

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW MANAGEMENT & HUMANITIES

[ISSN 2581-5369]

Volume 6 | Issue 2

2023

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A Study on Domestic Violence in India

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to know about domestic violence in India even though there were many acts takes place in India but domestic violence plays an serious role in society. Domestic Violence is an act of physical, sexual or psychological abuse against a woman by someone who is intimately connected to her through marriage, family relation or acquaintanceship. It has its roots in the patriarchal set up of the society. Since times immemorial, domestic violence has been an intrinsic part of the society we are living in. It is present almost everywhere and nowhere is this eruption more intense than right behind the doors of our homes. Behind closed doors of homes all across our country, people are being tortured, beaten and killed. It is happening in rural areas, towns, cities and in metropolitans as well. It is crossing all social classes, genders, racial lines and age groups. So the main objective of my research is to know about the causes of domestic violence and impact of domestic violence in India, to know about the victims condition. The researcher used the empirical method and also used the questionnaire method to take the 201 responses and the statistical tool used here in pie chart and graphical representation etc is used by the researcher. The researcher also wants to know about the impact of domestic violence in India and how it affects the society. The results observed from the analysis of the study is that women have experienced domestic violence more than men in their life, women and children or teens are most likely to be the victims of domestic violence.

Keywords: women, violence, causes, victims, society.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term ‘domestic violence’ is used in many countries to refer to intimate partner violence but it also encompasses child or elder abuse, or abuse by any member of a household. In our society, violence is bursting. It is becoming a legacy being passed on from one generation to another. Domestic violence refers to violent behaviour between current or former intimate partners – typically where one partner tries to exert power and control over the other, usually through fear. It can include physical, sexual, emotional, social, verbal, spiritual and economic abuse.

Government initiatives: The section 498A of Indian penal code defines that Husband or relative

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of the husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty. Dowry prohibition Act, 1961, protection of women from domestic violence act, 2005 and Nirbhaya funds etc. Factors affecting: Harassment, dowry death, rape, female foeticide, acid attack, infanticide. violence against women is a global epidemic that kills tortures by physically, mentally and sexually.

Current trends: In 2014 study in lancet states ,whereas an 8.5% prevalence of sexual violence in India. It is the lowest among the world and is estimated to affect 27.5 million women in India. In 2020 between March 25 and may 31, 1477 complaints of domestic violence were made by women. This 68 days period recorded more complaints than those received between March, May in the previous 10 years. Compared with New Delhi more than a quarter of women surveyed in seven states said they have experienced domestic violence. The main aim of this research is to know about domestic violence in India.

(A) Objectives:

1. To know about the causes of domestic violence
2. To analyse the ways to reduce domestic violence
3. To know about the people experience of domestic violence
4. To know about the impact of domestic violence in India
5. To know about the victim's condition.

(B) Review of literature:

1. **(R. Bhattacharya 2004)** Domestic violence in India in the name of “family values” and “tradition,” is reflected in the recent parliamentary act and the legal system pertaining to domestic violence discussed men and women’s life cycle
2. **(Bhate-Deosthali, Rege, and Prakash 2016)** The ubiquity of domestic violence (DV) can be gauged from the fact that it has been documented in different cultures and societies all over the world. There is growing awareness that DV is a global phenomenon and is a serious issue in developing countries as well.
3. **(Mondal, Paul, and Karmakar 2021)** The prevalence and risk factors of domestic violence in India which focuses on the 69,484 ever-married women ages 15 to 49 from all regions, who were administered the domestic violence module. The multivariate logistic regression results show key determinants of physical and sexual violence.
4. **(Sahu 2020)** The scope and limits of legal measures to curb domestic violence against women in India. The Indian state has enacted several laws in the past to address the issue and recently

a new comprehensive law was added to the list.

5.(**Nigam 2019**) National prevalence rate of domestic violence in India and examines the demographic and socioeconomic status of the victims of domestic violence. Women of scheduled castes and Muslim religion were most often exposed to domestic violence. Women's poorer economic background, working status.

6.(**Mahapatro 2018**) Violence against women is present across the world cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. When the violence occurs within a home, the abuse is effectively condoned by the tacit silence and law enforced.

7.(**Sharma and Khokhar 2021**) characteristics of wife abuse as reported by nearly 6,700 married men living in five districts of northern India during 1995–1996. In addition, associations between wife abuse and sociodemographic factors were investigated to enable two theoretical/conceptual perspectives regarding abuse to be evaluated.

8.(**A. Bhattacharya et al. 2020**) characteristics of wife abuse as reported by nearly 6,700 married men living in five districts of northern India during 1995–1996. In addition, associations between wife abuse and sociodemographic factors were investigated to enable two theoretical/conceptual perspectives regarding abuse to be evaluated.

9.(**Rege and Chandrasekhar 2020**) Relationship between income and wealth of a woman and domestic violence. One such factor that could potentially impact domestic violence is the gold endowment a woman receives at the time of marriage. dowry practices and domestic violence continue to prevail.

10.(**Gupte 2020**) domestic violence between husband and wife in India, and attitudes to domestic violence. We use the term 'gender-based violence' because some men use violence to control their wives. Gender based violence is very prevalent in India.

11.(**Vindhya 2020**) Domestic violence against women is an serious human rights abuse of global public health. Domestic violence were negatively associated with educational level of spouses and educational discrepancies of spouse.

12.(**Das and Basu Roy 2020**)15 case studies of domestic violence reported from Bombay, India, this article explores ways in which family members, in particular female kin such as mothers-in-law, contribute to the violence perpetrated by husbands against wives.

13.(**A. Bhattacharya et al. 2020**) Domestic violence is a burden on numerous sectors of the social system and quietly, yet dramatically, affects the development of a nation but costs the nation's fortunes in terms of law enforcement, health care, lost labour and general progress in

development.

14.(**Mondal, Paul, and Karmakar 2021**)gender-based violence within any country, including India, individual-level variables men residing in northern India to estimate the prevalence of men's childhood experiences of witnessing parent

15.(**Bhate-Deosthali, Rege, and Prakash 2016**)Violence against women is now widely recognised as an important public health problem, owing to its health consequences. Violence against women among many Indian communities on a regularly basis goes unreported. domestic violence against women from the eastern zone of India.

16.(**Nigam 2019b**) violence against women by physical, sexual and psychological treats of physical and sexual violence. physical violence includes acts of physical aggression, slapping, hitting, kicking and beating.

17.(**Bhatia 2012**) Domestic violence has harmful physical and psychological health correlates, but there is little evidence regarding a relation between domestic violence and malnutrition. Highly prevalent worldwide and particularly in South Asia which is associated socioeconomic.

18.(**Kavitha 2012**) Schedule was developed and physical spousal violence and behaviour was assessed over women's marriage. The household characteristics of social status of women in parental family and husband's family makes lifetime experiences of family violence.

19.(**Biersack, Jolly, and Macintyre 2016**) Domestic violence is prevalent among women in India. poor mental and physical health causes domestic violences experiences of Indian women summarise breath in recent work identify gap in literature two for sofa use were mentioned.

20.(**Heise et al. 1994**) Dowry sharpes changes in south India when the dowry payment risen marital violence, economic resources, marital household, social status of groom and his family made violence like fuel sex selective abortion and female infanticide.

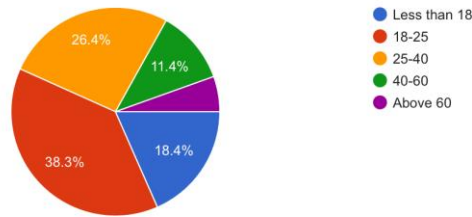
(C) Research Methodology:

This research follows here is empirical research. This study used both primary and secondary data from government documents, unpublished thesis, websites, journals etc. Independent variables such as Age, gender, educational qualification, occupation etc were also collected. The current paper is based on convenience sampling and the sample size is 201 limited to and the survey is taken on public through message only and most importantly the survey was made in an authenticated way for appropriate results and also tries to reveal the actual truths regarding these issues. The statistical tool used by the researchers is correlation analysis and graphical representation.

II. ANALYSIS

1.Age

201 responses

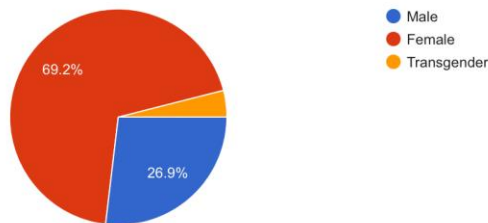


(A) Legend

The figure 1 shows the distribution of age with 18.4% respondents are at the age of less than 18, 38.3% respondents are at the age of 18-25, 26.4% respondents at the age of 25-40, 11.4% respondents at the age of 40-60 and less respondent at the age above 60.

2.Gender

201 responses

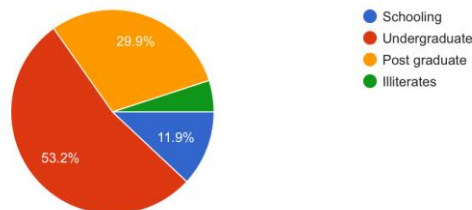


(B) Legend

The figure 2 shows the distribution of gender with 69.2% of female respondents, 26.9% of male respondents and less number of transgender respondents.

3.Educational qualification

201 responses



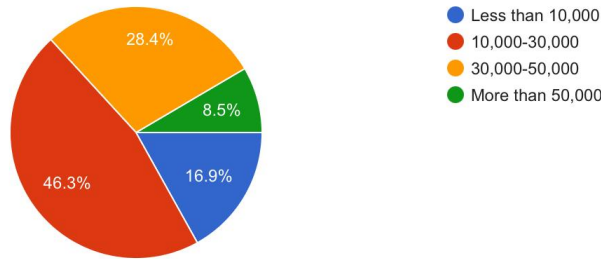
(C) Legend

The figure 3 shows the distribution of educational qualification with 11.9% of respondents having qualifications as schooling, 53.2% of respondents are undergraduate, 29.9% of

respondents are post graduates and less number of respondents are illiterates.

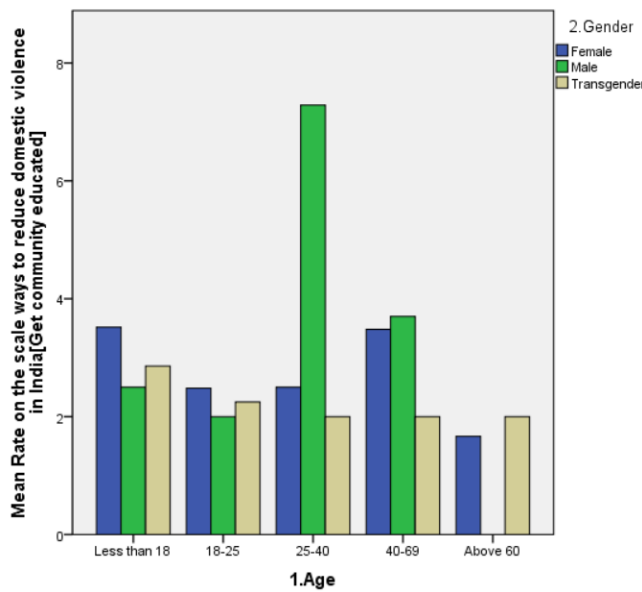
4.monthly income

201 responses



(D) Legend

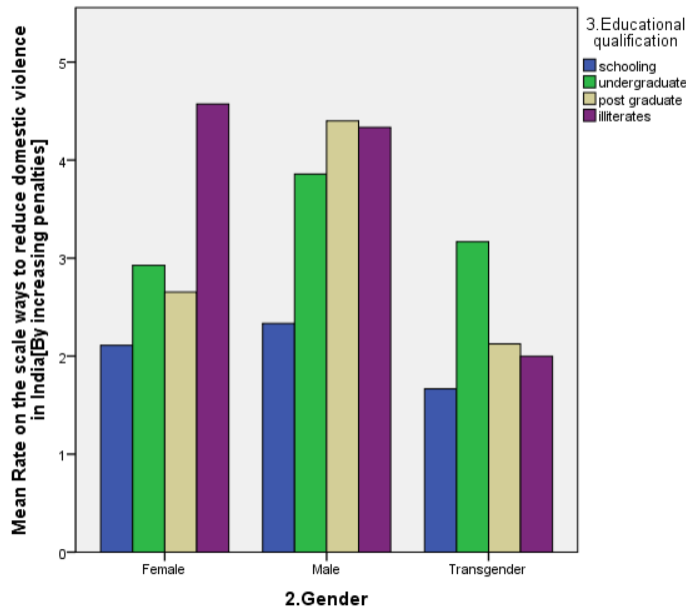
The figure 4 shows the distribution of monthly income with 16.9% of respondents were less than 10,000 ,46.3% of respondents were 10,000-30,000,28.4% of respondents were 30,000-50,000 and 8.5% of respondents were more than 50,000



(E) Legend

Figure 5:

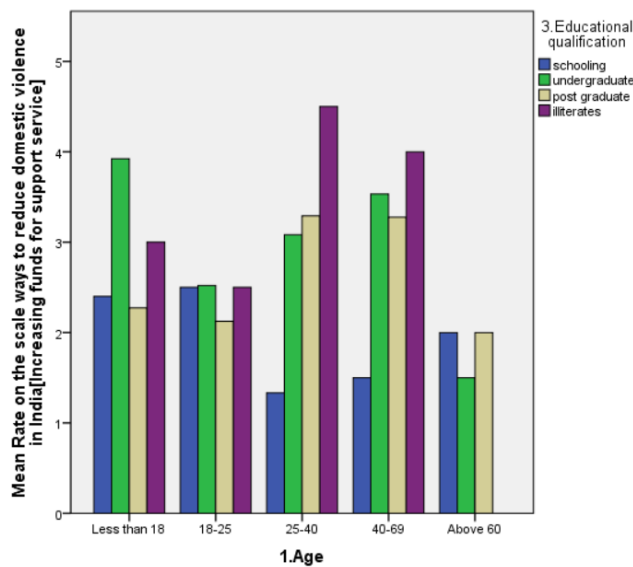
The figure 5 shows the age and gender of respondents.The respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that getting the community educated was one of the ways to reduce domestic violence in India.



(F) Legend

Figure 6:

The figure 6 shows the gender and educational qualification of respondents. The female respondents who are illiterate respondents responded that by increasing penalties the domestic violence would reduce in India.

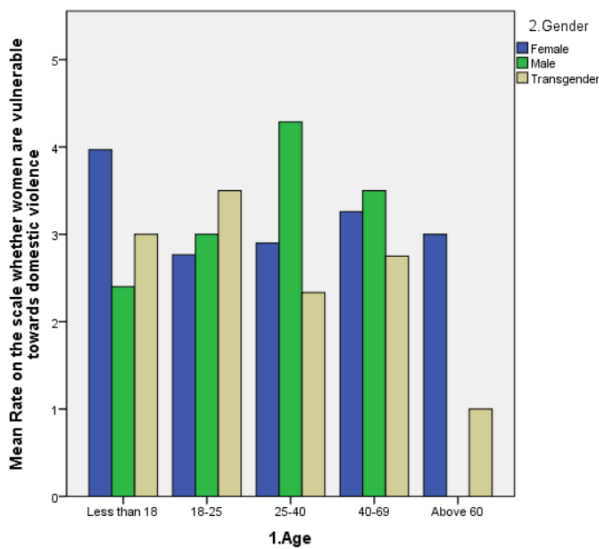


(G) Legend

Figure 7:

The figure 7 shows the age and educational qualification of the respondents. The respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are illiterate respondents responded that by increasing the

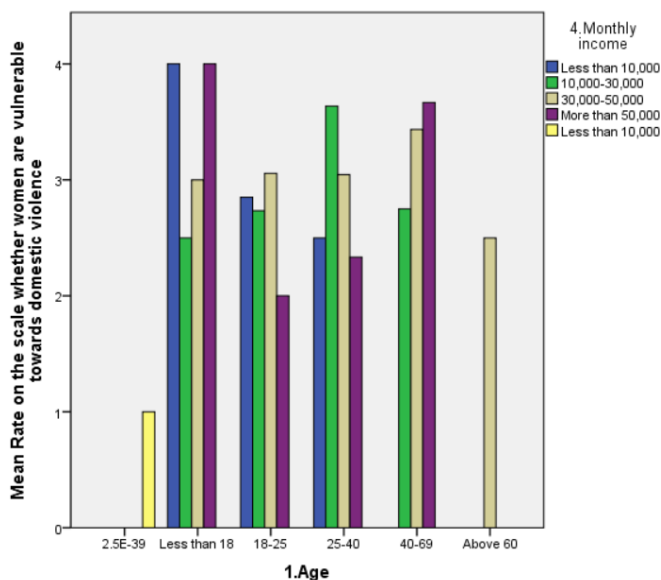
funds for support service for domestic violence it was one of the ways to reduce.



(H) Legend

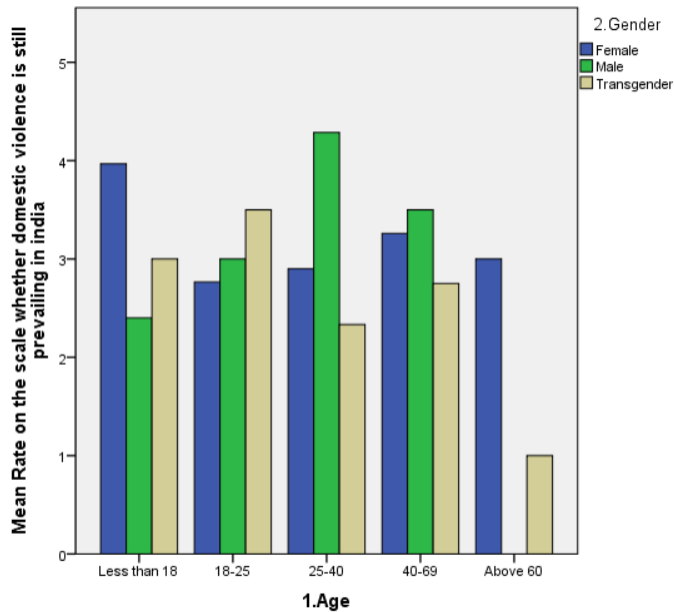
Figure 8:

The figure 8 shows the age and gender of the respondents. The respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that women were vulnerable towards domestic violence.



(I) Legend

Figure 9: The figure 9 shows the age and monthly income of the respondents. The respondent less than the age of 18 and who are earning less than 10,000 responded that women were vulnerable towards domestic violence.



(J) Legend

Figure 10: The figure 10 shows the age and gender of the respondents. The respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that domestic violence is still prevailing in India.

III. RESULT

- From figure 5 it is observed that the respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that getting community education was one of the ways to reduce domestic violence in India.
- From figure 6 it is observed that the female respondents who are illiterate respondents responded that by increasing penalties the domestic violence would reduce in India.
- From figure 7 it is observed that the respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are illiterate respondents responded that by increasing the funds for support service for domestic violence it was one of the ways to reduce.
- From figure 8 it is observed that the respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that women were vulnerable towards domestic violence.
- From figure 9 it is observed that the respondents less than the age of 18 and who are earning less than 10,000 responded that women were vulnerable towards domestic violence.
- From figure 10 it is observed that the respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that domestic violence is still prevailing in India.

IV. DISCUSSION

- From the figure 5 it is found that the respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that getting community educated were one of the ways to reduce domestic violence in India. The female respondents above the age of 60 responded that as less than other respondents.
- From the figure 6 it is found that the female respondents who are illiterate respondents were responded that by increasing penalties the domestic violence would reduce in India. The schooling respondents who are female were responded that by increasing penalties may be the domestic violence would reduce
- From the figure 7 it is found that the respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are illiterate respondents responded that by increasing the funds for support service for domestic violence it was one of the ways to reduce. The female respondents who are above 60 years were not effectively responded as other respondents.
- From the figure 8 it is found that the respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that women were vulnerable towards domestic violence. The transgender respondents who are above the age of 60 were not as effective as other respondents.
- From the figure 9 it is found that the respondent less than the age of 18 and who are earning less than 10,000 responded that women were vulnerable towards domestic violence. The respondent who earning less than 10,000 responded that maybe women were vulnerable towards domestic violence.
- From the figure 10 it is found that the respondents between the age of 25-40 and who are male respondents responded that domestic violence is still prevailing in India. The female respondents earning less than 10,000 were respondents 4 % that domestic violence is still prevailing in India.

V. LIMITATIONS

The major limitation of my study is the sample frame. The sample frame took from general public. The restrictive area of sample size is also another major drawbacks. The physical factors are the more impact full and major factors limiting the study. Some of the respondents were unaware about the implementation of laws so it was one of the drawbacks.

VI. CONCLUSION

From the results it is evident that women have experienced domestic violence more than men in their life, women and children or teens are most likely to be the victims of domestic violence and patriarchy, societal influence and individual factors are the main root causes for occurrence of domestic violence. Women are subject to frequent and multiple forms of violence in their lifetime. The main cause of this is the patriarchal mindset of the people. Men have always considered themselves to be the superior sex and have always tried to overpower women. In order to prevent domestic violence efforts should be made by the government for the proper and effective enforcement of existing laws related to women. So the researcher suggests that to reduce domestic violence in society the laws should be implemented more, By increasing penalties, By educating the people in society this was the ways and suggestions of respondents. The current paper is based on convenience sampling and the sample size is 201 limited to and the online survey. Domestic violence is still prevailing in India. For that purpose the researcher took this research.

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