

## **A Study on Domestic Violence Against Women In India.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Domestic violence is an unimaginable devil practice in Indian families. Though violence is very well known and most frequent towards women in India. Domestic violence against women is perceived as a situation upheld and strengthened by sexual orientation and qualities that place women in a subordinate situation in relation to men. This study reveals the current trends in domestic violence against women in India. The study demonstrated that alcoholism of husbands is one of the primary cause of domestic violence against women in India at current trends. Both Men and women are equal in human rights in India. Women are discriminated against in this male dominating society. As a result most women are unable to comprehend their own rights, freedom and Privileges. Thus domestic violence not only hampers women but also impedes the country's development. The main objective of this paper is to know about the information on current trends in domestic violence against women in India. The researcher has followed the empirical research with the convenient sampling method. The sample size covered by the researcher is 200. The results observed from the analysis of the study have progressive current trends in domestic violence against women in India. The concluded indicated that Domestic violence is still prevailing in the Indian culture and women are extremely less mindful of the laws and organisations dealing with domestic violence against women in India.*

### **KEYWORDS:**

*Domestic Violence, Gender Discrimination, Women, Children and India.*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Domestic violence is one of the crimes against women which is connected to their disadvantageous position in the general public. Domestic violence refers to violence against women particularly in matrimonial homes. Therefore domestic violence is perceived as the significant boundaries of the empowerment of women, with consequences of women's health, their health, health seeking behavior and their adoption of small family standards. However an attempt has been made to study whether ever married women of reproductive age group in India view wife-beating as justified. Background characteristics such as education, age, marital duration, conjugal rights, place of residence, caste, religion, sex of the head of the household, standard of living, work status of women, exposure to broad communication and the self-rule of women with respect to decision making, opportunity of development and access to money are linked to domestic violence. A self-sufficiency list is processed to understand the relationship of women autonomy with aggressive behavior in domestic violence. Domestic violence is as old as recorded history which has been accounted for in practically every society, every civilization in India. Discrimination and oppression leading to physical, mental, verbal, economical or emotional violence have been accepted as a part of every patriarchal society in India. Except a recent reference is discovered, domestic violence in India has been both socially and lawfully satisfactory. Some significant events,

laws, codes, provide historical context, within which conceptualization of domestic violence becomes perfectly clear. Two major elements consolidated to seal the status of women are male dominance and anticipating women as 'property' an object belonging to men and besides desires from women as an ideal 'role model' suit each other, in such a way as to make her vulnerable and subject to gender discrimination in India, oppression and a wide range of exploitation and resultantly force their subjection. "Violence against women is a indication of verifiably inconsistent force relations among people, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the anticipation of the full progression of women". Domestic violence is physical, sexual or psychological abuse coordination towards one's spouse, partner or other family member within the family unit. Domestic violence at occurs when a relative of a family member, partner or ex-partner endeavors to physically or psychologically dominate or harm the other. It happens in all societies, cultures, individual people of all races, identities and religions can be culprits of domestic violence. Violence against women is especially intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women in India is the significant of general public health problems and violations of womens human right. According to 2013 a global review of accessible information, 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. However, some public violence studies show that up to 70 (%) seventy percent of women have experienced physical and or sexual violence in their lifetime from an close partners relationship. Efforts should be made for the proper and effective enforcement of existing laws identified to women. Government Agencies/departments should utilize the assistance of Non Governmental Organisation (NGOs) to create awareness on Domestic violence among the general public in India. All police headquarters should be outfitted with exceptional legal aid cells to provide assistance to victims of domestic violence. There is no one single factor for violence perpetrated against women. Progressively, research has focused on the inter-relatedness of various factors that should improve our understanding of the problem within various social settings. Several complex and interconnected systematized social and cultural factors have kept women particularly vulnerable to the violence coordinated at them, all of them appearances of generally inconsistent force relations among people. Factors contributing to these inconsistent force relations include: socioeconomic forces, the family establishment where power relations are enforced, fear of and authority over female sexuality, confidence in the inherent predominance of males, and legislation and social endorsements that have traditionally denied women and children an independent legal and economic well being. Following are the causes which carry on domestic violence: a) Cultural b) Economic c) Legal d) Political. Gender sensitization and mindfulness generation programmes on domestic violence should turn into a piece of the school and college education. This would assist with achieving an adjustment in the mentality of the coming generations. List of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other governmental organizations dealing with women's issues should be made known to the general population. Global estimates distributed by World Health Organisation (WHO) indicate that about 1 of every 3 (35%) of women worldwide have encountered either physical and additionally sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in course of their life. Most of this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, very nearly (30%) of women who have been in a relationship report that they have encountered some type of physical as well as sexual violence by their intimate partner in their lifetime. Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by a male personal accomplice. Women are more likely to encounter intimate partner violence if they have low education, exposure to mothers being abused by an accomplice, abuse during adolescence, and attitudes accepting violence, male privilege, and women's subordinate status.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

- To examine the various forms of current trends in domestic violence against women in India.
- To analyse the information on current trends in domestic violence against women in India.
- To suggest some legal and interesting measures regarding current trends in domestic violence against women in India.
- To analyse the impact of domestic violence against women in India.

#### **II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

In the book "Domestic Violence Issues and Perspectives" he points that domestic violence is usually regarded as violence between adults who are or have been in an intimate or family relationship with each other, most often a sexual relationship between a man and a woman. **(M.Shenoy's 2007)**

Battered in the Safe Haven: Women and Domestic Violence points out that domestic violence is a universal phenomenon and one of the most pernicious methods adopted by a patriarchal social system to keep women subordinated. **(Ameer Sultana 2009)**

Domestic Violence Against Women talks about how development is there and its increasing day-by-day but violence against women or domestic violence against women instead of decreasing it is increasing. **(Preeti Mishra 2006)**

In intensive study on “Violence against Women: Dynamics of Conjugal Relations” points that Cooperation and conflicts are normal features of familial relationships. The concept of family violence not only ranges from physical assault through psychological abuse to denial of freedom but also involves different networks of relationships. **(Madhurima 1996)**

In the extensive study on “A Study of Domestic Violence in Rural India” points that violence against women is a social phenomenon that crosses age, culture, and national boundaries. In all societies, women have been subjected to cultural and familial institutions that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm. **(Niveditha Menon and Michael P. Johnson 2000)**

Violence against Women talks about wife battering. The practice of a husband assaulting his wife is socially traditional but not legally legitimized. Not only do our customs point to the continued acceptance of the right of husband to strike his wife but also legal precedents fail to indicate that wife battering was not a part of husband’s prerogative. **(Ram Ahuja 1998)**

In the book named “Crime Against Working Women” Criminal victimization of the mother community in all walks of her life and helplessness of the protecting agencies to eradicate the same, have today created an alarming situation in many countries of the world. **(Dr. Prabhat Chandra Tripathy 1998)**

Legal Aid Handbook “Domestic violence” by Lawyers Collective mentions that violence against women takes many forms. Far too frequently, women are the objects of violent acts by men. More often than not, they are beaten or harassed or confined to threat by men they know, often in their own homes. **(Chaudhary, 2015).**

Battered in the Safe Haven: Women and Domestic Violence points out that domestic violence is a universal phenomenon and one of the most pernicious methods adopted by a patriarchal social system to keep women subordinated. Domestic violence, as it is generally understood in its broader sense, is violence among members of a family or members of a household. **(Adriana, 1996)**

Violence in the Family in their extensive study on violence in the family point that husbands who turn to violence in dealing with their wives in general experience a serious inability to control a specific situation to their satisfaction and perceive the situation as polarizing even further, thus precluding a self-concept of “being in control”. **(Murray A. Straus 1973)**

The study on “Social Problems in India” considers violence against women or domestic violence a major social problem in India. He points out that this problem is not a new problem. **(Ram Ahuja 2004)**

Violence in the Family: “Wife Beating” considered as another aspect of violence against women is that of wife beating which seems to get camouflaged under the term dowry deaths. In the book Gender Violence is defined as “any act involving use of force or coercion with an intent of perpetuating promoting hierarchical gender relations”. **(Flavia 1988)**

Domestic Violence Against Women talks about how development is there and its increasing day-by-day but violence against women or domestic violence against women instead of decreasing it is increasing. **(Preeti Mishra 2006)**

These expressions of violence take place in a man-woman relationship within the family, state and society. Usually, domestic aggression towards women and girls, due to various reasons, remains hidden. **(Schuler, 1992)**

There are many ways in which women suffer, and are made to suffer. In behavioral terms violence against women ranges from simple suppression to abuse, aggression, exploitation and severe oppression. **(Suma Chitnis 1998)**

Surviving Sexual Polity has defined violence as “any physical, visual, verbal or sexual act that is experienced by the woman or girl at the time or later as a threat, invasion or assault, that has the effect of hurting her or degrading her and/or takes away her ability to contest an intimate contact”. **Liz Kelly (1998)**

Beginning in the 1970s with a focus on the problem of dowry deaths, the Indian women’s movement has brought attention to the wider problem of domestic violence, redefining dowry deaths and other violence against women as a product of unequal relationships between men and women in India **(Pande, 2000)**.

The book “Crime against Women” points out “Bride Burning” and “Wife Battering”. She mentioned that the customs of giving presents at the time of marriage is a universal phenomenon. In India, domestic violence is one of the most common crimes against women. An estimated 21 percent of women over the age of 15 have experienced abuse from their husbands . **(Nehal Ashraf 1997)**

Legal Aid Handbook “Domestic violence” by Lawyers Collective mentions that violence against women takes many forms. Far too frequently, women are the objects of violent acts by men. More often than not, they are beaten or harassed or confined to threat by men they know, often in their own homes. **(Chaudhary, 2013)**.

Much of this information comes from a national health survey as well as statistics on dowry-related deaths, as many women do not utilize official reporting systems (such as contacting the local police) and do not feel comfortable disclosing their Domestic Violence experiences to members of their community **(Krishnan, 2017)**.

### **HYPOTHESIS**

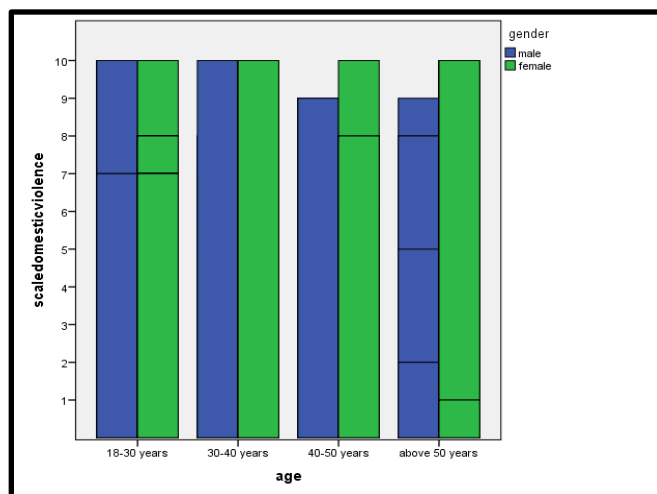
**Null Hypothesis (H0):** There is no significant difference between gender and age towards study on current trends in domestic violence against women.

**Alternative Hypothesis (H1):** There is a significant difference between gender and age towards study on current trends in domestic violence against women.

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

The research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 200 samples have been taken out of which is taken out of which is taken through convenient sampling. The sample taken by the researcher is at a General public place. The independent variables taken here are Gender and age. The dependent variables are domestic violence related questionnaires like On What scale, at present Domestic violence is likely to happen. The Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Which type of domestic violence exists more at present . The tools used by the researcher are correlation analysis and graphical representation.

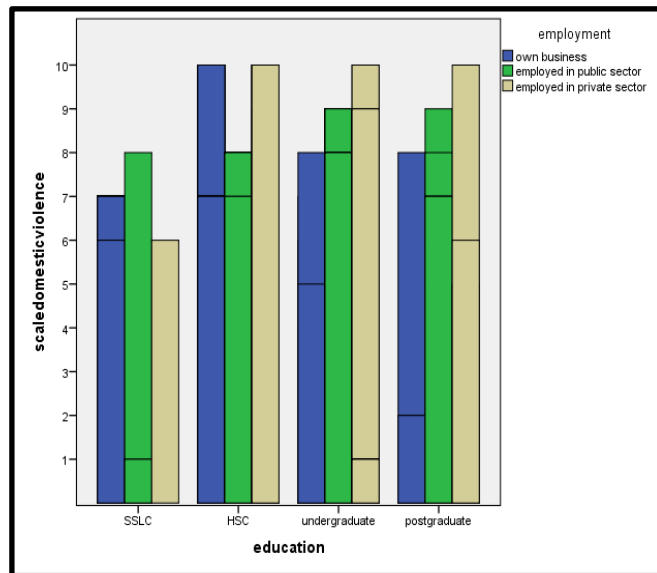
**DIAGRAM NO:1**



### **LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on age and gender on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen.

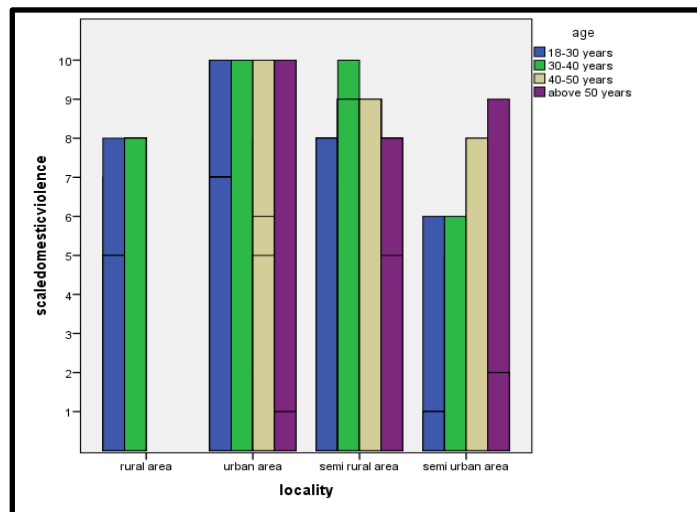
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**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on education and employment on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen.

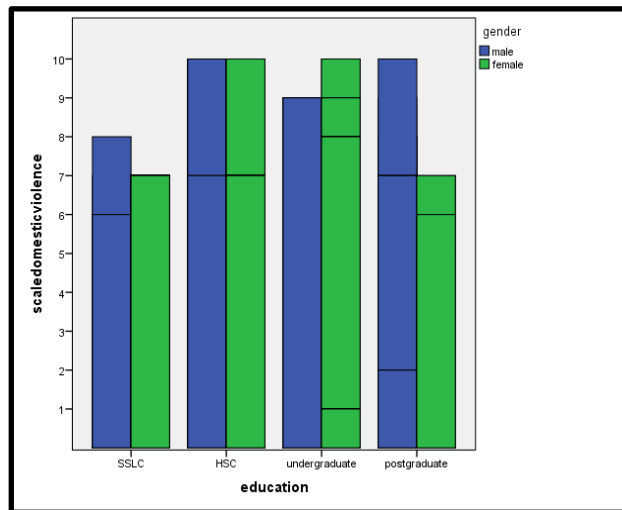
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**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on age and locality on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen.

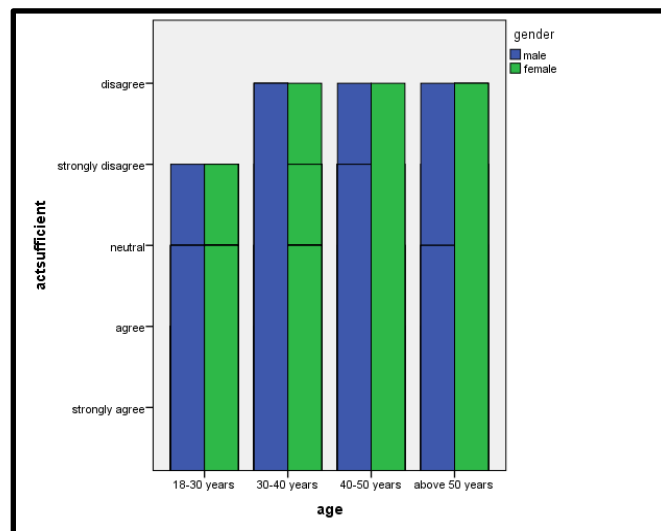
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**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on gender and education on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen.

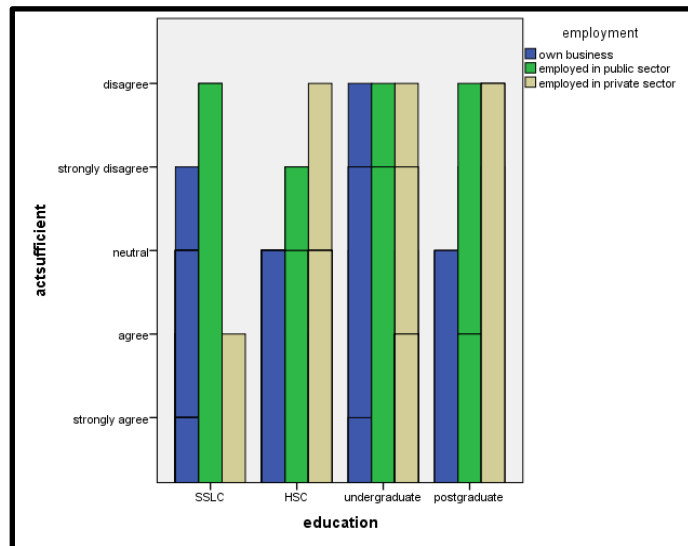
DIAGRAM NO:5



**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on age and gender on the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence.

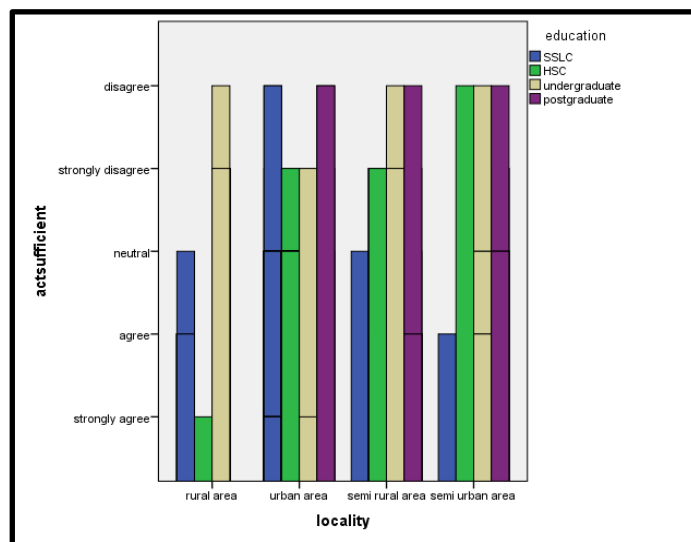
DIAGRAM NO:6



**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on education and employment that the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence.

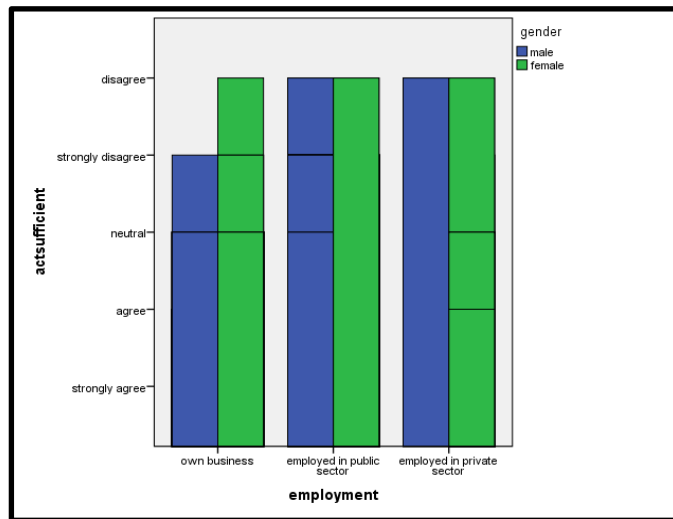
DIAGRAM NO:7



**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on locality and education that the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence.

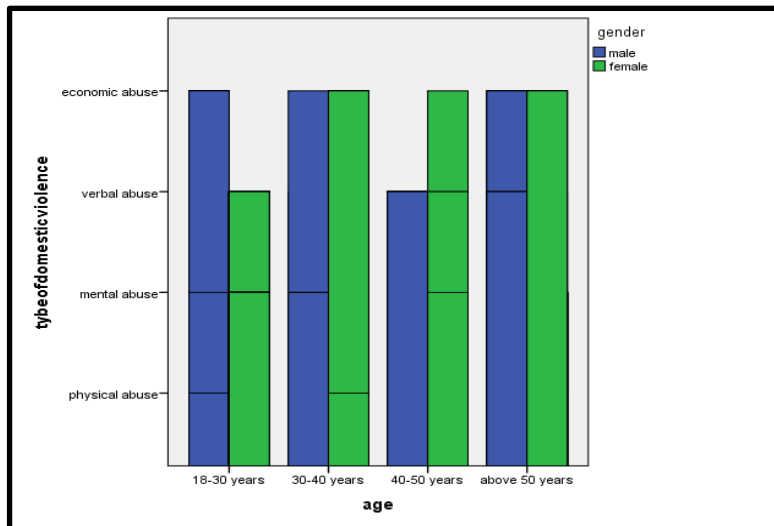
DIAGRAM NO:8



**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on employment and gender the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence.

DIAGRAM NO:9

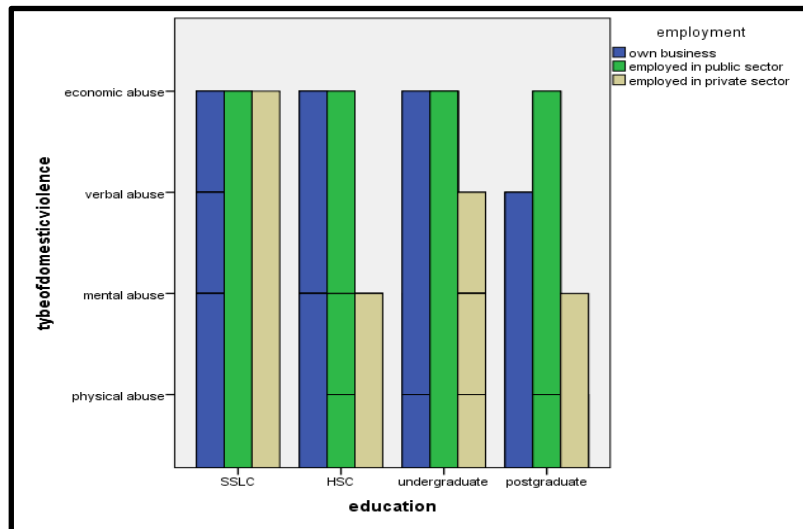


**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on age and gender on the type of domestic violence exists more at present.



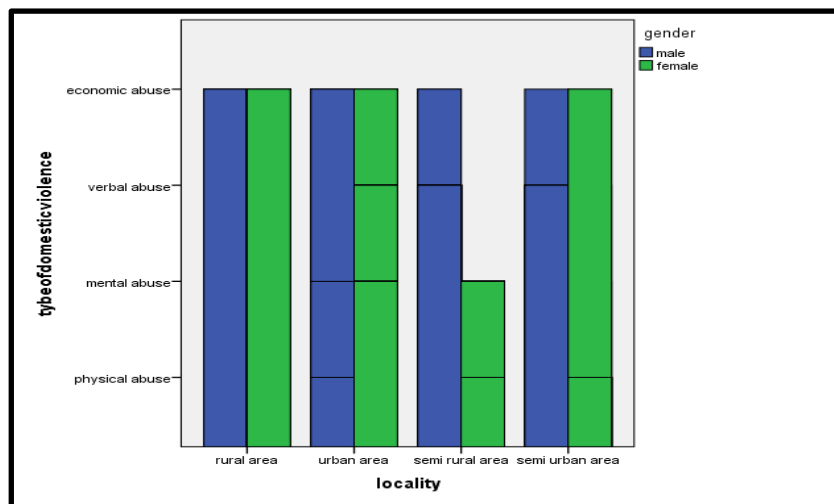
DIAGRAM NO:10



**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on education and employment on the type of domestic violence exists more at present.

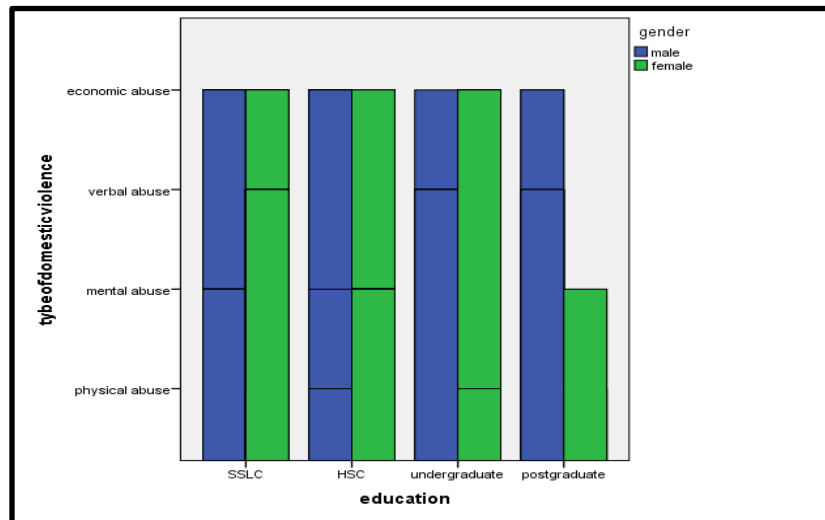
DIAGRAM NO:11



**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on age and locality on the type of domestic violence exists more at present.

DIAGRAM NO:12



**LEGEND**

In the Above Diagram, it shows the view of respondents based on gender and education on the type of domestic violence exists more at present.

**IV. RESULTS**

In Gender views survey the male and female are on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen. In 18-30 age between male are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and females are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses. In 30-40 age between male are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and females are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses. In 40-50 years between male are 8.7 Unit Scale Mean responses and females are 10.0 Unit Scale responses and Above 50 years of age between male are 8.9 Unit Scale Mean responses and females are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses. **(Diagram 1)**

Education views survey their own business, employed in public sector and employed in private sector are on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen. In SSLC educated persons own business are 7.0 Unit Scale Mean responses, employed in public sector are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and employed in private sector are 6.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; In HSC educated respondents person's own business are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses, employed in public sector are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and employed in private sector are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; In Undergraduate educated respondents person's own business are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses, employed in public sector are 9.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and employed in private sector are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and In Postgraduate educated respondents person's own business are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses, employed in public sector are 9.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and employed in private sector are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses. **(Diagram 2)**

In locality views survey their rural area, urban area, semi rural area and semi urban area on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen. In rural areas locality 18-30 age persons are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and 30-40 age persons are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses. In urban areas locality person's are 18-30 age persons are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; 30-40 age persons are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; 40-50 age persons are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and Above 50 age persons are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses. In semi rural area locality person's are 18-30 age persons are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; 30-40 age persons are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; 40-50 age persons are 9.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and Above 50 age persons are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and In semi urban area locality person's are 18-30 age persons are 9.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; 30-40 age persons are 6.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; 40-50 age persons are 9.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and Above 50 age persons are 9.0 Unit Scale Mean responses. **(Diagram 3)**

In the Education views survey the male and female are on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen. In SSLC educated persons male are 8.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and female are 7.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; In HSC educated persons male are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and female are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses; In Undergraduate educated persons male are 8.5 Unit Scale Mean responses and female are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and In Postgraduate educated persons male are 10.0 Unit Scale Mean responses and female are 7.0 Unit Scale Mean responses. **(Diagram 4)**

It shows the view of respondents who are between 18-30 years are neutral about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and most of the respondents who are between 30-40 years agree about Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. **(Diagram 5)**

It shows that most of the SSLC graduates are neutral about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and most of the postgraduates disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. **(Diagram 6)**

In locality views survey their rural area, urban area, semi rural area and semi urban area on the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. In rural areas SSLC educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are neutral; HSC educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are strongly agreed; Undergraduate educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree. In urban areas SSLC educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree; HSC educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are strongly disagree; Undergraduate educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are strongly disagree and Postgraduate educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree. In semi rural area locality SSLC educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are neutral; HSC educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are strongly disagree; Undergraduate educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree and Postgraduate educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree and In semi urban area locality SSLC educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are agree; HSC educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree; Undergraduate educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree and Postgraduate educated sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree. **(Diagram 7)**

In Employment views survey the male and female are on the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Own business employment male sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are strongly disagree and female sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree; Employed in public sector employment male sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree and female sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree and Employed in private sector employment male sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree and female sufficient to minimize the domestic violence are disagree. **(Diagram 8)**

In Gender views survey the male and female are the type of domestic violence exists more at present. In the 18-30 age group, male say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. In the 30-40 age range, males say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. In the 40-50 age range, males say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say mental abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and Above 50 years of age between male says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. **(Diagram 9)**

In Education views survey their own business, employed in the public sector and employed in the private sector. This type of domestic violence exists more at present. In SSLC educated own business persons says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present, employed in public sector persons says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present, employed in private sector persons says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present; In HSC educated own business persons says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present, employed in public sector persons says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present, employed in private sector persons says mental abuse of domestic violence exists more at present; In Undergraduate educated own business persons says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present, employed in public sector persons says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present, employed in private sector persons says verbal abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and Postgraduate educated business persons say verbal abuse of domestic violence exists more at present, employed in public sector persons says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present, employed in private sector persons says mental abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. **(Diagram 10)**

In locality views survey their rural area, urban area, semi rural area and semi urban area on the type of domestic violence exists more at present. In rural areas, male say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. In urban areas, male say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. In semi rural areas, male say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say mental abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. In semi urban areas, male say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. **(Diagram 11)**

In the Education views survey the male and female are on the type of domestic violence exists more at present. In SSLC educated persons male says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. In HSC educated persons male say

economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. In Undergraduate educated persons male says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and In Postgraduate educated persons male says economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present and females say economic abuse of domestic violence exists more at present. **(Diagram 12)**

## V. DISCUSSION

It shows that the Male respondents who are between 18-30 years states that there is about 82% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and the Female respondents who are between 18-30 years state that there is about 81% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. The Male respondents who are between 30-40 years state that there is about 85% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and the female respondents state that 81% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. And the respondents who are between 40-50 most of the respondents state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. **(Diagram 1)**

It shows that the respondents who are doing their own Business in SSLC graduated state that about 70% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. Respondents who are doing their employed in Public Sector at SSLC graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 90% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 90% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and the Respondent who are doing their employed in Private Sector at SSLC graduated state that about 60% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. **(Diagram 2)**

It shows that the respondents who are in their 18-30 age categories between living in rural areas and urban areas state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. Respondents who are in their 30-40 age category between living in rural areas, urban areas, semi-rural areas and semi-urban areas states that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. Respondents who are in their 40-50 age categories between living in rural areas people states 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; urban areas people states 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; semi-rural area people states 90% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and semi-urban area people states 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Respondents who are in their above 50 age categories between living in rural areas people and urban people states 60% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; semi-rural area people states 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and semi-urban area people states 90% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. **(Diagram 3)**

In the Education views survey the male and female are on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen. In male respondents who are SSLC graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 70% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and the female respondents who are SSLC graduated state that about 70% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 70% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. **(Diagram 4)**

It shows that the Male respondents who are between 30-40 years agree that the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and the female respondents who are between 30-40 years are neutral about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. The Male respondents who are between 40-50 years strongly disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient, minimize Domestic Violence and the female respondents who are between 40-50 years strongly disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. **(Diagram 5)**

It shows that most of the undergraduates who are doing their own business are neutral about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and most of the undergraduates who are employed in public sector disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and most of the undergraduates who are employed in private sector agree about Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Most of the postgraduates who are doing their own Business are neutral about Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and the postgraduates who are employed in public sector strongly disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence

and most of the postgraduates who are employed in private sector disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. **(Diagram 6)**

In locality views survey their rural area, urban area, semi rural area and semi urban area on the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Most urban area and semi-urban area people disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Some people only Satisfied that neutral value of the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. **(Diagram 7)**

In Employment views survey the male and female are on the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Most of male and women disagree about domestic violence laws. **(Diagram 8)**

It shows that most of the male and female respondents state that economic abuse of domestic violence type exists more at present. **(Diagram 9)**

It shows that most of the SSLC, HSC, Undergraduate and Postgraduate Respondent States that economic abuse of domestic violence type exists more at present. **(Diagram 10)**

In locality surveys, their rural area, urban area, semi rural area and semi urban area respondents state that economic abuse of this type of domestic violence exists more at present. **(Diagram 11)**

In the Education views survey the most of male and female respondents state that economic abuse type of domestic violence exists more at present. **(Diagram 12)**

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The Major Limitation of my study is the sample frame. The sample frame in general public samples. The various schemes implemented for Domestic Violence Act being in the state list is also one of the major drawbacks. The restrictive area of sample size also has other major drawbacks. The restrictive area of sample size is also one of the major drawbacks. The physical factors are the most impactful of domestic violence against women in India and a major factor limiting the study.

### **VI. CONCLUSION**

The varying causes which can start the violence inside the four walls of homes need to be analyzed carefully and a wise study of the factors investigating the violence may prevent a family from experiencing hazards of abusive behavior at home. "Violence against women is a indication of verifiably inconsistent force relations among people, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the anticipation of the full progression of women". Domestic violence at occurs when a relative of a family member, partner or ex-partner endeavors to physically or psychologically dominate or harm the other. It happens in all societies, cultures, individual people of all races, identities and religions can be culprits of domestic violence. Violence against women is especially intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women in India is the significant of general public health problems and violations of womens human right. Domestic violence may have a more extensive and more profound effect in the lives of the people in question. A proper societal-legal environment has to be built to make the houses safe and secure for the woman. India cannot prosper by holding half of its population under distress.

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A STUDY ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA .

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A STUDY ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA .  
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**ABSTRACT**  
Domestic violence is an unimaginable devil practice in Indian families. Though violence is very well known and most frequent towards women in India. Domestic violence against women is perceived as a situation upheld and strengthened by sexual orientation and qualities that place women in a subordinate situation in relation to men. This study reveals the current trends in domestic violence against women in India. The study demonstrated that alcoholism of husbands is one of the primary cause of domestic violence against women in India at current trends. Both Men and women are equal in human rights in India. Women are discriminated against in this male dominating society. As a result most women are

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unable to comprehend their own rights, freedom and Privileges. Thus domestic violence not only hampers women but also impedes the country's development. The main objective of this paper is to know about the information on current trends in domestic violence against women in India. The researcher has followed the empirical research with the convenient sampling method. The sample size covered by the researcher is 200. The results observed from the analysis of the study have progressive current trends in domestic violence against women in India. The concluded indicated that Domestic violence is still prevailing in the Indian culture and women are extremely less mindful of the laws and organisations dealing with domestic violence against women in India.

**KEYWORDS:**

Domestic Violence, Gender Discrimination, Women, Children and India.

**INTRODUCTION**

Domestic violence is one of the crimes against women which is connected to their disadvantageous position in the general public. Domestic violence refers to violence against women particularly in matrimonial homes. Therefore domestic violence is perceived as the significant boundaries of the empowerment of women, with consequences of women's health, their health, health seeking behavior and their adoption of small family standards. However an attempt has been made to study whether ever married women of reproductive age group in India view wife-beating as justified. Background characteristics such as education, age, marital duration, conjugal rights, place of residence, caste, religion, sex of the head of the household, standard of living, work status of women, exposure to broad communication and the self-rule of women with respect to decision making, opportunity of development and access to money are linked to domestic violence. A self-sufficiency list is processed to understand the relationship of women autonomy with aggressive behavior in domestic violence. Domestic violence is as old as recorded history which has been accounted for in practically every society, every civilization in India. Discrimination and oppression leading to physical, mental, verbal, economical or emotional violence have been accepted as a part of every patriarchal society in India. Except a recent reference is discovered, domestic violence in India has been both socially and lawfully satisfactory. Some significant events, laws, codes, provide historical context, within which conceptualization of domestic violence becomes perfectly clear. Two major elements consolidated to seal the status of women are male dominance and anticipating women as 'property' an object belonging to men and besides desires from women as an ideal 'role model' suit each other, in such a way as to make her vulnerable and subject to gender discrimination in India, oppression and a wide range of exploitation and resultantly force their subjection. "Violence against women is a indication of verifiably inconsistent force relations among people, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the anticipation of the full progression of women".

**Miriam Liz John - Emerging Member - PSYCHOLOGY CIRCLE** [✉](#)

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behaviors used to maintain fear and power such as intimidation, isolation and threats. Domestic violence is a common form of violence against women which is considered "normal" within many cultures. Domestic violence refers to violence against women particularly in matrimonial homes. It is a glaring reality in India.

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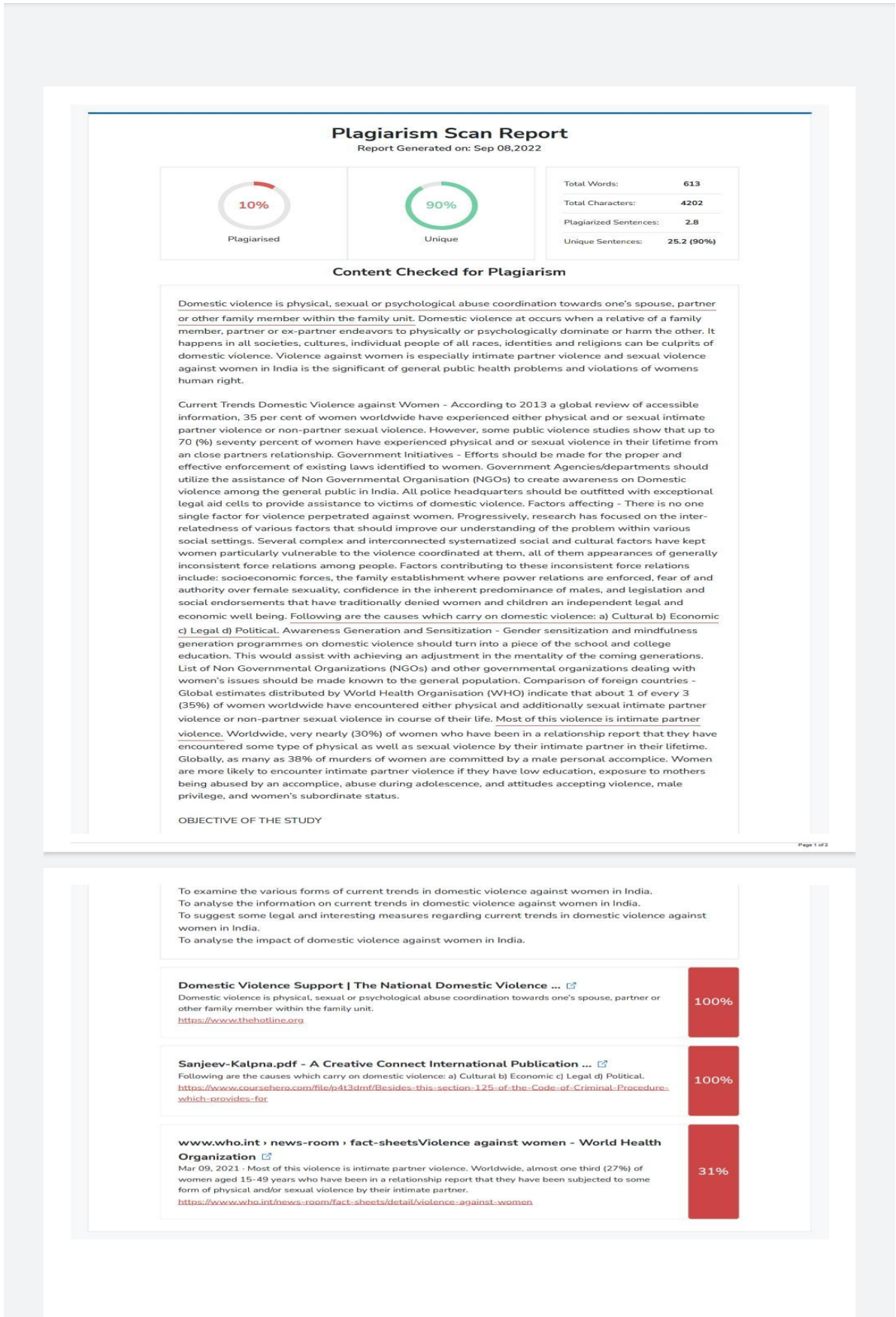
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However an attempt has been made to study whether ever married women of reproductive age group in India view wife-beating as justified.


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Awareness Generation and Sensitization - Gender sensitization and mindfulness generation programmes on domestic violence should turn into the school and college education. This would assist with achieving an adjustment in the mentality of the coming generations. List of Non Govern Organisations (NGOs) and other governmental organisations dealing with women's issues should be made known to the general population. Comparison of foreign countries - Global estimates distributed by World Health Organisation (WHO) indicate that about 1 of every 3 (35%) of w worldwide have encountered either physical and additionally sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in course of their lif this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, very nearly (30%) of women who have been in a relationship report that they have encount some type of physical as well as sexual violence by their intimate partner in their lifetime. Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are ca by a male personal accomplice. Women are more likely to encounter intimate partner violence if they have low education, exposure to mothers l abused by an accomplice, abuse during adolescence, and attitudes accepting violence, male privilege, and women's subordinate status.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

To examine the various forms of current trends in domestic violence against women in India.  
 To analyse the information on current trends in domestic violence against women in India.  
 To suggest some legal and interesting measures regarding current trends in domestic violence against women in India.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

According to M.Shenoy's (2007) book "Domestic Violence Issues and Perspectives" he points that domestic violence is usually regarded as viol between adults who are or have been in an intimate or family relationship with each other, most often a sexual relationship between a man and Ameer Sultana (2009) in his intensive study on "Battered in the Safe Haven: Women and Domestic Violence" points that domestic violence is a phenomenon and one of the most pernicious methods adopted by a patriarchal social system to keep women subordinated.

According to "Preeti Mishra (2006)" in her intensive study on "Domestic Violence Against Women" talks about how development is there and its increasing day-by-day but violence against women or domestic violence against women instead of decreasing it is increasing.

Ameer Sultana (2009) in his intensive study on "Battered in the Safe Haven: Women and Domestic Violence" points that domestic violence is a phenomenon and one of the most pernicious methods adopted by a patriarchal social system to keep women subordinated. Domestic violence, generally understood in its broader sense, is violence among members of a family or members of a household.

Madhurima (1996) in her intensive study on "Violence against Women: Dynamics of Conjugal Relations" points that Cooperation and conflicts a features of familial relationships. The concept of family violence not only ranges from physical assault through psychological abuse to denial of f but also involves different networks of relationships.

Niveditha Menon and Michael P. Johnson in their extensive study on "A Study of Domestic Violence in Rural India" points that violence against v a social phenomenon that crosses age, culture, and national boundaries. In all societies, women have been subjected to cultural and familial ins that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm.

Legal Aid Handbook "Domestic violence" by Lawyers Collective mentions that violence against women takes many forms. Far too frequently, w the objects of violent acts by men. More often than not, they are beaten or harassed or confined to threat by men they know, often in their own h

Ram Ahuja (1998) in his another book on "Violence against Women" talks about wife battering. The practice of husband assaulting his wife is sc traditional but not legally legitimized. Not only do our customs point to the continued acceptance of the right of husband to strike his wife but als precedents fail to indicate that wife battering was not a part of husband's prerogative.

Dr. Prabhat Chandra Tripathy (1998) points in his book named "Crime Against Working Women" Criminal victimization of the mother community walks of her life and helplessness of the protecting agencies to eradicate the same, have today created an alarming situation in many countries world.

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Murray A. Straus (1973) in their book "Violence in the Family" in their extensive study on violence in the family point that husbands who turn to violence in dealing with their wives in general experience a serious inability to control a specific situation to their satisfaction and perceive the situation as polarizing even further, thus precluding a self-concept of "being in control".

Ram Ahuja (2004) in his intensive study on "Social Problems in India" considers violence against women or domestic violence a major social problem in India. He points out that this problem is not a new problem.

According to Flavia in his study on "Violence in the Family: "Wife Beating" (1988) considered as another aspect of violence against women is that of wife beating which seems to get camouflaged under the term dowry deaths.

in the book Gender Violence is defined as "any act involving use of force or coercion with an intent of perpetuating promoting hierarchical gender relations". (Schuler, 1992)

(Adriana, 1996) These expressions of violence take place in a man-woman relationship within the family, state and society. Usually, domestic aggression towards women and girls, due to various reasons remain hidden.

According to "Suma Chitnis" (1998) there are many ways in which women suffer, and are made to suffer. In behavioral terms violence against women ranges from simple suppression to abuse, aggression, exploitation and severe oppression.

Liz Kelly (1998), Surviving Sexual Polity has defined violence as "any physical, visual, verbal or sexual act that is experienced by the woman or girl at the time or later as a threat, invasion or assault, that has the effect of hurting her or degrading her and/or takes away her ability to contest an intimate contact".

Beginning in the 1970s with a focus on the problem of dowry deaths, the Indian women's movement has brought attention to the wider problem of domestic violence, redefining dowry deaths and other violence against women as a product of unequal relationships between men and women in India (Pande, 2000).

Nehal Ashraf (1997) in her book "Crime against Women" points about "Bride Burning" and "Wife Battering". She mentioned that the customs of giving presents at the time of marriage is a universal phenomenon.

In India, domestic violence is one of the most common crimes against women. An estimated 21 percent of women over the age of 15 have experienced abuse from their husbands (Chaudhary, 2013). Year

Much of this information comes from a national health survey as well as statistics on dowry-related deaths, as many women do not utilize official reporting systems (such as contacting the local police) and do not feel comfortable disclosing their Domestic Violence experiences to members of their community (Krishnan, 2017).

### METHODOLOGY

The research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 200 samples have been taken out of which is taken out of which is taken through convenient sampling. The sample taken by the researcher is at a General public place. The independent variables taken here are Gender and age. The dependent variables are domestic violence related questionnaires. The statistical tools used by the researcher are correlation analysis and graphical representation.

### RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive survey method was adopted for the present study.

### SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The sample was selected from 200 members in the General Public order to study on current trends in domestic violence against women.

### INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

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#### DISCUSSION

In the Above Diagram 1, it shows that the Male respondents who are between 18-30 years states that there is about 82% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and the Female respondents who are between 18-30 years state that there is about 81% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. The Male respondents who are between 30-40 years state that there is about 85% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and the female respondents state that 81% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. And the respondents who are between 40-50 most of the respondents state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. In the Above Diagram 2, it shows that the respondents who are doing their own Business in SSLC graduated state that about 70% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. Respondents who are doing their employed in Public Sector at SSLC graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 90% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 90% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and the Respondent who are doing their employed in Private Sector at SSLC graduated state that about 60% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. In the Above Diagram 3, it shows that the respondents who are in their 18-30 age categories between living in rural areas and urban areas state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. Respondents who are in their 30-40 age category between living in rural areas, urban areas, semi-rural areas and semi-urban areas states that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. Respondents who are in their 40-50 age categories between living in rural areas people states 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; urban areas people states 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; semi-rural area people states 90% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and semi-urban area people states 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Respondents who are in their above 50 age categories between living in rural areas people and urban people states 60% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; semi-rural area people states 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and semi-urban area people states 90% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. In the Above Diagram 4, Education views survey the male and female are on the scale of present domestic violence is likely to happen. In male respondents who are SSLC graduated state that about 80% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 70% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and the female respondents who are SSLC graduated state that about 70% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; HSC graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen; Under graduated state that about 100% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen and Post graduated state that about 70% of Present domestic violence is likely to happen. In the Above Diagram 5, it shows that the Male respondents who are between 30-40 years agree that the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and the female respondents who are between 30-40 years are

neutral about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. And the Male respondents who are between 40-50 years strongly disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient, minimize Domestic Violence and the female respondents who are between 40-50 years strongly disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence.

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In the Above Diagram 6, it shows that most of the undergraduates who are doing their own business are neutral about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and most of the undergraduates who are employed in public sector disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and most of the undergraduates who are employed in private sector agree about Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Most of the postgraduates who are doing their own Business are neutral about Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and the postgraduates who are employed in public sector strongly disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence and most of the postgraduates who are employed in private sector disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. In the Above Diagram 7, locality views survey their rural area, urban area, semi rural area and semi urban area on the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Most urban area and semi-urban area people disagree about the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Some people only Satisfied that neutral value of the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. In the Above Diagram 8, Employment views survey the male and female are on the Present Act and Laws are sufficient to minimize Domestic Violence. Most of male and women disagree about domestic violence laws. In the Above Diagram 9, it shows that most of the male and female respondents state that economic abuse of domestic violence type exists more at present. In this Above Diagram 10, it shows that the most of SSLC, HSC, Undergraduate and Postgraduate Respondent States that economic abuse of domestic violence type exists more at present. In the Above Diagram 11, locality views survey their rural area, urban area, semi rural area and semi urban area respondents state that economic abuse of the type of domestic violence exists more at present. In the Above Diagram 12, Education views survey the most of male and female respondents state that economic abuse type of domestic violence exists more at present.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**  
The Major Limitation of my study is the sample frame. The sample frame in general public samples. The various schemes implemented for Domestic Violence Act being in the state list is also one of the major drawbacks. The restrictive area of sample size also has other major drawbacks. The restrictive area of sample size is also one of the major drawbacks. The physical factors are the most impactful of domestic violence against women in India and a major factor limiting the study.

**CONCLUSION**  
The varying causes which can start the violence inside the four walls of homes need to be analyzed carefully and a wise study of the factors investigating the violence may prevent a family from experiencing hazards of abusive behavior at home. Domestic violence at occurs when a relative of a family member, partner or ex-partner endeavors to physically or psychologically dominate or harm the other. It happens in all societies, cultures, individual people of all races, identities and religions can be culprits of domestic violence. Violence against women is especially intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women in India is the significant of general public health problems and violations of womens human right. Domestic violence may have a more extensive and more profound effect in the

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