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## A Sociological Study of Factors Responsible for Domestic Violence

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### **Abstract:**

Any act, loss or conduct is called domestic violence if it harms or attempts to protect the health, life, body parts or welfare of the aggrieved person (victim). This includes physical abuse of the aggrieved person (victim), sexual abuse, verbal or emotional abuse and economic abuse. If the aggrieved person (victim) or any other person in his relatives makes an unlawful demand for dowry or property or valuable thing and harasses or harms or poses danger with the intention of fulfilling the demand, it will also be covered under domestic violence. Apart from this, threatening the aggrieved person (victim) or his relative of the above act will also be included in the act of domestic violence. Apart from this, causing physical or mental harm to the aggrieved person (victim) in any other way will also come under the category of domestic violence.

**Keywords:** Domestic violence, Abuse, victim, etc.

### Introduction:

Violence against women includes the following:

1. **Physical Abuse**- Physical abuse means any act or conduct which is of such a nature that causes physical pain or harm or danger or deterioration of health of the aggrieved person. This includes acts such as assault, criminal infliction, and criminal force. Physical abuse generally includes the following acts or conduct: acts or conduct that cause harm to the body of the aggrieved person (victim), acts or conduct endangering the life of the person (victim), acts that harm the health of the aggrieved person (victim), assault, criminal trespass, criminal force, hitting, slapping, kicking, kicking, Pushing, causing physical pain or injury in any other way.
2. **Sexual Abuse**- Sexual abuse means any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses or insults or disrespects or violates the dignity of a woman. It will include the following acts - forced sexual intercourse, forcing them to watch pornographic material, forcing others to entertain, any act that violates the dignity of a woman.
3. **Verbal and Emotional Abuse**- Verbal and emotional abuse includes insulting, laughing, humiliating, abusing, or insulting or laughing at the victim for not having a child or a boy. This also includes threatening to cause physical pain to the person affected by the aggrieved person 1/4 victim 1/2. It will mainly include the following acts - stigmatizing character and conduct, insulting about not bringing dowry, insulting if there are no boys, forcing them not to go to school, college or other educational institutions, preventing them from doing jobs, preventing them from meeting a specific person, pressuring them to get married against their will, preventing marrying a person of your own will, threatening suicide, any other verbal or emotional abuse.
4. **Economic Abuse**- Economic abuse involves depriving the person (victim) or his children of any financial or financial rights to which she was entitled. It also includes the payment of rent and maintenance of the house, woman's wealth, property or family home to the aggrieved person (victim) and his children. The aggrieved person (victim) or his children will also be subjected to financial misuse if they are interested and have the right to consume and use the household goods, valuables, securities,

bonds, etc. or any other property in which they have an interest and have the right to consume and use and they are prohibited from such source facilities. It mainly consists of the following activities: not giving money for the maintenance of the aggrieved person (victim) and his children, not providing food, clothing and medicines etc. to the distressed person (victim) and his children, pressuring them to stay out of the house in which they live, preventing any part of the house from being used, Loss of job or obstruction, non-payment of rent in the event of living in a rented house, not allowing the use of clothes or household necessities, selling or mortgaging women's money or other valuables without informing the aggrieved person (victim) and without her consent, Forcibly taking away salary, income or wages, etc., spending women's money, not paying electricity, water and telephone bills etc.

Young women are being made victims of violence through social media or mobile like computer, internet, Facebook. Now mental violence is increasing. Women are being projected as a commodity by the market forces. According to victim studies, in some crimes, the victim is also responsible for it. Therefore, modern lifestyle has also contributed to the cases of violence against women. In addition to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, provisions have been made in the Act 2005 for other offences in addition to the provisions for punishment for crimes against women. Family cruelty has already been defined as a concept under the Evidence Act 1972 in 1983, which has been linked with dowry, murder and suicide. The Prevention of Domestic Violence against Women Act, 2005 gives every woman the right to relief. Mother, sister, daughter, widow, old, minor, married, divorced, unmarried and women of any age have been kept under the purview of this Act. The aggrieved woman can also file a report with the help of someone or get an order from the court. NGO's have been entrusted with the responsibility to provide shelter, rehabilitation and assistance to the aggrieved women.

#### **Objectives of the study-**

1. Studying about domestic violence
2. Analyzing the factors responsible for domestic violence

**Study Methodology-** For the presented study, studies were conducted from secondary sources in which useful books, published and unpublished papers, journals and material available on the Internet were studied. Documentary method was used for the presented study.

The following factors are responsible for domestic violence:

1. **Educational factors-** Due to many social, economic and political reasons, it was considered necessary to give education to women. It was believed that women do not have to work. Therefore, there is no need to educate them. Due to lack of education, women could not remain aware of their rights and all their rights were taken away one by one. Due to illiteracy, they were caught in superstitions, misconceptions and stereotypes in such a way that there was no such thing as consciousness left in them. As a result, the condition of women was significantly lower than that of men.
2. **The ideal of kanyadaan-** The ideal of kanyadaan related to Hindu marriage also contributed to reducing the status of women. Initially, under brahma-vivah, the father used to find a suitable groom and give it to his daughter as a donation equipped with clothes and ornaments. At that time, the importance of kanyadaan was related to finding a suitable groom. Gradually, after the memory period, under the concept of kanyadan, the girl was understood as an object. Now it is believed that the item that has been donated has been donated. It can neither be taken back nor donated again. The person who has received them in the form of kanyadan can use it as he wishes. The result of such beliefs was that women's rights were taken away.
3. **Child marriage-** Smritikar was in favor of child marriage. He considered it the religious duty of the parents to get the girl married at a young age. As a result, marriage rituals for girls replaced upanayana sanskar and there was no need for education for girls. In such a situation, he did not get the opportunity to develop his personality. She remained a slave to the man and had no independent existence in any form. And their task was to raise children and serve other members in the four walls of the house. The result was that his condition deteriorated.
4. **Marital evils-** Many marital evils such as elite marriage, intermarriage, widow ban, dowry system, etc. have contributed a lot in making the status

of women low. Parents of girls with normal status faced financial difficulties due to the practice of elite marriage. With the increase in the amount of dowry, girls started to be seen as a burden. Due to intermarriage, it became necessary for every Hindu to marry in his own caste and sub-caste. This greatly limited the scope of choice of life partner. Due to lack of female education and prevalence of child marriage, there was no question of willingness or unwillingness of girls in the choice of life partner. No matter how wicked and cruel and tyrannical the husband was, the wife had to worship him as God. She could not dissolve the marriage under any circumstances. Widows were not allowed to remarry, and men began to marry many women, which increased the prevalence of polygamy. All these marital practices contributed greatly to the decline of the status of women.

5. **Joint Family System-** In the joint family system, active contribution has been made in reducing the status of women. In a joint family, women have no freedom, nor do they have any economic rights. They have to live as dependent women who depend on the grace of men. Obeying the elderly woman in the family and serving all the members was considered to be her main religion. Women in the joint family were deprived of all rights by making them unconscious.
6. **Financial dependence on men-** The husband is considered to be the bread winner of the wife, that is why he is called Bharta. In such a situation, it is natural for the wife to depend on her husband. After the post-Vedic period, women's property rights were abolished. They had to depend on men to meet their needs. Due to financial dependence on the husband, the wife could not even think of breaking the relationship or giving up the membership of the family at any stage. The result of this economic dependence on men was that the status of women decreased and domestic violence on women increased.
7. **Invasion of Muslims-** After the invasion of Muslims in India and the establishment of the state, the status of women declined rapidly. The Brahmins tried to make social rules strict and strictly enforce them. Muslims lacked women. Therefore, he wanted to marry Hindu women and widows. To avoid this situation, many restrictions were imposed on Hindu

women. Child marriage was encouraged. Widow remarriage was controlled. The purdah system was introduced and the ideals of sattva were exaggerated. Women were not allowed to leave the house. In such a situation, there is no possibility of girls getting education. All these circumstances contributed to the fall of women.

8. **Religious factors-** Through various religious rituals, both men and women were tied to some responsibilities, in which more strict religious life and rituals were prescribed for women than men. The work done by women against rituals is considered as the work done against all the institutions of society and society. Therefore, on religious grounds, strict restrictions have been imposed on women as compared to men.

**Conclusion-** Physical, mental harassment, torture, violence, and exploitation of women are taking place at all levels social, economic, political, and cultural. Negative attitudes towards women have been established on the basis of values of various institutions of the society. Through these institutions of society where men have been given certain privileges. At the same time, many eligibility criteria for women have also been determined. These privileges enjoyed by men and the defiability prescribed for women can be considered as the root cause of domestic violence against women. This fact becomes an important factor in determining their position and role. As a result, the exploitation of women takes place inside homes, but also outside homes.

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