

A Study on Domestic Violence

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ABSTRACT

In this research study, the underlying framework for any of the operational definitions of violence adopted by specific studies resembles this latter view that the method of subordination becomes manifest during a wide selection of violent acts. The definition in each study attempts to be as broad as possible. The study has explicitly considered psychological, emotional, physical, and sexual assault in her analysis of sorts of abuse. Similarly, both the studies on responses to violence against women examined herein explicitly state an operational definition of violence that has mental, emotional, and financial abuse of a lady. These acts of intimidation and cruelty led women or their relations to hunt the support of agencies aside from the family.

1. Introduction

A public issue consistent with available statistics from round the globe, one out of each three women has experienced violence in an intimate relationship at some point in her life. This is often a mean supported available national surveys across industrialized and developing countries. Statistical evidence on the particular prevalence of violence in India is scant however. The few studies available indicate that physical abuse of Indian women is sort of high, starting from 22 percent to 60 percent of girls surveyed. Most of the available information consists of qualitative studies of very small sample size. The sole large-scale indicator of violence against women is that the data concerning crimes against women published by the National Crimes Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The records of the bureau reveal a shocking 71.5 percent increase in cases of torture and dowry deaths during the amount from 1991 to 1995 and should reflect increased reporting of violence.

In 1995, torture of girls constituted 29.2 percent of all reported crimes against women. In another study, 18 to 45 percent of married men in five districts of Uttar Pradesh, an outsized state in northern India, acknowledged that they physically abused their wives. And during a study by Ranjana Kumari of dowry abuse it had been revealed that one out of each four dowry victims was driven to suicide. Globally, violence within the house is universal across culture, religion, class, and ethnicity. Despite this widespread prevalence, however, such violence isn't customarily acknowledged and has remained invisible-a problem thought undeserving legal or political attention.

2. Review of Literature

M. Khanchowdhury, (2017) Until now, very few studies have documented the practices used to prevent domestic violence and support the women who experience it within the framework of women's economic empowerment initiatives. It should be essential that interventions designed for women should include risk-reduction strategies on domestic violence and take a holistic empowerment approach that considers

economic, social and political factors (Hughes et al., 2015). In order to formulate recommendations based on reliable evidence, it is important to identify the risk and protection factors associated with exposure to domestic violence for women who take part in economic empowerment initiatives. It is also necessary to document the perceived impacts of participating in these initiatives, especially those that integrate the issues of gender inequality and/or violence against women and girls in their programming. This type of integration could entail, for example, designing and implementing awareness-raising, prevention and support activities focused on gender inequality and/or violence against women and girls in women's economic empowerment programs. In this literature review, the term "domestic violence" is preferred over "intimate partner violence", "spousal abuse" or "gender-based violence". Domestic violence refers to violent and controlling behaviours exhibited within the family or the conjugal relationship. It includes the harm caused to women, mothers and children who witness domestic violence and/or victims of family violence. Furthermore, while the authors recognize that the issue of women's economic empowerment lies within the wider context of violence against women and girls and gender inequality, including workplace harassment, travel-related safety concerns and employment discrimination, a choice was made to focus on domestic violence as a consequence of women's economic empowerment initiatives or as an obstacle to women's economic empowerment. Additionally, "women's economic empowerment initiatives" refers here to the programs, projects and activities that aim to increase women's access to and control over productive resources, proceeds from their work and all decisions related to their financial independence. These initiatives can include, for example, programs focused on microfinance, conditional cash transfers, access to sustainable livelihoods, income generating activities or employment for women and girls.

Suzanne, (2011) Domestic Violence against women is very common in both developing and developed countries and is a complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon. However, global developments have yet to be systematically assimilated into theories around violence against women. This study seeks to

examine the associations between domestic violence against women household headship and women empowerment in Nigeria. The study used data from the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Ordinary least squares (OLS) regression method was used to assess the association among the study variables. The analysis showed that domestic violence is usually more where there are women-household headships in case of Nigeria changing the general idea of having less domestic violence in women headed households. There should be strict and effective laws against domestic violence. Men or women whoever is domestically violating another woman should have to deal with legal consequences; otherwise, this trend of domestically violating women will go on forever. A psychiatrist from Bombay, says men who do not learn appropriate assertive behaviour in their early life turnout to grow up into wife beating adults. They give explosive vent to minor irritations which are initially put off and get built up over a period of time. This kind of violence, in his opinion, is not directed solely at the wife. When it is directed at the wife, it can be triggered off by the mother-in-law's instigation, or by things like jealousy, suspicion about the wife's fidelity or just by improperly kept home.

3. Definition of Violence

Definitions of violence are often broad or focused, amorphous or targeted. The rationale that the definition of violence is vital is because it shapes the response. For instance, a community response, whether it's legal reform or the supply of support services, is formed by a specific understanding of what constitutes violence and whether it's to be conceptualized as an intra-family conflict, or a criminal violation of rights. The definition implied by the law is particularly critical because it defines standards and thus impacts broader social perceptions of the matter. Elements of the definition that requires to be considered then are the boundaries of the connection between the perpetrator and therefore the abused, the norms of acceptable behavior, and therefore the specific acts that constitutes violence.

A frequent perception of violence against women is that it's limited to physical harm perpetrated on adult women within a marriage. While this understanding may capture an outsized universe of the experience of girls, it's predicated on the idea that ladies primarily sleep in nuclear families. Across cultures, there is a spread of living arrangements starting from joint families to nuclear families to single parent families. Moreover, women could also be in a longtime relationship or within the process of separation or divorce. Violence is usually not restricted to the present husband but may reach boyfriends, former husbands, and other relations like parents, siblings, and in-laws. A definition that acknowledges these multiple possibilities would cause interventions that are more inclusive of the experiences of all women.

Definitions of violence rest upon not only the character of the connection between the perpetrator and therefore the victim but also upon norms of acceptable behavior. There's considerable difference of opinion regarding which behaviors or manifestations should be considered violent, also because the level of intensity and frequency required labeling a relationship as violent. Another contentious issue is the way to evaluate the

intent of the act, why the act was initiated, and whose view should determine this. As an example, Indian field experience indicates that significant numbers of girls don't perceive acts as violence if they perceive them to be justified.

The social construct surrounding the perfect "good woman" clearly sets the bounds for acceptable norms beyond which verbal and physical assaults translate into a notion of violence. Thus, wife beating isn't seen as an excessive reaction if the lady gives cause for jealousy or doesn't perform her "wifely" duties adequately, like having meals ready on time or adequately caring for youngsters. This is often further complicated by a standard belief that violent acts are an expression of affection and merely a desire to assist the topic be a "better" person. The core of a definition of violence consists of all the acts that constitute violence. Some definitions are narrow and specialize in a selected act of violence are broader and incorporate the complete range of acts.

In India, public discourse and therefore the media equate violence with dowry violence. This incomplete representation undermines awareness of the widespread, daily psychological, physical, and sexual assault women confront that's often unrelated to dowry. As a result, newspapers may fail to report the less sensational stories that don't involve bride-burning and unnatural death. Indian legislation on marital violence perpetuates this narrow definition. For instance, both Section 498A of the Indian legal code and therefore the Dowry Prohibition Act emphasize violence within the context of dowry harassment. However, informal discussions with women by researchers and activists have underlined the necessity for greater study of other factors and characteristics related to abuse.

A further critical element within the definition of violence is whether or not it's framed as an exclusively interpersonal act or seen more broadly as an expression of power that perpetuates the subordination of girls. If it's the previous, the definition would only include those acts which could be seen as crimes and thus focus only on acts which end in physical evidence. If it's the latter, the definition of violence would come with all acts of "physical, verbal, visual or sexual assault that are experienced by women or girls as threats, invasion or assaults which have the effect of injuring her, or degrading her and/or removing her ability to regulate contact (intimate or otherwise) with another individual". Such a definition more fully captures all the various processes by which women undergo subordination within intimate relations and fits more directly into a person's rights perspective.

4. Violence

Violence is "the use of physical force so on injures, abuse, damage, or destroys." Less conventional definitions also are used, like the planet Health Organization's definition of violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a gaggle or community, which either leads to or features a high likelihood of leading to injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation."

Internationally, violence resulted in deaths of an estimated 1.28 million people in 2013 up from 1.13 million in 1990. Of the deaths in 2013, roughly 842,000 were attributed to self-harm (suicide), 405,000 to interpersonal violence, and 31,000 to collective violence (war) and legal intervention. In Africa, out of each 100,000 people, annually an estimated 60.9 die a killing. For every single death thanks to violence, there are dozens of hospitalizations, many emergency department visits, and thousands of doctors' appointments. Furthermore, violence often has lifelong consequences for physical and psychological state and social functioning and may slow economic and social development.

In 2013, assault by firearm was the leading explanation for death thanks to interpersonal violence, with 180,000 such deaths estimated to possess occurred. An equivalent year, assault by sharp object resulted in roughly 114,000 deaths, with a remaining 110,000 deaths from personal violence being attributed to other causes.

Violence in many forms is often preventable. There's a robust relationship between levels of violence and modifiable factors during a country like a concentrated (regional) poverty, income and gender inequality, the harmful use of alcohol, and therefore the absence of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and foyeys. Strategies addressing the underlying causes of violence are often relatively effective in preventing violence, although mental and physical health and individual responses, personalities, etc. have always been decisive factors within the formation of those behaviors.

5. Conclusion

Intimate partner violence refers to behavior in an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, and psychological abuse and controlling behaviors. Population-level surveys supported reports from victims provide the foremost accurate estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner

violence and sexual violence in non-conflict settings. A study conducted by WHO in 10 mainly developing countries found that, among women aged 15 to 49 years, between 15% (Japan) and 70% (Ethiopia and Peru) of girls reported physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner.

Intimate partner and sexual violence have serious short- and long-term physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health problems for victims and for his or her children, and cause high social and economic costs. These include both fatal and non-fatal injuries, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV.

Factors related to the perpetration and experiencing of intimate partner violence are low levels of education, history of violence as a perpetrator, a victim or a witness of parental violence, harmful use of alcohol, attitudes that are accepting of violence also as marital discord and dissatisfaction. Factors associated only with perpetration of intimate partner violence are having multiple partners, and antisocial mental disorder.

A recent theory named "The Criminal Spin" suggests a mutual flywheel effect between partners that's manifested by an escalation within the violence. A violent spin may occur in the other sorts of violence, but in Intimate partner violence the added value is that the mutual spin supported the unique situation and characteristics of intimate relationship.

The primary prevention strategy with the simplest evidence for effectiveness for intimate partner violence is school-based programming for adolescents to stop violence within dating relationships. Evidence is emerging for the effectiveness of several other primary prevention strategies - those that: combine microfinance with gender equality training; promote communication and relationship skills within communities; reduce access to, and therefore the harmful use of alcohol; and alter cultural gender norms.

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