



## Violence Against Women in Globalization India: An Empirical Evidence

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### ABSTRACT

*Women in India have always been issues of concern. The folks and society at large consider women as second class citizens. Though we admire and preach them in the name of Durga, Saraswati, Parvati and Kali, we also abuse her in the form of Child-marriage, Female infanticide, Sati, Sexual harassment, Dowry and so on. The status of women in India has been subject to many great alterations over the past few millenniums. From a largely unknown status in ancient times through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been lively. This paper analyses violence against women in India based on secondary sources. The paper analyses trends in the rate and composition of violence against women from 2001 to 2013, including charge sheets and convictions. Results from the Perceptions Survey highlight the different nature of violence indicators in the world, nation and state, the differential aspects of violence by social groups, as well as men and women. The result finds that violence's are increased on women and government should protect their rights and social status.*

### KEYWORDS :

#### Introduction:

Women have been victims of special kinds of violence, whether it is foot binding in China, clitoridectomy in Sudan or sati in India. There has been organised protest against such practices, but it is only in latter part of this century that the feminist move-ment has made violence against women a central issue around which it has tried to mobilise women in a struggle against patriarchy. There are several important theoretical debates around the problem of defining patriarchy and its relation to the state and class.

Feminist movement in India is a part of the new democratic consciousness that emerged in the post-Emergency period. Feminist groups began by taking up the issues of rape and dowry and later the broader question of domestic violence. The question that is facing nearly all feminist groups after eight to ten years experience of trying to mobilise women on issues relating to women and violence is whether it is possible to organise a sustained, long-term movement against patriarchy (which is seen as the main cause for the violence against women). To answer this question there is a need to understand the nature of the state and its role in perpetuating patriarchy. This understanding would also determine the tactics and strategy of the movement. Some feminists have put forward the proposition that women can be mobilised on a large scale only in a non-violent movement.

Constitutionally, every crime should be reported, and every person whose rights have been violated should get justice. Yet marginalised groups in India, including the poor, women, Muslims, Dalits, Adivasis, or residents of certain areas, face overwhelming obstacles in obtaining justice. These obstacles include inaccessibility or hostility of the police and the criminal justice system; social sanction or the threat of retribution; harassment by insensitive law enforcement agencies; lack of resources to report crimes and pursue cases; poverty; and excessive control in the hands of armed and paramilitary forces in conflict-affected areas. Patriarchy, as well as notions of shame and "honour" associated with women's sexuality, combine to make the pursuit of justice even more difficult in incidents of violence against women. As a result, a large proportion of such incidents are never reported to the police.

A survey conducted by Thomson Reuters Foundation in 2012 ranks India as the worst country for women among the G-20 nations. Data from India's National Crime

Records Bureau (NCRB) suggests that there were 244,270 crimes committed against women during 2012 (a rate of 41 crimes per 100,000 women). These crimes include 24,923 rapes (4 per 100,000 women), 8,233 dowry-related murders (1 per 100,000 women), and 106,527 instances of abuse by a husband or his relatives (18 per 100,000 women). Further, as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 36% of ever-married women have experienced some form of physical abuse

from their spouse, such as being pushed, slapped, punched, kicked, strangled, burned, or threatened with a weapon. Moreover, almost three quarters of women who have experienced violence report that they have never sought help.

Survey-based studies have indicated that anywhere from 35 to 75% of women in India face verbal, physical, or sexual violence from their partners or other men known to them (see Jejeebhoy1998; Mahajan 1990; Karlekar 1998; Jain et al 2004; Visaria2000). Qualitative in-depth studies have thrown light on a range of issues such as women's support-seeking behaviour, intergenerational effects, the culture of silence, and the adherence to social norms that encourage tolerating, accepting, and even rationalising domestic violence for the sake of preserving family honour (Hassan 1995; Miller 1992; Jaisingh 1995; Koenig et al 2006). However, most of these studies were conducted with small samples and the findings could be generalised even for the states in which they were conducted. Also, very few studies have been carried out to examine these issues from the perspective of the perpetrators of violence.

#### Objectives of the study

- To study about violence against women national and international level.
- To find out causes and consequences of gender inequality.
- To Suggestions about the problem of violence against women

**Table 1**  
**Violence against women Some Selected Countries**

Country	Sexual violence by intimate partner	Physical violence by intimate partner	Sexual and/or physical violence by anyone
Australia	8.0	25.0	57.0
Bangladesh	17.8	48.7	NA
China	NA	15.4	NA
Denmark	6.0	20.0	50.0
Egypt	21.7	33.2	NA
Finland	4.3	17.6	43.5
Germany	7.0	23.0	40.0
India	10.0	35.1	35.4
Kenya	17.2	37.0	45.1
Poland	5.0	15.0	17.0
South Africa	4.4	12.5	NA
United Kingdom	3.8	18.9	NA
United States	7.7	22.1	55.0
Vietnam	9.9	32.0	38.5

Source: UN Women 2011

Table 1 shows the proportion of women who have experienced (a) sexual violence by their intimate partner, (b) physical violence by their intimate partner, and (c) sexual and/or physical violence by anyone (which includes intimate partners) during women's *lifetime* for selected countries in the world. The data was collected by UN Women (2011) from different surveys of violence around the world and may suffer from issues of comparability and survey under-reporting. However, it does suggest that violence against women is common in rich as well as poor countries.

In India, one in every ten women reported facing sexual violence by their husbands during their lifetime. 35.1% of the sample women reported to surveyors of the third round of the NFHS in 2005-06 (on which the UN Women 2011 figures for India are based) that they have experienced physical violence by their intimate partners in their lifetime. 35.4% of the women had experienced sexual or physical violence, or both, during their lifetime by anyone.

Feminists and women's organisations in India have been fighting against sexual and physical violence against women for a long time. They have been agitating for both legal and social changes, with some successes (Agnes 1992, Mukhopadhyay 1998, Jaising 2009, Naqvi 2010). In recent times, these battles have intensified. There has been increased media attention and commentary on the topic, while agitations and protests against such violence have drawn support

from wider sections of society. Even so, violence against women remains endemic. Abuse of women's freedoms and rights is pervasive. Violence against women from marginalised sections of Indian society, such as *dalit* or *adivasi* women, or by armed forces in the north-eastern parts of India and in Kashmir, has received insufficient attention.

It I highlight three things to know about the case, and discusses the larger issue of violence against women in the country.

**Gender Inequality at the Root:** "In India, girls are valued less than boys," and this results in many inequalities in society. In addition to rampant sex-selective abortions, Coleman points to significant disparities in access to health care and education.

**A Culture of Complicity:** "Culturally, there's not enough exposure and conviction against those who are perpetrating acts of violence against women". Citing examples of cases where police officers have pressured victims to keep silent or even marry their rapists to avoid prosecution, "a culture of complicity around violence against women."

**Opportunity for Change:** The recent demonstrations are unprecedented in India, and could mark a turning point, Coleman says. "It could in fact result in some substantive changes for women. In particular for violence against women, but more broadly throughout society.

Table 2  
Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women in India

Year	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Death	Torture	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total
2001	16075	14645	6851	49170	34124	9746	114	8796	1052	3222	143795
2002	16373	14506	6822	49237	33943	10155	76	6598	2508	2816	143034
2003	15847	13296	6208	50703	32939	12325	46	5510	1043	2684	140601
2004	18233	15578	7026	58121	34567	10001	89	5748	1378	3592	154333
2005	18359	15750	6787	58319	34175	9984	149	5908	2917	3204	155553
2006	19348	17414	7618	63128	36617	9966	67	4541	1562	4504	164765
2007	20737	20416	8093	75930	38734	10950	61	3568	1200	5623	185312
2008	21467	22939	8172	81344	40413	12214	67	2659	1025	5555	195856
2009	21397	25741	8383	89546	38711	11009	48	2474	845	5650	203804
2010	22172	29795	8391	94041	40613	9961	36	2499	895	5182	213585
2011	24206	35565	8618	99135	42968	8570	80	2436	453	6619	228650
2012	24923	38262	8233	106527	45351	9173	59	2563	141	9038	244270
2013	33707	51881	8083	118866	70739	12589	31	2579	362	10709	309546

Source : Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India. (ON212), Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. (15747), (389705) & Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. (16392)

Table 2 discuss the Crime Head-wise Incidents of Crime Against Women in India. Table revealed that rape no has incresd from 16075 in 2001 to 33707 in 2013, Kidnapping and Abduction no are increased to 14645 in 2001 to 51881 in 2013, as for dowry case registered in 2001 only 6851 but know, raised to 8083 in 2013, torture no also raised to 11886 in 2013, Molestation has raised from 34124 in 2001 to 70739 in 2013. At present volinace are raised and they impact women status. The bellow table 3 discussed state wise complaint details by Commission for Women (NCW) in India.

Table 3  
State-wise Number of Complaints Received/Action Taken and Closed by National Commission for Women (NCW) in India

States/UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Received	Received	Received	Received	Received
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	4	7	3	9
Andhra Pradesh	110	132	124	99	107
Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	2	-	3
Assam	39	29	26	22	31
Bihar	407	500	444	476	441
Chandigarh	8	18	40	33	44
Chhattisgarh	72	96	75	82	87

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	8	2	-	2
Daman and Diu	0	4	2	5	1
Delhi	2027	2434	2287	2330	2751
Goa	4	8	9	8	12
Gujarat	109	126	65	77	79
Haryana	642	940	934	1064	1136
Himachal Pradesh	52	53	51	49	37
Jammu and Kashmir	26	31	21	22	22
Jharkhand	173	272	212	235	221
Karnataka	81	72	52	67	78
Kerala	19	36	25	31	33
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	585	777	607	777	632
Maharashtra	349	432	313	307	464
Manipur	2	3	2	5	5
Meghalaya	10	2	5	4	4
Mizoram	2	2	-	1	1
Nagaland	2	3	3	0	1
Odisha	54	61	63	55	81
Puducherry	11	7	9	8	6
Punjab	203	242	210	214	217
Rajasthan	1206	1541	1305	1273	1128
Sikkim	3	0	-	-	1
Tamil Nadu	193	111	124	97	93
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	4	1	4	3	-
Uttar Pradesh	8745	7225	8336	8774	8488
Uttarakhand	276	363	341	293	317
West Bengal	143	164	170	143	169
India	15566	15700	15870	16557	16701

Source :Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4473, dated on 07.09.2012,

: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3344, dated on 30.08.2013,

: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1315, date on 18.07.2014 &

: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4030, dated on 20.03.2015.

Above table shows that year on year violence percentage are increased in state wise figure also.

#### Policies for to Removal of women's violence in India:

1. National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (2001):The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.
2. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women.
3. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.
4. The Policy also takes note of the commitments of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the other Sectoral Policies relating to empowerment of Women.
5. The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organisations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.
6. Shramshakti Report, 1988: the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. This has been analyzed extensively in the Report of

the Committee on the Status of Women in India, "Towards Equality", 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000, the Shramshakti Report, 1988 and the Platform for Action, Five Years After- An assessment"

7. Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country.
8. All forms of violence against women, physical and mental, whether at domestic or societal levels, including those arising from customs, traditions or accepted practices shall be dealt with effectively with a view to eliminate its incidence. Institutions and mechanisms/schemes for assistance will be created and strengthened for prevention of such violence, including sexual harassment at work place and customs like dowry; for the rehabilitation of the victims of violence and for taking effective action against the perpetrators of such violence. A special emphasis will also be laid on programmes and measures to deal with trafficking in women and girls.
9. the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded.
10. Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA):It is one of the institution and to solve the women violence issues. The Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) is an organization in Ahmedabad, it helps women gain employment and become self-reliant in obtaining food, safeguarding health, increasing assets, and becoming literate.
11. The government have made a policy of zero tolerance for violence against women, and will strengthen the criminal justice system for its effective implementation. Recently the Narendra Modi Government announced this project.

#### Recommendation and suggestions

1. The government should lead a public information campaign about women's right to a violence-free and give them protection to women.
2. The government should guarantee dedicated financial allocations and release funds in a timely manner with a clear specification of purpose.
3. Dedicated staff backed by adequate infrastructure should support the implementation of the law.
4. A mechanism should be created to ensure convergence among stakeholders responsible for implementing the act.
5. Monitoring of the act and reporting of cases should be coordinated by a special unit, under state level Women and Child Development Departments, NGOs, and other agencies.

#### Notes:

1. On obstacles faced by marginalized groups in pursuing justice, see Indian Express (2012), Rode (2014), Baxi et al (1979), Manorama (2008), Kannabiran and Menon (2007), Sharma (2003), Sharma (2014), Rege (2008) and Hameed et al. (2002). In discussing the history of campaigns against violence against women, Murthy and Dasgupta report that "women like Mathura and Rameeza Bi faced violence as well as judicial prejudices not only because of their gender, but also because they belonged to particular religion and caste, and because they were poor. The use of rape as a tool to force submission is rife in areas where struggles for self-determination are ongoing. It is also used to subdue those who have dared to challenge their suppression, be it Dalits, Adivasis, or the poor" (Murthy and Dasgupta 2011: 35-36. Mathura, an adivasi girl, and Rameeza Bi, a muslim woman, were victims of "custodial rape"). By residents of certain areas, I mean areas such as the Kashmir Valley, India's north-eastern states, conflict areas in central India including areas of poor-governance, such as Jharkhand and South-Chhattisgarh. On violence in conflict areas, see Citizen's Council for Justice (2012), Harris (2014), among others.
2. On this, see Chowdhry (2012).
3. For a discussion of the reasons for under-reporting in the inter-

national context, see Johnson, Ollus and Nevala (2008), chapter 4 and García-Moreno et. al. (2005), chapter 9. In the Indian context, see Jagori and UN Women 2011, Ray et al. (2012), Sakhi Women's Resource Centre et al (2011).

4. For detailed country-wise statistics on violence against women and data sources, see UN Women (2011). For a recent comparative assessment of gender indicators in India and other countries, see Drèze and Sen (2013).
5. For analysis on incidence of violence in India using NFHS data, see, Weitzman (2014).
6. On this see Irudayam, Mangubhai and Lee (2011), Khote (2013), All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (2013), Harris (2014).
7. For analysis on reported violence against women based on NCRB data, see Mukherjee, Rustagi and Krishnaji (2011).
8. Growth rates calculated using semi-log regression from NCRB data (NCRB Various years).

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