

Workshop
On
*Implementation of Domestic Violence Act -
Awareness, Implication and Mechanisms*

Date: June 20, 2006
Time: 09:30 a.m. - 05:45 p.m.
Place: Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA)
ATIRA campus
Ahmedabad,
Gujarat

*By
Gujarat State Commission for Women
And Gender Resource Centre(GRC)
Ahmedabad*

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Preface

September 2005 was a memorable month and year for the women of India not just because the Protection **from Domestic Violence Act** was passed by the India Parliament, but more so because the long standing demand of the various civil society group working against violence on women was conceded through the Act. The demand was to recognize domestic violence as a crime in the public sphere instead of letting it be overlooked as an intra-familial and/or matrimonial relationship issue, thereby statutorily ensuring for women their right to be safe and secure in their paternal, matrimonial and friendship relationship and homes.

In Gujarat over the years several women's organization and civil society group have been working on the issues of protection, relief and rehabilitation of the victims of domestic violence, and many have sought and got government's intervention and support to provide the same. Such organization formed networks, studied, discussed and intervened on the issue and raised it on the public platform and with the Government, to advocate effective action.

It was a pleasant coincidence, that the Government of Gujarat appointed the chair and 2 members to the **State Commission for Women (SCW)** also in 2005. Thus the SCW was activated as the ombudsman of constitutional right of the women of Gujarat, and took up Protection from Domestic Violence Act as a key area of intervention for awareness and action.

Gender Resource Centre with its mission "To ensure that the relevance and significance of Gender Equity and Equality is accepted and incorporated in the overall development process and plans." Was alert to its role of propagation of awareness on DVA, but more so in proposing a practical mechanism for the implementation and thus co-coordinated between the Government and the civil society group for the same.

In the backdrop of all this it was only appropriate for Gender Resource Centre, Ahmedabad, the Gujarat State Commission for Women, and the network of over 55 social development group in Gujarat, mobilized by the Saurashtra Kutch Network on Violence Against Women to jointly organize a one day Seminar On **Implementation of Domestic Violence Act-Awareness, Implication and Mechanisms** on June 20,2006 where in 84 persons representing 30 NGOs/social development network participated along with 5 relevant departments of the Government of Gujarat and professional lawyers group from Delhi. Actually, the promised presence of the National Commission for Women (NCW) who financially supported the Seminar was missed. At last minute change in NCW's program with the Ministry of External

Affairs resulted in no NCW member being present. However soon after the Seminar recommendations were sent to the National Commission for Women, besides the Government of Gujarat.

These recommendations that came from the expert resource person and the experienced participants, are very comprehensive, and encompass the legal, the medical and the economic mechanisms of rescue and relief of such victims, while many a model was suggested for the backward-forward linkages that would be absolutely necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the Act which is undoubtedly the responsibility of the State but the social commitment of all Indian citizens and institutions!

The State Commission For Women, Saurashtra Kutchch Network on Violence Against Women and the Gender Resource Centre present this report of the Seminar as a 'how-to' guideline for implementation which delineates the roles all stakeholders in society have necessarily play to ensure women their right to safety and security in their families and homes.

**Shobhanaben Patel
Gujarat State Commission for
Women
Gandhinagar**

**P.H. Sarvakar
Gender Resource Centre
Ahmedabad**

**Poonam Kathuria
Saurashtra Chairperson, Director, Kutchch
Network on
VAW
Gujarat**

1. Background of the workshop

I. Background

The Government of India has adopted the Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, in September 2005. The Act is the outcome of long standing demands of the civil society groups — women's organisations in particular, for a civil law on domestic violence to assure victims of domestic violence, freedom from fear of eviction or physical harm in their family home, and to have access to family resources for adequate maintenance.

The Government is yet to pass the rules and regulations, and to put into place the operational mechanism to implement the Act, which is expected to happen in the Monsoon Session of the Parliament. The NGOs/women's organizations across India have taken up the responsibility of working on it in order to suggest effective amendments to the provisions in the Act.

II. Objective

The objective of one-day workshop was to discuss the Act and deliberate on the proposed rules and regulations including the issues mentioned above in State of Gujarat. It is in this context, a state level workshop was organised by Gender Resource Centre, Ahmedabad; The State Commission for Women, Gujarat and Saurashtra - Kutch Network on Violence against Women on 20th June, 2006 at Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA), Ahmedabad. Workshop was supported by the National Commission for Women, New Delhi.

As a built up to high profile workshop, earlier GRC had partnered the Saurashtra - Kutch Network on VAW in several discussion for awareness and advocacy and its follow up Action. This process was also followed in 20 districts involving 55 NGOs across the entire state, and began with a state level workshop.

The present state level workshop provided a platform to articulate the derived advocacy points as well as concerns to the Government. At the same time it also facilitated the process of formulation for effective Government's strategy to execute this Act.

“Throughout the world, one in three women will experience violence in their lifetime, such as beating, rape, or assault. Consequently, violence against women has become as much a pandemic as HIV/AIDS or malaria. But it continues to be downplayed by the general public and by policymakers who fail to create and fund programs to eradicate it.” - UNIFEM Report

Chief Guest - Chairperson, NCW; Principal Secretary DWCD;
Chairperson, SCW; Director GRC;
Ms. Nafisa Barot, Saurashtra Kutch Network On VAW;
Mr. Rajeev Tiwari, State Coordinator-UNFPA

Ms. Preeti Oza welcomed participants in workshop. She gave an overall idea about the situation of domestic violence by saying that in India according to various studies 40 to 60% women suffer from domestic violence. Violence on women has

very serious social implications for women as it restricts their full fledged contribution to society and is a breach of their human right. Domestic Violence Act (DVA) is now at the threshold of implementation so now its time to think collectively how it can be done.

Mr. Rajeev Tewari, State Coordinator from UNFPA supported her by saying that gender based violence can be seen through life cycle approach. Women face violence from childhood to adulthood. The DVA has been formed but rules and regulations are yet to be finalised. There are number of Acts in our country which are mandatory, but are either not implemented or done in mechanized way. As far as implementation of DVA is concerned, there are two important concerns – one is to provide Protection Officers and Counselors. The challenge for government is to have POs and sensitise them to understand gender aspect. Second challenge is to sensitize people as our constitution is having all Acts but there is no demand from people. He also said that this workshop would be an opportunity to discuss the Act and develop clarity about it to collectively boost up the movement.

Saurashtra - Kutch Network on VAW was formed in 2005 by 7 organisations working in Saurashtra and Kutch regions of the state. The objective is to have a collective campaign against violence in state. Nafisa Barot of Saurashtra Kutch Network on VAW said, “Formation of Act is one big achievement but its implementation is equally important. One organization or one department cannot implement the Act in isolation. Resources should be committed by state and without human and financial resources the Act can’t be implemented successfully and effectively.

Violence on women is a real big issue so it can’t be dealt in isolation. As far as state is concerned, the state is bound to implement every Act formed by government. Acts related to women like trafficking, dowry etc. were there but DVA should not be one more Act, it should change the scenario. Women have lot of hope from this Act but different people have differing orientation to implementation of the Act so success is challenge. From last 50 years there are so many mechanisms working related to this issue but when we see the results, hardly 1% services are utilized. So today collectively we will think what we all can do in implementing Act in best manner so we can decrease violence in our country”.

Mr. J. S. Rana, Principal Secretary DWCD addressed participants by saying that any civil society should not have this kind of issue to discuss. It is not about only physical violence, its psychological violence. There has been no Act, which is

not there in our country. DVA will be enacted and will be put in place to decrease the VAW. The Act is not yet implemented so there is no stand by state at this moment. But systems are in place so he promised to take guidance.

2. Issues and suggested mechanism

I. Domestic Violence Act (DVA) – History, Salient Features, Concerns And Perspective Building In Gujarat, Presentation and Release of Study on forms of Domestic Violence By Network

Chair : Dr. Leela Visaria (Ex Dir. Gujarat Institute Of Development And Research)

Panel: Ms. Asmita Basu, Lawyers Collective, New Delhi;
Ms. Poonam Kathuria, Saurashtra Kutch Network on VAW,
Ms. Pallvi Sobati

1. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005

In this session, Ms. Asmita Basu from Lawyers Collective gave a brief background on formation of DVA and provisions under this law. She said that there are two kinds of laws - civil and criminal. Before this law, we were having laws like 498(a), which were not giving any relief to women and having number of consequences on women's life. Thus to register criminal complain was not proper option as far as VAW is concern. And as far as divorce law was concerned not in all cases women wanted to have divorce. Thus, the law was required which recognizes the right of women to live in violence free home. It should be implemented as civil law not a criminal law. This Act is to provide a civil relief to women who suffer from violence so that she can decide whether she wanted to be in marriage or not.

DVA formation process

The draft of DVA bill was prepared and discussed with grass root organisations in all parts of country. Government did not prepare this law but it's a collective effort of women and civil society organizations over 7 years. Government has also realised and admitted that there was a need of this kind of law. And in 2001 the law was introduced which was referred in 2002 by joint parliamentary committee. And in 2004 it was finally given to DWC. It was accepted and enacted in September, 2004.

In the presentation by Ms. Amita Basu from Lawyers collective, definition of domestic violence (Sec. 3), The right to reside (Sec. 17), role of Protection Officer (Sec. 8), role of Service Providers (Sec. 10), duty to inform the Police Officer,

Protection Officer, Service Provider or Magistrate (Sec 5) etc. were covered. Over and above this, Lawyer's Collective covered following points from the Act in the presentation;

a) Salient features

- Coverage
- Definitions
- Recognition of rights
- Provision of relief
- Mechanisms for implementation.

b) Factors, which determine the success of a Domestic Violence Law

- Declaration of basic intent/ object being to prevent DV
- Recognition of DV as a human rights violation - a clear declaration of a right to live in violence free home.
- A definition of DV that captures women's experience of abuse
- Definition of a shared household which provides a context to DV

c) Key additions to the proposed bill

- Revision in the definition of "respondent"
- Allows for any person who believes that there has been an incidence of violence to report the same. (Sec4).
- Service Providers may be registered under the Companies Act 1860, and/or registered under the Societies Act.
- Allows for sensitization on the bill and the preparation of protocols for the correct interpretation of this Act.
- The court may direct the aggrieved person and /or the respondent to undergo counseling
- The court may seek the assistance of a person interested in "promoting family welfare" during the proceedings in court.
- Copy of order passed under the Act to be given to the applicant free of cost.
- Either of the parties may apply for the discharge of the order on the grounds of change in circumstances.
- Aggrieved person bound to inform the court of any order that may have been passed in any other court.

- Jurisdiction of court specified.
- Procedure under the Act in accordance with provisions of the CRPC.
- Provision allowing for appeal within 30 days.
- Protection Officers deemed to be public servants.
- Penalty for PO's for failure to perform duties.
- *Bona fide* Actions of the PO are protected under the Act.

d) Rules to be framed

Central Government to frame rules on

- Qualifications and experience requirements of PO's
- Terms and conditions of service of PO's
- Form and manner of reporting a domestic incidence.
- Form and manner of applying for relief under the Act.
- Form in which complaints have to be filed under this Act.
- Duties to be performed by the PO's.
- Rules regulating Service Providers
- Means of serving notices under the Act.
- Forms for the declaration of service of notice.
- Qualifications and experience of persons providing counseling.
- Manner in which affidavits are to be filed by the aggrieved persons under this Act.

2. A study on the extent and form of Domestic Violence in Saurashtra - Kutch Region of Gujarat

This study has been done in 5 districts of Saurashtra and Kutch region of Gujarat. The study was aimed to see the nature and prevalence of violence and factors, which promotes it. Ms. Pallvi Sobati shared the important findings of the study in her presentation, which revealed a sordid story. (Annexure - 1)

The key conclusions from the study are,

- There is a very high incidence of violence against women in all the four areas. Out of the total women interviewed, almost 90% reported undergoing violence.
- Women who are victims of violence very seldom retaliate to violence inflicted upon them due to a feeling of helplessness but when they have retaliated it has led to a decline in violence.
- Women facing violence are denied medical attention and have to bear the double brunt of injury and negligence.
- There are several mental health implications of violence and as many as 26% have contemplated suicide as the only way out
- Women's organizations have emerged as an important source of support in combating VAW.
- It was depressing to note how either under fatalism most women most women accepted and bare the violence they faced. Only 3.2% reported that they hit back and refused to tolerate the violence on them.

3. Towards Effective Implementation of Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Ms. Poonam Kathuria from Saurashtra – Kutch Network on VAW spoke the Gujarat process that generated a range of very clear recommendations. Saurashtra - Kutch network on Violence against Women, called for a meeting of key women's groups in Gujarat to discuss the DV Act. Over 25 groups, 45 persons participated in this meeting in April, 2006.

- This was followed by six regional Consultations.
- 55 women's groups from sixteen districts participated.
- The consultations focused on mechanisms for ensuring the effective implementation and monitoring of the Act in the State.

Recommendations that emerge out from the regional consultation were as follows:

a) Towards effective implementation of the DV Act

1. Expedite the announcing of the date from which the Act comes into force
2. Interpretation of certain provisions of the Act

b) Appointment of Protection officers

- Need to expand the concept of the Protection Officer (PO) from only a single designation to an '**Office of the PO**'.
- The post of the PO should be filled up by a **new appointment** and not one drawn from the existing cadres of the Government. Appropriate selection mechanisms to be put into place.
- The person should have:
 - Masters in Social sciences and
 - Minimum 2 years of experience in women's empowerment issues.
- The **service area** of the PO should be based on population. There could be one protection officer per block. However she/he should be provided with an Assistant PO for every population of more than 75,000 or 50 villages in rural zones.
- A **24 hour helpline** should be set up at the office of the PO since many cases occur at night

c) Service Provider Organizations

- The SPOs should be secular, non political and with a strong gender perspective.
- SPOs extending counseling, health, legal aid and shelter support should be located at the level of the block.
- Village Panchayats, Village level health functionaries, Aangan wadi workers, women's groups should be considered as associates of the PO and the SPOs.

d) Setting up of an implementation and monitoring mechanism

1. State level

A separate cell headed by a person of Joint Secretary rank should be set up.

- A Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Women and Child, should be setup. It should have a High Court judge, women's groups, lawyers, Commissioner, Health and Family Welfare, a DIG rank police officer and Director, Social Defense, as its members. Head of the State level implementation cell should report to this committee.

2. District level

- A committee should be constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Judicial Magistrate with Protection Officer as the Convener.

It should have women's groups, lawyers, CDHO, CDPO, DSP, and Representative, Social Defense as its members.

This Committee reports to the State level cell.

3. There should be provision for a third party monitoring mechanism, to enable independent assessment of the implementation of the Act. Budgetary allocations for ensuring, fulfilling and protecting the objectives of the Act. The State Government should allocate adequate and separate budget to ensure effective implementation of the Act.

e) Other key recommendations

- The State Government should give the Act wide publicity
- Training and sensitization for all stake holders- health, police and judiciary, particularly in areas of gender sensitivity, Violence against Women and the role of these stakeholders in implementation of the DV Act 2005.
- No officer should be appointed to this post without rigorous training on the Act and the issue of violence against women. The State should also provide for ongoing trainings of the POs during their tenure
- A review of the functioning of the POs and SPOs should be undertaken one year after the Act comes into force.
- c. No officer should be appointed to this post without rigorous training on the Act and the issue of violence against women. The State should also provide for ongoing trainings of the POs during their tenure
- A review of the functioning of the POs and SPOs should be undertaken one year after the Act comes into force.
- There are number of Acts but we feel that this Act will bring a change. Key features – its sees women right as a human right, It gives responsibility to central and state govt., It gives protection to women in 3 days, any women can do direct application through service provider's help without police

4. Panel discussion and open forum

Open forum for question - answer was held along with the panel discussion and following are the recommendations;

- Woman should be given preference in selection of POs and provision for this has been already made for this.
- There is a need of overall policy environment and monitoring mechanism should be created within GRC, to enhance the role of this kind of structure rather than making new committees and structures.
- Relation between property rights and domestic violence should be taken into account when we talk about DVA Act.
- Women face violence from her children, brother-in-law etc. so there should be clarity about it.
- If POs are for short term they can be appointed from outside but if they are for long term, they should be from the system for sustainability.
- Capacity building aspect should be given priority and where the SHGs do not exist it should be formed simultaneously.
- Linkages should be developed with health and other departments for services.
- GRC should be given the responsibility to monitor; its role is of mentor so day to day monitoring should not be done by it.
- Resistance against legal aid is prevailing in urban and rural areas. So the law can only Act as an instrument, it can be used in a limited manner. Rules should come as fast as possible.
- For new cadre of POs, lot of financial resources will be required. POs should work fulltime; S/he won't have any extra charge. POs deputation should be voluntary and full time but time bound tenure (minimum 3 years).
- 24 hours help line has been proposed as violence can happen any time.
- When the draft was submitted it was proposed to have State Level rappotears

II. DVA – Implementation Related Issues For Police And Judiciary

Chair:Ms. Ilaben Pathak, Managing Trustee, AWAJ

Panel: Mr. Pathan - GSLSA,
Ms. Ami Yagnik, Advocate, Dr. Nambiar

1. Free legal services for women

Representative of GSLSA, Mr. Pathan talked about legal services available at Gujarat Rajya Kanuni Seva Satta Mandal. He said that women can have free legal services at taluka, district, and state level from these centers, which provides free legal services to marginalized class of society. He drew attention that domestic violence on women starts before her birth and she becomes victim at different stages in life. POs should be informed about women's right at the time of complain. It must be kept in mind that provision of DVA is in addition to other laws.

2. Study on suicides among married women in Gujarat

Dr. Nambiar from police department addressed the issue by saying that all problems of the society are because of lack of implementation of laws and proper implementation is a responsibility of police. Police is concerned about it so Police Research Center has been established to do researches on issues related to police. One intensive study on suicide among married women in Gujarat has been done to know the reasons of suicides that can help in taking better steps as far as police services are concerned. Some of the major findings are;

- Majority suicides were between the age of 22-28.

- Majority were within one year of marriage
- Majority were in joint families and among non-earning women
- Not a single suicide was registered to police.
- Some of the dowry deaths were registered as accident deaths.

He also talked about the concerns that now the police have to start thinking about own drawbacks. And NGOs can play really important role in communicating women’s problems with police department. Indifferent views of police should be changed.

3. Judicial framework and the DVA

Ami Yagnik, well known corporate lawyer, high court advocate concentrated on the court framework. She said “the DVA covers all aspect but not lawyers, so there are high probabilities of misuse of the Act by lawyers. And appeal and revision aspects are also not covered in Act. In India there is no social protection system so we should think that after final declaration by court where the women will go. As media is the quickest medium to give information to people it should be used for dissemination of information about Act. And what other mediums can be used that can be thought upon. Women lawyer’s cadre or men lawyer’s cadre should be formed to spread the information about Act”.

III. DVA – Implications For Proposed Social Defense Mechanisms For Response And Action

Chair: Preeti Oza, GRC

Panel: Aruna Dave, Social Defense;
Ms. Ilaben Pathak, Managing Trustee, AWAJ

Ms. Aruna Dave from Social Defense shared about implications of DVA for proposed Social Defense Mechanisms and how Social Defense Services can be converged with DVA and other social services.

Mr. M. D. Mehta from DWCD addressed the participants by giving the definition of GBV that means that which results in, or is likely to result in Physical, Sexual or Psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such Acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private domain of a woman’s life.

Public participation and NGO participation subject was addressed by Ms. Ila Pathak. She said that Nari Adalat is a structure at Taluka level where we have women from federation at block level. There are 21 Nari Adalats working at Taluka level. It was initiated to help women suffering from domestic violence. Today this structure has been implemented in other states where Mahila Samakhya is working. Nari Adalat is not a formal organization. Its credit based orgnaisaion, which takes fees. So now we should do wide publicity of Nari Adalat.

IV. DVA And Its Implications For The Health System – Proposed Mechanism For Response And Actions

Chair: Dr. Amarjeet Singh, Commissioner, Health And Family Welfare

Panel: Ms. Indu Capoor, CHETNA; Shailendra Zala and vaibahv Nurthan - GRC
Shri Arvind Pulikkal, Technical Advisor, NRHM and RCH
Ms. Renu Khanna, SAHAJ

1. Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Health system

Indu Capoor from CHETNA talked about Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Health system. She covered the subjects like impact of DV on health of women, violence within the health system, DVA and its implications for the health system, health system's response and Actions, role of health care provider for the effective implementation of DVA etc.

2. Addressing Domestic Violence related Issues and Health systems Requirements

Technical Advisor of NRHM and RCH - GoG, Mr. Arvind Pulikkal brought health systems issues related to the implementation of the Act. These are,

- Emerging Health Policy Issues
- Mandatory Reporting: Issues
- Health Care Providers
- Integration of Health into
- Community Response To Violence

3. Domestic Violence Act (2005) and Implications for the Health System

Ms. Renu Khanna, SAHAJ talked about prevailing mindsets about medico legal treatment of DV and rape, women's perceptions, how to incorporate VAW related aspects into medical education and training, service delivery, IEC, research, documentation etc.

Dr. Amarjit Singh, Commissioner H&FW concluded this session by saying that the best guarantee of successful implementation of this Act is not a police or judiciary, its women and organizations that are present here. Health sector is the first area where these women come after suffering from violence. That brings a very serious responsibility on health sector. To build capacity in this aspect is thus very important. To prevent these incidents we should ensure that there is a proper referral system. Overall it has to be a very integrative response - preventive, curative and coordination with other mechanism. Confidentiality and dignity are two important concerns. Dr. Singh informed that several private practitioners/gynecologist were linked to give services for Chiranjivi Scheme for safe deliveries. Likewise such linkages can be setup for implementation of DVA too.

V. Way Ahead And State Commitment

Chair: Mr. Sarwakar - Principal Secretary, DWCD

Panel: Ms. Poonam Kathuria – Director SWATI

After a whole day brainstorming it was conclude that DVA is very promising Act and following recommendations were made,

- ❖ Strategies should be prepared to have a clear idea about the role of government and organizations.
- ❖ Comprehensive plan should be prepared for implementation of Act. Different departments are working on different areas in this Act so all ideas should be put together for effective convergence.
- ❖ Attitude of men towards domestic violence should also be taken into account while implementing the Act.
- ❖ The recommendations should be put on paper and an individual committee should be formed to work upon the recommendations.
- ❖ Highlights of the Act should be disseminated to all associated people who are involved in implementation of Act for having better understanding of law.
- ❖ Exercise should be undertaken to decide that which kind of advocacy is required for utilization of the Act.
- ❖ NGOs and GOs should work in partnership and this relationship should be at par so as to work in better way.
- ❖ There is possibility of allegation on service agent. i.e. workers, NGOs, Departments etc. So there should be provision of protection in rules and regulations proposed in the Act.

3. Annexure

Annexure – 1 Study by Saurashtra-Kutch Network on VAW

a) Findings of the study

Extent of Violence

- 89.8% had suffered violence in some or the other form at some point of time in their married lives at the hands of the husband and /or in-laws.
- 86.7% reported that they had faced violence from their husbands and 3.1% reported facing violence from their sister or mother-in-law.

c) When does violence occur?

- 44.1% of the total women who reported violence said that it occurred within the first year of their marriage.
- 49.1% reported the first incident of violence within 1 and 5 years of marriage.
- Only 4% reported the first incident of violence after 5 years of marriage.

c) Frequency of Violence

Out of the total women who reported violence:

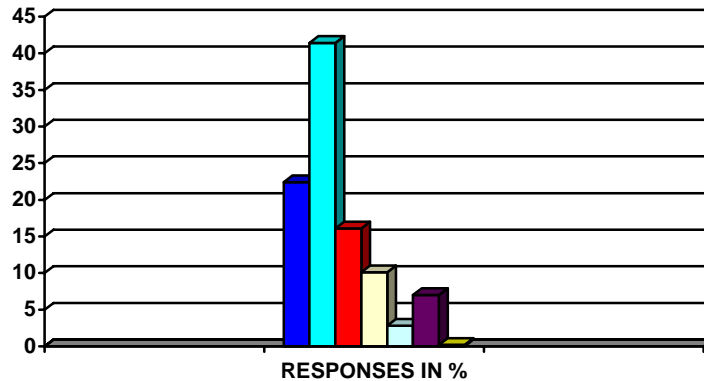
- 20% admitted to facing violence daily
- 10.5% reported facing violence fortnightly
- 14.1% said they faced violence at least once a month

d) Family type and Violence

- 39.5% of the women living in the joint family set-up reported violence occurring daily to rarely as opposed to 60.5% in the nuclear family set-up.
- Violence occurs more frequently with women living in nuclear families as compared to those living in joint families.

e) Reasons for the occurrence of violence

f)



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|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Financial & Work related | Housework & Childcare |
| Physical and looks | Reproductive capacity |
| Sexual Demands | Husband's habits |
| Dowry & Religious Beliefs | |

% reported mental torture

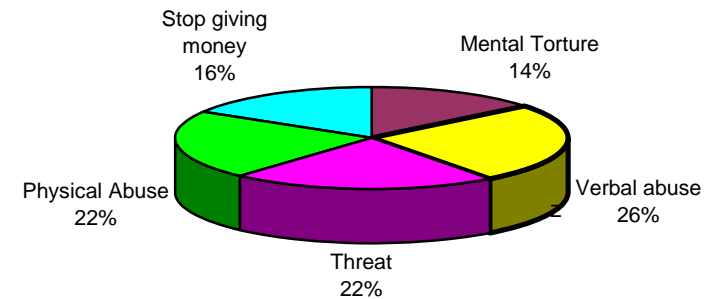
g) Physical violence faced by women

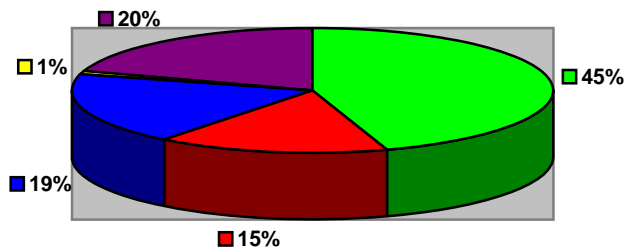
- 44.8% - Hitting with hands and legs and banging head against wall
- 15.4% - Hitting with stick or other object
- 18.4% - Throwing object
- 19.9% - Sexual coercion
- 0.9% - Perverted sexual behavior

Kinds of violence faced by women

Out of the women who reported violence:

- 25.6% faced Verbal abuse (highest number of responses)
- 22.0% faced physical abuse
- 21.8% received threats
- 16.4% were troubled in an indirect way





Annexure – 2 Programme schedule

SESSION	TOPIC	CHAIR AND PANEL SPEAKERS
9.30 – 10.00	REGISTRATION	
10.00-10.30	Welcome, Inauguration Of The Seminar By The Chief Guest	Panel: Chief Guest - Chairperson, NCW; Principal Secretary DWCD; Chairperson, SCW; Director GRC; Ms. Nafisa Barot, Saurashtra Kutch Network On VAW; Mr. Rajeev Tiwari, State Coordinator, UNFPA
10.30–11.45	Domestic Violence Act(DVA) – History, Salient Features, Concerns And Perspective Building In Gujarat, Presentation and Release of Study on forms of Domestic Violence By Network	Chair : Dr. Leela Visaria (Ex Dir. Gujarat Institute Of Development And Research) Panel: Ms. Asmita Basu, Lawyers Collective, New Delhi; Ms. Poonam Kathuria, Saurashtra Kutch Network On VAW
11.45-12-00	TEA BREAK	
12.00 – 1.00	DVA – Implementation Related Issues For Police And Judiciary	Chair: Ms. Geeta Johri, IGP (CID Crime) Panel: Mr. Sudhir Shah (Member Secretary, GSLSA); Ms. Ami Yagnik, Advocate
1.00-1.45	LUNCH	
1.45 – 3.00	DVA – Implications For Proposed Social Defense Mechanisms For Response And Action	Chair: Chairperson, SCW Panel: Joint Secretary, DWCD; Director, Social Defense; Ms. Ilaben Pathak, Managing Trustee, AWAG
3.00 – 4.15	DVA And Its Implications For The Health System – Proposed Mechanism For Response And Actions	Chair: Dr. Amarjeet Singh, Commissioner, Health And Family Welfare Panel: Ms. Indu Capoor, CHETNA; GRC; Shri Arvind Pulikkal, Technical Advisor, ,NRHM & RCH; Ms. Renu Khanna, SAHAJ
4.15 – 4.30	TEA BREAK	
4.30 – 5. 30	Way Ahead And State Commitment	Chair: Principal Secretary, DWCD Panel: Ms. Anita Karwal, Dy. Director, SPIPA; Ms. Shobhnaben Patel, Chair Person, SCW; Ms. Trupti Shah, SAHIYAR
5.30 – 5.40	Vote Of Thanks	Ms. Jigna Surkar, PO, GRC

Annexure – 3 List of Participants

List of Participants DVA workshop

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Address	Contact no.
1	Ms. Krupa Shah	Programme Coordinator	Vikalp (Women's Group)	5-E, Sapatgiri, Opp. Taj Residency Akota Road Vadodara-395003	9879579957
2	Ms. Manjula	Coordinator	Vikalp	5-E, Sapatgiri, Opp. Taj Residency Akota Road Vadodara-395003	9979165016
3	Ms. Namita Kharidia	Free Launce Consultant		2, Karishma Appt., Shubhash Society, Near Bankers Bungalow, Ishwar Bhuwan, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad	9879055760
4	Prof. Shukla	MD	Yuva Vikas Trust	Yuva Vikas Trust, Plot No-2/B, Sector-2 A, Gandhinagar	9426525045
5	S. R Patel	Social Worker	Jagrut Mahila Mandal	Jagrut Mahila Sangathan, Opp. Grid, Lambhvel Road, Anand-388001	243218
6	Dr. P. G. Nambiar	PRC	CID Crime	Police Research Centre, Office of the Addl. D.G. of Police, CID(Crime & Railways) 4th floor, Police Bhavan, Sector - 18, Gandhinagar-382018	27496403
7	Parmar		Navsarjan Trust	2, Ruchit Apartment,	9925957045

	Ranjam D.			behind Dharnidhar Derasar, Opp.Suraj Parti Plot, Vasna, Ahmedbad-380007	
8	Kr. Hemangini D.	Coordinator	Gramya Vikas Trust	Gram Vikas Trust Nr. State Transport Bus Stand, Okha Highway, Dwarka-361335	
9	Shri P. H. Sarvakar	Joint Secretary	W& CDD	Block No. 9, 6th floor, New Sachivalaya, G'nagar	
10	Ms. Vaishali Mayavanshi	State Resource Person	Mahila Samakhya, Gujarat	Hostel Building, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
11	Ms. Amita Thakur	State Resource Person	Mahila Samakhya, Gujarat	Hostel Building, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
12	Ms. Noor Puthawala	Intern	AWAG	506, Awagkunj Society, Bhudarpura, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad.	9879856690
13	Mr. Gopalkrishna L Dave	Reporter	Ahmedabad Samachar	11, Sharada Society, Paldi, Ahmedabad-7	9824431695
14	Dr. Shilpi Patel	Docter	Sambandh Sangh	Sambandh Sangathan, Himmatnagar	9879314969
15	Ms. Shushila Prajapati	Gender Theme Coordinator	Action Aid	Action AID, 3/A, 291, Adipur, Kutch	9427267466
16	Ms. Jyoti Gade	RRC Coordinator	CHETNA	CHETNA, Lilavati Bunglo, Civil Camp Rd, A'bad.	2149938
17	Ms. Illa Pathak	Director	Ahmedabad Women's Action Group	506, Awagkunj Society, Bhudarpura, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad.	24442466
18	Ms. Asmita Basu	LCPC	Lawyers Collective	Lawyers Collective, 1st floor, 63/2, Masjid Road, Jangpura, New Delhi - 110014	24373904
19	Ms. Jenzung Choesang	CAO	Lawyers Collective	Lawyers Collective, 1st floor, 63/2, Masjid Road, Jangpura, New Delhi - 110014	
20	Ms. Shilpa Vasavada	Convener	Working Group for Women and Land	9 th and 10 th Floor, Corporate House, Opp.Dinesh Hall, Ashram Road,	9427047602

				Ahmedabad-9	
21	Ms. Ameer Patel	Organizer	AWAG	506, Awagkunj Society, Bhudarpura, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad.	9879815990
22	Ms. Krishna Chhosa		SAFAR	A-3/203, Anmol Towers, Naranpura Ahmedabad	27487462
23	Ms. Kiran Mehta	Worker	Swati	Samarthya, Plot No.65,66,67, GIDC Estate, Surendranagar Road, Dhangadhra-363310	
24	Ms. Trupti Jain	State Program Director	Mahila Samakhya, Gujarat	Mahila Samakhya, Hostel Building, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad.	26302604
25	Ms. Bhavana Khambhliya		Swati	Samarthya, Plot No.65,66,67, GIDC Estate, Surendranagar Road, Dhangadhra-363310	02754 281338
26	Dr. Pravin P. Patel	Asst. Monitoring Officer	Commissionerate, DWCD	Commissionerate of WCD, Block No.16, 1st floor, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhavan, Gandhinagar	
27	Ms. Pallavi S. Rajpal	Coordinator, Gender	Saurashtra Kutch Network/ Utthan	Saurashtra Kutchh Network GIDC, Plot no.65/66/67 Nr. Deshalbhagat Chapari Surendranagar Road, Dhrangadhra	26751023
28	Dr. Leela Visaria	Director	Gujarat Institute of Development Research	Sola Cross Roads, S.G. Highway, Ahmedabad.	9898022433
29	Ms. Kavita Chawla	Field Officer	Sanchetna, Ahmedabad	45/46 4 th floor Newyork Tower, Thaltej Cross Road Ahmedabad	9825445114
30	Mr. P.G Shah	Editor	AVIRAT	C-1, Ankit Park, Shyamal Cross Road, Sattelitwe, Ahmedabad-15.	9426573181
31	Mr. Rajeev Tiwari	State Program Coordinator	UNFPA	308, Office of UNFPA, Near Gayatri Mandir, Sector-1, G'nagar	9427014300
32	Ms. Nafisa Barot	Executive Trustee	Utthan	36, Chitrakut Apartment,	

				Nehru Park, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015	
33	Ms. Poonam Kathuria	Director	Swati	B/2, Sunshine Apartment, Dr. S.Radhakrushna Marg, Ahmedabad380015	26301610
34	Ms.Rina J.Parmar	Field Worker	BSC	Behaviour Science Centre St. Xavier's College Campus Ahmedabad-380009	
35	Ms. Meena N.Gamit	Taluka Incharge	BSC	Behaviour Science Centre St. Xavier's College Campus Ahmedabad-380009	9427486465
36	Ms. Ameer Makwan	Section Officer	BSC	Behaviour Science Centre St. Xavier's College Campus Ahmedabad-380009	9426705341
37	Ms. Sejal Dave	Coordinator	WGWLO	9 th and 10 th Floor, Corporate House, Opp.Dinesh Hall, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-9	9427244644
38	Ms. Jigar Joshi	W Coordinator	Utthan	36, Chitrakut Apartment, Nehru Park, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015	2794220799
39	Dr. Meera Velugudhan		Working Group on Women's Land Ownership	9 th and 10 th Floor, Corporate House, Opp.Dinesh Hall, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-9	9824208407
40	Ms. Awani Rawal	Research & Documentation Officer	Mahila Swaraj Abhiyan	B/3, Pandit Park flats, Behind Shyamal Row House, Shyamal Cross Roads, Satellite Cross Road, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	9998431176
41	Ms. Beena Jadev	Research Fellow -	Action Aid	Regional Office10/A,Chanra	9426173764

		Programme		Coloney, Opp.IDBI Bank, Cargo Motor Line C.G.Road, Navragapura Ahemedabad	
42	Ms. Santosh Sharma		Jyoti Sangh	Nr.Vijadi Ghar Relief Road Laldarwaja Ahemedabad	
43	Ms. P. S. Mevada	Member Secretary	Gujarat State Commission for Women	Gujarat State Commission for women, Block No.2, 2nd floor, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhavan, G'nagar	079-23251608, 9898042347
44	Ms. Geeta Sharma	Programme Executive	UNNATI	UNNATI, G-1, Azad Soc. A'bad-15.	26746145
45	Ms. Dharmistha	DA (Gender)	AKRSPCO	9-10, Corporate House, Opp. Dinesh Hall, Income tax, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009	9427071748
46	Ms. Anuradha	Programme Officer	CSJ	C/106,Royal Chinmay Simndhar Tower Vastrapur Ahemedabad	9825848480
47	Mr. M. D. Mehta	Joint Commissioner	DWCD	Commissionerate of WCD,Block No.16, 1st floor, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhavan, Gandhinagar	
48	Ms. Urmila Biju	Head- Training and Monitoring Unit	Deepak Charitable Trust	Deepak Chritable Trust Nr. GIDC Office Nandesari Dist:Baroda	9426510687
49	Mr. Amit C.Parmar	Field Officer(TI Project)	SAHAS	SAHAS 301,3rd Floor, Meghani Towers, Station Road Delhi Gate Surat	9924025190
50	Ms. Amy Yagnik	Advocate		Amy Yagnik 6, Ahmedabad District Bank Society B/ H Sahajanand College Ambawadi	9825707727

				Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380015	
51	Ms. Shahnaz Saiyad	Advocate	Saath	102, Nandanvan Apartment, Near Premtirth Jain Derasar, Jodhpur village, Ahmedabad-15	9825747253
52	Ms. Geeta R Raval	Director	Samarthan Trust	290, Hirabag Society, Part-2, Ghatlodiya, Ahmedabad-380061.	9998070044
53	Mr. Dinesh K Pandya	Coordinator	Mahiti- Rural Development Centre	Mahiti G/2/1, Om Shantinagar, Vejalpur-Makarba Road, Vejalpur, Ahmedabad-51.	9879883292
54	Ms. Renu Khanna	Trustee	SAHAJ	SAHAJ 1, Tejas Apartment, 53, Haribhakti Colony Old Padra Road, Vadodara	9427054006
55	Ms. Rita Chokshi	Trustee	Sahiyar Stree Sangathan	G-3, Shivanjali flats, Opp. Jadav Ami Shraddha Society, Nr. Green Park Society, Navjivan, Ajawa Rd., Baroda-390019	2652513489
56	Ms. Kamal Thakar	Social Worker	Sahiyar Stree Sangathan	G-3, Shivanjali flats, Opp. Jadav Ami Shraddha Society, Nr. Green Park Society, Navjivan, Ajawa Rd., Baroda-390019	2652513489
57	Mr. Hasmukh Patel	Reporter	Jai Hind Daily		26587681
58	Mr. Yogesh Chavda	Photographer			9426282693
59	Mr. Sanjay Dave	Coordinator	Charkha -- Development Communication Network, Gujarat	702, SAKAR-4, Opp. M.J. Library, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380006	9825724608
60	Mr. Mukesh M. Parmar		Mahiti- Rural Development Centre	G-2/1, Omshantinagar, Vejalpur, Makarba Road, Vejalpur, Ahmedabad	9825342092
61	Ms. Raini	Journalist	Samachar		9824033184

	Acharya				
62	Mr. S. G. Pathan	Project Officer	Gujrat State Legal Services Authority	Bungalow No.12, Shahibaug, Duffnala, Ahmedabad	27494964, 22863893,22850999
63	Mr. Shatrughan Sharma	Reporter	Rajasthan Patrika	A-503, Nar-narayan Complex, Near Pizza Hut, Swastik Cross Road, C. G. Road, Ahmedabad	9825560450
64		Programme Coordinator	Olakh	24, Jalaram Park, Opp:Lalbahadur Shastry School,Hami Road, Vadodara- 390006 Gujarat.	
65	Ms. Shantaben	Resource Person	Mahila Samakhya	Vadodara	
66	Ms. Usha Sheth	Secretary	Swavlamban Trust	Himavan, Paladi, Ahmedabad / Residential Address: 41, B, Hill Plaza Appt., Gulbai Tekra, Inklab Society, Opp. Cetral Bank, Ahmedabad	
67	Ms. Aruna Dave	Dy Director	Social Defance Department	Dept.of Social Defence Block-16, first floor Juna Sachivalay Gandhinagar	
68	Ms. Asha Dalal	President	Jagrat Mahila Sangathan	Jagrut Mahila Sangathan, Opp.Grid, Lambhvel Road, Anand-388001	
69	Shoeb Chhatniwala	Owner	Zamimac Exim	Chhatniwala compond, Habibbhai's Chawl,, Behrampura, Ahmedabad	
70	Vishal Mahesh	Cameraman, E TV News			
71	Mr. Lalji Chawda	Reporter, E TV News			
72	Ms. Rashida Catlariwala	Organizer	AWAG	506, Awagkunj Society, Bhudarpura, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad.	
73	Ms. Indu Capoor	Director	CHETNA	CHETNA, Lilavati Bunglo, Civil Camp Rd,	

				A'bad.	
74	Mr. Rushikesh R. Pota	Independent Consultant			
75	Dr. Amarjeet Singh	Commissioner	Health Department	Block No.5, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhavan, Gandhinagar	
76	Mr. Arvind Pulikkal	Technical Advisor	NRHM	E-3, 2nd floor, Civil Hospital, Sector-12, Gandhinagar	
77	Ms. Mita Patel	Gender Resource Officer	Gender Resource Centre	Block No. 1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
78	Ms. Preeti OZA	Director	Gender Resource Centre	Block No. 1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
79	Ms. Jigna Surkar	Programme Officer	Gender Resource Centre	Block No. 1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
80	Ms. Chaitali Chattopadhyay	Research and Policy Analysis Officer	Gender Resource Centre	Block No. 1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
81	Ms. Hetal Shah	Gender Databank, Documentation and Media Officer	Gender Resource Centre	Block No. 1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
82	Mr. Vaibhav Murhar	Gender Resource Officer	Gender Resource Centre	Block No. 1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
83	Ms. Shailendra Zala	Gender Resource Officer	Gender Resource Centre	Block No. 1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	
84	Ms. Neela Patel	Gender Resource Officer	Gender Resource Centre	Block No. 1, Polytechnic Campus, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad	

Annexure – 4 Useful websites

List of relevant websites

<http://wcd.nic.in/>
<http://ncw.nic.in/>
<http://wcd.nic.in/>
<http://www.genderdata-guj.gov.org>
<http://socialjustice.nic.in/>
<http://www.anandiindia.net/>
<http://www.sahrwaruindia.org/>
<http://www.actionindia.org/>
<http://www.socialjustice.org/>
<http://www.unifem.org.in>
<http://www.chetnaindia.org>
<http://www.angelfire.com/hi/NGO/BSC>
<http://utthangujarat.org>
<http://www.unfpa.org>
http://www.lawyerscollective.org/lc_wri/aboutus<http://www.oxfam.org.uk>
<http://www.jagori.org/>

Annexure – 5 List of abbreviations

PO – Protection Officer
DVA – Domestic Violence Act
VAW – Violence Against Women
SHGs – Self Help Groups
NGOs- Non Government Organisations
GOs – Government Organisations
GBV – Gender Based Violence