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Review Article

Domestic Violence and Prospects and Challenges of Skill Development Programmes in Emerging India

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Abstract

As time goes on and women's roles in the family, society, politics, and economics expand, violence against women rises daily throughout the world. India is not exempt from this. The root cause of violence against women and girls is unequal power relations between men and women, which is a result of our society's patriarchal framework. Gender roles dictate a strict division of labour, with women excluded from performing most reproductive tasks such as parenting, household upkeep, general labour, helping the elderly, etc. If a woman commits a rape that violates the socially acceptable rules and circumstances of conduct, she will be condemned and judged by society. Consequently, any direct or indirect family member abuse of a woman includes financial, emotional, physical, marital, and sexual abuse. There is a link between skill development initiatives and domestic violence in developing India. When women endure economic hardship as a result of domestic abuse, they feel compelled to take action to improve their life and the lives of their children. State governments and the centre for economic empowerment implement policies to protect women from economic hardship. In developing India, skill development programs for women's empowerment are vital to women's lives. In India, several skill development programs are managed by "The National Skill Development Corporation" (NSDC), which also includes trade testing, apprenticeship training, polytechnics, the "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra," the skill loan program, and skill development for minorities."

Keywords: Maintaining patriarchy, recommending reproductive behaviour, inflicting harm, developing empowerment, vital, skilled corporation, experienced, economic apprenticeship, Kaushal, labour shortage, condemned, crisis, improvement, perpetrators are all aspects of domestic violence.

INTRODUCTION

"International Women's Day is observed annually on March 8th to celebrate the accomplishments of women in a range of fields, including politics, business, society, and culture. This year's topic is "Digital innovation and technology for gender equality." Many patriarchal countries, including India, have a strongly rooted gender norm that dictates that women take care of the home and children while men work to support their family. A drastic means by which a family can continue this norm is by starting domestic violence against

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working women. Many studies conducted in India have revealed that working women are more often the victims of domestic abuse due to their employment, even if they give stability and financial support to their families. 750 married women in Bangalore, ranging in age from 16 to 25, took part in a study done in 2005 and 2006. According to the findings, women who were employed at the time had an 80% higher chance of being abused by an intimate partner than women who were not. It was also shown that women were more than twice as likely to be victims of domestic abuse at that time if their husbands were having trouble finding work. The study examined the connection between physical domestic abuse in the southern Indian city and the husband's employment position. It was conducted by RTI International, a research organisation with its main office in North Carolina, in association with various American universities and the "Indian Institute of Management" in Bangalore. Over the course of the two-year study, the women were questioned three times. According to Sunita Krishnan, an epidemiologist at RTI's Women's Global Health Imperative, the research "highlights the complicated concerns of women's empowerment." "We found evidence that sudden changes in gender roles and relationships might lead to negative consequences, such as violence against women," the speaker said."

"We must be aware of the possible social consequences of our actions while expanding women's access to meaningful and equitable employment." According to Mr. Krishnan, a major societal expectation placed on men after marriage is that they will work and provide for their families; if they don't live up to this expectation, they risk social rejection.

"Prior to enrolling in the study, 57% of the women reported having experienced domestic violence. In the two years of the study, 19% of women who had never been victims of domestic abuse did so at least once. The findings also illustrated the detrimental consequences of rejecting societal conventions, since women in "love" marriages were twice as likely to experience domestic abuse as those in arranged unions. 1."

"Domestic violence includes striking and sporadic arguments in addition to physical assault. It can also refer to a variety of physically and psychologically forceful sexual actions performed by a spouse or intimate partner. Including wilful husband abuse of his wife, whether or not there are any wounds. The intentional use of physical force, whether real or threatened, against oneself, another person, or a group or society that either has a high probability of causing harm, death, psychological distress, or maldevelopment deprivation is defined by the "World Health Organisation." The United Nations expert group meeting in 1986 expressed the opinion that physical abuse, which is frequently repeated, is one way that domestic violence shows itself. This abuse is linked to excessive mental torture, sexual molestation, and the disregard for fundamental necessities. In close-knit families with dependent relationships, violence is usually utilised when the victim sustains severe injuries. Rao (2009) states that the UNO Model Legislation defines "Domestic Violence" as any act of physical or psychological abuse of a gender-based nature committed against a woman in the family by a family member or members of the family, including simple assaults, aggravated threats, intimidation, coercion, physical battering, kidnapping, dehumanising, stalking, verbal abuse, forcible or unlawful sexual violence, female genital mutilation, marital rape, violence against household workers, and attempts to commit such acts. The National Commission for Women (NCW) defines "domestic violence" as any of the following deliberate acts against a woman that her husband or any of his or her family members have committed:"

harasses a woman and causes her grief; or endangers her life, limb, or health; or behaves in a way that is demeaning to her dignity; is of a kind that could put the woman through emotional anguish or torture.

Section 498-A of the "Indian Penal Code" was recognised in 1983 upon its introduction. The following categories of abuse that married women can experience from their husbands or his family are covered in this section:

"Behaviour that could seriously harm the woman's life, limb, or health; participation in the act of aiding and abetting suicide harassment of women to prevent them from refusing demands of any kind, as well as harassment of women to coerce family into giving a larger dowry in cash or property. For committing this offence, the husband or a family member could get a maximum penalty of three years in prison in addition to a fine. The 2005 Act shielding women against violence at home "Any act, omission, commission, or conduct that harms, injures, or endangers the health, safety, life, limb, or well-being, whether mental or physical of the aggrieved person or tends to do so," namely physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and financial abuse, is classified as domestic abuse."

Therefore, the following categories of abuse that can be inflicted upon women are covered by the act: physical, emotional, sexual, psychological, economic, etc.

Economic abuse includes

- depriving the resentful party of her money or economic resources, such as rent payments for maintenance, groceries, mobile and wifi recharges, energy bills, stridhan property that is owned or leased, entitlements, etc.
- Getting rid of or alienating movable or immovable property or assets, as well as denying her access to household items and resources, and limiting her access to shared housing or facilities in which she is entitled or has an interest because of her domestic connection.

Impact of economic abuse:

Women who experience violence are unable to reach complete autonomy, are impaired in their ability to make decisions about their lives, and are often unable to leave abusive situations or break free from their abuser.

In Mumbai's informal settlements, a cross-sectional poll revealed that 23 per cent of married women had been victims of financial abuse. Abuse was also found to be positively correlated with moderate levels of anxiety, depression, and suicidal thoughts.

Status of the Economic Abuse in India:

"A 2017 study conducted by the "All India Democratic Women's Association" found that 72% of women had experienced financial abuse at some point in their lives.

32% of married women (18–49 years old) report having had violent, sexual, or emotional encounters with their spouses, according to the NFHS. The most common kind of violence in intimate relationships is physical violence (2890), which is followed by emotional and sexual violence."

"A 2022 survey by TATA AIA, a prominent insurance provider in India, found that 59% of working women do not make financial decisions, suggesting that women are dependent on their personal partners and their in-laws. The following are the factors that raise the prevalence of economic violence:"

Patriarchal mindset: Men are given preference in this system over women in all fields, and economic abuse frequently has its roots in the patriarchal system. As a result, women may experience prejudice and obstacles to obtaining property rights, job, and education, which increases their dependence on their male spouse.

Social Stigma: Religious or cultural convictions that have different standards for men and women can also normalise and excuse financial abuse. This can discourage victims from reporting abuse or asking for assistance.

Lack of awareness: It is significant that many victims of economic violence are unable to recognise that what they are doing is a kind of domestic abuse, that they have options for receiving help, and that they have rights.

"Lack of economic opportunities for women: In India, women are often denied access to education and jobs. They become more reliant on their spouses for financial support as a result, which may leave them more vulnerable to financial loss."

What are measures to reduce economic abuses

Increasing Legal Protections: Although the PWDV Act was passed by the government to give women's rights, it has essentially remained a toothless law. To serve as a deterrent to the abusers, the lawmakers must include harsh sentencing provisions in the act.

empowering victims of financial abuse

The Protections Offered Against Financial Abuse

"In addition to providing financial aid, orders of protection for the damaged women, orders of compensation, and other services, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) of 2005 defines economic violence in detail."

Sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit jointly owned property under the 1956 "Hindu Succession Act," which was amended in 2005.

Judges have the power to issue support orders under section 125 of the "Code of Criminal Procedure" (CrPc) 1973 for parents, children, and wives who have been neglected by their husbands or sons.

"The Ministry of Women and Child Development (Now&CD) and the "Ministry of Home Affairs" have planned to recruit Mahila Police Volunteers throughout the states and Union Territories in order to act as a liaison between the community and the police and to support women who are in need."

The purpose of India's highest national organisation, the "National Commission for Women," is to promote and protect women's rights.

The 181 female helpline number has been distributed to all 29 states and the District of Utah by the "Department of Telecommunication."

The goal of the integrated emergency response management system, which was introduced by the rail ministry, is to give female passengers in all train stations round-the-clock security through the bolstering of security helplines, RPF and police, medical facilities, CCTV camera installation, etc.

- "The Central Victim Compensation Scheme (CVFS) was created by the Home Affairs Ministry in accordance with section 357 A Crps. In addition to survivors of acid attacks, rape, and gangrape, it will assist states and UTs in giving funding towards compensation to the victim or her dependents who have suffered loss or any form of injury as a result of the crimes.
- The Mow & CD is now available. The Sakhi Dashboard serves as an online platform where employees of women's helplines (WHLs) and one-stop centres (OSCs) may enter and examine vital information about the victims of abuse who have come to them, as well as information about the organisations themselves."

Measures to reduce Economic Abuses

- Increasing awareness: Spreading awareness of economic domestic abuse among the general population is essential. Raising awareness of the warning signals of abuse and encouraging the reporting of such instances are two things that can be facilitated by media, social media, and educational efforts.

The safeguards options – available to women – need to be promoted and mainstreamed amongst the women.

Providing services of support

Victims of financial abuse require access to specialised support services. This can include financial guidance, legal assistance, counselling, and the Naari Foundation, which provides extra-ordinary secure housing or employment. To stop this threat, some NGOs like Shakti Vahini, who do amazing work in this field, should cooperate together.

Collaborating with Financial units and Institutions

Financial organisations such as banks and life insurance companies (LIC) can help stop financial exploitation. Despite the fact that there are numerous programs offering women low-cost loans, the amount of loans awarded is very small.

putting in place training initiatives to help staff members spot indicators of financial misuse Improving financial literacy resources for clients and creating procedures for reporting suspicious transactions can all help to lessen economic domestic abuse.

To empower the victims

It is important to give victims the tools they need to become self-sufficient and financially independent. Giving survivors access to job placement programs, vocational training, and educational opportunities can help them reconstruct their life and acquire the skills necessary to find steady employment.In order to address this issue, the DBT transfer to the female's account has been essential; more programs along these lines are welcome.

Promoting Gender equality and social Norms need to be change

Reducing economic domestic violence requires first addressing the underlying gender inequality and damaging social norms. Long-term preventive initiatives can benefit from the promotion of gender equality through education, community involvement, and awareness campaigns.

Investigation and Gathering of Data

To comprehend the causes and effects of economic abuse, research and data collection are crucial. Policy, intervention, and resource allocation can all benefit from this information. 2.

In India, there were 646 million women as of 2021. In 2021, the indicator showed a 0.9% year-over-year gain, and it climbed by 13.5% from 2010 and 2021. Between 2010 and 2021, the number of females in India peaked in 2021 and fell in 2010.(3) According to "The National Family Health Survey" (NFHS), 2019–2021, 29.30% of married Indian women and 31% of pregnant women between the ages of 18 and 49 reported experiencing physical violence throughout their pregnancies.(4) A woman who has undergone economic domestic abuse may have fragmented dreams and feel compelled to take action to provide for her children and herself. Therefore, periodically, the central and

state governments of rising India organised skill development programs for the benefit of women. Under the "Skill India Mission," the "Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship" (MSED) is focussing on inclusive skill development in an effort to increase women's involvement and boost economic productivity. All groups of people, including women, can receive skill development training from the Ministry through its numerous programs, including the "Jan Shikshan Sansthan" (JSS), "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna" (PMKVY), Handicraft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Schemes (NAPS), and craftsmanship Training Scheme. In an effort to boost the number of female participants in PMKVY, boarding, loading, and transportation expenses are being covered. The government has put in place a policy to create the training of trainers development program under the CITS and runs the program solely for women in 15 states (Union Territories of India) at 19 National Skill Training Institutes for Women. The MSDE's JSS Division is in charge of managing Shiksha Santhan's support program, which is an NGO dedicated to skill development. The goal of this program is to give skill training to nonliterate and neoliterate individuals in the 14–45 age range who have completed elementary school up to the eighth standard and school dropouts up to the twelfth standard. Women from OBC, SC, ST, and minority communities are the prioritised groups for this. The results of a third-party evaluation study conducted in 2020–21 demonstrate how successful this program is in empowering women. According to the survey, women's representation is recognised as 79%, while men's representation is 21%. Women predominate and serve the mandate's target demographic.(5) The following describes candidates, both male and female, who are enrolled in skill development programs under several MSDE schemes in rising India.(6)

Name of Schemes	No. of male candidate trained	No. of Female candidate trained
PMKVY (PMKVY 2.0*3.0)	64,37,213	48,30,646
NAPS	3,01,556	61,842
JSS	1,54,359	61,842
CTS	39,37,114	5,30,406
CITS	3,394	6,111

1. "PMKVY data from 2016- November,2021".
2. "NAPS data from 2018-19 to 2021"
3. JSS data from 2018-19 to 2021
4. CTS data from 2018-2021.
5. "CITS data 2020-21" (Schemes and Initiatives through NSDC)

Program pertaining to Entrepreneurship

- Yojna, Pradhan Mantri "YUVA"
- Additional schemes and projects
- Sankalp Skilled Funding Program
- Academic to Vocational Qualification Equivalency
- Technology-Based Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Initiatives
- Districts with Aspirations

"Creating new NSTIS (formerly called RVTIs) specifically for womenTo enhance the facilities for skill training for Indian women, eight new NSTi (w) are being constructed in addition to the current institutes. The states of Punjab, Tamilnadu, Bihar, Goa, Tripura, HP, Talengana, and Jammu Kashmir would be home to them. Using temporary housing, training has started in eight new institutes: the NSTIs in Mohali, Patna, Trichy, Agartala, Hyderabad, Goa, and the UT of Jammu & Kashmir."

List of Institutes offering WT (Women Training) courses, together with information about the trainees they have trained.

S. No.	Name of the Institutes	Trades conducted in session 2019-20	Trainees enrolled during 2019-20	Diploma/New Age (NACTS)	Trainer sunder NA-CTS, DIP 2019-20
1.	NSTI (W) Noida	Surface ornaments Technique Architectural Assistantship Computer Software & Application Cosmetology Dress Making DTPO Electric Mechanic Office Management Sewing Technology Fashion Design & Technology. CTSCOPADTPO Stenographer & Secretarial Assistant Hindi Basic cosmetology computer Aided embroidery & Designing Fashion Design & Technology Front office Assistance Secretarial Practice English Interior Design & Decoration	682 IOT Technician (SHC) Solar Technician electrical	ADIT	68

S. No.	Name of the Institutes	Trades conducted in session 2019-20	Trainees enrolled during 2019-20	Diploma/New Age (NACTS)	Trainer sunder NA-CTS, DIP 2019-20
2.	NSTI(w) Banglore	CITSDTPO Computer software & application Fashion Design & Technology Interior Design &Decoration	187	0	
3.	NSTI(w) Mumbai	CITS Architectural Assistantship Dress Making CITS Copa-Dress Making Electronic Mechanic Basic Cosmetology Architectural Draughts man	167	IOT Technician Sc	12
4.	NsTI(w) Trivendrum	CITS Architecture Assistantship Dress Making Computer Software & Application CTSCOPA Architecture Draughtsman DTPO Dress Making electronic Mechanic Secretarial Practice English	252	Additive Manufacturing Technical ADIT IOT Technician (SC) Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester	
5.	NSTI (w) Kolkata	CITS Computer software & application cosmetology dressmaking Fashion Design & Technology CTSCOPA making Basic cosmetology COPA Interior Design & Technology Secretarial Practice English.			
6.	NSTI(w) Allahbad	CITS Cosmetology Dress making electronic Mechanic Fashion Design Technology Catering & Hospitality Assistant CTS Stenographer & Secretarial Assistant Hindi Basic cosmetology COPA Dress making DTPO Electronic Machine Fashion Design & Technology Food Production General Secretarial Practice English etc.	532	ADIT IoT Technician	39

We can therefore conclude that encouraging women to acquire life skills that would result in better-paying and higher-quality jobs, a greater standard of living, financial independence, and the ability to support their family would be beneficial. For the benefit of the nation's communities and welfare, domestic violence ought to be eradicated in every society in the nation. In developing India, women's lives are greatly impacted by skill development laws, programs, and policies. For women to live in harmony with one another and the rest of the universe, effective measures enacted by both the federal and state governments are imperative.

Initiatives Schemes Initiatives Schemes via NSDC

- PMKVY stands for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna.
- Rozgar mela Udaan
- Scheme for Capacity Building
- School-based programs and Indian Higher Education International Centres of Skill (IISCs)
- PMKK, or Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras
- Training for Pre Departure Orientation (PDOT) Plans and Projects via the DGT Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS)
- Scheme for Training Craftsmen (CTS)
- Under the Apprenticies Act of 1961, Apprenticeship Training
- STRIVE Flexi Mous Trade Testing Schemes for its advancement in graduation
- Projects in the LWE and Northeast Regions
- Polytechnics Dual Training System: Current Projects in the DGT Environment

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