

**Domestic violence against the women of Bangala tribe in Punjab a Sociological study****Dr. Sharmila****Abstract**

*Domestic violence is one of the crimes against women which are linked to their disadvantageous position in the society. Domestic violence against women is understood as a situation supported and reinforced by gender norms and values that place women in a subordinate position in relation to men. The present study was undertaken to find out the presence of domestic violence against women of Bangala tribe in Ludhiana district of Punjab. An interview schedule was prepared to assess the prevalence of domestic violence. 50 women of Bangala tribe were interviewed to get reliable results. The study showed that alcoholism of husband is one of the main causes of domestic violence against women of Bangala tribe. The result of this study showed that domestic violence is still prevailing in the tribal society and the women of tribal societies are very less aware of the laws and organizations dealing with domestic violence.*

*Keywords: Domestic violence, Bangala tribe, Women, Crime, Laws.*

**Introduction**

**T**ribe: A tribe is a group of people who live and work together in a shared geographical area. A tribe has a common culture, dialect and religion. They also have a strong sense of unity. Scheduled tribes in India are generally to be 'adivasis' meaning indigenous people or original inhabitants of the country. The tribes have been confined to low status and are often physically and socially isolated instead of being absorbed in the mainstream Hindu population. G.S. Ghurye (1980) calls them "backward Hindus". According to D N Mazumdar (1944) "A Tribe is a social group with territorial integration, endogamous with no specialization of functions, united in language or dialect and recognizing social distance with other tribes or castes without any obligation attaching to them. The tribes of India constitute 8.2% of the total population. Our country has the largest number of tribes as compared to any other country. There are a variety of groups of tribes. According to the Anthropological Survey of India, there are 461 tribal communities, out of which 174 were identified as sub-groups.

**Domestic Violence:** Domestic violence that is any act of physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, or the threat of such abuse, inflicted against a woman

by a person intimately connected to her through marriage, family relation, or acquaintanceship is universal and has its root in the socio-cultural set up of the society. Looking at the domestic front, starting from Vedic age to twenty first century women of India perhaps have never experienced equal right and freedom compared to their male counterparts. The concepts of 'Ardhangini' (half of the body) seem to be restricted only in literatures and have never implemented in practical life. In short it is always the women who have to be in the tight rope subject to inequality and looked down as an inferior sex. Starting from childhood to the end of her life she has to be under the control of father or husband or the son.

**Types of domestic violence:** There are four types of domestic violence namely physical violence, sexual violence, psychological abuse and emotional abuse. Physical violence involves the use of physical force against another. Examples include hitting, shoving, grabbing, biting, restraining, shaking, choking, burning, forcing drug/alcohol use, and assault with a weapon etc. physical violence may or may not result in an injury that requires medical attention.

Sexual violence involves the violation of an individual's bodily integrity (sexual assault), including coercing sexual contact, rape, prostitution, as well as any unwelcome sexual behavior (sexual harassment), including treating someone in a

sexually demeaning manner or any other conduct of a sexual nature whether physical, verbal, non verbal. Sexual abuse also includes behavior which limits reproductive rights such as preventing use of contraceptive methods and forcing abortion.

Psychological abuse is often characterized as intimidation threats of harm and isolation. Examples include instilling fear in an intimate partner through threatening behavior such as damaging property or abusing pets, constant supervision or controlling what the victim does and who they talk to. Spiritual abuse may be included as a type of psychological abuse.

Emotional abuse involves undermining an individual's sense of self-worth. Examples of emotional abuse include constant criticism, name-calling, embarrassing, mocking, humiliating and treating like a servant.

Domestic violence against tribal women is not a new or recent phenomenon. In this study I try to do a deep study of domestic violence against women of Bangala tribe.

### Review of literature

In the year 1994, the World Bank compiled a study on DV among 35 countries and produced a report which stated that one quarter to one half of the women in such countries were physically assaulted by their partners also that one in every three women are the sufferers of domestic violence all across the globe.

Piyush Rai says that domestic violence is widely prevalent in India and the state of Uttar

Pradesh sees 1000 cases of domestic violence every day.

### Objective of the study

1. To know about the concept of domestic violence against women of Bangala tribe.
2. To know about the variety of domestic violence against women of Bangala tribe.
3. To know about the main cause of domestic violence in Bangala tribe.

### Hypothesis

1. Most of the women have facing domestic violence.
2. There are some reasons behind the domestic violence against women of Bangala tribe.

### Survey sample

The present paper is based on a survey of 50 women selected as respondents of Bangala tribe. This selection is done from district of Punjab namely Ludhiana. These people were interviewed face to face with the help of interview schedule.

### Methodology

In this study researcher has taken these women respondents of Bangala tribe of Ludhiana district Punjab formed the universe and geographical area of the study respectively. Sampling is done on random bases where a survey is conducted on the women's of Bangala tribe of Ludhiana. The data is collected purely on random bases. Tools and techniques of data collection by interview schedule. The interview schedule which formed the major tool was catered to the women to draw information from them. This comprised mainly the personal data of the women's their profile, type of violence, its reasons, nature, manifestation, frequency and consequences. A source of data collection is primary data and secondary data. The respondents of the women of Bangala tribe of Ludhiana constituted the source of primary data. Documents, books, reports of surveys and studies, literature pertaining to domestic violence and other relevant publications formed the secondary data source.

### Results and Discussion

Table 1.1 Distribution of respondents on the basis of types of domestic violence

S. No.	Types of Domestic Violence	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Physical violence	22	44
2	Mental violence	19	38
3	Sexual violence	9	18
	Total	50	100

Tab. 1.1 – The above table shows that 44% of respondents are physically abused and 38% of respondents are mentally abused, while 18% of respondents are victims of sexual abuse. This data shows that most of the women of Bangala tribe are physically harassed. By the husband or in-laws of the respondent is beaten her. Women of this tribe are not allowed to go out by men. They are kept inside the boundary of the house.

**Table 1.2 Distribution of respondents on the basis of reasons of domestic violence**

S. No.	Reasons of Domestic violence	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Alcoholism	28	56
2	LacK of Awareness	22	44
	Total	50	100

Tab. 1.2 – The above table is a clear image that alcoholism is the cause of domestic violence in 56% of respondents and 44% of respondents are victims of domestic violence due to lack of awareness. They are not aware of laws related to domestic violence. This shows that alcoholism of husband is one of the main causes of domestic violence against women of Bangala tribe.

### Conclusion

The study shows that the concept of domestic violence still exists among the women of Bangala tribe. Even today they are treated badly. In this tribe the women are considered as just object with which the men can apply their dominance. They suffered all abuses silently and never protested because they never realized that what they suffered was considered an offense in the eyes of law. The primary cause of all their suffering is their illiteracy, their unawareness about their fundamental and human rights.

### References

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