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REINVESTIGATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

Many of the devastating consequences arise out of domestic violence. The effects are not only related to that one particular individual victim but for the entire society. Every country have vivid factors determining such cause to the battered women or the children because of the abusive partners. The unique factors can be followed as political structure, gender, religious beliefs, attitude towards the violence in general and also the violence in terms of women. Domestic violence is not only restricted to the housewives but even to the working class of the women. The study on this matter helps us to understand the diversified factors over the nature of perpetration, effect of the family on children in terms of violence and the cycle of the violence. Thus, it is the non cooperative family which leaves the scars on not only the individual but the whole of society.

Holding much of devastating consequences, domestic violence not only hampers the victim individual but the entire society. It not only drains out the voluntary and public services but also causes harm to much of unconveyed pain and suffering to those who are abused. For public intervention into domestic violence grounds of justice and fairness provide a sufficient basis. Domestic violence is not only restricted to the frightening threats, sexual assaults but the physical force too which in turn amounts to a coercive control. The particular action is not committed by the individual who lives far away but by an individual intimate. Basically, there are three most important ingredient for the same. First, as a result of disruption of employment there is lost economic output. Second, there is use of public services. Third, for the pain and suffering there is a human cost.

Domestic abuse has terrible repercussions for both the sufferer and larger community. It causes tremendous anguish to those who are mistreated and depletes the resources of public and non-profit organisations as well as businesses. The cost of domestic violence, which affects a variety of people and societal institutions, is one issue covered in this paper.

A deeper awareness of the whole cost of domestic violence gives the ground for action within a second policy framework, that of finance, even though notions of justice and fairness provide a sufficient basis for public involvement into domestic violence. The number of ways that policy interventions can be expressed, measured, and evaluated expands with the inclusion of a financial dimension. It could help with expenditure priorities in particular.

The methodology expands upon the Home Office framework for costing crime (Home Office Research Study 217, Brand and Price, 2000) to take into account the particular expenses associated with domestic violence (derived from a review of the international literature).

Numerous sources, notably the 2001 Home Office British Crime Survey self-completion module on Inter-Personal Abuse (BCS IPV), are used to determine the extent of domestic violence (Walby and Allen 2004). This covers rape, sexual assault, and stalking by close friends and family members in addition to actual physical domestic abuse.

The Home Office study, the BCS IPV, or reports by services on their own expenditure, or from of Sexual violence, threats that incite fear, anxiety, or distress, including stalking, are all considered forms of domestic abuse in addition to physical assault.

Domestic violence, according to the Home Office, is "any violence, wherever and whenever it occurs, involving current and former partners in an intimate relationship." Physical, sexual, emotional, and financial abuse are all possible forms of violence (Home Office 2003: 6). While much of the violence described here takes place in the house that victim and abuser share, some of it happens afterwards, after a relationship has ended.

Both male and female victims of domestic violence are covered in this report.

It excludes acts of violence committed by distant relatives. Her current studies, are sources of information on the costs (for example, services).

There are three main categories of expenses:

1. Government-funded services primarily: System of Criminal Justice

Medical Care Social Assistance Housing

Legal civil

2. Losses in economic productivity suffered by businesses and employees; 3. Personal

expenditures incurred by the victim. The estimations include both men and women.

For England and Wales, the prices are for a calendar year starting in 2001.

The NHS spends over £1.2 billion annually on treating physical injuries. GPs and hospitals are included in this. The majority of NHS expenses are related to physical injuries, but mental health treatment, which is anticipated to cost an additional £176 million, plays a significant role.

The price is almost £.25 billion. More often than not, children are the target of this rather than adults, particularly those who are affected by the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child abuse. The cost of housing those who are homeless due to domestic violence is paid by local housing authorities (and other social landlords); the cost of housing benefits for such emergency accommodation; and, most critically, the cost of refuges. A total of £.16 billion is involved.

Over £.3 billion is spent on civil legal services, with legal aid covering around half of that cost and the individual paying the other half. This covers both specialised legal proceedings, such as restraining orders to keep a violent spouse in check or eject them, as well as post-marriage and post-relationship actions, such divorce and child custody.

The amount of lost economic activity is around £2.7 billion. This represents the cost of missed work due to accidents. The expense of such sick days is thought to be split roughly 50/50 between the employee's missed pay and the employer's costs.

Domestic abuse causes anguish and pain that are not factored into the price of services. In order to ensure that this impact is not overlooked in public policy, it is now customary to include an estimate for the human and emotional costs. The Home Office (for crime) and the Department of Transportation both use this protocol (to estimate the cost of road traffic accidents and hence cost-benefit analysis of road improvement schemes).

The 2001 British Crime Survey self-completion module on Inter-Personal Violence (BCS IPV) (Walby and Allen 2004), the Criminal Statistics for homicides, agency reports, and an analysis of prior research are the four sources from which the estimates of the scope and nature of domestic violence are derived.

Domestic abuse encompasses more than just physical violence; it can also involve sexual assaults and terrifying threats, which frequently result in a cycle of coercive control. It is violence performed by an intimate, such as a partner, girlfriend, boyfriend, or current or former husband or wife. Some definitions of domestic abuse encompass actions by any family member, but the definition in this study restricts it to intimates in line with home office policy. Domestic violence, according to the Home Office, is "any violence, wherever and whenever it occurs, involving current and former partners in an intimate relationship." Physical, sexual, emotional, and financial abuse are all possible forms of violence (Home Office 2003: 6).

Investigating the effects of domestic violence on victims as well as on various social institutions is necessary for the process of estimating the cost of domestic violence. It necessitates understanding the extent of the harm done to victims, both physically and mentally, as well as the impact on their life and the lives of others who depend on them.

It is necessary to identify the several social agencies and entities that may remedy these problems. In this case, the literature on the costs of domestic violence suggests that a wider variety of institutions are relevant than does the literature on the costs of crime.

But because people don't always ask for assistance, it's equally important to find out how often they do use possible services. Three sources were used to gather information regarding this: BCS IPV respondents, service provider reports, and earlier research about the use of services in similar circumstances. This topic proved challenging. Only a few significant services benefited from this because the degree of service use reported to the BCS IPV was so low. On how frequently their services are used as a result of domestic abuse, the service providers themselves rarely compile reliable data.

The initiative specifically relied from studies by the Department of Transport on the implications of various bodily injuries incurred in traffic accidents, as do the Home Office estimates of the cost of crime.

These give estimates of how often medical services are used, how much they cost, how much economic productivity and jobs are lost, and how much the public is ready to pay to avoid such misery.

To determine the cost of domestic violence, it is required to quantify both its scope and its

effects. The price of domestic violence is influenced by the utilisation of services as well as the quantity of victims and incidents. There are three data sources used. Data from the Home Office's self-completion module on interpersonal violence from the 2001 British Crime Survey come first (Walby and Allen 2004). They are specifically utilised for cost estimates for human and emotional costs, employment, and health care. Second, information and statistics from and about service providers are employed. Estimates for the criminal justice system, social services, housing and refuges, and civil legal services are based on these.

There are both non-sexual and sexual kinds of domestic abuse. The next discussion will focus on sexual forms of domestic violence, such as rape, stalking, and sexual assault. In addition to physical contact, non-sexual domestic violence often involves abuse and threats. Thus, the next section relates to a subset of domestic violence, including moderate and severe domestic violence, the main types of which are described below:

domestic force that is not sexual

pushed, grabbed, restrained, or smacked you;

kicked, bit, punched, or otherwise struck you; flung something at you that injured you;

attempted to choke or strangle you;

used a knife or other weapon on you; made death threats against you;

possessed a weapon, such as a stick or a knife, and threatened you.

According to the BCS, 0.5% of women experienced penetrative sexual assault, which includes rape, in the previous year, according to a legal definition that was amended in 2003. This indicates that out of the 79,000 women who experienced penetrating sexual assault, 52,000 of them were victims of rape. According to the Home Office Recorded Crime Guidelines, attempts at crimes are included in the total count for such offences, hence both attempted and successful rape are included in these statistics.

Some of these penetrating rapes and attacks were carried out by intimates. The study of the worst occurrence since the victim was 16 is used to estimate the proportion of major sexual assaults that were committed by intimates. Since the respondent was 16 years old, intimates (or past intimates) have been responsible for about 50% of these crimes, including 54% of rapes and 47% of major penetrative sexual assaults overall. Here, two presumptions are made: first, that the person who committed the worst crime is representative of all criminals; and second, that the person who committed the worst crime since the year 16 is representative of the person who committed the crime the year before.

Since the BCS IPV is a victim-based survey, no information about homicides is gathered by it. In its place, data from the Criminal Statistics is used. Because the quality and depth of the information available on this in the Criminal Statistics negates the need for some of the complexity of analysis needed in other kinds of crime, the analysis of the costs of homicide proceeds differently than those for other violent crimes.

Since few homicides go undetected, homicide is typically thought to have one of the most reliable indications of the severity of a particular crime. Since there is usually a thorough investigation, it is possible to describe the nature of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator if a suspect is identified.

While many types of domestic violence are crimes in and of themselves because they satisfy the legal requirements for crimes, there are also situations where it is unclear whether the behaviour in question constitutes a crime. However, rather than utilising crime categories to categorise domestic violence, many analysts and practitioners have developed domestic violence-specific categories to distinguish between its many forms and levels. To be able to capture distinctions that are particularly pertinent to the specific field of domestic violence and its interventions, this has been done.

To employ categories that have a wider resonance across a wider field of policy research, particularly that of the analysis of crime, is in the nature of our undertaking. This is due to the requirement to translate between those utilised in a more general policy framework and those required for domestic abuse. The issue of why it is important to evaluate the financial costs of domestic violence has already been raised. Here, the challenge is in bridging the gap between the study of domestic violence and the field of crime analysis and intervention.

Rape, assault by penetration, and sexual assault are the three main categories of relevant sexual offences. It's likely that the documented occurrences of a penis penetrating the mouth, anus, or vagina without consent constitute rape under the 2003 Sexual Offences Act (2003). The definition of rape was expanded by this act to include penetration of the mouth by the penis without permission. This Act also established a new legal offence known as "assault by penetration" for the unauthorised insertion of various body parts or objects into the vagina or anus.

The three basic types of sexual offences that are relevant are rape, assault by penetration, and sexual assault. The documented instances of a penis entering the mouth, anus, or vagina without permission probably qualify as rape under the 2003 Sexual Offenses Act (2003). This act broadened the definition of rape to include the unauthorised insertion of the penis into the mouth. The term "assault by penetration" was created by this Act as a new criminal offence for the unauthorised insertion of various body parts or objects into the vagina or the anus (before the 33 Second, the percentage of violent incidents that are domestic violence is determined from analysis of the cross-classification of reported crimes by the London Metropolitan police). Third, the cost per crime and the total cost of the CJS are adjusted using these ratios.

