2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **Daniel C. Barrios, Deborah Grady (1991)**, “Domestic Violence – Risk Factors and Outcomes” is a project taken up on ‘Domestic Violence’ with the help of Emergency Department at San Francisco General Hospital Medical Centre. In this project 218 victims were interviewed successfully. The outcome of the project reveals that 28% women required hospitalization and 13% required major surgical treatment, 10% women faced violence during pregnancy and 86% of the victims suffered violence at least once previously. Author emphasized that more police and judicial protection is required to those women who come out of abusive relations.

2. **Michael Johnson (1995)**, “Patriarchal Terrorism and Common Couple Violence: Two Forms of Violence against Women” discusses violence against women from sociological perspective. Patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence are two forms of violence. According to author women don’t reciprocate violence, but if they try it results into most severe form of violence. Violence is play of power and control over female.

3. **Lenore E. Walker (1999)**, “Psychology and Domestic Violence around The World” concentrates on services and resources available to battered women. He focuses on intervention and prevention program around the globe to deal with the problem. He reveals that violence can rob health of women, self-esteem and confidence. Hence, on priority basis it shall be eradicated. Author has focused on the services provided in USA, Canada, Europe, which provide women right to demand compensation for denial of constitutional right to be safe from violence. According to the author, psychology and legal system can do much in this area as basic clinical work can be helpful for legal development.

4. **Jeffery L. Elderson (1999)**, “The Overlap between Child Maltreatment and Women Battering”. The author in this article intent to focus on the fact that child maltreatment and women battering in house are overlapping. Researchers in both fields overlap this fact. The already existing research in this field shows that child maltreatment by both men
and women perpetrators. In case of male perpetrators, child abuse is prevalent in several forms. Author further stated reasons for failure to come to specific conclusion and suggested the measures to deal with the tendency.

5. **Demetrios N. Kyriacou, Deirdre Anglin (1999)**, “Risk Factors for Injury to Women from Domestic Violence” is result of study which is published in The New England Journal of Medicine. Through the study, the author focusses on the injuries caused to the women who were assaulted intentionally by male partners and finds out the causes of attack such as alcohol and drugs.

6. **Mary Robinson (2000)**, “The Principle of Equality”, the author who is High Commissioner for Human Rights focuses on the issue of equality of women and contents under different International declarations and conventions. The author further focuses on the point that equality doesn’t mean sameness but it means contribution in family and in society, which is different but having same value.

7. **Charlotte Watt, Cathy Zimmerman (2002)**, “Violence Against Women: Global Scope and Magnitude” stressed on the fact that violence represents a serious violation of women’s human rights and is an important cause of injury and is risk factor for many physical and psychological health problems. Violence is not only result of sexual inequality but it is caused to maintain the unequal balance of power. Hence, the author states that violence is used consciously as a mechanism for subordination. The problem of violence is universally remained unreported and even if violence occurs, society attributes blame to female victim on ground of disobedience, failure as wife, infidelity.

8. **David A. Wolfe, Claire V. Crooks (2003)**, “The Effect of Children’s Exposure to Domestic Violence: a Meta-Anaysis and Critique” discussed that domestic violence has negative impact on children and these children suffer from emotional and behavioral problems, which affects emotional and behavior functioning, social competence, school achievements, general health, development harm etc.
9. Roberto Castra, Corinne Peek-Aca, Augustin Ruiz (2003), “Violence Against Women in Mexico: A Study of Abuse Before and During Pregnancy” is an outcome of interview of 914 pregnant women to study change in victimization during pregnancy period. The authors focus in this article that during pregnancy how the nature of violence changes, which shows that during the period of pregnancy emotional violence increases and physical violence decreases in Mexico.

10. Enrique Gracia (2004), “Unreported Cases of Domestic Violence against Women: towards an Epidemiology of Social Science, Tolerance and Inhibition.” In this article author has focused on the tendency not to report cases of domestic violence. Reported cases are only small part of problem compared with prevalent data, this is called as “iceberg” according to the author. Author further concentrated on the reasons to keep cases unreported which includes personal as well as social. These cases are ‘socially reported’ but remained unreported. According to the author this iceberg can be melted by zero tolerance campaign.

11. Natalie J. Sokoloff (2005), “Domestic Violence at the Intersections of Race, Class and Gender”. The author has tried to discuss the review of literature, which are increasing in field of domestic violence by using class, race, gender, sexual orientation in society. Author expressed concern about the role of culture in domestic violence. Globally, domestic violence is in different forms which is impossible to measure as world is composed of diverse cultures. The author opined that culture and patriarchal structure both are different.

12. Sarah E. Evans, CorrieDevis, David Dillia (2008), “Exposure to Domestic Violence: A Meta-analysis of Child and Adolescent Outcomes”. The effect of domestic violence is always there on children. Every time they are treated as ‘witness or observer’. By this article author shown child as “exposure” which means when children see, hear, directly involved in or experience the aftermath of physical or sexual assault. Authors in this articles focuses on negative effects on children, effects on their development, gender wise effects on child.

13. Mary P. Koss (2009), “Somatic Consequences of Violence Against Women” has discussed about non-psychiatric effect of violence on
women’s health. Author has discussed that victim of violence visit very
frequently to their physician as compared to women who are untouched
by violence. They visit 10 or more times than non-victimized women and
discussed that medical treatment shall be extended to somatic and
psychological issues. Author suggested that during medical treatment of
victim, medical practitioner must try to keep patient in efficient hands so
as to recover quickly.

14. **D. Francis (2012)**, “Violence against Women with Special Reference to
Dowry Death in India” tries to show how violence starts against women
before her birth and continues after marriage. The author intends to
highlight reasons for violence and discussed dowry death as a grave
violence.

Developments and Policy Responses” discusses various aspects like
international instruments, need of women empowerment, analysis of
“violence” by various conventions etc. Violence against women remain
hidden due to social stigma. Author also focuses on recent Criminal Laws
(Amendment) Act, 2013, in which new offences relating to sexual abuse
are inserted.

16. **Komal Vig (2013)**, “Measures to Combat Evil of Marital Violence” the
author in her paper states that domestic Violence is global epidemic and
discusses about shortcomings in the legal system. She further evolves
that ignorance on part of law machinery is cause of violence for which
she suggested multi-layered effective strategy to curb violence. Eg.
Mobilization of local communities, spread of education, strong public
opinion against dowry etc.

17. **Pratha Pratim Mitra (2013)**, “A New Look on Matrimonial Cruelty within
Criminal Laws” discusses that 237th report of Law Commission highly
recommended to make Sec. 498-A as compoundable. In support of,
Preeti Gupta v. State of Jharkhand case was discussed by author.
Cruelty is also ground for divorce, which was added by The Marriage
Law (Amendment) Act, 1976. The recommendation of law commission
based on the fact that reconciliation in members of family make it
impossible once FIR is lodged under S.498-A, subsequently followed by
arrest. Hence, keeping in view the interests of society it is necessary to make it compoundable.

18. **Pratima Sharma (2013)**, “Domestic Violence in International Perspective” discusses that till 1975, the United Nations treated domestic violence as a private issue but in the course of time, it became issue of human rights. Author further discussed various international norms and standards and conventions for protection of women from domestic violence.

19. **Emma Fulu and Stephanie Miedema (2013)**, “Violence against Women: Globalizing the Integrated Ecological Model” is an article in which authors have tried to focus on the relationship between global process and experience of violence against women. Globalizing ideologies, economic development, culture affects perceptions of men and women, and also violence against women in Maldives and Cambodia. The authors discussed the situation existed in both these countries before and after globalization.

20. **Anil Kumar Singh (2014)**, “Domestic Violence and Human Rights: Indian Perspective” is his paper presented in two days National Seminar organized by North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, Maharashtra has discussed domestic violence as gender-based violence and definition of violence given under Declaration on Elimination of Violence Against Women. Author has emphasized the provisions of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. In his conclusion he has suggested that the change in social attitude is required to eradicate domestic violence and NGOs, media, Government can contribute in this process.

21. **Bindumol V.C. (2014)**, “Domestic Violence and Right to Health of women in India” focuses on meaning of ‘violence against women’ and also discussed about intimate Partner Violence as defined by WHO. Author stated that right to health is recognized by UDHR and most of the States have obliged to realize the right to health. Domestic violence is public health issue, which has physical, mental, productive and sexual health effects and the role of health professionals in bringing the acts of domestic violence to the notice of Public authorities.
22. D.B. Krishna Kumari (2014), “Main Streaming Gender in Combating Violence against Women: Role of Stakeholders” emphasizes that women empowerment as one of the remedies to deal with inequality. The author has discussed definition of violence, provisions of Indian Penal Code and role of stakeholders in preventing such violence by way of showing diagrams. Media, police, government personnel can play an active role in combating the inequalities in society.

23. Poonam Nathani (2014), “Domestic Violence – An Invisible Violation of Human Rights” discuses that women’s rights are also human rights but still these are violated very frequently in public as well as in private. In private, family is the place for exploitation.

24. Pretty Jain (2014), “Misuse of Law relating to Dowry Demand: Issues and Concern” focuses on cruelty and dowry from perspective of men. The laws are women centric and hence failed to protect male and his relatives when, these are misused by women and most of the times false allegations are leveled upon the husband and his relatives. The author focused about these concerns with the help of some case laws.

25. Rajastri Varhadi (2014), “Crimes Against Women and Judicial Activism” is a paper published in the proceedings of National Seminar on topic women in Transitional Society, organized by G.J Advani Law College, Mumbai. In her short article she has discussed about various crimes committed against women, causes of these crimes, rights of women under Constitution of India and International Conventions. She further discussed judicial activism by citing cases like Air India, Maneka Gandhi, Vishakha.

27. Ashish Bansal (2014), “Violence against Women in the Context of Marital Relationship” author focuses in this article that after domestic violence which was considered issue of private domain became public due to women movements and focuses on the fact that after 1983 the laws provided protection to women and also discusses remedies provided under civil laws in India.

28. Aashish Gupta (2014), “Reporting and Incidence of Violence Against Women in India” revealed that in India sexual violence by husband remained unreported with the help of secondary data. Sexual violence in India is more common than sexual violence in other countries. Such cases remained unreported in India not only because of patriarchal system but also due to social acceptance and lacuna in laws.


30. Claudia Garcia-mareno (2015), in “Violence Against Women” discusses about report of World Health Organization relating to study on ‘Women’s Health and Domestic Violence’. Author has revealed that one in three women globally experience violence, which has direct impact on economy, health and emotions. Ill-health, premature death and maternal mortality are results of violence. According to the author, the WHO study shows that 55-95 % interviewed women never sought help from formal services or authorized state authorities. 90% women never feel that violence by husband is a wrongful act or unusual.

31. Kusum Tripathi (2015), “Crimes against Women” is an article published in book ‘crimes against women’ which discussed the issue of violence against women from perspective of feminism. She discussed historical background for subordination of women. She laid categories of violence faced by women including violence, which is of sexual, domestic and state.

fluctuating status of women in Indian society, increasing crime rate and cognizable crimes against women in Madhya Pradesh.

33. **Renu Sharma (2015)**, “Crime against Women – Wakeup Call” focuses on increasing rate of violence around the world against the women and emphasizes that there are various laws in India to for the protection of women but still providing secured environment for women is a cry in society. Hence she suggests certain steps to be taken for the safety of women.

34. **Cynthia K. Sanders (2015)**, “Economic Abuse in Lives of Women by an Intimate Partner: A Qualitative Study”, intended to focus on relationship between economic status of women and violence by intimate partner. The author has conducted study on African-American or white women. Author focuses on the total seven themes relating to economic factor and concentrates on the fact that economic dependency increases violence but violence exists in the process of gaining resources also.

35. **Aradhana and Mahesh Bhargava (2015)**, “Violence Against Women: Causes and Concerns” focuses on the definition of violence against women and discusses about the root cause of violence against women, which is “inequality” and stated different kinds of violence and long-term damage and harm to the victim.

36. **Aparajita Baruah (2016)**, “Gross Violation of Women’s Right- Domestic Violence” has discussed about many aspects including the meaning of domestic violence, reasons for domestic violence and reasons behind the tolerance by women such violence. Author has further discussed international position of domestic violence in the light of UN Charter, 1945, UDHR, and CEDAW. She focuses on the impact of Domestic Violence on children, who witnesses such violence. She concluded her paper with suggestions such as changes to be brought in society, bringing awareness amongst the married women and providing rehabilitation to such women as the measures to curb the menace of violence against the married women.

37. **Mohd. Imran and Hina Imran (2016)**, “Sexual Offences against Women in India: An Analytical Study” focuses on many aspects of women’s life. Authors have discussed status of women since ancient times till today,
legal protections under various women-oriented laws and crime against women. However, these provisions and laws have been failed due to poor implementation and concluded the article with suggestions of economic empowerment of women and by providing solutions through anti-discrimination laws etc.

38. Shivani Goswami (2016), “Domestic Violence against Women and Human Rights” focuses on various forms of violence against women like female foeticide, marital rape, wife battering etc. according to her, causes of violence are not known exactly but social structure is the main cause of domestic violence. She discussed position of women from international perspective and also tried to discuss rate of crimes in various countries against women and suggested remedies to curb the menace.

39. Uma Narayan (2016), “Journey of Indian Women: Transition and Transformation – an insight” is an article published in proceeding of interdisciplinary National Seminar on Social Transformation organized by G.J Advani Law College, Mumbai in which the author discussed the status of women from Rig vedic times to post independence period. She highlights about various constitutional provisions and also discusses some cases decided by the Supreme Court of India. She opined and supported the view that today the role and status of women changing.

40. Osuorah Di Chidiebere, Namasivayam Amrita... (2016), “Domestic Violence Against Women and Its Consequences on Child Mortality: Analysis from Five African Countries” is outcome of study conducted by author in five African countries. In this study authors emphasized on the fact that domestic violence not only affect physical and mental health of women but also affects her ability to care child and need of deterrent laws, social services, women empowerment to curb domestic violence in African countries.