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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN RURAL
DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT

About once each 5 minutes an occurrence of force is reported in india, below its legal definition of "cruelty by husband or his relatives". This paper uses Indian family surveys and crime information, to review Gender-Based Violence (GBV): husband's force, to manage wife/partner. The BBC investigates, analyzing crime information and hearing the testimony of victims, "Violence" against women's is currently wide documented as a big social drawback, because of its reflection on family, society and different connected problems. The province government has logged three,983 cases of force in 2011 – or forty-two p.c of all the cases rumored in Asian country, out and away the best of any state. Policy researchers and lawyers within the state say this figure indicates that women's feel easier news these incidents. This situation urges the necessity of researches relating to the notice of gender violence among erode district.

Introduction

The meaning of gender and bodily property and additionally the balance of power between men and women's inside the society is not adequate each other, significantly for women's. In many countries' women have an occasional standing and collectively had the assumption that men are superior to women's, and even own them. On the concept of this formulas of the society would possibly offer, dominated position to women. Gender-based violence are violence of and may take in several forms reckoning on

the sort of relationship that's its context and then the sort of power being influenced as we have a bent to examine recently, any of the subsequent crime would possibly thus represent any of the subsequent classes that unit listed: it's going to either be rape and unlawful sex, harassment reception, work place or in school or any public places like streets, public transportation, bus stops, sexual violence against women's detainees, and henceforward any acts of violence against displaces women's, trafficking in women's and violence.

It excludes sexual violence like position rape, and psychological violence like humiliation (threats to use weapons are capsulate, as a result of some surveys mix this with weapon use). several unit surveys report prevalence of specific violent acts like punches & kicks. Gender-Based Violence (GBV): someone victimization violence against his feminine partner, to manage her. (John Simister 2018). Most proof concerning violence in Republic of India relies on reports from married and/or pregnant women's. there's a large amount of less proof on sexual and psychological violence compared to physical violence. there's additionally proof that the mode of knowledge assortment will impact on the according levels of violence.

Human Rights Commissions And Women's Rights Commissions

India had enacted the protection of Human Rights act 1993 (PHRA) and additionally the state Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was establish to enquire into complaints of human rights violations. in step with protection Human Rights act 1993 urban center Human Resources Association (PHRA), there have to be compelled to be human rights commission for every state of union of Republic of India.

Violence within the domestic sphere is typically perpetrated by males WHO square measure, or WHO are, in positions of trust and intimacy and power – husbands, boyfriends, fathers, fathers-in-law, stepfathers, brothers, uncles, sons, or different relatives. In fact, many another victims additionally justify the wife-beating. Harihar Sahoo & Manas Ranjan Pradhan conducted a study upon ninety,303 ever married women's and discovered widespread prevalence of force (21 p.c, since age 15) in India however additionally the acceptance of majority of ever-married women's (57 percent) to a minimum of one reason for justifying a husband beating his mate.(Sahoo et al., 2007).

Gender based on violence

Definition of domestic violence: There are many definitions accessible to outline violence. Among them Universally, accepted definition of violence is “Domestic violence because it is mostly understood in its broader some, is violence among members of a family or members of a unit. violence implies the misuse of power by one adult during a relationship to manage another.”

UNICEF said to be Progress of countries free collectively by Government of India and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund says that quite sixty million women's, United Nations agency ought to be alive these days, are missing. accountable factors are from induced abortion to violence to dowry deaths to physical assaults. Discrimination starts even before women's are born and continue until, they die.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is that the foremost extreme expression of unequal gender relations in society and one of the foremost widespread violations of human rights. whereas GBV disproportionately affects women and women's, it in addition affects men and boys. These abuses manifest itself everywhere the world in homes, schools, work-places and communities. However, GBV is preventable and education and tutorial establishments will play a central role in ending GBV. Gender are often thought of as a package of the many interconnected parts together with gendered traits, emotions, values, expectations, norms, roles, environments, and establishments that modification and evolve at intervals and across cultures and over time. Reducing gender-based violence would require new theories that articulate however numerous aspects of gender mediate and moderate the consequences of social, psychological, and biological issue the life cycle and influence the chance, expertise and outcomes of social violence between women's and men. One factor that may be ended at this time, however, is that the predictors, meanings, and outcomes of gender-based violence are multifarious and take issue for women's and men as perpetrators and as victims.

Gender based mostly violence in India

Violence against women's in India consult with physical or sexual violence committed against a girl, generally by a person. Common varieties of violence against women's in India embrace acts like domestic abuse, sexual abuse, and murder. so as to be thought-about violence against women's, the act should be committed alone as a result of the victim is feminine. Most generally, these acts are committed by men as a results of the long-standing gender inequalities gift within the country. Violence against women's in India is really a lot of gift than it should seem initially look, as several expressions of violence don't seem to be thought-about crimes, or might otherwise go unreported or unregistered because of bound Indian cultural values and beliefs.

Consequences of violence

There are varied consequences of violence betting on the victim, the cohort, the intensity of the violence and frequency of the torment they're subjected to. the results of the violence thoroughly are often broadly speaking categorized below – the result on the victim and therefore the family, result on the society and therefore the result on nation's growth and productivity.

Domestic violence against women

Violence against women's may be a widespread drawback, with appalling physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic consequences for women and women's (Gill & Rehman, 2004). It affects women's of each age, in each society and in each socio-economic cluster. Violence against women's refers to any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is perhaps leads to cause physical, sexual, or psychological hurt or suffering to women's, together with threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether or not occurring publicly or non-public life.

Types of gender-based violence

- Physical abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Economic abuse

Physical abuse

Physical abuse will either be controlled or impulsive and consists of physical assaults. These assaults lead to injuries starting from bruising, scalding, burning and stabbing to internal injuries, cracked ribs or broken bones. Persistent blows to the pinnacle might cause serious head injuries that always go undiscovered and untreated. Some abusers can certify that they visit the physical injury to components of the body not usually seen, like the body, instead of risk deed marks on the face or limbs (Makofane, 2002:86).

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse can even occur once the offender places his partner during a position during which she has got to gain his favor through her compliant behavior, sort of a young kid United Nations agency has misbehaved.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse happens once the offender demands sexual actually while not the woman's consent. it's conjointly spoken as married rape, whereby the male assumes that it's his right and privilege to own sex whenever he desires and, in any kind,, he wishes (Domestic Violence Act, No. 116 of 1998; Wiehe, 1998:6).

Economic abuse

This type of abuse implies the withholding of economic support and keeping tight management o er the family's economic resources, like cash and transport The false perception usually is that the lady within the relationship is alone answerable for all the housework and child-rearing tasks with the minimum money help, which she should conjointly work a full day to professional ide for the family's money desires In their analysis, Davhana-Maselesele, Myburg and Poggenpoel (2009:2517)

Literature review

India was one of the first countries to elect a woman Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi, from 1966) and woman President (Pratibha Patil, from 2007). Despite – or as a result of – such achievements, India contains a growing GBV drawback (Himabindu et al., 2014; NCRB, 2016; Verma et al., 2017). several factors have an effect on GBV; this paper cannot examine all of them. Influences embrace embrace job; family income; and urbanisation (Babu & Kar, 2009; Peirotti, 2013: 255).

A man is more likely to use GBV, if (as a child) he saw violence between his parents (Martin et al., 2002: 569). Alcohol consumption by husbands increases GBV risk (Coast et al., 2012). GBV risk is lower for educated

women (Babu & Kar, 2009; Peirrotti, 2013: 255); education may improve gender equality (Himabindu et al., 2014).

Womens employment might challenge patriarchy, provocative violence: however “employment could also be an impression instead of a cause, a way of survival instead of a manifestation of direction. a girl could also be a lot of possible to hunt work if her family is poor, her home atmosphere unstable, and her husband drinks or has adulterous sex” an analogous read is „Gender deviance neutralization“ (GDN), summarised in Simister (2013).

It is within the acts of aggregation and categorization that power comes into play. Once selections concerning categorization and aggregation are created, the classes could come back to look objective and natural” (Merry, 2016: 85).

Objectives of the study

- ✓ Physical and sexual violence, emotional and economic abuse and controlling behaviours by intimate associates;
- ✓ Physical and sexual violence against women since the age of 14, by non- associates.
- ✓ An estimation of the prevalence, frequencies forms of violence against women.

Statement of hypothesis

- ✓ Gender violence prevalent in the state and bring awareness about Gender violence.
- ✓ Impact of violence on women in terms of personal, familial, social and cultural levels.
- ✓ Suitable measures for reducing the occurrence and prevalence of domestic violence.

Research methodology

A research survey has been carried out by personally visiting the household/family in Erode district. Primary data is collected through depth interviews and face to face interview of a survey. Secondary data was collected from internet, various books, journals, and company records etc.,

Coverage: Universe of the study Women residing in Erode District in Tamil Nadu. Population of the study.

Sample frame: The respondents are the households in rural area of Erode district.

Sample size: The population for this study is 150 respondents Sampling method Stratified Random sample method used for selecting the samples.

Data collection: Types of data Both the primary and secondary data used for the study. Tools and techniques of collecting data. The data collected by depth interviews and face to face interviews from various households in rural areas at Erode district.

Analysis tools: Simple percentage, Chi-square test, ANOVA, correlation, Regression analysis and Z-Test. SEM by using SPSS software.

Analysis and interpretation

Table – 1 Demographic analysis

Variables	Classification	Frequenc y	Percenta ge
Age	15 - 25	23	15.3%
	26 – 35	27	18%
	36 – 45	70	46.7%
	40 – 55	16	10.7%
	Above 55	14	9.3%
Marital status	Never married	13	8.7%
	Currently married	108	72%
	Widow/Divorced/Separated	13	8.7%
Educational Qualification	Unmarried	16	10.6%
	Illiterate	43	28.7%
	Up to 12 th	51	34%
Occupation	Diploma	23	15.3%
	Other	33	22%
	Student	18	12%
	House wife	15	10%
	Daily wage labour	74	49.3%
Monthly income	Agriculture	9	6%
	Professional	7	4.7%
	Business/small business	11	7.3%
	Others	16	5.3%
Number of living	No income	33	22%
	Up to 8000	69	46%
	Above 8000	48	32%
	No income	29	19.3%
	1	33	22%

children	2	63	42%
	3 and more	25	16.7%
Caste	BC	60	40%
	MBC	38	25.3%
	SC/ST	27	18%
	OC	25	16.7%

Source: Primary data

Result

From the above table describes women's social profile and elements of social capital, and looks at women's knowledge levels of autonomy. That reveals the 46.7% of the respondents are belonging to the age group of 36-45, 72% of the respondents are currently married, 34% of the respondent's education level is up to 12th, 49.3% of the respondents are working on daily wage labor, 46% of the respondents belong to the monthly income level is up to 8000, 42% of the respondents are two living children in their family and 40% of the respondents are came to BC caste.

Table – 2 Chi-Square Analysis

Education of the respondents and sexual harassment in the work place.

Hypothesis

✓ **Null hypothesis**

H0: There is no relationship between education of the respondents and sexual harassment in the work place.

✓ **Alternative hypothesis**

H1: There is a relationship between education of the respondents and sexual harassment in the work place.

FACTOR	CALCULATED VALUE	TABLE VALUE	DF	RESULT
Sexual harassment in the work place vs Education of the respondent	7.606a	12.59	6	Accepted

Source: Primary data

Result

From the above tables said to women are continuously affect the gender-based violence in work place and it is observed that the calculated value (7.606a) which is less than the table value (12.59) at 5% level of significant

and the degrees of freedom (06). The hypothesis “There is no relationship between education of the respondents and sexual harassment in the work place”.

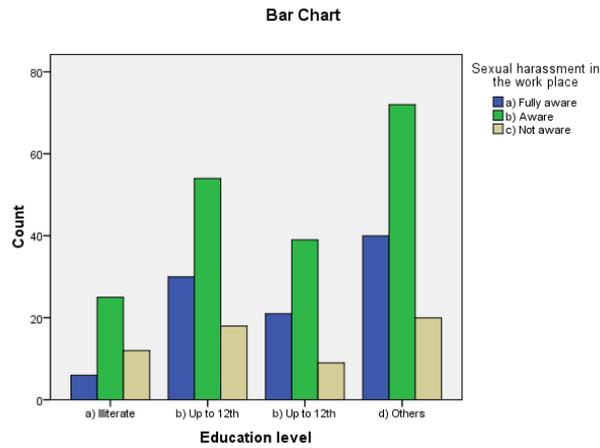


Figure 6.1

Table – 3 ANOVA

Age of the respondents and he suspects that she has been unfaithful

Hypothesis

✓ **Null hypothesis**

H0: There is no significant variance between age of the respondents and he suspects that she has been unfaithful

✓ **Alternative hypothesis**

H1: There is a significant variance between age of the respondents and he suspects that she has been unfaithful.

	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between groups	.397	2	.198	.174	.840
Within groups	390.540	147	1.139		
Total	390.936	149			

Source: Primary data

Result

From above tables denote the many men are suspects their wife and they are all hurt. The above tables show that the significance value 0.840 > than 0.05. Hence the H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. It indicates that there is a significant variance between age of the respondents and he suspects that she has been unfaithful.

Table – 4 Z Test

Age of the respondents and names of group/organization

Hypothesis

✓ **Null hypothesis**

H0: There is no significant variance between age of the respondents and names of group/organization.

✓ **Alternative hypothesis**

H1: There is a significant variance between age of the respondents and names of group/organization.

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Sig
Age of the respondents	150	4	1	5	982	2.84	1.064	1.133	.135
Names of groups/organization	150	5	1	6	1282	3.71	1.897	3.600	
Valid N (listwise)	150								

Source: Primary data

Result

Now many women's are getting group/organization supports for the preventing women's life and the above tables show that the significance value $0.135 >$ than 0.05 . Hence the H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. It indicates that there is a significant variance between age of the respondents and names of group/organization.

Table – 5 Correlation

Age of the respondents and law on sexual harassment at work

Hypothesis

✓ **Null hypothesis**

H0: There is no relationship between age of the respondents and law on sexual harassment at work.

✓ **Alternative hypothesis**

H1: There is relationship between age of the respondents and law on sexual harassment at work.

Particulars		Age of the respondents	law on sexual harassment at work
Age of the respondents	Pearson correlation	1	.273**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	150	150
law on sexual harassment at work	Pearson correlation	.273**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	150	150

Source: Primary data

Result

From the above tables conclude the many women are aware of the law of gender-based violence and also share to our friends and family to protect our self. The above tables revel that sig (2-tailed) values 0.273 is greater than significant value 0.05. Hence is H1 is accepted and HO rejected.

Table – 6 Regression analysis

Face problem on physical violence in your household/family and women’s

mobility to different places without the consent of her husband

Hypothesis

✓ **Null hypothesis**

H0: There is no significant variance between face problem on physical violence in your household/family and women’s mobility to different places without the consent of her husband.

✓ **Alternative hypothesis**

H1: There is a significant variance between face problem on physical violence in your household/family and women’s mobility to different places without the consent of her husband.

	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Regression	4.890	2	2.445	2.172	.115a
Residual	386.047	343	1.126		
Total	390.936	345			

Source: Primary data

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Women's mobility to different places without the consent of her husband, face problem on physical violence in your household/family
- b. Dependent Variable: Age of the respondents

Result

From the above table it is understood the more than 80% of the women's facing an many problems in society and to change into society. That the significance value $0.115 >$ than 0.05 . Hence the H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. It indicates that there is a significant variance between face problem on physical violence in your household/family and women's mobility to different places without the consent of her husband.

Conclusion

Although several homes provide the socially assumed family characteristics of affection, support, and bonding, it's become evident that families frequently also are the scenes of violent human relationships each between the couple and among parents and their offspring which might take a dismaying sort of forms, from domestic abuse and rape to kid marriages and feminine feticide

In recent years, there has been increasing concern regarding violence against women in generally and violence specifically, in each developed and developing countries. Not solely has violence against women been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of the fundamental human rights of women, however an increasing quantity of analysis highlights the health burdens.

In statistical evidence available about the actual prevalence of domestic violence is scant. It is a fact that domestic violence against women is universal across the culture, religion, class and ethnicity.

This study clearly states that domestic violence of an women, physical, mental health and emotional facts on gender-based violence on women. Finally, it is being concluded to give more awareness level to the women's and to support their life.

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