



A Socio – Legal Study on Domestic Violence with Special Reference To Beed District of Marathwada Region in Maharashtra

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Abstract

Globalization has had a significant impact on working men and women in developing nations. India's economy advanced significantly as well. In India, women make up almost one-third of the working-age population. In practically every industry, women make up about 30% of the workforce. However, the earning of benefit shares is extremely minimal. Women are paid poorly, labour in unhygienic circumstances, and are not granted any kind of leave. Human rights are infringed for women even if they choose to pursue job. There exist various forms of violence against women, including but not limited to social, economic, legal, educational, human rights-related, and mental and physical difficulties. It has to do with personal growth as well. It has an impact on their mental state. When it comes to work, illiteracy, and education, the Beed district is behind. Women experience mistreatment at work, and men's intentions toward them are improper. When compared to men, women produce more at work.

Keywords: Globalizations, employment, human rights, development, illiteracy

1. Introduction

Men are always having conversations about diverse topics in various contexts, but women are rarely the subject of such conversations. However, in any workplace, both men and women are valuable. There is a history of men, but women have always spoken about the value of men and have remained silent in our culture. This implies that women are not included on the history page because they are viewed as being of little significance. More work is being done these days to make their voice noticeable and audible. Women never speak up about their own problems. Research is still needed to fully understand how women are viewed in various contexts, including forced sexual assault, widow remarriage, child marriage, property difficulties, prostitution, and female infanticide.

Due to these concerns, women's status at work has changed, which is beneficial to their economic standing, independence, education, and capacity for making decisions as well as their sanitary state.

Sustainable development necessitates gender equality in the workplace, according to Stella Tamang, vice-president of the Ethnic women's group.

Because they are viewed as an easy target by their male coworkers, working women experience harassment at work. Despite laws prohibiting sexual harassment in the workplace that were passed to support working women, in extreme circumstances, harassment is intended to be sexual abuse. Women sometimes struggle to identify the appropriate channel or authority to report this kind of behaviour, which results in unreported and unresolved situations. According to the study report, more women are subjected to sexual harassment at work and in the workplace where having sex is required. Most of the victims are silent, and the harasser is not pointed out and punished for their actions. Further, study shows that victims are mostly women and girls. This issue has received little social recognition and legal protection due to national values, traditions, norms and laws for women it is difficult to work in late hours. Most of the work places do not have nursery or day care units where mother can keep and nurse their children. Due to gender-based discrimination women are given less chances for education, employment.

A dangerous workplace is the root cause of workplace bullying. Bullying is a planned campaign of interpersonal devastation that is detrimental to one's career and health. Since bullying is violent and abusive, and often results in emotional suffering, it is a nonphysical, nonhomicidal kind of violence. In India, bullying is comparatively lower than in other nations.

Due to gender discrimination, teenage girls are far more likely than males to face some types of violence, including sexual abuse. Girls are exposed to customs including female genital mutilation and underage marriage. General Comment 13 on the Convention on the Rights of the Child states that physical violence includes cruel and inhumane physical punishment, physical bullying, hazing, and physical torture, both deadly and non-fatal. Girls who are pure are more likely to be victims of violence. Sexuality and gender roles start to play a bigger part in how adolescent girls are perceived in society during the transition to womanhood. Many girls have their first sexual experience being forced or even undesired. Young brides are particularly vulnerable to sexual, emotional, and physical abuse. With diminished autonomy and capacity for decision-making. During puberty, females are also more prone to dangerous behaviours that raise their risk of violence, like drug and alcohol addiction and unprotected, unsafe sex.

Despite strict laws, domestic abuse is not taken seriously in our society. There are very few major incidents that garner public notice, such as rape, sexual passion, or murder motivated by a dowry. It is stated in the study that the how and why of violence is unknown. When violence occurs, we never receive accurate and meaningful responses to these kinds of queries.

The age range of the violence victims, according to the survey, is between 20 and 35. who, to the greatest extent possible, died from burn injuries, are less educated than their spouses, and rely on their husbands or in-laws for their financial support.

Crimes against women have always been a problem in our society. the possibility of violence in a culture where women are viewed as inferiors. The root cause of domestic violence is gender. Data from the National Family Health Survey show that more than 30% of women had experienced physical, sexual, or emotional abuse at some point in their lives at the hands of their husbands.

Because the father is the head of the family and has the ultimate decision-making authority, men in patriarchal societies enjoy total authority within the family. Domestic violence is a deliberate act carried out by an individual for whatever motive, however there may be only one. The reason domestic violence happens is because victims are more likely to remain silent and not speak out against it due to their fear of ruining their family's reputation. Because of the victim's silence, this conduct continues to be common in society.

The primary focus of Indian women's legal rights has been on issues related to violence against women, specifically rape, dowry law reform, and abuse in married relationships, as defined by section 498-A IPC. Mostly, this was covered under criminal law. The previous laws were not reflective of the premise upon which they were based, and they did not define domestic violence. Murders and dowry deaths were frequent occurrences. Because women have softer minds than men, which contributes to mental disease, women have historically been victims of psychological and mental abuse.

Suicide and domestic abuse are closely tied to one another. Regardless of their marital status, the restrictions placed on the women in the household hindered their recognition and happiness. The CEDAW committee acknowledged the issue of addressing violence against women in its 1992 recommendations. Any kind of prejudice or infringement on a woman's rights will be seen as violent. Violation, for which the state is liable for public rights violations and may also pursue private legal action.

2. Literature Review:

Dr. A B Siddique (2013) : This study examines the behaviour and characteristics of abusers in order to identify the reasons and causes that contribute to the ongoing incidence of domestic violence against women in India. The study project uses both primary and secondary data as its foundation. In order to ascertain the type of violence, the circumstances responsible for the abuse, and the consequences, the responders were individually contacted and given informal interviews. The secondary data were gathered via online research, publications, magazines, journals, and literature. In current society, the secondary treatment is administered. This mindset needs to change immediately. The government, social groups, and non-governmental

organizations have a duty to work together with everyone else to guarantee gender equality in society and fair treatment for women. It is the responsibility of the government, NGOs, and counselling.

Dr. Precila Sharon (2014) : According to this essay, women are the only historically exploited group that has been idealized into helplessness. This essay discusses the numerous types of violence that are common in India, their causes, and how they differ from one another. The after effect of domestic violence and the after words therapies accessible. The media's role is beneficial in bringing women's issues into the public eye. The media gives prominent personalities in charge of making decisions a forum to discuss their opinions and carry out in-depth research on a range of gender-related topics from a religious standpoint. Social workers' roles are beneficial as well. A program of community education ought to be implemented.

Poonam Mehata (2020) : The victimization of women in intimate partner violence is the topic of this paper. It has been noted that the victim does not find their lover to be very strong. According to WHO (2012), intimate relationship violence is the most dangerous type of gender-based violence when it involves a prior or current intimate partner and has the potential to cause bodily, sexual, or psychological harm. According to studies, 29% of Indians report having experienced violence from an intimate partner. It has mostly been seen in impoverished and rural communities where practices including early marriage, dowry, alcohol consumption, low employment, and education levels are common. Consequently, to prevent intimate relationship violence. Adults should step up to help, and parents should refrain from acting vacuous around their personal partners.

Lashkar S (2021) : Domestic violence against teenage girls : this study looks at how gender norms, discrimination, and practices impact teenage girls who experience sexual assault as a form of violence. Gender inequality is seen in the harmful practices that girls are exposed to, such as female genital mutilation and child marriage. Girls' purity is susceptible to abuse. Sexism and gender roles start to play a bigger part in how girls are perceived in society as they mature into women. To conduct control measures, information about the types of violence must be gathered and shared with local police departments and non-governmental organizations.

M S Malvika Singh (2022) : The victim and the criminal are observed to have a close relationship in this paper. The aim of this group is to demonstrate the suffering that Indian women endure despite years of independence and advancements in technology. Women suffer from a variety of physical and psychological ailments. Because the patriarchy is the cornerstone of our culture, the paper's assertion that it is the fundamental source of the problem is accurate. From the perspective of domestic violence, the home is now regarded as the most dangerous location. Women are increasingly participating in outside work, such as applying for jobs. Despite recent progress, this characteristic still affects both men and women. Therefore, the patriarchal system in the society needs to be abolished in order to eradicate this issue.

3. Research Methodology

The research process is based on gathering data and analysing it for a specific issue; assumptions are tested by setting hypotheses. The research is grounded in primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected directly from respondents in the villages, talukas, and Beed district location in the Marathwada area of Maharashtra. Informal interviews with the male and female respondents were conducted to determine the reasons behind their family's history of domestic violence. Women who had experienced abuse of any kind were interrogated separately, discreetly, and in isolation. Interviews were conducted with women regarding their family structure, income, and family members.

Secondary data is gathered for analytical studies of the nature and recurrence of abusive conduct from periodicals, journals, papers, and research websites. After that, it is examined to determine how to stop domestic abuse before it starts. It has been highlighted that NGOs, the government, and socialization all play important roles in advancing gender equality in society. Additionally, the importance of counselling has been emphasized, particularly with regard to the recovery of both domestic abuse victims and offenders. Non-governmental organizations

are incredibly effective at spreading knowledge about the legal and constitutional rights of those who are victims of Men's abuse. This information can help significantly reduce the prevalence of domestic violence against women and its most severe effects. They play a crucial role in encouraging an increasing number of people to report cases of domestic abuse so that those responsible can be held accountable and punished appropriately. One of the main strategies for reducing the negative consequences of domestic abuse on victims is counselling for the afflicted individual. It is very recommended that the counsellor inquires confidentially with each victim individually. This will increase the victim's sense of safety and confidence in reporting the domestic abuse. One of the other crucial strategies for reducing the likelihood of domestic violence in the future is to reduce the offender's exposure to future domestic violence. This is achieved through providing counselling to offenders. It can be accomplished with a suitable treatment plan that includes offender counselling.

4. Results and Discussion

1. Of the 200 women polled, 60% were seen accompanying their husbands to sugar mills as contract workers to chop sugar cane (Toli). Women range in age from 22 to 50 years old. Once a tone of sugar cane is cut, the husband and wife receive 300 rupees. For sugar factories, there are four to five distinct seasons per year. During the season, the pair harvests approximately 350 tons of sugar cane. This is the couple's annual income. They return to their villages at the end of the sugar cane cutting season, and for the remainder of the year, there is no work. They do not receive a single day of vacation during the working day. because despite having health issues, they must work nonstop. Women who must work throughout their periods face significant health risks.

2. Unwanted and undesirable hysterectomies are a thing of the part in Beed district, where women are subjected to work pressures. The situation is further exacerbated by the unregulated private medical sector and the exploitation of migrant workers by contractors and owners of sugar factories. Many doctors engage in commercial medical practice by instilling fear in the minds of the weak and defenceless by claiming that they are at risk of developing cancer. The number of hysterectomies in Beed district is on the rise, which is a significant concern in India.

3. The season for cutting sugar cane runs from October to March. During this time, women get up at four o'clock in the morning to make meals and take care of other household members. Sugar cane cutting has a working day that begins at six in the morning and ends at roughly six thirty. Due to the lack of facilities in the field, their work schedule is extremely tight during this time, and they do not have even time for bathroom breaks. They are forced to leave their makeshift shelters in the field since their settlements are far away and there are no living amenities. Their bedtime and relaxation period are not appropriate, because of these unsanitary conditions.

5. Conclusion

In Beed district, Legislative assembly member brought up the current health concern in the state legislative council, pertaining to women employed in the sugar industry who had their wombs removed to save them from having to work long hours cutting sugar cane because of menstruation. The National Commission on Women has issued a warning to the state government over this matter. The seven members of the group were appointed which include physicians, nurses, researchers, and human rights activists to investigate the health problems. The group came up with a strategy to stop this kind of behaviour. Initiating specific awareness programs at the village level is necessary to enhance gender sensitivity regarding the menstrual period of women.

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