



SCOPE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MADHYA PRADESH

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INTRODUCTION

Women are often in great danger in the place where they are living and working, where they face a regime of violence. Those victimized suffer physically or psychologically. Only they are not able to make their own decision voice or protection themselves. Their human rights are denied and their lives are stolen from them. The term domestic include violence by are intimate partners, Family members and at the place of working as senior officer and co-worker. In recent year, there has been a greater understanding of the problem of domestic violence to causes and consequences and an international consensus has developed on the need to deal with the issue. The convention the united nations general assembly some 20 Years ago and the platform for action adopted at the fourth International conference on women worldwide continue suffer, with estimates varying from 20 to 50 percent from century to century.

In India, in 2005 the central government in acted an act the protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. An act to provide for effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith of incidental thereof. As adequate steps have to be taken for administering the provision of this act provision has been made empowering the government. This act protects those women basically who are kindly
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supporting to their partners, family members. Senior officers and co-workers at the living and working places.

In India before and after independence social thinker, social reforms and women's movements start to the socio-economic and educational movements and start to change the women's life. The impact of these movements in the British period one very important act is in acted that is sati Pratha Prevention Act, 1829 and that was the landmark of Indian Women's developments after that some major act in acted for the women's development. Basically Hindu marriage act, 1955, Dowry prohibition act 1961, Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls act 1956, The Protection of Women for Domestic Violence Act, 2005 these are the major act which useful for the women's development.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The family is often equated with sanctuary a place where individuals seek love, safety, security, and shelter. But the evidence shows that it is also a place that imperils lives, and breeds some of the most drastic forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls.

Violence in the domestic sphere is usually perpetrated by males who are, or who have been, in positions of thrust and power-husbands, boyfriends, fathers, fathers-in-law, stepfathers, brothers, uncles, sons, or other relatives. Domestic violence is in most cases violence perpetrated by men against Women. Women can also be violent, but their actions account for small percentages of domestic violence.

In the world many problems affecting the human life and values but same International, National problems are affecting the whole human life these are same as poverty, unemployment, child labour and women's violence these are major problems. At the International and National level and State Level the International Human Right Commission, National Human Right Commissions and National Women Commission are working to change the social problems.

MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM

The extent validity and reliability of the data available are critical in determining the magnitude of the problem and in identifying priority areas for intervention. Prevalence studies with samples of representative populations are relatively new in developing countries. Such studies were initially conducted in industrialized countries- the United States, Canada, and Europe. For example, one very influential survey conducted in Canada in 1993 wider the

auspices of the Canadian government was developed in consultation with and organization and ensured adequate support and services for women participating in the survey.

PHYSICAL ABUSE

A growing body of research studies con-Finns the prevalence of physical violence in all parts of the globe, including the estimates of 20 to 50 per cent of women from country to country who have experienced domestic violence' The focus only on physical assault there are few comparable statistics on psychological violence, sexual abuse, and murder of women at the hands of intimate partners and other family members, As already mentioned, physical violence is usually accompanied b psychological abuse and in many cases by sexual assault.

SEXUAL ABUSE AND RAPE IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Sexual abuse and rape by an intimate partner is riot considered a crime in most countries, and women in many societies do not consider forced sex as rape if they are married to. or cohabiting with, the perpetrator. The assumption is that once a woman enters into a contract of marriage, the husband has the right to unlimited sexual access to his wife. Surveys in many countries reveal that approximately 10 to 15 per cent of women report being forced to have sex with their intimate partner.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Psychological violence is harder to capture in quantitative studies a lull picture of the deeper and more insidious levels of violence defies quantification. Victim-survivors report that ongoing psychological violence- emotional torture and living under terror- Is often more unbearable than the physical brutality with mental stress leading to a high incidence of suicide and suicide attempts. A close correlation between domestic violence and suicide has been established based on studies In the United States, Fiji, Papua, New Guinea, Peru, India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, suicide is 12 times as likely to have been attempted by a women who has been abused than by one who has not in the United States, as many as 35 to 40 per cent of battered women attempt suicide. In Sri Lanka the number of suicides by girls and Women 15-24 years old is 55 times greater than the number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth.

FEMALE FOETICIDE

Female Foeticide- murder of women by their batterers -- is another phenomenon that should be regarded as a separate category when recording domestic violence. Studies carried out in

Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Kenya, Thailand and the United States of America have documented the incidence of Foeticide within the domestic sphere. In Southern Africa, Women's groups have begun to document the increasing incidence of foeticide and data on this issue are available from Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe." A Comparative analysis of spousal homicide, based on 1991 data, concluded that Russian women are 2.5 Limes more likely to be murdered by their partners than American 'women, However, American women are already twice as likely to be killed by their partners as women in Western European Countries.

SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Considering the taboo in most countries that surrounds incest or the seal abuse of children and adolescents within the family, this is one of the most invisible forms of violence. Because the crime is perpetrated most often by a father, stepfather, grandfather, brother, uncle, or another male relative in a position of trust, the rights of the child are usually sacrificed in order to protect the name of the family and that of the adult perpetrator. However, studies have shown that from 40 to 60 per cent of known sexual assaults within the family are committed against girl aged 15 years and younger, regardless of region or culture." A recent study in the Netherlands showed that 45 per cent of the victims of sexual violence within the domestic sphere are under the age of these girls is far more likely to the victims of incest than boys."

FORCED PROSTITUTION

Forced prostitution or other kinds of commercial exploitation by male partiers or parents in another form of violence against women and children reported worldwide. 15-24 years old is 55 times greater than the number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth, destitute families, unable 10 Support their children, often hire out or sell their children, who may then be forced into prostitution. Very often the young girl is sent as a domestic worker, in which case she may be physically and sexually exploited by her employers. For example, in West Africa-from Senegal to Nigeria-tens of thousands of children of destitute families are reportedly cent of the Middle East each year, many of them ending up as prostitutes." In South Africa, child prostitution is on the rise and has become an increasingly organized activity. In certain hill districts of Nepal, prostitution has become an almost 'traditional source of income, Women and girls are tricked or forced by their husbands and relatives into being

trafficked to India for prostitution. In the poor rural areas of Thailand, whom poverty has given rise to the phenomenon of debt bondage, it is believed that it is the daughter's duty to sacrifice herself for the Well-being of her family.

SEX-SELECTIVE ABORTIONS, FEMALE INFANTICIDE AND DIFFERENTIAL ACCESS TO FOOD AND MEDICAL CARE

In societies where a higher value is placed on sons, discrimination towards female children can take extreme forms such as sex-selective abortions and female infanticide. In India, a recent survey reported 10,000 cases of female infanticide annually, The figure does not take into account the number of abortions performed to prevent the birth of a child." An Official survey in China revealed that us one-child policy, 12 per cent of all female embryos were aborted or otherwise unaccounted for. And in many countries the discrimination that leads to the neglect of girl children is the greatest cause of sickness and death among girls between the ages of two and five years. Girls In many developing countries receive less nourishment than boys, and they are more likely to suffer mental or physical disability or even die, as a result of poor nutrition. Less access to health care also exacerbates the much higher mortality rate among girls.

AROUND THE WORLD

1. Around the world, at least one woman in every three has been beaten coerced into sex, or the otherwise abused in her lifetime.
2. Worldwide, as many as one woman in every four is abused during pregnancy.
(Source: Population Report series L. No. 11-1999).
3. Worldwide, two million girls between ages 5-15 are introduced into commercial sex maker each year.
4. At least 60 Million girls who would otherwise be expected to be alive are missing in Asia as a result of sex selective abortion, infanticide or neglect. (Source: State World Population, UNEPA, 2000).

Incidence of domestic violence against women in different countries

Country	Occurrence of Violence	Country	Occurrence Of Violence
Australia	23%	Bangladesh	50%
Canada	29%	Egypt	35%
Hungary	13%	India	45%
Japan	59%	Kenya	42%
Mexico	30-50%	Netherlands	21%
Nigeria	31%	Pakistan	90%
Russian Federation	75%	South Africa	13%
Uganda	41%	UK	25%
US	28%	Zimbabwe	32%

IN INDIA

Despite Laws addressing violence against women at International Level, Notional and the Judicial response the crimes against women are increasing year after year which is reflected by the statistics that a total of 1,64,765 incidents of crime against women were reported in the country during 2006 as compared to 1,555,553 during 2005. This thus records an increase of 5.9 Percent during 2006.

There was a decline in these crime in 2003 as compared to 2002 with 1, 40,401 cases in 2003 followed by continuous increase during 2004-2006.

- One crime committed against women every three minutes.
- One dowry death in every 75 minutes.
- One act of Sexual harassment (Eve Teasing) in every 53 minutes.
- One rape every 29 minutes, 84 percent of people know the victim.
- One act of cruelty by husband or relatives in every nine minutes.
- One act of kidnapping/abduction every 33 minutes (Source: National Crime Record Bureau-2004.)
- Almost one in five married women have experience domestic violence.
- 21 percent women reported having experienced violence, since the age of 15 years. (Source: NHGS-2, 1998-99).

MAGNITUDE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MADHYA PRADESH

Sr. No.	Indicators	M.P.
1.	Overall sex ratio per 1000 males	920
2	0-6 sex ratio per 1000 males	929
3	Maternal Mortality Rate	498
4	Infant Mortality Rate	48
5	Girls Medium age at marriage	15
6	Female Literary Rate	50.28
7	Life Expectancy of female at Birth	54.07
8	Women with Anemia	54.03

Source: the National Crime record Bureau (NCRB), 2006.

According to the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) reported Crime against women has been increasing with each passing day in Madhya Pradesh. A total of 19,348 rape cases were reported in the country in 2006, while figure was 15,847 in 2005. The report said 8.2 percent (around 1,593) of the total rape victims were girls below the age of 15 Years while 17.4 percent (around 3,364) teenage girls. Nearly two-third (around 11,312) was in the age group of 18-30 years. Madhya Pradesh reported the highest number of rape cases, 2900. The report suggested that women are unsafe in the company of friends, neighbors and relative, as 75.1 percent cases 9 around 15,536), the offenders were known to the victim. Parents/close family members were involved in three percent (431) of the cases neighbors were involved in 36.08 percent (5,351) and relatives were involved in 7.6 percent (1,106) cases.

Molestation incidents in the country increased by 7.1 percent in 2006 a total of 36,617 cases were reported against 34,175 in 2005 the NCRB report said. And again Madhya Pradesh topped the list. Nearly 17 Percent of total cases (6,243) were reported from the Madhya Pradesh.

CONCLUSION

Women are often in danger in the place where they are living and working. Those victims suffer physically and psychologically. The scope of the problem of women's violence is an international and national level affecting the whole women's life. Violence against women is cycle of abuse that manifests through their life. The magnitude of the problem around the world, at list one women in every three has been beaten coerced into sex and abuse in her life.

One woman in every four is abused during pregnancy. Two million girls between the ages of 15 are introduced into commercial sex worker each year. One crime committed against every three minutes, one dowry deaths are every 75 minutes and almost one in five married women have experienced domestic violence. There is great need to aware the society about the women's violence thought the world.

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