

WOMEN AND FAMILY SYSTEM: WITH REFERENCE TO VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

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Introduction

Women in the modern world face a lot amount of struggles in the day to day life. Starting from childhood until the ageing phase of her life she come across physical and as well as mental agonies which is a curse in the modern era. Albeit of all protective measures initiated by the government and civil society, issues still persists. Family system is also an influencing factor in the sector of crime against women. Two type i.e., joint family and nuclear has got its own implications. In the modern era most of the families are nuclear, but problems are still prevailing in these families. This piece of research article intends to scrutinize the perceptions of modern women in Chennai who serve as SHG leaders.

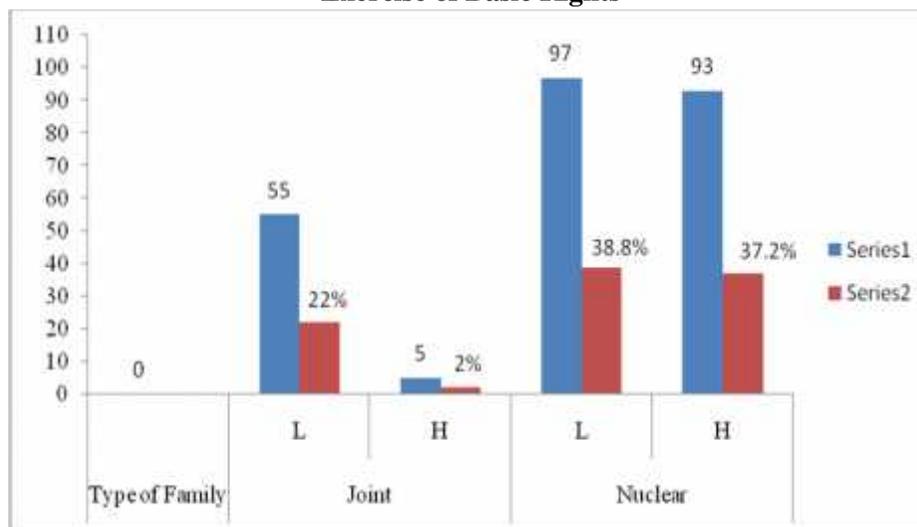
Among 250 respondents 60 belongs to Joint and 190 belongs to nuclear family type

Types Of Family

Types of Family	Joint		Nuclear		Total
	L	H	L	H	
Exercise Basic Rights	55 (22%)	5(2%)	97(38.8%)	93(37.2%)	250(100%)
Awareness of Crime Laws	50 (20%)	10(4%)	156(62.4%)	34(13.6%)	250(100%)
Domestic Violence	6 (2.4%)	54(21.6%)	10(4%)	180(72%)	250(100%)
Dowry Related Violence	16(6.4%)	44(17.6%)	47(18.8%)	143(57.2%)	250(100%)
Working place Harassment	50(20%)	10(4%)	170(68%)	20(8%)	250(100%)
Total	60		190		250

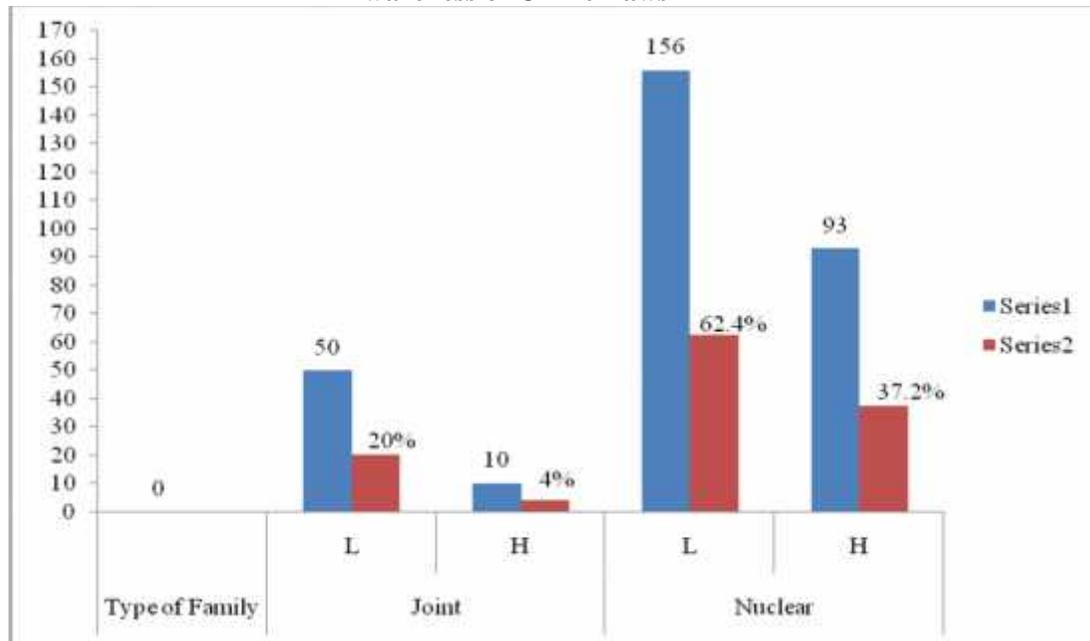
22% of the Joint family type exercised low level of rights and 2% only high level. Regarding nuclear family it is 38.8% exercised low level and 37.2% high level. (See Table- 5.32)

Exercise of Basic Rights



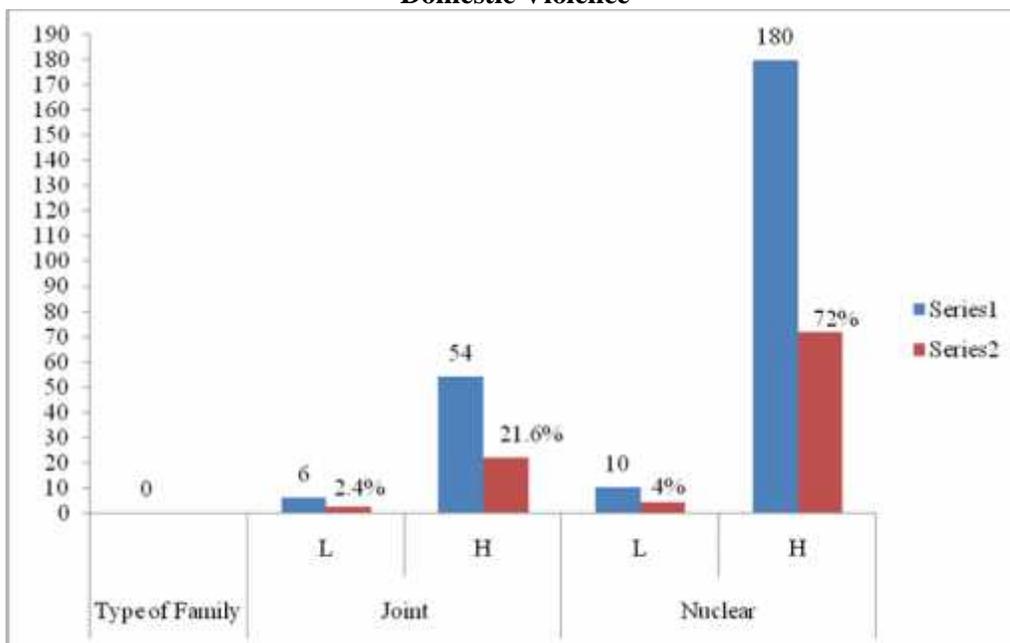
Questions related to crime laws was provided to the women leaders and 20% are less aware and 4% of the joint family are highly aware of crime laws for the protection of women. In nuclear family it is 62.4% who are less aware and 13.6% are aware of the criminal laws (See Table -5.33)

Awareness of Crime Laws



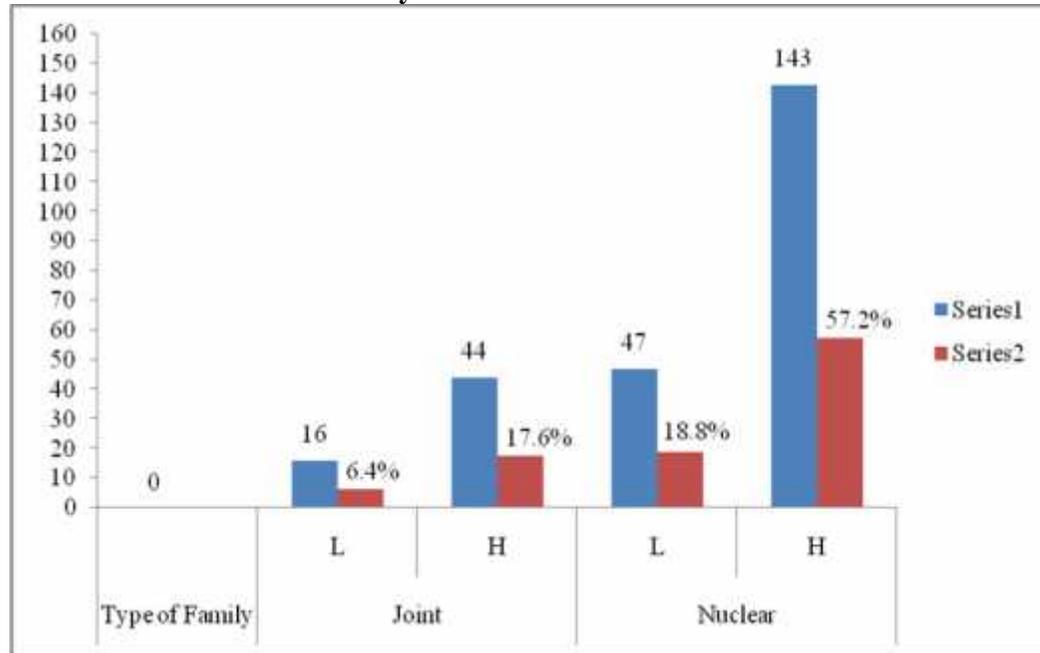
2.4% of the women leaders come across low level of domestic violence in the home and 21.6% at high level. Among respondents in the nuclear family 4% come across low level and 72% of the women leaders come across a very high level of violence and harassment in their homes.

Domestic Violence



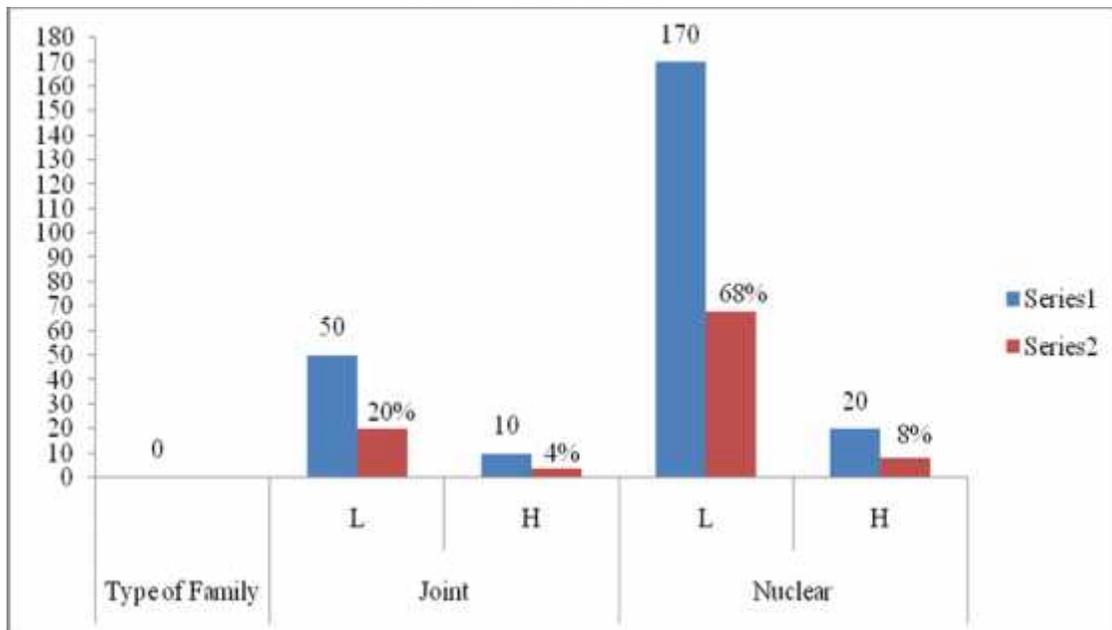
6.4% of the joint family come across low level of dowry harassments and 17.6% come across high level. Among nuclear family classification, it is 18.8% of the respondents opted for low level and 57.2% of the women come across high level of harassment.

Dowry Related Violence



Related to working place harassments among joint family 20% of the respondents come across low level and 4% come across high level of sexual harassments. In nuclear families it is 68% of women leaders are either Non-Job goers or come across low level of harassment and 8% of the leaders come across high level of workplace harassments.

Work Place Harassment





Conclusion

The interactive nature of family violence interventions constitutes a major challenge to the evaluation of interventions because the presence or absence of policies and programs in one domain may directly affect the implementation and outcomes of interventions in another. Research suggests that the risk and protective factors for child maltreatment, domestic violence, and elder abuse interact across multiple levels. The uncoordinated but interactive system of services requires further attention and consideration in future evaluation studies. Such evaluations need to document the presence and absence of services that affect members of the same family unit but offer treatment for specific problems in separate institutions characterized by different service philosophies and resources. For example, factors such as court oversight or mandatory referrals may influence individual participation in treatment services and the outcomes associated with such participation. The culture and resources of one agency can influence the quality and timing of services offered by another. Yet little information is available regarding the extent or quality of interventions in a community. Clients who receive multiple interventions are often not followed through different service settings. Limited information is available to distinguish key features of innovative interventions from those usually offered in a community; to describe the stages of implementation of specific family violence programs, interventions, or strategies; to explain rates of attrition in the client base; or to capture case characteristics that influence the ways in which clients are selected for specific treatment programs.

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