

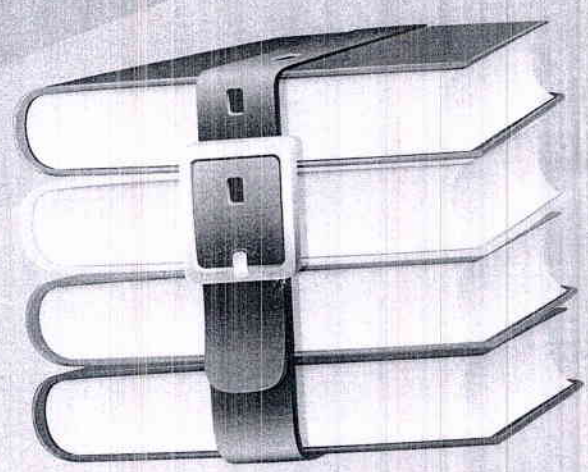
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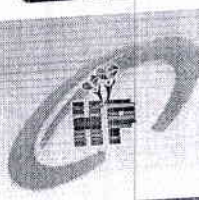
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## Violence against girls and women due to Socio-Economic Factors: Ahmednagar District.

Dr. Prakash N. Salve

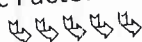
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### Abstract-

Imbalance in Male – Female sex Ratio is serious threat to human beings. It is affecting society economically and psychologically. Less number of female in society is also one of the causes for molestation of women. The census data indicates the decline in number of female year by year, and it is worsening day by day. Ahmednagar is one of the most developed district in Maharashtra is also ahead in molestation and violence against women. In the year 2012 there were 1704 cases are registered of rapes in Maharashtra. In the year 2011, 78 cases of rapes are registered in Ahmednagar district. There are many cases of rape, molestation, torture, dowry and kidnapping. In the year 2010, 50 rape cases are registered, 128 molestations, 721 tortures, 54 kidnapping and 10 cases were related to dowry. In the year 2011 - 78 rapes, 160 molestations and 59 kidnapping cases are registered. There may be more unregistered cases. These figures indicate increase in violence and crime against women compare to the last decade. Many cases of violence against women are registered in Maharashtra in the year 2011.

**Key Words:-** The Violence Against Women due to Socio-Economic Factors.



### Objective :-

1. To review of violence against and women.

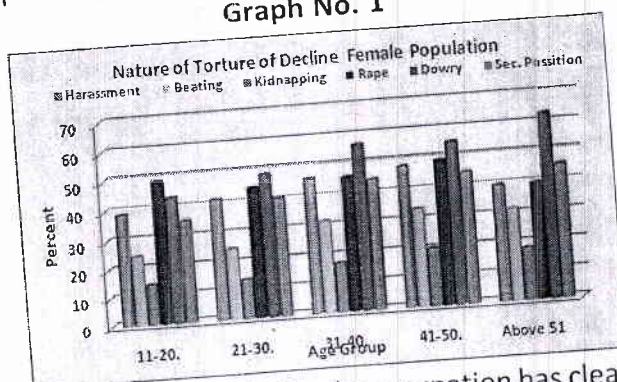
2. To review of Women Tortures by Socio-Economic Background Characteristics.

**Methodology:-** Data for the study have been collected from the Statistical Abstract of Ahmednagar and other related documents published by Census handbooks of Ahmednagar District. Primary data is collected by questionnaires and personal interviews and field visit and secondary data of the study area and then to consider the optimum utilization. The research methodology has been formulated to serve this main objective.

### Introduction:-

Age wise distribution of harassment of women varies from 39 percent in age group 11-20 to 40 percent in 50 plus. The 24.5 percent women beaten in age group 11-20 whereas women in age group 41-50 nearly 34 percent said that they were beaten. In age group 11-20 around 50 percent women said that they were tortured by raping them on the other side the 40 percent had similar opinion. Overall more than 40 percent women tortured by rape, likewise 63 percent population said that they are tortured by taking dowry from them and 46 percent said that they are tortured by poison.

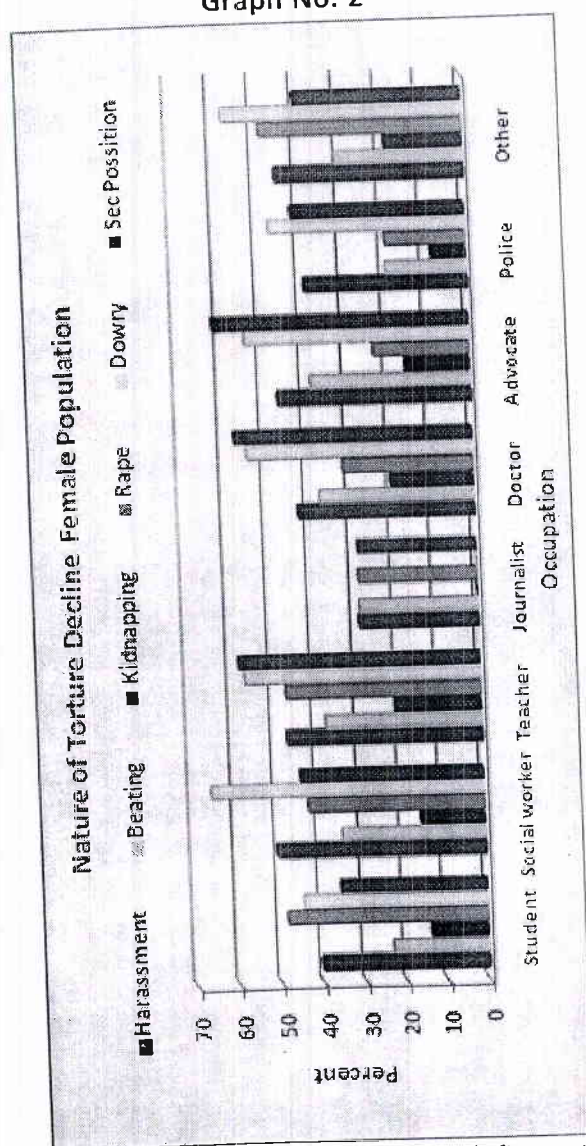
Graph No. 1



The distribution by occupation has clear picture of violence against women, 40 percent student said that women are tortured by harassing them whereas 50 percent said that they are mainly tortured through rape likewise

44. percent reported that they are tortured by taking dowry. Students, social workers and teachers also mention that women particularly harassed (50 percent) and dowry (65 percent). Police are responsible to provide security and safety to women in society and they are well known about the factors in society leading to violence. In our study around 20 percent police said that women are tortured by beating them on the other hand 47 percent said that they are tortured by demanding dowry, surprising 42 percent police said that women are tortured by poisoning them.

Graph No. 2



violence against women, about 45 percent separate families said that women are tortured through harassment and 42 percent joint families agreed that women are tortured by harassment. At the same time 51 percent joint and 52 percent separated families said that they are mainly tortured through asking the dowry in marriages.

Income sources of family influence the violence against women in house, 44 percent respondent those who have labour work as income source reported women are tortured by harassment where 30 percent said beating, 20 percent kidnaping and 49 percent said women are torture by rape and nearly 48 percent by asking dowry. Likely 46 percent those have salary as the income source said women are harassed, 29 percent said they are beating and 47 percent reported tortured through rape and at the same time 50 percent tortured by dowry. Income shows different pattern of tortured of women about 38 percent those have less than Rs. 5000 income reported that women are tortured by harassing them at the same time 26 percent reported beating, 45 percent reported rape and 48 percent said that they are tortured through asking them dowry. Likewise respondent having 10 thousand income 42 percent of them reported torture women by harassing them and 26 percent said beating them whereas 50 percent and 55 percent said women are harassed by doing rape and asking for dowry. Respondent those have more than 15000 incomes reported more violence against women such as 50 percent of them reported that women are tortured by harassing them, 32 percent reported beating and 47 percent said rape and 52 percent reported dowry the way for harassing to women.

#### Percent Distribution of Women Tortures by Socio-Economic Background Characteristics.

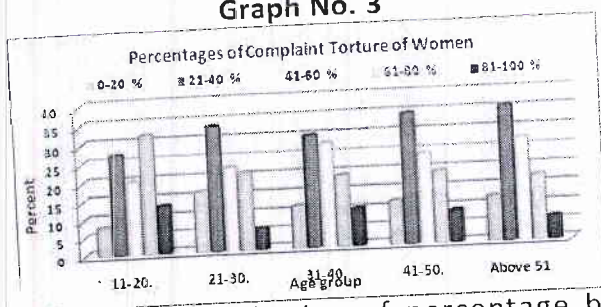
The table depicts that the percentage of women reported torture complaints by socio-economical categories. The table shows the fluctuation in complaints, in the age group 11-

Family structure in society defiance the



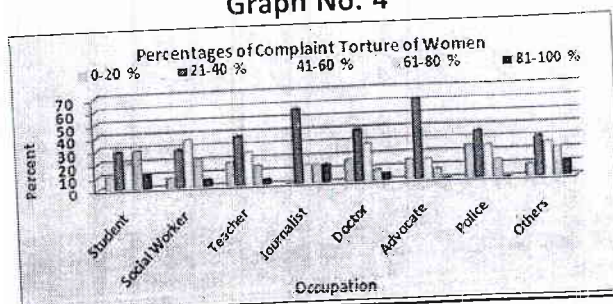
20 the lowest 8 percent women reported that they were torture whereas in the highest range about 13 percent in range of 81-100 percent reported torture. Majority of female population reported that they were torture to support this statement 36 percent of female complaint of 61-80 percent tortured whereas 36 percent male highest in number said that 21-40 percent complaints were there of tortured. On the other hand 37 was the highest percent male complaints torture of women.

Graph No. 3



The distribution of percentage by occupation was fluctuated by percentage range, in range of 0-20 percent complaint more than 25 percent of police men agree of women torture whereas 0.0 journalists agreed to this in the same range, other side 36 percent of social workers in the range of 41- 60 percent complaints than the other where only 14 percent journalist in this range agreed to women complaints. In the higher range that is 81-100 percent 14 percent journalist complaints of women torture which is the highest in that range. While 11.6 percent others and 11.3 percent student belong to this group of highest percent of torture to women followed by 5.8 percent social workers and 5.7 percent doctors and 0.0 percent advocate and police.

Graph No. 4



Income sources of population define the economic status of the society. In the range of 0-20 percent 10.6 percent workers engage of labor work complaints of torture of women where 27 percent complaints in range 61-80 percent. Respondents having income source of salary only 9 percent in range 81-100, complaints of women torture whereas 29 percent in range of 21- 40 percent complaints of torture. Income shows the complaint by women of tortured about 10 percent those have less than Rs. 5000 income reported that women are tortured at the same time the trend of complaint is increased with the intension of the complaints it increases from 10 to 29 percent in 21-40 percent and again it continuously decrease throughout the range. Likewise respondent having Rs.10000 income there perception of complaint is continuously increases from 11 percent in 0-20 percent to 26 percent in 21-40 and 24 percent to 28 percent in 61-80 percent Respondent those have more than Rs.15000 income reported fluctuation in percentage of complaints of women torture.

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