

WOMEN'S RIGHTS VIOLATION IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A CASE STUDY OF MADURAI DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU, INDIA

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Abstracts:

Transgender Domestic violence can be described as the power misused by one adult in a relationship to control another. It is the establishment of control and fear in a relationship through violence and other forms of abuse. This violence can take the form of physical assault, psychological abuse, social abuse, financial abuse or sexual assault. The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 says that any act, conduct, omission or commission that harms or injures or has the potential to harm or injure will be considered domestic violence by law. Nowadays Domestic violence is increasing tremendously in Madurai District. Many cases were filed against domestic violence against women. Most of the married women are employers and living in nuclear family. Even educated and uneducated women are facing many problems at their homes. The problems are physical abuse, psychological abuse, and financial exploitation and ego problems. So this paper attempts to analyze the domestic violence against women in Madurai District.

Keywords: *Women, Rights, Domestic, Violence, Rights*

Domestic Violence is described as the power misused by one adult in a relationship to control another. It is the establishment of control and fear in a relationship through violence and other forms of abuse. This violence can take the forms of physical assault, psychological abuse, financial abuse, or sexual assault. Abusers use physical and sexual violence, threats, emotional insults and economic deprivation as a way to dominate their victims and get their way. The protection of Women from **Domestic Violence Act 2005** says that any act, conduct, omission or commission that harms or injures or has the

potential to harm or injure will be considered domestic violence by law. Thus, domestic violence in Indian context mostly refers to domestic violence against women.

The term violence against women means “*Any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether or occurring in public or private life*”.



Violence against women encompasses but it is not limited to the following:

- Physical, sexual or psychological violence occurring in the family including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation.
- Physical, sexual or psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state.
- Violence against women in situations of armed conflicts in the form of murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy.
- Violence against motherhood such as Forced sterilization and force abortion. Prenatal sex selection and female infanticide.

Violence, sexual harassment and other forms of gender-based violence constitute the reality of most girls' and women's lives in India. In our society, many women are violently treated by their intimate partners while they suffer in silence. In some cases, domestic violence leads to the death of these women.

Nowadays Domestic violence is increasing tremendously in Madurai District. In 2014, 60 cases were filed against domestic violence against women. Here most of the married women are employed and living in nuclear family. Even though the women in Madurai District are educated they are facing many problems at their homes. The problems are physical abuse, financial exploitation and ego problems. So the researcher took an attempt to analyze the Domestic violence against women in Madurai District.

The objectives of the study are

1. To evaluate the problems faced by the women.
2. To analyze the reason for the domestic violence against the respondents.
3. To find out their attitude after registering complaints against the violators.

This study is based on primary data. Primary data has been collected with the help of interview schedule. In Madurai District 60 cases were filed against various violence faced by the women in 2014. Out of 60 victims 50 per cent i.e. 30 victims were selected by simple random technique for the present study.

The Case of Madurai District: Domestic violence against women increased day by day in Madurai District. When compared to other districts of Tamilnadu Madurai District comprises of more uneducated people still, crimes against women are not decreasing. It is a big question mark for the people of Madurai District. Even though there is good environment circumstance, lot of police stations and peaceful society, domestic violence is increasing. Domestic violence happened mostly in Nuclear family. Major reasons behind it is the husbands are drunkard, illegal contact with other women, ego and greedy to accumulate more material.

1. DIFFERENT FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA

UNICEF Reports on Progress of Nations released jointly by Government of India and UNICEF says that more than 60 million women, who should have been alive today, are missing. Responsible factors are from feticide to domestic violence to dowry deaths to physical assaults. Discrimination starts even before women are born and continue till they die.

Domestic Violence against women exists in the form of:



Feticide – Some new forms of Violence have appeared with technological advances as is evident in case of female feticide, rejecting in adverse sex-ratio. Social bias in favour of a male child lead to abortions (Out of 8000 cases of abortions following sex-determination tests, 7999 are female fetus, according to a survey) Sex-ratio is continuously declining all over India except for Kerala. Inefficient and ineffective performance of political, administrative and economic structures and mechanisms failed to stop it.

Infanticide –Thousands of newly born baby-girls die with overdoses of opium. They are abandoned or thrown in rivers or dust bins to die. Out of abandoned children 90 per cent are girls.

Health hazards – According to official argues, there is 10per cent higher mortality rate for girls than boys due to mal-nutrition in infancy and childhood. Health Statistics are equally alarming with 80 per cent of them being anemic.

Physical assaults/rapes/gang-rapes/molestations – According to a Report, there are reported cases of one raps every 54 minutes, a molestation every 26 minutes; and an act of cruelty every 33 minutes. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) statistics says – every 20 minutes, a women is raped somewhere in India, not to mention the countless number of cases of molestations or rapes going unreported. Child rape cases have increased by 33.6 per cent in the last 10 years. Government data shows crimes by juveniles especially rape and abduction of women has seen exponential rise in the past decade from 48.7 per cent in 2002 to 66.25 in 2012.

Dowry deaths – Number of dowry-deaths is quite alarming in the country- a dowry death every one hour forth two minutes. Dowry- related violence is also in increase. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are the states

with maximum number of reported cases. Many cases remain unreported.

Victims of materialistic-culture – Consumerist culture has triggered off increased atrocities, domestic violence and physical assaults on women. Millions of girls live under threat of physical abuse. Employment ratio in organized and unorganized sectors also points out discrimination against women in job-market.

2. CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There are varied consequences of domestic violence depending on the victim, the age group, the intensity of intensity of the violence and frequency of the torment they are subjected to.

The consequences of the domestic violence in detail can be broadly categorized under

- *Effect on the victim and the family,*
- *Effect on the Society and the*
- *Effect on nation's growth and productivity.*

Effect on the victim and the family

Physical Effect – Bruises, broken bones, head injuries, lacerations and internal bleeding are some of the acute effects of a domestic violence incident that require medical attention and hospitalization. Some chronic health conditions that have been linked to victims of domestic violence are arthritis, Victims who are pregnant during a domestic violence relationship experience greater risk of miscarriage, pre-term labor and injury to or death of foetus.

Psychological Effect – Among victims who are still living with their perpetrators, high amounts of stress, fear and anxiety are commonly reported. Depression is also common, as victims are made to feel guilty for 'provoking' the abuse and are frequently subjected to intense criticism. It is reported that 60 per cent of the victims meet



the diagnostic criteria for depression, either during or after termination of the relationship, and have a greatly increased risk of sociability. The most commonly referenced psychological effect of domestic violence is Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD is characterized by flashbacks, intrusive images, exaggerated startle response, nightmares and avoidance of triggers that are associated with the abuse. These symptoms are generally experienced for a long span of time after the victim has left the dangerous situation.

to domestic violence include increased aggressiveness, anxiety, and changes in how a child socializes with friends, family and authorities. Problems with attitude and cognition in schools can start developing, along with a lack of skills such as problem-solving. Additionally in some cases the abuser will purposely abuse the mother in front of the child to cause a ripple effect, hurting two victims simultaneously.

Effect on Children – There has been increase in acknowledgement that a child who is exposed to domestic abuse during his upbringing will suffer in his development and psychological welfare. Some emotional and behavioral problems that can result due

3. Analysis of the Primary Data

Domestic Violence

Table-1

Cases of crime against women registered in Tamil Nadu during the years 1999-2009

| Nature of Crime | 999 | 000 | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | 009 |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sexual Assault (Rape) | 30 | 38 | 32 | 01 | 57 | 18 | 71 | 57 | 23 | 73 | 96 |
| Molestation | 959 | 948 | 773 | 866 | 022 | 861 | 764 | 179 | 540 | 705 | 242 |
| Kidnapping and abduction | 000 | 05 | 59 | 20 | 32 | 92 | 83 | 18 | 097 | 160 | 131 |
| Sexual Harassment | 316 | 167 | 012 | 766 | 81 | 081 | 65 | 52 | 75 | 74 | 01 |
| Dowry Death (Sec) | 97 | 91 | 94 | 47 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 87 | 08 | 07 | 94 |



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 304B of IPC) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec 498AIPC) | 20 | 37 | 15 | 66 | 565 | 437 | 650 | 248 | 976 | 648 | 460 |
| Offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act | 26 | 87 | 1 | 19 | 75 | 94 | 93 | 1 | 16 | 62 | 07 |

Table -1 Revealed that many women in Madurai district have faced the problems of Sexual Assault, Molestation, Kidnapping and abduction, Sexual Harassment, Dowry Death , Cruelty by husband and relatives from 1999-2009

Table-2
 Registered Cases of Cruelty by Husband and His Relatives under Sec 498A for the years 2001 - 2008 in the study districts

| District | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | otal |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Madurai | 3 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 73 | 17 | 81 |

Table -2 Women registered cases of cruelty by her husband and his relatives due to ego problems.

Table-3
 Registered Cases of Dowry Death under Sec 304B for the years 2001 - 2008
 In the Study Districts

| District | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | otal |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Madurai | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 4 | 14 |

Table -4 Many dowry death cases were registered and women suffered a lot in the society due to in-laws and the relatives.

Table-4
 Registered Cases for offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act for the Years 2001 - 2008 in the study districts

| District | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | otal |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Madurai | A | | | | 5 | 1 | | A | 4 |

Table -4 Shows that even after the passing the Dowry Prohibition Act, many cases were registered.



Table-5

Disposal of Persons arrested under 304B IPC (Dowry Death) by Courts at different levels including Trial Courts during the period 2003 - 2008, in selected district

| Dist | | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 | 008 | otal |
|---------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Madurai | Regi s. Cases | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 4 | 14 |

Table -5 Shows that many persons were arrested due to dowry deaths. Still women are facing lot of problems in the family and outside the family.

4. CONCLUSION

- Immediate solution should be taken to salve the problem.
- In families give and take policy should be maintained especially between husband and wives.
- Traditional culture should be rebuilt in the family.
- The families should follow religion ethics.
- Inequality has to be removed in the family.
- Social relationship has to be opened in the family.
- Wine shops have to be closed in all the area.

A Good family is a university. It is the duty of the people to renew their traditional culture for goodness of their life. Domestic Violence against women happened mainly because of the collapse of joint family system. So joint family system are very much required in this modern world. Every economics knows "How to manage scarce resources" like that people must know how to manage family relationship lifelong. Then our life will be fruitful lifelong.

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