

# Domestic violence against women: Reason and Remedy

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## **Abstract**

*Crime against women is a global problem but as we see in India, Not a single day passes without some report in Indian newspapers about some form of violence, abuse and ill-treatment of women and girls. The ill-treatment and torture of wives for minor things, repeated teasing, sexual harassment, rapes, and murders have become a regular feature of our newspapers. Headlines such as 'Woman Killed by her Husband by Kerosene', or 'Woman Burnt to Death in the Bathroom', 'Woman Found Hanging' etc. are becoming common among Indian Society. Dowry death is often only the end result of experiences of domestic violence faced by the victim. Yet, it is usually only after a death takes place that the young woman's parents or other relatives take note of the issue.*

*Women victims are hesitant to discuss domestic violence with the paternal family. Even when the family is aware of the violence taking place, they do not seem to intervene. Frequently family members feel helpless to stop the abusive husband. For their part, victims refuse to talk about domestic violence because they look upon this as bringing embarrassment to their husbands. Personally, for them, it means admitting to a failure of their relationship. Very rarely do they talk to or seek external help because they have been socialized to be the carrier of the family honor. This isolation means that their suffering from shame, guilt, fear, abandonment and the suffering from the immediate acts of domestic violence are committed in the privacy of homes and by a person on whom the victim is economically and emotionally dependent. For society, accepting the fact of domestic violence would be really shameful and an unpleasant fact that what is considered to be one of its most precious institutions is also one of its most dangerous and vulnerable. From the below diagram, we can see that out of all the crimes against women, cruelty by husband and relatives stands highest.*

*The Figure shows that Crimes against women per cent distribution 2013 not a single day passes without some report in Indian newspapers about some form of inhumane treatment of women and girls. The ill-treatment and torture of wives for trivial things, repeated teasing, sexual harassment, rapes, and murders have become a regular feature of our newspapers.*

**Key word:** Domestic violence, Crime, Role of NGO, Harassment

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## **I. Introduction:**

India is a country where people worships Lakshmi, Saraswati, Kali, Durga, and many other women goddess, Rani Lakshmi fought for their land against Britishers, Razia Sultan was the queen of Delhi Sultanate. But Despite off this the status of women from ancient time to present era not good. They are always from ancient time in every social life under the men's decision. They tolerate the different type of violation and abuses such as sexual abuse, rape, dowry death, female foeticide, satipratha (during British period). Domestic violence is such type of abuse which is a big issue for India. Now domestic violence considered as a crime under Indian law for this Indian parliament pass legislation in 2005 to stop domestic violence which is known as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. But domestic violence could not stop.

### **The Concept - Violence**

Violence is an act of aggression, usually in interpersonal negotiation of relations. In most cases the sufferer is powerless and therefore violence cannot be understood as a result of only 'conflict'.

A word 'Violence' has a negative meaning. It is defined as "behaviour designed to hurt people or to harm the property of the victim". A cross-disciplinary definition of violence is 'by violence' and 'violence against', the person who hunts is known as 'and suffering' and the sufferer who is suffering is 'suffering'.

There is nothing new in the event of violence because it is found from the beginning of our existence and is present in almost all the varieties throughout history due to various reasons. This can be due to the fear of insecurity, or the fear of dominance by others or only ego satisfaction can occur. But the main reason behind the acts of violence is the instinct of survival.

In primitive societies war between the two countries is the biggest event of violence. Violence has been used and in the war, from the great destruction of human beings, in situations of revolutions, in human contact, various categories like violence by terrorists and the situation of violence by robbers, bandits and dacoits have been appropriated. This term has also been used to refer to situations of rights of citizens' human rights in groups or institutions or rights of individuals.

Actually, the origin of the state 'has been done to prevent violence, but at the same time, It has also been seen and felt that the state can be recognized as a more prominent in the incidents of violence against its own citizens. Violence can be legal or illegal under law, depending on the person who uses it and how it is used. A narrow concept of violence may suggest an act of illegal criminal use of the physical force, but it also includes exploitation, discrimination.

### **Types of Domestic violence**

- Physical violence
- Verbal violence
- Sexual violence
- Emotional violence
- Financial violence

Headlines such as ‘Woman Killed by her Husband by Kerosene’, or ‘Woman Burnt to Death in the Bathroom’, ‘Woman Found Hanging’ etc. are becoming a common phenomenon. Dowry death is often only the end result of a litany of experiences of domestic violence suffered by the victim. Yet, it is usually only after a death takes place that the young woman’s parents or other relatives take note of the issue. Women victims are hesitant to discuss domestic violence with the paternal family. Even when the family is aware of the violence taking place, they do not seem to intervene. Frequently family members feel helpless to stop the abusive husband. For their part, victims refuse to talk about domestic violence because they look upon this as bringing embarrassment to their husbands. Personally, for them, it means admitting to a failure of their relationship, and of themselves. Very rarely do they talk to or seek external help because they have been socialized to be the carrier of the family honor. This isolation means that their suffering from shame, guilt, fear, abandonment and the suffering from the immediate acts of domestic violence are committed in the privacy of homes and by a person on whom the victim is economically and emotionally dependent. For society, accepting the fact of domestic violence would be really shameful and an unpleasant fact that what is considered to be one of its most precious institutions is also one of its most dangerous and vulnerable. From the below diagram, we can see that out of all the crimes against women, cruelty by husband and relatives stands highest.

### **Causes:**

**Ahuja, (2016)<sup>1</sup>, Yugantar education society<sup>2</sup>.**

There are one of the reasons for domestic violence being so general people are said that the orthodox and stupid mindset of the society that women are physically and emotionally weaker than the males. Though women today have proved themselves in almost every field of life-affirming that they are no less than men, the reports of violence against them are much larger in number than against men There are determinants of domestic violence at an individual level, and factors which modify the prevalence at societal and community levels.

According to the **World Report on Violence and Health, (WHO)** the factors associated with a woman's risk of being abused by her partner can be individual factors (young age, heavy drinking, depression, psychology disorder, uneducated achievement, etc.), relationship factors (marital conflict, marital instability, male dominance, economic stress, etc.), community factors (weak community sanctions

against domestic violence, poverty, low social capital), and societal factors (gender norms, and social norms). In urban areas, there are many more factors which lead to differences in the beginning and later take the shape of domestic violence. These include – more income of a working woman than her partner, her absence in the house till late night, abusing and neglecting in-laws, being more forward socially etc.

There are many causative factors in domestic violence .there are several theories which are linked to the cause like as psychological ( personality traits and mental behaviour) to social (family structure, learned behaviour etc.)

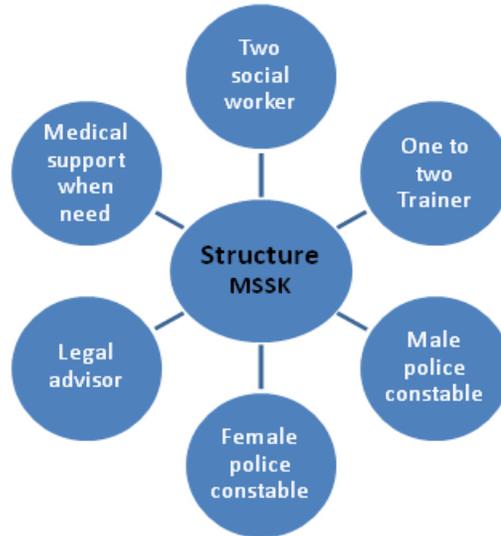
1. Not doing house/work property
2. Jealousy of husband
3. Dressing fashionable
4. Husband's alcoholism
5. Dowry demands
6. The high tone during dialogue
7. The close relationship with friends
8. Disrespectful behaviour with elders in the family
9. Doubt of love affairs before marriage
10. No childbearing capability
11. Birth of a girl child repeatedly
12. Single personality factor
13. Childhood socialization
14. Frustration at work
15. Most of the victims within the family and society are the weakest their sex

### **Mahila Salah &Suraksha Kendra: Sapna NGO<sup>3</sup>**

The experience of the Mumbai special cell for women and children instead showed how a genuine space to struggle for justice could be created for women within the mainstream establishment of the police.

**Rajasthan modal<sup>4</sup>**: Police officials women organisation took a joint decision and started MSSK .39 MSSK centers are run across the Rajasthan state by Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) to address the grievances of women victims.

**Structure:**



**Objective:**

- To ensure a space for women were victims of violence can feel free to come, share their problems & seek advice.
- To provide for women's experience within the criminal justice system.
- As a space where all concerned parties can debate and discuss issues from different stand points.
- Learning emerging from the experience of the centre will be incorporated within the police, medicology and judicial system in order to recent them as more just and gender sensitive institutions.
- To established counseling, advisory and redressal centers for women in district Rajasthan.

**The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005<sup>5</sup>**

On 26th October 2006, the Central Govt. notified this Act in the official gazette. The Act aims at providing protection to women from Domestic Violence faced by them with in 4 walls of their houses. This Act represents a major victory for women's rights in India. Importantly, the new law, which criminalizes the abuse of a woman by her spouse, partner or other males in the household, recognizes the abused woman's right to secure housing. Sections 18-23 are the soul of this Act, these sections of the Act provide a large number of avenues for abused women to get relief. She can get through the courts, Protection orders, residence order, monetary relief order, custody order, for her children, compensation order, and interim/ex parte orders.

**Sudha Chaudhary**<sup>6</sup> says in this article “domestic violence in india”.The most common crime against women which are related to the unbreakable Patriarchy Domestic violence refers to violence against women Not only in marital homes but also in a live-in relationship the household Violence is considered a significant obstacle in women's path The democratic structure of empowerment and politics also broke. India has To reduce violence, in particular, the law made the Domestic Violence Act in 2005 The mixed results against women, but till now, have become bored. Paper Check out domestic violence from a multi-dimensional perspective.

**Mahek Singh**<sup>7</sup> says that review of cases reported at the Family Counselling Centers (FCCs) in Chandigarh shows that dowry is a significant factor for marital discord. 36.2% of the married women who approached the FCCs complained of dowry-related violence. This violence manifested itself in physical, emotional and economic forms. Most women turned to their parental families for help against this violence (29.3%), and only 12.1% approached the police and even fewer, 10.3%, approached NGOs. In an overwhelming majority of cases (44.8%), the parents submitted to the dowry demand; only 12.1% filed a complaint with the police and just over 15% sought separation or divorce. Clearly, dowry is a deep-rooted social evil, whose victims are either reluctant or unable to get redress from the law enforcement agencies meant to support them or the NGOs.

**Jayna Kothari**<sup>8</sup> says that Domestic violence needs a coordinated and systemic response from the justice system. While Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code is one of the most significant criminal law reforms protecting women's rights, it is not enough. We need to remember that criminal law is indeed a blunt tool for it is difficult to change police culture; though the law may consider domestic violence against women an offence, the police may still not comply and implement it effectively. In order to move towards an effective working of Section 498A, it is crucial to adopt a new model of policing – the victim empowerment model, which will put in place pro-arrest procedures and social service networks at the police station. It is also important to have civil law remedies to provide protection to women victims of domestic violence and the recently passed Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005 is significant in that context.

**Kadam and Chaudhari**<sup>9</sup> write down The United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life Domestic violence occurs daily in homes throughout the world. The National Coalition against Domestic Violence reports that 1.3 million women are victims of domestic abuse each year. Violence against women is a serious problem in India. Overall, one-third of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence and about 1 in 10 has experienced sexual violence. It is very disturbing as well as discouraging to think that a country that praises womanhood through epics and their devotion to goddesses can be so demeaning and indifferent when it comes to the

common women living in the country. Although there are laws (civil & criminal) to tackle the issues of domestic violence, it is not implemented effectively.

**Nirupama Prakash**<sup>10</sup> published an article entitled “Domestic Violence Against Women in Rural Rajasthan, India: A Sociological Analysis”. Domestic violence is one of the crimes against women which is linked to their disadvantageous position in the society. Internationally, one in three women have been beaten or abused by a member of her own family. Though violence against women in the family is a global phenomenon, yet its ramifications are more complex and its intensity much greater in India. The status of women fits into a vicious circle of mutually reinforcing gender inequalities and patriarchal practices in Rajasthan.

The present study was conducted in two villages near Pilani, Rajasthan during January–June 2009. Main objectives of the study were to explore the incidence, type, and cause of violence among women and to examine the awareness level of —Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Simple random sampling technique was used. Respondents were married women within the age group of 15–50 years. A total of 150 women were interviewed. A statistically significant relationship was found between violence and women’s age, caste, structure of family, literacy level of women, husband’s level of education, and husband’s alcohol consumption. Not a single case of violence was reported to the police.

**Ahuja**<sup>11</sup> says that the debate on the oppression of women has created a lot of disagreement Types of violence against women were discussed in the book definition of violence and form of violence. After facing the shock and adjusting the victims on the role of the police & judiciary in crimes against women. Take the key Proposal from the existing theoretical explanation on deviated behaviour and no attempt has been made to enforce them on violence against women.

To maintain links only with the available research literature, but it also indicates limitations of these proposals in interpreting various types of violence.

1. Physical Violence
2. Sexual violence
3. Emotional violence
4. Economical violence

**Colucci and Montesinos**<sup>12</sup> write down that Domestic violence and other forms of violence against women and coercion are well known to be substantial and widespread, with women more likely than men to be abused by partners and other family members. Domestic violence is a major precipitating factor for suicide, and ethnic

minority, immigrant and refugee women are at higher risk for suicidal behaviour. This article reviews literature about suicide and domestic violence among ethnic minorities, immigrants and refugees to examine the relationship between the two. Further, it presents a call for action for academics, policy makers and service providers engaged in suicide prevention. Higher risk of being victim of violence, additional forms of violence (immigration-related abuse), and greater barriers to seeking help, contribute to make women from immigrant and refugee backgrounds particularly vulnerable to suicidal behaviour. While violence against women is now widely recognized as a significant global problem, a major public health issue, and one of the most widespread violations of human rights, suicidal behaviour among immigrant women has received limited attention as a public health concern, and even less as a human/women's right issue. Suicide prevention must be addressed as a public health issue, and it is time for suicide to be considered also as a women and human rights issue.

**Kavitha<sup>13</sup>** writes on "Spousal Domestic Violence of Married Women in India" in *Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology*". The national family health survey in its 3rd round during 2005–06 had collected information on different forms of spousal violence experienced by ever married women between the ages of 15–49 years (66,658) belonging to all states and union territories of India. Making use of this data from its all India report, in this paper, an attempt is made to identify the prevalence

rate, forms and the factors correlated with the forms of the violence and to examine help seeking behavior of men and women. At all India level, 35 percent of ever married women had experienced physical spousal violence, whereas 16 percent and 10 percent had encountered emotional and sexual violence, respectively. Further, these magnitudes vary considerably across the states and union territories of India. The correlation analysis revealed that, with a few exceptions, the magnitude of all the three forms of spousal violence has a negative correlation with percentage of women and men who have 10 + years of education, who are exposed to mass media, and also with the percentage of households wealth index that falls under 4 – 5 quintiles (richer and richest) at different levels of significance. Conversely, the levels of either 1 or 2 types of spousal violence positively correlated with the percentage of women belonging to Hindu and Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities as well as with the percentage of men and women employed during 12 months preceding the survey.

**Waghmode R H<sup>14</sup>** writes on "Domestic Violence against Women: An Analysis" in *International Research Journal of Social Sciences*". Violence against women is partly a result of gender relations that assumes men to be superior to women. Given the subordinate status of women, much of gender violence is considered normal and enjoys social sanction. Violence includes physical aggression, sexual abuse, and psychological violence. In extreme, but not unknown cases, death is the result. These expressions of violence take place in a man-woman relationship within the family, state and society, the problem of violence against women is a result of a long standing power imbalance between men and women. This is not a present problem rather it has its deep roots inserted since few decades. The government and voluntary organizations are making efforts towards ending violence against

women which will be impossible if a common man is not supportive. This paper is an overview about domestic violence and here the authors have made an attempt to analyse the statistical data on violence against women.

### **Objectives:**

The purpose of the study is to contribute to an understanding of the present status/condition of women in Jodhpur City.

- To find out the reason behind Domestic Violence against women.
- To identify the difficulties faced by women in Domestic violence.
- To analysis of family structure in domestic violence against women.
- To find out the role of NGO's & Government organization in preventing Domestic violence against women.

### **Hypothesis**

1. Alcohol consumption and demand for money are directly correlated on domestic violence against women.
2. Victimise domestic violence is a child upto negative influence on their behaviour.

### **Sample Size:**

In this study, there are total of 150 respondents in an urban area of jodhpur city. They are victim of domestic violence as per police record.

## **II. Analysis & Conclusion**

The crime against women is a serious problem faced by India's women. There are many crimes which are related to women like Rape, dowry death and domestic violence etc. Domestic violence is also known as family violence which is directed by man and his relative against women. Regarding this the research has been conducted in city of Jodhpur. A study has been undertaken with the following objectives.

- To find out the reason behind Domestic Violence against women.
- To identify the difficulties faced by women in Domestic violence.
- To analysis of family structure in domestic violence against women.
- To find out the role of NGO's & Government in preventing Domestic violence against women.

According to the research and objective the respondents in this research are victims of domestic violence & all are women respondents. There are 150 respondents.

1 According to my findings the main cause behind Domestic Violence is alcohol consumption and money or dowry demand, about 80% respondents said that alcohol consumption and 68% respondents said that dowry demand is reason behind domestic violence. Through research I had found out that the husband's of most victims women are taking alcohol. When the husband is in drunken condition, they beat them, use abusive words against their maternal family. Beside this Dowry demand is also another cause of Domestic Violence. Man demands of money & other things from in-law's-family. If in-law retaliates, man beat their wife and warns them, except these two other reasons Such as not follow decision, need boy child, relationship with other girls is not much as alcohol & money demand.

2 The second finding of this research is difficulties faced by women who are suffered from Domestic Violence they are economically weak.

3 The third finding is role of NGO & Police which is better work in rehab of domestic violence victims among NGO and Police. 92% of respondents in favour of NGO. In this context I find out NGOs became better in every aspect. NGO is not only better than police but also better than all other governmental organisation. Women tell reasons behind this, why they prefer NGOs, because NGO provide them shelter, necessary education to their child, scholarship, give them employment skill and NGO give them moral support.

4 At lastly with the help of this research, I want to know about the effect of family structure on Domestic Violence. In this regards, I find out that in joint family domestic violence became more. Through findings I know that the domestic violence is about 92% in joint families. I have also find out that the main accused of domestic violence is Mother-in-law. The finding shows husband are less violent than mother-in-law. Some women tell that husband beat them due to their mother-in-law.

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