

# **ROLE OF NGO s IN CONFRONTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN JALANDHAR CITY**

*A Dissertation submitted to the School of Arts and Languages in partial fulfilment  
of the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology*

*Submitted by*

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the dissertation titled Role of NGO confronting domestic violence against women in Jalandhar submitted for M.A degree in sociology which is based on my original work and all ideas and references have been duly acknowledged. It does not contain any work that has been submitted for the award of any degree or diploma from any university.

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Rashid Malik has completed dissertation entitled The role of NGO s confronting Domestic Violence against women in Jalandhar city under my supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of his original investigation and study. No part of dissertation has been submitted for any other degree or diploma. The dissertation work is fit for the submission and the partial fulfilment of the conditions for the award of M.A. degree in sociology from Lovely Professional University, Phagwara.

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Needless to say those matters of analysis, interpretation, judgement, opinion, error or omission are entirely my responsibility.

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## CHAPTER 1

### **Introduction:**

The history of scientific and technological innovations and the resulting economic growth and success evidence world over suggests the developmental activities have clearly been biased towards socio-economic sectors. The outcome of development has raised doubts and anxiety in the minds of people about the contracted and limited view.

What is NGO s?

A NGO s is a private form of organization generally non-profit oriented formed by an individual or a group of individuals, of their own free will, independent of any external pressures, for achieving a common goal. The major objective is to support the poor and the needy through real services, technical guidance and forms of development project. The organizers and the collaborators do not normally get paid for their work (with exemptions in certain cases) though they collect and receive money from various individuals, institutions and the government as well. The bigger agencies are called Foundations, and have larger operating budgets and wider network of purposeful areas. These foundations are exempted from taxes and duties by the respective governments. Some NGO s work on national scale, some at the state level and some others on global level and some at the micro level too.

There are a variety of NGO s participating in planning and implementation of programs of different type, of domestic violence against women. In the field of domestic violence various non-governmental associations formed at international, national, state or local levels play more famous role in the planning and implementation of the programs. These organizations share a measure of common values and purposes that can be best described as professionalism. These organizations are more clear-minded, purposeful loyal, tough-minded, modern and efficient and have a definite, important and influential role to play.

The contribution of Nongovernmental organization particular in the past two decades in our country can be considered as threefold. First, they brought certain critical development issues and concerns into open public debate and to the attention of the policy makers and planners.

These are issues relating to women's development, population problems, environment destruction and squalor and so on. Presently several Non-Governmental Organizations provide a prime and better forum for study, certification, debate and exchange of views and experiences on scores of developmental and social concerns in the society.

Secondly, NGOs have been experimenting with several solutions and models to solve major developmental and social problems facing society including illiteracy. Social insights, principles that work, practices that make differences have all been evolved in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evolution of a whole series of developmental activities. In fact, much of the learning generated by NGOs through experimentations has formed the basis for governmental policies and programs in violence, literacy, health care, rural development, etc. Thirdly, NGOs have been able to highlight the plight, concerns and issues of a wide section of exploited people in the society who are otherwise powerless and invisible.

### **Financial Status of Non-Governmental Organizations**

Accessibility of funds is the important factor in sanctioning grants to voluntary agencies which, of course, must satisfy the normal severe criterion of merit and the need.

Whatever is the source of funding, whether by the legislative bodies or trusts or any other, there is an imperceptible control which curbs the independence of voluntary agencies. Chiefly, the problem arises more in cases where the objectives of programs are interpreted differently by those funding and others who perform the programs. This is more so in cases where definitions and explanation regarding the target and objectives set and the mode of operation pursued are not made clear to the funding agencies in the establishment itself.

In mobilizing resources for implementing various socio-economic and functional literacy and N.F.E programs, fund-raising is an important activity of the non-governmental organization. In democratic settings, it is an expression of people's participation. Experiences of NGOs are fund-raising problems encountered in the process have received inadequate attention. Fund-raising experiences over a decade indicate that donors are more positively inclined to support a particular social cause or a well-defined program rather than indistinct appeals. The trend of

cause based fund raising should, therefore, be confident instead of promoting the organization as a corporate structure. For example, when there is flood and earth quake, the donors are munificent because they are clear about the cause they serve.

Again, too many NGO s are trying to do independently too many things with a thin spread of resources that actually leads to poor results. If we mix the effort of all NGO s- private and public, the result can be much more inspirational and fruitful even with the current incomplete resources.

It is desirable NGO s form themselves into groups and work together not only for the purpose of fund raising, securing governmental exemptions, permissions, etc. but also for collaborating on important programs. Even if they do not collaborate closely for grassroots level work, they could explore the possibility of working together for specific concrete issues on mutually agreed felt needs and problems.

## NGO SECTOR IN INDIA: HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND DISCOURSE

### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The government operate within the required principles and rules for condition and spending of public money and the department functions in accordance with their assigned activities and responsibilities within their payable resources. Complex departments review of policies and programs and estimate of finical allocation to carry out the programs are done in which every department has convinced legislative compulsion to be met from the total amount of money made accessible to them. As most NGO s are connected to particular department most applicable to their work, only incomplete fund are available to them. Economic restrain, therefore, more often make decision specific departmental policies than departmental policies than departmental policies formative the possibility of funds.

While entity called NGOs may come into view to be a new phenomena in India, numerous of their roles, activities and functions were performed in the past by a variety of local organization history because a continuous testimony to none state efforts and initiative towards buildings structures of socio- economic security by the people by themselves. The traditional mode of



organizing self help and generosity was necessary societal and not static in nature. It is only with the growing centrality of the modern state that term such as voluntary and non governmental sectors come into eminence to describe those few welfare and developmental activities which originate outside the state structure and within society.

Information on such aspects of NGOs as no of organizations, their classification by purpose and activity, size, location and spatial spread of work, founding, number of personal, and profiles of number is at best available somewhat. To get widespread listing of even the registered organization, one would need to look at the record of the government agency setup for this duty. And even here, one would get no idea of the number that have become declining, have shifted in activity- mix or location, and so on. The few directories available, other than being very partial and outdated in their exposure, only give data about names of the key persons, date of registration activity mix, area of operation, and number of employees.

### NGO s IN JALANDAR AND THEIR PROGRAMMES

1. Pahal NGO: The women specific issues addressed by the organisation. Like education, campaign against female foeticide, sexual abuse and matrimonial disputes.
2. Association for social health: this organisation addressed by some specific issues related to women like, Awareness programmes on regarding right of women, legal rights, pre-marital and counselling etc
3. The Avielle Foundation: the organisation addressed some women specific issues like research and community education programmes.

### **Definition of domestic violence:**

Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviour used by one person to gain power and control over another with whom he/ she has or has had a close bond. It may include physical violence, sexual touching and psychological pressure. Verbal abuse, harassment, and use of electronic device to hassle and manage. Anyone can be a victim of domestic violence, despite of age, race, religion,

sexual direction, economic status of educational background. The abuser may be a current or former wife or close partner, relative or friend.

Violence against women is not a new phenomenon. Women have physical as well as emotional and mental violence against them which affect their status in the society at the larger extent. The statics of increasing crimes against women is dreadful where women are subjected as violence attack i.e., foeticide, infanticide, child marriage, bride burning, sexual abuse of girl child, forced marriage, rape, prostitution, sexual harassment at home as well as work place, honour killing etc

The term` domestic violence` is used to define the violence taking place within our homes which involves any family member including wife, husband, son, daughter, mother, father, grandparents etc. It can be a males or a female attraction towards another male or a female. Anyone can be a victim and a victimizer. Domestic violence against women is a serious issue but domestic violence is directed at various other members in the family too. Domestic violence against men is also increasing slowly in India. rough treatment of men by their wife and family members has become an issue. Children and young people in our society are not secure from the evil of domestic violence. Besides the elders in the family are also not beyond domestic violence and have been subjected to violence by their relatives mostly, sons, daughter-in-law and daughters etc. These categories of domestic violence which are relatives less than the domestic violence against women largely go under- reported in India. Generally `domestic violence` is directed at women who endanger her health safety, well being etc.

### **Domestic violence in India:**

Domestic violence in India includes any form of violence by a person from a biological family member, but normally is the violence suffers by women by male members of her family or relatives. According to National family and health investigation in 2005, total lifetime incidence of domestic violence was 33.5% and 8.5% for sexual violence among women aged 15-49. The case of violence was reported to be lowest among Buddhist and Jain women and highest among Muslim women in India. According 2014 study in the lancet reports that the reported sexual violence rate in India is among the lowest in the world. The large population of India means that the violence affect 27.5 million over women their lifetime - (Wikipedia)

2012 national crime records Bureau report of India states a reported crime rate of 46 per 100,000, rape rate of 2 per 100,000, Dowry homicide rate of 0.7 per 100,000, and the rate of domestic cruelty by husband or his relatives as 5.9 per 100,000. These reported close partner, domestic violence rate in many countries, such as the united states (590 per 100,000) and reported homicide (6.2per100, 000 globally), crime and rape frequency rate per 100,000 women for most nations tracked by the united nation . (Wikipedia)

## **Different forms of domestic violence**

Domestic violence has different forms including physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence etc .when perpetrators mostly husband or in-laws push, hit, surprise, punch or throw something at the victim, and it takes the shape of physical violence. It also include wind arms or pulled hair, punching the victim ,ticking, dragging or beating up the victim trying to choke or burn her, treating her or attacking her with a weapon, holding , tying down or warning the victim or strangling the victim .

Sexual violence include make the victim perform sexual act against her will , pushing sexual activity when the victim cannot fully permission, such as being intoxicated or physically hearting the victim during sex . emotional or physical abuse include threats of harm , physical and social isolation , extreme jealousy and possessiveness, deprivation of recourses to meet basic needs intermediation degradation and humiliation , saying or doing something to humiliate her in front of others, threaten to heart or harm her someone close to her , insulting her to made her feel bad about herself, isolation from friend, family and society punishment name calling etc

## **Problem faced by women due to domestic violence: (Forms of domestic violence)**

Women who are victim of domestic violence face a number of issues some of which are even life threatening. Some of the major issues faced by the women victim of domestic violence include fear, shame, stigma, lack of recourses etc. Their ashamed of social stigma about failed marriage and thus choose to continue being battered by their husband then leaving them such women are

also confident that their abuser will change one day and their own action will make the abuser realise his mistake and the violence will stop. Besides, these women lack of recourses as the abuser controls finances and most of the women are jobless and have no access to bank accounts or credit cards. Women who have been the victims of domestic violence also think in terms of their children and their safety in the house as the abuser may threaten to abuse or kill children, besides, if the victim leaves the abuser, she has the fear of losing the custody of her children, She can be charged with the failure to protect the children as she may not have recourses to provide food, clothing, shelter etc

Global evidence suggest that the experience of partner violence, both physical and sexual, can have adverse short and longer term consequences for women's health, including gynaecological and sexually transmitted infectious, including HIV, AIDS. Serious health problem due to domestic violence may include injury (from laceration to fracture and inner organs injury) unnecessary pregnancy, STDS, including HIV, miscarriage, pelvic provoking disease, chronic pelvic pain, headaches enduring disabilities, asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, self-injuries (smoking, undefended sex) etc. mental health effects can include depression, fear, anxiety, low self esteem, sexual dysfunction eating disorder, compulsive, compulsive disorder, or post appalling stress disorder. Fatal effects can include suicide homicide maternal mortality.

Domestic violence has lot of impact on the children also. The tantrums, eating disorder, bed wetting, stomach aches sleeplessness, withdrawal dissociation etc. These are instances of juveniles being charged with murder for killing and insulting father, step-father or mother's live in boyfriend in an attempt to protect their mother abuse or neglect as a child increases the risk of arrest as a child increases the risk of arrest as a juvenile. Children who witness assaultive behaviour are more likely to assault their siblings and parents, commit violent crimes, assault their own intimate partner and more likely to be themselves

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Domestic violence in developing countries has not been studied as extensively as it has in western nations. Correspondingly, the divide in the literature between the feminist and the family violence approaches appears to be less distinct. In India the historical underlying

patriarchal system dominates. The domestic violence discourse and appear to be a fundamental premise for majority of researchers, implying a feminist bias for example whilst it is sometime acknowledge that both men and women helps propagate Indians patriarchal norms.

## A BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA

There is growing awareness that the influence of culture on domestic violence has not been adequately acknowledged in western countries. In India there exist a multitude of culture histories influencing the norms and practices relating to domestic violence, most of which are currently being challenged by various levels of modernization. Contrary to popular media depiction, India is not one homogenous society across the sub- continent there exist a variety of cultural norms ,effecting caste discrimination, gender roles and attitudes towards domestic violence.

In India recently, industrialization and economic development have caused many changes in the landscape. For example, industrialization leads to many women beginning employment outside the family home for the first time, especially in the cities. This new role has the direct effect of increasing female education, training, access to money and movement in to the public sphere. Paid employment enabled women to meet other people from the wider society and enabled them to participate in a larger social life. However the traditional role of the female as the primary care giver and house worker is still expected to the fulfilled and changes to the patriarchal family power structure are often strongly coasted, changes have occurred in different rates across India, and as expected, gender role changes have been assimilated with varying degrees of resistance.

Industrialization and rural to urban migration have also affected households in terms of increased economic and psychological pressure. Migration has led to slums and overcrowding in the cities and industrial competition has led to loss of livelihood for many villagers. The entrenched caste system in India also plays a role in how these changes effects individuals. Whilst the lowest castes do have employment quotes within the public services, the lowest scheduled castes scheduled caste are generally under greater economy pressure and social

then other sector of society, in both the cities and the villages hence, there are a variety of pressure on Indian households, varying from state to state, villages to cities, and family to family.

## STUDIES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA: A FEMINIST APPROACH

Whilst the degree of gender inequality and types of socioeconomic pressures do vary across India's patriarchal norms are historically embedded in the broader Indian culture. Corresponding to this is the widespread acceptance of same level of domestic violence against women. In one Karnataka villages, for example 88% of the women surveyed would accept it quietly if beaten by husbands. More generally, domestic violence against women is socially tolerated in India provided that the case is considered legitimate : dispute over dowries, wife's sexual infidelity, her neglect of household duties, and her disobedience of her husband's dictates are all considered legitimate cause for wife beating. Domestic violence involving sexual abuse, economic deprivation, verbal abuse, incarceration and psychological abuse, moreover, are rarely publicly acknowledged the consequence of this the acute under reporting of domestic violence to police, especially in regions where women's rights are neglected and their social networks are limited. According to bush police in India are generally unsupportive of domestic violence reporting due to their traditional belief in the sanctity of the family unit many rural women, further more, have little access to police and no knowledge of the laws set to protect them. Though severe beating are more likely to be publically and legally condemned, the vast majority of domestic violence is either ignored, deemed a husband right, are accepted as an inevitable part of married life.

One feminist interpretation of these results is that women with more assets (property, dowry, education) have more value and power within their family, which leads to less domestic violence. However in apparent contrast to this, a study by Krishnan (2005) in rural Karnataka found that women who controlled their own income were the one who experienced significantly more violence than those who had no income or handed their income over to their spouse. This implies that we need to consider a more complex conception of how female

empowerment influences domestic violence possibly by drawing from other theoretical frameworks.

## STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA: A FAMILY VIOLENCE APPROACH

The family violence approach to domestic violence encompasses a wide spectrum of theories including the the social structure model which is particularly applicable to the Indian context. This social structure family violence interpretation of domestic violence, as defined by Gelles, firstly states that stress unevenly distributed in societies, specifically as a result of unequal employment opportunities and income, exposure to illness and other indicators of disadvantage. When violence is the accepted response or adaptation to stress by the individual or community involved, then this socially structured stress can lead to varying degrees of domestic violence. Thus a social structure model in India may lead us to aspect greater level of domestic violence among the lowest caste and tribes, those in rural poverty, urban slums, and those who are socially outcaste.

In support of this theory, Koeing et al, (2006) found that economic pressure, lack of assets, low education, and family violence history were all determinants of domestic violence in utter Pradesh. The study also found that community norms that tolerated violence against women were strongly correlated with higher rate of abuse. Similarly, Martin at el, (1999) study in utter Pradesh found that men reported stress- related factors, such as household property and a husband s low education, as the most significant precipitators of violence. Direct evidence of caste influence in occurrence of domestic violence was found in a study by Visaria (1999) in rural Gujarat. This study indicates that economic stress precipitates marital violence, as experienced more by lower caste women. A study over three Indian states by Duvury et al, (2002), cited in Krishnan, however, found that while physical violence decreased with household economic improvement, incidents of sexual violence increased, a dimension which most other studies neglected.

Thus, again, we have a variety of evidence from different regions in India. Furthermore, a review of the literature from both family violence and feminist perspective appear to give

some contradictory determinants of domestic violence in India. Thus a broader analysis is needed in order to situate and explain the variation in results one way to grapple with the widely of Indian studies and results is to view them an ecological framework.

National crime records Bureau of India crimes against women Data, for the year 2000 (government of India ,2000) ( rate is the number of recorded incidents per 100 000 people (1 lakh= 100 000))

Indian states	Dowry death rate (incidents/lakh)	Cruelty rate (incidents / lakh)	Dowry death rate major cities only(incidents/lakh)	Cruelty rate major cities only (incidents / lakh)
Haryana	1.320	6.453	N.A	N.A
Uttar Pradesh	1.295	3.510	1.624	10.365
Bihar	1.079	1.388	2.615	5.231
Madhya Pradesh	0.854	3.854	1.049	6.612
Punjab	0.843	3.882	0.694	11.792
Rajasthan	0.796	10.093	1.176	18.643
Orissa	0.768	3.026	N.A	N.A
Andhra Pradesh	0.583	7.118	0.392	10.594
Karnataka	0.415	3.228	0.963	4.378
Maharashtra	0.406	7.402	0.094	1.870



West Bengal	0.385	5.074	0.115	1.501
Tamil Nadu	0.308	1.352	0.364	2.015
Gujarat	0.192	7.711	0.453	7.554
Kerala	0.077	7.474	0.000	2.514

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the factors responsible for the increased in the domestic violence
2. To identify the effects of domestic violence
3. To identify the roles of various NGO s and the nature of their programmes in dealing with problem of domestic violence

## **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This research work is solely restricted to the study of the role of NGO s confronting domestic violence in Jalandhar city of Punjab. Jalandhar formally Jalandhar, is a city in the Doaba region of north-western India state of Punjab.

As per temporary data of 2011 census Jalandhar had a population of 873,725, of which 463,975 were male and 409,750 female. The literacy rate was 85.45 percent.

It is pertinent therefore, to limit the study to the examination of the role of NGO s in Jalandhar city in respect of the problem of domestic violence. NGO s have played the important role in reducing the incident of domestic violence as the phenomenon is mostly covered at the family level given no room for court case, thereby infuriating the suffering of the victim.

## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

This chapter is basically designed to review the relevant and existing literature on the problem of domestic violence and the role of NGOs in mitigating the problem in Jalandhar, Punjab.

Dorothy Q. Thomas and Michele E. Beasley (1993) in their article Domestic violence as human right issue classified Domestic violence violates the principles that lie at the heart of this moral vision: the intrinsic distinction and worth of all members of the human family, the unchallengeable right to freedom from fear and want, and the equal rights of men and women. This article lies on three parts Part I of this paper examines why domestic violence was not analyzed traditionally as a human rights issue. It discusses the three independent, though consistent, changes that occurred to begin to make such an analysis possible: the expansion of the application of state responsibility Part II describes the first practical application of this developing approach, in Brazil, where the presence of a broad-based women's movement made it possible to collect the data necessary to support an analysis of the government's responsibility for domestic violence. Finally, Part III explores the value and limitations of the human rights approach to fighting domestic violence. We conclude that the human rights approach can be a powerful tool to combat domestic violence, but that there are currently both practical and methodological limitations-in part related to the use of the equal protection framework to assign state responsibility for domestic violence-that are difficult. This dynamic eventually may help transform the international human rights system so that it honours the Universal statement of Human Rights and protects more than just the rights of man..

Amanda J.Grovert (2008) stated that, "because of the widespread prevalence across cultures, subcultures,; and socioeconomic status, effect on the economy, and severity of the crimes, the intricacies of domestic violence and violent relationships must be better understood by mental health professionals in order to provide more helpful and relevant services, and improve access to those services, for those who seek the . In the beginning phase of the abusive relationship some type of abuse occurs. This can be physical, sexual, or emotional, however, most often it is delicate and in the form of verbal insults or accusations.

Cantalupo, N. C. et.al, (2006) stated that, Domestic violence is a worldwide problem that is increasingly drawing the attention of citizens, states, and the international community. Recent measures taken by the United Nations to address violence against women, including the acceptance of the statement on the elimination of violence against women (DEVAW) and the creation of U.N. special reporter on violence against women, reveal the growing global understanding that the international community recognizes that systemic domestic violence constitute a violence of women's human rights.

Similarly, the United Nations committee on the elimination of discrimination against women (CEDAW Committee) has asserted that under the meeting on the removal of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), the definition of discrimination against women includes gender based violence, i.e., violence that is concentrating against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women excessively.

Payne, D. (2009). stated that, violence implies destruction, anger and pain, while family suggests the qualities of love, caring and joy. Domestic violence occur at all familial levels between couples, in parent child relationship, sibling relationships, and oftentimes dating relationships.

Cantalupo, N. C. et.al,(2006) stated that, The extensive acceptance of gender roles and the corresponding belief in women's duty to submit discourage victims from reporting abuse and inhibits community and state responses to reports of abuse because violence is viewed as normal. The common understanding that domestic violence is motivated by a woman's failure to fulfil her gender role and be obedient discourage victims from seeking help from government institutions because they view violence as deserve or shameful.

Kumar,R.(2012 October) stated that, domestic violence is a universal problem and can have an effect on any woman at any point. It can take place in any form like physical abuse, sexual, psychological harassment, harassment, abandon, desertion, joking, economic exploitation and touching abuse etc .

Webster et al reported (23.5%) of women faced harsh level of physical violence I.e., being punished forcefully, shoved, slapped and kicked while 13.2% faced violence in the form of being bitten and hit with the fist. Any kind of appalling experiences lead to enthused

performance of daily living and make it impossible to meet the daily needs. Domestic violence allegedly only has one meaning, to control over and to make the person feel low-grade.

Kumar,R.(2012 October) stated that, domestic violence is a very common problem now a days and lifetime occurrence of domestic violence is 10-36.9 %. Numerous methods are there to report the frequency of domestic violence i.e. hospital admission, shock centre report, state based treatment system, crisis department survey, police record, court record, national criminal persecution survey, national frequency survey national violence against women survey etc .

Data will not show the real picture of women domestic violence and some time it is not probable to evidence data related to moving, social and monetary abuse Women report so many barriers to report the knowledge like fear, negative response from society and husband or family parting, lack of hold up, embarrassment and mistake feeling.

Smith, M .and Segal, J. (2017 march).stated that, Domestic violence and abuse can happen to anyone, yet the problem is often unobserved, excused, or without. This is especially true when the abuse is psychological, rather than physical, notice and acknowledges the sign of an abusive relationship is the first step to ending it. No one should live in fear of the person the love . When people think of domestic abuse, the often focus on domestic violence. But domestic abuse occurs whenever one person in a close relationship or marriage tries to rule and manage the other person.

Domestic violence and abuse are used for one reason and one purpose only: to gain and maintain total control over you. An abuser doesn't play fair. Abuser use fear, fault, shame, and pressure to wear you down and keep you under his thumb. Your abuser may also threaten you, hurt you, or hurt those around you. Domestic violence and abuse do not distinguish. Abuse happen among heterosexual couples and in same-sex partnership. It occurs in all age ranges, ethnic backgrounds, and economic levels, and while women are more commonly wronged, men are also abused especially verbally and emotionally. The bottom line is that abusive behaviour is never suitable, whether it's coming from a man, a woman, a teenager, or an older adult .You deserve to feel valued, respected, and safe.

Stanley, E. (2017).stated that, In terms of NGOs operate in relation to the problem of violence against women, Schuler has argued that all programmatic responses should address, one or all of these areas: the need of the victim; the social values that justify violent behaviour towards women; and the socio legal system charged with protecting the rights of the innocent and sectioning the guilty (1992:20) based on this premise , the three area which will be focused on specially are cobbling and advocacy strategies, raising awareness and service provision.

Dar, F. (2013 march). Stated that, over the past three decades, world politics has changed significantly, with many non-runner actors providing option support for development. The fall of Soviet Union has basically altered .The condition for the emergence of non-governmental organization (NGOs) in central Asia in general and Tajikistan in demanding. This article analyses the role of NGOs in the socio-political development of Tajikistan. It discusses the NGOs, the emergence, and their role in democratization. It also considers the relationship between NGOs and the state .

Denney, L. and Ibrahim, A.F. (2012 December). Stated that, Domestic violence takes position within a marriage or organization and it s devastatingly perpetrate by men against women even though there are reported incident of women beating their husbands; in these cases, there is important social shame for the male victim. A recent study on domestic violence in West Africa notes that the most significant threats to women in the area is not a man with a firearm or a stranger. It is their husband .

Sunar. B, (2015 December). Stated that, Women in India continue to bear the load of poverty, illiteracy, lack of access to resources, keeping out from decision making, social favouritism and violence at both household and societal level .their position as compared to men is lower, be in the field of literacy, educational status, health, administration work, participation in politics, sports etc. The governmental and non -governmental agencies have taken measures to improve the condition and status of the women over the year. Many of the legislations enacted continue to be violated with impunity. Despite their biological advantage the sex ratio in the country continue to be adverse to women. As per the 1991 census figures, there were 926 females per 1000 males in the country. In the sphere of literacy, only 39.3 per cent of the females were

literate out of 64.1 per cent of the males. Despite marked progress in the levels of literacy over the decades, the gender gap between male and female has widened between 1951 and 1991 from 18.3 per cent to 24.8 per cent even in the field of nutrition, poverty takes a bigger toll on the nutrition of girls than that of boys . In rural Punjab, 21 per cent of the girls in low income families suffer from harsh malnutrition compared with only 3 per cent of the boys in the same families.



## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

For this research work, the following methods were adopted for the research

#### **AREA OF RESEARCH**

This project is restricted to Jalandhar district of Punjab. The district is one of the areas identified to be associated with the problem of domestic violence. . This could be attributed to the phenomenon of high dowry which serves as a ground for justification of violence towards women if the pledges could not be accomplished as arranged prior to the marital tiers

#### **SAMPLING**

Usually the sample is relatively small number cases used as the basis for inferences in all cases (population). Because it is impossible or impractical to collect data from all the potential units of analysis, the sample represents the whole. The essential requirement of any sample is that it has to be as representative as possible of the population from which it is drawn. The sample size for this research consists of a number of fifty (50) respondents. The simple random sampling method is adopted for data collection

#### **METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION**

The preferred method of data collection for this research is questionnaire. This method is easy to replicate as both fixed set of closed and open-ended questions are used, which are easy to quantify, this means it is easy to test for reliability. Interviews are fairly quick to conduct which means that many interviews can take place within a short amount of time. This means a large sample can be obtained resulting in the findings being representative and having the ability to be generalized to a large population

## CHAPTER 4

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION:

This part is basically designed to examine data collected from the field through the use of closed-ended questionnaire technique patterning to the problem of domestic violence and the role of NGO in confronting this scourge in Jalandhar Punjab.

TABLE 4.1: AGES OF THE RESPONDENT

This table shows the age distribution of the respondent.

AGE	NUMBER	PERSENTAGE
a).	20	40%
b).	20	40%
c).	10	20%
d).	NIL	NIL
Total	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that, Forty per cent of the respondent was between the age of 18 to 28 years and also another forty per cent between the age of 29 to 39 years while twenty per cent were within the age of forty to fifty years.

TABLE 4.2: SEX OF THE RESPONDENT.

This table shows that the sex distribution of the respondent.

SEX	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). Male	20	40%
b). Female	30	60%
<b>Total</b>	50	100%

From the above it is clearly shown that, sixty per cent of the respondents were females and forty per cent of the respondents are males. The reason for the increase in female respondents is due to the nature of study which basically aims at looking at the problem of domestic violence against women.

**TABLE 4.3: OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS.**

This table shows the occupation of the respondent.

OCCUPATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). Civil servant	30	60%
b). Businessman	10	20%
c). Agriculture work	5	10%
d). Others	5	10%
Total	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that sixty per cent of the respondents are civil servants and twenty per cent of the respondents are businessman and ten per cent are in agriculture and while other ten per cent are in household activity. Analysis shows that majority of respondents are economically engaged in various economic ventures.

**TABLE 4.4: RESPONDENT VIEWS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.**

This table shows the views of respondent about domestic violence.

VIEWS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). Unnecessary abuse of partner	8	16%
b). Beating	22	44%
c). Scolding	10	20%
d). Others	10	20%
Total	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that forty four per cent of the respondents are beaten by their spouse, and eight per cent of the respondent face unnecessary abuse by the partners, and twenty percent of the respondent are scolded by their spouse and while twenty per cent of the respondents faced different type of the abuse by their partners.

**TABLE 4.5: RESPONDENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NGOs.**

This table shows the respondents knowledge about NGO.

VIEWS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGRE
a). Organisation performed to assist people	10	20%
b). It helps to compliment government efforts	20	40%
c). It operate to sensitise people about their right	20	40%
d). Others	NIL	NIL
Total	50	100%

From the above table, it is clearly shown that twenty per cent of the respondents know that NGOs is an organisation performed to assist people. And forty percent of the respondents views about NGOs that it helps to compliment government efforts and other forty per cent of the respondents were of the views that, it operate to sensitize people about their rights.

**TABLE 4.6: METHODS OF ABUSE BY THE PARTNERS.**

This table shows the methods through which partners get abused.

METHODS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). Beating unnecessary	30	60%
b). Refusing to provide the basic necessities	10	20%
c). Desertion	10	20%
d). Others	NIL	
Total	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that sixty per cent of the respondents were of the views that, women face unnecessary beating by their partners, twenty per cent of the respondents were denied basic necessities by their partners, while twenty percent faces desertion from their partner.

TABLE 4.7: FACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

This table shows the factors responsible for the high prevalence of domestic violence.

FACTOR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). Lack of education	6	12%
b). Patriarchal domination	20	40%
c). Dowry	20	40%
d). Lack of proper legislation on domestic violence.	4	8%
Total	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that, twelve per cent of the respondents were of the views that, domestic violence is as a result of proper education, forty per cent of the respondents attributed it to patriarchal domination, twenty per cent of the respondents viewed dowry as the root cause of domestic violence, while eight per cent of the respondents were of the views that, lack of proper legislation aggravated the problem of domestic violence

TABLE 4.8: FREQUENCY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

This table shows the frequency of the occurrence of domestic violence.

FREQUENCY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). Very frequent	20	40%
b). Frequent	20	40%
c). Not frequent	10	20%
d). Others	NIL	NIL
Total	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that forty per cent of the respondents were of the opinion that, women are very frequently faced with domestic violence from their partners, forty

per cent of the women faces domestic violence very frequent, while twenty per cent of the respondents faces domestic violence not frequent.

TABLE 4.9: PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

This table shows the respondents prior knowledge of domestic violence

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). YES	43	86%
b). NO	7	14%
TOTAL	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that eighty six percent of the respondents were of the views that, they are aware of the problem of domestic violence, while fourteen per cent of the respondents not aware of the problem of domestic violence.

TABLE 4.10: TYPE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED.

This table shows the types of domestic violence faced by women from their partners.

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). Beating	25	50%
b). Insulting and abuse in front of others	20	40%
c). Neglect and refusal to provide basic needs.	5	10%
d). Others	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	50	100%

From the table above it is clearly shown that, fifty per cent of the respondents were of the views that, women used to get beating up by their partners, forty per cent of the respondents argued that women used to be insulted and abused in front of others by their spouse, while ten per cent of the respondents stated that, women used to be neglected by their partners and sometimes basic needs are not provided by the partners.

TABLE 4.11: ROLE OF NGO IN TACKLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

This table shows some of the programmes through which NGOs are tackling the problem of domestic violence.

PROGRAMMES	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). Sensitization, seminar/workshop	8	16%
b). Counselling/legal aids	30	60%
c). Financial support to the victim of domestic violence	12	24%
d). Others	-	-
TOTAL	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that, sixteen per cent of the respondents were of the views about NGOs are organizing sensitization programmes and workshops to enlighten people about the inherent danger involved in domestic violence among the partners, sixty per cent of the respondents argued that NGOs provides counselling and legal aids to the needy people, while fourteen per cent of the respondent were of the views that NGOs provides financial support to the victims of domestic violence.



TABLE 4.12: PEOPLE MOSTLY AFFECTED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

This table shows the categories of people mostly affected by domestic violence.

GENDER	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a). MALE	7	14%
b). FEMALE	43	86%
TOTAL	50	100%

From the above table it is clearly shown that fourteen per cent of the respondents were of the views that males partners were also experienced domestic violence from their female partners, while eighty six per cent of the respondents opined that females partners were mostly the ones experiencing the problem of domestic violence from their male partners.

TABLE 4.13: ASSESSMENTS ON THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN REDUCING THE INCIDENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

This table shows that how government help in reducing domestic violence.

Assessments	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
a).excellent	1	2%
b). Good	29	58%
c). Fair	10	20%
d). Poor	10	20%
TOTAL	50	100%

From the table above it is clearly show that two per cent of the respondents assessed the performance of government in tackling the problem of domestic violence as excellent, fifty eight per cent assessed the government roles in reducing the problems of domestic violence as good,

twenty per cent assessed it as fair, while another twenty per cent assessed it as poor. This has indicated that many of the respondents are not satisfied with the role of government in tackling the problem of domestic violence.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 SUMMARY**

From the beginning, the study is articulated in such a way as to bring to light the role of NGOs confronting domestic violence against women.

In this respect, the chapter one of the essay concentrates on highlighting the basic contents, modes of procedures of the research, such as historical background of the area under study, introduction and historical background of the NGOs, financial status of the non- governmental organisations, Domestic violence in India, different forms of domestic violence in India, historical background of domestic violence in India, Domestic violence in India : a feminist approach, Domestic violence in India : a family violence approach.

However other important discussion in this chapter includes, objective of the study, scope of the study, in addition the chapter also contains definition of terms, concepts are unavoidably useful to this category of the field of study.

Chapter two of this study is solely centred towards the review of related literature on the subject matter. These summarily looked into the problem the role of NGOs confronting domestic violence in jalandar. The nature of domestic violence in India has various reasons in contemporary period of time, such as collecting dowry from the girls parent is the main reason for domestic violence.

Chapter three highlights and explain the research design, population of study, sample and sampling procedure, method of data collection and problem encountered in the course of data collection.

Chapter four, therefore focused on analysing the data collected from the area under study which is represented on the tables which consequently prove or disprove.

Finally chapter five summarise and conclude the research work, remarks on the investigation and findings of the research are thus concluded. This is followed by recommendations, which are

personal, or individual views of the writer which may be useful pointer for further investigation, as well as a source of criticism.

## **5.2 RECOMENDATIONS.**

The researcher found out that in the role of NGOs confronting domestic violence against women in Jalandhar the area under study. Government make so many policies to protect women, and many NGOs are working on women empowerment, through which they give awareness about their rights. In some NGOs they gave technical education to the women through which they earn money and get financially independent, because mostly women are dependent on their husband, women are economically poor. They don't have any income source.

The scenario created a retaliation and reprisal attack on women. Some women commit suicide because of the touchier by their in-laws. So government should implement strict laws against dowry and against domestic violence.

It is in light of this that the following short and long term measures are recommended for consideration in policies, ways and means of addressing the problem of domestic violence against women in Jalandhar.

### **5.2.1 SHORT TERM MEASURES**

1. There should be effective security of women with the help of effective legal laws.
2. Women should be aware about the laws which have been made for them.
3. State level NGOs should organize awareness programmes through which they will come to know how to escape from domestic violence.

## CONCLUSION

Human society is increasingly assuming globalisation with the result that economy is being given far less importance than human resource development. If human development accepts educating a female child as one of its goal, then we will be able to remove many evils and misconceptions in the society. In my whole study The role of NGO s confronting domestic violence against Women in Jalandhar city , I find that most of the women are less educated then the males and some women actually do not know that they are facing domestic violence and those who know that they are facing domestic violence, keep mum.

The NGOs are also taking initiative in educating women and empowering them by making them aware of the evils of female foeticide, sexual abuse and matrimonial abuse. The NGOs are also helping the women by holding seminars and awareness programmes to educate the women and make them aware about their legal rights and how to use them whenever there is any harm being done against them

They are not ready to go beyond their husband s desires because society does not allow women to fight against domestic violence. If they go against their husbands, then society considers them as women with no moral values. The main reason for bearing domestic violence is that they are economically dependent on their husband, that s why some women are still facing the problem of domestic violence. Therefore, we should give quality education to the female child and only with the good quality education and job opportunities women will be able to empower themselves and stand for their rights and fight against the atrocities of the society.

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