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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence or family violence is abuse against women, children, and parents, usually in a domestic setting. Such violence happens with intimate partners in a relationship by marriage or cohabitation. It is also against children and the elderly, both of whom are vulnerable parties. Domestic violence includes harm, concern for safety and well-being, mental and physical health, and physical, sexual, verbal, and emotional abuse of the offended individual. Women in India experience domestic violence regardless of their caste, religion, region, or class. In India, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 protects the wife or female live-in partner from domestic violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives, Section 498A of states that- Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine. In this research, we will study the causes, concerns, health problems, and risk factors of female victims of domestic violence in rural areas of India and what measures can be taken to stop it from happening.

Domestic violence against women is a widespread and highly troubling issue that affects individuals and communities all around the world. Physical, emotional, sexual, or psychological abuse done by an intimate partner or family member within the setting of a domestic relationship is referred to as domestic violence. This type of violence not only violates women's fundamental human rights, but it also serves as a substantial impediment to attaining gender equality.

Domestic violence may be catastrophic and long-lasting for women. Physical aggression, such as beating, punching, or choking, can cause serious injuries or even death. Threats, insults, and controlling, as well as emotional or psychological abuse, harm a woman's self-esteem, autonomy, and overall well-being. Sexual abuse, whether non-consensual or coercive, violates a woman's bodily autonomy and dignity. Economic abuse can leave a woman dependent and vulnerable if she is

denied financial resources or control over her finance

Domestic violence against women is caused by a variety of circumstances, many of which are entrenched in societal issues. ingrained patriarchal norms, social and economic inequities, and a generational cycle of violence all play a part. Domestic violence can affect women of different ages, financial statuses, education levels, and cultural violence against women efforts. legal, social, and support service components. Many countries have passed laws and regulations to protect victims and bring abusers accountable. These remedies may include the issuance of restraining orders, the establishment of specialized domestic violence courts, and the imposition of criminal penalties on offenders.

Domestic abuse survivors require support services to ensure their safety, healing, and empowerment. Shelters, helplines, counselling services, and legal aid provide a variety of

resources, including emotional support, safety planning, legal representation, and access to healthcare and housing options.

Domestic violence prevention and awareness are critical in preventing it. We may strive towards eradicating domestic violence by questioning societal norms, supporting gender equality, and educating communities about the indicators of abuse and accessible resources. It is critical to cultivate a culture of respect, equality, and zero tolerance for violence creates safer conditions in which women can thrive without fear of danger.

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCES: Domestic violence can be classified under several but the main 3 types of violence or abuse

- Sexual violence
- Verbal violence
- Economic violence

Trafficking and slavery the category of physical violence because initial coercion is often and the people involved often end up becoming victims of future violence their enslavement. Physical violence is any act that aims to inflict suffering on another person or that so. Physical violence is intimate often referred to as domestic violence continues to be a widespread phenomenon in every country. Physical violence the private sphere also affects young people. Gender based violence assumptions and expectations concerning gender roles. Verbal abuse name calling threats and attacks may take place and it is common that LGBT + people or those perceived to be gay, lesbian or difference may become victims usually remains under reported.

Sexual violence means that someone forces or manipulates someone else into unwanted sexual activity without their consent. Reasons someone might not consent include fear, age, illness, disability or influence of alcohol or other drugs. Anyone can experience sexual violence including children, teens, adults, and elders. Those who sexually abuse can be friends, family members, trusted or strangers.

Forms of sexual violation

- *Rape or sexual assault
- *Child sexual assault and incest
- * Intimate partner sexual assault
- * Unwanted sexual contact/touching
- * Sexual harassment
- * Sexual exploitation
- * Showing one's genitals or naked body to other(s) without consent
- *Masturbating in public * Watching someone in a private act without their knowledge or permission

Verbal

Emotional abuse verbal abuse. It happens when someone , dominates, mocks, tries to manipulate, and or denigrates another person while also having a negative effect on that person's psychological well-being. Abusing someone verbally is a strategy for maintaining control over them. people believe too that if they were verbally abused, they would be aware of it. abuse often entails yelling, insults, naming names, and humiliating actions. But people underestimate the extent of verbal abuse. Some people experience verbal abuse on a regular basis without even being aware of it. Any kind of connection, including ones between partners, parents and children, families, and co-workers, can experience verbal abuse Sometimes verbal abuse follows physical assault, but not always. If someone is forced to verbal abuse, they are being called names, bullied, made fun of, intimidated, terrified, or under control. Explicit verbal abuse, such as yelling, screaming, or swearing, can fall under this category. These actions are attempts at gaining control with the intention of subduing you through fear and intimidation. It is therefore abusive and should not be overlooked or justified.

But verbal abuse can often take on a far subtler form. Many times, those who are subjected to

verbal abuse wonder if what they are going through is .

Economic

- Socioeconomic hardship can increase a victim's susceptibility to other types of violence and even justification for the use of such violence.
- Economic data from around the world clearly demonstrate that feminization of poverty¹¹, which makes women typically more economically vulnerable than males, is one of the effects of globalization. However, economic vulnerability is a phenomenon that also exists on a human level. It merits its own category because it has been recognized as a separate in of abusive relationships. However, even if the roles are reversed and a woman has a higher economic standing in a relationship, the possibility of violence may still exist because of conflicts over status and sexism, especially in

Domestic abuse: Domestic abuse, often known as "domestic violence" or "intimate partner violence," is a pattern of conduct employed in any kind of relationship to acquire or keep control over an intimate partner. Abuse is any negative action or threat of action, whether it be physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or psychological that affects another person. This includes any actions that terrify, intimidate, manipulate, inflict harm, humiliate, or place blame on another person. Anyone can experience domestic abuse, regardless of their ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. It can happen in a variety of partnerships, including marriage, cohabitation, and dating.

People from various socio-economic origins and educational levels are impacted by domestic abuse

Domestic abuse can affect everyone, regardless of their age, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or social class. Any other

household member, whether a kid, a relative, or another person, may also be a victim of domestic violence. Domestic violence often takes the form of a pattern of abusive behavior toward an intimate partner in a romantic or familial relationship, where the abuser exerts control and power over the victim. Domestic violence may take the form of mental, physical, financial, or sexual abuse.

Rarely are incidents isolated, and frequently both the frequency and severity increase. Abuse in the home can result in fatalities or severe physical harm.

The effect of drugs and alcohol on domestic

One of the most prevalent addictions people battle with is alcohol dependence, often known as alcohol use disorder. Alcoholism may have a devastating impact on a person's personal life as well as on every relationship they are a part of. The most substantial and harmful effects can occur at the intimacy, partnership, and marriage levels. Alcohol generates a great deal of family conflict, the end of many romantic relationships, and divorced marriages. Alcohol misuse in a romantic relationship can have serious impacts on both spouses, their children, and other family members, including intimacy problems, mistrust, a lack of communication, abuse, a lack of emotional availability, financial strain, and negative effects on young neediness in relationships and verbal and physical abuse are both associated with alcoholism. Arguments, money issues, infidelity, or even worse, domestic violence, are common causes of decline in relationships, whether they involve married or unmarried partners. Alcoholism also lowers sex drive, which can exacerbate existing troubled relationships and in divorce.

In India, it is well accepted that alcohol misuse and domestic violence, especially forced sex during marriage, coexist. Domestic violence is pervasive in all regions and classes of India, although it is more common among women who have less education, those who are

impoverished, and those who are in circumstances that amplify gender disparities like differences in income, age, or education. Gender-based socialization practices, systemic discrimination against women, and laws that support or disregard men's aggressive behavior toward women all contribute to the core causes of domestic violence. Alcohol is often believed to be a factor in men's impulsive behavior, mood enhancement, and alcoholic visual impairment.

Alcohol specifically disinhibits males from exercising restraint in situations where it is socially and culturally acceptable to abuse their spouse verbally or physically as well as to participate in dangerous sexual behaviors including irregular condom use and having several extramarital partners. Alcohol can indirectly amplify already-present sentiments of rage and frustration since it improves mood. As a result, alcohol myopia may cause men to perceive women as being less compliant with gender-based norms around domestic duties and public behavior, which may draw attention to women as an imminent and vulnerable target. In the presence of alcohol usage, intimate relationship violence increases.

2. what are awareness programs people are engaged with domestic violence?

As a part to spread awareness about domestic violence the month of October is considered as a month of prevention of domestic violence. There are Different campaigns happening in support of domestic violence like

Purple ribbon campaign

Raise public awareness about male violence against women in Newfoundland and Labrador and to positively impact cultural attitudes and behaviors, the Violence Prevention Initiative annually organizes a Ribbon campaign throughout the province in November.

The Purple Ribbon campaign spans the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence, starting on November 25, the International Day for the

Elimination of Violence Against Women, continuing through the National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women on December 6, and concluding on December 10, International Human Rights Day.

Wearing a purple ribbon lapel pin, sticking purple ribbon magnets on cars, and urging others to do the same are all ways you can spread awareness and show that male violence against women is unacceptable. However, the campaign need not end there; continue it by wearing a purple ribbon every day to express your support.

Everyone is welcome to wear a ribbon and contribute to the message that all forms of violence are abhorrent. Children, men, and adults are all urged to support this cause. Inequality is the primary cause of violence. Help us provide a level playing field to stop it.

Cloth line project

A non-governmental group called The Clothesline Project was founded to raise awareness of the problem of violence against women, men, and children. It is a way for folks who have been touched by violence to express their feelings by personalizing a t-shirt. The embellished shirts are then placed up on a clothesline display. The display aims to pay tribute to survivors and serve as a monument for the deceased. Additionally, it aims to speed up the process of healing for those who were directly impacted by the violence as well as for those who lost a loved one to it. The clothesline exhibit's final purpose is to inform the public, raise awareness, and record violent acts against women.

After learning that while 58,000 troops lost their lives in the Vietnam War, 51,000 women were slain about the same time by men who professed to love them, Rachel Carey-Harper the idea of hanging colored t-shirts on a clothesline in a public spot to raise awareness of the issue. She shared the idea and the design with a group of women who founded The Clothesline Project in 1990 on Cape Cod in

Massachusetts. The women were inspired by this to develop a program that would raise awareness of the problem of violence against women. Many of the ladies had firsthand experience with violence, so Rachel sought out novel ways to inform others about it. The group believed that since women were known for doing laundry and exchanging information while their garments were hanging outside to dry, it was only natural to do so.

Each lady would have the chance to share her story by adding words and artwork to a shirt that expressed what she had gone through. The shirt would subsequently be displayed to the public by being hung on a clothesline. As part of the annual "Take Back the Night" March and Rally in Hyannis, Massachusetts, in October 1990, the first effort displayed 31 shirts. Since then, The Clothesline Project has been featured in stories in numerous journals, and a tremendously positive response on a national level has made this project a global movement.

Put The Nail It is a social media campaign to increase awareness of this problem. Through the years, well-known celebrities have lent their voices to the campaign. The idea was straightforward: supporters would paint their ring fingernail purple, the color of the anti-domestic violence movement, post a photo of the painted fingernail on social media, and donate to Safe Horizon. Participants included supporters from all 50 US states and foreign nations.

The sections and acts related to domestic violence against women

Section 498A in The Indian Penal Code

Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine. For the purpose of this section, "cruelty" means—

a. any conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman; or

b. harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand

Protection of women against domestic violence

Protect women from domestic abuse, the Indian Parliament passed the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005. The Indian government and Ministry of Women and Child Development implemented it on October 26, 2006. For the first time in Indian law, the Act defines a definition of "domestic violence," which is comprehensive and covers not just physical violence but also emotional, verbal, sexual, and psychological abuse. It is a civil statute intended primarily for protection orders, rather than criminal enforcement.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

This criminal legislation makes giving and receiving dowry illegal. The of dowry is forbidden by the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961. A person can receive a half-year sentence (i.e., 6 months in prison) or a fine of up to 5,000 rupees for offering, accepting, or even requesting dowry.

LANDMARK CASES IN INDIA ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Lalita Toppo v. the State of Jharkhand, (2018)
- Sandhya Wankhede v. Manoj Bhimrao Wankhede, (2011)
- Bibi Parwana Khatoun v. State of Bihar, (2017)

Domestic violence in the country is happening in one the other houses but mostly the women never come out with their stories and incidents

of domestic violence just because of the fear losing the relationship with their partner or because of the thought of what the society will think .women should come out and bring the abusers to light and the abuser should be given punishment according to his deed. The law should new rules and regulation to protect not just and senior citizen. More awareness programs and campaigns should be held to stop domestic violence and to educate the coming generation to stop domestic violence from happening

To , domestic violence against women is a highly disturbing issue that requires immediate attention and concerted attempts to address. It violates human rights, maintains gender inequality, and has far-reaching implications for women's physical, emotional, and psychological well-being. The victims' children are frequently affected by the cycle of violence, maintaining a damaging pattern across generations.

A multifaceted approach is required to combat domestic abuse against women. To protect victims, hold abusers accountable, and ensure access to justice, legal frameworks and regulations must be in place. Support services, shelters, helplines, counselling, and legal aid, are critical in providing survivors with protection, empowerment, and resources.

Prevention and awareness are critical for questioning societal norms, promoting gender equality, and teaching communities about the warning signs of abuse and available support systems. We may try to prevent domestic violence by cultivating a culture of respect, empathy, and nonviolence.

It is critical for society to aggressively reject and denounce all forms of violence against women. We can help survivors to come forward, end the cycle of abuse, and rebuild their lives by building safe spaces and supportive surroundings.

To end domestic abuse against women, governments, civil society , communities, and

individuals must all work together. It is a critical step towards achieving a more egalitarian, inclusive, and just society in which every woman can live without fear or violence, with her rights fully acknowledged and protected.

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