

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

I
J
R
C
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories
Indexed & Listed at:

[Ulrich's Periodicals Directory](#)®, [ProQuest](#), U.S.A., [EBSCO Publishing](#), U.S.A., [Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities](#), U.S.A., [Google Scholar](#),

[Open J-Gate](#), India [link of the same is duly available at [Inflibnet of University Grants Commission \(U.G.C.\)](#)],

[Index Copernicus Publishers Panel](#), Poland with [IC Value of 5.09](#) & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than **5000 Cities in 187 countries/territories** are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	BASAVESHWARA AND MAHATMA GANDHI: THOUGHTS ON EQUALITY <i>DR. KICHIDI CHANNAPPA</i>	1
2.	ROLE OF IRDA IN INSURANCE SECTOR AN ANALYTICAL STUDY <i>PREETI DIXIT & DR. SANJEEV MAHROTRA</i>	5
3.	EFFECT OF EMPLOYEE EMPOWERMENT ON JOB PERFORMANCE IN BANKING SECTOR <i>G. SREELAKSHMI & DR. D. SURYACHANDRA RAO</i>	10
4.	PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME IN INDIA <i>ANANTH.S & BALANAGA GURUNATHAN.K</i>	13
5.	PROTECTION OF WOMEN AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS <i>DR. ARCHANA BHATIA</i>	17
6.	TACIT KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A REVIEW <i>SUBASHINI R & VELMURUGAN G</i>	20
7.	A STUDY ON ICT INITIATIVES IN THE SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AT APMC's IN KARNATAKA <i>NAGARAJU.R & DR. PRALHAD. P. RATHOD</i>	23
8.	ETHICAL WORKPLACE CULTURE: A KEY TO EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION <i>DR. SUPRIYA CHOUDHARY</i>	27
9.	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FAME AND SEQUENCE ANALYSIS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIA FROM INDUSTRIAL WATER OF KRIBHCO <i>N.J. NAIK</i>	31
10.	GROWTH OF RETAIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA <i>DR. PAWAN KUMAR SINGH & DR. SHRIKRISHNA TRIPATHI</i>	36
11.	SEGMENT REPORTING: AN ESSENTIAL TOOL FOR STAKEHOLDERS (A CASE STUDY OF SEGMENT REPORTING OF SAUDI ARABIA COMPANY) <i>DR. ABHINNA BAXI BHATNAGAR</i>	40
12.	IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE IN INDIAN MSMEs <i>GURMEEN KAUR</i>	45
13.	AN OVERVIEW OF MUTUAL FUND TOWARDS INVESTOR'S PERCEPTION <i>N. SAKTHI SELVA ROHINI</i>	49
14.	TALENT MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATION SECTOR <i>NAGESH C L</i>	52
15.	CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF AIRTEL CELLULAR SERVICE IN CUMBUM TOWN, THENI DISTRICT, TAMILNADU <i>DR. A. SULTHAN MOHIDEEN, M. MOHAMED ISHAQ & M.MOHAMED ILYAS</i>	55
16.	E-GOVERNANCE: A CHALLENGE FOR INDIA <i>DR. MALIKA BHIYANA & RAVI KUMAR BARWAL</i>	61
17.	ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERSHIP STYLES AND ORGANISATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY OF FINANCIAL SECTOR IN CAMEROON <i>NKAM MICHAEL CHO, MUSIBAU AKINTUNDE AJAGBE, LAWRENCE UCHENNA OKOYE & EKANEM EDEM UDO UDO</i>	64
18.	WOMEN's MENTAL HEALTH IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES <i>DR. BASALINGAMMA S H & DR. RASHMI RANI AGNIHOTRI H.R</i>	71
19.	AAJEEVIKA: A MISSION TO ENHANCES LIVELIHOOD AND MAKES SELF EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL PEOPLE AND WOMEN <i>RICHA VERMA & AMBUJ SRIVASTAV</i>	75
20.	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR REGARDING INDIAN BRANDED GOODS: A STUDY OF APPAREL INDUSTRY OF LUDHIANA <i>SUKHVINDER KAUR</i>	78
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	83

CHIEF PATRON**PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL**

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
(An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)
Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon
Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad
Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

FOUNDER PATRON**LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana
Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri
Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

FORMER CO-ORDINATOR**DR. S. GARG**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

ADVISORS**PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU**

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. M. N. SHARMA

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR**PROF. R. K. SHARMA**

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

CO-EDITOR**DR. BHAVET**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD**DR. RAJESH MODI**

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

PROF. SANJIV MITTAL

University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

PROF. ANIL K. SAINI

Chairperson (CRC), Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

DR. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, P. J. L. N. Government College, Faridabad

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

PROF. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of I.T., Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

PROF. A. SURYANARAYANA

Department of Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad

PROF. V. SELVAM

SSL, VIT University, Vellore

DR. PARDEEP AHLAWAT

Associate Professor, Institute of Management Studies & Research, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

DR. S. TABASSUM SULTANA

Associate Professor, Department of Business Management, Matrusri Institute of P.G. Studies, Hyderabad

SURJEET SINGH

Asst. Professor, Department of Computer Science, G. M. N. (P.G.) College, Ambala Cantt.

FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR

AMITA

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

DICKIN GOYAL

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS

JITENDER S. CHAHAL

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT

SURENDER KUMAR POONIA

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR

IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF _____.

(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, **please specify**)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript titled ' _____ ' for likely publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published anywhere in any language fully or partly, nor it is under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR :

Designation/Post* :

Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code :

Residential address with Pin Code :

Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code :

Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No) :

Landline Number (s) with country ISD code :

E-mail Address :

Alternate E-mail Address :

Nationality :

* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation etc. **The qualification of author is not acceptable for the purpose.**

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. ***pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.***
 - b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
 - c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
 - d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB**.
 - e) Only the **Abstract will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
 - f) **The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty-four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
 - g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters, centered and fully capitalised**.
 3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
 4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
 5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully Italic printing**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA**. **Abbreviations must be mentioned in full**.
 6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
 7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php. However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
 8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**. **It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
 9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
 10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
 11. **MAIN TEXT:**

THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:**INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably be in 2000 to 5000 WORDS, But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.**

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. **The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript** and they may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc., in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italic printing. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
 - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document.** However, **you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point**, which may be placed in number orders before the references.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

DR. ARCHANA BHATIA
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
DAV CENTENARY COLLEGE
FARIDABAD

ABSTRACT

We are lacking enough to witness the 21st century, the modern era. Men and women are doing wonders and creating history. They are becoming role models for their followers. Domestic Violence is suffocating our social development. My question to the nation is why there is a need of such acts. Rather violence at home should be prevented and not cured. Let us join hands and spread awareness about living in peace and harmony with one another. But even if there are a few of those anti-social elements, the law is there to take a good care of them in its own way.

KEYWORDS

Domestic Violence Act, 2005, women protection.

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation.

It can take a number of forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, and sexual abuse, which can range from exquisite coercive forms to marital rape and even domestic murders.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence. It was brought into force by the Indian government from 26 October 2006. It is a civil law meant primarily for protection orders and not meant to penalize criminally.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kausher Shabnam "The study of Domestic Violence against Women Labor in Indian Society" *Altius Shodh Journal of Management and Commerce*, ISSN 2348 – 8891

Domestic violence is one of the crimes against women linked to their disadvantageous and weak status in the society. It is recognized as the significant barriers of the empowerment of women, with consequences of women's health, their health health-seeking behaviour and their adoption of small family. This research is based on the study of women domestic violence inside at home as well as outside of home during their employment and some study of previous research papers with their conclusion. The method used in this is theoretical method and conclusion made after the study of thesis on the study of women labour working during the construction work of any building. The study shows that this is not a recent problem rather it has its deep roots inserted since few decades. The government and voluntary organizations are making efforts towards ending violence against women which will be impossible if a common man is not supportive. The paper is an overview about domestic violence and the author attempts to analyze the data on violence against women. The analysis shows that the women belonging to low socio-economic status are more likely to agree with each of the different reasons justifying wife-beating.

LeelaVisaria "Violence Against Women in India: Evidence from Rural Gujarat" *Gujarat Institute of Development Studies*

The study based on five villages in Kheda district is a preliminary exploration of the prevalence of domestic violence against women. She correlates violence, the forms of abuse and the reasons given for abuse. The findings of the study dramatically underscore the universality of the experience within homes across age, community, and education. It also points to several interesting dimensions such as the lower incidence of violence among joint families, and the difference in impact of higher educational status of men compared to that of women on levels of violence. It also indicates some of the possible links between the gender division of labor within the household and incidents of violence. The study highlights the lack of options for women in rural communities to address domestic violence. Yet the analysis makes evident the possible points of entry of convention strategies that would strengthen family and community responses. It provides an important backdrop to the SNTD University and TISS response studies. These two studies provide a critical look at the ongoing efforts by both the government and the non-governmental sectors. Both studies have focused in particular upon the issue of partnership between civil society and the state, which has emerged as a central element in the implementation and monitoring of human rights obligations. The range of responses that have been considered include: 1) judicial and police responses, 2) state welfare policies, 3) sensitization programs conducted within the community and in specific sectors such as the judiciary 4) enabling actions undertaken by the voluntary organizations for economic and social empowerment of women, and 5) support to the individual woman to fight for rights and rebuild her life. A critical outcome from both studies is the development of a typology of this range of responses that is analytically rich and provides a tool to develop criteria for evaluating effectiveness.

Nishi Mitra "Best practices among responses to domestic violence in Maharashtra and MadhyaPradesh" *Women's studies unit Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai*

The study focuses specifically on the governmental and non-governmental interventions and responses being implemented in the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. This study undertakes a non-random, cross-sectional survey of various factors involved in interventions. A qualitative analysis of purposively selected samples of state and NGO responses was also undertaken. Counseling oriented towards preserving family inviolability is found to be a predominant response in the state sector. The non-governmental sector does attempt to extend the range of services provided by offering an array of rehabilitative programs. An issue that Mitra probes is the extent to which the government interventions are contradictory in nature, and in particular whether the efforts at family counseling undermine legal and judicial responses.

Waghmode R.H., Desai Bhavana and Kalyan J.L. *Domestic "Violence against Women: An Analysis" www.isca.in*

This study deals with Incidence of Violence against women during 2006- 10 and percentage variation in 2010 over 2009. It reveals that violence against women such as rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry deaths, torture, molestation, immoral trafficking, indecent representation of women have substantially increased in 2010 compared to 2009. This is a huge thing to get worried about. But we cannot conclude saying that crimes against women have increased in all aspects, because importation of girls, sati prevention, sexual harassment and dowry prohibition have registered lower no of cases in 2010 compared to 2009 which leads to some personal satisfaction that women are getting safer. Number of cases relating to rape and kidnapping and abduction have increased in the year 2010 compared to 2009 i.e. there is a percentage variation of 3.6 % and 15.7 % respectively in 2010 over 2009. Whereas sexual Harassment and Importation of Girls have registered lower no of cases i.e. there is a percentage variation of -9.5% and -25.0 % respectively in 2010 over 2009. Negligible percentage variation of 0.1% of Dowry deaths have occurred.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACT

The study is undertaken in order to undertake the following objectives:

1. To summarize the salient features of the PWDVA, 2005.
2. To identify loopholes in the PWDVA, 2005.
3. To provide suggestive measures to strengthen the PWDVA, 2005.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary and Secondary data are being used in the study. A structured questionnaire was got filled up from 30 lawyers from Delhi handling cases of domestic violence. Out of 30 lawyers, 12 were female and 18 were males. 17 lawyers were under the age group of 45 and 13 were above 45 years. 11 lawyers had experience of more than 10 years whereas 19 lawyers were having less than 10 years of experience. The various web resources, research articles in journals, the online version of the PWDVA, 2005, etc were consulted as secondary sources.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT

Primarily meant to provide protection to the wife or female live-in partner from domestic violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives, the law also extends its protection to women living in a household such as sisters, widows or mothers. Domestic violence under the act includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the woman or her relatives would also be covered under this definition.

The salient features of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 are as follows:

- The Act seeks to cover those women who are or have been in a relationship with the abuser where both parties have lived together in a shared household and are related by consanguinity, marriage or a relationship in the nature of marriage, or adoption; in addition relationship with family members living together as a joint family are also included. Even those women who are sisters, widows, mothers, single women, or living with them are entitled to get legal protection under the proposed Act.
- "Domestic violence" includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse that is physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic. Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the woman or her relatives would also be covered under this definition.
- One of the most important features of the Act is the woman's right to secure housing. The Act provides for the woman's right to reside in the matrimonial or shared household, whether or not she has any title or rights in the household. This right is secured by a residence order, which is passed by a court. These residence orders cannot be passed against anyone who is a woman.
- The other relief envisaged under the Act is that of the power of the court to pass protection orders that prevent the abuser from aiding or committing an act of domestic violence or any other specified act, entering a workplace or any other place frequented by the abused, attempting to communicate with the abused, isolating any assets used by both the parties and causing violence to the abused, her relatives and others who provide her assistance from the domestic violence.
- The draft Act provides for appointment of Protection Officers and NGOs to provide assistance to the woman w.r.t medical examination, legal aid, safe shelter, etc.
- The Act provides for breach of protection order or interim protection order by the respondent as a cognizable and non-bailable offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or with both. Similarly, non-compliance or discharge of duties by the Protection Officer is also sought to be made an offence under the Act with similar punishment.

While "economic abuse" includes deprivation of all or any economic or financial resources to which the victim is entitled under any law or custom whether payable under an order of a Court or otherwise or which the victim requires out of necessity including, but not limited to, household necessities for the aggrieved person and her children, if any, stridhan, property, jointly or separately owned by her, payment of rental related to the shared household and maintenance and disposal of household effects, any alienation of assets whether movable or immovable, valuables, shares, securities, bonds and the like or other property in which the victim has an interest or is entitled to use by virtue of the domestic relationship or which may be reasonably required by the victim or her children or her stridhan or any other property jointly or separately held by the victim and prohibition or restriction to continued access to resources or facilities which the victim is entitled to use or enjoy by virtue of the domestic relationship including access to the shared household, "physical abuse" means any act or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause bodily pain, harm or danger to life, limb, or health or impair the health or development of the victim and includes assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

LOOPHOLES OF THE ACT

1. There is greater inconsistency in the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act 2005 amongst different states. For instance, Maharashtra state has appointed 3687, protection officers, Assam had only 27 on its rolls and only 25 in Gujarat.
2. There are discrepancies about how qualified the protection officers were. According to a study, for instance, the majority of protection officers do not have a background in social work or law.
3. A major loophole exists regarding the status of the protection officer. They were in actuality government officials from various departments vested with this additional charge. This affects their capacity to intervene effectively.
4. Collecting relevant data proved to be a major challenge. For example, orders from the lower courts, where all the applications under PWDVA are filed, are not available for analysis, despite repeated requests to the Chief Justice of India.
5. Five petitions challenging the PWDVA violate the constitutional right to equality as it provides relief only to women.
6. Inadequate budgetary allocation and lack of proper infrastructure to implement the PWDVA also is a major drawback.
7. Medical profession does not really acknowledge domestic violence as a public health issue despite the fact that it is a stakeholder in the PWDVA, along with police and judiciary.
8. The main users of the PWDVA are married women which means that domestic violence is recognized in a non-marital situation or not seen as a problem capable of legal resolution.
9. The court or legal procedure is difficult for the victim and there is lack of proper protection of them provided by the authority.
10. Justice is often delayed (mentioned time period is 60 days)
11. Majority of protection officers are males but victims are females. Hence more female protection officers are needed.

A few statement questions were asked and the respondents rated their perception on a five point scale ranging from 1 to 5 (1-Strongly disagree and 5-Strongly Agree). The responses are analyzed as follows:

- The mean value of the statements "Domestic Violence is satisfying the need of the hour" and "Women are misusing the domestic violence act during disputes" was 3.12 and 3.37 respectively. This clearly indicates the fact that the respondents show a neutral attitude on these statements i.e. neither the respondents agree with these statements nor do they completely disagree.
- The mean score for the statement "Domestic Violence Act differs from the provision of Section 498 A of the Indian Penal Code" was found to be 4.07 indicating that the respondents in general agree with the statement that there are differences between the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Section 498 A of the Indian Penal code. Rather it would not be wrong to conclude that the PWDVA, 2005 is a modified version of the Section 498 A of IPC.
- For the statements "Domestic violence act is looked as a criminal law handling instrument", "Domestic Violence Act is providing rapid and flexible relief to the victim and "Domestic Violence Act is an ideal gender law". The mean score compiled were 2.48, 2.65 and 2.23 respectively. This throws light on the fact that the PWDVA, 2005 is generally a civil law tool rather than a criminal law one. Also the respondents are of the opinion that the victim is not been provided with quick relief which supports the statement that "Justice delayed is justice denied". The act also created a notion that in general the women are the victim strata of the society therefore it cannot be treated as an ideal gender law.

- For the statement "There is greater variability in the implementation of the law amongst different states", the mean score were found to be 4.12. These responses show that impartiality in the implementation. This act amongst different states and this is also supplemented through the secondary data as well.

SUGGESTIVE MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN PWDVA, 2005

Based on the primary and secondary data used in the study, the following suggestive measures are hereby recommended to strengthen the PWDVA< 2005.

1. Regional disparities in the appointment of the Protection Officers in different states should be worked out after through consultation.
2. The basic qualification to be possessed by the Protection Officers must also be fixed.
3. The status of these Protection Officers should not be intermingled with any other government department and must be entrusted duties only under PWDVA, 2005.
4. Adequate budget and infrastructure must be allocated for smooth the smooth implementation of the Act.
5. Domestic Violence must be recognized as a public issue
6. Awareness must be spread among the availability of the Act even for unmarried people and not only as a tool for the married ones.
7. The legal procedure under the Act should be simplified for it to be used by the victims and also effective steps should be taken for prompt decisions.
8. More of the female Protection Officers should be employed.

CONCLUSION

We are lucking enough to witness the 21st century, the modern era. Men and women are doing wonders and creating history. They are becoming role models for their followers. Domestic Violence is suffocating our social development. My question to the nation is why there is a need of such acts. Rather violence at home should be prevented and not cured. Let us join hands and spread awareness about living in peace and harmony with one another. But even if there are a few of those anti-social elements, the law is there to take a good care of them in its own way.

REFERENCES

1. Kausher Shabnam "The study of Domestic Violence against Women Labor in Indian Society" *Altius Shodh Journal of Management and Commerce*", ISSN 2348 – 8891
2. LeelaVisaria "Violence Against Women in India: Evidence from Rural Gujarat" Gujarat
3. Nishi Mitra "Best practices among responses to domestic violence in Maharashtra and MadhyaPradesh" Women's studies unit Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai
4. Waghmode R.H., Desai Bhavana and Kalyan J.L. Domestic "Violence against Women: An Analysis" www.isca.in

WEBSITE

5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protection_of_Women_from_Domestic_Violence_Act,_2005

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, IT & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue, as well as on the journal as a whole, on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact us on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

