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(Editor in Chief)

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Domestic Violence And Role Of Women Education With Special Referenc To North-East-India

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The concept of Domestic violence: Domestic violence means an aggressive behaviour within the home, typically involving the violent abuse of a spouse or partner. Domestic violence which is also named as domestic abuse; battering or family violence is pattern of behavior which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting, such as marriage or cohabitation. Intimate partner violence is violence by a spouse or partner in an intimate relation against the other spouse or partner. Domestic violence can take place in heterosexual and same sex family relationships, and can involve violence against children in the family. Domestic violence is not physical violence alone rather it is any behavior the purpose of which is to gain power and control over a spouse, partner or intimate family member. Abuse is a learned behavior; it is not caused by anger, mental problems, drugs or alcohol, or other common excuses only. When the general public thinks about domestic violence, they usually think in terms of physical assault that results in visible injuries to the victim.

Domestic violence can take a number of forms like- physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse, verbal abuse, religious abuse, which can range from subtle, controlling forms to marital rape and to violent physical abuse such as female genital damage and acid throwing that results in disfigurement or death. Domestic murders include stoning, bride burning, honor killings and dowry deaths and each of which has its own shocking consequences.

Globally, the victims of domestic violence are overwhelmingly women, and women tend to experience more severe forms of violence. In some countries, domestic violence is often seen as justified, particularly in cases of actual or suspected infidelity on the part of the woman, and is legally permitted. There is evidence that there exists a direct and significant correlation between a country's level of gender equality and actual rates of domestic violence. Domestic violence occurs when the abuser believes that abuse is acceptable, justified, or unlikely to be

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reported. Very few people recognize themselves as abusers or victims because they may consider their experiences as family disputes that just got out of control.

In abusive relationships, there may be a cycle of abuse during which tensions rise and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm. Victims of domestic violence may be trapped in domestic violent situations through isolation, power and control cultural acceptance, lack of financial resources, fear, shame or to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finances, and poor ability to create healthy relationships.

Objectives of the study: To find out the reasons of domestic violence and ways of its remedies.

Hypotheses of the study: Domestic violence may be happened due to lack of education, social superstitions and social awareness.

Different forms of Domestic Violence:

Domestic violence can take many forms, including physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects, battery), or threats thereof; sexual abuse, controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect); and economic deprivation. It can also mean endangerment, criminal coercion, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, trespassing, and harassment.

- **Physical abuse:** Physical abuse is that involving contact intended to cause pain, injury, other physical suffering or bodily harm. Physical violence can be the culmination of other abusive behavior, such as threats, intimidation, and restriction of victim self-determination through isolation, manipulation and other limitations of personal freedom. Denying medical care, sleep deprivation, and forced drug or alcohol use, are also forms of physical abuse. It can also include inflicting physical injury onto other targets, such as children or pets, in order to cause emotional harm to the victim.
- **Murder** as a result of domestic violence makes up a greater proportion of female murders than it does male murders. The World Health Organization states that globally, about 38% of female murders are committed by an intimate partner.
- **Abuse During pregnancy** a woman may begin to be abused or long-standing abuse may change in severity, causing negative health effects to the mother and fetus. Pregnancy can also lead to a break of domestic violence when the abuser does not want to harm the unborn child. The risk of domestic violence for women who have been pregnant is greatest immediately after childbirth

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- **Acid attacks** are an extreme form of violence in which acid is thrown at the victims, usually their faces, resulting in extensive damage including long-term blindness and permanent scarring. These are commonly a form of revenge against a woman for rejecting a marriage proposal or sexual advance.
- **Honor killings:** In the Middle East and other parts of the world, planned domestic murders, or honor killings, are carried out due to the belief of the criminals that the victim has brought dishonor upon the family or community.
- **Bride burning or dowry killings** is a form of domestic violence in which a newly married woman is killed at home by her husband or husband's family due to their dissatisfaction over the dowry provided by her family. The act is often a result of demands for more or prolonged dowry after the marriage. Dowry violence is most common in South Asia, especially in India. In 2011, the National Crime Record Bureau reported 8,618 dowry deaths happened in India, but unofficial figures estimate at least three times more than this amount.
- **Sexual abuse:** The sexual act through physical force, sexual abuse occurs if a person is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, unable to decline participation, or unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act. This could be because of underage immaturity, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or due to intimidation or pressure.

Table-1

Percentage of women who reported actual or attempted sexual assault by an intimate male partner (late 1990s)

Country	Percentage
Switzerland	12%
Germany	15%
USA	15%
Canada	15%
Nicaragua	22%
UK	23%
Zimbabwe	25%
India	28%

- **Reproductive Forces:** Reproductive force is associated with forced sex, fear of or inability to make contraceptive decision, fear of violence after refusing sex, and abusive partner interference with access to healthcare. In some cultures, marriage imposes a social obligation for women to



reproduce. Wife inheritance is a type of marriage in which the brother of a dead man is obliged to marry his widow, and the widow is obliged to marry her dead husband's brother.

- **Marital rape** is non-consensual sexual contact committed against a spouse. It is under-reported, under-prosecuted, and legal in many countries, due in part to the belief that through marriage, a woman gives irrevocable consent for her husband to have sex with her when he wishes. Once widely condoned or ignored by law and society, marital rape is now rejected by international conventions and increasingly criminalized. The non-consensual sexual acts committed against a spouse or partner is declared as illegal. The convention came into force in August 2014.
- **Emotional abuse** is behavior that threatens, intimidates, or systematically undermines self-worth. Emotional abuse includes threats, isolation, public humiliation, unrelenting criticism, constant personal devaluation, and gas lighting. The victims often suffer from depression, putting them at increased risk of eating disorders, suicide, and drugs and alcohol abuse.
- **Economic abuse** is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Marital assets are used as a means of control. Economic abuse may involve preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting what the victim may use, or by otherwise exploiting economic resources of the victim. Forcing or pressuring a family member to sign documents, to sell things, or to change a will are forms of economic abuse. Women are subjected to domestic violence significantly more often than men

Overall Picture of Women Abuse in India.

Table -2
Disposal of crimes committed against women in 2014

Crimes	Case reported during the year	Total case for investigation	Case in which chargesheets submitted	Total case disposed by police	Percentage of total cases for investigation
Rape	36,735	51,613	30,840	35,590	69
Attempt to commit rape	4,234	4,672	2,781	3,369	72
Kidnapping & abduction of women	57,311	84,685	26,044	49,150	58
Dowry Deaths	8,455	13,270	7,653	8,597	65
Assaulted on women with intent outrage her modesty	8,235	10,164	6,462	76,388	76

Sources: *Women and men in india-2015, 17th issue, MOSPI*

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Table-3
Share of The Eight North East States in Crimes Reported
Across India in 2014 in Percentage Terms.

State	Overall Crime	Crimes Against Women	Crimes Against Children
Monipur	0.1	0.1	0.2
Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nagaland	00	00	00
Tripura	0.5	0.5	0.4
Arunachal	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	3.3	5.7	1.5
Sikim	00	00	0.1

Source: National Crime Records Bureau.

North East is safest for women and kids.

How to end Violence against women? Or Role of education in prevention of Domestic Violence:

Primary prevention plays a very important role in ensuring safe and encouraging environment for children to develop their potentials. Strengthening values of non-violence and developing skills for dealing with violence and child abuse should be our priorities. Children spend a lot of their valuable time in schools. With primary prevention we can build protective factors in educational organizations. We can help them to stay safe and prevent harmful effects of violence and abuse, ensure healthy personal development and raise the quality of their lives.

The course and curriculum should be developed so that learner can be equipped with full knowledge and skills for primary prevention against violence and child abuse. Students should get familiar with different types of violence and child abuse. They should learn how to properly respond and address these very issues. The focus of the education should be primary prevention with concrete information how to introduce topics of violence and child abuse in a positive and developmentally appropriate way to children. Children should learn how to adequately tackle unpleasant and possibly dangerous situations and be "safe, strong and free". The education should be given with its concept of basic safety rights for children and self-



protective strategies and skills. There are some highlighted points by which we can prevent domestic violence through education. They are as below-

- ❖ **Empowering women and girls to protect themselves:** It is essential to empower the women and girls to protect themselves in any adverse situation. Women and girls should be as bold as men so that they can protect them from any violent activities.
- ❖ **Break the silence:** Never pardon any violence. We should always raise our voice against violence and should report it.
- ❖ **Know the law:** Gain basic awareness of the laws so that we are able to recognize when violence is taking place and know what law to use.
- ❖ **Medical services:** Medical services should be provided to the victims as and when required and it should be free from any pressure and bias.
- ❖ **Counseling:** Counseling is another means of managing the effects of domestic violence. For the victim of abuse, counseling may include an assessment of the presence,
- ❖ **Shelter, Crisis intervention and advocacy** includes ways to prevent domestic violence by offering safe, shelter, crisis intervention, advocacy, and education and prevention programs.
- ❖ **Build solidarity:** With a concerned and committed group of friends and colleagues build an informal solidarity group within your organization or institution which can extend solidarity to victims of violence.
- ❖ **Connect with women's rights groups:** Get in touch with local women's rights groups if you hear of any violence-related incident, or if you wish to attend or organize trainings on violence against women for your colleagues, friends and peers.
- ❖ **Demand to know your rights as a woman:** Within an institution or organization you have a right to find out the processes in place to combat Violence against women. For instance, you have a right to know whether your office or college has set up an anti-sexual harassment cell, and the right to demand that it is set up.
- ❖ **Enable young people (5 – 25-years)** to develop positive attitudes towards relationships in order to prevent domestic abuse and sexual violence.
- ❖ **Equip adults with the skills and resources** they need to promote healthy relationships amongst young people
- ❖ **Influence education policy and practice** at the individual school, borough and national level. We will appraise the programme in terms of its contribution to policy and curriculum developments in the field of personal, emotional, citizenship and relationship education.



Conclusion:


On January 13, 2014, a 51-year-old Danish woman was robbed, beaten and gang-raped. This is one of many incidents in which foreign women traveling in India have been victims of such crimes. In recent years, women from Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, China, Canada, France, and South Korea have been similarly attacked in India. Due to the increasing rate of attacks, many of these countries have issued statements warning women to be extremely cautious while traveling to India, Delhi. India's image is declining around the world and it is far from being considered for female travelers. Violence against women can be stopped if we start work right from the grass root level. The major problems lies with the issues we choose to address and the amount of importance it deserves. It is observed in all over the India that domestic violence happens mostly due to different reasons hence, Education is the only instrument by which women can be educated and empowered to prevent domestic violence.

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