

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED WOMEN IN INDIA:A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

Domestic violence is one of the crimes against women is linked to their disadvantageous position in the society. Domestic violence refers to violence against women especially in matrimonial homes. Therefore domestic violence is recognised as the significant barriers of the empowerment of women with consequences of women's health, their health-seeking behaviour and their adoption of small family norm. However an attempt has been made to study whether ever married women of reproductive age group in India view wife-beating as justified. In addition, the prevalence of beating and physical mistreatment since age 15 and also in last one year are used as the dependent variables. The National Family Health Survey II data, 1998-99 which covered 90,303 ever married women is used in the analysis. Background characteristics such as education, age, marital duration, place of residence, caste, religion, sex of the head of the household, standard of living, work status of women, exposure to mass media and the autonomy of women with respect to decision making, freedom of movement and access to money are linked to domestic violence. Domestic violence is recognised as the significant barrier in the path of women empowerment and also skews the democratic set up of the policy. India has specifically legislated Domestic Violence Act in 2005 to reduce the violence against women but the same has bore mixed result as of now. The paper examines the domestic violence among employed and unemployed women in India.

KEYWORDS: Domestic violence, spouse abuse, India, employed, unemployed.

INTRODUCTION:

Domestic violence against women signifies any demonstration of sex based violence that outcomes in or is probably going to bring about physical, sexual or mental damage or enduring to women including dangers of such acts, compulsion or self-assertive hardship of freedom in the case of happening in broad daylight or private life. Violence against women happens even before her life begins and proceeds all through as long as she can remember (Aswar et al., 2013). It incorporates provocation, abuse, mercilessness or cruelty and even the danger of attack terrorizing. Variables that sustain domestic violence are culture, economic, legal and political. Certain rights ensured to women under article 14, 15 and 21 of Indian constitution (Ekta Soni et al., 2010). National insights that use an adjusted adaptation of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) to gauge the predominance of lifetime physical, sexual, or potentially enthusiastic domestic violence evaluated that 40% of women encounter manhandle because of an accomplice (Yoshikawa et al., 2012). Information from a survey by the World Health Organization (WHO) gives comparative provincial gauges and proposes that women in South-East Asia are at a higher probability for encountering accomplice manhandle amid their lifetime than women from Europe, the Western Pacific, and conceivably the Americas (WHO, 2013).

Among the diverse proposed reasons for the high domestic violence recurrence in India are profound established male man-centric parts (Visaria, 2000) and long-standing social standards that engender the perspective of women as subordinates all through their life expectancy (Fernandez, 1997; Gundappa and Rathod, 2012). Indeed, even before a tyke is conceived, numerous families have an unmistakable inclination for male, which may bring about their special care, and more awful, sex-specific premature births, female child murder and deserting of girl child (Gundappa and Rathod, 2012). Amid adolescence, less significance is given to the female kids; further, early marriage as happens in 45% of youthful, wedded women, as per 2005– 2006 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) information (Raj et al., 2009), may likewise increase powerlessness to domestic violence (Ackerson et al., 2008; Raj et al., 2010; Santhya et al., 2010; Speizer and Pearson, 2011). In regenerative years, moms pregnant with as well as the individuals who bring forth just female youngsters might be more defenseless to mishandle (Mahapatro et al., 2011) and budgetary, medicinal, and nutritious disregard. Further down the road, socially reared perspectives of shame related with widowhood may likewise

impact defenselessness to domestic violence by other relatives (Saravanan, 2000).

In India, domestic violence has additionally been connected to various harmful practices and poor mental and physical wellbeing. These incorporates tobacco utilize (Ackerson et al., 2007), absence of preventative and condom utilize (Stephenson et al., 2008), reduced use of medicinal services (Sudha and Morrison, 2011; Sudha et al., 2007), higher frequencies of gloom, post-horrible pressure issue (PTSD), and endeavored suicide (Chandra et al., 2009; Chowdhury et al., 2009; Maselko and Patel, 2008; Shahmanesh et al., 2009; Shidhaye and Patel, 2010; Verma et al., 2006), sexually transmitted diseases (STD), HIV, asthma, IPV, encounters have been related with more ended, unintended pregnancies, less breastfeeding (Shroff et al., 2011), care (Koski et al., 2011), and poor tyke results (Ackerson and Subramanian, 2009). These negative wellbeing repercussions and high domestic violence recurrence address the requirement for the advancement of powerful counteractive action and administration systems.

While numerous parts of domestic violence are comparable crosswise over societies, late subjective investigations portray how a few parts of the domestic violence experienced by women in India might be extraordinary. These investigations feature the part of non-accomplice Domestic Violence culprits for those living in both atomic and joint-families (Fernandez, 1997; Kaur and Garg, 2010; Raj et al., 2011). The high recurrence and close standardization of control, mental mishandle, disregard, ahhynd disengagement, the event of Domestic Violence to women at the two extremes of age (youthful and old), share provocations, control over conceptive decisions and family arranging, and show the utilization of various apparatuses to incur manhandle (i.e. lamp oil consuming, stones, and broomsticks instead of firearm and blade violence all the more regularly observed in industrialized countries) (Bunting, 2005; Go et al., 2003). In this scenario, this paper attempts to compare domestic violence among employed and unemployed women in India and find out the economic reasons for domestic violence in India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The study used both primary and secondary sources of information. The secondary sources of information are taken from the books, journal articles, working papers, thesis and

from e-sources. The primary information for the study was collected from 300 sample respondents through simple random sampling. The questions relating to domestic violence was asked to employed and unemployed women, and their standards of life, and other problems faced by women in their houses were taken into account for a meaningful analysis.

RESULTS:

The results of the study revealed that (69%) of the respondents were between the age of 18-25 and (25%) of the respondents were between the age of 25-35 and (6%) of respondents were above the age of 35. Thus the respondents are moreover between the 18-25 because it the age of getting married. Majority (53%) of the respondents are unemployed and (47%) are employed. The course of employment of women is important in this study to determine whether it influences the domestic violence among women. The respondents revealed that (67%) of them are getting below Rs.15000 as income per month and (8%) are getting between the 15000-30000 and (17%) are getting between the 30000-45000 and (8%) are getting above 45000. For a question about occurrence of domestic violence, (29%) respondents were accepted rarely domestic violence is happening in marital house and (26%) respondents were not aware of domestic violence and (21%) respondents were suffering daily in marital house due to domestic violence and (24%) were not not suffering against the domestic violence.

The question about the kind of violence revealed that (38%) respondents experienced physical violence in marital house; (17%) of the respondents experienced mental /emotional violence in marital house; (13%) of the respondents experienced sexual violence in the marital house and (32%) respondents experience other kinds of abuse faced in the marital house. The reason for domestic violence is not all time economic disadvantages of the family (37%) even though it is one of the important reason for domestic violence. Among the respondents (31%) agreed that domestic violence occur due to economic disadvantages in family and (31%) of the respondents stated that there is no domestic violence occur due to economic disadvantages in family.

The impact of domestic violence among family members especially children is questioned and (55%) respondents expressed that exposure of domestic violence more severely affect their children, (25%) respondents stated it affect their children but it is not serious, (14%) respondents

expressed that it affect their children in other ways and (6%) respondents stated that exposure of domestic violence won't affect their children. It is evident that (50%) of the respondents opined that they are not been physically hurt or threatened by the members in marital house and equally (50%) of the respondents revealed that they are physically hurt or threatened by the members in the marital house. Around 41% of the respondents stated that children exposed to domestic violence are more likely to become adult perpetrators themselves, 16% respondents stated that the children exposed to domestic violence are not likely to become adult perpetrators themselves, 43) respondents stated that they don't have an idea. Majority (61%) of the respondents stated that they will protest against their husband and (39%) respondent states that they will remain silent.

DISCUSSION:

The past 10 years have been a stunning time of advancement in domestic violence investigation in India and South Asia. Despite including the high repeat of occasion, the examinations in this overview stretch the toll Domestic violence goes up against the lives of various Indian women through its impact on mental, physical, sexual, and contraceptive prosperity. In this study 42% of women had domestic violence in last 3 months. This was higher than the prevalence of 26% reported by Jeyaseelan L et al. who carried out a study in urban and urban slums of seven cities of India. Rocco H et al from Texas found 24% of women were currently in a violent relationship with their partner. In this study most of the women had violence in psychological form (hurting the feelings of spouse through use of foul languages and abuses, humiliating them in all possible ways) followed by other kinds of violence followed by physical. Jain D et al in their study found that almost half the women had been slapped, hit, kicked or beaten by their husband at some time.

In this study out of 204 women who had domestic violence, 55.6% of women reported that they were exposed to domestic violence few times long long ago and 44.4% women face the violence frequently. In 82.2% women husband acted as perpetrator of violence and 57.8% reported that husband was intoxicated during the act of violence. Madhutandra S et al. from rural west Bengal found 72.7% women had physical assault by their husband 63.6% reported perpetrators were not intoxicated during violence. The reason for violence found in this study were economic disadvantage and not obeying, arguing back to their husband, elder,

unemployment of their husband. And 55.5% of their children's are affected due to the domestic violence. In this study there was a significant difference of the association between type of work and domestic violence. Domestic violence was more among sweepers followed by administrative staff and the people who go for homework. And it was lowest in doctor's, reason for this might be their higher education and job. This indicates that higher education of women play an important role in prevention of domestic violence. And also in this study 67% of employed women experienced physical violence whereas corresponding 33% for unemployed women. In this study Domestic violence was more in the lower class and low in the upper class. As socioeconomic status decreases domestic violence increases but the difference was not found to be significant.

The results of this overview emphasise that violence against women's has accomplished scourge degrees in various social requests and prescribes that no racial, ethnic, or money related assembling is safe. Existing research on the impact of domestic violence among employed and unemployed women in India is not without its limitations. First, as most of the studies collected on this topic survey samples of welfare recipients, one of the greatest barrier in generalising findings to all women who experience abuse is the concern that women receiving welfare are more likely to be unemployed. Hence there is significant difference between employed and unemployed women in India regarding domestic violence.

CONCLUSION:

The varying causes which can spark the violence within the four walls of homes need to be analysed carefully and a wise study of the factors causing the violence may prevent a family to suffer from the menace of domestic violence. The domestic violence may have a wider and deeper impact in life of the victims. India cannot prosper by keeping half of its population under duress. Thus, this research paper reveals that there is significant difference between employed and unemployed women in India regarding domestic violence because employed women's are suffering in office and unemployed women are suffering in home but both are suffering the same violence (mentally , physically)in their life.

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