

CHAPTER – 6

TYPES, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

➤ *Introduction*

“It is always said that whenever there is a cause there is an effect or x is always followed by y”

Domestic violence is considered as a major social problem in Indian society. Then the question arises that what are the causes for domestic violence or what causes men to be violent, abusive and so much cruel towards their own wives? Domestic violence in itself is the violation of human rights but still there is no decrease in the cases of domestic violence. As far as India is concerned we can have a look on the past decades, with increasing evidences regarding the phenomenon, domestic violence has drawn a lot of attention from several concerned feminists, human rights group, and sociologists and social workers. Many social scientists have also attempted to study the phenomenon and have also proposed several theories related to domestic violence and also to explain the same. Domestic violence also have many types like for example it is a wrong perception by people that only beating, slapping or physical violence is domestic violence but there are many other types of violence like sexual violence, economical violence, emotional or psychological violence. As there is growth and development in Indian society in term of technology and other things there is also growth and development in terms of types of domestic violence. If types are there then we have to know the reasons or the causes for domestic violence against women and the present study is also an attempt to highlight the major causes of domestic violence. So to know domestic violence and to learn more we have to know about what are the factors or causes giving rise to domestic violence. The definition of the term "domestic violence" varies, depending on the context in which it is used. It may be defined differently in medical, legal, political or social contexts. The definitions have varied over time, and vary in different parts of the world. Traditionally, domestic violence was mostly associated with physical violence. For instance, according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary definition,

domestic violence is: “the inflicting of physical injury by one family or household member on another; also: a repeated / habitual pattern of such behavior”. However, domestic violence today, as defined by international conventions and by governments, has a much broader definition, including sexual, psychological and economic abuse. “Domestic violence shall mean all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim”.

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women classifies violence against women into three categories: that occurring in the family (DV), that occurring within the general community, and that perpetrated or condoned by the State. Family violence is defined as follows: “Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non- spousal violence and violence related to exploitation”.

The term "Intimate partner violence" (IPV) is often used synonymously with domestic abuse or domestic violence. Family violence is a broader definition, often used to include child abuse, elder abuse and other violent acts between family members.

Broad definitions of domestic violence are common today. For instance the Act XX on Domestic Violence 2006, in Malta, defines DV as follows:

"Domestic violence" means any act of violence, even if only verbal, perpetrated by a household member upon another household member and includes any omission which causes physical or moral harm to the other"

Terms such as wife abuse, wife beating, and battering are descriptive terms that have lost popularity recently for several reasons:

- There is acknowledgment that many victims are not actually married to the abuser, but rather cohabiting or in other arrangements.

- Abuse can take other forms than physical abuse. Other forms of abuse may be constantly occurring, while physical abuse happens occasionally. These other forms of abuse that are not physical, also have the potential to lead to mental illness, self harm, and even attempts at suicide.
- Males as well as females may be victims of domestic violence, and females as well as males can be the perpetrators.
- All forms of domestic abuse can occur in same sex partnerships.

"Domestic violence" may also be the name of a specific criminal offence, in a criminal code of a jurisdiction, describing various criminal acts. It may also appear in the context of legislation that is not necessary criminal, but rather civil (providing for civil remedies, protection orders etc.). See, for example, Protection of women or Domestic violence Act.

➤ **Various types of Domestic Violence**

Physical abuse

It is abuse involving contact intended to cause feelings of intimidation, pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. Physical abuse includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, burning and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. Physical abuse can also include behaviors such as denying the victim of medical care when needed, depriving the victim of sleep or other functions necessary to live, or forcing the victim to engage in drug/alcohol use against his/her will. If a person is suffering from any physical harm then they are experiencing physical abuse. This pain can be experienced on any level. It can also include inflicting physical injury onto other targets, such as children or pets, in order to cause psychological harm to the victim.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse is any situation in which force or threat is used to obtain participation in unwanted sexual activity. Coercing a person to engage in sexual activity against their will, even if that person is a spouse or intimate partner with whom consensual sex has occurred, is an act of aggression and violence.

Sexual violence is defined by **WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION** as “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person’s sexuality using coercion, *by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.*”

Categories of sexual abuse include:

- a. Use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against his or her will, whether or not the act is completed;
- b. Attempted or completed sex act involving a person who 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, e.g., because of underage immaturity, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or because of intimidation or pressure.

Emotional abuse

It is used to control, degrade, humiliate and punish a spouse. While emotional abuse differs from physical abuse, the end result is the same. A spouse becomes fearful of their partner and begins to change their behaviors to keep their partner happy. The happier their partner, the less domestic violence the spouse has to suffer. By the time a spouse identifies the true problem they have begun to feel as if they are crazy. They will doubt themselves and their own sense of reality because emotional abuse is meant to cause the victim to question their every thought and behavior. Below are some of the tactics which normally emotional abuser uses:

- Isolating a spouse from friends and family.
- Discourage any independent activities such as work; taking classes or activities with friends.

- Accuse their spouse of being unfaithful if she talks to a member of the opposite sex.
- Expect her/him to partake in sexual activities that he/she is uncomfortable with to prove their love. Or, withhold sex as punishment instead of communicating openly their displeasure.
- Constantly criticize the spouses' weight, their looks, the way they dress.
- If the spouse does not give into the control they are threatened, harassed, punished and intimidated by the abuser.
- Uses the children to gain control by undermining the other parent's authority or threatening to leave and take the children.
- Control all the financial decisions, refuse to listen to their partner's opinion, withhold important financial information and make their spouse live on limited resources. They make all major decisions such as where to live, how to furnish the home and what type of automobile to drive.

Isolation

Deprives the victim of all social support necessary for the ability to resist.

Develops an intense concern for self.

Causes victims to depend on the victimizer.

Monopolization of Perception

Fixes attention upon immediate predicament and fosters introspection.

Eliminates stimuli competing with those controlled by the captor.

Frustrates all actions not consistent with compliance.

Induced Debility & Exhaustion

Weakens mental and physical ability to resist.

Threats

Cultivates anxiety and despair.

Occasional Indulgences

Provides positive motivation for continued compliance.

Demonstrating “Omnipotence”

Suggests futility of resistance.

Enforcing Trivial Demands

Develops habits of compliance

Degradation

Makes cost of resistance appear more damaging to the self-esteem than capitulation

Reduces prisoner to, “animal level” concerns.

Emotional abuse is crippling. It robs a person of their self-esteem, the ability to think rationally, confidence in themselves and their independence and autonomy. If the [spouse's words and behaviors](#) have caused any of the following feelings it is time to see it as emotional violence:

- Isolation from others, you rarely see friends and family.
- Excessive dependence on the husband.
- She constantly thinks about saying or doing the right thing so that husband does not become upset.
- Wife lives in the moment, unable to plan ahead because she fears that how her husband would respond to any plans or ideas she has. Any action she takes is criticized unless it is one of compliance to his desires.
- She feels as if she doesn't have the energy it would take to fight back against the controlling behavior. She doubts her ability to stand-up and to speak her own mind and express her own opinions.
- She feels a sense of depression and anxiety most of the time.

She even feels as if anything she do or say will be met with anger or dismissal. Her feelings and desires just don't seem to matter to her husband.

Economical abuse

Economic abuse is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Economic abuse may involve preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources to be used by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. The motive behind preventing a spouse from acquiring resources is to diminish victim's capacity to support himself/herself, thus forcing him/her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets. In addition, the abuser may also put the victim on an allowance, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spends victim's money without his/her consent and creating debt, or completely spends victim's savings to limit available resources.

The below mentioned table 6.1 clearly indicates that majority of respondents reporting about all types of violence, 37.5% respondents said that they have suffered all types of violence like physical, sexual, emotional as well as economical also. They are beaten up by their husbands, in-laws etc. they also said sexual violence is also there as well as using abusive words is common in day to day life and also humiliation for money also. 17.5% of the respondents said that only physical, emotional and sexual violence was there in their married life. No torture was there in terms of money. Only 1% of the respondents said that there was no violence in their entire married life. Few of the respondents complained only for sexual violence that is only 3% they also said that in their entire married life they never experienced any types of beating or physical violence, nor financial violence and neither emotional torture. Again many respondents said that physical and emotional violence was much in their lives the percent is 20.5%. 9% of women said that they were victim of only emotional violence nothing else and other 2% said that they always had to beg for money from the husband and parent-in-laws. Even for basic needs. Many respondents also said that though they were working and were getting salaries but it was taken up by the husbands or by in-laws and then she had to beg even for 10 rupees. Very few 5% of women said that they were victim of economical as well as emotional because they got

married at an early age or them were not educated and depending wholly on the husband and his family.

Table 6.1

Domestic Violence types and combinations

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Physical	9	4.5	4.5
2.	Economical	4	2.0	6.5
3.	Emotional	18	9.0	15.5
4.	Sexual	6	3.0	18.5
5.	All types	75	37.5	56.0
6.	No violence	2	1.0	57.0
7.	Only physical and emotional	41	20.5	77.5
8.	Only physical, emotional and sexual	35	17.5	95.0
9.	Economic & emotional	10	5.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

Physical Violence

Table: 6.2

Types of Physical Violence

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Throwing objects	33	16.5	16.5
2.	Kicking	8	4.0	20.5
3.	Twisting arms	8	4.0	24.5
4.	Slapping	7	3.5	28.0
5.	Beating	10	5.0	33.0
6.	All	100	50.0	83.0
7.	No physical	34	17.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned table 6.2 clearly indicates the common types of physical violence the women have to go through. Majority of women that is almost half of the women 50% said that their husband used to beat them, agonize them physically. They used to throw objects on her, used to kick her from his legs even at the time of pregnancy. Twisting her arms, slapping was a normal thing that the husband used to do, even beating etc. As many as 17% women said there was no physical violence even by the husband or by in-laws. 16.5% respondents said that throwing object was one type of physical violence with them. Whatever used to be in the husbands hands he used to throw at her to show his power and to control her. 4% was for two categories that is kicking and twisting of arms by the husband. Many respondents said that many

times they had minor fractures. 5% respondents said that beating with hands by husbands and in-laws was one of the common things they had gone through. Very few respondents that is 3.5% said that slapping was one of the physical violence.

Table: 6.3

Slapping as a form of domestic violence

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	183	91.5	91.5
2.	NO	17	8.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

Table 6.3 indicates women response with regard to slapping. The respondents were asked that whether slapping comes under domestic violence or not. Majority of the respondents that is 91.5% said “yes” that slapping is a part of violence because slapping somebody is again a kind of physically hurting somebody. Very few respondents that is 8.5% said that it is not a form of domestic violence. Respondents also said that there are different types of slapping behavior and with varying intensities.

Table: 6.4

Beating of wife by husband/ in-laws as a form of domestic violence

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	184	92.0	92.0
2.	NO	16	8.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

Table: 6.4 the data in the above table reveals that notably 92.0% of the respondents are of the opinion that beating of wife by husband or in-laws is a form of domestic violence. They said that beating includes physical violence, physically hurting a person like throwing of objects,

kicking by legs etc. Beating is a form of domestic violence. Very few of the respondents that are only 8.0% said no that beating is not a part of domestic violence.

Table 6.5

Occurrences of beating by husband / in-laws

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Everyday	56	28.0	28.0
2.	Once in a week	33	16.5	44.5
3.	Twice/thrice in a week	68	34.0	78.5
4.	Once in a month	5	2.5	81.0
5.	Never	38	19.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

About 34.0 % respondents pointed that beating was very common in their married life. The majority of respondents said that they were beaten up twice or thrice in every week. The reason for beating was sometimes alcohol, sometimes children, sometimes mother-in-laws etc. Many respondents also said that beating everyday was very common. They always use to remain in a kind of fear that the husband will come and will get some reason and start beating or even many respondents said that their husband had a bad drinking habit due to which they used to drink everyday and beat. Many of them even said that because their husbands were jobless that was the reason or some of them said because of extra marital affairs they use to come and beat every day. 19% respondents said that in their entire married life beating was not there. Very few respondents that is 16.5% women said that their husband used to beat only once in a week that was due to some or other arguments or because of mother-in-law or other family member. Very few said that beating was there once in a month that even because of some or other silly reason. Many respondents said that it is normal for women that husbands and parent-in-laws are beating.

Table: 6.6

Different types of harassment or violence

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Hitting	10	5.0	5.0
2.	Slapping	7	3.5	8.5
3.	Kicking	3	1.5	10.0
4.	Repeatedly insulted	23	11.5	21.5
5.	Facing bad words	27	13.5	35.0
6.	Always need to ask money	4	2.0	37.0
7.	Constantly inquiring to know where you are	5	2.5	39.5
8.	All types (hitting, slapping, kicked, repeatedly insult, hearing bad words, always need to ask money)	88	44.0	83.5
9.	No violence	33	16.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The data indicates that 44% respondents said that they faced all types of violence in their family like hitting, kicking, slapping, repeated insult, hearing bad words, always need to ask for money etc. They said that it was a day to day activity which used to start early in the morning and used to go whole day till night. Many respondents that are 16.5% also said that there was no violence in their life, no abusive words nothing. 13.5% respondents pointed that there was emotional torture in the married life like using abusive and bad words etc. 11.5% respondents

revealed that their husbands and parents-in-laws mainly mother and sister-in-laws always use to insult them in front of others or in front of her natal family. 5% respondent complained of hitting again and again hitting was the common physical violence. 3.5% women respondents said that slapping was the only common form of domestic violence in her whole marriage. Very few respondents that is 2.5% said that a kind of emotional violence was there on them because there was always constant inquires to know about the whereabouts. 2% of women respondents said that they always had to ask for money from their husband that was a kind of mental and economical violence on them. 1.5% that is very small number of women said that kicking was a common form of violence on them.

Table: 6.7

Accuser of physical violence in the family

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Husband	72	36.0	36.0
2.	Mother-in-law	23	11.5	47.5
3.	Father-in-law	1	0.5	48.0
4.	Brother-in-law	2	1.0	49.0
5.	Sister-in-law	7	3.5	52.5
6.	All (husband, parent-in-law, sister-in-law/brother-in-law)	81	40.5	93.0
7.	Mother-in-law and sister-in-law	14	7.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned data reveals that were mainly responsible for domestic violence. Majority of respondents that is 40.5% suggested that the responsible person for domestic violence was whole of the husband's family. They gave different reasons for violence but mainly

majority of respondents said that the whole family is responsible. 36% of respondents said that husbands were mainly responsible for their condition and different reasons were given like alcohol, extra marital affairs, desire for male child etc. Even 11.5% respondents pointed that the husbands were good, they were not at all responsible for any type of violence but because of mother-in-laws and her nature she used to create problem in their relationship. Very few respondents that is only 0.5% said that father-in-laws were responsible for them facing domestic violence and only 1% said that brother-in-laws responsible for facing domestic violence and gave various reasons for that. 3.5% women said that most of the problems were created by the sister-in-laws because they always used to be at their homes and telling wrong and bad things about them. 7% respondents said that mother-in-laws and sister-in-laws are responsible for them facing domestic violence because mainly due to a kind of jealousy. Most of the respondents said that their mother-in-laws is one and only reason for their facing domestic violence. She has a jealousy feeling against her and she does not allow her son to be with the wife and then always used to say some or other wrong things and then intentionally she wanted to create such situation that the husband should get angry and start beating her. Even it is always said that a woman is a woman's biggest enemy.

Table: 6.8

Social Agencies approached at the time of need

Sr.No .	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1.	Neighborhood	7	3.5	3.5
2.	Friends	6	3.0	6.5
3.	Community leader	3	1.5	8.0
4.	Natal family	152	76.0	84.0
5.	Mahila mandal/ women organisations	1	0.5	84.5
6.	Police	7	3.5	88.0

7.	Police and natal family both	19	9.5	97.5
8.	Natal family and friends	5	2.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

As the table indicates that in the event of violent behavior or harassment women tried to seek help from someone. In Indian society which is a patriarchal one, it is always advised to girls that whatever happens or in whatever situation you are in, you should never leave your husband's house and come and never even share your family matters with others. In the above mentioned table it is clear that when it comes to family related violence majority of women approach their natal family, *Myakka*. As it is her parents' house, her own house. Majority of the respondents that is 76% said that in the event of harassment or violent behavior they use to go to seek help from their natal family. Very few respondents that are only 9.5% said that approached to both police as well as the natal family to get rid of violence. Only 3.5% women said that they went to the neighbors for help because natal family was out of station or were not ready to help her. Very few only 3% said that they went to their friends for help. 3.5% women said that they directly went to the police for help, and there they revealed a new picture about the police, that the police people used to say, that "it's your family matter, solve it at home, don't bring it in public". And so on. Very few that are 1.5% approached to the community leader but nothing much was done. 2.5% women said that first they went to their friends and they advised that to have a word with parents and then move forward. Not many were interested to go in *mahila mandal* only 0.5% said that they went to women organizations for help but nothing was done.

Table: 6.9

Continuity of violence in spite of intervention

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Has remained the same	15	7.5	7.5
2.	Has increased	104	52.0	59.5

3.	Has Decreased	65	32.5	92.0
4.	Can't comment	16	8.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The data shows that after intervention of others like natal family, friends, and police etc. majority of women that is 52% said that it was increased because of intervention by others. 32.5% said that after intervention of others the husband and parent-in-laws got some fear in their mind that somebody is keeping an eye on them so they said that it got decreased. 8% respondents did not say anything about whether it got increased or decreased because they were confused by themselves. Some 7.5% respondents said that even after intervention by these people it remained the same.

Table: 6.10

Reasons for not seeking help

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1.	Love marriage	20	10.0	10.0
2.	Family name	83	41.5	51.5
3.	Poverty of parents	6	3.0	54.5
4.	Hope that husband & in-laws will change	49	24.5	79.0
5.	For child's future	8	4.0	83.0
6.	Don't want to hurt my parents	14	7.0	90.0
7.	All	13	6.5	96.5
8.	Community pressure	7	3.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The available data shows that majority of respondents that is 41.5% said that family name was one of the reasons why they never wanted to seek help from anybody. In our Indian society family name is considered very important and when a girl gets married she is always said that do whatever your husband say if you will not do that then your father's name will be spoiled. Majority of the women said that they never wanted to spoil the father's name and even they never wanted to hurt their father. 24.5% respondents said that they thought that their husband and in-laws will change as the time will pass they thought that its new family and she is considered as a stranger, so while the time will pass then their attitude will change. 10% respondents said that they never asked for any kind of help because of love marriage. They disclosed that as it was their own decision of getting married or they selected the boy by themselves so they had to bear the brunt of it in any situation. In the case of love marriage many respondents said that because they did love marriage and in this type of marriage the girl does not get support from the family and whatever happens afterwards she is only held responsible. 7% respondents said that the main reason for tolerating the violence is only that they don't want to hurt their parents or they don't want that their parents should know what all she is going through. Many respondents pointed that even poverty of the parents also played an important role in not seeking for help because women are very emotional and many women said that their parent's poverty forced them to continue in such relationship. Most of them also said that their parents took lot of loan for their marriage and if they will go back to their house then it will become a problem for them. Some respondents also said that because of the community pressure they never even thought of seeking help in the event of domestic violence. Only 3.5% women respondents said this. Many respondents that is 6.5% said that for them not seeking help in the event of violence there are all these reasons which are mentioned in the above table like love marriage, family name, they did not wanted to hurt their parents, because of community pressure and so on.

Table: 6.11

Act of beating involving children as victims

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
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1.	YES	25	12.5	12.5
2.	NO	175	87.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned table reveals the opinion of the respondents about beating children is justified when all alternatives are exhausted. Majority that is 87.5% respondents suggested that it is wrong to beat children when all other alternatives are exhausted. It is human mind and nature that when an individual is frustrated they want to take out everything on someone and mostly it happens in the case of domestic violence that the children becomes the victims of this. It is noticed that majority of respondents suggested that it's wrong and gave their answers in no but they themselves revealed that many times they also use to lose their control and used to beat the children. Very few respondents that is 12.5% said that it right to beat the children because they do not have any other option except this.

Table: 6.12

**Women are trained/advised
not to leave their husband's house in adverse circumstances**

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Yes	181	90.5	90.5
2.	No	19	9.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

In India women are trained in such a way that in any circumstances they should not leave the husband's house. The socialization of women are in such a way that they will never take a decision like to leave the husband's house. It is always said to a girl that husband's house is only her original/final home. In any situation she should not leave his house. In Hindi it is said to the girls that “*Yahan se Teri Doli Utt Rahi Hai but Sasural Se Teri Arthi Uttni Chaihiye*”. This kind

of teaching or training is given to a girl since her early age. Majority of respondents that is 90.5% said that Yes women are trained in such a manner that they should never leave the house of her husband. Only 9.5% respondents said that No the women are not trained in such a way but it is the women who tolerates all these violence in hope that one day her husband will realize her importance and value.

Table: 6.13

Adverse circumstances leading to divorce

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	178	89.0	89.0
2.	NO	22	11.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The data reveals a clear picture that if a woman takes the decision of giving divorce to her husband it means the situation would be beyond her control. Majority of respondents said that after tolerating so much of violence at the hands of husband and in-laws they had to take this type of decision. 89% women said that because of worst situation like, everyday beating at the hands of husband, listening of abusive words, taunting from mother-in-law or sister-in-law or other in-laws, they had to take this decision. Many respondents said that they could have even tolerated all this violence whole life but many times it happened that violence was on their children, so for the better future of their children they had to seek divorce. Many respondents said in Indian society divorce or divorced women are not considered as good or in other words stigmas are attached to her that's why most of the women drop the idea of seeking divorce. Very less percentage of respondents 11% said No that it is not necessary that if a woman wants to take

divorce then really her circumstances are worst. They said that there can be different reasons for this like may be the couple is not able to set up a proper tuning among them or may be there is a kind of adjustment problem or may be because of ego clashes.

Psychological or emotional violence

Table: 6.14

Husband/ In-laws insulting for housekeeping in front of others

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	160	80.0	80.0
2.	NO	40	20.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned table suggests that emotional violence refers in terms of housekeeping. Majority of women that is 80% said that one of the main reasons of domestic violence or emotional violence was on issue of housekeeping. Husband and in-laws both always used to find some or the other nukes in work. Most of it uses to start from taunting then insulting her. Many respondents even said that many times it is used to start from morning and continued till evening with usage of abusive words. Mostly, the respondents said that the mother-in-laws and sister-in-laws both always used to search for a moment for insulting her and even if they will not get any chance then they used to take topic of housekeeping and started insulting. Even many respondents disclosed that in front of others also mostly mother-in-laws and husband used to

start insulting for housekeeping. Only 20% respondents said that they did not experience any type of insult and psychological tension for housekeeping. Even these respondents said that their parent-in-laws never used to do these types of things or insult especially in front of others. In fact here, the situation was bit different. In front of others they always used to show great love and affection, used very nice and good words, never used to allow to do work, they never used to insult or use abusive words in front of others but at home they were the worst people.

Table: 6.15

Husband/In-laws comparing with other women

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	158	79.0	79.0
2.	NO	42	21.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The human nature is very difficult to understand. What we have we are never satisfied with that. We always think about what others are having or in other words we usually compared our things with others. It is clear through the above mentioned table that majority of respondents that is 79% are saying that they were always compared to other women. Husband/In-laws always used to make comparison between her and husband's friend's wives. Many respondents said that whenever they used to go out then many times the husband used to praise other women and they always used to say that why I am not like other women. It always used to give a kind of inferiority feeling to them. Most of the respondents even pointed that whenever anybody used to visit their place then the mother-in-laws always used to insult by comparing with other women.

21% women said that their husband or in-laws never used to compare with any other women but they always used to say to change herself according to them.

Table: 6.16

Denying to visit relatives

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	163	81.5	81.5
2.	NO	37	18.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned data reveals that 81.5% of respondents said that they always had to take permission to visit her own relatives and whenever she used to ask to visit them mostly the husband or mother-in-law used to deny. They always used to hear a No to go to the natal family. The in-laws and mother-in-law had in their mind that they will go and tell the real picture of her, of her mother-in-law or father-in-law or she will go and will discuss her family matters in front of her natal family. Most of the respondents even said that the in-laws always used to demand for money and she never used to go and put their demands in front of her parents so they also used to discourage them from going to natal family as well as to visit the relatives. Many respondents even disclosed that on several occasions like festivals or *rakshabandan*, In-laws and husband used to deny from going to the natal home. Very few 18.5% respondents said that their In-laws and husband never used to deny them from visiting relatives. They always used to send to the relatives because in our Indian society whenever a girl visits to her relatives after marriage they give gifts, sari, sweets etc. Here also they had their own interest. Many times denying visiting relatives also turned into physical violence. It always gave a kind of mental stress and tension to a girl if they were refused or denied from visiting her own relatives.

Table: 6.17

Husband ever threatened to leave or commit suicide

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	118	59.0	59.0
2.	NO	82	41.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned table suggests that 59% of women respondents said that their husbands used to threaten them to leave the house or to commit suicide. The main reason which the majority of women said for this was the extra-marital affairs of the husband and demands for money. In majority of the cases they said that they were even forced to a limit to think of committing suicide by their husbands at times and by mother-in laws too. Only 41% respondents said that their husbands never tried to do anything of this sort.

Table: 6.18

Husband does not allow to move freely

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	151	75.5	75.5
2.	NO	49	24.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned table shows that majority of the respondents that is more than the half 75.5% said that their husbands never allowed them to move freely here and there. They said that all kinds of restrictions were imposed on her. Their husband used to keep an eye on them and their whereabouts. They also mentioned that they were not left alone in their own house. Most of the women said that they were not even allowed to go to shop alone, vegetable markets alone or with her friends. She was not even allowed to visit her natal family alone. 24.5% respondents said that their husbands never bothered for them and their whereabouts. They never even used to ask that where is she going, when she will come back, in both the cases it is a type

of emotional torture to women or in other words a type of domestic violence that is emotional violence because woman's emotions are involved here.

Table: 6.19

Husband accusing wife of having affair

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	135	67.5	67.5
2.	NO	65	32.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The table above shows that husbands accusing their wives of having affairs with someone else. Majority of the respondents that is 67.5% said that their husbands always doubted them. If somebody will call or if any of their friends meets them by chance in vegetable market or at any place where she and her husband were there, then he started questioning like from how many years we know each other, what type of friends we are. Majority of the respondents said that husbands never allowed even to talk on mobile phone. He always used to ask why and who is calling you again and again, tell them not to call, tell them you are married now and when the respondents used to try and tell him that he is just a friend then he used to give or call her from bad names, always used to start using abusive language and words. 32.5% respondents said that their husband never ever accused them of having an affair with others but mother-in-laws and other in-laws sometimes used to accuse them.

Table: 6.20

Husband giving verbal threat to use physical force/violence

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	128	64.0	64.0
2.	NO	72	36.0	100.0

Total	200	100.0	
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This table indicates that husbands usually or daily gave verbal threat to use physical force. Majority of the respondents that is 64% said that their husbands always used to give verbal threats that he will use physical force on her. Many women said that they always used to be in a fear that husband will beat them very badly.

Sexual violence

Table: 6.21

Husband tries to have unnatural sexual relation

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	104	52.0	52.0
2.	NO	96	48.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned table reveals the picture about sexual violence which is done on women. In Baroda, majority of the respondents that is 52% said that their husbands always tried to have unnatural sexual relation. *Unnatural* word means that which is not natural or which is done with some kind of force or without the concern or will of the partners. Many respondents

said that because India is a patriarchal society and male dominating one so men are the rulers. It is even said to the woman when she gets married, that now she will be under the control of her husband, and the husband will be having full right on her body. Sexual relation is something which is very private matter as well as in marriage it is considered as important and sacred. The physical intimacy should be with careful concern and it should not be forcefully done. It is seen or it is clear with the above mentioned data that majority of women complain of sexual violence and their husband tries to have unnatural sexual relations with them. 48% of respondents said that their husbands never tried to have unnatural sex because some of them said that husband was having extra-marital affair and some said their husband never found them attractive and so on.

Table: 6.22

Using physical force to make sexual relationship

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	108	54.0	54.0
2.	NO	92	46.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The data reveals that most of the respondents said that their husbands used to pressurize them to have sexual relation without will. 54% women said that their husbands never used to bother what kind of mood she was in. Whether she is willing or not, they were least bothered. Because sex is something which needs consent of both the partners and if one is willing and the

other is not, it is considered a kind of violence. Maximum women said that their husbands many times used physical force to make sexual relationship with them as they also mentioned that marriage legally permits man and woman to have sexual relationship. But marriage also is all about respecting each others feelings but due to this patriarchal society or male dominating society, men usually assume that they have full rights on their wives and they also try to show his superiority by using physical force on them and make sexual relation. 46% respondents pointed that their husbands never used physical force for sex.

Table: 6.23

Husband forcing to show pornography to wives

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	117	58.5	58.5
2.	NO	83	41.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above table suggests that 58.5% husbands also used to force their wives to watch pornographic movies. Mostly respondents said that their husband always used to get some pornographic movies on their phones or CDs and forced them to sit and watch it with them and then use to force her and tried to have sexual relations with them. Many respondents said that they never used to like watching porn movies but because of pressurization they had to. 41.5% respondents said no for pornographic movies but they even said that their husbands used to watch this type of porn movie at least once in a day but never used to force them to watch.

Economical violence

Table: 6.24

Control on monetary decisions

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
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1.	Husband	169	84.5	84.5
2.	Mother-in-law	9	4.5	89.0
3.	Father-in-law	5	2.5	91.5
4.	Wife	17	8.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The table shows the fourth type of violence that is economic violence. Majority of the respondents that is 84.5% said that they always had to ask everything from somebody from the husband's family. Health is one of very important things. It is also said that "Health is wealth". Majority of women said that even health care was not taken care of. Many respondents even said that even at the time of delivery of their child no proper care was taken. Husband and in-laws never bothered for monthly check up and used to say that if delivery expenses are needed or if they need money then they should go to their natal family or house and get money and take care of her. The condition of women in terms of finance or money is very poor because most of the respondents or we should say majority of the respondents are dependent on their husbands. Majority of the women said that control of health care and other money related decisions were in hands of husbands. Only 8.5% said that they had total control of money related decisions because they were working and they didn't had to depend on anybody. 4.5% said that mother-in-law used to control everything related to health care. Only 2.5% said that it was handled by father-in-laws.

Table: 6.25

Husband denying from having food

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	84	42.0	42.0
2.	NO	116	58.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned table reveals that 58% women respondents said food is a very basic thing which nobody can deny. Majority of them said there was no restriction on having food. 42% women respondents said that they had restriction even on food. Their husband used to keep an eye on what they were eating, even the quantity was looked after. Some respondents even disclosed that their husbands use to eat quality and quantity of food and after having food they used to either lock the refrigerators or used to throw the food or put the food in the toilet so that they could not consume that. Such ill-treatment was done to them. In our Indian society we keep dogs, cats as our pets, we feed them before we eat and then eat our meal after feeding them.. In such a country the husband is not giving food to his own wife who left her own house for him. It is a very disturbing situation for human beings starving for food as basic necessity and society ill-treating them for this need.

Table: 6.26

Refusing to provide basic needs

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	85	42.5	42.5
2.	NO	115	57.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The data reflects that majority of respondents said that their husband or in-laws never used to refuse her basic needs but they even stated that whatever they needed their parents used to send each and every item from their natal home. Most of the respondents also said that husbands never denied for any kind of basic, or small needs. 42.5% respondents said that in terms of basic needs they were tortured like anything. Some respondents revealed that some basic needs like soap, shampoos, sanitary pads, hair oils, biscuits and so on were refused by their husband or by in-laws. These are some very basic needs without them how a person can imagine surviving. Their husbands and in-laws used to say that if they want all these things they should go to father's house and get them.

Table: 6.27

Have to beg for money always from husband

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	101	50.5	50.5
2.	NO	99	49.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The data suggests that women had to beg for money always from their husbands because most of the respondents were not working so for their each and every single need they had to depend and beg from their husbands. Many respondents around 50.5% said that even for children school fees they had beg twice / thrice then the husband or in-laws used to give money. If they wanted something basic for household thing then also they had to beg from the husbands. 49.5% said that their husband used to give money at the start of the month by himself and she had to manage in that money only which is given to her by her husband. They said they didn't had any such issues of begging.

Table: 6.28

Responsibility of handling of economic matters of household

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Husband	91	45.5	45.5
2.	Parent-in-law	14	7.0	52.5
3.	Wife	15	7.5	60.0

4.	Both husband and in-laws	76	38.0	98.0
5.	All	4	2.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

In the above mentioned table it is clearly specified that husbands mostly handled the economic matters of the household that is 45.5%. Most of the respondents said because in their family only husband is the earning member that is why all economic matters were handled by the husbands. 38% women respondents said that both of them husband and In-laws used to handle all kind of economic matters because both of them were working and educated. 7.5% respondents said that only they used to handle all economic matters of the household because many said that their husband was jobless, some said her husband had drinking habit because of that he used to spend all his earned money on alcohol or so on. Only 7% said that all economic matters were handled by parent-in-laws. Very less that is only 2% respondents said that all economic matters were handled with joint decision of husband, parents-in-laws and including them.

Causes of domestic violence

Table: 6.29

**Old traditions, conventions, superstitions and
orthodox beliefs are responsible
for domestic violence**

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	YES	180	90.0	90.0
2.	NO	20	10.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned table suggests the causes of domestic violence. It is said that India and Indians are very conservative and are still ruled by all types of old customs and traditions and various orthodox beliefs. The data clearly shows that one main cause of increase in domestic violence is our orthodox belief system. 90% respondents said that old traditions, conventions, superstitions and orthodox beliefs are directly responsible for domestic violence. Only 10% respondents answered in No that these are not directly responsible but majority of the respondents said that India has still a long way to modernity. We still follow all kind of gender-biases. The married girl had to hear many things related to her life if she wanted to resort out of a problematic relationship. Her natal family at times used to give her advices to think about ill-future of her siblings before leaving husband's house. Society was also responsible for various taunts and pressures to keep her agony within the area of four walls. Superstitions like the husband's behavior is result of deeds of past life were also some excuses women had to hear/face during domestic disturbances.

Table: 6.30

Response regarding the rise in domestic violence in society

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
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1.	Dominance of science	23	11.5	11.5
2.	Dominance of material culture	82	41.0	52.5
3.	Alienation from religion	35	17.5	70.0
4.	All	60	30.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

This data shows that some of the reasons which are responsible for increase in domestic violence. It suggests that 41% respondents said that the rise in domestic violence is due to rise in people's greed for all type of materialistic things. It is said that people are to be loved and things are to be used but now a days in our Indian society it has changed into materials are to be loved and treated very nicely and people are to be abused. Dominance of material culture is very high in our society. Dowry is one of the good examples of this. 30% respondents said that all the reasons are valid which was given in the interview schedule that is dominance of material culture, alienation from religion, dominance of science. 17.5% women said that another reason is alienation from religion. Only 11.5% respondents said that dominance of science is also responsible for rise in domestic violence. Citing examples like advancements of child sex determination technologies led to more abortions and feuds in the family life. Ignorance of *Purdah* system in few household females also led to arguments between members of family on basis of disrespect for religious beliefs.

Table: 6.31

Husband's drinking habits as a reason of Domestic Violence

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Everyday	70	35.0	35.0
2.	Once in a week	11	5.5	40.5
3.	Twice/ thrice in a month	22	11.0	51.5
4.	Once in a year	23	11.5	63.0
5.	Not at all	74	37.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

He started enjoying drinking and would come home drunk and start beating me. Now I am married for 15 or 16 years and have two boys of school going age. And I get beaten up.

The above mentioned table reveals that majority of respondents that is 35% said that the main cause of domestic violence in their life was mainly husband's drinking problem everyday as they used to consume alcohol. But majority of women also pointed that having alcohol was not only the reason. The relationship between alcohol or other substance abuse and domestic violence is complicated. A prevailing myth about domestic violence is that alcohol and drugs are the major causes of domestic abuse. In reality, some abusers rely on substance use (and abuse) as an excuse for becoming violent. Alcohol allows the abuser to justify his abusive behavior as a result of the alcohol. While an abuser's use of alcohol may have an effect on the severity of the abuse or the ease with which the abuser can justify his actions, an abuser does not become violent "because" drinking causes him to lose control of his temper. **Domestic violence is used to exert power and control over another; it does not represent a loss of control. Alcohol does affect the user's ability to perceive, integrate and process information.** This distortion in the user's thinking does not cause violence, but may increase the risk that the user will misinterpret his partner or another's behavior. A large quantity of alcohol, or any quantity for alcoholics, can increase the user's sense of personal power and domination over others. An

increased sense of power and control can, in turn, make it more likely that an abuser will attempt to exercise that power and control over another. But the table also reveals that the other majority of respondents that is 37% said that their husband had no drinking habit but still they are victims of domestic violence mainly physical and sexual violence. Those who had drinking habit but they only use to drink twice or thrice in a month is 11% and those respondents who said that drinking was there but only once in a year that is 11.5% and they said that the day when the husbands had alcohol he use to surely come and do some sort of violence. 5.5% respondents said that their husband had drinking habit but it was only for once in a week and few instances of violence were there only.

Table: 6.32

Major causes of domestic violence

Sr. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Dowry	126	63.0	63.0
2.	Sex-Discrimination	23	11.5	74.5
3.	Alcoholism	10	5.0	79.5
4.	Birth of Girl child	7	3.5	83.0
5.	Extra-marital affair of	21	10.5	93.5
6.	Mother-in-law	7	3.5	97.0
7.	Early pregnancy	1	0.5	97.5
8.	All (dowry, alcohol, extra-marital affair	5	2.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

As the above mentioned data clearly indicates that majority of respondents that is 63% said that the reason for them facing domestic violence is demand for money and that becomes one of the major cause for domestic violence. The disturbances and deaths associated with dowry demands can initiate through domestic violence. Similar to acts of domestic violence, the acts used in dowry-related offences include physical, emotional, and economic violence, as well as harassment and stalking as means to exert compliance or to punish the victim. Women often struggle with bringing successful claims of dowry-related violence, as emotional and economic violence are difficult to prove in a court of law. However, dowry-related violence is distinct from domestic violence in a way that the husband or current partner may not be the only perpetrator of dowry-related violence or death. The second is the sex discrimination with 11.5% respondents. Alcoholism is another cause on which only 5% respondents said that is responsible for them facing domestic violence. 3.5% respondents said that because they gave birth to a girl child that became a reason for emotional, physical, sexual violence and emotional torture as well. 10.5% woman respondents said that in their married life the main reason for cause for domestic violence was extra-marital affair of the husband. Some 3.5% respondents told that because of their mother-in-law they faced major problems in their married life. Very less that is 0.5% said that their early pregnancy was the major problem. Only 2.5% respondents said that in their life multiple causes were there for facing domestic violence like for example dowry, alcohol or drug-addiction, in-laws, female foeticide etc. were some reasons.

Consequences of domestic violence

Table: 6.33

Response about domestic violence and its physical effects

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Not much	51	25.5	25.5
2.	Had to seek medical treatment	20	10.0	35.5
3.	Had to be hospitalized	4	2.0	37.5
4.	One could not go to about doing your daily task	67	33.5	71.0
5.	All of the above	58	29.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above mentioned data and table clearly states the consequences of effects of domestic violence on women. Majority of women that is 33.5% respondents who complained for physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, said that there was a very bad effect on their health that they were not able to do their daily task. 29% said that there were all types of effects like they were not able to do daily task, they had to be hospitalized, and many respondents who were only victim of sexual violence they had to get medical treatment done again and again. 25.5% respondents said violence was there but not much. 10% women said that they had to seek medical treatment. Only 2% respondents said that formally they got hospitalized.

Table: 6.34

Violence in the presence of others

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Children	32	16.0	16.0
2.	In-laws	89	44.5	60.5
3.	Outsiders	11	5.5	66.0
4.	No one	68	34.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The above table is giving a brief idea about violence in the presence of whom. This category is taken to see what kind of effect is there on women when she is beaten up in the presence of children only 16% women said that the violence was there in front of children. They commented on this that whenever any act of violence was there on the mother, the children had a fear in their mind, they get a bad and wrong picture of their father and about marriage. Majority that is 44.5% said that in front of in-laws violence use to take place. 34% said that nobody used to be present at the time of violence and only 5.5% said that it was in the presence of outsiders. In all the cases it was seen that if violence is there in the presence of others then the women always have a low self-esteem, she is always fearful etc. She is always negative about herself and possibility of being in depression. In such a situation chances of seeking help becomes minimalistic from her end.

Table: 6.35

Who reconciles first after the quarrel

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
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1.	WIFE	146	73.0	73.0
2.	HUSBAND	54	27.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

The table suggests that majority of the women said that they always use to reconcile first after the quarrel or the act of violence. Women are considered soft at heart that's the major problem in them. Men usually take advantage of her soft nature, here as visible 73% women said that after violence of any type they were always the first person to reconcile. 27% said that they never use to go first to reconcile after the quarrel or act of violence. They even disclosed that their husbands always use to come and reconcile and use to accept their faults.

➤ Conclusion

“Besides using abusive language, my husband hits me with whatever he can lay his hands on. When he is really mad, he flings a stick or whatever is in his hand freely towards me. He does not kick or pull my hair or bang against the wall. But hitting me in the back or slapping is what he does most of the times. In a fit of rage, he even asks me to leave home and go to my parents' house. But how can I go? I have children and this is my home”.

- ONE OF THE RESPONDENT

This chapter has mainly focused on the various types of domestic violence, various reasons or causes which are responsible for domestic violence and also the consequences of these types of violence on the women. It is clear with the help of data in the chapter that there are total four main types of domestic violence like physical, sexual, emotional and economical. They exist in various intensities and combinations. This chapter also highlights the major causes of domestic violence. Dowry or demanding money is one of the main cause of domestic violence which exists in our society for ages. In olden times the practice or form of dowry was different. There was a practice of *Stree Dhan* which was given to wife in marriage and after marriage she

had control over *Stree Dhan* all through her life. With the passage of time the practice of *Stree Dhan* assumed the form of dowry which subsequently became a social evil. In the chapter the data clearly indicates that the main cause of domestic violence against women is due to dowry. An ego clash between husband and wife is another cause for domestic violence in our society generally males ego dominates and the wife has to suffer. Beside these factors there are other factors responsible for domestic violence like extra-marital affair, and even alcoholism. There are various consequences or in other words effects on the women who are tolerating such kind of violence in their marriage life. If we want to understand domestic violence in-depth then we have to go into greater details of all the types, causes, and consequences of this social evil which in turn will also help us to find out remedies of it.