LITERATURE REVIEW

The lack of social and economic value for the work of women and the accepted gender roles perpetuate and reinforce the assumption that men have their rights over women whether in or outside homes and that decision making power and control lies with men all times and especially as against women. Violence is an epidemic that kills, tortures physically and mentally and maims psychologically the most beautiful creation of God Almighty i.e. Woman. The Universal truth behind closed doors and that of across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age that Violence is present universally.

The National Crime Report of 1991 reveals that in every 33 minutes a woman is abused by her husband. The trend of violence against women was also highlighted by India’s National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) which stated that while in 2000, an average of 125 women faced domestic violence every day the figure stood at 160 in 2005.

Several Factors including foreign invasions for centuries together, social movements, various geographic regions their diverse cultures and lifestyles, different economic occupations, political aspects affecting living patterns and religious upbringings also have been greatly influencing the status of women in the family as well as in the community according to Gaur (1980)

The National Family Health Survey, 2000 (NFHS-2) reports about the inequality and violence pervading in our country. 68% of the women under the survey reported that they needed permission from husbands or in-laws to go to the market and 76% had to seek consent of their husbands before
they could visit friends or relatives. Only 60% could use money the way they wished. In addition, one in every 5 women experienced domestic violence from the age of 15 onwards. Very often women suffered injustice in silence for the fear of adverse repercussions.

Nuzhrat Parveen and Dr. N.H. Patil in their Research article have given an overview of women working in the Informal Sector. The Authors have reflected on how socio-economic and educational backwardness has led to their vulnerable lives. Rampant exploitation both at home and outside is the common feature of women. It is often found that Fear of Violence is yet another factor which is very crucial in stopping a woman from participation in overall growth or just being herself.

Audinarayana (2011) reported that partners frequency of alcohol consumption and the father ever beat mother are the most significant factors influencing physical and emotional violence.

Violence especially Rape is considered a brilliant and prominent way to put down or control the woman self being. Violence cultures are fostered and nourished and often religiously adhered to by norms attitudes and practices that trivialize as well as tolerate and condone to a great extent violence against women.

Sowmya Pandit and Sobha Upadhaya in their paper titled Role Conflict and its effect on Middle Class Working Women in India have reflected on the multiple roles played by a woman with a expectation of perfection by all and the role conflicts faced by her courageously and successfully. The Authors have stressed the need of strong support systems at home and Self Help. The Authors have tried to
touch upon how roles expectation and violence go hand in hand in a woman’s life.

Shubakumar et al. (2005) concluded that among 9938 subjects, 40% of Indian women have experienced some sort of spousal violence leading to deterioration in mental health.

Koenig et.al (2006) concluded that the women from high socio-economic status were found to be quite protected against physical but not sexual violence.

Varshney Shweta in her paper talks on how Rural women share extreme abundant responsibilities and perform multiple roles running the families, working on farms and inspite of all the hard work they are not paid well in terms of wages, exploited, manipulated at home and outside and their work is considered socially secondary and goes unnoticed.

Manikamma Nagindrappa and Radhika M.K in their paper on Women Exploitation in Indian Modern Society talks on manipulations and exploitation at different stages of women’s life as under IPC and Special Laws. The Author has also shown light on the Delhi Gang Rape Case. The authors throw light on how supremacy of male over female in the patriarchal society in India is highly responsible for stopping empowerment of women.

Dr.Mary Tahir and Dr.Tahir Hussain in their paper Crime Against Urban Women in NCR, Delhi have exhaustively dealt with different types of crimes ranging from eve teasing to Domestic Violence. On the basis of Survey the Authors stresses on the need for change in attitude and effective law implementation. The Authors have specifically covered NCR and focused
as to how even though the Capital the increase in crime rate is alarming and needs to be dealt with urgently.

Anu Jasrotia in her Research paper on An Empirical Study of Crime Against Women A Study of Union Territory Chandigarh has thrown light on the beautiful historical perspective of women’s status in society and how dracorain ideas and attitudes have ruined it. The Author through her paper has highlighted crimes against women in different Police Stations of Chandigarh. Which definitely shows that the safety of women is a very big question even in the place where she should have been.

D.P.Singh in his book Women Workers in Unorganized Sector has focused on the women working in the brick-kiln industry having poor socio-economic background. Due to their working conditions they are prone op occupational diseases of eyes, skin and respiratory. The Author also emphasizes that this sector is the main area of economic and Sexual Exploitation. These workers are unaware of their legal rights, have no bargaining power and no support of the trade unions . Their exploitation continues in their home atmosphere too where they face domestic violence in the hands of their in-laws and husbands too.

Preeti Mishra in her book Domestic Violence Against Women –Legal Control and Judicial Response has systematically exposed the vulnerabilities of women. Violence faced by woman starts from female feoticide to infanticide. Widespread discrimination at home in school in diet in healthcare and Even face violence in the hands of their husbands and other members. Even as a Widow she faces violence in respect to hr right
to residence, right to property, right to remarriage and with almost no community support faces it silently and indefinitely.

Khema Sharma in Role of Women in Informal Sector in India speaks of these unskilled workers struggling hard in the path of life. She considers the informal sector to be a part of solution to the current economic problems with proper legal implementations and laws. She has tried to explore the level of gender discrimination in these unexplored areas of employment where women continue to work inspite of low wages and massive exploitation and manipulation.

Dr. Paramita Dey in her article Sexual Harassment at workplace-An Empirical Study to Understand Through the Lenses of Working Women of Guwahati, Assam, India stresses how sexual harassment neither new nor naïve yet is unreported and tolerated by most working women. The Author talks on how dominance, subjugation and patriarchy reigns control women so badly and tightly that they are forced to accept this arrangement of life unquestioningly, uncomplainingly rigorously yet silently.

Waghamode R.H et al in Domestic Violence against Women: An Analysis talks on violence against women as a result which has a great contributory effect due to gender biasness which is considered not only normal but also enjoys social sanctions. The Authors talk about women as vulnerable targets to extreme forms of aggression such as incest rape, dowry deaths, trafficking etc. There is an attempt to analyse violence against women through different stages and forms. They have also tried to cover forced Prostitution and murder to be the cruelest form of violence against women.
In an Appraisal to Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
The paper critically evaluates the Act and acknowledges the core fact that
Domestic Violence is prevalent across the globe and across all cultures
and definitely impairs the basic human rights of an human called woman.

The paper also focuses on the fact that resistance and that too loud for the
society to hear is a very recent phenomenon which clearly implies that
women have been targets for times immemorial. Right from Dowry to Sati,
to hurt and bodily pain and murder to female foeticide and female
infanticide to forced abortions, forced prostitution and from rape to incest
rape and many more.

Dr. Polly Vacquiline in Urbanization and Violence Against Women Speaks of
how women have come out of their traditional roles due to globalization and
modernization which often lead to family conflicts which many a times
perpetuate into forms of violence against women. The Author has also
touched upon the Mental Violence by Husband by the Nature of Family,
Time of Occurrences inclusive of Sexual Violence and other atrocities.
Alcoholism, illicit relationship of the husband, extra marital relationships
and gender issues leading to violence at home is revealed in this paper.
States often shred their shoulders by drafting of laws and the
implementation is a question for the women to solve. The problems relating
to Domestic Violence is more of socio-cultural in nature and needs
treatment at the core of values and attitude level.

Neha Mittal in Women Workers in Unorganized Sector: Socio-Economic
Perspective talks of the multiple role played by women and how their world
differs from men. Women in the Unorganized sector which constitute about
94 percent live in misery with long working hours, bad working conditions, no social security and inequality in terms of wages. The Author also stresses on how the rising cost of private healthcare and the era of liberalization are the major reasons for huge indebtedness of households and weak bargaining power on the other hand adds up to their problems leading to vulnerability and violence of all kinds.

Megha in Sexual Harassment at Workplace also stresses on the secondary status awarded to women at workplace and everywhere leading to problems of higher levels. The Author focuses on how male chauvinism always dominates the female submissiveness throughout the globe.

The very fact that Indian Constitution guarantees various legal rights to all without any discrimination is a myth in reality. The basic rights of right to life and live with dignity is maximum destroyed in a workplace and is it is so mainly for women.

Lara Fergus on background paper of Prevention of Violence against Women and girls speaks of developing a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to challenge the violence faced by women in society. In addition to CEDAW the Author suggests different phases of community mobilization right from gathering information to building networks, raising awareness and integrating and consolidation efforts. The Author speaks on Social Marketing and Communications as a solution to violence against women in the society.

Preeti Panwar in Female Foeticide: Death before Birth elaborates on how narrow minded people do not mind murdering their unborn daughters for saving future money. These are the ones who prefer to take illegal sex
selection tests and also claim abortions to be correct and necessary for their existence. The toll of such abortions is been borne by the women who seldom complain and take and live in it as a part of life.

1. Sowmya Pandit and Sobha Upadhaya in their paper in IOSR Journal of Business and Management, Sept-Oct 2012 Vol.4 titled “Role Conflict and its effect on Middle Class Working Women in India” have reflected on the multiple roles played by a woman with a expectation of perfection by all and the role conflicts faced by her courageously and successfully. The Authors have stressed the need of strong support systems at home and Self Help. The Authors have tried to touch upon how roles expectation and violence go hand in hand in a woman’s life.

2. Kamala Kanta Mohapatra in the International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, Nov 2012, Vol.2 on “Women Workers in Informal Sector in India: Understanding the Occupational Vulnerability” Stresses the fact and reality that many of the women workers are primary bread earners of their families and that their earnings cannot be avoided as it is necessary for their minimal survival too. However unequal gender relations play a negative impact in their development as they lack bargaining power both at work and at their homes.

According to statistics nearly 10 million female fetuses have been aborted in the country over the last two decades and of the 12 million girls born in India, one million do not see their first birthdays. Such heinous crimes
need to be stopped. The Incarnation of female being a Laxmi and Durga needs a reality check and should be brought consciously in the society.

Violence of all kinds are faced by women not only at the national level but at the international level. Violence faced by working women be it in the formal or Informal sector is massive irreparable yet a ray of hope marks the future to be a society free of such crimes and the rainbow of equality and justice be seen to all women is the need of the day.

The Foregoing literature spoke volumes of Violence and especially of women working in the unorganized sector and violence faced by them. The level of violence and types and also levels of tolerance and reasons for the same prevalent in India and abroad. Against this mind blowing surveys and researches the present research attempts to highlight the life of women working in the drudgery of unorganized sector and their family life affected or neglected or ruined by this inescapable violence.