

## A Study of Violence against Women By Their Husband in Doimukh Circle of Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh

### Abstract

Violence against women is now well recognized as a public health problem and human rights violation of worldwide significance. It is an important risk factor for women's ill health. The problem is grossly under reported. A number of factors have been blamed for crime against women.

This study aims to understand the magnitude and forms of violence face by married women of Doimukh circle of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh. For present study, investigator has selected 102 married women of Doimukh circle by using simple random sampling techniques.

**Keywords:** Violence, Women, Psychological, Physical, Economic, Mental and Emotional.

### Introduction

Violence against women (VAW) is a technical term used to collectively refer to violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. Similarly, hate crime, which it is sometimes considered as type of violence targets a specific group with the victims' gender as a primary motive. This type of violence is gender based meaning that the acts of violence are committed against women expressly because they are women, or as a result of patriarchal gender constructs.

Violence against women is one of the most systematic and prevalent human rights abuses in the world. It is directed against women because she is a woman or affects women disproportionately. Such gender – based violence against women is a form of discrimination and deeply rooted in power imbalances and structural relationships of inequality between women and men. Violence against women is a global phenomenon, occurring in every continent, country and culture. It harms families, inequality and violence throughout societies. According to official records, there are lots of incidents of crime against women like rape, attempt to rape, molestation, and women trafficking in last few years. Wives suffered at the hands of their husbands. 'Beti Bachao' 'Beti Padhao' has become just a slogan while women continue to feel insecure.

### Definitions

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in its resolution on the Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women defines "violence against women as any gender – based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women including threats of such coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life". Also the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women noted that this violence could be perpetrated by assailants of either gender from individual, communal to state level.

In addition, the term gender based violence refers to any acts or threats of acts intended to hurt or make women suffer physically, sexually or psychologically. The definition of gender – based violence is most often used interchangeably with violence against women and some articles on violence against women reiterates these conceptions by suggesting that man are the main perpetrators of violence. Moreover, the definition stated by the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women also introduced the notion that violence is rooted in the inequality between men and women when the term violence is used together with the term gender – based.



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### **Forms of Violence against Women**

Intimate partner violence, harmful traditional practices, including female genital cutting, female infanticide, and prenatal sex selection, early and force marriage, dowry related violence, crime against women, committed in the name of honor, maltreatment of widows, sexual violence by non-partners or life partner, sexual harassment and violence in the work place and elsewhere, and trafficking of women.

### **International, National and Regional Legal Frameworks**

It is well established under international law that violence against women is a form of discrimination against women and a violation of human rights, 'state' obligations, to respect, protect, fulfill and promote human rights include the responsibility to act with to prevent, investigate and punish all forms of violence against women and provide effective measures and remedies to victims. Blaming lack of legal awareness as another reasons for increase in violence against women, the human rights activist also stressed the need for legal awareness campaign. This is a matter of great concern for the right thinking citizens. It is high time that the churches, NGOs, and other govt. agency work together to stop this social menace.

### **Review of Literature**

In the words of waiter R. Borg, "The literature in any field forms the foundation upon which all future work will be built." Without knowing the past we cannot do something new in the field of research. If we want to do some new work in a subject, it is very necessary that we should know the past of that subject. "Particularly all human knowledge can be found in books and libraries, unlike animals that must start a new work with each generation men builds upon the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past." --- Joph W. Best (1977) Survey of related literature is an essential prerequisite to actual planning and execution of any research project. They help the researcher in formulating various hypotheses. They guide in respect of selection of problem, its statement, definition and delimitation. This avoids wastage of time in research. The review of the related literature is of great significance for researcher, as it guides the investigator to know about the amount of work done in the discipline in which the investigator conduct the research. It also directs the researcher to tackles the problem chosen for research and avoids the risk of duplicacy, in research. It is certain that the review of related literature saves time, money and energy of investigator. In the words of C.V. Goods (1971), "The survey of related literature may provide guiding hypotheses, suggestive methods of investigation and comparative data for interpretive purposes."

There are several studies which have been conducted by different scholars like Anu (2016), Kaur (2018), Sarmah (2016), Sonia (2016) a sociological dimensions of domestic violence against women, a few experience of Malwa and Daoba regions of Punjab, etc. about the violence against women and conflict. Considering the fact that violence is a primary

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instinct of all creatures for survival in a hostile environment and its nature, social scientists like Coser (1964), Gurr (1970), Hannah Arendt (1966), Casefeild (1970), Mackenzie (1975), etc. have considered some amount of violence as natural and functional and only when it becomes volatile the destructive aspects of violence are recognized. According to Amnesty International, women living in the area of conflict and violence face different kinds of problems like increased vulnerability of women, rape and sexual abuse by security forces, etc. In the words of Veer et al (2016), crime against women refers to acts of violence that are intentionally committed but forbidden by law and punishable by the court of law especially target women. It is also said that the violence against women is any act or a series of acts that causes or likely to cause bodily or mental harm to a women. The most extensive and wide ranging definition of violence against women given by United Nations when the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women in 1993 and Article 1 of this Declaration defined violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in private and public life. Domestic violence experienced by the vast majority of women throughout the world. It is a pattern of behavior which involves violence or abuse by one family member against another. It includes acts of physical violence such as slapping, punching, hitting, kicking and beating, sexual abuse as forceful sexual intercourse.

Ambily, P. 2018, conducted a study on 'critical analysis of national and international laws in relation to intimate partner violence a human right perspective'. The research identifies that women are subjected to gender based inequalities in different areas of life new line and domestic environment is not an exception. Domestic Violence, a manifestation of gender inequality, is prevalent in many forms. The most new line common form of domestic violence is identified as Intimate Partner Violence new line (IPV) by the national and international statistics. The research is drawn upon the objective to understand the different factors that new line contribute to IPV and to critically examine the legal framework for the protection of women against IPV in India. Research adopts a human rights based approach to understand the inferior status of women drawn upon gender new line inequality and thus to critically examine the legal framework in India for protection of women against IPV. The study specifically analyses the status of women in the Indian society and the role of law to protect women in intimate relationships. Comparative study of UK and US laws with special reference to international instruments is conducted. Identifying the major drawback of law, the study proves that the existing legal framework is inadequate to protect women from intimate partner violence.

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Daniel Owiti 2019 conducted a study on sexual abuse and violence against the girl child in secondary schools of Nairobi county Republic of Kenya. The study found out that sexual abuse and violence against girls was a common problem in the secondary schools within the county. It was meted on all the girls within the secondary school age through the highest reported cases were between sixteen and eighteen. Therefore, the adolescent and pre-adolescents girls seemed to be most at risk. However, it also emerged that children between 6 and 10 years of age, both boys and girls face forms of sexual abuse and violent treatment in and out of schools' environment.

Das Rita 2019 has research on the literate and illiterate females belonging to different castes of Assam with special reference to Nalbari district. Following were the findings-

1. Her study found out that 90% of females were victimized due to physical and mental torture.
2. Highest number of females of OBC category i.e 97% of females victimized due to physical and mental torture.
3. 10% due to economic or financial torture.
4. 8% of the SC and 3% of OBC females were victimized due to some of domestic violence.

Monalisha Roychoudhury 2019, conducted a study on women in space of violence and conflict in Bodoland territorial area district of Assam, has found that the women and girl are always found to be more affected and victimized and deprived them from medical attention because of which health of women and children are at stake. It is also reported that the violence and conflict interpreted education makes the future of the children in an uncertain. The study also reported that violence cause fear psychosis, trauma, improper sanitation etc. make them vulnerable and marginalized.

Riches David 2017, in his study 'The Phenomenon of Violence' says that violence is an act of physical hurt which is thought to be legitimate by the performance and a lot of violence has occurred throughout the world yet issues on women and their problems do not get focused.

Savita Sangwan 2018 conducted a study on domestic violence against women a sociological study and found out that majority of the respondents face violence due to domestic work, dowry, use of alcohol, unemployment and poverty were other reasons. Regarding female foeticide, majority of respondents were of the view that is a type of violence against women. It was also found that 93 respondents went to a doctor for sex determination test, and 52% went to doctor with their own will, while 47% respondents went to doctor for sex determination test in pressure of family members. It was also found in the present study that in lower age group respondents, the main cause of domestic violence is dowry; while in upper age group respondents face domestic violence due to domestic work.

By looking into all these facts and figures, it is understood that the violence against women is serious issues that posing towards the positive growth of women in particular and the society in general. It is

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high time to know the negative effect of this social taboo as the women constitute the half of the population of the society and they should at the centre of the development strategy. With this fact in mind the researcher considered it worthwhile to take up the present problem for the investigation.

## Significance of the study

There appears to a continuous increase in the numbers of crimes committed against women. One wonders how this could be possible in a society heading towards high education, economic and technological development. The need of the hour is for mental health professionals to take the challenges and present a comprehensive proposal for definite action to prevent all forms of violence against women.

It is a matter of great concerned that the other section of the society is facing such problems relating to different aspects of life. The Govt. agencies, NGOs and stakeholders, policy planners must sit together to think about this social stigma of the society and must try to find out certain ways and means to solve their problems of women. Significant and vibrant policies and programmes will promote the vibrant health condition of women. The intensive study on violence against women will definitely help to understand the existing trend and magnitude of violence against women by their husband in Doimukh circle of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh in particular and society in general. With these above fact and problems researcher has realized and motivated to take up the present study in hand.

## Statement of the problem

The problem under investigation is stated as "A Study of Violence against Women in Doimukh Circle of Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh".

## Objectives of the study

1. To study the violence against women by their husband.
2. To investigate the different forms of violence against women by their husband in relation to physical, psychological, economic, mental and emotion.
3. To know the difference between the magnitude of violence against women of age group below and above 30 years by their husband.

## Hypothesis of the study

1. There is no significant difference between violence against women on below and above 30 years of age by their husband.

## Delimitations of the study

1. Doimukh circle of Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. 102 married women of Doimukh.

## Operational Terms

Violence against women: - It is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and all acts of gender-based violence that likely result in physical, psychological, economic, mental and emotional harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty in private and public life.

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**Physical Violence**

The physical violence is any physical hurt, torture and harassment to women that denies liberty, physical violence is exercised through physically aggressive acts such as kicking, beating, pushing, pulling, etc. Intentionally inflicted serious injuries to women and in some cases die as a results of their injuries.

**Psychological Violence**

It is mental harassment, defamation, emotional assault and controlling behavior made to women that led fear and creating fears.

**Economic Violence**

Economic violence is said to damages of properties, restricting to access to financial resources such as controlling access to finances and bank accounts with holding money, denying the right to work.

**Mental and Emotional Violence**

Any acts such as preventing women from seeing family and friends, humiliation and controlling behavior. Angry at women when they meet their family and friends. Using silent treatment, not allowing the person to have contact with family and friends.

**Methodology**

**Sampling**

In the present study, descriptive method was used. The researcher has selected Doimukh circle of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh by adopting simple random sampling technique. The researcher has administered the open and close ended questionnaire to 102 married women of the circle.

**Tools Used**

For this study, the researcher used questionnaire developed by investigator herself.

**Administration of the Tools**

After deciding the tools to know the violence against women and to understand the forms of violence meted out by their husband, it was distributed to 102 married women of Doimukh circle of Papum Pare district of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Scoring**

40 items related to violence against women was served to the women of the circle for the study. All the items of the questionnaire with open and close ended type carry equal marks for each correct answer. Each answer carries 1 mark.

**Statistical Techniques**

To analyse the data, the different statistical techniques were used i. e. Mean and Standard Deviation. To test the significance in below and above 30 years age women, t-test was employed.

**Analysis and Interpretation of Data**

Since the objectives of the problem is concerned, violence against women, forms of violence, there were two independent variables which are below and above 30 years of age women. In order to achieve these objectives, different statistical techniques was used.

**Tabulation of Data**

After the completion of scoring work, researcher organized and tabulated the collected

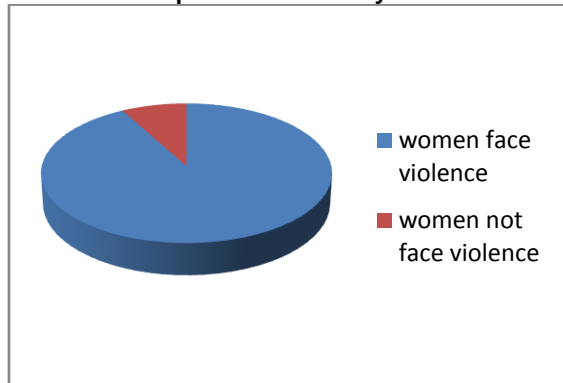
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data. The tabulated data have been put in table for further analysis.

**Objective 1**

To study the violence against women by their husband.

**Figure 1 shows the percentage of women who face and not reported violence by their husband**



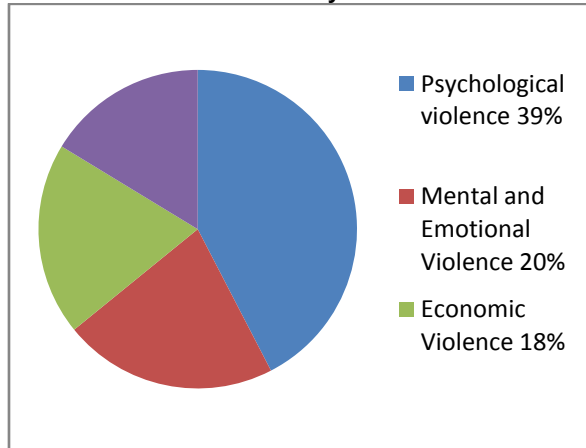
For realizing of above mentioned objective 1, the researcher prepared the figure 1 to show the required results.

It is clear from the above diagram that 92% of the women face violence from their husband and 8% of women have not reported any violence, it is also next to nil that every women of Doimukh circle experience violence from the hands of their husband.

**Objective 2**

To investigate the different forms of violence against women by their husband in relation to physical, psychological, economic, mental and emotional.

**Figure 2 shows the percentage of women on different forms of violence by their husband**



It is revealed from the above figure that the women of Doimukh circle of Papum Pare district, Arunachal Pradesh faced different forms or types of violence as shown in the picture. Further, it is evident that women of this circle faced violence related to psychological aspect which shows that 39% women openly respond yes to the Psychological violence.

20 percent of women of this circle responded yes on mental and emotional violence. Economic violence comes out in 18% in which they have said that they faced economic violence from the hands of their husband. It is also clearly shows that 15% of

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women face physical violence from their husband and 8% of women responded that they have not experience any violence from their husband.

**Objective 3**

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To study the difference between violence against below and above 30 years age women by their husband.

For this objective, researcher has prepared table 1 to compute the required results.

**Table 1: Summary of Mean Scores, SD and t-value of below and above 30 years age women of Doimukh circle of Papum Pare district, Arunachal Pradesh**

Women	N	Mean	SD	SE <sub>D</sub>	t-value	Remark
Below 30 years age	57	21.39	8.61	1.56	1.67	Not significant
Above 30 years age	45	18.78	7.16			

Table 1 shows the violence against women by their husband.

**Figure 3: shows the violence on below and above 30 years of age women**

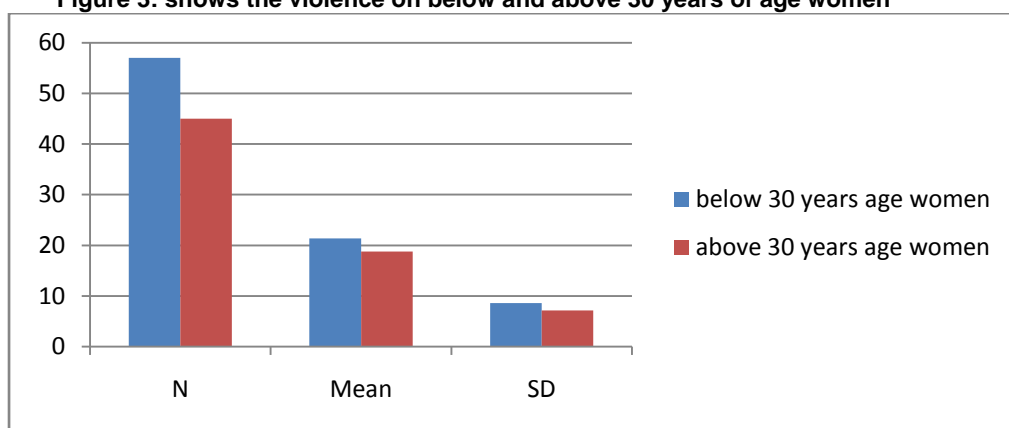


Table 1 and figure 3 shows that the computed t-value came out to be 1.67 which is lesser than the table t-value 1.98 at 0.05 level of confidence for 100 df. Therefore, the computed t-value (1.67) has not been considered significant and the formulated hypothesis "there is no significant difference between the violence on below and above 30 years women by their husband got retained". It speaks that there is no difference in the magnitude of violence on below and above 30 years of age women by their husband. It is also very clear from the results that women of all age received same amount of violence from the hands of their husband and there is nothing to do with the age of women. It can be said that irrespective of their age they are receiving any kind of violence i.e. psychological, physical, economic, mental and emotional violence.

**Policy Implications**

1. To fight intimate partner violence, preventive strategies that challenge present gender stereotype are required.
2. Health care staff, district and community leaders are key persons in building knowledge, shaping opinions and showing the way forward and therefore, shoulder responsibilities to address the subject of violence against women.
3. Documentation and evaluation are key elements in building such knowledge and clear definitions are an important element to achieve this aim.

**Conclusion**

Violence against women is a serious violation of women's human rights and of direct concern to the public health sector because of the significant contribution that public health workers could do if properly trained as they are placed close to

the victims and possibly well acquainted with the community and its inhabitants. Thus, local health services and communities could play a central part in raising awareness among the public to prevent this violence. To openly debate this subject is a way to reduce violence against women.

There is still limited knowledge about that what interventions are most effective for the prevention of gender based violence, however documentation and evaluation are key elements in building this knowledge and clear definitions are important in this issues.

It hope that the present study will reflect different forms of violence meted out by their husband to their wife in district Papum Pare in particular and Arunachal Pradesh as a whole as it is a tribal state. Different tribes have their own traditional taboos and customary laws against women which directly or indirectly affect the women's right.

The study clearly revealed that the different forms of violence like physical, psychological, economic, mental and emotional are very visible in throughout the study and it is also clearly indicates that the both the age group (below and above 30 years age) women received same gravities of violence from the hands of their husband in the Doimukh circle of Papum Pare district Arunachal Pradesh.

Definitely, the findings of this study will help the policy planners, gender activist and expert to understand the problems and help them to overcome this unending and unreported problems. Study will help educators, policy makers to consider their problems with a soft touch and plan a better male chauvinistic free atmosphere or society for them and

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to think some alternative to make true educational interventions for violence against women.

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