

A Study on the Domestic Violence

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ABSTRACT: *Study on violence against women is also difficult to carry out, since most women are unwilling to share details they deem private and personal. It is important to consider the meaning of abuse and the social structures that support its perpetuation in order to eradicate domestic violence against women. No longitudinal evidence is available on the prevalence and determinants of domestic abuse in India, which needs immediate consideration. In particular, in rural, low socio-economic conditions, with a poor educational and economic history for women, it is important to consider this serious issue. This research was done with the following item in the above sense. The prevalence, attributes and explanations of domestic violence reported against adult and teenage females should be determined. Determining the socio-demographic correlations of, if any, domestic violence.*

KEYWORDS: *Domestic violence, Emotional health, Physical health, Sexual harassment.*

INTRODUCTION

Domestic abuse is the most widespread type of violence against women globally, to figure out the attitudes of women to deal with the act of violence and to resolve the situation. In any society and culture, domestic violence against females is a major public health issue. Since it has a negative and detrimental effect on the emotional, physical and social health of women, it has attracted interest from the medical community[1].

Domestic violence has been described by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as "the range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used by current or former male intimate partners against adult and adolescent women." Despite this prevalent prevalence, such violence is not usually recognised and has remained invisible. Women's background factors are found to play an important part in domestic abuse. Various causes, such as wealth, employment and level of education, are the triggers for abuse. Domestic abuse is correlated with female illiteracy[2].

The majority of women are not mindful of their rights. They seem to consider aggression as a natural occurrence. This may be linked to the fact that men possess women culturally; that aggression is synonymous with manhood and that violence is generally recognized as a mode of conduct. Husbands defend this act because they have the right to beat their partner. And, prior to marriage, the girl is told that she should conform to whatever happens after marriage[3].

DISCUSSION

The Indian community, which prescribes women's obedience, may also lead to this, since women consider it a sin to defy their husband.

In comparison, national relations are something that is typically kept a secret. It is important to shift the mind frame of projecting husbands as the household's supreme authority and this is to be more stressed by the parents. This analysis reveals that this social and public health crisis can be minimized by justified female empowerment and enlightenment in the form of schooling, culture and economic productivity. A multidisciplinary approach to formulating fundamentally sound public health policies is necessary in order to solve this issue effectively. Sustained educational initiatives are required to bring about changes in the attitudes of the population, especially those of women themselves. Similarly, to discourage violence from being perpetuated generation after generation, educational efforts to target boys and girls are important[4].

In any relationship that is used to obtain or retain power and influence over an intimate partner, domestic abuse, also known as "domestic violence" or "intimate partner violence", may be described as a pattern of conduct. Physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological acts or threats of actions involving another person are violence. This encompasses all conduct that threatens, intimidates, terrorizes, manipulates, harms, humiliates, accuses, injures, or injures anyone. Anyone of any race, age, sexual identity, sexuality, or gender may suffer

domestic violence. It may occur in a variety of marriages, including married partners, living together or dating[5].

Organizations that encourage and assist adult and teenage women who are victims of domestic abuse in the city with housing, legal assistance and expanded visibility are also required. Women's economic and social empowerment would encourage them to fight for their rights and to restore their lives. A more involved role in combating and mitigating domestic violence can be played by Panchayat members, village leaders, health staff, school teachers, existing women's groups and mass media representation in the villages[6].

The aim of this Special Issue of Psychology Frontiers is to compile up-to-date scientific and multidisciplinary contributions on domestic violence issues, particularly intimate partner violence (IPV).

Contributions from a number of disciplines were encouraged, including original qualitative and quantitative reports, articles, meta-analyses, hypotheses, and clinical case studies on molecular, psycho-social and cultural correlates, risk and protective factors, and associated etiology, diagnosis, and treatment factors for both victims and offenders of DV. We hope that a more educated dialogue on domestic abuse can be sparked by this special issue, in relation to its psychosocial effect (in and outside the home, school and workplace), in addition to particular forms of DV, and to contentious problems in this area, DV prevention and intervention methods (within the family and in society at large).

Physical and sexual assaults, or threats to commit them, are the most apparent forms of domestic abuse and violence and are usually the actions that allow others to become aware of the problem. However, regular use of other abusive behaviors by the abuser, when reinforced by one or more acts of physical violence, make up a larger system of abuse. Although physical assaults may occur only once or occasionally, they instill the fear of future violent attacks and allow the abuser to take control of the victim's life and circumstances.

The Power & Control wheel is a particularly helpful tool in understanding the overall pattern of abusive and violent behaviors, which are used by an abuser to establish and maintain control over his/her partner or any other victim in the household. Very often, one or more violent incidents may be accompanied by an array of these other types of abuse.

CONCLUSION

Child violence has emerged as a key indicator ("conditional partner choice process"). Similarly, numerous IPV episodes are affected by adult victimization perpetrated by non-intimate partners.

In addition, this pattern is more common among younger women and those with lower satisfaction with their salaries. Multiple IPV's have a positive partnership length and stronger psychological impact on prior IPV's. In countries with greater human growth, the likelihood of multiple IPV episodes is decreased, indicating the role of systemic factors.

Passion factors play the primary role in the causes for femicide, followed by family issues, antisocial reasons, predatory activities involving sexual elements, impulsivity and psychiatric illness. The risk of overkilling episodes is greater when the victim is aware of the perpetrator and the financial and emotional stress that abuse perpetrated by suicidal patients means on their informal caregivers when the murder is committed for passionate reasons (mainly close family relatives).

Stalking victimization has physical and mental effects for both male and female victims among persons who have experienced domestic violence with a romantic or non-romantic partner who has become their stalker. Females suffered more signs of depression and anxiety than males (although symptoms were minimal for both genders), although males reported more frustration.

In comparison, both sexes implemented at least one "moving away" technique to deal with stalking episodes, and a decline in the use of coping methods was measured by the rise in stalking behaviors. It is probable that this latter finding is due to the pain endured

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