



“A study of violence Outside and Inside against woman in Kashmir”

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Abstract:

A study of Violence against Women is a subjected study to display the situation of majority home makers. According to the report of United Nation violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.

Kashmir is gargling of the India. When we create a plan to explore the nation our first priority is Kashmir. Beauty of mountain, flavor of nature always hooks you and grabs you towards Kashmir. Women and nature both are interlink each other. Women are always precious for earth, there presence fulfill the nature with power of dignity. Women dignify the serotype position in society and always try to prove them self either in battle field or cooking table. Kashmir is a place which is made by god’s grace but people always unprivileged by their own rights mostly women of Kashmir. Bilal Bashir Magry says that with each passing day, it become more and more convinced that the greatest treat of Kashmir’s freedom struggle is Hurriyatization. Woman played a very significance role in our society and neglected most. If anyone want to destroy the particular civilization just focus on their woman power and they achieve what they want. According to a report Domestic violence is increasing alarmingly in the Kashmir Valley while the studies carried out revealed that more than 40 percent of Kashmiri women are physically or mentally abused by the husbands or by the in-laws.

In this research paper I use a critical analysis to portray the incident and cases in their home and outside the Home In Kashmir Valley. And also try to examine the reason of facing the problem.

Objective of the Study:

- *Portray the incident and cases in their home and outside the Home In Kashmir Valley.*
- *Examine the reason of facing the problem.*

Domestic Violence

Violence as a way of achieving Racial Both Impartial and immortal

Domestic violence is increasing in the Kashmir Valley while the studies carried out revealed that

more than 40 percent of women in Kashmir are physically or mentally abused by the husbands or by the in-laws. most of the cases of domestic violence, the reasons are dowry, interference from in-laws, misunderstandings, giving birth to female babies and it results in a steep rise of the number of domestic violence cases in Kashmir

A study sponsored by State Women Commission, J&K, and carried out by Valley's well known Sociologist, Prof. Bashir Ahmad Dabla in 2003



revealed that '40 percent women in Kashmir were physically abused by husbands.'

State Women Commission J&K receives 1600 - 1700 domestic violence cases every year but majority cases come from the Kashmir Valley.

There is rise in domestic violence against women in the Kashmir Valley especially in Pulwama, Badgam and Srinagar, while Jammu region witnesses less domestic violence cases than the Kashmir valley, reveals the State Women Commission's figures.

There is also an alarming rate of females, who commits suicide because of the harassment they faces by the in-laws.

Numbers of suicide cases by women were also increasing in Kashmir and the reasons found were domestic violence. "Dowry is one of the main reasons for domestic violence. If there is no dowry system, there will be no violence. There is also need to make certain amendments in laws for the protection of women." About the half-widows in the state, whose husbands have been disappeared from the past 20 year of armed conflict. Kashmiri woman urged government to give some monetary benefit and compensation to these half-widows.

According to Kunan Poshpora tragedy, security forces allegedly committed molestation to dozens of women in 1991. "Government also needs to give monetary benefit to the molested women of Kunan Poshpora. They should also be rehabilitated." Valley's renowned Psychiatrist Prof. Mushtaq Margoob said, "Most of the psychiatric problems among women in Kashmir are because of domestic violence.

Rape cases

Snatching the dignity in Valley

A study done by Medecins Sans Frontieres in mid 2005 reveals that Kashmiri women are among the worst sufferers of sexual violence in the world. It further mentions that since the beginning of the armed struggle in Kashmir in 1989, sexual violence has been routinely perpetrated on Kashmiri women, with 11.6 per cent of respondents saying they were victims of sexual abuse. Interestingly, the figure is much higher than that of Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Chechnya. The state home department has no specific data in this regard for the last 17 years. This serves as a telling comment on the plight of women and on the indifferent attitude of the state towards addressing the issue. Cases of rape and molestation abound in Kashmir and many go unreported because of the fear of social stigma, and of reprisal by state agencies. And even in those cases, where the victims manage to transcend these fears and report the matter to police, they achieve little or no justice. More often, police refuses to lodge an FIR against the troops.

In Kunan Poshpora, a small village in Kashmir, the soldiers of fourth Rajputana Rifles allegedly raped about 30 women on the night of February 23, 1991, during a search operation while men were taken away from their homes and interrogated. The ages of women raped ranged from 13 to 80 years. According to newspaper reports, on June 17, 1994, troops of Rashtriya Rifles accompanied by two officers Major Ramesh and Major Rajkumar entered into village Hyhama and allegedly raped and molested seven women. In another incident,

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troops raped a mentally ill old woman in her house in Barbarshah in Srinagar on January 5, 1991. Medical reports confirmed rape and locals lodged an FIR with the concerned police station, but the police did no investigation. She later died in 1998 while the FIR still awaits action from the state government. In another gruesome incident, an army Major in Badra, Handwara, raped Aisha, a 29-year-old woman and her 10-year-old daughter, Shabnum. These being just a few examples, incidents like these are plenty in Kashmir and ironically pass unheeded for.

Due to immunity of troops from prosecution and their own court martial proceedings, which are far from being unbiased, they are left free to do as they please. Dr Maiti, a professor of political science at Rurdwa University, West Bengal, explains, "Rape continues to be a major instrument of Indian oppression against the Kashmiri people while the majority of victims are civilians. This concept stands fortified by a report of ICRC dated March 6, 2001, where it has been mentioned that women are raped in order to humiliate, frighten and defeat the enemy 'group' to which they belong. Rape in a war is not merely a matter of chance; it is rather a question of power and control, which is 'structured by male soldiers' notions of their masculine privilege, by the strength of the military line of command and by class and ethnic inequalities among women [4]. One of the reasons given by Radhika Coomaraswamy for sexual violence in armed have been subject to disappearance largely, but women have been adversely affected because of being related to them as daughters, mothers, sisters and wives. In the absence of any information about the whereabouts of the disappeared men, their wives have acquired

the title of ' half-widows'. These half-widows apart from other relatives of disappeared persons are left without any entitlement to land, homes, inheritance, social assistance and pensions. Most of these women also suffer from harassment by the troops.

Fahmeeda Bano, 37, lives in a remote Kashmir village of Kupwara and 14 years back the Indian army picked up her husband. She has gone from pillar to post searching for him but to no avail. She said, "If my husband is alive I want to see him. I want authorities to tell me where he is. If he has been killed let them hand over his body to me..."

The Indian government does not provide any relief to half-widows before the expiry of seven years from the date of disappearance. And even after the completion of seven years from the date of disappearance, they get either a one-time grant ranging from US\$1,000 and US\$2,000 or a monthly pension of US\$10 . Further, a half-widow cannot remarry until the expiration of seven years from the date of disappearance of her husband whose whereabouts must not be known in these seven years. In the meantime, the right to her husband's property are often threatened. Some widows, who intend to remarry, largely do not find men who are willing to marry them. A study titled, 'Women And Children Under The Armed Conflict In Kashmir' done by Prof A G Madhosh, a Kashmiri educationist and activist, reveals that the migration of widows with their children resulted in a sudden break in normal family life. Women had to assume the roles of breadwinners for their families and the future of their children became insecure.



Every month the members of APDP gather for a sit-in-protest at Central Park in Srinagar. Their continuous protests should have served as a resonating alarm for the authorities, but they seem to have turned a deaf ear to the woes of these people. Fahmeeda Bano, 37, lives in a remote Kashmir village of Kupwara and 14 years back the Indian army picked up her husband. She has gone from pillar to post searching for him but to no avail. She said, "If my husband is alive I want to see him. I want authorities to tell me where he is. If he has been killed let them hand over his body to me."

Half-widows of the Valley

Practicing harrowing Way of acceptance to be a part of society.

Enforced disappearance is one of the most harrowing consequences of the armed conflict in Kashmir. During the last 18 years of conflict, the Association Of Parents Of Disappeared Persons (APDP), an organisation of the relatives of people who have disappeared after custody, claims more than 10,000 people have been subject to enforced disappearance by state agencies and were mostly picked up by the troops. Of the disappeared persons, between 2000-2005 a majority were married males. Although men have been subject to disappearance largely, but women have been adversely affected because of being related to them as daughters, mothers, sisters and wives. In the absence of any information about the whereabouts of the disappeared men, their wives have acquired the title of 'half-widows'. These half-widows apart from other relatives of disappeared persons are left without any entitlement to land, homes,

inheritance, social assistance and pensions. Most of these women also suffer from harassment by the troops.

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Eve Teasing:

Dirty Smoky comments break the beauty of Valley
Despite being caught in conflict and subjected numerous physical and mental traumas, women of Kashmir have shown great character and strength in competing with their counter parts in any other part of the world. At whom, they take care of the house hold chores and outside, they are successful Teachers, Doctors, Engineer and what not. An added feature of the modern day Kashmiri women in her tendency and capacity to step out in her choice of work in any other country. Since the existence of this world, women are subjected to different kinds of violence .with the change in the life style and with the advent of modernization. The forms of violence and nature of crime against women has also changed .This has put a lot of challenge before women folk. There are certain social challenges which might prove suicidal for any such health trend among the women. Today one among the alarming issues is eve teasing in our public transport which women often come across. This is something which needs to be taken care. Transport has become challenge for women folk who, every now and then, have a complaint of

teasing and feel frustrated at the alarming increase in such incidents. It has also become nightmarish for womenfolk as, since local buses are usually over loaded. Some ill-mannered and undignified people take undue advantage of the situation unnecessary pushing and managing closeness with women; needless gazing and staring have become the order of the day and thus creates an extremely embarrassing situation for women folk. Moreover, there are only a few people who would raise their voice against the menace and if such a situation arises, at times pin-drop silence is maintained by even those who are brewing with fresh and young blood in veins. Men need to show respect towards the females. Rather than a being a part of menace, they should be guardians of the chastity of their mother's, sister's and daughter's. The Government and Civil Society need to make sure that the already established laws are followed in letter and spirit. (Bashir, 2012).

Though some time back, Government did start the ladies Bus service but the fate was very unfortunate? Nothing came out from idea and the service was the closed down. And recent developmental initiative had been taken by the officials who reserve eight seats for female passengers which seems as other joke as over loading is a normal routine now and the seats just not possible. One can't deny the fact the population of people has increased at a fast speed in the Jammu and Kashmir particularly in Srinagarmatter from getting bad to worse perhaps, education and educational institutions can play a better role in this regard.



Crime Rate against Woman in Kashmir Valley

Years	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No of Case Reported	76	91	94	86	94	81	135	101	94
Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
No of Case Reported	93	108	288	655	832	1105	995	1040	1112
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
No of Case Reported	1482	1621	1617	1653	1698	1766	1517	1791	1659
Year	2011	2012	2013						
No of Case Reported	2115	2235	2186						

*Data presented is as per NCRB reports from 1984 to 2013

Methodology of Research:

This Research paper based on a case study of different papers and tries to find out the actual face of women in Valley.

Limitations

This study is based on the case study method of different research paper .Therefore may be some overlapping of data. In this paper mostly data is use in secondary manner there for authenticity some time on the plane of question.

Suggestions:

- 1) Law and order should be more women friendly.
- 2) Law and punishment should be executed properly and neutrally.
- 3) Government should take more initiative to publicity law against any violence against women.
- 4) School and college teachers should be more pro-active to motivate students against eve teasing and sexual harassment. They should also teach male students to honor their classmates.
- 5) To increase more female Police station in Valley.

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