



ROLE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (BHAROSA CELL) IN THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence (also known as spousal abuse, intimate partner violence, domestic assault, or family violence, etc.) is a term used to describe violence or abuse of one partner at the domestic level after cohabitation or marriage. Abuse with an intimate partner or life partner also comes under the category of domestic violence. Domestic violence can also occur in heterosexual or homosexual relationships. Domestic violence can take various forms, including physical, emotional, verbal, economic, and sexual abuse, ranging from coercion to coercive sex after marriage and violent physical abuse, and can result in mental or physical disfigurement or even death. Globally, the wife or the female partner is more commonly the victim of domestic violence, although the victim may be the male partner, or both may be victims of domestic violence against each other, or may also be victims of domestic violence due to culpable self-defense or retaliation. While women who are victims of domestic violence in the developed world are encouraged to make open complaints to the authorities, it is argued that domestic violence against men goes unreported because it makes them look socially cowardly and cowardly. considered man less. In this research paper, the role of the Police Department (Bharosa Cell) in the prevention of domestic violence has been studied.



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KEYWORDS: Bharosa Cell, Domestic Violence, Police Department, Domestic Violence, Marital Abuse.

INTRODUCTION

In today's time, women are contributing in every field. Whether at home or outside, women do their work properly, but due to some reasons, they must face many problems. They must face all the troubles like domestic violence, gender discrimination, women's harassment, etc. But if women are aware of their legal rights, then they can raise their voices against any harassment before they suffer. If the woman's husband commits domestic violence against the woman, then the woman has the right to file a complaint against him at the police station. At present, for the prevention of domestic violence in the police department, the Bharosa cell has been formed, through which the cases related to domestic violence are solved at a fast pace.

According to Section 498 of the Indian Constitution, the wife, the woman who lives with the live-in partner, or the woman living in anyone's house, who is facing domestic violence, has the legal right to protest this violence. Raise your voice and file a case. By doing this, the accused (who is committing the violence) must pay a heavy fine or is also imprisoned for 3 years. If the boy's family or the boy himself demands a dowry at the time of marriage or after that, then the girl's family need not compulsorily give

a dowry. Can file a complaint against it according to the Dowry Prohibition Act. Due to this, the family members must pay a heavy fine along with being jailed.

Any adult male, if related to any woman living in a domestic relationship, such as wife, ex-wife, widow, a woman living in a relationship like marriage, mother, sister, girl, child (boy or girl) of a joint family, financially, if someone commits physical, sexual or material and emotional violence, then it is called domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Act covers all forms of violence against women and children living in adopted, unmarried, married, and married status. Resolving physical, mental, economic, and sexual violence and various types of rights of women living in shared households or domestic relationships effectively. The legislation mentioned in this activity helps prevent domestic violence against women. Along with this, provision has been made for maintenance and the right to stay.

Most people consider the hand of stress, intoxication, or any disease behind domestic violence but, it has been observed that those who do violence to women at home do not behave the same way with their co-workers on the street or with their friends at the workplace. They do because they do not have any rights there. Domestic violence is always done intentionally and the person who commits it knows that he can have power over the person in front. The husband is sure that the victimized wife will never open her mouth against him and being a husband, no one will dare to ask him for an answer. This ground is sufficient to commit atrocity or violence.

The aggrieved person himself, any other person on behalf of the aggrieved person, neighbour, social worker, or relative who believes that an incident of domestic violence has occurred, may occur, or is occurring. Complaints of domestic violence can be made by the aggrieved person to the Women's Helpline, Women's Police Station, Police, or Judicial Magistrate anywhere. Women can also register their complaints on the toll-free helpline number '181'.

Magistrate, by passing a protection order in the interest of the aggrieved person, restrains the accused from committing any act of domestic violence, aiding in the act of domestic violence, entering a place where the aggrieved person resides or frequents, accompanying the aggrieved person Withhold any communication in person, oral, written, electronic or telephonically. The accused shall not evict the aggrieved woman from possession of the shared household, nor shall he obstruct her. If the woman does not want to live in the shared household, then the accused can be ordered to decide, all the expenses of which will be borne by the accused. To compensate the victim for the financial loss caused by not going to work, an order can be given to give financial relief in one lump sum or every month. Due to physical, and mental violence, the victim must face a lot of trouble and financial loss, in such a situation, the magistrate can order the accused to pay compensation. In the Act, the Magistrate can pass such interim and ex-parte orders as he thinks fit or just. If any party does not accept the decision of the court, then that party can appeal to the sessions court within 30 days of the order given by the court. If the accused does not comply with the protection order given by the court and commits violence against the victim woman again, then the accused can be punished with imprisonment of 1 year or a fine of Rs 20,000 or both. One or more of these orders may be made, as the court thinks fit. As per the Act, the date of the hearing will be fixed within 3 days after the receipt of the application and the case must be disposed of within 60 days from the first hearing.

Most people do not interfere in the quarrel of husband and wife considering it a mutual matter. But the behaviour which affects not one person but the society and the future generations of society cannot be a personal matter for anyone. Domestic violence is a personal issue for a woman as well as has an impact on social development. Honour is the birth right of a human being. If someone's honour is violated, then we all have the right to raise our voices against it.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research paper has depended on secondary data.

OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH:

- 1) To know the concept of the Bharosa Cell.

- 2) To study the role of the Police Department (Bharosa Cell) in the prevention of domestic violence.
- 3) To study the procedure of the police department for the prevention of domestic violence by the Bharosa Cell.

THE ROLE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (BHAROSA CELL) IN THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

Apart from acting after a crime is committed, various measures are taken by the government to prevent the crime from happening. For this purpose, the Bharosa cell has been established in the state by the police department. Through this 'cell', while providing security to women and children, they are being properly guided for crime prevention. The 'Bharosa Cell' launched to empower a woman or girl child to fight back against the abuses she is subjected to, has become a trust for the state police. Therefore, this pattern of winning the 'trust' of women and girls is being implemented in some other cities of the state.

W.E.C.A.R.E. (Women Effulgence Center for Aid and Empowerment), through 'Bharosa Cell' and 'Damini Pathak', all kinds of help and facilities are being provided to the victimized women and children in one place. Through this, police, medical services, psychiatrists, counseling, legal experts, protection officers, and rehabilitation services are being provided immediately to women and children in distress to solve their problems. The women and children who are the target of violence must be getting the psychological strength to fight against the oppression due to the support of the Bharosa Cell.

The 'Bharosa Cell' is open round-the-clock to receive the complaints of the victimized women and children. The administration of this cell starts in three periods. If a woman comes at night, arrangements are also made for her accommodation. Also, the complaints of the complainants are received on the women's helpline numbers 1091 and 100 and sent to the concerned experts immediately. Importantly, the complaints received from the victimized women are sorted and guided according to their needs. The concerned complainants are counseled and arranged for temporary accommodation if required. No unilateral decision is taken by closing the complaint until the victim gets justice in the complaints received in Bharosa Cell. Bharosa Cell includes protection under the Domestic Violence Act as well as legal services, medical services, a child helpline, a women's helpline, a women's helpline, a psychiatrist, counseling, and rehabilitation of women victims.

A victim of sexual abuse or other forms of violence, a woman or girl sometimes has to go from door to door for justice. Rape-victimized women or girls are often treated with contempt by the family as well as society. So, she gets tired physically and mentally. The same goes for widows seeking rights and women in divorce cases. There are also ways to take advantage of her vulnerability. Many women often do not understand where and how to seek justice in cases like dowry and domestic violence. Similarly, they need to be counseled on time. In order not to disturb anyone's happy life, both families are counseled in the 'Bharosa Cell'. If they are not satisfied even after counseling, finally a case is filed. This is helping women to get justice by saving their time and money.

In Nagpur city, apart from lawyers, counselors, social workers, and doctors, the local Bharosa Cell also has 17 staff including one senior police inspector, one assistant inspector, and one sub-inspector. They have received 2078 complaints of different types in the last 8 months. Out of which 1182 complainants were counseled and the disputes were resolved. In 442 cases, women girls, or other complainants have been reconciled with the congregation of the opposite party. So, 454 complaints were disposed of in different ways. Just like women, 'Bharosa Cell' is helping men too. The number of victims seeking justice in this cell is increasing. 10 to 20 new complaints are filed here every day.

In various programs organized in the Bharosa cell, awareness is given by giving information about sexual exploitation (Good Touch, Bad Touch). Many women also come with the question of living here. Their accommodation is arranged according to their age group. Because of this, the victimized women and children have received a lot of support through the 'Bharosa Cell'. Apart from the analysis and settlement of complaints received in Bharosa Cell, a newly established de-addiction counseling center, self-guided karate training, and yoga classes have also been started. This branch has a specially created cell to look into the complaints of women and cases of domestic violence. Women social

workers and members of non-governmental organizations have been taken on the panel. They listen to the cases of victims and other family members and try to find a solution through counseling. Unsolved cases are referred to police stations for legal action. This section deals with the trafficking of children and women and children against the law.

Maharashtra State Police is running Women Protection Cell for the protection and welfare of women. This cell is a social branch. Women who are victims or distressed women who have been abused by their husbands or mother-in-law or fathers-in-law or have family problems come to the police station or directly to the Women's Protection Cell. Complaints were received at Police Station or referred to the Women's Protection Cell. After registering the complaint, the women's protection cell gives notice to the applicant or non-applicant. The staff tries to solve the problem through counseling with the social worker in the women's protection cell. If both parties are satisfied, then the women's protection chamber succeeds in its mission to protect women.

In the last few years, there has been an increase in the number of divorces over very small things. This ratio is slightly higher in love marriages. So divorced couples should have an idea of how explosive the word divorce is. Nowadays, divorce is also being demanded based on issues like mobile phones and social media. Apart from this, divorce is also being filed based on domestic violence, dowry, mental harassment, addiction, and minor quarrels. The increasing rate of divorce has become a serious problem for our society. So, the police department set up a trusted cell a few years back to find an early solution to some of these problems. About 130 to 170 cases are received in the form of complaints every month in Nagpur city. The complaints based on family discord, husband-wife quarrels, and problems arising out of it are the most common. In the seven months of the current year, 1341 cases have been registered in the judicial cell, out of which 940 cases have been resolved. Bharosacell has achieved great success in solving 402 cases. If you look at the percentage of these figures, then this amount is 30 percent. Apart from this, the counseling process is going on in 401 cases and most of these cases will be resolved successfully. So the officials believe that this year the reconciliation percentage will go up to 40 to 45 percent. Also, 64 cases have been sent for police action. A total of 22 cases have been referred to the court under the Domestic Violence Act. According to the applicants, 339 cases have been closed. Last year, there was reconciliation in 39 percent of cases. Bharosa cell has got support from many people. Incidents of family disputes, violence, and verbal abuse increased during the layoffs. Under the Domestic Violence Act, 34 cases have been referred to the court while 794 cases have been closed as per the applicants.

The Vasai Virar (MBVV) Police is playing the role of the right friend to resolve disputes and conflicts in the bi-weekly meetings of the Bharosa (Trust) Cell – a multi-nodal unit to help people in distress under one roof. With the success rate being over 75 percent, the police have been able to solve around 350 cases in the last 18 months. From society affairs and petty quarrels to marital discord and even financial disputes- the cell, which has legal advisors, counselors, NGO members, women police, and psychologists, receives 40 to 50 cases every month. While 90% and 6% of the complaints pertain to matrimonial disputes and injustice to senior citizens, 4% percent of cases pertain to children. It is not that only women approach us for help, in about 30% of cases the complainants are men. It has been observed that through counseling and gentle advice, litigation can be avoided after a long court battle.

Police have made a lot of efforts to address the concerns of the weaker sections of society through the Bharosa Cell, while society has continuously supported these efforts. People in distress can visit the cell or call 112 or 28040006 for help. Further, the legal points, practicality of the case, and problems that may arise during the proceedings are also explained to the appellants, so that the issues are resolved amicably and the minimum number of cases reach the already overburdened courts.

CONCLUSION:

Due to the decline of the joint family system, the number of family disputes is increasing day by day. Many people's lives are being ruined because they do not want the interference of other family members in the life of husband and wife. Many complaints of family disputes come to the 'Bharosa Cell'. They are counseled. However, out of 100 complainants, 70 percent of the women want divorce only, in

earlier times due to the joint family system, elders were respected and respected. Now times have changed and the nuclear family system has taken root due to jobs, city attraction, and education. Today's woman does not want her mother-in-law in the house. The emphasis of the newlyweds is on creating a different world that does not take place in marriage. The husband also starts living separately from his parents due to his wife's demands so as not to break the family. This confuses parents. Due to the presence of mother-in-law in the house, there are frequent quarrels in many families. The husband is not ready to go away from his parents even when his wife is angry. This leads directly to divorce. Some women are conditioned to choose between parents or wives. Many such cases come in the 'Bharosa Cell'. Elderly mothers-in-law have been exposed to obscene abuse, beating, starving, or keeping locked up in a room. After a dispute in the family, a complaint is made directly to the police station. Then these cases come to the 'Bharosa Cell' for counseling. The Bharosa Cell of the Police Department plays an important role in the redressal of domestic violence complaints.

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