriers to effective community partnerships among law enforcement agencies and offers recommendations for overcoming the problems, as well as providing strategies that can be replicated by agencies across the country. Thus it said that Intimate partner's violence (IPV) is a multidisciplinary concern because victims often are simultaneously involved with the police, the courts, emergency medical services, shelter providers, and counselors within community. For instance, victims may petition the courts to grant a restraining order, rely on the police to enforce it, and be dependent on support service providers to help them find a safe place to live.

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To prevent gaps in acquiring these services, these varying tasks require coordination among service providers and front-line personnel. As a result, addressing shared household violence among intimate partners effectively must be a shared priority for partner like- criminal justice practitioners, health care professionals, and social service providers from the community. It is the main aims of the state to develop a better understanding of how these various stakeholders combine their energies to improve the preventive, curative & rehabilitative response to Intimate Partner Violence within shared household. Melissa Reuland *et al.* The nature & the organizational administration vary with institution to institution of the community. But the vision & mission remained the same for all that the "Family institution should be protected at any cost". The objective of present study is constituted on broad dimensions of institutional interventions adopted by the state institutions of Madhya Pradesh, India in rendering its services to 504 women victims of shared household violence of Indore district. The institutions that were studied under community partnership are- police stations, counseling cells, social welfare agencies, shelter home and family court. The study mainly highlights the types of intimate partners' violence within shared households, service sought by women victims and the types of service provided by the present institutions during their interventions. The general trend to identify in shared household violence against women is through physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and economic violence.

Table 1. Background of Victims with the Levels of Intimate Partner's Violence in Shared Household

Type of Violence	Level of Violence	Background of Victims		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Physical Violence	Mild Violence	27 (17)	81 (23.5)	108 (21.4)
	Medium Violence	34 (21.4)	64 (18.6)	98 (19.4)
	Severe Violence	95 (59.7)	171 (49.6)	266 (52.8)
	Not Applicable	3 (1.9)	29 (8.4)	32 (6.3)
	Total	159 (100)	345 (100)	504 (100)
Psychological Violence	Mild Violence	28 (17.6)	71 (20.8)	99 (19.6)
	Moderate Violence	63 (39.6)	170 (49.3)	233 (46.2)
	Severe Violence	68 (42.8)	104 (30.1)	172 (34.1)
	Total	159 (100)	345 (100)	504 (100)
Sexual Violence	Mild Violence	3 (1.9)	43 (12.5)	46 (9.1)
	Medium Violence	37 (23.3)	59 (17.1)	96 (19)
	Severe Violence	82 (51.6)	130 (37.7)	212 (42.1)
	Not Applicable	37 (23.3)	113 (32.8)	150 (29.8)
	Total	159 (100)	345 (100)	504 (100)
Economical Violence	Mild Violence	30 (18.9)	91 (26.4)	121 (24)
	Medium Violence	122 (76.7)	222 (64.3)	344 (68.3)
	Severe Violence	4 (2.5)	23 (6.7)	27 (5.4)
	Total	159 (100)	345 (100)	504 (100)

Table 2. Types of Services Sought from Police with Types of Services Provided by Police

Type of Service Sought from Police	Types of Service Provided by Police					Total
	Preventive measures	Curative measures	Referral measures	Preventive & Curative measures	No Response of Police	
Preventive measures	13 24.5%	0 .0%	8 15.1%	21 39.6%	11 20.8%	53 100.0%
Curative measures	1 2.8%	1 2.8%	19 52.8%	13 36.1%	2 5.6%	36 100.0%
Preventive & Curative measures	32 15.3%	7 3.3%	58 27.8%	67 32.1%	45 21.5%	209 100.0%
Total	46 15.4%	8 2.7%	85 28.5%	101 33.9%	58 19.5%	298 100.0%

To recognize the magnitude of each type of violence it needs to find out the nature of violence the women is suffering from. The natures thus are varied with each individual as human behavior could not be bringing into limit. Thus to examine the common tendency regarding the nature of shared household violence between intimate partners the tables are constituted. This table will definitely give a broad aspect of the habits that are lining towards a particular direction to acute the problem of violence against women in shared house hold. The levels thus measured through; mild violence, medium violence and severe type of violence. It is universal fact that any one kind of violence could not be segregated all alone and no alone violence impacts any individual. The consequences of such type of phenomena have a whole some influence. **The table 1** is presenting the severity of violence against women in her shared household. Thus every possible dimensions need to be examine to understand comprehensively. Following is the detail of the same- About 21.4 per cent victims reported **Mild physical violence** that caused pain definitely, but could be bearable. This included; kicking, punching, boxing, throwing on wall, mercilessly pulling hairs, throwing objects, overloading of domestic responsibilities and etc. Among the rural population 17 per cent and among the urban population 23.5 per cent faced the nature of violence. 19.4 per cent of the total respondents' faced **Moderate kind of physical violence** that mean the pain caused that either required little clinical treatment or home based treatment. This included; forcing out of house in nights women live in, hitting the nose till bleeding, burning with cigar, forcefully drunk, pushing out of the stairs, throwing of hot water, giving of heavy sleeping peels, burning and throwing out the clothes and other possessions and etc.

Among the rural population about 21.4 per cent and among the urban population 18.6 percent experienced the kind of violence. All together 52.8 per cent complaint the **Severe physical violence** that mean the high pain caused her to take immediate help of hospital which could otherwise caused death or took long time to recover. This include; attempting to burn, throwing kerosene, giving poison, throwing object with intention to kill, beating in pregnancy to lead abortion, pushing into well, breaking vertebral coloum/spinal code, throwing acid, keeping the gas cylinder open, pushing the head into the toilet commode, pushing into the drainage, permanent eye/ ear injury, tried for hanging, choking the throat, house arrest, try to rape by father In-law and etc. Among the rural population 42.8 per cent and among the urban population 30.1 per cent experienced the same. About 6.3 per cent of the total population studied denied any types of physical violence pained to them. 19.6 per cent victims faced **Mild psychological violence**. This includes; constantly doubting character, constantly threatening with divorce, insulting in front of others, forcing to leave the job, naming mad, no involvement in family's decision making, not giving time, husband discloses confidential to others, teasing for stunted height, use loose words for daughters, naming her for her husband's accident, and etc. About 17.6 per cent among the rural population and 20.8 per cent among the urban population are the victims of the kind. Overall 46.2 per cent faces **Moderate kind of psychological violence** that includes; asking continuous dowry, threatening to kill, stealing ornaments, verbal abuse, sending people to check her movements, no communication for long time, In-laws practices discrimination among co-sisters, don't accompany her in social gathering, not allowing her to communicate with neighborhood, natal gifts

Table 3. Types of Services Sought with Types of Services Provided by Court

Types of Services Sought from Court	Type of Services Provided by Court to Women Victim							Total
	Preventive	Preventive & Case Pending	Curative	Curative & Case Pending	Preventive & Curative	Preventive, Curative & Case Pending	Not Applicable & No Response	
Preventive	23 30.3%	14 18.4%	0 .0%	32 42.1%	4 5.3%	3 3.9%	0 .0%	76 100.0%
Curative	18 9.2%	20 10.2%	24 12.2%	50 25.5%	31 15.8%	51 26.0%	2 1.0%	196 100.0%
Both	28 20.7%	20 14.8%	20 14.8%	31 23.0%	16 11.9%	20 14.8%	0 .0%	135 100.0%
Not Applicable	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%
Total	69 13.7%	54 10.7%	44 8.7%	113 22.4%	51 10.1%	74 14.7%	99 19.6%	504 100.0%

Table 4. Types of Domestic Violence with Types of Services Provided by Court to Women Victims

Types of Domestic Violence Faced by Victims	Type of Services Provided by Court to Women Victim							Total
	Preventive Services	Preventive Services & Case Pending	Curative Services	Curative Services & Case Pending	Preventive & Curative Services	Preventive, Curative Services & Case Pending	Not Applicable	
Physical Violence	37 14.3%	27 10.5%	18 7.0%	73 28.3%	20 7.8%	45 17.4%	38 14.7%	258 100.0%
Psychological/Emotional Violence	26 14.9%	17 9.8%	18 10.3%	30 17.2%	26 14.9%	23 13.2%	34 19.5%	174 100.0%
Other Violence	6 8.3%	10 13.9%	8 11.1%	10 13.9%	5 6.9%	6 8.3%	27 37.5%	72 100.0%
Total	69 13.7%	54 10.7%	44 8.7%	113 22.4%	51 10.1%	74 14.7%	99 19.6%	504 100.0%

are reticulated and discarded, not allowing to wear good dresses, and etc. About 39 per cent of the total rural population and 49.3 per cent of the total urban population admitted the kinds of violence. Altogether 34.1 per cent victims feels **Severe psychological violence** that includes; abducting children and desertion, getting others women, visiting prostitutes, deprivations of basic needs, employing goondas, frequently chasing with knife, not allowing to meet natal family, defaming, ridicule for being mangli, forcing her to leave with other women, mental torcher for childlessness, and etc. Around 42.8 per cent of the total rural and 30.1 per cent of the total urban population experienced it. 9.1 per cent of the total respondent faces **Mild sexual violence** in the district. That include; Constantly Commenting on Private Parts, forced pornography and etc. around 1.9 per cent of the total rural population and 12.5 per cent of total urban population faces the kind of violence. 19 per cent of the total respondent faces **Moderate sexual violence**. That include; denying Paternity of Child, Forced Sex after Consuming Liquor, Engaging in Sexual Relation with Step/Co-Sister, denying for physical relation, denying for parenthood and etc. Around 23.3 per cent of the total rural population and 17.1 per cent of total urban population faces domestic violence. 42 per cent of the total respondent faces **Severe sexual violence**. Around 29.8 per cent victims do not face such kind of violence in their shared households. That include; Child Sexual Abuse, Repeatedly Beating Private Parts & Raping, Having Sex in Presence of Children, cutting of the organ and etc. About 51.6 per cent of the total rural and 37.7 per cent of total urban population have faced these problems. About 29.8 per cent of the total population denied any kind of sexual violence is been experience by them in their life. 24 per cent of the total women victims faced **Mild economic violence**. like; stopping from carrying employment, taking away income from wage/salary, stopping victim for child's LIC or any financial plan, demanding for mother's/ father's pension/ government job, own parents used to sent pocket money, and etc.

About 18.9 per cent of the total rural population and 26.4 of the total urban population faces such kind of violence. 68.3 per cent of the total population faces **Moderate economic violence**. Some of them expressed; not paying rent in rented accommodation, not allowing using general house hold things, stopping accessing any part of house, husband working in abroad is not sending money thus In-laws are torturing, forcing to drawing salary of director form different illegal firms & societies, forcing to sign in different illegal financial papers, loans or cheque, insisting for fraud loans, continuously forcing to bring money & food grains from natal family, forced to bear each time delivery expenses by the natal parents, over-indebteness, and etc. About 76.7 per cent of the total rural and 64.3 percent of the total urban population experience the practice of the abuser. 5.4 per cent of the total population faces **Severe economic violence**. Some of them mentioned; not providing money for maintaining self/ children, sold the dowry items, forcing to do unethical action to earn, not providing money for children's treatment and even not paid the hospital bill, drawing loans in the name of wife (victim), do caouse in the shops while purchasing gifts for natal family and even returns it back in the shop, withdrawn amount from victims account by taking manager in confidence, burning of mark sheets, marriage certificate, birth certificates of children, pass book, cheque books, fixed deposited certificates and etc. About 2.5 per cent of the total rural population and 6.7 per cent of the total urban population faces such kind of incidences. The study found that the significant level of Pearson Chi-square values are 0.00, 0.02, 0.00 and 0.03 for Background of victims and Level of Physical Violence, Psychological Violence, Sexual Violence and Economical Violence respectively, thus it reveals that there is an association found between the variables.

In table 2, to find the interventional response of the state institutions for the above mentioned violence, two slots were designed one was services sought by victims and another one was services provided by concerning responsible. The services

sought by the victims and provided to them were categorized into three i.e. one was the preventive kind of services that included; register of complain, separation from abuser, shelter or institutionalization, prosecution of offenders, help to prevent violence, share in husband's income, assistance for economically independence, increase in maintenance and etc., The second one was curative kind like; counseling, helped for the custody of child, recovery of sridhan, share in husbands property, right over matrimonial/ own home, entry over matrimonial home, help for divorce and etc., The third category constituted both the categories of services where as referral services were designed as third category for service provided by institutions which included: helped for divorce, increase maintenance, shared in husband's income, share in husbands property, right over matrimonial/ own home and etc. Here to clarify that out of 504 respondents studied, only 298 respondents' availed the services of police station. Around 53 (17.7%) victims sought only preventive service from the police, amongst one-fourth portion victims received the service they demanded for, more than one-sixth of victims were referred for the other concerning institutions, two-fifth of victims got preventive as well as curative services that is more than their demand and one-fifth of victims were unattended by the police. In the case of victims demand for curative services, about three per cent gets the service that they demanded for, about half of the victims were referred for the further concerning institutions and one-third of the victims were provided with both the preventive & curative services i.e. more than their demand. Total 209 victims seek both preventive & curative services from police department, amongst about one-third availed the services that they demanded for. **In table 3**, the major conclusion drawing towards efficiency of the institution on the basis of demand & supply of the services shows that one-third of the victim's need for preventive services were met and another one-fifth victims cases were pending. A big portion of victims (196) out of 504 studied, found to sought the curative measures, to them just 12.2 per cent victims received the needs and rest of the cases are pending. 135 victims of the total demanded both preventive and curative services amongst 11.9 per cent victims got the services as they required, rest either got one type of service or the other type of their demands, hence we say majority cases are laying pending. **The table 4** shows that how the types of intimate partners violence in shared house hold are handled by the tribunal by providing the types of services. Study finds that majorly the physical, sexual & economic violated victims are provided with curative services like counseling, helped for the custody of child, recovery of sridhan, entry over matrimonial home, helped for divorce, increase maintenance, shared in husband's income, share in husbands property, right over matrimonial/ own home and etc. Amongst majority cases are found in pending state. The Psychological/ Emotional violated victims are provided with both preventive & curative services. Some of the preventive services are like: registered the complaint, separation from abuser, shelter or institutionalization, prosecution of offenders, helped to prevent violence and etc.

In this category 53 per cent of the victims got the relief and rest cases are pending.

Conclusion

Violence in shared household is a silent crisis that happens daily and with impunity behind closed doors and within close relationships in many homes. "There's no silver bullet to solve [the] problem' of domestic violence," as **Judge Fritzler** of the Clark County District Court stated. There have been many efforts to address violence in shared households, multi-sectoral agency interventions the one possible step for, but there should be more agencies that should take part in the mission of uprooting violence. Many interveners are reluctant to change the system and approach, but this resistance can be overcome by emphasizing the benefits of specialization. The multi-sectoral approach for shared household violence will not only enhance the operations of the intervention-rooms, but also improve procedures in various agencies, as it provides more resources in prosecutor's offices, and garner more offender compliance within probation departments. Many abused victims have found that greater specialized agencies provide them easier access to the system and the help they need. Simultaneously, offenders are finding it harder to get away with violent behavior. They are forced to recognize their battering for what it is: a serious act and an act for which they must be punished. Specialized institutions are highly valuable and can be credited with finally bringing genuine support and more importantly, real justice to victims of abuse who are largely ignored by present systems. Thousands of daily acts of violence create a climate of fear and powerlessness which limits women's freedom of action and controls many of the movements of their lives. Therefore, ultimately it is a question of societal and cultural de-learning. Hence there is the need for power education and related cultural interventions that could provide more and more legal protection through multi-sectoral institutions for the women victims of shared household violence.

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