



A Study On Different Causes And Impact Of The Acts And Laws Of Domestic Violence On Victimized Women Of Different Caste In Nalbari District

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a violation of fundamental, universal human rights. International human rights law outlines an individual's fundamental right to be free from violence and the obligation of Government to provide a remedy when these rights are violated. Women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence than men. Print and electronic media in their daily news focus on the occurrences of domestic violence in different states in India in which mainly females were victimized. In India, people basically go to different temples admiring themselves as enthusiast and bow their heads to different Goddesses like 'Durga', 'Kali', 'Saraswati' etc. Thus, they believe that power of knowledge and sagacity, strength, allure etc. flow from Goddesses. But unfortunately the live symbols of Goddesses are disregarded and thrown out tortured by the people. Lifeless statues are treated as Goddesses and offerings are made by the devotees, in spite of their gender. Yet in the same society real life women are tortured and embarrassed. Though females are said to be the backbone of a society, still they are the ill victims of every kind of violence in today's world. It is said that female, as a mother, is the first educator of a child and she has to play various roles in the society. Thus, a woman has to be perfect enough otherwise she might lose her own personality. So, we can say that women are the true nation architectures as they primarily build the future generations of the country. But we still, view violence against women in the present society, in various forms either organized or structural violence.

In our society, there are many women like-Malala, Mari Kom, Kalpana Chawla, Sanjukta Parsar who are in a high position and always used to win in a work. Violence is a normal or composite phenomenon everywhere and it is difficult to speck a single factor or proposes one theoretical substructure to explain obeisance. At the same time the missing instance of crimes against women in India is a matter of sepulcher concern. A wide open debate has been chased on the incident of the Delhi gang rape which has shaken the conscience of the nation. This incident has exerted the Government to review the laws and apparatus in place to address such ferocious acts of violence against women.

Now the question arises -Does domestic violence has different impact on different social structure based on caste, community, religion and class? Our study reveals that impact of domestic violence is more or less same on females of all types of societies irrespective of caste, creed community religion and class. Females of all sections of societies suffered from domestic violence have fatal consequences, sometimes event to death, suicide or homicide. It can also cause a

maternal mortality. Violence against females including domestic violence has a major impact on females' physical and mental health. It also affects child rearing in the family. Violence against females can lead to sexual and reproductive health disorder, depression and psychological breakdown. It restricts over all development of females directly or indirectly.

In this paper an attempt has been made to find out the causes of serious types of domestic violence and its impact on women belonging to different castes with special reference to Nalbari District, Assam. Remedial measures to prevent such types of violence on women have also been suggested.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Females, Impact

Introduction:

Violence, especially domestic violence against women is creating a serious problem in every corner of the world. In North-East India also it is increasing day by day where some are trying to fight it and some others are going with the flow without any confrontation. Many illiterate people are untaught of the Acts against women or domestic violence. In most of the cases, we have seen that illiterate sections are either unsighted to all such crimes or they are not sensible of the fact that there are many who are trying to get rid of such violence. IPC (Indian Penal Code) has so many sections that can help every woman or individual to elevate their voices but only a few people are using their rights properly. Therefore, to create the awareness, we need to do surveys, NGOs have to take steps and somehow we have to create a sense of reliability. Men and women must be made aware of every right and they have to use those in a genuine way. Traditionally, domestic violence (DV) was mostly related with physical violence etc. But now-a-days Domestic violence includes the demand for dowry, Physical, mental, emotional, sexual, verbal and financial harassment, molestation etc. and for that there are many Acts and Laws which are ideally mentioned in IPC (Indian Penal Code).

Domestic violence on the women of different castes means any misconduct which has probability to injure or hurt the female physically, emotionally, psychologically, mentally and socially in their own houses by the men or other family members beyond humanity, among different communities. Now-a-days females of different castes of Assam are victimized. Various kinds of domestic violence against women are seen in Assam and the females of this region have to face different problems related to sexual harassment, surpassing, some traditional practices and prejudices, forced sterilization and forced abortion etc. Though it is impossible to count all kinds of domestic violence faced by the females of Assam, the result of some domestic violence revealed before the public are dreadful. However, right from dowry death to abetment of suicide, cruelty against women, unjustified restraint and confinement, sexual harassment like bigamy and adultery are all different kinds of domestic violence from which the females are suffering. Passing offensive remarks, provoking, reduction of basic needs like food, clothing, medical care and shelter at the time of sickness are also the parts of domestic violence.

Domestic violence Act 2005

The Indian Government had approved the Domestic Violence Act 2005 (DVA) to protect women against domestic violence and it was a crucial step taken by our Government. Domestic violence is a universal problem and it is prevailing vary widely. Dowry death has become a common problem of the society. Prior to the execution of domestic violence Act many crimes or torture done on women were not examine as domestic violence but these were included in the Revised Domestic Violence Act 2005. (Women and Law by B. Ramaswamy)

- **Some highlights from the domestic violence Act 2005**

1. Domestic violence embody any kind of health injury, threat to safety, any other act of menacing etc. by any adult family member.
2. Any female can protest against any kind of violence concerning domestic or family relationship if they are subjected to some inhuman act.
3. Pretended women have been given all the rights to change the complaint to the involved protection officers, police officers, service provider or magistrate.
4. Magistrate's protection order can be given in favour of the aggrieved to meet expenses or loss due to domestic violence and the proceedings of the complaint can be held in camera.
5. Within 39 days appeal can be made to session court from the order of concerned magistrate, and imprisonment up to 1 year or a fine of Rs.20, 000 or both for beach of protection order can be imposed by the protection officer.

In her survey the investigator had an interview with the President of Mahila Samitee of Nalbari District where she got the information of some victimized cases of domestic violence in Nalbari District.

Following cases collected from the President of Mahila Samitee, Nalbari District reveal the pathetic conditions of the women victims of domestic violence.

- **Case no.1-** Dowry related case- an innocent woman has been murdered by the husband and other family members on dowry.
- **Case no.2—**Problems relate to second marriage for the absence of formal divorce from her first husband. Her husband tortured her physically and mentally. She was beaten badly.
- **Case no.3—**Violence done by alcoholic husband who always attempts to burn her with kerosene, cigarette and beats up her regularly.
- **Case no-4:** Dowry related case- A poor innocent woman was tortured by husband and other family members for dowry

Variables of the study:

A variable is anything that has a quality or quantity that varies. The dependent variables are the conditions that the researcher measure in an experiment.

An independent variable is a variable believed to affect the dependent variable.

In this study mainly the-

1. Dependent variable is: Domestic violence
2. Independent Variables are : a) Caste/ Category
b) Educational status
i.e literate and illiterate

Need of the study:

The study "A Case study on different Causes and impact of the Acts and Laws of Domestic Violence on Literate and illiterate victimized Women of different Caste in Nalbari District" has a great significance both in macro and micro level understanding of the problem of domestic violence. The study will be useful for the Government, Females commission and NGOs which are working /fighting to prevent domestic violence against females. They will have to formulate equate policy frame work for the welfare of females in the state. It will create awareness in the district authority to take necessary steps to control the acts of Domestic violence. Thus, if we survey and study in details on domestic violence against the females of Assam, then it would be helpful for the future generations to prevent such types of domestic violence by forming a positive mindset for which the investigator has felt the need to study on the problem i.e. "A Case study on different Causes and impact of the Acts and Laws of Domestic Violence on Literate and illiterate victimized Women of different Caste in Nalbari District"

Delimitation of the Study:

As in most non-experimental research using descriptive survey method, there is certain inherent delimitation. The present study has been delimited as follows-

3. The age of the victimized females has been delimited to 20-34 years of age.
4. The caste of the victimized females has been delimited to General caste (GC), OBC, SC, and ST(P).

Objectives:

- **To find out the causes of Domestic violence on Literate and Illiterate victimized women of different caste.**
- **To find out the impact of the Acts and Laws of domestic violence on literate and illiterate victimized females of different caste.**

Hypotheses:

H₁ = Causes of domestic violence are independent of Caste and Educational status.

H₂ = Impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence is

independent of caste and educational status of the victimized women.

Methodology:

The present study falls under “Descriptive survey method” A survey as a method of research involves systematic collection, analysis interpretation and case study report. For a research it is very much important to collect data from primary and secondary sources.

So, the primary data were collected from the victimized women of domestic violence of Nalbari District and case study from Superintendent of police office, Nalbari. And the secondary data has been collected from different sources like- Newspaper, Books, Journals Govt. of India census report etc.

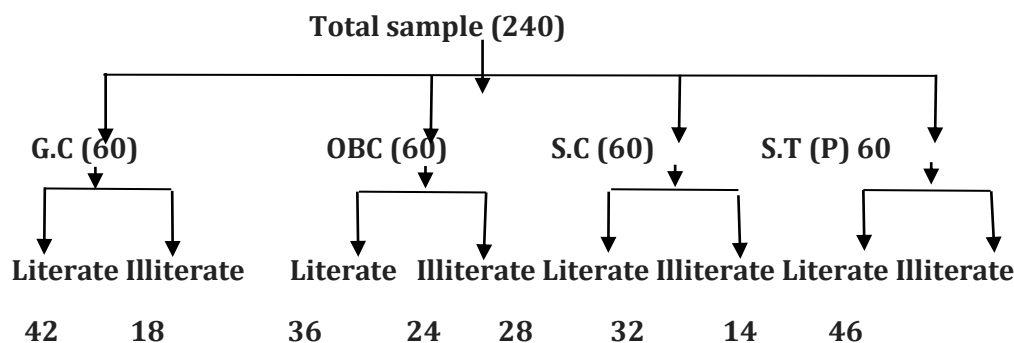
Sample:

In collecting sample the investigator first of all collected information about under which acts and laws the victimized women filed their cases to get legal support from the authority concerned, such as – from S.P. office, women cell, NGO, Mahila Samittee etc. of Nalbari District. Thus information about 418 cases was collected. After this the investigator caste and educational status wise purposively collected 240 samples.

The investigator divided the total sample collected in each category according to their educational status as-- literate and illiterate.

The sample thus collected by the investigator has placed below in schematic diagram i.e. –

Sample collected for the Present study



Only the victimized women of domestic violence were considered as sample for the study.

At first, to fulfill the first objective the investigator has attempted to Caste wise, Educational status wise, Caste and Educational status wise number and percentage of victims due to different causes of domestic violence from the

study area. Five important causes of domestic violence were found after proper scrutiny of the interview schedule were taken into consideration in this regard, such as- Dowry, Illiteracy of the family members, Expecting income from wife, use of Alcohol, Dowry and use of Alcohol. These are shown in the table 1 table 2 and table 3 victimized females highlighted only the most prominent cause of domestic violence here

Table 1: Caste wise number and percentage of victims due to different Causes of domestic violence

Causes of domestic violence	Number of victimized females identified as the prominent Cause of domestic violence									
	GC		OBC		SC		ST(P)		Total	
	VF	%	VF	%	VF	%	VF	%	VF	%
Dowry	32	53.3	36	60.0	30	50.0	13	21.7	111	46.3
Illiteracy of family members	2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	.8
Expecting income from wife	6	10.0	3	5.0	7	11.7	6	10.0	22	9.2
Use of Alcohol	20	33.3	21	35.0	23	38.3	27	45.0	91	37.9
Dowry and Use of Alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	23.3	14	5.8
Total	60	100.0	60	100.0	60	100.0	60	100.0	240	100.0

Source: Household survey

N.B: VF- victimized females

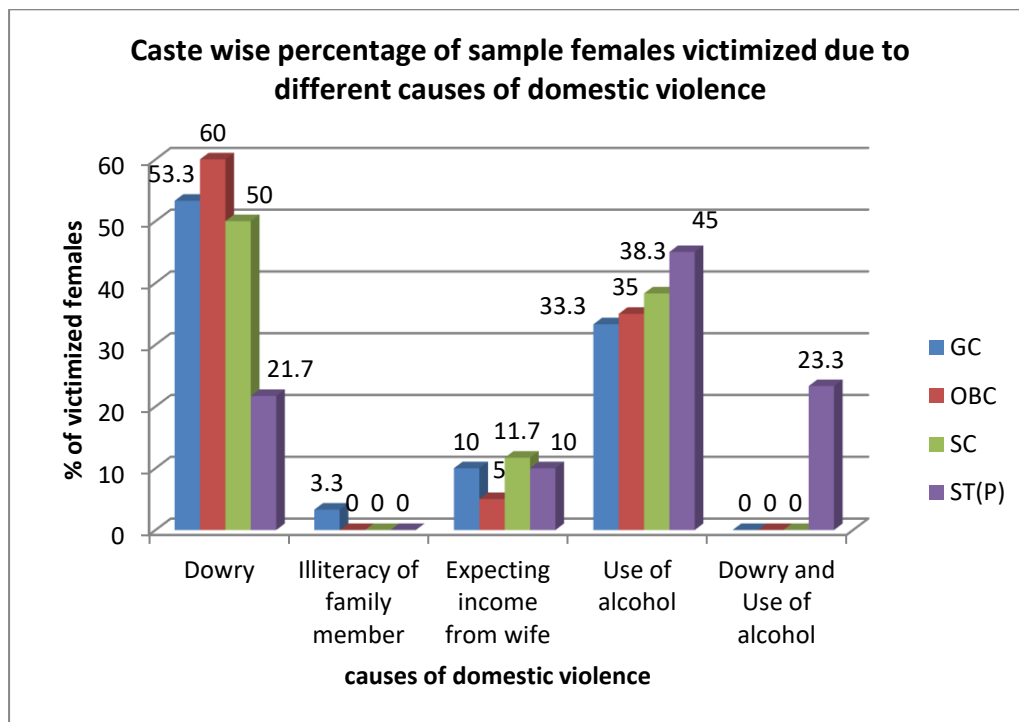
In table 1, it is said that-

- Dowry is the highest recorded cause of domestic violence which is 46.3% and out of all the castes it is highest in OBC i.e. 60%.
- Use of Alcohol is the second highest cause 37.9% females were victimized due to this cause and it is found highest in the ST(P) category i.e. 45%
- Illiteracy of the family members is not so significant cause of domestic violence only 8% females were victimized for this reason and this .8% belongs to General category.
- In case of "Expecting income from wife", highest percentage is found both in GC and ST (P) categories i.e.10.0%.
- Both dowry and use of Alcohol are also the causes of domestic violence 5.8% females were victimized for this reason.

For better understanding number of victimized females belonging to different castes became the victims of domestic violence due to different causes

as per intensity, the investigator graphically represented the data through a bar diagram, which is shown below:-

Figure1. Caste wise percentage of sample females victimized due to different causes of domestic violence



Data Source: Table 1

The above graph represents the caste wise percentage of sample females victimized due to different causes of domestic violence. The main cause of domestic violence is dowry and drugs. We can see that illiteracy is not so significant cause of domestic violence.

From table 1 another table is constructed i.e. table 2 to show the number of sample females belonging to different castes face domestic violence due to different causes.

Table2: Number of victimized females belonging to different castes due to different causes as per intensity.

Causes of domestic violence	Caste			
	GC	OBC	SC	ST(P)
Dowry	32	36	30	13
Illiteracy of the family members	2	-	-	-

Expecting income from wife	6	3	7	6
Use of Alcohol	20	21	23	27
Dowry & use of Alcohol	-	-	-	14

Data Source: table 1

- Highest number of victimized females of domestic violence due to Dowry i.e.36 is found in OBC category. The Second highest number is found in GC, i.e. 32 due to same reason. Again the third highest number of victimized females' i.e.30 is found in SC category for the same cause i.e. due to dowry related cause. In ST(P) category, 13 number of females, i.e. lowest of all other categories is found victimized due to dowry related reason.
- Use of Alcohol is the second highest among the cause of domestic violence i.e.27 in ST (P) category out of these causes.
- Dowry and Use of Alcohol found is highest i.e. 14 in ST (P) category than the other categories.
- In the cause "illiteracy of the family members" not a single case of victims is found in OBC, SC and ST (P) categories.

From the above table, a Chi- square (χ^2) test was applied to test the Significance of the Difference among the Causes of domestic violence in different castes.

Table3: Chi-square (χ^2) table showing the Significance of the difference between the causes of domestic violence in different caste.

Causes of Domestic violence	computed χ^2 Value	Level of Significance	Critical χ^2 Value	Degrees of Freedom	Interpretation /Difference
Causes of Domestic violence in different Castes	29.991	0.05%	16.919	9	Significant
		0.01%	21.666		Significant

Data Source: table 2

According to the table, Chi-Square value is found as 29.991 in 9 degrees of freedom which are more than the critical values both at 0.05% (16.919) and 0.01% (21.666) levels of significance. The result of the Chi-square (χ^2) indicates that there is significant difference among the causes that create domestic violence in different castes.

For the above reason the H_1 formulated in this objective 1 is rejected.

Table 4: Composite table showing castes and educational status wise number and percentage of female victims due to different causes of domestic violence

Causes of domestic violence	GC			OBC			SC			ST(P)		
	Literate	illiterate	Total	Literate	illiterate	Total	Literate	illiterate	Total	Literate	illiterate	Total
	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
Dowry	23 54.8%	9 50.0%	32 53.3%	25 69.4%	11 45.8%	36 60.0%	14 50.0%	16 50.0%	30 50.0%	- -	13 28.3%	13 21.7%
Illiteracy of the family members	2 4.8%	- -	2 3.3%	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Expecting income from wife	6 14.3%	- -	6 10.0%	1 2.8%	2 8.3%	3 5.0%	5 17.9%	2 6.3%	7 11.7%	3 21.4%	3 6.5%	6 10.0%
Use of Alcohol	11 26.2%	9 50.0%	20 33.3%	10 27.8%	11 45.8%	21 35.0%	9 32.1%	14 43.8%	23 38.3%	7 50.0%	20 43.5%	27 45.0%
Dowry and Use of Alcohol	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 28.6%	10 21.7%	14 23.3%
Total	42	18	60	36	24	60	28	32	60	14	46	60

Data source: Household survey

In table 4, it is observed that-

- Castes and educational status wise number and percentage of female victims are found more due to dowry related cause of domestic violence.
- Variations are found regarding the percentage of females victimized between literate and illiterate females belonging to different castes.

For example, 50% illiterate sample females were found victimized of dowry related cause in GC and SC categories whereas highest literate sample females were found victimized in OBC category, i.e. 69.4%.

- In this study, it is reflected that the illiteracy of the family members is not a major cause of domestic violence. 4.8% of the literate females belong to GC only victimized due to this reason.
- Except GC category no cases were found victimized in other caste due to the reason that illiteracy of the family members.
- Use of Alcohol is reflected as the second highest cause of domestic violence. 50% illiterate females of GC became victimized due to this reason. In all the categories more or less irrespective of the educational status females were victimized due to this reason.

Different Acts and Laws were form by the government to protect and prevent the domestic violence on women. In the Act certain clauses were included that are directly related to the protection and control of domestic violence on women. In her field study the investigator found mainly the impact of the section or laws IPC 498(A), 304(B), 354 of domestic violence Act of 2005 and 2006 on victimized females to get justice. According to section or laws IPC 498(A) victimized females due to the cruelty by husband, 304(B) due to dowry death and 354 due to the Molestation and there are some more section like 34, 294,307, 324,325, 376, 379, 394, and 448,506 which Acts support Section through which one can file case to get justice.

To determine the impact of Acts and laws on the victimized females of domestic violence the investigator tried to find out the ways of getting justice by the victimized females. For this reason following parameters were selected such as-

1. Reuniting the husband and wife
2. Divorced and got financial help from the husband.
3. Divorced and got property from the husband
4. Punished the culprits.
5. Self employed
6. Getting children's custody

According to the parameters of getting justice by the victimized females certain items were prepared and included in the interview Schedule such as- item numbers – 19, 21,22,23,24,25, 28,29,30,31,32,33.

After proper scrutiny of the items included in the interview Schedule of each of the victimized females selected as sample a table was constructed on the ways of getting justice is shown below in the table- 5

Table 5: Caste wise number and percentage of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws

Ways of getting Justice	GC (60)		OBC (60)		SC (60)		ST (P)		Total (240)	
	VF	%	VF	%	VF	%	VF	%	VF	%
Reuniting the husband and wife	3	5.0%	2	3.3%	0	0	2	3.3%	7	2.9%
Divorced and got financial help from the husband	2	3.3%	0	0	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	4	1.7%
Divorced and got property from the husband	2	3.3%	2	3.3%	1	1.7%	0	0	5	2.1%
Self employed	1	1.7%	3	5.0%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	6	2.5%
Punished the culprit	1	1.7%	0	0	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	3	1.2%
Getting children's custody	2	3.3%	1	1.7%	0	0	2	3.3%	5	2.1%
Total got justice	11/60	18.3%	8/60	13.3%	4/60	6.7%	7/60	10%	30/240	12.5%

Source: Field Survey

In table 5, it is observed that-

- Due to the impact of Acts and Laws-
 - Highest percentage of victimized females i.e.2.9% got the justice by “Reuniting with their husbands”
 - 2.5% victimized women got the justice by getting chance to be “Self employed”.
 - 2.1% victimized females were Divorced and also got the property of their husband and the same percentage of victimized females got children’s custody.
 - Divorced and got the financial help from their husbands is found as 1.7% of the victimized females.
 - Only 1.2% victimized females could punish the culprit.
 - It is also observed from the table that- the highest percentage of victimized females got justice belong to GC i.e.18.3%.On the other hand, the lowest percentage of victimized females got justice belong to SC category i.e.6.7% only.
 - So, it is reflected that- due to the impact of Acts and Laws a small number of victimized females of domestic violence got the justice i.e. only 12.5% in total.

From table 5 another table is constructed i.e. table 6 to show the number of sample females belonging to different Castes the impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence.

Table 6: Number of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence

Ways of getting Justice	GC	OBC	SC	ST(P)	Total
	VF	VF	VF	VF	VF
Reuniting the husband and wife	3	2	0	2	7
Divorced and got financial help from the husband	2	0	1	1	4
Divorced and got property from the husband	2	2	1	0	5
Self employed	1	3	1	1	6
Punished the culprit	1	0	1	1	3
Getting children’s custody	2	1	0	2	5
Total	11/60	8/60	4/60	7/ 60	30/240

Data source: Table 5

In table -6, it is observed that-

- Among different Castes, highest number of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws is found in GC i.e. 11 (out of 60)

- Highest number of victimized females' i.e.7 got the justice by “reuniting with their husbands.”
- Over all out of 240, only 30 numbers of victimized females got the justice.

For better understanding the percentage of victimized females got justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence, the investigator has graphically represented the data with the help of a bar diagram belonging to different castes.

Figure.2: Caste wise percentage of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws



Source: Table 5

In the graph 2, it is reflected that-

- Out of all the caste, highest percentage of victimized females is found in GC category i.e.5% got the justice by ‘reuniting with their husbands and same percentage of victimized females got justice by getting chance to be self employed financed by husband

- Out of 60, the lowest percentage of victimized females is found 4 or 6.7% in SC category as an impact of Acts and Laws.

Table 7: Educational status wise number and percentage of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence

Ways of getting Justice	Literate		illiterate		Total	
	VF	%	VF	%	VF	%
Reuniting the husband and wife	2	1.7%	5	4.2%	7	2.9%
Divorced and got financial help from the husband	3	2.5%	1	0.8%	4	1.7%
Divorced and got property from the husband	4	3.3%	1	0.8%	5	2.1%
Self employed	2	1.7%	4	3.3%	6	2.5%
Punished the culprit	3	2.5%	0	0	3	1.2%
Getting children's custody	5	4.2%	0	0	5	2.1%
Total	19/120	15.8%	11/120	9.2%	30/240	12.5%

Source: Field survey

In analyzing the table it is further observed that –

- 4.2% illiterate females are more victimized than the literate females (1.7%) got the justice by 'reuniting with their husbands.
- In case of "Divorced and got financial help from the husband" the lowest percentage of ways of getting Justice is found in illiterate group i.e. 0.8%.
- In case of Punished the culprit and getting children's custody, not a single number of cases are found in illiterate groups.
- Over all the victimized females of domestic violence is found better justice in literate group than the illiterate group i.e. 19 and 11 respectively.
- Only 12.5% victimized females got justice due to the impact of Acts and laws of domestic violence.
- 87.5% of the victimized females are not getting justice according to the study

From table 7 another table is constructed i.e. table 8 to show the number of Educational status wise the impact of ways of getting Justice of Laws and Acts of Domestic Violence .

Table 8: Educational status wise number of victimized females getting
1001| Dr. Rita Moni Das A Study On Different Causes And
 Impact Of The Acts And Laws Of Domestic Violence On Victimized Women Of
 Different Caste In Nalbari District

Justice in different ways as an impact Acts and Laws of domestic violence

Ways of getting Justice	Literate	illiterate
	VF	VF
Reuniting the husband and wife	2	5
Divorced and got financial help from the husband	3	1
Divorced and got property from the husband	4	1
Self employed	2	4
Punished the culprit	3	0
Getting children's custody	5	0
Total	120	120

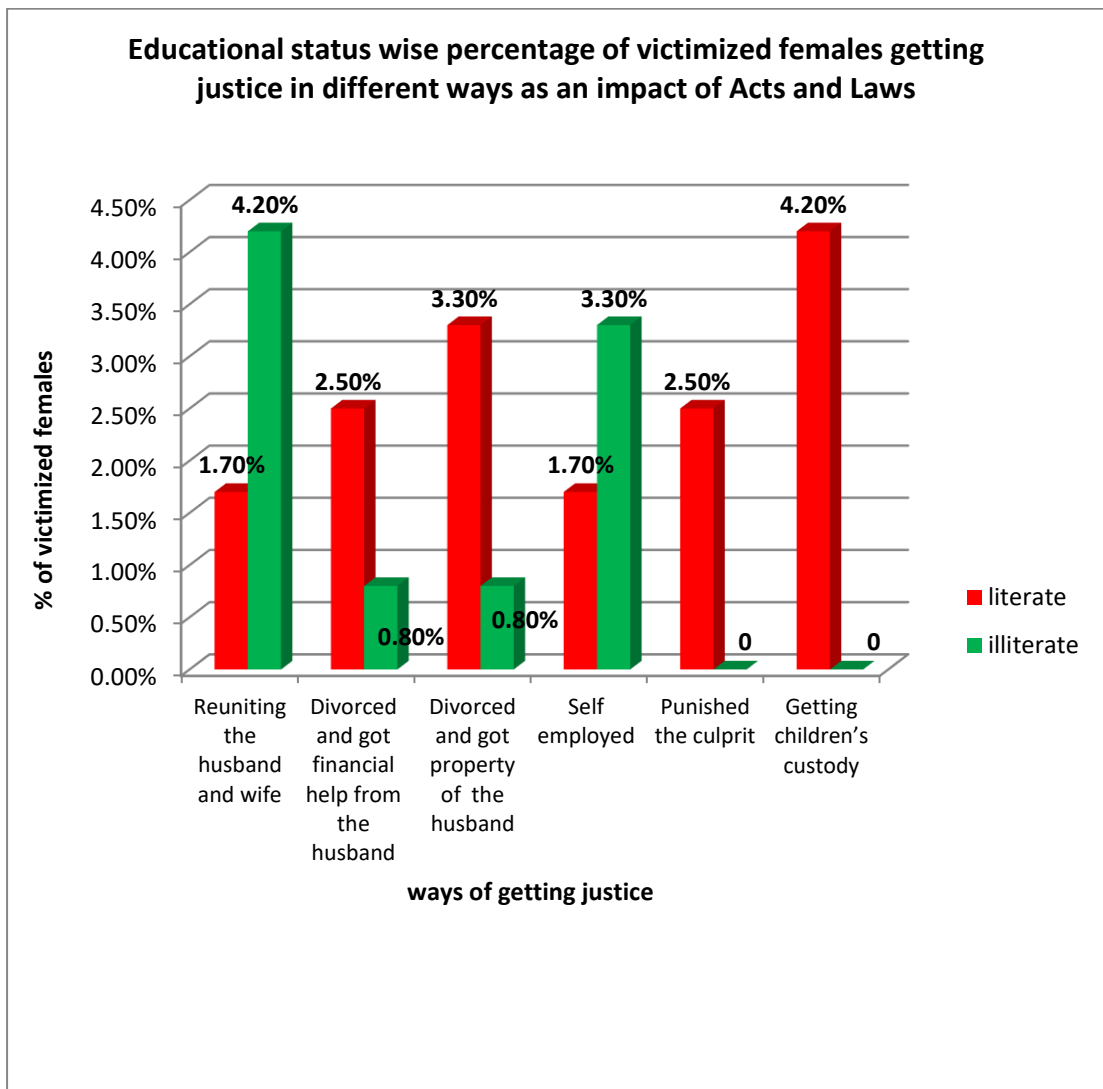
Source: Table 7

In table 8, it is observed that-

- In case of "Punished the culprit", the number of ways of getting Justice of Laws and Acts of domestic violence is more in literate group than the illiterate group i.e. 3.
- In case of "Reuniting the husband and wife", more numbers of females getting justice in illiterate group than the literate group i.e.5 and 2 respectively.

For better understanding the Educational status wise impact of ways of getting Justice of domestic Violence, the investigator has graphically represented the data through a bar diagram on literate and illiterate victimized females.

Figure 3: Educational status wise percentage of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws



Data Source: Table 7

In graph 3, it is reflected that-

- Out of the two groups of females according to their educational status, the percentage of females was found more in illiterate group, i.e. 4.2% got the justice by 'reuniting with their husband'. There is a gap of 2.5% is found in between the victimized females of literate and illiterate groups to get justice.
- 3.3% of illiterate victimized females got the justice by 'getting chance of self employed' and 'reuniting with their husband' and same percentage of literate victimized females got the justice by " Divorced and got the property of the husband.
- Out of two groups, only 2.5% literate victimized females could 'punished the culprit' where as not a single number of cases is found in illiterate groups to get justice.

- 4.2% victimized females got the justice by 'getting children custody' where as not a single case are found in illiterate groups.
- The percentage of victimized females was found more in literate group i.e. 2.5% got the justice by 'Divorced and got financial help from the husband'. There is a gap of 1.7% is found in between the victimized females of literate and illiterate groups to got justice.
- The percentage of victimized females was found more in literate group i.e.3.3% got the justice by 'Divorced and got property from the husband' There is a gap of 2.5% is found in between the victimized females of literate and illiterate groups to get justice.
- The percentage of victimized was found more in illiterate group i.e. 3.3% got the justice by 'Self employed' There is a gap of 1.6% is found in between the victimized of literate and illiterate groups to get justice.

Table 9: Composite table showing Caste and Educational status wise number and percentage of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence

Ways of getting Justice	GC			OBC			SC			ST(P)			Total	
	Literate	illiterate	Total	Literate	illiterate	Total	Literate	illiterate	Total	Literate	illiterate	Total	Literate	illiterate
	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%	VF/%
Reuniting the husband and wife	2	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	5
	4.8%	5.6%	5%	---	8.3%	3.3%	---	---	---	---	4.3%	3.3%	1.6%	4.2%
Divorced and got financial help from the husband	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1
	4.8%	---	3.3%	---	---	---	3.6%	---	3.1%	---	2.2%	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%
Divorced and got property from the husband	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	---	4	1
	4.8%	---	3.3%	2.8%	4.2%	3.3%	3.6%	---	3.6%	---	---	0	3.3%	0.8%
Self	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	4

employe d	2.4%	---	1.7 %	2.8%	8.3%	5%	---	3.1%	3.1%	---	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	3.3%
Punish ed the culprit	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
	2.4%	---	1.7%	---	---	---	3.6%	---	3.6%	7.1%	---	1.7%	2.5%	---
Getting children 's custody	2	---	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	0
	4.8%	0	3.3%	2.8%	---	1.7%	---	---	---	14.3%	---	3.3%	4.2%	---
Total	10/42	1/18	11/60	3/36	5/24	8/60	3/28	1/32	4/60	3/14	4/46	7/60	19/120	11/120
	24.1%	5.6%	18.3%	8.3%	20.8%	13.3%	10.7%	3.1%	6.7%	21.4%	8.7%	11.7%	15.8%	9.2%

Source: table 5 and 7

N.B- VF- Victimized females

In analyzing the table 9, it is further observed that-

- The total highest average percentage of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence in GC category i.e. 18.3%
- The total lowest percentage of victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence in SC category i.e. 6.7%.
- Although the victimized females of both literate and illiterate groups are not getting full justice in their lives yet the victimized females of literate group are getting better justice than the illiterate group i.e.15.8% and 9.2% respectively due to impact of Acts and laws of domestic violence.
- Over all, only 25% Literate and illiterate victimized females getting justice different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence between caste and educational status.

From composite table 9, another table is constructed i.e. table 10 to show the Caste and Educational status wise victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence .

Table 10: Caste and Educational status wise victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence

Impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence	Ways of getting Justice						Total	Sample
	Reuniting the husband and wife	Divorced and got financial help from the husband	Divorced and got property from the husband	Self employed	Punished the culprit	Getting children's custody		
Literate (all Caste)	2	3	4	2	3	5	19	120
Illiterate (all caste)	5	1	1	4	0	0	11	120
Total	7	4	5	6	3	5	30	240

Source: table 9

In table 10, it is reflected that-

- ❖ Out of 120, 19 literate victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact Acts and Laws of domestic violence.
- ❖ Out of 120, 11 illiterate victimized females getting justice in different ways impact Acts and Laws of domestic violence
- ❖ Over all out of 240, the total 30 literate and illiterate victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact Acts and Laws of domestic violence.

Table 11: Chi- Square (χ^2) table showing the significance of the Difference between Caste and Educational status wise victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence

Impact	Computed χ^2 Value	Level of Significance	Critical χ^2 Value	Degrees of Freedom	Interpretation
Caste/Educational status wise ways of getting justice	10.600	0.05%	11.070	5	Insignificant
		0.01%	15.086		Insignificant

Source: table 10

In table 11, it is reflected that-

The Chi-Square (χ^2) value indicates that castes and educational status wise victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence in Nalbari District are found not to be highly different. According to the table 14, Chi-square value was found as 10.600 with 5 degrees of freedom and the value is less than the Critical value at 0.05% (11.070) and 0.01% (15.086) level of significance. So, there is no significant difference between Caste and Educational status wise victimized females getting justice in different ways as an impact of Acts and Laws of domestic violence. For the above reason the H₂ formulated in this objective 2 is accepted.

Suggestions:

1. Domestic violence is a common problem in which mainly the women are victimized .So irrespective of Educational status each and every woman must be aware about their rights.
2. Each and every woman must be aware about Acts and Laws and legal support so that they can fight against exploitation and violence when they face.
3. Parents must give equal rights of property to daughters like their sons.
4. Education of the girl child must get priority, so that they can maintain their lively hood independently.
5. Women should be conscious about the bad affect of alcohol and take decision accordingly in the selection of their life partner.
6. Creation of Awareness among the females of different castes residing in rural and urban areas regarding the various Acts and Laws are considered to be very important.
7. It is also suggested that the State Women Commission of Assam needs to involve actively in eradicating torture on the females due to domestic violence.

8. In rural areas, most of the females are illiterate. Mostly, these illiterate and non-working females are more affected in domestic violence as compared to the educated females. So, it is suggested that the Adult education programs should be more implemented properly in such areas.
9. Rural females should be mobilized, and they should be offered a range of economic and social opportunities along with supporting services.
10. Economic empowerment of females is the most important way of emancipation of females' folk everywhere.

Conclusion:

There is an urgent need to create awareness among the females in particular, of the social evils of the society. Females are so much cocooned by various social customs and taboos, that they often cannot bring changes in their own traditional lifestyles, so there is a need for creating social-political consciousness among females. No amount of Government helps can really to achieve the desired results, unless the females themselves and men realize the need of such a change. Mere enacting of Acts and laws cannot solve the problems unless humans are being civilized, aware and conscious. Implementation part should be properly mentioned to give justice to the victimized females. The Government along with optional organizations should take up tactile steps to boost the women's prestige by providing safe and secure life for women.

Dowry is an important form of domestic violence. It is a social evil. It is a manifestation of greed for money material. Most innocent newly wedded girls compelled to commit suicide and many qualified and pretty girl remain unmarried due to Dowry system. It is desired to behave women as a human being not a commodity. Combating domestic violence requires a drastic change in public attitude to create more awareness and build up public opinion on this issue. So, the mind set of people must be changed to accept the actuality that females are not separate species but human beings. Every community in rural and urban areas should learn to equally respect and to give right to women for the all-round development of a nation. The status of females could be best indicator of a nation's progress. Females' active role is regarded as an integral part of increasing social systems. Women role in the various walks of life has contributed to get evolution of values which have counted for what may be described as all round progress.

From the above information we came to know that nowadays in our Nalbari District, domestic violence is increasing more and more and not only in Nalbari District but also in the whole Assam the problem of domestic violence is increasing rapidly due to which both the literate and illiterate females are victimized for this cause. So, we should suggest the Government of Assam to implement the Acts/ Laws that they have introduced in the recent years. Gender Superiority should be removed from our society to stop domestic violence. All gender is equal and should get equal opportunity.

Therefore, we can say that- **"Reduce Domestic Violence, to save women life"** as the overall development of both genders is essential for country's development.

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