



## Responsibility of women in domestic violence: A perceptual discussion

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### Abstract

Women have an important place not only in the creation of man, but also in the formation of society. Women and men together make up a family. A community is formed from many families and a society is made up of many communities. If we look at the world history, then we come to know that the first credit for laying the foundation of culture is given to women. But the status of women in all societies is not identical. Just as the work and place of men and women are different in the family, similarly there are differences in the work and place of men and women in the society too. If given the status, in a society they get very few rights as compared to men. The study of the social status and problems of Indian women is a very complex subject in itself.

**Keywords:** Violence against women

### Introduction

The role of women is not only in the creation of man, but also in Women and men together make up a family. Community from many families and one consisting of many communities Society is created. If we look at world history, we it turns out that the first woman to be credited for laying the foundation of culture is given only. But the status of women in all societies are not identical. Just as the work of women and men in the family and Places differ, in the same way there is a difference between women and men in the society.

There is a difference between work and place. If women in a society are given equal status to men, then in any society they are. They have very few rights as compared to men.

**Indian Woman's:** The study of social status and problems is a big deal in itself.

is a complex subject. M. N. Srinivas has rightly written that its There are many forms and it is often impossible to generalize because in different areas, in cities and rural areas, in different classes, in different the social status of women in religions and caste groups. The problems created are very different. Not only that, but ideal and there is a big difference in practice too. If a woman she is called 'Grihaswamini', 'Arddhangini', 'Devi' and on the other hand she is always The same is said in the case of dependency. different scriptures. Opposites present ideals. so consider their problems. it becomes difficult to do. Nevertheless, there are some problems that The women of our society are suffering. There was no gender discrimination in ancient India, but Due to gradual cultural decline, discrimination on the basis of gender. Started to go Males got a higher position than females and The place of women has become secondary in the society. Muslims in this Invasion and many evil practices have contributed very significantly. Gradually the position of women went from bad to worse. But With the attainment of independence, the focus of our government was on women went towards improving the situation and for this all five-year Special provisions were kept for women in the schemes.

Several Schemes and laws also to improve the condition of women. Created Recently in Me on Gender Equality by Mr. Chatarsinh Mehta. The published article 'Human Development and Women' is important. of these According to, "Almost half of the world's population are women, but they do not have equal opportunities. 70 percent of the world's poor and among the illiterate, only two-thirds are women. they are only 14 percent. They hold administrative posts and 10 percent are members of the Parliament. This is a legal inequality. they work longer than men and most of their work has no cost. In society, women get equal opportunities as men.

In this aspect, his judgment is paramount. man this responsibility the woman should also like that the woman should serve as the man's life partner. In private and public life alike, it is only by doing so that the sexual Equality will improve and enjoyment of family and social life will increase, but the sad thing is that in all eyes of the world, gender.

**Inequality is widespread:** Rapid expansion of facilities in the field of education and health. But progress in the economic and political field is very slow. 130 crore people in the world are living below poverty line, Of which 70 percent are women. It is their work in the labor market and in the family. Indicates the following condition. Although the female literacy rate there has been an increase of two-thirds, but their increase in workers is only 4 percent. It's happened. Women also fully benefited from the credit facility of banks because they do not have any assets for loan basis would have been They are also discriminated against in wages. Woman There is a difference between wages and male wages men to women. He gets only three-fourths of the wages. women every where the number of unemployed is also high. With respect to women's wages.

The above facts have come to the fore after surveying 55 countries. In 55 There are no women members of parliament in the countries and if there are 5 less than a percent. In these countries, both poor and high income. Poor countries are Bhutan and Ethiopia and high income-The countries are - Greece, Kuwait, Republic of Korea and Singapore. Women have been financially in some form or the other from the very beginning. She has been making her contribution. If I could not go, then many economic businesses in the house, such as bamboo, They used to do things like making things, cleaning grains etc. Animal care in the animal husbandry era, making many things from milk, cloth Weaving etc. were done by women. even in the agricultural age Women have been helping men in agricultural work. Industrial after the revolution, women got more opportunities for business outside the home.

#### **Have started meeting. It is clear from the census and other data that most of the**

Women are engaged in agricultural work only. Here also they are unskilled workers.

Appears to be working. From this it is concluded that. The amount of education and training of women is so low that high positions very few women can get the job.

Alva Myrdal and Viola Klyan writes in her book 'Women's to Roles' -

"Trained and professionally employed in the periphery of all such occupations. The description appears to be based on gender. Woman The only effect of freedom is visible that which areas were counted, in which skilled and trained instead of unskilled. Women are being given space. by tradition, the profession were regarded as separate from the occupation. Although for some time now in the traditional male field There seems to be a sporadic existence of women."

**Domestic Violence (in India):** Senel is right to say that organized against this domestic violence It is necessary to try. Interacting with women in cities learn to do and take advantage of each other's experiences needed. The biggest need is for such conservation homes where such Under the circumstance, the woman could hide her head with her children and then in such a situation, necessary steps can be

taken. It should be mentioned here that this domestic violence against women is a crime from the point of view of law And it is the responsibility of the police to investigate such cases. not so doing it is considered as negligence towards their work which is punishable. Violence against any person cannot be a private matter, it should be is a public matter. Dowry killings in domestic violence, emotional and sexual with wife abuse, wife beating, sexual abuse, widows and elderly women But atrocities, feticide etc. should be included mainly. These can be understood as follows -

- 1. Dowry killings:** Dowry in marriage for women in Indian society mandatory. Therefore the problem of dowry becomes a serious problem and has been Dowry victims are reported in newspapers every day. Details of burning incidents are printed. In the last few years such The percentage of incidents is increasing. against the recent Strict laws have also been made, but what is the only woman in the husband's family? Keep it on Somewhere the financial difficulties compel them that the daughter Let's keep trying to negotiate with the greedy in-laws. The result is the death of the unfortunate woman. Most of the dowry killings are done in the husband's house by the people of the husband's side done in solitude. Can't find any concrete evidence of this Because of this, the husband and the people of the husband's side survived many times even after doing so. Many dowry killings are said to be common deaths. And in this way no information can be obtained from them.
- 2. Affective and Sexual Abuse:** Justice Dr. P. Venuga Palan Emotional and gender abuse described as the main form of domestic violence is. If the husband insults the wife in the presence of other people, He was compelled to give an account of the work done during the day. and suspects that she is having sexual relations with any other man. If I contempt them, it is called emotional abuse.
- 3. Beating the wife:** Violence against women in the context of marriage that is why it is considered important to love and protect her. While hoping to deliver, starts beating her. It completely breaks the trust of the wife in the husband. in India Incidents of beating of wife are increasing continuously. many times like this. Most of the incidents happen when the husband is drunk, but otherwise also such Incidents keep happening. She bears all the atrocities silently and Cursing her fate.
- 4. Atrocities on widows:** Vaidyavyavya is the most dreadful word for women. His biggest fortune is to become a married person. Death by deserted demand Even more terrifying. Widow's status in the upper castes of Hindus, There was no tradition of remarriage. A more spartan and ascetic life than a widow was expected. Even then it was considered inauspicious. And the elders of the house used to witch those who kill their sweetheart. She was expected to avoid all sexual matters Will be alienated, while close relatives of the family and in the society. The wandering hungry wolves try to rob his body. if in the net If trapped, all the blame is on her, the man is only free from that stigma. Perhaps that is why the Hindu society invented the practice of Sati had taken that the widow should be burnt alive along with the body of her husband, So that there will be no bamboo and no flute will be made or Vrindavan and Banaras Widows were left to live with their hair shaved. Even today, she is seen begging in the streets in thousands.

**5. Female murder and feticide:** Female murder can be called that murder that occurs while it is in the mother's womb, or after birth. Woman is in the form of infanticide and whether Jalti Bahu or any other Types of harassment are in the form of killing. Not only that, in this Including incidents in which circumstances have been created That the woman was forced to commit suicide. it is social and Both are considered domestic violence. Such incidents happen to women presents very painful stories of harassment and that There are no isolated incidents that are avoided as exceptions. This is the subject of a national search. Barbara D. Miller It is rightly written that female infanticide is both direct and indirect. may be in directly by beating, poisoning or strangulation leads to murder and indirectly their kill them by neglecting to nurture, nurture or care effort is made.

### Unmarried women problems

Who are the women who are harassed? To those Who are the oppressors and perpetrators of violence? What are the root causes of violence against women? some scholars who Having studied these aspects in western society, 'Personality Approach' and 'Situational Approach' to explain the problem have been used, but many of the points of these two approaches. He has been criticized for this. The following points of harassment are the main -

**Rape:** Although the problem of rape is considered serious in all countries, Then in statistical terms it is in comparison to western society in India. Not so serious. For example, the crimes of rape in America The rate per lakh per annum is about 26, in Canada it is about 7 And in England it is 5.5. In comparison, its rate in India is 0.5. per one lakh population. Keeping in view the number of rape cases, it may be said that there were three rapes every four hours or every year. A report submitted on 'crimes against women' In India, a woman is raped every 54 minutes. This means that 800 in a month and 9600 in a year.

**Escaping and kidnapping:** A minor (girl under 18 years and under 16 years of age)

son) without the consent of his legal guardian or Allurement is called 'kidnapping'. The meaning of 'take away' is a Forcefully, fraudulently, or deceives a woman for sexual purposes to have illicit sex with her by seducing her or to allow her to marry any person against her will be compelled or against his will be forced to marry. kidnapped and harassed Consent is insignificant, but the oppressed in driving away Voluntary consent condones the offence. Thus, on the part of the perpetrator, the threat or the harassed Protests are not more common in escaping cases.

**Killing:** Manslaughter is exclusively a male-crime. Although on the basis of gender. All India related to murders and their victims/victims Data are not available, yet it is well known that the number of homicides Female-hunting is less than that of male-hunting. where in America Female poaching accounts for 20 percent of total homicide victims and 25 percent between . Out of about 27000 murders in India every year. The murders of women are about 10 percent of the total number. 96.7 of the total persons arrested for the offense of murder Percentage are male and 3.3 percent are female. In the empirical study of murder cases, they are -

1. Most In cases (94 per cent) the killers and their victims belonged to the same family.
2. In about four-five cases (80 percent) the killers are 25-40 belong to the age group of the rains.

3. About half of the hunting attacks occur, Those who have a previous relationship (more than five years) with a male murderer, Victim's life spent with her husband/in-law and in-laws Duration found to be 7.5 years.
4. Approximate of the women killed Half were children, the average number of children (of the victim) empirically.
5. Two-thirds of the killings (66 percent) were unplanned and angered or agitated. were committed in passion.
6. The main reasons for the murder of women Small domestic disputes, illicit relations and long illness of women Happens.

**Abandonment problems:** Marriage due to Hindu marriage being performed religiously cannot be severed. so much of marriage on woman the effect is that from both a physical and a spiritual point of view he Moves away from the father's house and gets established in the husband's house. There is no gotra of his own, the gotra of the husband becomes the gotra of the wife. It is - "Svagothrad bhrashyate women's marriages in the seventh paddy." After taking equal part in all the pleasures and sorrows of life Husband and wife are called half-rangi. Two souls are involved in marriage.

Therefore, neither more examples of divorce in Hindus and neither sources nor memories have given rules for this has been presented. Violations like adultery do not break the marriage find it. In today's society, women have the freedom to divorce all Many defects have arisen as a result of not being equal in the societies. These defects can be removed only when we justify the divorce accept the in favor of the necessity or justification of divorce.

### The following arguments can be given

1. For the improved condition of women - in the present era of equality. If both men and women have equal rights in all fields, then such In this situation, men do not have the privilege of dissolution of marriage.
2. For equal rights of men and women - today while between men and women in all social, economic and political matters. The principle of equality is the measure of progress, then if the Hindu society also has to be progressive, then it is necessary that in relation to marriage Equality should be adopted between men and women, not social, religious And such a burden of moral laws should be imposed on women that They forget to make available their independent power. this approach Divorce from marriage is absolutely justified.
3. To make married life happy - Hindu Society Such a web of social and religious laws was laid in married life. Living in which a Hindu woman thinks of making her unhappy life happy. Can't either. Whether the husband is a tyrant, an alcoholic, a gambler, a thief, a corrupt, No matter what, the wife will have to live in the same family. There is no possibility for him to get rid of these circumstances. This is inappropriate from the point of view of making married life happy.
4. Divorce is a necessity in a dynamic society - Present Era As a result of new inventions, urbanization, industrialization and as a result of urbanization such conditions have come that all Many changes are taking place in social institutions and conditions. This in the event that an important institution such as marriage remains irrevocable. So social distancing can arise. even from this point of view Divorce can be considered a

necessity.

**Widows' problems:** Widow's problem is the most important of the problems of Hindu marriage are important. From the very beginning the position of widows in Hindu society was extremely has been pathetic. Keeping a woman alive after the death of her husband one has to lead a life almost like a death. in Hindu society a widow has been given the right to live, but she Sufficient means of living have not been provided. to be a widow Because of this they have been deprived of all the pleasures of life. Hair Many girls became widows from childhood due to marriage and do not even know the meaning of Vaidya, known to them, for life forced to lead the life of a widow. in Hindu music Widow's normal clothes, make-up and also till the hair of the head been deprived of. Before 1937, the widow was allowed to marry her husband. He was not entitled to receive any share out of the property. from this it can be inferred that in the Hindu social system, the widow's, The situation is so low, pathetic and inhuman. in Indian society There are some mentions of widow-marriage from the very beginning. Vedic literature in addition to Niyoga, some mentions of widow-marriage are found.

Since the early 19th century, some reflective individuals such as Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Keshav Chandra Sen, Annie Besant, Maharishi Kavere etc. contributed to women's status in Indian society. Started thinking about the pathetic situation. many legends To assess the status of women by conducting social reform movements Tried to lift. Raja Rammohun Roy in 1828 Founded the society and with your efforts, the practice of Sati in 1829 Prohibition Act. Rai abolished child marriage and widowed 60 days prepared public opinion in favor of making remarriage popular. Owner

Dayanand Saraswati encouraged women's education and child marriage and made efforts to end the system of purdah. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar opposed the prohibition of polygamy and widow remarriage and with your efforts, the Widow Remarriage Act was enacted in 1856.

Ideas are also a great source of inspiration for modern reforms. Women in villages from the Government of India after independence Circles were established. This Mandal movement, through propaganda, made women in Bringing awareness, opposing women's violence, helping needy women. They are doing the work of providing work, increasing education facilities. Women's organizations in India mainly focused on dowry, caste system, More on communal conflicts and problems of tribal women paid attention. Along with this, these organizations created labor women,

She has also fought on molestation, rape and anti-dowry issues. In 1975, women's organizations focused on the study of women's problems. As a result, today women in various universities and other institutions Research work is being done on the problems. National Woman in 1992 Commission has been constituted. Women in Rajasthan in the year 1999 Commission was formed. National Commission in the last twenty years and the states of 14 years The joint efforts of the commission have been very effective.

Similarly, to improve the condition of women, the government Many legal and constitutional steps have been taken. The main ones are - the original Constitutional system of rights, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Amendment made in 1976, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 Gaya Amendment, Prevention of Child Marriage Act, 1978 etc. No

government Many more acts were passed to improve the condition of women. such as the Hindu Succession Act 1956, of women and girls Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956 and Prohibition of Indecent Representation 1987, Widow Marriage Act, Abortion Act, Prohibition of Sati Act 1929, Prostitution Prohibition Act, Supreme Court Women sexual harassment orders etc. Thus legal and Impact of Constitutional Provisions on the Social Development of Hindu Women in India Clearly the political situation. along with many Legal arrangements were made so that women could move forward. Provision of baby houses, equal pay act, special marriage Act, the Women's Development Corporation was established, whose

To provide training, credit and market facilities to women. Its objective is to review the laws, towards women at the workplace. In specific individual complaints of atrocities and social oppression Women by suggesting intervention and its corrective action rights and interests of the at workplace in 2013 Sexual Harassment Prohibition Act, Criminal Law Code Amendment, Nirbhaya Fund, Mahila Bank etc are the latest efforts. Due to industrialization, the economic condition of women over men Dependence decreased, they started working in factories themselves, this helped them Self-confidence awakened, self-reliance was born and the enslavement of men and Dependency ended. Individual freedom is found in cities, in this Because there love-marriage, inter-caste marriage and widow marriage is bad not considered. More opportunities for women in the field of education in the city are received. They also participate in political life there. Industrialization and modernization has led to the economic dependence of women have contributed in reducing and improving their condition.

Economics of the family of industrialization and market economy. The work is being done by specialized organizations. consequently woman The burden of family work has reduced. wide spread of education, Attraction to new things, strong to live a high standard of living Willingness and job or financial point of view to do some work inspired to The 20th century introduced business opportunities for women. Provided many opportunities. Now he is Indian Foreign Service, Indian Administration service and other central and state level government services are employed. Telephone, Typing Clerk, Computer, Health Department, Education, The number of women in social welfare, banks etc. is increasing day by day are going Due to this the place of women is increasing in the economic world. Women's Commission, Human Rights Commission and Centrally Sponsored, State Government's programmes, efforts got the necessary impetus in the last decades

Rajasthan government's seven-point program of 2009, Women Empowerment Award (since 1996), Women's Policy of the Year 2000, Janani Security Scheme (2005), Gender Buzzering from 2005, Women in the Year 2008 Financial empowerment and women prosperity scheme, started from 1996 Changes made in group marriage grant rules in 2009 and 2013, The girl child policy announced in the year 2013 came into force from 2013 in the latest effort. The Women (Prevention of Atrocities) Ordinance is the head. Despite these efforts, it is worrisome to not get suitable results.

### Conclusion

In the present era of equality, the condition of women has improved significantly. Equal rights for men and women in all fields, including marriage, necessitate the abolition of

male privilege in marriage dissolution. Ensuring happiness in married life requires addressing oppressive social and religious laws that trap women in unhappy marriages. Divorce is essential in a dynamic society undergoing constant change due to urbanization and industrialization. The historically pathetic status of widows in Hindu society has seen reform due to social movements and legal changes initiated by figures like Raja Rammohan Roy and Dayanand Saraswati. Modern legal and constitutional measures have further empowered women, enhancing their economic independence and participation in social, political, and economic spheres. Despite these advancements, challenges remain in achieving full equality and justice for women.

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