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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON WOMEN IN CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT-A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

Priti Patil¹

¹Research Scholar,
Dept. of Sociology, RTM,
University Nagpur,
Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Since so many years the social or other scientists have attempted to research about the women problems and the changes in women situations. So many constructive things have been taken place in regards to the women life improvement. Today in every field of life, women reflected her contribution. Women are the victims of domestic violence in various angles. Preventive measures have taken to curse and stop the domestic violence. There is a provision of punishment as per the crime committed by men. Still frequently cases are exploring in current scenario. Family members sometimes carried out the chain of exploitation. Women always take care to protect and preserve the status of family in society. Law, women empowerment commission, NGO,s also play an immense role for development of the women. Various acts have been constituted regarding to the domestic violence as control channel. There is need of time to execute such acts to prevent and eliminate the domestic violence cases over women.

KEYWORDS: *women, Family, domestic violence, globalization, punishment*

INTRODUCTION

The Indian social culture is different from the culture of different countries in many aspects. For maintaining the Indian culture, women have taken many efforts. The good thoughts have been promoted about the women in the world. Women have been considered the source of main power (Adishakti) and also the main pillar of the family. Family is the part of the society. Women play significant role in nation building.

In routine life, the status of the women is very essential. There was a time when women

considered as the good (Devi) but she also been a criticized but it is according to the need.

Since so many years the social or other scientists have attempted to research about the women problems and the changes in women situations. So many constructive things have been taken place in regards to the women life improvement. Today in every field of life, women reflected her contribution. Women are the victims of domestic violence in various angles. Preventive measures have taken to curse and stop the domestic violence. There is a provision of punishment as per the crime committed by men. Still frequently cases are exploring in current

scenario. Family members sometimes carried out the chain of exploitation. Women always take care to protect and preserve the status of family in society. Law, women empowerment commission, NGO,s also play an immense role for development of the women. Various acts have been constituted regarding to the domestic violence as control channel. There is need of time to execute such acts to prevent and eliminate the domestic violence cases over women.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Indian culture preserves folkways and traditions about the women. Women always kept on secondary place even in this twenty first century. Today we find so many women are working with the men in many different fields with self esteem and capabilities. In current scenario and in the age of globalization, women are suffering from the especially domestic violence

People are not ready to speak on the domestic violence, even though we receive the information related to the women violence from many sources. We have become use to this issue.

The numbers of domestic violence cases increasing day by day. This study is useful to understand the domestic violence victims in current scenario.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF THE STUDY

The study has covered Maharashtra Government recognized family counseling centers run by the various organizations of Chandrapur city.

SCOPE OR UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The universe of this study is comprise of all the women suffers in domestic violence. In Maharashtra government recognized family counseling centers run by the various organization in Chandrapur city.

SAMPLING

For selecting the sample of this study, random sampling of probability method has been used. Lottery technique has been used in this research. Total 200 women respondents have been selected as a part of sampling.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Presented study is based on the violence faced by the women suffers in domestic violence. Therefore the concern data has been collected from the respondents and tried to find out the reasons behind the domestic violence. This has been analytically described in detailed hence this study comes under the descriptive research design. In this study the problems of the respondents has been diagnosed and the role of sociology has been suggested with specific illustration.

DATA COLLECTION

For the purpose of this given study, the data has been collected from both the sources (Primary and Secondary). Structured interview scheduled has been developed for this study and and interview schedule prepared with relevant questions. The effects of domestic violence on social and family life of the respondents and raising the psychosocial problems of the respondents due to domestic violence of the respondents. Secondary data has been collected from books, reports published and unpublished facts journals and links.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the family and economic background of the respondents.
- 2) To study the remarriage family status of the respondents.
- 3) To study the historical background in concern with the marriage of the respondents.
- 4) To study the reasons behind the domestic violence of the respondents.
- 5) To study the effects of the domestic violence on the social life of the respondents.
- 6) To study the psychosocial problems faced by the respondents due to the domestic violence.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- 1) There is association between type of family of the respondents and the effects of the domestic violence family of the respondents.
- 2) There is association between economic background of the respondents and the effects of the domestic violence on the family of the respondents.
- 3) There is association between religion of the respondents and the effects of the domestic violence on the family of the respondents.
- 4) There is association between age of the respondents and effects of the domestic violence on the social life of the respondents.
- 5) There is association between educational level of the respondents and effects of d. v. on the social life of the respondents

Family and economic status of the respondents:-

Following characteristics have been found after overall study of this topic –

- 1) Total 55.5% women respondents are under the bellow poverty line before marriage.
- 2) Around 46.5% women respondents are above the bellow poverty line in current scenario.

- 3) 43% women respondents are between the age group of 18 to 35 mean they are in the stage of youth.
- 4) 43% respondents are belonging to Hindu religion.
- 5) More than half means 50.5% respondents are educated till middle school.
- 6) 76.5% women respondents have the language of Marathi.
- 7) Total 47.5% responded are in labour category.
- 8) 55.5% women responded are in joint family system.
- 9) 61.5% women respondents have the head of family their husband.
- 10) 33% respondents have two children.
- 11) 40% respondents have small girl child.
- 12) 77% respondents had permission for marriage.
- 13) 46% women respondents were unsatisfied with their marriage.
- 14) 74% women are in the age group between 18 to 23 years at the time of marriage.
- 15) 25% women had spent 1 to 2 year with their husband.
- 16) 67% women respondents have good relation with the husband.
- 17) 76% women respondents have restricted marriage.
- 18) 40% women respondents' husband have middle school education.

Background and causes behind the changing reforms in marriage Following are the main characteristics –

- 1) 59% respondents have major proportion of domestic violence and related exploitation.
- 2) Maximum 40% respondents are culprit of abuse language which affect on mental health of respondents.
- 3) 70% women face the problem of physical extraction and beating by thir husband which is very serious matter.
- 4) 94% respondents face the poor communication which is very serious matter.
- 5) 94% women are not allowed to meet their relation.
- 6) 94.5% women respondents are the victims of dowry system.
- 7) 80% respondents faced the problem of alive burning.
- 8) 85.5% women respondents are not allowed to get the food.
- 9) 82.5% respondents face the money problem in their daily life.

- 10) 89.5% respondents have been scolded for murder.
- 11) 40% women are the victims of forcefully physical contact and rape.
- 12) 87.5% women are not allowed to go outside put inside the home.
- 13) 92.5% women respondents have been avoiding to use their own ornaments.
- 14) 91.7% respondents face the problems of extra home work.

Economical reasons behind the domestic violence of women respondents

1. 72.5% respondents face the problem due to lacking job of their husband.
2. 72.5% respondents face the problem because of economical sound station in mother in law.
3. 67.5% respondents are agreeing that domestic violence happened because lack of money.
4. 66.5% respondents are culprit of domestic violence because of unsatisfaction over the gift given by women parents.
- 5) 63.5% domestic violence is over the matter of not sharing in property.
- 6) 62.5% respondents face problem because of less satisfaction over the gift in marriage.
- 7) 54.5% respondents suffer due to lacking of luxurious items.
- 8) 49.5% respondents get suffer because dowry has not given by their parents in marriage.
- 9) 32.5% respondent's agreed that less income in field came from domestic violence.

Social causes behind domestic violence:-

1. Lacking of interpersonal relations between father in law family and its proportions is 77.5%.
2. Suspicious attitude of husband proportion is 73%.
3. 66% women respondents face the problems of excess patriarchal attitude.
4. 59.5% women respondents expressed that age difference is cause for domestic violence.
5. 56% women respondents get suffer of domestic violence because of healthy relations with their neighbor.
6. 50% respondent told the status difference between two families.
7. Lacking of child proportion is 49.5% responsible for domestic violence.
8. Education difference is responsible for domestic violence and its proportion is 45.5%
9. Extra marital affair of husband is cause for domestic violence with proportion of 37%
10. Only birth of girl child is also one of the social reasons and its proportion is 27.5%
11. Cast factor proportion is 10% responsible for domestic violence.

12. Non fertility of husband responsible with proportion is 5% and 2%

Cultural factors responsible for domestic violence among the women respondents:-

1. Patratal cultural heritage of respondents in 73% for domestic violence.
2. 71.5% domestic violence is because of secondary place to women in family and society.
3. 66% respondents express that lacking the fulfillment of demands in marriage.
4. 64% respondents express the common habit to torture in father in law home is cause for domestic violence.
5. Culture difference between two homes is also responsible for domestic violence and its proportion is 61%.
6. 51.5% women respondents expressed that lower status of worker in family is responsible for domestic violence.
7. Due to his understanding in marriage is also responsible for domestic violence and its proportion is 30.5%
- 7) 2% women agreed that religion is also responsible for domestic violence.

Remark for the Domestic Violence act - 2005

Following are the characteristic –

- 1) Prohibition of domestic violence act 2005 is capable to stop and prevent the women exploitations, stated by 59.5% women respondents.
- 2) 72% women respondents are agreed about the statement that act is provide authority to women.
- 3) 72% women are agreed that act 2005 is capable to provide main status to women in the husband family.
- 4) Domestic violence Act 2005 is strong and capable to prevent India from domestic violence agreed by 82% women respondents.
- 5) 54% women respondents are assertive about domestic violence prohibition act 2005.
- 6) 82.5% women respondents are taking benefits from family counseling centers.
- 7) 96.0% women respondents are agreed that family counseling center are useful to sort out the problems of women.
- 8) Adult women respondent’s means 80.2% expressed the positive and assertive remark about domestic violence act 2005.
- 9) Women respondents having the educational status and domestic violence act 2005 have co-relation mentioned 100% respondent positively.

10) 37.8% women respondents have expressed that all domestic violence victims women for particular justice and protection.

CONCLUSION

This research titled Domestic Violence on Women in Chandrapur District-A Sociological Study is related to the victims of women who have suffered in domestic violence. Social, economical, religious and familiar disturbance also studied in detailed with the implementation act 2005. In the research, it is found that 49% women respondents are below poverty line and 35.1% are from marginalized group. Age group of respondents are-18-35 is 63.1%, Hindu women respondents are -43%. Total 50.5% women have been completed their education at primary level. 47.5% are in labour category. 49.5% respondents had limited family size. 61.5% have head of family their husband. 86.5% women agreed for their marriages. 74.% respondents had age during marriage 18 to 25. 76% respondents have holding marriages.

With context to marriage, 70.5% women respondents are the victims of domestic violence. 70% respondents suffers in familiar exploitation. Around 94% respondents are affected by abuse language. 94% women not allowed to visit to their relatives. 94.5% women forced to bring from their parents home. 61% respondents faced the problem of abuse to their relatives. 85.5% and 89.5% women respondents suffers for not providing the food and forcefully intercourse with husband. 87.5% respondents are not allowed to go outside and 92.5% about ornaments and 91.% for excessive work culprit.

Alcohol addiction of husband, partial family system, suspicious attitude, opposite psychology, sexual satisfaction economical problems etc are the main reasons behind the domestic violence. Due to domestic violence, social-psycho problems raised in the family. Emotional explosion, depression, anomie, dissatisfaction, inferior complex are the main problems face by women.

Domestic violence is cause for family disorganization. These cases are more in lower strata. Familiar disturbance frequently present in such family. The utility of family domestic violence Act-2005 also understand by respondents.

SUGGESTIONS

Following are the general suggestions-

1. To change the attitude of men regarding women
2. Strict punishment over the issues of domestic violence and exploitation
3. Women should get aware about their own rights
4. There should ban on exploiting and exploring the scene through media.
5. Awareness about the respect for women

6. Women should be protected by law and order
7. Ban on old customs and unwanted traditions related to women.
8. No place to castisem and provision of punishment.
9. Recognaization of various acts mentioned in constitution
10. Women should be economic capable for better surveillance.
11. Organized status of women to prevent unwanted cases.
12. Overall and holistic development of girls through education
13. Relatives should not support to culprits in this matter.
14. Positive role of neibours.
15. Awareness drives across the nation regarding domestic violence.

16. Equal status to women in society.
17. Promotions to intra caste marriages.
18. Conferences, seminars and symposia are to be arranging at national and international level for awareness.
19. Establishment of women cell in respective places.

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