

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN RURAL AREA OF TIRUPPUR DISTRICT – A EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Abstract

Rural society and conditions can contribute to make domestic violence more difficult to escape. Physical and social isolation, the distance to and unavailability of services, and rural culture provide challenges to abused women and to health care providers that are different from the obstacles seen in better-studies urban areas. Heightened awareness can aid in identification of abuse. Social action is necessary to change communities and to interrupt the cycle of violence. Violence against women is of different types of such as domestic violence, wife battering, rape, abduction, trafficking, forced prostitution, dowry torture, sexual harassment at work places, etc. the present study was interviewed women victims of gender-based violence in these aspects in tiruppur districts. It is suggested to increase education of women to prevent violence. Specialized women police wings should be set up at each police station to deal with the violence against women.

Keywords: Gender Based Violence, Household Survey, Physical, Emotional

1. INTRODUCTION

The gender and sexuality between men and women in the society is not equal to each other, especially for women. Gender based violence is quite common in the majority the developing countries. The ironical perception of gender equality in our society is that the root reason behind gender-based violence, with women being a lot of a lot of by such a sort of gender discrimination than men. Women usually receive lower pay for a similar or comparable work, and that they are unit oftentimes blocked in their possibilities for advancement, particularly to high positions. Domestic violence is undoubtedly a human rights issue serious deterrent to development. In the patriarchal society like, India it become a normal practice to abuse women. It is generally accepted that the occurrence of domestic violence against women arises out of the patriarchal society.

In India, every state had the practice of domestic violence. In Tamil Nadu also the practice of domestic violence is existed in the society, For the protection of women from the domestic violence plenty of acts were passed special department were also established such as District Social Welfare department.

1.1 GENDER VIOLENCE

Violence against women could be a widespread problem, with appalling physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic consequences for women and women (Gill & Rehman, 2004). The Domestic Violence and Punishment Act established in May 2009. It classifies the physical, mental, sexual, financial and behavioral violence within the home as domestic violence, and provides for a response system in cases of rights violation. This Act emphasizes respect for the right of every person to live in a secure and dignified manner, prevention and control of violence occurring within the family or outside, making such violence punishable, and to providing protection on survivors of violence.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is that the most extreme expression of unequal gender relations in society and one in every of the foremost widespread violations of human rights. These abuses ensue everywhere the planet in homes, schools, work-places and communities. However, GBV is preventable and education and academic establishments will play a central role in ending GBV. (Fergus & Van't crucifix, 2013).

1.2 CAUSES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Causes of GBV are several in which includes un-equal power between the men and women. in some points society give more attention and participation to women than men but in political phase the power distribution is more in men than women, so this create GBV (Awori, Lutz et al. 2013, Kim, Wang et al. 2013).

Many factors involve in this includes community, social, individual, relationship and many other factors. War and conflict, gender and their harmful norms, hunger all these causative factors for this GBV. Some other factors include intoxication, personality traits, situational urge, and hostility for women, victim's provocation all factors involve in this process. So, at that time the government of Tamil Nadu needs to take steps to overcome these problems. (Oladebo, Yusuf et al. 2011).

1.3 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND THEIR IMPACT ON EDUCATION

The GBV consequences influences developmental-impacts on young and children that spread negativity and bad impacts on their education (Frederick and Goddard 2007). The result of violence shows adverse impacts indirectly and directly on the health of students and their education and their organization. Anti-social and fearful behavior develop throughout violence when children shield their mother throughout this action (Kitzmann, Gaylord et al. 2003), so due to all these factors they develop low performance in school, decrease cognitive function (Edleson 1999).

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To study the physical, sexual and emotional violence abuse by intimate associates.
- ✓ To estimate the prevalence, frequencies violence against women in Tiruppur district.
- ✓ To assess women's and men's knowledge of laws, policies and services addressing violence against women as a sub-category of gender-based violence.

1.5 STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS

- ✓ Gender violence prevalent in the state and bring awareness about Gender violence.
- ✓ Impact on women violence of personal, family, social and cultural levels.
- ✓ Suitable measures on reducing the occurrence and prevalence of domestic violence.

2. REVIEW IF LITERATURE

According to Richman & Jason (2017) This study concluded the GBV harms women, often causing long term medical problems for victims. GBV also harms other household members, e.g. denying adequate nutrition to children.

Johnson (2012) In his study some women are more at-risk violence from people closest to them. The consequences and sequences of gender-based violence range from the psychological to the physical.

Government of Tamil Nadu (1982) studied about the changing socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes with special reference to tiruppur district. The study broadly points out the position of the scheduled castes social hierarchy has considerably improved. Similarly, there was change in areas like social contact, proximity and social outlook, occupation, economic condition, education, health and sanitation, and housing. Among the respondents, aspiration for children's jobs is quite high and points to an urge for social climbing.

A un volunteer CEDAW Information research report (2005) this survey was conducted by the UNVCEDAW research and policy officer in partnership with the catholic women's league which aimed to collate existing information on CEDAW the outcome of CEDAW activities and recommendations form stakeholders contributed towards the ratification of CEDAW.

Villellas Arino (2008) In his study gender-based violence happens in contexts that are interlinked with social, economic, cultural, non-secular and gender norms.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology is a systematic way to solve a research problem; It includes various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying the problem along with the logic behind them. A research survey has been carried out by personally visiting the households/family.

3.1 Research Design

It constitutes the blueprint for the gathering, measurement and analysis of data. As such the design includes an outline of what the researcher will do form writing the operational implication to the final analysis of data.

3.2 Population of the study

The population for this study is 4,75,584 nos. of Tirupur District of Tamil Nadu.

3.3 Sample size

The sample size is 245 of the respondents

3.4 Sampling method

Sampling method stratified random sample method used for selecting the samples.

3.5 Data collection method**Primary data**

- ✓ Primary data is collected through structured interviews and face to face interview from households/family.

Secondary data

- ✓ Secondary data, on the other hand, it was collected from Internets, various books, Journals and Company Records.

3.6 Statistical tools used for the study

The data has been mainly analyzed by using the following and tests.

- ✓ Simple percentage
- ✓ Chi-square
- ✓ ANOVA
- ✓ Correlation
- ✓ Z test

4 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table – 1 - Demographic analysis

Variables	Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Age	15 - 25	36	14.6
	26 – 35	44	17.9
	36 – 45	117	47.7
	40 – 55	24	9.3
	Above 55	24	9.8
Marital status	Never married	21	8.6
	Currently married	176	71.9
	Widow/Divorced/Separated	22	8.9
	Unmarried	26	10.6

Educational Qualification	Illiterate	71	29
	Up to 12 th	82	33.5
	Diploma	40	16.3
	Other	52	21.2
Occupation	Student	28	11.5
	House wife	24	9.3
	Daily wage labour	126	51.6
	Agriculture	13	5.4
	Professional	12	4.9
	Business/small business	16	6.5
	Others	26	10.7
Monthly income	No income	52	21.2
	Up to 8000	114	46.5
	Above 8000	79	33.1
Number of living Children	No children	47	19.2
	1	53	21.6
	2	104	42.4
	3 and more	41	16.8
Caste	BC	100	40.8
	MBC	62	25.3
	SC/ST	47	19.2
	OC	36	14.7

Source: Primary data

Result

Form the above table describes the women's social profile on households/family, and looks at women's knowledge levels of autonomy. That reveals the 47.7% of the respondents are belonging to the age group of 36-45, 71.9% of the respondents are currently married, 33.5% of the respondent's education level is up to 12th, 51.6% of the respondents are working on daily wage labor, 46.5% of the respondents belong to the monthly income level is up to 8000, 42.4% of the respondents are two living children in their family and 40.8% of the respondents are came to BC caste.

Table – 2 Chi-Square Analysis
Education of the respondents and Police provide law enforcement service on GBV

Hypothesis

✓ Null hypothesis

H0: There is no relationship between education of the respondents and police provide law enforcement service on GBV

✓ Alternative hypothesis

H1: There is a relationship between education of the respondents and police provide law enforcement service on GBV

Particulars		Police provide law enforcement service on GBV			Total	Chi-Square Value	P value
		a) Fully aware	b) Aware	c) Not aware			
Educational level	a) Illiterate	18	39	14	71	5.313 ^a	0.05
	b) Up to 12th	17	49	16	82		
	c) Diploma	5	23	12	40		
	d) Others	7	32	13	52		
Total		47	143	55	245		

Source: Primary data

Result

From the above tables describes the police provide law of enforcement services to the women for their protection. It is observed that the calculated value (5.313a) which is less than the table value (12.59) at 5% level of significant and the degrees of freedom (06). Hence the hypothesis “There is no relationship between education of the respondents and sexual harassment in the work place”.

Table – 3 ANOVA

Marital status and you to engage in sex in order to receive cash or something such as food, clothes etc.

Hypothesis

✓ **Null hypothesis**

H0: There is no significant variance between Marital status and you to engage in sex in order to receive cash or something such as food, clothes etc.

✓ **Alternative hypothesis**

H1: There is a significant variance between Marital status and you to engage in sex in order to receive cash or something such as food, clothes etc.

	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between groups	2.128	1	2.128	3.876	.050
Within groups	133.407	243	.549		
Total	135.535	244			

Source: Primary data

Result

The above tables show that the significance value $0.50 >$ than 0.05 . Hence the H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected. It indicates that there is a significant variance between Martial status and you to engage in sex in order to receive cash or something such as food, clothes etc.

Table – 5 Correlation

Domestic violence crime and punishment act and law on sexual harassment at work

Hypothesis

✓ **Null hypothesis**

H_0 : There is no relationship between domestic violence crime and punishment act and law on sexual harassment at work.

✓ **Alternative hypothesis**

H_1 : There is relationship between domestic violence crime and punishment act and law on sexual harassment at work.

Particulars		Domestic violence crime and punishment act	Law on sexual harassment at work
domestic violence crime and punishment act	Pearson correlation	1	1.000**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.340
	N	245	245
law on sexual harassment at work	Pearson correlation	1.000**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.340	
	N	245	245

Source: Primary data

Result

From the above tables conclude the many women are aware of the law and crime and punishment act of gender-based violence and also share to our friends and family to protect our self. The above tables reveal that sig (2-tailed) values 0.340 is greater than significant value 0.05 . Hence H_1 is accepted and H_0 rejected.

5 Conclusion

Sexual assault has come back to include not only violent attacks by strangers, however the generally less visible and delicate types of violence at work place in rape and alternative

types of coercion between acquaintances. The original plan of violence against women has expanded to not solely embody violent physical assaults, however conjointly social, emotional and economic abuse

Finally, Understanding the local issues regarding violence against women was warranted to further plan and implement appropriate community-based interventions. This study clearly states that domestic violence of an women, physical, mental health and emotional facts on gender-based violence on women.

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