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Domestic Violence in India: Causes, Consequences and Challenges

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Abstract:

Domestic violence against women is an age old phenomenon. Women were always considered weak, vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. Violence has long been accepted as something that happens to women. Cultural mores, religious practices, economic and political conditions may set the precedence for initiating and perpetuating domestic violence, but ultimately committing an act of violence is a choice that the individual makes out of a range of options. Although one cannot underestimate the importance of macro system-level forces (such as cultural and social norms) in the etiology of gender-based violence within any country, including India, individual-level variables (such as observing violence between one's parents while growing up, absent or rejecting father, delinquent peer associations) also play important roles in the development of such violence. Domestic violence is the most common form of violence against women. It affects women across the life span from sex selective abortion of female fetuses to forced suicide and abuse, and is evident, to some degree, in every society in the India. In this context, this paper discussed Causes, Consequences and Challenges of Domestic Violence in India.

Keywords: Domestic violence, abuse, gender, Vulnerable

Introduction:

Domestic violence (DV), defined by the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 as physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse against women by a partner or family member residing in a joint family, plagues the lives of many women in India. National statistics that utilize a modified version of the Conflict

Tactics Scale (CTS) to measure the prevalence of lifetime physical, sexual, and/or emotional DV estimate that 40% of women experience abuse at the hands of a partner (Yoshikawa, Agrawal, Poudel, & Jimba, 2012). Data from a recent systematic review by the World Health Organization (WHO) provides similar regional estimates and suggests that women in South-East Asia (defined as India, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Timor-Leste) are at a higher likelihood for experiencing partner abuse during their lifetime than women from Europe, the Western Pacific, and potentially the Americas (WHO, 2013). Among the different proposed causes for the high DV frequency in India are deep-rooted male patriarchal roles (Visaria, 2000) and long-standing cultural norms that propagate the view of women as subordinates throughout their lifespan (Fernandez, 1997; Gundappa & Rathod, 2012). Even before a child is born, many families have a clear preference for male children, which may result in their preferential care, and worse, sex-selective abortions, female infanticide and abandonment of the girl-child (Gundappa & Rathod, 2012).

Domestic violence, also known as domestic abuse, spousal abuse, family violence, and intimate partner violence (IPV), can be broadly defined as a pattern of abusive behaviors by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends or cohabitation. Domestic violence has many forms including physical aggression (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects), or threats thereof; sexual abuse; emotional abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; passive/covert abuse

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Challenges Faced by NRI's in Their Return to India

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Abstract

The last few years have seen a steady increase in the number of NRIs returning to India. The web is seeing an increase in web portals designed to find jobs for these Indians in US, who consider working in India more attractive as it takes care of their sentimental needs while they settle down in a comfortable job and lifestyle. Indians returning to India need to keep their minds open and be ready to accept everything that comes their way as far as challenges are concerned. If they are hoping to find the USA in India then they are going to be thoroughly disillusioned. While returning to India may present a very rosy picture to these people settled abroad, there are many challenges they have to face on returning that include cultural, logistical and economical issues. These are important issues, which many NRIs fail to consider; while they are happy, they have landed themselves with a good job and secured the best school for their kids.

Non resident Indians must remember that living and working in India is not going to be easy as there are diverse challenges they need to tackle and they should be prepared to make adjustments and realignments to suit the type of living that India has to offer. Many of these Indians working in Indian companies in US have become accustomed to the way of living there after years of being residents up there. One of the major challenges that Indians returning to India face are re-establishing relationships with relatives, friends and working on establishing new networks from scratch. Many of these Non-resident Indians from USA are returning to India to set up their own businesses but the challenges they face are numerous.

Keywords: Non Resident, Diaspora, Challenges, Problems

Introduction

The last few years have seen a steady increase in the number of NRIs returning to India. The web is seeing an increase in web portals designed to find jobs for these Indians in US, who consider working in India more attractive as it takes care of their sentimental needs while they settle down in a comfortable job and lifestyle. Indians returning to India need to keep their minds open and be ready to accept everything that comes their way as far as challenges are concerned. If they are hoping to find the USA in India then they are going to be thoroughly disillusioned. While returning to India may present a very rosy picture to these people settled abroad, there are many challenges they have to face on returning that include cultural, logistical and economical issues. These are important issues, which many NRIs fail to consider; while they are happy, they have landed themselves with a good job and secured the best school for their kids.

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SANITATION IN RURAL INDIA: THE HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

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Abstract

Access to sustainable sanitation services is one of the most important factors for improving the quality of life of human beings. Improved sanitation facilities along with availability of potable water are the two basic facilities for human development. Communities in the developing countries are more prone to water-borne diseases due to lack of proper sanitation facilities. Water and sanitation related sickness puts severe burden on community, health services and keep children out of schools. Around 2.2 million people in the developing world, mostly children, die every year from diseases associated with lack of safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene, resulting in losses to productivity. Improved sanitation reduces many diseases and deaths in millions of people. Recognizing the importance of sanitation, the world governments agreed to commit themselves to halve the proportion of people without access to proper sanitation and clean water by 2015. The Government of India stressed the importance of sanitation from the inception of the Five-Year Plans, revising the policies from time-to-time to accelerate the sanitation coverage. This paper aims at assessing the status of sanitation in the context of policy changes in India.

Introduction:

Sanitation is a broad term which includes safe disposal of human waste, waste water management, solid waste management, water supply, control of vectors of diseases, domestic and personal hygiene, food, housing, etc. Sanitation includes environmental sanitation which is largely viewed as "the control of all those factors in man's physical environment which exercise a deleterious effect on his physical environment, health, alleviating poverty, enhancing quality of life and raising productivity- all of which are essential for sustainable development" (WHO 1992).

The World Health Organization states that:

"Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal. Sanitation includes all four of these engineering infrastructure items (even though often only the first one is strongly associated with the term "sanitation"):

- Excreta management systems
- Wastewater management systems
- Solid waste management systems
- Drainage systems for rainwater, also called storm water drainage

Sanitary household toilet is the most important aspect of sanitation. Besides, restoration of dignity, privacy safety and social status, sanitation has strong bearings on child mortality, maternal health, water quality, primary education, gender equity, reduction of hunger and food security, environmental sustainability, global partnerships and ultimately poverty alleviation & improvement of overall quality of life. Open defecation still in practice in many rural areas resulting in serious social, economic and environmental problems. Openly left human waste

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