



## **Evaluation of Women Domestic Violence in Developing Country – India**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Domestic violence was made a punishable offence in India with the passage of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act in 2005. (PWDVA). Dowry-related harassment has been a major focus of domestic violence against women in India. Dowry is the transfer of goods, money, and/or property from the bride's family to the groom's or his family at the time of marriage, which was originally intended to provide funds to women who could not inherit family property. Dowry is widely practised in India, and it has given rise to domestic violence as a means of extracting money or property from the bride and her family. For more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed by the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family, PWDVA expanded legal recourse for domestic violence beyond dowry harassment, which was previously only criminalised in earlier sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The term "domestic violence" was first used in a modern context, meaning "violence in the home," by Jack Ashley in a speech to the United Kingdom's Parliament in 1973. Previously, the term primarily referred to civil unrest, or domestic violence within a country, as opposed to international violence perpetrated by a foreign power.

Domestic violence (DV) was traditionally associated with physical violence. Terms like wife abuse, wife beating, wife battering, and battered woman were used, but their popularity has declined due to efforts to include unmarried partners, non-physical abuse, female perpetrators, and same-sex relationships. DV is now widely defined as "all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence" committed by a family member or intimate partner.

Intimate partner violence is frequently used interchangeably with domestic abuse [or domestic violence], but it specifically refers to violence that occurs within a couple's relationship (i.e., marriage, cohabitation, or non-cohabiting intimate partners). The World Health Organization (WHO) adds controlling behaviours as a type of abuse to this list. Intimate partner violence has been observed in both opposite and same-sex relationships, and in the former case, by both men and women. Family violence is a broad term that often refers to child abuse, elder abuse, and other violent acts committed by family members. Domestic violence was defined in the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women in 1993 as:

Physical, sexual, and psychological violence in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female household children, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation, and other harmful traditional practises to women, non-spousal violence, and violence related to exploitation.

#### **Main Objective:**

To evaluate women domestic violence in developing country -India.

#### **Sub Objectives:**

To identify the types of domestic violence faced by women in India.

To study the socio-economic condition of the women facing domestic violence.

To identify the role of social worker in dealing with the cases of domestic violence.

#### **Research setting:**

The researcher is going to collect the data from the cases registered under **pankhi project** and "**jindgi**" helpline number.

#### **Universe:**

In the present research study, Universe is the group of women who are affected by Domestic Violence in Baroda City, Gujarat.

**Sample and sampling procedure:**

Purposive sampling the researcher is going to collect the data only from the pankhi project and jindgi helpline.

30 number of respondents will be taken under study.

**Tool of data collection:**

Interview schedule will be administrated. The researcher has enquired the respondents with the help of well-structured schedule method. In the schedule, 30 questions have been enquired from the 30 respondents from BARODA CITIZEN COUNCIL'S projects which is "pankhi project" and "jindgi helpline".

**Primary data:**

The main data for the study will be collected using interview schedule via face-to-face interview.

**Secondary data:**

Other sources of the data will be sourced from journals, books, articles, newsletters, magazines, the internet and published and unpublished materials.

**Limitations of study:**

The study is only limited to the cases registered under pankhi project and jindgi helpline.

**Findings:**

- Majority of the respondents (53.3%) are belonging to the age group of 18 to 30 years.
- Majority of the respondents (63.3%) are married.
- Majority of the respondents (43.3%) are doing arrange marriage.
- Majority of the respondents (60%) are married.
- Majority of the respondents (43.3%) are graduate or post graduate.
- Majority of the respondents (66.7%) are independent.
- Majority of the respondents (60%) are married.
- Majority of the respondents (83.3%) are don't have an addiction.
- Majority of the respondents (80%) are didn't have an addiction.
- Majority of the respondents (35.7%) are facing mentally and psychological violence,
- Majority of the respondents (46.7%) are facing violence because of their husbands.
- Majority of the respondents (56.7%) are having an addiction.
- Majority of the respondents (43.3%) are didn't have an addiction.
- Majority of the respondents (73.3%) are still suffering violence.
- Majority of the respondents (40%) are facing violence from few years.
- Majority of the respondents (66.7%) are complaining about violence.
- Majority of the respondents (46.7%) are facing violence because of economic reasons and external affairs.
- Majority of the respondents (41.4%) are facing violence under the age of 26-35.
- Majority of the respondents (30%) are feels ashamed and embarrassed or blame when violence happens with them.
- Majority of the respondents (76.7%) are told someone about what happens with them.
- Majority of the respondents (40%) are friends or neighbours.
- Majority of the respondents (63.3%) are known how to report a case.
- Majority of the respondents (43.3%) are reported a case in local police station.
- Majority of the respondents (56.7%) are didn't take help anyone.

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- Majority of the respondents (46.7%) are getting response very slowly.
  - Majority of the respondents (56.7%) are didn't satisfied with that decision.
  - Majority of the respondents (60%) are still suffering violence after this action.
  - Majority of the respondents (56.7%) are deciding to give strong fight for justice.
  - Majority of the respondents (33.3%) are surely able to take further action and 33.3% also not able to take further action.
  - Majority of the respondents (40%) are stay with accepting situation.

**References:**

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