



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION:

Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. Domestic violence is referred to as intimate partner violence in the development countries, but in the developing countries and especially in India domestic violence is not perpetuated by intimate partner or spouse only, the perpetrators include other family members also. Violence against women occurring within the family is treated lightly considered a cultural norm and is condoned by the society. The women do not speak up because of fear and shame. Women some times do not disclose the violence they had, women some times are afraid of their husband will do if they reported his behaviour some where some movement, still love their husband even after being put through this abuse. Domestic violence is a conscious behaviour in which acts of violence and aggression are carried out by one person in a relationship do dominate the other. This violence consists of deliberate verbal, sexual, emotional, psychological, and physical abuse, with social and economic deprivation. Statics and studies show victims of domestic violence are mostly women and their children, but men are victims as well.

Some time violence which happened long back can affect a woman even if many years have passed that event. After violence a woman feels helplessness about the future, detached or unconcerned about other, trouble concentrating or mailing, decision, feeling jumpy and constantly alert, having disturbing dreams and memories or flashback shaving work or school problems, having disturbing dreams and memories or flashback, having work or school problems.

Kinds of Violence:

In married life, when ideological differences arise between husband and wife, an atmosphere of suspicion is created, mistrust increases, and minor complaints arise. Misbehaving with our spouses. Your spouse is physically harmed. Like a married couple by pushing, robbing, beating, locking up, being very cruel, of course these violent men torture their wives or the wife tortures her husband. Attributive husbands have the highest rates of wife harassment. In the United States, one-quarter of all marriages involve domestic violence. In a recent ten-year period, husbands killed more than half of their wives. Between 21 and 34% of Shreya incidents such as slapping, kicking, biting, strangling, sexual harassment, threats, or assault with a weapon were committed by the husband. The fact is that approximately 15 percent of all marriages in the United States involve serious violence on a regular

basis. At the same time, many women are becoming victims of mental abuse. For example, verbal abuse, teasing, or emotional abuse, domestic violence in marriage has become a global problem. Domestic violence is universally observed in all spheres of society i.e. caste, religion, caste group. One in three women is a victim of domestic violence. Domestic violence in marriage There are many reasons for wife physical violence or abuse in marriage. In families where there is financial stress and verbal aggression, there is a high rate of domestic violence between husband and wife. Similarly, husbands and wives who grow up in violent families are more likely to develop violent behavior in middle adulthood. Also, domestic violence is closely related to child violence. Child abuse is also another form of family issue. Child violence occurs in families with more stressful family environments, family socioeconomic status, single-parent families, and intense marital conflict. Families with four or more girls have a higher incidence of abuse and violence. Similarly, families in lower economic income groups have more children than families in higher income groups. This does not mean that child abuse occurs in all poor families, children who abuse their spouses also become victims of violence. Abuse of the wife and rejection of the children in a cycle of marital violence identify such a person as an abusive adult. Social studies theory suggests that it is transmitted from one generation to the next. A person who tortures his wife is known as an abusive father in front of his children in the family, while a parent who abuses and tortures children in the family is known as an abusive father in front of other children.

Review of violence women in India:

Women often face the greatest risk at home and in familiar settings (OWP2002). Global data indicates that in some countries nearly one in four women may experience sexual violence by an intimate partner, and up to one-third of adolescent girls report their first sexual experience as being forced (WHO2002). Exact numbers are hard to come by due to lack of reporting. It is also the case that empirical studies have been under-reporting. It is also the case that empirical studies have been under-reporting in the past. Where such research has been undertaken, it is often criticized for a range of reasons including variations in laws across regions or countries; the fear and shame felt by many potential research subjects and diverse definitions used by different writers. Almost half the women who die as a result of homicide are killed by their current or former husbands or boyfriends, while in some countries the figure can be as high as 70%. Most victims of physical aggression are subjected to multiple acts of violence over extended periods of time Annual report (2023).

In India a survey was concluded by Kumar et al(2009) in which a total of 9938 women participated:3611 in rural areas,3155 in urban slum areas and 3172 in urban non-slum areas. Overall participation rates were 91% for rural areas,84% for urban slum and 77% for urban non-slum areas. Of the 9938 women,4005(40%) reported experiencing any 'violence' during their marriage, of whom2243 (56%) has SRQ scores indicating poor mental health.

Some time violence which happened long back can affect a woman even if many years have passed that event. After violence a woman feels helplessness about the future, detached or unconcerned about other, trouble concentrating or making decision, feeling jumpy and getting startled easily at sudden noises, feeling on guard and constantly alert, having disturbing dreams and memories or flashback shaving work or school problems, having disturbing dreams and memories or flashbacks, work or school problems.

Violence affects the lives of millions of women worldwide, in developing, as well as in developed countries. It cuts across cultural and religious barriers, restricting women from fully participating in society. Violence against women has many forms in which it comes in,from domestic abuse and rape to child marriages and female circumcision. It is also observed that domestic violence is a pattern of behavior used to establish power and control over another through emotional attack, fear, and intimidation.domestic violence or battering, often,includes the threat or use of violence, this violence is a crime. Battering occurs when one-person believes he/she is entitled to control another. Domestic violence affects people in all social, economic, racial, religious, and ethnic groups; whether the couple is married, divorced, living together, all above factors influence the mental health of women. Women who

had experienced domestic violence were more likely to reported mental ill health status and suicidal tendencies as compared to women who had not experienced violence.

Act violence:

The status of women in any society is determined by the interplay of various socio-economic factors. Some of these may be objective in nature like education, employment, income, etc., or subjective, depending on the social values prevailing in the society. It may be noted that in Indian society, women's status has generally been determined by the position of her husband or family and her individual achievements were rarely considered.

Ashley K. Jutla MD, and Dr. David Heimbach MD, describe bride burning by saying that "the husband and /or in-laws have determined that the dowry, a gift given from the daughters parents to the husband, was inadequate and therefore attempt to murder the new bride to make the husband available to remarry or to punish the bride and her family." In India, the amount of money a family can give as dowry is considered to be solid evidence of their richness.

In 1961 the government of India passed the Dowry Prohibition Act, making the dowry demands in wedding arrangements illegal.

In 1986 the Indian parliament add "dowry deaths" as a new domestic violence crime. According to the new section 304-B of the Indian Penal code, where a bride, within 7 years of her marriage is killed and it is shown that soon before her death, she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband, or any relative of her husband. Or in connection with any demand for dowry, such death shall be called 'dowry death' and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death."

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