

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN IN WASHIM DISTRICTS

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ABSTRACT

If you look at any newspaper, you will come across many incidents like bride abuse for hoodia. There are many cases like this that are devoid of Nand. Many such cases are happening continuously in our country. Some are being tortured, some are being beaten and some are being killed. This is true in all places and for people of all ages, rural, tribal, and urban areas are no exception. Violence is passed down from one generation to another. The term used to describe this divisive problem of domestic violence is domestic violence. Any member of the family can be a victim of domestic violence, be it a wife, husband, son, daughter, or mother. It can be parents, grandparents, etc. But this research essay focuses on violence against women. Violence can take various forms such as physical, sexual, or emotional. If we look at the society we live in from a sociological perspective, domestic violence has become an integral part of society. Various situations also add to the intensity of psychological problems and social influences. The severity of violence may vary by geographic location and cultural differences. The functions of their domestic incidents have been analyzed.

Key Words : domestic violence causes, effects, and Possible solutions

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence against women is the most common form of domestic violence. One of the reasons why it is so prevalent is the stereotypical mindset in society that women are physically and emotionally weaker than men. Today it is a fact that women are not inferior to men in any field yet the incidence of violence against women is more than men. Almost two-thirds of married Indian women are victims of domestic violence, and about 70 percent of married women between the ages of 15 and 46 are Being beaten, raped, or forced to become victims of sexual violence. When considering 2020, this number is seen to have increased. More than 45 percent of women in India are victims of domestic violence. The most common reasons for beating women are dissatisfaction

with dowry and the name of burning the bride, starving her, gossiping, arguing with her partner, refusing to have sex with her, neglecting children, leaving home without telling her partner, engaging in extramarital life, mother-in-law care. They are also assaulted by family members for various reasons such as non-acceptance or infertility in women. Greed for dowry, desire for a child, and nepotism of spouse are the major causes of domestic violence against women in rural areas. Young brides are burned alive or subjected to constant torture for not bringing home the demanded dowry amount. There are many factors that predispose to conflict which then takes the form of domestic violence, violence against young widows is also on the rise. They are not allowed to remarry in rural areas. There have also been incidents of women being beaten when they disagree with abortion. Femicide is a growing concern. Other forms of physical violence against women include slapping, grabbing, punching, false accusations, public humiliation, and ignoring their problems. Some other examples of psychological harassment against them are curbing their rights of self-expression and freedom of association with family and friends of birth.

Consequences of violence against women Violence is a blatant threat by one person to another, which primarily results in harm or damage to that other person's reputation. Here we will think about women, the abuse of women is often mainly by men and gradually other relationships including the elderly. Many forms of harassment are caused by them. If a dowry is not paid or a child is not born in her marriage, she is subjected to inhuman torture. Domestic violence affects women's productivity through psychological trauma. The suicide rate of women is increasing. A working woman may have to leave her workplace due to abuse at home or in the office. If the victim is not physically and mentally well, her health may deteriorate. Some women leave their homes immediately after being abused and try to become independent. Their existence becomes very painful when they have to work hard to earn two meals a day. Some victims are forced into prostitution. This results in a higher risk of contracting AIDS. One of the most severe consequences of domestic violence against women is the effects on their children. As long as the violence against the mother is hidden from the child, he can behave normally at home. On the day when the mother's grief manifests, a child can become seriously upset. The proportion of women victims of domestic violence is common in rural areas. Due to trouble from a close person, they keep their distance from their partner. This affects their sex life adversely.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :

1. To study the type of domestic violence of married women.

- To study the causes of domestic violence among married women.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY :

- There is no significant difference between the type of domestic violence of married women.
- There is no significant difference between the causes of domestic violence among married women.

METHODOLOGY :

Normative survey methods were used for this study to collect respective data on the objective framing for this study. In this study select married females age group of 15 to 49 years, being permanent residents of the area after marriage, and willing to give informed consent were included in the study. Those who were not willing to participate and never married/widowed females were excluded. In this study total, of 200 married female was selected for rural and urban area it's 100 for rural and 100 for urban area. This study is to collect data on family violence using a self-constructed questionnaire that was framed for the respective data collection.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

H0-1 There is no significant difference between the type of domestic violence of married women.

Type of Violence	Area	Always		Sometimes		Never		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
Physical Violence	Rural	26	26%	17	17%	57	57%	100
	Urban	27	27%	16	16%	57	57%	100
Emotional Violence	Rural	27	27%	21	21%	52	52%	100
	Urban	26	26%	17	17%	57	57%	100
Sexual Violence	Rural	12	12%	10	10%	78	78%	100
	Urban	19	19%	16	16%	65	65%	100
Economic Violence	Rural	10	10%	07	07%	83	83%	100
	Urban	09	09%	07	07%	84	84%	100

From the above table it is clear that regarding physical violence of married women, 26% of married women in rural areas and 27% of married women in urban areas are always physical violence by family. Whereas 17% of married women in rural areas sometimes suffer from physical violence in the family and 16% of women in urban areas.

With regard to emotional violence of married women, 27% of married women in rural areas and 26% of married women in urban areas are always emotionally violent by family. Whereas the

proportion of 21% of married women in rural areas sometimes suffers emotional violence in the family and 17% of women in urban areas.

Regarding sexual violence of married women, 12% of women in rural areas and 19% of women in urban areas are always sexually violent by the family. Whereas the proportion of women who suffer from sexual violence in the family is 10% in rural areas and 16% in urban areas.

Regarding financial violence of married women, 10% of women in rural areas and 09% of women in urban areas are always subjected to financial violence by family. Whereas the proportion of women who sometimes suffer financial violence in the family is 7% in rural and urban areas respectively.

Addressing Domestic Violence

We must resolutely create social awareness. At the same time, social reformers, voluntary organizations, and well-educated women should also participate and raise their voices against this by organizing social awareness programs to change the social mind.

Indian Law

The government in India is committed to the development of the girl child. It is everyone's duty to provide a safe environment for women. The state government is constantly striving for the overall development of women. Laws are being effectively implemented at the government level to enable women to live with dignity and provide them with a safe environment in society. An overview of these laws.

Dowry Prohibition Act 1661

November 26 is observed as 'Dowry Prohibition Day' in the state and payment and receipt of dowry has been made a crime under the Act. Every policeman's Appointment of dowry prevention officers to stations, district, as well as taluka level committees, have been established under this Act. Women should know these laws. And a complaint against the dowry demander should be filed with the relevant machinery.

Domestic Violence Act

To prevent domestic violence against women, the Central Government enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and Rules, 2006 across India from 26 October 2006.

If the law is not known, the victim cannot benefit from it. In fact, if a woman is living under the same roof with a family or partner and is physically, sexually, financially, verbally, or emotionally harassed by the man, she can seek protection from a magistrate under the Domestic Violence Act. In short, the Judicial Magistrate can order financial protection for the safety of the aggrieved woman and her children along with the right of residence.

Married people should bring the information about harassment to light:

If the married person is being harassed, they should inform their relatives and neighbors without taking it lightly. Information about harassment should be given to women's organizations and the police. Because if this is not done, the torturers will get rid of it and the married will be oppressed.

Awareness through social organizations It is necessary for social organizations to bring about change in the mentality of society by creating awareness through discussion sessions, lectures, meetings, etc. This may lead to some success.

Need for a stricter law:

The introduction of Section 498 A in the Indian Penal Code in 1983 made domestic violence a specific offense. This section deals with cruelty towards a married woman by the husband or his family. Similarly, in addition to the alimony under Section 125 of the Indian Penal Code, additional alimony can be claimed for oneself as well as for one's children.

NGOs :

The role of NGOs is crucial in controlling domestic violence and preventing its ill effects. Organizations like Sakshi NGOs in Delhi, Majlis in Mumbai, and Swadhar on domestic violence Work on cases and focus on the implementation of the 1997 Supreme Court Sexual Harassment Guidelines. Sneha in Chennai and Vimochana in Bengaluru is working on many women's issues arising out of domestic violence. Services such as counseling, education, and outreach services are provided and organized to build confidence. These NGOs continue to create awareness and encourage people to report incidents of domestic violence so that appropriate action can be taken against the culprits.

CONCLUSION :

Looking at the sensitive topic of "domestic violence" we can feel the importance of discussing such a topic. It is necessary to carefully analyze the various reasons that can lead to violence within the four walls of homes. Domestic violence has wider and deeper consequences in real life than what is written in this essay. Can. It is necessary to take a closer look at the factors that trigger certain types of domestic violence. If these factors are controlled, various types of violence can be prevented.

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