

Domestic Violence against Women and Combat Provision: A Case Study Of Rural Urban

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As per the report 2011, Maharashtra reported the highest number of domestic violence cases. Maharashtra reported 2,433 cases followed by Andhra Pradesh with 1,174 cases and Karnataka with 1,103 cases. Madhya Pradesh (882) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed in 2005 to address the gap between the guarantee of the Constitution of equal rights and gender based discrimination which women face in their homes. The largest number of cases was filed by married women followed by divorced women and widows. While the number of women in “relationship in nature of marriage” is small.

Women problems and their oppression are persistent as universal. The issue of violence against – women has been late attracted the attention of social scientist, which finds plenty at areas still unexplored. Only from the last decade the focus of feminist study has been shifted from the issue of women rights to women empowerment and domestic violence against them. The work programmed and activities of Feminist group, N.G.O. and human right activist also changed accordingly.

Violence even today against women supposed to be a parts of the immutable scheme of things established by nature. Violence also occurs due to sex-segregated structure of society. Acute, poverty and the Traditional Value System, which denies their equal opportunities of personal and social development.

THE SUBJECT:

Violence against any one is inhuman and that to against women is a worst crime. Domestic Violence is a common phenomenon throughout the world as well as in India. It is perpetuated on usually young married girls in their marital homes If her father fails to fulfill Dowry demands i.e. T.V., Refrigerator, Flat, expenses to study she has to face many forms of abuse or torcharings i.e. beating, verbal abuse, starving, locking up, imposing excessive works, sexual abuse etc. Such violence in most of the cases ends with the suicide, burning, driven out from home, divorce, prostitution or even naked parade also. All this are increasing steadily and becoming regular phenomenon. Due to consumerist outlook and need of market economy leather currence requires to achieve the market objectives. Business deals, cocktail parties, necessitates young smart girls to work as a receptionist, attendant, entertainers- bar girls or even bed partners. To fulfill this need sex trafficking mafias are harvesting young girls from poor families and dumping them in sex market, closing all doors of escape from this hell.

Terrorist group in Kashmir valley abducting young girls for their sex urge or raping young women barbarously for their political and religious objectives. All this is happening in the name of Jihad and God. Here rape to them is not a crime of passion or isolated act of perversion, but a political weapon to terrorize opponents. Violent against

women can not be cut down by mere statutory provisions (Vindhya 2001, Singh 2002) or packages by Government it can be curved by giving respect, dignity to women as individual and equal free excess in all field to live.

INTERDISCIPLINARY RELEVANCE:

To understand the problem of domestic violence and its combat provisions one has to probe its social roots, nature of authoritarian system Mode of production, religious, political ecology of the nation consumerists of sex- love convention legal statutory provision thoroughly:

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To explain the old and new dimensions of the issue.
- 2) To find out linkages between- a) Gender and violence, b) Cast-class, Religion and violence, c) Consumerism, mass-media and violence.
- 3) Search the reasons behind the variations of violence- a) educated-uneducated, b) employed-unemployed, c) tribal-rural-urban.
- 4) Review combat provision methods- conventional and legal- a) cast panchayat, b) Statutory provisions as free legal aid, Women Council Ling, statutory provisions like women right commission, and c) Non-Governmental Organization.(N.G.O.)

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY:

1. To understand the function of violence as a Maintenance Mechanism of patriarchal authority.
2. Violence against women manifests through various unstructured forms which leads to women Oppression. Trace out all such structures and their operations.
3. Review the direct violence which control's physical and rational mobility. Perpetuating their sub-ordinate status.
4. Analyses the reason of sex violence as individual passions, religious revenge, political intentions and sex consumerism.
5. To show inadequacy in combat provisions and its failure to curb domestic violence against women through tribal cast panchayat, women counseling, women right commission, welfare packages, women reservation etc.

CONCLUSION:

There are several organizations all over the India - government and non-government- actively working to fight the domestic violence. Many public ,private, and governmental agencies are making huge efforts to control the domestic violence in Maharashtra. Thus instead of raising the issues on this problem there is need to make aware all aspects of the society about the Human Right and its education.

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