A STUDY ON SOCIAL AWARNESS TOWORDS WOMEN'S SCHEME (PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMISTIC VIOLENCE ACT-2005) PROVIDED BY TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT SPECIAL REFERENCE IN PALANI TALUK.

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ABSTRACT

The Aim of the study is to know the awareness towards women's scheme provided by the Tamil nadu Government. This study focus on Palani taluk. The study focus on satisfaction level of respondents and awareness level. The respondents were collected by 120 members. The Act is aimed at providing protection to wife or female live - partners from violence at the hands of the husband or male live - in partner or his relatives.

INTRODUCTION

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force from 26 October 2006. It is a very comprehensive and promising legislation that combines civil remedies with criminal procedures to ensure effective protection and immediate relief to victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family, The definition of 'domestic violence' is in consonance with the UN Model Legislation on Domestic Violence. The aggrieved can seek protection against any physical, sexual, verbal and emotional abuse or economic abuses. This law for the first time recognizes a women's right to a violence free home.The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was enacted by the Parliament of India to provide for more effective protection of the

rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and other related incidents.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To Analyse the awareness level of women's towards domestic violence act.

2. To Analyse the level of satisfaction of women's using domestic violence act.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

This study mainly deals with awareness towards women's scheme provided by tamil nadu government. Considering the tenor of Section 3 of the Domestic Violence Act it can be clearly inferred that, the term domestic violence in corporates for a wider scope and it is not at all limited for mere physical injuries or abuse, but the same can also be stretched pertaining to sexual, verbal, emotional and economical abuse. And therefore, it is rightly observed by the Ld. Trial Court that any act or omission or commission or conduct of respondent in violation of the same would naturally let the conduct under the purview of domestic violence."

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is a way of systematically solve the research problem. It specifies the approach; that the researcher intends to use with respect to propose the study scientifically

There are two types of data collection

1. Primary Data
2. Secondary Data

PRIMARY DATA -The primary data has been collected by preparing structure questionnaire method has been followed to ascertain the information from the consumer.

SECONDARY DATA – In the present study the secondary data had been collected from different sources of literatures like magazines, newspapers, textbooks, journals and internet.

SAMPLE TECHINIQUE:

For the purpose of analysis, the data has been collected from 120 consumers from sample respondents in palani taluk.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample of 120 respondents is chosen from the study.

AREA OF STUDY:

The study has been undertaken only in palani taluk.

TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS:

1. SIMPLE PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS.

2. RANK ANALYSIS

3. LIKERT SCALE

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY:

1.The sample size of only 120 Respondents was taken from large population.

2.The study has been done in palani Taluk.

3.The study has been done with the limited period of 5 Months.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY SIMPLE PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS:

Simple percentage analysis refers to a special kind of rates, percentage are used in marketing comparison between two or more series of data.

FORMULA:

Percentage = Number of Respondents / Total Number of Respondents * 100

S.NO	VARIABLES	CATEGORIES	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
01.	Gender	Male	25	18.5% 81.55
		Female	99	0%
		Transgender	0	
02.	Age	Below 18 years	2	1.65%
		19 - 45 years	112	91.70%
		46 - 60 Years	9	5.80%
		Above 60 Years	1	0.82%
03	Marital status	Married	31	24.80%
		Unmarried	92	74.40%
		Divorced	1	0.82%
04	Educational qualification	SSLC	2	1.65%
		HSC	17	12.40%
		UG Graduate	97	80.20%
		PG Graduate	8	5.80%
05	Occupation	Private employee	18	14.90%
		Government Employee	37	29.80%
		Student	57	46.30%
		Homemaker	12	9.10%
06	How do you come to know about domestic violence act,2005?	Advertisement	23	18.20%
		Colleague	49	40.50%
		Television	36	28.90%
		Newspaper	16	12.40%

07	What type of violence are you facing?	Dowry	19	15.70%
		Slavery	34	27.30%
		Physical abuse	45	36.40%
		Others		20.70%
08	If you are a victim,where would you go?	Family	20	16.50%
		Women's refugee	54	43.80%
		Police	41	33.10%
		Others	9	6.60%
09	If you see sexual abuse in public places,what will you do?	Contact helpline	27	22.30%
		Getting heip from nearby person	65	52.90%
		Complaint police	27	21.50%
		Other	5	3.30%
10	If you face domestic violence what do you do first?	Guilt and anger	36	28.90%
		Despair	39	32.20%
		Complaint	32	25.60%
		Fight	17	13.20%

(source: As per primary data) INTERPRETATION

The table shows that majority of the (81.5%) Respondents are Male. The Majority of (91.70%) of the Respondents are aged between 19 to 45 years. The Majority (74.40%) of the Respondents are Unmarried. The Majority (71.5%) of the Respondents are Graduated. The Majority (46.30%) of the respondents are students. The most (46.30%) of the Respondents are colleagues. The Majority (46.30%) of the Respondents are faced physical abuse. The Majority (43.80%) of the Respondents womens refugee. The Majority (52.90%) of the Respondents Are getting help from nearby person. The Majority (32.20%) of the Respondents have felt despair.

RANKING ANALYSIS

The correlation coefficient can be computed for the given numerical values which are in the form of ranks. This coefficient of rank correlation is denoted by rank or briefly r and is calculated by the equatio

.

FORMULA

$$R = | - 6 \sum D_2 / N (N_2 - 1)$$

GIVE RANK TO THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?(1-10)

FACTORS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	RANK
DOWRY	53 (10) 530	16 (9) 144	2 (8) 16	6 (7) 42	4 (6) 24	6 (5) 30	2 (4) 8	15 (3) 45	14 (2) 28	6 (1) 6	**873**	**I**
SLAVERY	8 (10) 80	56 (9) 504	8 (8) 64	2 (7) 14	5 (6) 30	5 (5) 25	5 (4) 20	14 (3) 42	17 (2) 34	4 (1) 4	**817**	**III**
LACK OF EDUCATION	11 (10) 110	21 (9) 189	34 (8) 272	6 (7) 42	5 (6) 30	7 (5) 35	5 (4) 20	23 (3) 69	8 (2) 16	4 (1) 4	**787**	**IV**
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	14 (10) 140	19 (9) 171	21 (8) 168	19 (7) 133	4 (6) 24	2 (5) 10	9 (4) 36	15 (3) 45	16 (2) 32	5 (1) 5	**764**	**V**
PROBLEM OF FINANCE	11 (10) 110	14 (9) 126	28 (8) 224	9 (7) 63	10 (6) 60	6 (5) 30	4 (4) 8	16 (3) 48	22 (2) 44	4 (1) 4	**717**	**X**
GENDER DISCRIMINATION	6 (10) 60	30 (9) 270	19 (8) 152	8 (7) 56	7 (6) 42	7 (5) 35	8 (4) 32	17 (3) 51	18 (2) 162	4 (1) 4	**864**	**II**
INEQUALITY IN PAY	17 (10) 170	23 (9) 207	17 (8) 136	7 (7) 49	6 (6) 36	6 (5) 30	8 (4) 32	19 (3) 57	14 (2) 28	7 (1) 7	**720**	**IX**
SOCIAL NORMS AND PRACTICES	12 (10) 120	25 (9) 225	23 (8) 184	7 (7) 49	4 (6) 24	7 (5) 35	4 (4) 16	23 (3) 69	16 (2) 32	7 (1) 7	**761**	**VI**
UNEQUAL ACCESS TO DECISION MAKING	11 (10) 110	31 (9) 279	15 (8) 120	6 (7) 42	7 (6) 42	3 (5) 15	2 (4) 8	17 (3) 51	23 (2) 46	9 (1) 9	**722**	**VIII**
UNEQUAL ACCESS TO POWERS	21 (10) 210	22 (9) 198	9 (8) 72	12 (7) 84	6 (6) 36	4 (5) 20	4 (4) 16	11 (3) 33	20 (2) 40	15 (1) 15	**724**	**VII**

(Source: From the source of primary data)**TABLE-4.1.26**

INTERPRETATION:

The table shows that Dowry Ranked 1,Gender discrimination Ranked 2, slavery

Ranked 3, lack of education Ranked 4,Sexual harassment Ranked 5, Social norms and practices

Ranked 6,Unequal access to decision making Ranked 7, Unequal access to decision making Ranked 8, Inequality

in pay Ranked 9, Problem of finance Ranked 10.

FINDINGS

✓ It is concluded that the majority of the respondents (81%) where female.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (91.70%) where aged between 19-45 years.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (74.40%) where unmarried.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (80.20%) where graduation.

✓ It concluded that the majority of the respondents (46.30%) were students.

✓ It is concluded that the majority of the respondents (46.30%) came to know by colleagues.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (46.30%) where faced physical abuse.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (43.80%) where womens refugee.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (52.90%) are getting help from nearby person.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (32.20%) have felt despair.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (47.6%) are strongly agreed that women were aware about domestic violence act.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(72.2%) were agreed that the tamilnadu government give importance to domestic violence act.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(46.8%) were neutral towards domestic violence.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(25.8%) have chosen both agreed and strongly agreed that women get benefited by domestic violence.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(36.3%) are agreed that the women were facing domestic violence frequently.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(56.5%) are agreed that awarness create impact on welfare of women .

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(42.7%) are agree.

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✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(64.5%) selected yes.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (75.8%) selected yes.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(62.7%) have dais that the abuser was male.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(43.5%) are knew mental abuse.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents(45.2%) are physical attack.

✓ It is concluded that Dowry is Ranked 1 in the particulars related to domestic violence.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (35.5%) have chosen spending time with family.

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (33.9%) have chosen my family or close friends.

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✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents are (39.5) have chosen colleague

✓ It is concluded that majority of the respondents (54%) have chosen between 12-15

✓   It is concluded that majority of the respondents (42.7%) have chosen social awareness programme in schools and colleges.

✓   It is concluded that majority of the respondents (37.1%) have chosen law enforcement needs to be better educated about recognizing domestic violence act.

SUGGESTIONS:

➢ **Increase awareness:** The survey results suggest that awareness can have a positive impact on the welfare of women. Therefore, there is a need to increase awareness about domestic violence, its consequences, and the laws related to it. This can be done through various means such as social media campaigns, awareness programs in schools and colleges, and public service announcements.

CONCLUSION

It is evident that domestic violence is a prevalent issue affecting women in Tamil Nadu. The high percentage of female respondents (81%) who have experienced domestic violence highlights the urgent need for action to address this issue.