

Violence Against Women in Current Scenario: An Empirical Study with Special Reference to Raipur District of Chhattisgarh State

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Abstract

Violence against women has present in the society from the ages, there are lots of efforts has been taken by the judiciary as well as legislation, Supreme court has given landmark judgments in regards to the safety of women but still women are facing problem because there is a lack of properly execute this laws, violence against women can only be eradicated individually and collectively, Women have to be more aware and active regarding their rights, they need to be financial independent so that they can speak for themselves more . In this article Researcher has done survey in the Raipur district regarding the violence against women.

Key Words: Violence against women, domestic violence, cruelty, sexual assault, dowry.

Introduction

In the present study the research scholar has to find out the legal safeguards against the all forms of Violence against women is a problem which is very easy to see or to observe it with a naked eye. violence of Indian women. To reveal the responsible factors of violence against women in India and sufficiency and efficiency of Indian legal system to check violence against women. To explore the ambit and scope of the legal safeguards against violence of Indian women, empirical study will be taken into account.

Mahendra Kumar Sharma and Dr.Vinod Kumar Saroj (November 2022). Violence Against Women in Current Scenario: An Empirical Study with Special Reference to Raipur District of Chhattisgarh State

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,16(11),34-44

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal>


The history of the mankind reveals that, the females are the muse stones of a family particularly and therefore the society normally. Female is considered to be the most spiritual and direct responsible of the life cycle and if the inspiration isn't properly maintained, the full building of the human life is found to throttle and dismember.¹

In spite of, of these aforesaid statements violence against women remains on increasing trend not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas. Violence against women may be a worldwide phenomenon. It's going to analyse the background of different institutions relating to the historical, cultural, political and economic factors responsible for the violence against the women, because of these responsible factors' women had suffered a lot from the immemorial time within their families as well as communities under which they live and scarify their life.

Violence against women may be a force overt or covert which extracts something from women which they're not able to give willingly and it causes physical or psychological injuries, rape, eve-teasing, kidnapping, physical harassment, sexual abuse and psychological abuse. Violence is an act of aggression which we see normally. Despite the actual fact, women can show this aggression upon themselves within the kind of suicide, denial of food, determination of sex, self-mutilation etc. Violence is such a forceful mechanism by which individuals impose their will on others so as to prove their superiority.

Violence against woman is always against the human rights. Violation against women is deep rooted in the idea of patriarchy where women are considered to low status rather than male, and completely ignored their individual capacity regarding the socio economic, educational as well as other dimensions of the life.

¹ M.L. Batla, and Batla, S., *Maintenance, Marriage and Divorce* 15 (Mainstream Publication, 1978).

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Submitted: 27 July 2022, Revised: 09 August 2022, Accepted: 18 August 2022, Published: Nov 2022

Forms of Violence against Women

According to the UNO violence against women means any act that causes or is likely to cause bodily, sexual, or psychological injury or suffering to women, including threats of such actions, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.²


Violence against women is also referred as gender-based violence in Indian society. It is very unfortunate that the nature of the sexual and gender-based violence are the violent and illegal acts committed under the influence of patriarchy, primarily or exclusively against the women or girls. This violence is exclusively known as a form of hate violence which has been committed against women or girls.

The international community has agreed, as stated in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, that “violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women” and that “violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position relative to men”.

The gender equality commission of the Council of Europe identifies nine forms of violence against women based on subject and context rather than life cycle or time period:

1. Violence within the family or domestic violence
2. Rape and sexual violence
3. Sexual harassment
4. Violence in institutional environments
5. Female genital mutilation
6. Forced marriage
7. Violence in conflict and post conflict situations
8. Killing in the name of the honor.
9. Failure to respect freedom of choice with regard to reproduction.

²General Assembly Resolution 48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993

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Short Profile of State of Chhattisgarh

India's Central zone comprises Chhattisgarh. Andhra Pradesh to the south, Odisha and Jharkhand to the east, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to the west, Uttar Pradesh to the north, and Jharkhand and Odisha to the east are the states that Chhattisgarh borders. While the state's middle region is a lush plain terrain, the state's northern and southern regions are both highly hilly. Raipur serves as Chhattisgarh's capital. It is also where the coal and aluminium industries are located in addition to the steel industry. As a significant economic and industrial hub, Raipur is attracting tourists from all over the world and is expanding significantly in the tourism sector. Along with the expansion of Naya Raipur, the city is also known for its lakes, factories, schools, and temples. The entire population of Chhattisgarh was 2.56 Crores as of the 2011 census.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to find out the causes, effects, relation, preventive methods and provide a general awareness to conclude the severity of violence against women in India. The main objectives of the present study are to explore the responsible factors for the violence against women in India; to understand the existing law in India is sufficient to combat violence against women; to suggest the reforms and remedial measures for the control of violence against women. The research scholar by selecting Raipur district of Chhattisgarh states has made an attempt to study the violence against women in India problem from empirical angles. The research scholar has prepared one questionnaire. The questionnaire having 30 questions distributed to the 100 respondents. However, 70 respondents returned the questionnaire with their valuable answers to the research scholar. Respondents consist of 70 belonging to female different age living in rural and urban areas. Along with this a meeting was also held with the help of the highest authority where the problems and any query remain to be satisfied by questionnaire are subject of discussion of highest authorities including police, academicians and lawyers. In addition to this discussion another independent and separate interview was conducted by the research scholar with advocates of the Supreme Court of India through telephonic conversation. Whatever the information gathered by the research

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scholar is a source of observation regarding pros and cons of a study of legal safeguards against the violence of women in India. To come and deduce the information's regarding violence of women in India on the spot the following mechanism were adopted by the research scholar. The empirical study conducted by the research scholar by visiting the urban and rural areas of the district of Raipur of Chhattisgarh State. Only to find out the ground reality regarding the black and white about the legal safeguards available against the violence of women in India. How and why a million dollar question the answer of which is seems to be search out by the research scholar while conducting the meetings on the spot visit. The empirical study is entirely based on the five methods used by the research scholar to draw his conclusion and find out the actual reality regarding study of legal safeguards against the violence of women in India at the root level. They are:

1. Questionnaire method
2. Meeting method
3. Separate and independent interview method,
4. Visit to the actual spot of the occurrence of the incidence and conversation with the person's concern.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

1. Data shows the gender which has been opted in the study is female. All the respondent of study is female (100%).
2. Most of the respondents of fall in age group of 25 years to 35 years of age were 47.1 and the least 2.9 come in the age group of 47-57 years of age.
3. Data shows that about 66% of the respondents belong to the married group, 30% of respondents are from unmarried group and the least respondent 4% from Separated respondent respectively.
4. Data shows that most of the respondent belongs to the group of Graduate 38.6% followed by 37.1% from secondary education and at least 1.4% come from in the group of illiterate.
5. Data shows that about 91% of the respondents belong to the Hindu group, 7.1% of respondents are Muslim group and the least respondent 1.4% from Christian respondents respectively.

6. Class/Caste wise data shows that 57% belongs to General, 36% were from O.B.C, 6% from SC and the remaining 1% from of ST class.
7. Profession/vocation wise data shows that most of the respondents belong to 48.6% House wife followed with 32.9 % Student, 7.1 % Local Teacher, 4.3 % were Farmer, 2.9% were Labourer, 2.9% were Medical staff, 1.4 % were Media person.
8. Location wise distribution maximum number of respondents belongs from rural areas having 55.7 % while 44.3 % respondents belong to urban areas.

Analysis of Empirical Study

1. In the total sample, out of total 70 respondents, 58 respondents have said that they are victims of violence and 12 have said that they are not victims of violence. Out of 100.0% the most number of respondents having 44.8% at the age group of 25-35 followed with 34.5% at the age group 36-46, 17.2% from 14-24 age group, 3.4% from 47-57 age group, have responded that they are the victims of violence directly or indirectly.
2. 62.1% the greatest number of respondents at the general class have responded that they are victims of violence directly or indirectly.
3. 55.7% respondents belong to rural area and 44.3% belongs to urban area. Out of 100.0% the greatest numbers of respondents at the class from rural area 56% have responded that they are victims of violence. The remaining 44% are belongs with urban area they have reported that they are the victim of violence.
4. 81.4% respondents strongly agreed with the violence against women is associated with historical injustice. So it is proved that the violence against women is associated with historical injustice.
5. 50.0% respondents strongly agreed, 40.0% respondents agreed with the feudal mind-set is responsible factor of the violence against women in India. So it is proved that the feudal mind-set is responsible factor of the violence against women in India.
6. 40.0% respondents strongly agreed, 38.6% respondents agreed with the violence against women in India is only law and order issue alone. So it is proved that the violence against women in India is only law and order issue alone.

7. 55.7% respondents strongly agreed, 35.7% respondents agreed with the violence against women is a socio- legal problem. So it is proved that the violence against women in India is only law and order issue alone.
8. 52.9% respondents strongly agreed, 31.4% respondents agreed with the violence against women is challenge to legal system of India. So it is proved that the violence against women is challenge to legal system of India.
9. 28.6% respondents strongly agreed, 54.3% respondents agreed with Do you have any knowledge about existing laws who deals the violence against women? So it is proved that Do you have any knowledge about existing laws who deals the violence against women?
10. 20.0% respondents strongly agreed, 34.3% respondents agreed, 34.3% were undecided, 10.0% Disagreed and 1.4% were strongly disagreed with The existing laws are sufficient to tackle the problem of violence against women in India. So it is proved that The existing laws are sufficient to tackle the problem of violence against women in India.
11. Out of 100.0% of Total respondents count within location 25.7% respondents strongly agreed, 41.4% respondents agreed, 22.9% were undecided, 5.7% Disagreed and 4.3% were strongly disagreed with There is a large gap between the mind-set of the legislature and the society. So it is proved that there is a large gap between the mind-set of the legislature and the society.
12. 40.0% respondents strongly agreed, 37.1% respondents agreed, 17.1% were undecided and 5.7% Disagreed with Role of legal machinery is responsible factor of violence against women. So it is proved that Role of legal machinery is responsible factor of violence against women.
13. 54.3% respondents strongly agreed, 21.4% respondents agreed, 21.4% were undecided and 2.9% disagreed with Unawareness of laws and policies leads violence against women in India. So it is proved that Unawareness of laws and policies leads violence against women in India.
14. 57.1% respondents strongly agreed, 25.7% respondents agreed, 11.4% were undecided and 5.7% disagreed with Long process of the Judicial Trail leads violence against women. So it is proved that Long process of the Judicial Trail leads violence against women.

15. location 27.1% respondents strongly agreed, 40.0% respondents agreed, 25.7% were undecided and 7.1% Disagreed with Do you think that the judiciary has adopted a progressive attitude towards violence against the women in India? So it is proved that Do you think that the judiciary has adopted a progressive attitude towards violence against the women in India?
16. 32.9% respondents strongly agreed, 47.1% respondents agreed, 11.4% were undecided and 8.6% disagreed with the patriarchal nature of the Indian Society leads violence against women in India. So it is proved that the patriarchal nature of the Indian Society leads violence against women in India.
17. 62.9% respondents strongly agreed, 28.6% respondents agreed, 5.7% were undecided and 2.9% Disagreed with The violence against women is rooted as cultural and traditional system of the society? So, it is proved that the violence against women is rooted as cultural and traditional system of the society.
18. 42.9% respondents strongly agreed, 31.4% respondents agreed, 10.0% were undecided, 14.3% Disagreed and 1.4% were strongly disagreed with The Caste system is a responsible factor of violence against the women in India. So it is proved that The Caste system is a responsible factor of violence against the women in India.
19. 58.6% respondents strongly agreed, 24.3% respondents agreed, 8.6% were undecided, 5.7% Disagreed and 2.9% were strongly disagreed with Religion is also responsible factor of violence against the women in India. So it is proved that Religion is also responsible factor of violence against the women in India.
20. 70.0% respondents strongly agreed, 28.6% respondents agreed and 1.4% were undecided with Dowry leads violence against women in India. So it is proved that Dowry leads violence against women in India.
21. 51.4% respondents strongly agreed, 44.3% respondents agreed and 4.3% were undecided with Due to the lack of education women faces violence in India. So it is proved that Due to the lack of education women faces violence in India.
22. 52.9% respondents strongly agreed, 35.7% respondents agreed, 8.6% were undecided and 2.9% disagreed with Alcoholism and Inebriation leads violence against women. So it is proved that Alcoholism and Inebriation leads violence against women.

23.35.7% respondents strongly agreed, 37.1% respondents agreed, 20.0% were undecided and 7.1% disagreed with Political unawareness leads to violence against women. So it is proved that Political unawareness leads to violence against women.

24.38.6% respondents strongly agreed, 30.0% respondents agreed, 18.6% were undecided, 10.0% Disagreed and 2.9% were strongly disagreed with Political rivalry is responsible factor for the violence against female. So it is proved that Political rivalry is responsible factor for the violence against female.

25.38.6% respondents strongly agreed, 47.1% respondents agreed, 11.4% were undecided and 2.9% disagreed with Economic injustice lead violence against women in India. So it is proved that Economic injustice lead violence against women in India.

26.40.0% respondents strongly agreed, 31.4% respondents agreed, 24.3% were undecided and 4.3% disagreed with Due to the lack of property women face violence in the society. So it is proved that Due to the lack of property women face violence in the society.

27.47.1% respondents strongly agreed, 47.1% respondents agreed, 4.3% were undecided and 1.4% Disagreed with Unemployment is also an important factors for the violence against women in India. So it is proved that Unemployment is also an important factors for the violence against women in India.

28.42.9% respondents strongly agreed, 42.9% respondents agreed, 2.9% were undecided, 10.0% Disagreed and 1.4% were strongly disagreed with financial dependence over the male leads violence against women. So it is proved that financial dependence over the male leads violence against women.

29.34.3% respondents strongly agreed, 54.3% respondents agreed, 4.3% were undecided, 4.3% Disagreed and 2.9% were strongly disagreed with Non availability of adequate food, water and nutrition lead the violence against women. So it is proved that Non availability of adequate food, water and nutrition lead the violence against women.

30.58.6% respondents strongly agreed, 31.4% respondents agreed, 7.1% were undecided, 1.4% Disagreed and 1.4% were strongly disagreed with Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization is also responsible for the violence against women

in India. So it is proved that Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization are also responsible for the violence against women in India.

31. 78.6% respondents strongly agreed, 15.7% respondents agreed and 5.7% were undecided with Sexual desire leads to violence against women in India. So it is proved that Sexual desire leads to violence against women in India.

32. 67.1% respondents strongly agreed, 28.6% respondents agreed and 4.3% were undecided with Anger and revenge is also responsible for the violence against women. So it is proved that Anger and revenge is also responsible for the violence against women.

33. 67.1% respondents strongly agreed, 25.7% respondents agreed, 5.7% were undecided and 1.4% disagreed with Fear and frustration is also responsible factor for the violence against women in India. So it is proved that Fear and frustration is also responsible factor for the violence against women in India.

Conclusion

At the end of the Article the researcher likes to conclude that from the above data and strata the final conclusion has been drawn that, the end of the Violence against women can only be eradicated individually and collectively. At present, non-consensual sex by a man with his wife is not a penal offence and section 375 (2) of the Indian penal code 1860. Decriminalizes marital rape and holds that sexual intercourse by a man with his wife, the wife not being under 18, is not rape. Supreme Court brings majorly landmark judgments from few years for the sake of protection of women from violence.

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