

Domestic violence: A Sociological Study of Married Females Students of M.D.U. Rohtak

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Abstract: Domestic abuse is against women is wide spread problem. However, it is actual is difficult to measure. Present study conducted in M.D.U. Rohtak at Haryana with objective to understand the nature and extent of domestic violence against the respondents at their home. Study revealed that the higher dowry system in OBC castes in south Haryana. Majority of parental violence (Honor killing, mentally) of females in upper castes, majority (48.2%) females was reported that the condition of domestic violence is very bad. Study also revealed that 28 percent of female reported at least one time of domestic violence during their lifetime. Study also found that the physical and mental violence more than the other types of violence.

Keywords: Violence, Females, Mental, Physical, Dowry.

Introduction

Some historians believe that the history of cruelty against women is tied to the history of women being viewed as property and a gender role assigned to be subservient to men and also other women. When a social scientist starts research work in reference of phenomenon many question arise in his mind and he wants to know cause and consequences. Domestic violence is a fact which found in society and effect on huge part of the society. Generally it is assume it has happen with women but male also affected with this social problem. It may be very much higher than the reports indicate, because in many instance of domestic violence against women were not reported. It is all about power relation and the abuse of power in a house hold. It is perpetrated by one member or member collectively on another to gain control. The status has awarded to men in Indian society works against the women. However we also need to understand case where women exhibit violence against women is also product of patriarchal society. Because every society had distinct culture according to their social structure here if we talk about in the context

of Indian society it is patriarchal mind society where men and women lives together and follow the same norms and rules of society so here women are also believed in patriarchal norm and accept their husband as a Patidev. Domestic abuse also effect on the mental and physical health of victims. There are several reasons behind domestic violence such as greedy nature of human mind by the demands of dowry. Male dominant society, lack of awareness, lack of education, unemployment, population problem, poverty and ideology set in mind for superiority of male child etc. One thing should be remember that for the development of a society focus on empowering women is a prerequisite for creating a good nation, when women are empower and society with stability is assured according to former President of A.P.J. Kalam.

Every social problem arises due to several cause and left several effects on society on a individual, on a intimate relation, on a family, on children's, neighbor and effects on directly on victim life physical effects, mental, financial, health, psychological health and long term effects such like on children and victims.

Review of literature

Poonacha and Pandey (2000): "Responses to domestic violence government and non-government action in Karnataka and Gujrat" this study implies to expose the harassment of women in his marital relation in Indian context and which type of challenges have to face by these of government and non-government agencies during the process of their works for domestic violence victims. Analysis of 10 organization (3 government and 7 non-governmental organization) data collected through the mailed questionnaire from each states using depth case study method from the region of Karnataka and Gujrat states of India.

National Family Health Survey Reports (2005-2006): National Family Health survey resource by Indian Government report says that 40 percent of the women respondent had experienced of domestic violence. In this survey specially focus on 69,484 ever married women age 15-49 from all religions, are admitted as a sufferer of domestic violence. NFHS data 46 percent of women and 33 percent of men in Haryana believe that it is justified for a husband to beat his wife under certain circumstances.

Malik (2012): Dr. Malik describe the situation of causality ward per day visit of 10 injured patient four to five patient are female with situation of fracture, bone injuries, poisons, woos also pregnant women miscarriage dew to slipped away they said but ground reality is that the cause of

domestic violence. So it means that more than 40 per cent female patient is effected dew to domestic violence but it is just situation of only one hospital of Mumbai.

UNICEF (2012): Reported that 57 per cent of boys and 53 per cent of girls in India think a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife. Below age of 25 year wife is bitten by husband and chances violence increased with those women get married early. As far as I concern such type of phallogocentrism is deconstructing in modern of postmodern societies as women are accessing of knowledge and getting more sound in all sphere.

National crime Record bureau (2013): Reported that top three city of India in rape case Delhi 1441, Mumbai 391, Raipur 192 highest crime against women in India Andhra Pradesh 32809 (10.60%), Uttar Pradesh 32546 (10.51%), Rajasthan 27933 (9.02%), Haryana 9089 (2.94%). NCRB reveal that a crime against a woman is committed every 3 minutes, every 15 minutes, a woman is affected by eve-teasing, a woman is raped every 29 minutes, every 53 minutes a woman is sexually harassed.

Guljibhai (2013): “A study of domestic violence” is a comparative analysis crime against women in Gujrat in 2008 it is clear that the ratio of the crime of cruelty by husband and relative (7.5%) higher than all others forms of crime against women.

Objective of study

- To know the socio-economic background of the respondents
- To understand the nature and extent of domestic violence against the respondents at their home

Research Methodology:

The study based on primary and secondary sources of data. A set of questionnaire framed to collect the primary data from respondents according to their feasibility, random sampling used for selecting the respondents to generate primary information on domestic violence. Fifty respondents selected married female for the study and objective result according to available ratio of total number of respondents. Sample size for data collection fifty questionnaire filling up by the married females. In M.D.U. Rohtak every year approximately above ten thousand student take admission for the study of UG, PG, M.Phil, Ph.D and other course. Faculty of social science students are better understand the problems of domestic violence at home. This study conducted

in faculty of social science of M.D.U. Rohtak on the married female student of the social science departments.

Conclusion

present study conducted in M.D.U. Rohtak with aim socio-economic background of the respondents and to understand the nature and extent of domestic violence against the respondents at their home. The data show the 21 per cent of traumatic injuries range from cuts, bruises and black eyes to miscarriage, body fracture, 28 per cent of women reported at least one episode of domestic violence during their lifetime. Majority of respondents reported that more violence in marital home compared by parental home. 31.1 percent of the females reported either physical or sexual violence in past 1 year. 12 per cent of the female mental ill health or violence by husband and relative higher than all other forms of crime against women like kidnapping, rape etc, Finding shows that the physical abuse with the women effect on his physical and mental health becomes cause of stress and suicide or separation of a family and marital relation.

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