



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2005 Special Reference: - A study of Awareness among married couples in Chandrapur city (M.S.)

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Abstract:-

The researcher has mention in the objective and hypothesis of the present research which was very much necessary are find out awareness of Domestic Violence Act 2005 by married couple. This research taking 30 married couples sample sampling method used the simple random.

It is analysis can be seen in out of 30 respondent have knowledge of Domestic Violence Act 2005. There is 100 percent it seems that all 30 respondent have yes aware of domestic violence 100 percentage. Suffering from domestic violence are not the frequency yes 13 its percentage 43.33 and its frequency of No is 17 and percentage is 56.64. Financial harassment are not that clearly respondent financial harassment frequency of yes 10 and its percentage 33.33 and frequency of No is 20 and percentage 66.67.

30 respondent parent – in- law we have good or not that frequency of yes 22 its percentage 73.33 and the frequency of No is 8 and its percentage 26.67. Mental torture to respondent the frequency of yes 13 and its percentage 43.34, the frequency of No is 17 and percentage 56.66.

Husband drinks alcohol the frequency of yes is 22 and its percentage 73.33 and the frequency of No is 8 and the percentage 26.67.

Keyword: - Domestic violence act 2005, married couples, awareness

Introduction:-

In the country of India which is the leaping towards progress the socialisation and culture of the self has been introduced by the society and women have accepted it. Therefore, social constrains were imposed on the self-according to the customs and morality of women was determined by the men statements about woman's conception of women in writings and speeches abounding in education development freedom right act are limited to more applause from childhood to any age group maturity it is only a hollow object or a victim of man's perverse and evil eyes, whether in a relationship or group. Does not the age that moving towards light once again go the age of darkness? Such doubts are cleared every month.

Although the Indian state constitution accepted the principle of non-male equality from a scientific point of view, in culture life and practical Shivnath Shiva's statue was always inferior to that Mahatma Gandhi did not believe in the equality of men and women do the life of men was traditional but nature took upon itself the responsibility of motherhood. And the fulfil it, she should stay at home and take care of her children.

Women is the given of wax and the men in enjoyer. Since the enjoyer is always superior to the giver she is automatically considered inferior. As she is constantly economically dependent on the men, the women had to fulfil her obligation by tradition. Over the years men forgets than, obviously, there will be difference of opinion when a married couples women has to adjust to the ways of new family and his expected to play the role of a perfect daughter-in-law as defined by society. Some women try to overcome the difference without making a noise, a few brave once would perhaps raise the voice.

How can a men torture women even if he is not her husband. He should physically abuse women in the hope of getting a son. The women she is while describing

Domestic violence- other names (domestic abuse, family violence)

The origin of women's problem is mainly in the oppression of man. This torture may be from her husband, father-in-law, and mother-in-law. This violence is towards someone who we are in relationship be it a wife, husband, son, daughter, mother, father, grandparent or any other family members. It can be a male or a female atrocities towards another males or female.

The right to be safe and live free from violence is a fundamental human right. But all the people are not lucky enough to enjoy this right. Home is considered as safest place to dwell but not always, there are situations where violence creeps into home making life, miserable.

“Like you handed me to baby birds

There broken wings like blinders”

Domestic violence or violence within the family is the most pervasive of all forms of violence against the women. It is an irony of fact that the home where women turn to for love security and comfort often turns out to be the work place of cerror and abuse women and slapped kit beaten heat and humiliated isolated from other force for sexual intercourse by the family member women are slapped, kicked, hit humiliated isolated from others, forced for sexual intercourse.

She is punished for not cooking good meals for neglecting children, for not bringing sufficient dowry etc. They are unable to make their own decision. Voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children for fear of further repercussions their human right are denied and their lives are stolen from them by the ever present threat of violence.

The most of women do not seek help in situation of domestic violence and an estimated two out of three women do not seek help in situation of domestic violence and an estimated two out of three women have not only never sought help but have never told anyone about the violence. Domestic violence is a global issue regarding across national boundary as well as social economic cultural racial and class distinction, women are treated like dependents throughout their life.

The behaviour Mahadev and Parvati the precious era to the lunar Mars mission were women are equally as valuable as men. In the last two years Indian Chandrayan was lead by two accomplished women. We have reached upon the moon. We have reached Mars but our women's are still where she is for ages. She fights against the struggle of life by shouldering the men's food, but the same secondary position, her inferior position has not diminished till today. Although change is the law of nature the innocent law only spread through the women. She is the mother of the Universe.

“He pulls my hair,
He slaps my face,
He kicks me on the floor.”

What is the status of a women the above line know the meaning of suffering from different types of domestic violence. It is a pity that even in the 21st Century. Does not the man who treats women as the slave and does not give her on equal position know this?

In wrestling Geeta Phogat, boxer Marry Kom, Pratiksha Das who is only 24 year old and she become Mumbai is first female bus driver. A women of Chhattisgarh village Satpura Nant who is becoming a mechanic, Noor Jahan who driver Ola vehicle and also all types of vehicle in Bangalore. Today girls are out numbering boys in conquering the highest peak in various fields. Even so Purusha is relegating the whole stree.

Today's, there is no field where women have not made their mark, even man have prepared.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1) Vedic Period

In this Vedic Period due to the existence of male family institution, naturally men gained an importance position in the society and the importance of women automatically decreased. But at the same time it is the found that matriarchal (a women who dominate a family or group or look after her family responsibility) family system, in Vedic time. This means that in Vedic period Arya's patriarchal family system was both type of family patriarchal (a society controlled by men in which they use their power to their own advantages.

2) Later Vedic Period

In later Vedic period the status of women gradually decreased from the Vedic Period onwards. In this post Vedic Period, the status of women was very poor, child marriage in instructed in Dharmshastra. During this period various religions and rituals were giving priority to men, women were not allow in religious activities sons were given special importance in every work, widow marriage in this period were banned, the status of women was declining.

3) Buddhist Period

In a occasion Gautam Buddha was having conversation with King of Kosala a news has come to him that his queen Mallika has born a baby girls, King was Sad, Gautam Buddha Said that “ a female child may prove even better than a male for she may grow up with discipline and respectful eyes. Even at your own mother or your own sister and he thought lay people that to respect once mother and one's wife is to be blessed.

In Buddhism period only little changes had happened in status of women. Some difficulties and some rules were stooped for the caste system. Buddha was given the equal right to women in cultural, educational and religious status. Women were not only doing domestic work but also they could do career in educational field. In religious field women come to achieving superior place.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF 2005

Domestic violence or domestic abuse is pattern of behaviour of human beings by one or both people in a relationship. It can be any form of close relationship such as marriage, family and friends. There are different from abuse can take place including physical, verbal, Psychological, sexual and emotional, practically the victim may not have enough money or anywhere to go get out of the situation.

The right to be safe and leave free from violence is a fundamental human right. But all the women are not lucky enough to enjoy this right. The term used to describe. This exploding problem of violence within our home is domestic violence.

This violence is towards someone whom we are in relationship with be it a wife, husband, son daughter, father, grandparent or any other family member. It can be a male or female anyone can be a victim. But domestic violence against women in the most common of all. Some man who do not drink at all are also violent.

To protect women from domestic violence, the prevention of Domestic violence Act has come into existence for women only. The women section has got a bigger relieved due to the slow. But the central government has done its duty by making this but majority of the women are not aware of their right victim of domestic violence abuse or violence are much a part of society shouting name calling

- Pressure-removing, taking the children without informing
- Harassment- constant checking were the victim in and who they are with, following them
- Physical punching burning, slapping, kicking, pushing etc.
- Breaking trust-line breaking promises
- Sexual- Sexual harassment, wing force, rape for the protection of women from domestic violence act

2005 is an act of the parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence.

Insulting women and girls for not bringing dowry forcing women and girls for not going to school or college, they not allowing them to get Jobs, forcing them to marry not giving money from their well to their children. Not giving money for medicine and clothes buying and taking salary from wife, not paying rent of house for the development and protection of women, the government makes many types of law but even today in rural India people follow social customs norms religions extra.

Defination of Domestic Violence

According to section 2(6) or 3 physical torture, humiliation, physical danger and danger to health or physical ill treatment that is violation of dignity of a women or rape and emotional abuse, economic harassment, Depriving her of her right is called sexual harassment section 5, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17,18,19,20,21. Her right and protection are given as per 24.

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- 1) Mentally torture
- 2) Physical Harassment
- 3) Sexual Harassment
- 4) Emotional Harassment
- 5) Financial Harassment

Violent abuse types

- 1) Poison Committing
- 2) Cut with the knife
- 3) Throwing acid on the body
- 4) Hanging
- 5) Live burning
- 6) Biting

Research Questions

- 1) What is the family social economics status of the married couples after marriage?
- 2) What kind the problems occurs to the married couples while living in the family?
- 3) Are the married couples aware of the domestic violence act 2005?
- 4) Are married couples were aware provisions of domestic violence act 2005?
- 5) Does married couples know the advantage and disadvantage of domestic violence act?

Objective of Study

- 1) Study of married couples about their personal and family background.
- 2) To study awareness about Domestic violence Act of married couples.
- 3) To study of domestic violence awareness domestic violence incidents took place in their family.
- 4) To study about advantages and the disadvantages of domestic violence act for the married couples.

Hypothesis

- 1) There is awareness among married couples about domestic violence act 2005 and its provisions.
- 2) There are misunderstanding among the married couples about several benefits of domestic violence act 2005.
- 3) Married couple have knowledge of the provision of the domestic violence act 2005
- 4) There are advantage and disadvantage of domestic violence act 2005 among the society.

Field of Study

The area of Place where the research is to done is to be called the field of study Chandrapur Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra the study area.

Sampling method

30 respondents as sample by using simple random sampling method of probability sampling.

Data Collection

There are two sources of data collection.

Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection are those which the investigator tools for primary data collection observation, interviews and interviews schedule.

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data are those which are not originated by investigating himself but he obtains from the records of someone also tools for secondary data collection published.

Scope of the Research

The scope of present study is indirectly clear from the purpose and hypothesis of the study. However while clarifying the scope and limitation of the study it can be that the present study of domestic violence of married couples what are exact reasons of the domestic violence and how does society observe it? Such suggestions will be given in the study based on the fact that the scope of the research in on the factors etc. Chandrapur City in (Maharashtra) is the limited area.

Importance of Research

Early studies helped with the understanding of the nature of preparation the psycho of violence and the effect of family violence on children, more recently.

Studies have focuses on beginning to evaluate domestic violence intervention and their effects on recidivision.

Religion:-

Table Showing religion

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hindu	21	70.00
2	Buddhist	08	26.66
3	Muslim	01	03.34
	Total	30	100%

From the above table it is clear that the frequency respondent in the religion Hindu their frequency is 21 and the percentage is 70% and Buddhist religion respondent are frequency 08 percentage 26.33, Muslim religion 01 is percentage 03.34.

From the above table the majority of respondent religion group of Hindu its frequency 21 and its percentage is 70.00

Cast Category:-

Table showing the cast categories

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	OBC	18	60.00
2	SC	08	26.66
3	ST	03	10.00
4	OPEN	01	03.34
	Total	30	100

From the above table shows that categories of cast of respondent it is clear that the frequency of respondent cast OBC is frequency is 18 and percentage is 60.00, SC frequency of respondent is 08 its percentage 26.66, ST is frequency of respondent is 03 percentage is 10.00 and OPEN is frequency 01 respondent and its percentage is 03.34.

From the above table analysis the majority of respondent caste categories OBC is frequency 18 and its percentage is 60.00.

Education Qualification:

Table showing the education qualification.

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	10 th	02	06.66
2	12 th	14	46.66
3	Graduation	12	40.00
4	Post Graduation	02	06.68
	Total	30	100%

Above table shows education qualification of respondent that frequency of 10th is 02 its percentage is 06.66, 12th frequency is 14 its percentage 46.66, graduation frequency 12 its percentage 40.00 and the frequency of Post-Graduation is 02 its percentage of 06.68.

Above table shows the majority of respondent education qualification of 12th is frequency 14 its percentage 46.66.

Marriage

Table showing Marriage

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Arrange Marriage	28	93.33
2	Love Marriage	02	06.67
	Total	30	100

Above table shows that marriage of respondent that frequency of arrange marriage is 28 its percentage 93.33 and the frequency of Love marriage is 02 its percentage is 06.67.

From above table majority of respondent the frequency is of arrange marriage 28 its 93.33 percentage.

Knowledge of Domestic Violence

It is analysis that can be seem it out of 30 respondent have knowledge of domestic violence act 2005 so there is 100 percent.

Respondent have 100 percent knowledge of domestic violence act 2005 is good, therefore its table is not included.

Aware Domestic Violence

Its seems that all 30 respondents have yes aware of domestic violence is 100 percentage.

Its is observed that the respondents have majority in yes 30, its means 100 percentage, therefore its table is not shown.

Aware of Provision of Domestic Violence

Table showing aware of Provision of domestic violence

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	28	93.33
2	No	02	06.67
	Total	30	100

Above the option shows aware of provision of domestic violence of respondents that the frequency of yeas is 28 its percentage is 93.33 the frequency of no is 02 its percentage is 6.67.

Above group shows that majority of respondents frequency of yes is 28 its percentage 93.33

Suffering from domestic violence

Table showing suffering from domestic violence

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	13	43.33
2	No	17	56.64
	Total	30	100%

Above option shows that respondent suffering from domestic violence or not the frequency is show yes 13 its percentage 43.33 and its frequency of No 17 is percentage is 56.64.

About group shows majority of No is frequency is 17 and its percentage 56.64.

Financial Harassment

Table showing financial Harassment.

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	10	33.33
2	No	20	66.67
	Total	30	100%

Above table shows respondent's financial harassment or not that clearly respondent financial harassment the frequency of yes 10 and its percentage 33.33 and frequency of No. is 20 and its percentage is 66.67.

From above group the majority of No frequency is 20 and its percentage 66.67.

Parent – in- Law Behave Good

Table showing Parent –in-Law are behave good or Not

Sr.No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	22	73.33
2	No	08	26.67
	Total	30	100%

About table shows respondents parent-in-law behave good or not that frequency of yes 22 its percentage 73.33 and the frequency of No is 08 its percentage 26.67.

About group shows majority of Yes frequency is 22 its percentage 73.33.

Mental torture from husband and Parent-in-law table showing mental torture from husband and parent-in-law

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	13	43.34
2	NO	17	56.66
	Total	30	100%

About table shows that the mental torture to respondents the frequency of Yes 13 its percentage 43.34 the frequency of No is 17 its percentage 56.66.

From above group the majority of NO frequency is 17 its percentage 56.66.

Husband drink alcohol

Table shows the husband drink alcohol

Sr. No.	Option	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	22	73.33
2	NO	08	26.67
	Total	30	100%

About table shows husband drink alcohol the frequency of Yes is 22 its percentage 73.33, the frequency of No is 08 its percentage is 26.67.

From above group the majority of Yes the frequency is 22 its percentage 73.33.

Conclusion

- 1) Awareness of the domestic violence act (goods) solid in their Point of view.
- 2) Advantage of the domestic violence, they taking the benefit of it.
- 3) In some point of view the domestic violence is going on few families but they are not coming in front.
- 4) While in this research some women's is need guidance about domestic violence Act 2005.
- 5) Women misunderstanding about domestic violence is cleared their several benefits.
- 6) Married couple have knowledge about domestic violence that come in the research.
- 7) In the study of research in known that the knowledge of the provision domestic violence to the married couples.

Suggestion

- 1) Women who disclose sexual assault by violence of any from by and partner our family members should be offered immediate support.
- 2) Educate yourself women rate articles was documentaries attached event and connect with domestic and sexual violence research organization.
- 3) Every act of domestic violence is unlock full and punishable by law.
- 4) Listen and give support avoiding talking about violence.
- 5) Husband should support her wife in any situation and also give financial support.
- 6) Family member give liability to women to do job for her happiness.

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