

# Domestic Violence - Painful Agony of Indian Women: A Critical View

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**Abstract - In India woman occupies a most important and key place in society. The Vedas glorified women as the mother, the creator and one who gives life and worshiped her as a Devi or Goddess. In fact, Vedas gave utmost vital position to her. But it seems their glorification was more on papers rather than on reality. At the same time, in India women found her totally suppressed. Demoralized and subjugated to lots of humiliation in a patriarchal society. Indian women through the centuries remained subjugated and oppressed because society believed in clinging on to orthodox beliefs, male domination for the brunt of violence that is domestic as well as public, physical, emotional, and mental. There is huge discrimination between men and women in the sphere of education and the reason attributed to such gender bias is the feelings of people that girls should be confined to the house. It has been seen that when the society imposes sanctions against the perpetrators of violence. The women are empowered to exert for their rights only when the family and the society are democratized, more civilized the status of the women will be strengthened. At this time, it becomes the duty of the state to facilitate and strengthen the whole process of empowerment of women.**

**Index Terms - Domestic violence, Suppression, Physical, Emotional, Mental Harassment.**

## INTRODUCTION

The process of globalization sweeping the world is exerting its unnoticed forces to re define marriage and family the forces of globalization and market are influence the family structure and marriage norms to a large extent. Institution of marriage and the existence of a family as a unit have found a new meaning. This new meaning is very often dictated by the market forces. The notion of family is shrinking, from large joint families. To nuclear families to individual or autonomous family constituted by single person. Thus, the changes are more superficial then penetrating. At present, women have become sex objects are widely

treated as interior to men in different spheres of life. In the rural areas Wife beating, torture of unmarried daughters, sister and other family relatives is common phenomenon. Girls are perceived as a burden on the family. Because of the huge amounts of money required for their wedding. According to studies one of the define fallouts of globalization and marketization has been growing incidence of domestic violence on women.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know and examine the present crime rate rapidly increasing against women in India
2. To investigate the main causes in increasing the crimes against women in India
3. To explore the existing law in India pertaining to combat such crimes.
4. To highlight the government measures to control the domestic violence.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on the secondary data like crime reports, journals, books, and internet surveys etc.

Hypothesis of the study

1. The crime against women has increased modern India during last five years in India.
2. The crime against women has increased more in big crimes of India compare to rural Indian village.
3. Indian marriage system is undergoing tremendous transformation.
4. Bridge parents are exercising lots of pressure in order to cope up with the marriage.

Importance of the study

The scope of study mainly covers the attitude of indifference and negligence that is primarily the result of general acceptance of men's superiority over women because of which violent acts against women have not been viewed as violent by women themselves due to their religion values and social attitudes. It is only recently that the issue of crime against women has been transformed from a private issue into public problem. The present study tries to explore the main causes in increasing the trend of crime against women. The effectiveness and impact of existing laws to control followed by important suggestion to prevent further commission of particular crimes in India.

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE –INDIA

India has been ranked 90.1 in list 128 countries closely followed by Nepal 93.1 and Uganda 88.1 on the global gender gap report by the world economic forum the incidence of crimes committed against women in India has seen a continuous rise over the years. Crimes against women increased. There is a case of cruelty by husband and relatives every nine minutes, and one dowry death case every 77 minutes, National crime Records Bureau with nearly 39000 alleged attacks reported in 2016. In 2020 March 311477 complaints of domestic violence were made by women. The dowry deaths 7166 such a deaths reported in 2016, there are 1.4 deaths per 100,000 women in a recent study conducted by family health survey it has been found that nearly five crore married women in India suffer from domestic violence. Just 1 out of 1000 cases of domestic violence case gets reported and out the 100 cases that are investigated under of the Indian penal code. The accused gets conviction only 2cases. The reported cases of domestic violence in India represent only the tip of iceberg which means vast majority being socially and institution invisible.

Impact of globalization on social values and institutions: Indian marriage system  
women are going through a major transition due to the impact of globalization on basic social values and institution. The institution of marriage can be assessed by comparing and contrasting traditional and contemporary marriage patterns. Bureaus are popping up like mushrooms. Depending on how much you are willing to pay, they do anything from giving the "right advertisement" in the media, scrutinizing the resumes,

sending the selected resumes for your approval, arranging the meeting of the two families, and also undertaking private investigation to check for the character and the mentioned in the resume of prospective candidate. They plan the weddings and take commission as a percentage of the amount spent on marriage due to the globalization entire process of the marriage has become a costly affair.

#### Globalization, market, over exposure to worldly Goods

The major influence that has been cast by globalization is an over exposure to and increased presence of worldly pleasures and luxury items, which are now essential items of dowry. Bridge parents are making lots of exercise while performing marriage for their beloved one. The markets are flooded with household goods such as refrigerators Video player, television, and audio system etc. The bridge family is expected to give the latest model of these branded items as dowry or gift at the time of marriage. It is an issue of prestige and the status of the family depends upon it. Dowry and bridge price in certain communities has always had a universal presence in Indian marriage. The list of items in dowry or items given as gifts to the groom's family has changed over the years to than market trends. But they are all there in some form. The more educated the boy, the more the demand for dowry and the more lavish the party. They can vary from household items to fancy cars and apartments. The story does not end here. The bride family has to spend a huge amount to call the party to sing the marriage songs and the henna could cost anywhere from Rs100 to Rs10000 a hand depending upon the social status and the family ability to pay. Even the beauty parlous would charge anywhere between Rs.2000 and Rs.20000 for the bridal make up. National crimes Record Bureau Data-Domestic violence the latest national crimes Record Bureau Data shows that dowry deaths and torture by husband has been increasing 300 percent. If we include all the marriage related violence. The data shows that there is a consistent increase in cases related to dowry deaths and violence by husband and his family on the bride. Moreover, among all categories of cruelty against women. Cruelty by husband and his family on the bride moreover among all categories of cruelty against women cruelty by husband and relatives has shown an increase 203 percent between the years 2010 to 2011.

Thus, the globalization and economic power in fact are precipitating domestic violence because there is a greater demand of resource.

Protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005

The enactment of protection of women from Domestic violence Act, 2005; plays an important role in the direction of fighting Domestic violence against women and goes a long way protection the women from violence in a domestic set up. Women could always approach the courts under the Indian penal code, but the provisions were never so expensive the term 'domestic violence' has never been used in IPC nor is it a gender specific law. Criminal law basically dealt similar cases of cruelty against married women. all other acts of domestic violence were not specifically criminalized. Also, no protection or residence orders were given to enable the women to continue staying in the matrimonial house. The protection of women from domestic violence Act 2005 is a civil law, where the aim is to provide relief to the aggrieved women.

Combating domestic violence in order to effectively combat domestic violence, we must closely examine why our society has ignored or denied this the most important reason is that in world men and women are not equal socially, economically or politically, in both private and public life. This inequality reflects the strong patriarchal structure of the family and society as a whole. This unequal status continues despite a constitution which clearly guarantees equality between the sexes. The fallouts of process of globalization and market forces on growing domestic violence against women can be combated effectively if the family and society give equal power to women and the state mediates and facilitates the democratization of the family by enacting gender just laws and formulating and implementing gender just policies and programs.

#### SUGGESTION ON COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1. Literacy rate of the women has to be improved, in order to create awareness among the women.
2. Giving free legal aid facilities effectively who have become the victim of Domestic Violence.

3. Constant monitoring of justice and examining impact of legislation.
4. Increase the number of fast track courts for the speedy justice to the victim women.
5. Set up family courts in all the taluka places.
6. Effective functioning of family courts and family counseling service etc.
7. Promote gender equality and women's human rights.
8. Make physical environments safer for women.
9. Sensitize legal and justice systems to the particular needs of women victims of violence.

#### CONCLUSION

Women in India are not yet equal to men. There is no legal or constitution barrier to equal. There is only the social barrier. Women in India are more after respectable and meaningful social status which is free from all sorts of exploitation. There is no urge in them to outsmart men. They want their interest to be protected and problems solved. As long as the problems of women remain as "women problems" and not as "societal problems" so long, attempts at the solution of these problems do not get the required speed. Indian women are not very much after equality with men. But they expect a change in the attitude of men towards them and their status. On the contrary, they expect greater freedom, better education self-dependence, decent jobs, a proper treatment of women by men folk and a socio-economic environment to women will definitely influence their social status and the socio-economic condition in the days to come. It has been seen that when the society imposes sanction against the perpetrators of violence. The women are empowered to exert for their rights. Only when the family and the society are democratized, the status of the women i.e, strengthened. At this time, it becomes the duty of the state to facilitate and strengthen the process. The solution lies in the fact that women empowerment approach to combat violence against women should be well integrated and interwoven into all policies and programs of the governments. Women should be equal partners not only at public places but should have adequate control of their own resource.

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