

WOMEN'S SILENCE HIDES VIOLENCE

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Abstract :

The problem of violence against women is not new. Women have been the victims of humiliation, torture and exploit action since time immemorial. Ideologies, institutional practices and existing norms in the society have all contributed to this types of violence, in Indian society, range from rape, kidnapping, traipsing, daury related violence, forced apportion female genital mutilation, infanticide, fortified etc. Impact of such violence is deep and traumatic. To put an end to all the on act "Violence Against Women. It was exacted in US in 1994 for the first time to help Govt agencies to light domestic violence, sexual assault and other types of violence acts. Over the years, various legislates have been passed all our the world eg sexual Harassment of women at Workplace Act 2013 about from this what needs to be done is that women shouldn't remain silent on such issues and should open up apart such acts. Such measure will ensure that such heinous crimes are not commented in the future end make the world a better place for women to live in.

Introduction :

The problem of violence against women is not new. Women in the Indian society have been victims of humiliation, torture and exploitation for as long as we have written records of social organization and family life. Ideologies, institutional practices and the existing norms in society have contributed much to their harassment. Some of these behavioural practices thrive even today. In spite of the legislative measures adopted in favour of women in our society after independence, the spread of education and women's gradual economic independence, countless women still continue to be victims of violence. They are beaten, kidnapped, raped, burnt and murdered.

Now, I want to clarify here the concept of "violence" against women. The term Violence has been described by Gelels (1979) as "an act of striking person with the intent of causing harm or injury but not actually causing it. The definition of violence may be given as "force whether overt or cover, used to wrest from an individual (a woman) something that she does not want to give of her own free will and which causes her either physical injury or emotional trauma or both."

Seventeen percent of working women in India claim that they have experienced sexual harassment at workplace. Majority of respondents (both general population and working women) perceived that the working women in the unorganized sector to be more susceptible to sexual harassment due to lack of awareness of legislation. The research of Delhi police has referred to crime against women under two categories i.e.(1) crimes under the Indian Penal code, and (2) crimes under the local and special laws.

A few crimes under this category are eve teasing, torture physically and mentally, immoral traffic, dowry prohibition, rape, kidnapping, commotion of sati, molestation and so on. Acts of violence against women also include forced sterilization and forced abortion, coercive/forced use of contraceptives, female infanticide and prenatal sex selection.

Objectives:

The main objective is to sustainably improve the support claim of women survivors of violence all over Nation with the main purpose to support a larger number of women and children survivors of violence all over India.

- To develop and improve their knowledge about violence.
- To develop skills on how to cope with situation of violence.
- To create awareness among women regarding their capability, strength, talent.
- To raise their self esteem of women by taking example from society and increase their self confidence.
- To make men understand the importance and sovereignty of women in society.

Literature Review:

Types of violence against women.

- Criminal Violence-rape, abduction and murder.
- Domestic violence-dowry death, wife battering, sexual abuse and maltreatment of elderly women.
- Social violence - forcing the wife/daughter-in-law to go for female feticide, eve teasing, refusing to give a share to women in property.

Victims of violence:

The victims of violence are generally those :

- Who feel helpless, depressed, have a poor self image and suffer from self devaluation.
- Who live in stressful family situations.

- Who lack social maturity and social impersonal skills because of which they face behavioural problems.
- Whose husbands/in laws have pathological personalities.
- Whose husbands are alcoholic.

How can we stop the violence against women in society: Violence does not hurt only the person who has experienced it. It hurts the whole community. Learn ways you can work to help and violence against women. Here are some suggestions:

- Call the police if you see or hear evidence of domestic violence.
- Support a friend or family member: who may be in an abusive relationship.
- Calling hotlines: Learn more about different help hotlines. Hotlines provide support and resources. They also can help you create a safety plan for leaving an abuser.
- Reaching out to people you trust: People who care want to help. You can start with family, friends or community organizations.
- Talking to a health care professional: Doctors, nurses, and counselors can offer physical aid, emotional support, and resources. Go to a hospital emergency room if you need immediate help for injuries.
- Contacting a shelter or rape crisis center: Shelters provide food, housing, and other types of help. You can find shelters and services by contacting a hotline or through state resources.
- Contacting an advocate : Advocates are people who are trained to help someone who has lived through domestic violence, dating violence, or sexual assault. You can talk to an advocate on the phone or in person, confidentially and for free. Advocates can explain options and programs in your community that may include legal support, counseling, emergency services, and other resources. Advocates work in shelters and in community-based programs.

Law on violence against women:

The violence against Women Act (VAWA) was the first major law to help government agencies and victim advocates work together to fight domestic violence, sexual assault and other types of violence against women. It created new punishments for certain crimes and started programs to prevent violence and help victims. Over the years, the law has been expanded to provide more programs and services. Currently, some included items are :

- Violence prevention programs in communities.
- Protection for victims who are evicted from their homes because of events related to domestic violence or stalking.
- Funding for victim assistance services like rape crisis centers and hotlines.
- Programs to meet the needs of immigrant women and women of different races or ethnicities.
- Programs and services for victims with disabilities.
- Legal aid for survivors of violence.

References:

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