

## Alcoholism and Domestic Violence in Tamil Nadu

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### Definition of Domestic Violence

Definition of domestic violence can be broad or focused, amorphous, or targeted. The reason that the definition of violence is important is because it shapes the response. (eg) a community response, whether it be legal reform or the provision of support service, is shaped by a particular understanding of what constitutes domestic violence and whether it is to be conceptualized as an violence of rights. The definition implied by the law is especially critical as it defines standards and thus impacts broader social-perception of the problem.

Elements of the definition that need to be considered then are the between the perpetrator and the abused, the norms of acceptable behavior, and the specific acts, that constitute violence. A frequent perception of domestic violence against women is that it is limited to physical harm perpetrated on adult women with in a marital relationship. While this understanding may capture a large universe of experience of women, it is predicated on the assumption that women primarily live in in clear families to single parent families. Moreover women may be in an established relationship or in the process of separation or divorce. Violence is often not restricted to the current husband but may extend to boyfriends, former, husbands and other family members such as parents siblings, and in-laws. A definition that acknowledges these multiple possibilities would lead to interventions that are more inclusive of the experiences of all women.

Definitions of domestic violence rest upon not only the nature of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim but also upon norms of acceptable behavior. There is considerable difference of opinion regarding which behaviors or manifestations should be considered violence as well as the level of intensity and frequency required to label a relationship as violent. Another contentious issue is how to evaluate the intent of the act, why the act was initiated and whose view should determine this.

The social construct surroundings the ideal “good woman” clearly sets which verbal and physical assaults translate into a nation of violence. Thus wife beating is not seems as an excessive reaction if the women gives cause for jealousy or does not perform her “wifely” duties ad equitably, such as having meals ready on time or adequately caring for children. This is further complicated a common belief that violent act are an expression of love and merely desire to help of the subject be a better person.

An assessment showed that domestic violence reduced to one tenth of pervious. Levels after alcoholism treatment. 3 to 45% of household expenditure is spent on alcohol. Use of alcohol increases indebtedness and reduces the ability to pay for food and education.

### Alcohol and Domestic Violence in Tamil Nadu

The relationship between alcohol or other substance abuse and domestic violence is complicated. A prevailing myth about domestic violence is that alcohol and drugs are the major causes of domestic violence. In reality, some abusers rely on substance use (and abuse) as an excuse for becoming violent. Alcohol allows the abuser to justify his abusive behavior as a result of the alcohol. While an abuser’s use of alcohol may have an effect on the severity of the abuse or the ease with which the abuser can justify his actions, an abuser does not become violent “because” drinking causes him to lose control of his temper. As described more fully in the section on theories of violence, domestic violence is used to exert power and control over another; it does not represent a loss of control.

Understanding some of the theories that have been advanced to explain the substance-violence relationship can, however, help advocates design interventions that can increase women’s safety and help men choose non-violence. Most importantly, domestic violence and substance abuse should be understood and treated as independent problems: “(T)he reduction of one problem to the familiar language and interventions of the other problem is ill-advised.” At the same time, because the relationship between substance abuse and domestic violence is complex, institutions that address these problems together must be capable of managing their complexity.

Alcohol does affect the user’s ability to perceive, integrate and process information. This distortion in the user’s thinking does not cause violence, but may increase the risk that the user will misinterpret his partner or another’s behavior.

Some research indicates that a large quantity of alcohol, or any quantity for alcoholics, can increase the user’s sense of personal power and domination over others. An increased sense of power and control can, in turn, make it more likely that an abuser will attempt to exercise that power and control over another.

Violence may be triggered by conflict over alcohol use (or ending such use), or in the process of obtaining and using substance, particularly illegal drugs. Other research indicates that a battered woman may use

substance with her abuser in order to attempt to manage the violence and her safety; her abuser may also force her to use substances with him.

Some research indicates that substance abuse may increase the aggressive response of individual with low levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin. There is, however, still “no evidence that batterers are ‘hard wired’ for (or predisposed to ) violence, nor that

### **Practice Implications**

The process and findings of this study raise important practice implications for people working in both the domestic violence and alcoholism of fields and for those in social working and health professions. Providing some one for women life to take to someone who is empathic and prepare to listen is not hard. But anecdotal evidence from workers separate fields of domestic violence. Woman’s did not blame the alcohol act now ledged that they might have for given their partner more easily in the past, thinking alcohol was to blame. Working with a women who believes alcohol is to blame will require more sensitive and careful exploration, of this issue.

The importance of assessing or screening for alcohol use and domestic violence using carefully constructed questions was raised by the fact that most women say alcohol as having a different impact with their own experience of partner violence. Directly raise the question a women about whether her part nor is violent to her at first interview is likely to result in defensive response. Knowing that a woman remains at risk of violence and abuse could potentially tempt the practitioner to speed up the process by challenging the woman’s view too directly. The risk in geeting this wr4ong is damaging to the client- worker relationship, adding to the women’s low sense of self – be life and potentially losing contact with her altogether, which can leave the women at greater risk. Practitioners from both substance use and domestic violence sectors also need to allow for the impact of behavior. The domestic violence secrecies also need to allow for the fact that the women they serve. Usually at a crisis point may also be using alcohol an drugs as coping mechanism and may be using greater quantities than usual.

The alcohol-domestic violence link is a result now of one or more none of these variables appears to depend largely on political preference or scientific focus. This views of the women suffering such violence often and unhelpful battle that pits ideology against traditional nations of objective science. This focusing on women’s view of domestic violence has often mentioned the perpetrators use of alcohol or drugs.

### **Ability To Drink**

The concept of having the ability to drink or take beer also emerged from the data. This ability implies a combination of quantity and tolerance. A clear message from the women was that a person’s ability to drinks was.

The domestic violence consists of all the acts that constitute violence. Some definitions are narrow and focus on a specific act of violence and others broader and incorporate the full range of acts. In india public discourse and the media equate domestic violence with dowry violence. This incomplete representation undermines awareness of the widespread, daily psychological, physical and sexual abuse women, for confront that is often unrelated to dowry. As a result, newspaper may fail to report the less sensational stories that do not in bridge-burning and unnatural death. Indian legislation on marital violence perpetuates this narrow definition.

The nature of domestic violence its causes and its prevalence must be fully understood in order to plan effective prevention and intervention strategies antithetical to their abusive or violent behavior drinking. If a person could drink properly in others words take hold indeed control their beer, they would not be violent or abusive. More than quantity of alcohol as having an impact an behavior in some way.

### **Provoking Violence**

Women stated that the violence or abuse did not get worse if both of them had been drinking. However, it was during discussion about both partner’s drinking to gather that the theme of the women. They appeared to be taking some responsibility for the men violence and abuse because of their own drinking and behavior. Her the women alcohol consumption appeared key to whether, and how they responded to their partner’s abusive behavior.

### **General Versus Personal Beliefs**

The study also found that the women’s beliefs about alcohol’s role in violence generally differed from their personal experience of violence only 3 or more women’s believed alcohol played a key role in violence generally compared with nine women however reported violent were. But their check lists indicated there was seven of the nine also believed their partners were heavy drinkers. Drank and their view that alcohol played a key role. Identifying this key role . however was not the same as blaming the alcohol for his violence.

### **Tamilnadu Against Demotic Violence Act**

Tamilnadu has got the dubious distinction of having the highest number of domestic violence cases in the country with the state recordings 9983, such cases for last years, the government said. So according to the latest date of the national crime records. Bureau a total of 9,431 domestic violence cases were reported across the country during the period, women and child development of ministers informed the lobe Sabah. Tamilnadu reported highest number of such cases against women with 3,983 cases followed by Gujarat with 3,266 west Bengal with 1,611 cases were registered under the protection of women from domestic violence act.

### **Domestic violence: husband-wives**

Violence against women is serious problem in India. Overall- one third of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence and about in 10 have experienced sexual violence. Total 35% have experienced physical or sexual violence. This figure translates into millions of women who have suffered and continue to suffer, at the hands of husbands and other family members. Eight five percent of men were violent towards their wives were frequent or daily users of alcohol more the half of the abusive incidents were under the influence of alcohol.

### **Iapa Aim To Do**

Indian alcohol Aillance (IAPA) is a registered non-governmental organization in started 2009 prevent alcohol related harm through policy intervention. Advocacy and capacity building (IAPA) is affiliated to global. Alcohol policy Alliance and receives support from four campaign for development and solidarity.

### **Main Aims To Iapa**

- ❖ Development of alcohol policy that address issues related to alcohol taxation restriction of production. A number of sales outlets and hours of operation as well as ensuring stricter implementation of rules on age restriction drinking and driving laws and advertising.
- ❖ Education and information dissemination to create high degree of public awareness and generate support for activities that will harmful alcohol use practices.
- ❖ The highlight costs of alcohol. Use, monitor, consumption trendy and generate date for ducally efforts to build political commitment and community support to reduce harmful impact of alcohol.

### **Conclusion**

This study set out to explore women's views on the subject of Alcoholism and Domestic violence role in their partners violence. It involved women domestic violence and abuse from a male partner. Furthermore although the women recognized that alcohol has disinheriting effects they also recognized that these effects alone are insufficient to explain their partner domestic violence and abuse of them. It was apparent that the women's experiences continued to be psychologically painful to them. It also apparent that both substance agencies must acknowledge the impact of other issue if they are to adequately support women. Women at further risk of alcoholism related to partner domestic violence.

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