e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845.

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A Comparative Analysis Of Domestic Violence Coverage In Indian Print Media: Examining Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Jagran, And Amar Ujala (December 2023 – February 2024)

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Abstract

This study explores the comparative analysis of print media coverage on domestic violence against men and women, aiming to identify potential biases and societal perceptions. A mixed-method research approach was employed, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methods to gather insights from participants. The primary objectives included assessing the frequency and prominence of coverage, understanding its implications on public perception, and analysing differences in reporting between genders. The study examined court verdicts and news articles to evaluate their impact on awareness. Data collection was based on a sample of 270 newspapers over a 90-day period, focusing on publications such as Dainik Jagran, Dainik Bhaskar, and Amar Ujala. Findings revealed significant disparities in coverage frequency and content focus, leading to recommendations for media outlets to allocate dedicated sections and maintain consistent reporting to effectively highlight domestic violence issues. This research provides valuable insights for enhancing media representation and public awareness regarding gender-based violence.

Keywords: domestic violence, India, violence against men

Date of Submission: 19-03-2025 Date of Acceptance: 29-03-2025

I. Introduction

When the term "domestic violence" is mentioned, the common assumption is that the victim is a woman. However, this does not represent the complete reality. While women constitute the majority of domestic violence victims, men can also be subjected to abuse within intimate relationships.

What is Domestic Violence?

According to the United Nations, domestic violence—also referred to as "domestic abuse" or "intimate partner violence"—is defined as a pattern of behaviour in a relationship used to gain or maintain control over an intimate partner. Intimate partner homicide (IPH) is a significant public health and criminal justice concern worldwide (Hanson, 2021). A UN report states that one in three women is a victim of domestic violence annually. Similarly, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) from 2019-2021 indicates that approximately 30% of women in India experience domestic violence.

The term "domestic violence" is not limited to spousal relationships but also encompasses violence within families. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports that more than 56% of male suicides each year are linked to stressors such as domestic violence, financial struggles, and emotional distress. Research by Sebastian (2017) highlights that male victims of abuse often receive less attention because their numbers are lower compared to female victims, with a ratio of approximately one male victim for every four female victims.

Types of Domestic Violence

When people think of domestic violence, physical abuse often comes to mind. However, domestic violence manifests in multiple forms, including emotional, sexual, and financial abuse (Plumptre, 2024). The most common types include:

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Physical Abuse

Physical abuse involves any use of force that causes bodily harm or endangers well-being. This includes hitting, slapping, choking, burning, kicking, or threatening harm. It may also involve forcibly restraining someone against their will (Health, 2021).

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse occurs when an individual is forced or coerced into sexual acts without consent. This includes unwanted sexual advances, derogatory remarks about one's body, forced intercourse, and coercion into unwanted sexual behaviors (Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, 2014).

Marital Rape

Marital rape refers to non-consensual sexual acts between spouses. It is a significant violation with severe physical, emotional, and psychological consequences (Hussain, 2023).

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse involves actions and words intended to degrade, manipulate, or control a partner. It can lead to psychological distress, including low self-esteem, guilt, and anxiety. Common tactics include threats, humiliation, and isolation from social support (Plumptre, 2024).

Financial Abuse

Financial abuse occurs when an abuser controls or restricts a partner's financial resources. This may include withholding money, preventing access to employment, or exerting financial control as a means of dominance.

Understanding Domestic Violence Through Statistics

According to NFHS-5, 32% of ever-married women aged 18-49 have experienced some form of domestic violence—physical, sexual, or emotional. The most prevalent form is physical abuse (28%), followed by emotional abuse (14%) and spousal sexual violence (6%) (NFHS-5, 2019-21).

NCRB data from 2019 indicates that 30% of crimes against women are registered under Section 498A of the IPC, which pertains to cruelty by a husband or his relatives. Additional statistics reveal that crimes against women occur every three minutes, a woman is raped every 29 minutes, a dowry death happens every 77 minutes, and cruelty by a husband or relatives occurs every nine minutes.

Conversely, NFHS-4 reported that 29 out of every 1,000 men in India experience domestic violence. Despite lower rates compared to women, there are no legal provisions in India that explicitly protect men from domestic abuse.

Indian States with the Highest Domestic Violence Cases Karnataka

NFHS-5 data identifies Karnataka as having the highest domestic violence rate in India at 44%, nearly doubling from NFHS-3's 20.6%.

Bihar

Bihar ranks second, with a 40% prevalence rate, down from 43.7% in NFHS-4. Reports indicate that 8% of women have experienced sexual violence since the age of 18.

Manipur

Domestic violence rates in Manipur have declined from 53.2% in NFHS-4 to 39.6% in NFHS-5. Sexual violence among women aged 18 has also dropped from 14% to 5.4%.

Telangana

Between 2015-16 and 2019-20, domestic violence cases in Telangana decreased from 42.9% to 36.9%, with sexual abuse rates reducing from 7.4% to 5%.

Laws Against Domestic Violence in India

The **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005** was enacted to provide justice to female victims. It covers physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse. Additionally, the **Dowry Prohibition Act (1961)** criminalizes dowry-related abuse.

However, there are no equivalent protections for male victims under Indian law. Section 498A of the IPC applies only to women, reinforcing gender-specific legal support. Awasthi (2023) argues that India's

patriarchal history makes it difficult to recognize men as victims of domestic violence, resulting in a legal framework that lacks protections for them.

Reasons Behind Domestic Abuse

The NCRB identifies multiple factors contributing to domestic violence:

- Anger management issues: Poor emotional regulation can lead to violent outbursts.
- Jealousy and control: Possessiveness can escalate into controlling behavior and violence.
- Low self-esteem and inferiority complex: Some perpetrators exert dominance to compensate for personal insecurities.
- Cultural beliefs: Traditional norms may normalize abusive behaviors.
- **Personality disorders**: Mental health conditions may contribute to abusive tendencies.
- Learned behaviors: Exposure to violence in childhood or past relationships can perpetuate abusive patterns.
- Substance abuse: Alcohol and drug use are significant risk factors in domestic violence cases.

These factors highlight the complexity of domestic violence, emphasizing the need for legal and social interventions that address both male and female victims.

Print Media Coverage on Domestic Violence

Ramendra Nath Verma (2022) highlights that while media coverage reflects and acknowledges violence against women, reporting on the issue remains inconsistent and lacks systematic attention. Similarly, Ramchandra critiques Indian media, noting that although it does not actively engage in victim-blaming as seen in some international cases, its coverage of domestic violence is not as proactive or comprehensive as it should be.

This study examines how print media represents domestic violence against both men and women. By conducting a content analysis of three leading national Hindi newspapers, it explores variations in tone, focus, and frequency of reporting to identify biases and societal perceptions. The objective is to analyze how print media covers domestic violence, shedding light on disparities in reporting and potential influences on public opinion.

Print Media and Domestic Violence: A Review of Literature

Sanjay Deshpande (2019) challenges the notion that domestic violence primarily affects women, advocating for gender-neutral laws and greater recognition of male victims. He emphasizes that men also experience abuse but are often overlooked, necessitating legal safeguards for all victims. Similarly, Ekta Pandey (2020) highlights various forms of abuse—physical, emotional, and sexual—suffered by men. She attributes the underreporting of such cases to societal norms that discourage men from coming forward. Pandey calls for legal reforms, gender-inclusive policies, and a shift in public perception to ensure male victims receive adequate support.

Anant Kumar (2023) further explores the issue of underreported domestic violence against men, linking it to social stigma and traditional expectations. He predicts a rise in such cases and urges research into its causes to develop effective interventions. Kumar notes that many men acknowledge abuse privately but hesitate to report it due to fear of disbelief. Susanna K. Sebastian (2017) also stresses the importance of gender-neutral laws, criticizing biases in the legal system and society that dismiss male victims' experiences. She advocates for policy reforms to create a fairer approach to domestic violence.

While research on male victims is expanding, Bhushan (2012) focuses on media's role in shaping perceptions of violence against women. Similarly, Amanda Gilbertson (2019) critiques Indian newspapers for failing to present domestic violence as a systemic issue. This study seeks to analyze media portrayals of domestic violence against both genders, addressing biases and their impact on public discourse and policymaking.

Shalini S. Naik and her co-authors, in their paper on the *Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005*, discuss the significance of this legislation in addressing domestic violence against women in India. The study emphasizes that the act provides crucial legal protection and support for women facing abuse at home. Naik and her colleagues advocate for the effective implementation of the PWDVA to ensure the safety and well-being of victims. They argue that while the legal framework is in place, proper enforcement and awareness are necessary for the act to achieve its intended impact (Naik, 2021).

Similarly, Ilze Slabbert (2013) highlights domestic violence as a widespread problem that threatens women's safety and well-being. The paper categorizes various forms of abuse, from severe physical violence to more subtle emotional and psychological harm. Slabbert underscores the importance of recognizing all types of domestic violence, as even less apparent forms can have severe consequences. The study also stresses the need for effective interventions and strong support systems to protect victims and help them break free from abusive situations.

In a related study, Raazia Israr (2021) finds that print media coverage of violence against women is inadequate, particularly in elite Pakistani newspapers. The research calls for more in-depth and sensitive reporting on the issue. It suggests that policymakers, academics, and researchers work together to enhance awareness,

promote gender equality, and improve media representations of domestic violence. By addressing these gaps in media coverage, Israr believes that societal attitudes towards gender-based violence can shift positively, reinforcing the critical role of responsible journalism in combating domestic violence.

Ekweonu (2020) examines how Nigerian newspapers covered domestic violence against women during the COVID-19 lockdown. The study evaluates the frequency, depth, and sources of media coverage, emphasizing the media's role in shaping public awareness and response to domestic violence. The author argues that responsible and sensitive reporting can help victims seek support and contribute to improved public understanding of domestic violence issues.

Nigam (2021) critically examines the legal framework surrounding domestic violence in India, arguing against stereotypes and biases that affect judicial outcomes. The study highlights the challenges women face in seeking justice and the disparity between legal provisions and their actual implementation. Nigam aims to provide an accurate picture of domestic violence victims' experiences and calls for a more equitable legal system that protects survivors' rights and ensures fair treatment.

Focusing on economic factors, Priyanka Tripathi (2022) explores how financial instability during the COVID-19 crisis contributed to increased domestic violence in Bihar. The study highlights that job losses and financial dependency on male partners exacerbated domestic abuse, leading to higher incidents of physical, mental, and sexual violence against women. Tripathi argues that addressing financial insecurity is crucial to preventing domestic violence during economic crises.

Biswajit Ghosh and Tanima Choudhuri (2015) analyze the effectiveness of the PWDVA in Burdwan, West Bengal. Their study reveals that while the law provides legal recourse, its impact is uneven, particularly in rural areas where awareness and enforcement are limited. They stress the need for increased awareness and collaborative efforts to ensure that all women, especially those in marginalized communities, receive adequate protection.

Muhammad Saqib (2023) explores the role of social media in shaping women's perceptions of domestic violence. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative research, the study finds that social media platforms play a crucial role in raising awareness, providing resources, and encouraging survivors to speak out. The interactive nature of social media, with its use of images and videos, makes it a powerful tool for advocacy and education, highlighting its potential to drive change in societal attitudes towards domestic violence.

Onyebuchi et al. (2023) investigate the impact of media programs on domestic violence against men (DVAM) in Owerri Metropolis. Their study finds a disconnect between the low exposure of men to DVAM-focused media content and their high level of awareness about the issue. This research underscores the harmful effects of DVAM on men's well-being and relationships and advocates for increased media interventions to challenge societal perceptions of male victims. The study highlights the importance of media in shaping public attitudes and promoting behavioral change concerning domestic violence against men.

In *The Role of Men in Addressing Domestic Violence: Insights from India*, Duvvury (2003) advocates for a holistic approach to combating domestic violence by engaging men in discussions about masculinity, gender norms, and violence. The study highlights the significance of involving men in conversations about gender equality and how societal expectations around masculinity can either perpetuate or challenge domestic violence. The author calls for collaborative efforts between men and women to drive social change and promote gender-equitable development.

Ori (2016) examines how Kenyan newspapers, particularly the *Daily Nation* and *Nairobian*, portray domestic violence in Nyeri County. The study focuses on the media's tendency to frame women as perpetrators of violence against men, challenging the traditional narrative of women as primary victims. Using autoethnographic methods, the research highlights how media representations shape public perceptions and reinforce stereotypes. The author argues that such portrayals often ignore the broader context of gender roles and power dynamics that influence domestic violence.

Ravneet Kaur and Suneela Garg (2008), in their study *Addressing Domestic Violence Against Women:* An Unfinished Agenda, emphasize the widespread prevalence of domestic violence in India. Their research presents alarming statistics on the issue and calls for a multi-sectoral approach to combat it. The study outlines the detrimental effects of domestic violence on women's health and overall well-being. It highlights the crucial role of the public health sector in addressing this issue through preventive measures, awareness campaigns, and support services. Kaur and Garg stress the need for stricter enforcement of laws and collective efforts to eliminate domestic violence and promote gender equality.

Overall, these studies highlight the multifaceted nature of domestic violence and the crucial role of media, legal systems, economic factors, and social structures in shaping responses to it. While legal frameworks like the PWDVA provide essential protection, gaps in enforcement and societal attitudes continue to pose challenges. Similarly, media representations, both in print and digital platforms, significantly influence public perception, awareness, and advocacy efforts. Economic instability, gender norms, and stereotypes further complicate efforts to combat domestic violence. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort from

policymakers, media professionals, legal experts, and social activists to ensure a more just and equitable society for all victims of domestic violence.

II. Research Methodology

This chapter outlines the research design, geographical scope, data collection methods, and analytical approach adopted for the study. A combination of **quantitative and qualitative methods** ensures the accuracy and reliability of findings. Statistical tools are used for data collection and analysis, providing a comprehensive understanding of print media coverage of domestic violence.

Aim of the Study

The study aims to analyze how **print media reports domestic violence against men and women**, examining differences in tone, focus, and frequency of coverage to identify potential biases and societal perceptions.

Research Questions

- 1. How does the frequency and prominence of coverage differ between domestic violence incidents involving men and women in print media?
- 2. What are the implications of media coverage on public awareness and attitudes toward domestic violence against men and women?
- 3. How does print media differ in its reporting of domestic violence incidents involving men compared to those involving women?

Objectives

- 1. Conduct a **comparative analysis** of print media coverage of domestic violence against men and women.
- 2. Determine the **relative frequency** of coverage and identify any gender-based disparities.
- 3. Assess **page placement** and prominence of articles to understand media prioritization of domestic violence cases.

III. Methodology

The methodology employed in this comparative study of print media coverage on domestic violence against men and women encompasses several key components aimed at comprehensively analysing the frequency, page placement, and content focus of relevant news articles. The study adopts a qualitative approach, utilizing a sample size of 270 newspapers sourced from diverse geographic regions. To assess the frequency of domestic violence news, each newspaper's archives will be systematically reviewed over a predetermined time frame. Additionally, the placement of these articles within the newspapers will be examined to ascertain any patterns or biases in their visibility. Furthermore, content analysis will be conducted to categorize the thematic focus of the articles, distinguishing between those primarily centered on violence against men versus violence against women. This multifaceted methodology is designed to provide a nuanced understanding of how print media portrays and prioritizes domestic violence against different genders.

Methodology Design						
1.	1. Research Method Qualitative					
2.						
3.	Sampling Size	Three Hindi newspaper Three-month time duration 270 newspapers				
4.	Data Collection Tools	Data collect from digital news paper				
5.	Analysis Method	Qualitative content analysis method				

In this research, three Hindi newspapers have been selected for content analysis. Dainik Jagran, Dainik Bhaskar and Amar Ujala. 1 DAINIK JAGRAN according to the latest reports of ABC (AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS) Dainik Jagran is the most circulated newspaper in India. And in terms of readership, Dainik Jagran is the most read newspaper in India.

IV. Dainik Bhaskar

Dainik Bhaskar is the 3rd most published Hindi newspaper. and according to the Indian Readership Survey, Dainik Bhaskar is the second most readied newspaper in India.

V. Amar Ujala

The latest report of ABC shows that after Dainik Jagran, the most circulated newspaper in Hindi is Amar Ujala. Amar Ujala is also at fourth place in readership. The main editions of these three newspapers are published

from the capital of India, Delhi.

Data Interpretation

After selecting a research topic, conducting background reading, setting assumptions, choosing a method, planning, and collecting data, the next step is analysis. This involves examining data, drawing conclusions, and deriving insights to address the research problem. The approach varies based on whether the study is quantitative or qualitative.

	Dainik Jagran							
Serial No.	Week Details	Frequency of Male victim Articles	Frequency of Female victim Articles	Coverage of court statement /verdict which given for male victim	Coverage of court statement /verdict which given for female victim			
	December 2024							
1	1st week of Dec 2023	01	01	02	00			
2	2 nd week of Dec 2023	01	00	00	00			
3	3 rd week of Dec 2023	00	00	02	01			
4	4rth week of Dec2023	01	00	00	01			
		Ja	nuary 2024					
5	1st week of Jan 2024	00	02	00	00			
6	2 nd week of Jan 2024	02	01	00	00			
7	3 rd week of Jan 2024	00	00	00	01			
8	4rth week of Jan 2024	00	01	00	00			
		Fe	bruary 2024					
9	1st week of Feb 2024	00	01	00	00			
10	2 nd week of Feb 2024	00	00	01	00			
11	3 rd week of Feb 2024	01	02	02	00			
12	4rth week of Feb 2024	01	00	01	00			
	Total Coverage	08	08	08	03			

VI. Dainik Jagran

Dainik Jagran has reported only 27 domestic violence cases between December 1 and February 29, significantly fewer than Amar Ujala and Dainik Bhaskar. The newspaper has provided balanced coverage of male and female victims, with eight articles on each. Regarding court verdicts and statements, Jagran featured 11 related to domestic violence, with eight rulings favoring male victims and three for female victims. While the newspaper has reported fewer domestic violence cases overall than Bhaskar and Amar Ujala, it has covered more cases involving male victims, including court decisions, compared to the other two newspapers. This highlights Jagran's focus on male victim coverage.

Frequency Analysis Of Male And Female Victim Articles In Dainik Bhaskar

Serial No.	Week Details	Frequency of Male victim Articles	Frequency of Female victim Articles	Coverage of court statement /verdict which given for male victim	Coverage of court statement /verdict which given for female victim		
December 2024							
1	1 st week of Dec 2023	00	05	00	00		
2	2 nd week of Dec 2023	00	00	00	00		
3	3 rd week of Dec 2023	00	03	01	00		
4	4rth week of Dec2023	00	06	02	00		
		Jan	uary 2024				
5	1 st week of Jan 2024	01	02	00	00		
6	2 nd week of Jan 2024	03	01	00	00		
7	3 rd week of Jan 2024	00	02	00	00		
8	4rth week of Jan 2024	00	03	00	00		
		Feb	ruary 2024				
9	1 st week of Feb 2024	00	02	01	01		

10	2 nd week of	00	01	00	00
	Feb 2024				
11	3rd week of	00	04	00	00
	Feb 2024				
12	4rth week of	00	02	00	00
	Feb 2024				
	Total	04	31	04	01
	Coverage				

VII. Dainik Bhaskar

Between December 31 and February 29, Dainik Bhaskar published 40 articles on domestic violence, primarily focusing on female victims. Although Bhaskar covered more cases than Jagran, it did not highlight male victims as effectively. The newspaper's approach is clearly woman-oriented, which is not necessarily wrong. However, in a country like India, where both men and women experience domestic violence, an imbalanced perspective does not contribute to societal awareness. Additionally, India lacks specific laws to protect male victims. In contrast, Dainik Jagran featured 46 articles, with 31 focused on female victims, four on male victims, and five covering court verdicts, mostly favoring men.

Analysis Of Frequency Of Male And Female Victim Articles In Amar Ujala

Serial No.	Week Details	Frequency of Male victim Articles	Frequency of Female victim Articles	Coverage of court statement /verdict which given for male victim	Coverage of court statement /verdict which given for female victim
	•	Decembe	r 2024		
1	1st week of Dec 2023	00	02	00	02
2	2 nd week of Dec 2023	00	04	00	00
3	3 rd week of Dec 2023	00	00	00	01
4	4rth week of Dec2023	01	04	00	01
	•	January	2024		
5	1st week of Jan 2024	01	02	00	00
6	2 nd week of Jan 2024	03	01	01	00
7	3 rd week of Jan 2024	01	01	00	00
8	4rth week of Jan 2024	01	00	00	02
		Februar	y 2024		
9	1st week of Feb 2024	00	06	01	01
10	2 nd week of Feb 2024	00	00	00	01
11	3 rd week of Feb 2024	02	03	02	00
12	4rth week of Feb 2024	00	01	00	00
	Total Coverage	09	24	04	08

Amar Ujala covered more domestic violence cases than Bhaskar and Jagran, publishing 45 articles between December 31 and February 29. Of these, 24 focused on female victims and eight on male victims. Additionally, the newspaper featured 12 court verdicts, with four related to male victims and eight to female victims. Comparatively, Amar Ujala provided more balanced coverage of domestic violence. In print media, the significance of news is often linked to page placement, which varies based on readership, publication frequency, and budget. At this stage, the researcher aims to assess how print media prioritizes domestic violence coverage based on page allocation.

At this stage, the researcher's main goal is to analyze content focus. Three key articles from each newspaper should be examined to determine their focus, language style, gender bias, word count, and use of images. This analysis will reveal whether the coverage is balanced and how domestic violence is portrayed.

Dainik Jagran

Although Dainik Jagran has published fewer articles on domestic violence, it has maintained a gender-neutral approach. The newspaper covered a court ruling addressing marital rape and sexual abuse, extending beyond the individuals involved to highlight the family's role in domestic violence.

'बलात्कार आखिर बलात्कार है, भले ही पति ने क्यों न किया हो'

अस्मदाभार, मेट्ट : गुजरात हाई कोर्ट ने कहा है कि बलात्कार आखिर बलात्कार होता है, भले ही यह किसी पुरुष द्वारा अपनी पत्नी के साथ ही क्वों न किया गया हो। साथ ही कहा कि भारत में महिलाओं के खिलाफ चौन हिंदा कर कायम चुणी को तोड़ने की जरूरत हैं। हाल में में दिए गए एक आदेश में जस्टिस दिव्येश जोशी ने कहा कि भारत में महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा की वास्तविक घटनाएं सामने अधिक हों।

आदेश में कहा गया कि पीछा करने, छेड़छाड़, मीखिक और शारीरिक हमले जैसी कुछ चीजों को समाज में आमतौर पर मामूली अपरोध के रूप में लिया जाता है। इसब ही सिनेमा जैसे लोकप्रिय माध्यमों में भी इसे इसी तरह दिखाया जाता है। इसमें कहा गया कि यैन अपराधों के 'लड़के तो लड़के हो रहेंगे' के चश्मे से देखा जाता है, उसका पाइिह त लोगों पर एक स्थायी और हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ता है। अदालत ने बहु के साथ कुरता और आपराधिक धमकों देने के आरोप में गिरफार एक महिला को नियमित जमानत याचिका



गुजरात हाई कोर्ट ।

खारिज करते हुए ये टिप्पणियां कीं। आरोप है कि महिला के पति और बेटे ने बहु के साथ बलात्कार किया तथा पैसे कमाने के लालच में अरलील साइट पर पोस्ट करने के लिए निवंस्त्र अवस्था में उसके वीडियो बनाए।

हाई कोर्ट के जस्टिस ने कहा- 'महिला पर हमला या बलालकार के ज्यादातर मामलों में सामान्य प्रथा यह है कि यदि आप्रीप्त पुरुष उसका पित हैं तो उसे छूट दे दी जाती है। मेरे विचार में इस चीज को बर्चंश्वत नहीं किया जा सकता। एक पुरुष आखिर एक पुरुष है, एक एक्ट आखिर एक एक्ट है, बलालकार आखिर बलालकार है, चाहे यह महिला के पित द्वार हो किया गया हो। 'कोर्ट ने कहा कि 50 अमेरिकी राज्यों, तीन आस्ट्रेलियाई राज्यों, न्यूजीलैंड, कनाडा, इजरायल, फ्रांस, स्वांडन, हेनमार्क, नावें, सीवियत संघ, पोलैंड और येक्सेस्लोवाकिया समेत कई अन्य देशों में वैवाहिक बलात्कार अवैध है। आदेश में कहा गया कि यहां तक कि ब्रिटेन ने भी पतियों को दी जाने वाली इस छूट को खत्म कर दिया है। पीड़िता के पति, समुद्र और सास को राजकों के साइबर अपराध थाने में विभान धाराओं के तहत दर्ज प्राथमिकी के आधार पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

अभियोजन पक्ष के अनुसार, महिला के बेटे ने अपने मोबाइल फोन पर अपनो पत्नी के और अपने (पिति-पत्नी) के अंतरंग क्षणों के मन बीडियों बनाए तथा उन्हें अपने पिता को भेज दिया। इस बारे में लाइके की मां को पूरी जानकारी थी क्योंकि कृत्य उसी की मौजूदगी में किया गया था। जब पीड़िता अकेली थी तो उसके समुर ने भी उसके साथ छेड़छाड़ की। अदालत ने कहा कि सास को गैरकानूनों और शर्मनाक कृत्य के बारे में पता था और उसने अपने पित तथा बेटे को ऐसा कृत्य करने से नहीं रोककर अपराध में बराबर की भूमिका निषाई।

अवैध मतांतरण मामले में आज सुनवाई करेगा सुप्रीम कोर्ट

नई दिल्ली बेट्ट: अवैध मतांतरण मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश के सैम हिगिनबाटम यूनिवर्सिटी आफ एग्रीकल्चर, टेक्नोलाजी एंड सब्हेर्सेज (एसएच्यूएटीएस) के कुलपति राजेंद्र बिहारी लाल और छह अन्य आरंपितों को याधिका पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट मंगलवार को सुनवाई करेगा।

जाट में गलावा के बुताबा बरणा । याचिका में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के आदेश को चुनौती दी गई है। हाई कोर्ट ने कथित मतांतरण मामले में प्राथमिकी को रद करने से इन्कार कर दिया गया था और आरोपितों को 20 दिसंबर तक आत्मसमपंण करने के लिए कहा है। । गिरफ्तारी के डर से कुलपति और अन्य ने शीर्ष अवलत का दरबाजा खटखटाया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जिस्टिस अनिस्द बोस और जास्टिस केवी विश्वनाथन को अवकाश पीठ मामले की सुनवाई करेगी।

दहेज हत्या के मामले में पति को उम्र कैद की सजा

नंह: जिला अदालत ने दहेज हत्या मामले के दो आरोपित भाइयों को दोषी टहराते हुए पति को उम्र कैद और उसके भाई को दस साल की सजा सुनाई है। दोनों को जुर्माना भी भरना पड़ेगा । वर्ष 2019 में नंह के सदर थाने में दर्ज मामले में पति द्वारा पत्नी को पेटोल छिडक कर आग के हवाले करने का आरोप था । जिला अतिरिक्त एवं सत्र न्यायाधीश अजय कुमार वर्मा की अदालत के उप जिला न्यायवादी प्रताप सिंह की पैरवी पर गांव चंदेनी के रहने वाले इरसाद उसके भाई आलिम को बुधवार को दोषी उहराया था । बहस्पतिवार को पति इरसाद को अदालत ने उम्रकैद के साथ 25 हजार रुपये का जुर्माना जबकि अलीम को दस वर्ष सजा और दस हजार रुपये का जुर्माना भरने का फैसला सना दिया । जिला अदालत ने दोनों भाइयों को होषी करार ग्रांस ग्रामा ही ।ट्यांस

Since Dainik Jagran primarily focused on court verdicts in its domestic violence coverage, no language bias is evident, as court rulings must be reported objectively. Court verdicts also have a greater impact than articles in raising public awareness. One such case is a Gujarat High Court ruling where a man was convicted of burning his wife to death over unpaid dowry and was sentenced to life imprisonment. If Jagran had provided more detailed coverage of such cases, it could have helped people better understand and respect the gravity of the issue.

पत्नी को शार्ट वीडियो बनाने से रोका तो युवक की ससुराल में हत्या

जासं, बेगुसराय : बिहार में बेगुसराय जिले में पत्नी के शार्ट वीडियो बनाने का विरोध करने पर रविवार रात ससराल में यवक की गला दबाकर हत्या कर दी गई। इसके बाद आत्महत्या सिद्ध करने को शव फंदे से लटका दिया गया। मृतक की पहचान समस्तीपुर जिले के महेश्वर राय के रूप में हुई हैं। घटना की सूचना पर पहुंची पलिस ने जांच की। सोमवार दोपहर हीएसपी श्याम किशोर रंजन खोदाबंदपुर थाने पहुंचे। उन्होंने हिरासत में ली गई युवक को पत्नी रानी कुमारी एवं उसकी वें बहनों से पूछताछ की। पुलिस ने युवक के पिता के आवेदन पर उसकी पत्नी रानी सहित पांच लोगों के विरुद्ध हत्या की प्राथमिकी की गई है। मौत का कारण पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट से स्पष्ट हो सकेगा।

Although Dainik Jagran gives equal attention to cases involving both men and women, its coverage of domestic violence incidents is brief and lacks depth. For instance, a male victim was brutally attacked and killed by his own family, yet the report was under 100 words. In a country like India, where no specific law protects male victims of domestic violence, such cases deserve more detailed coverage. Including an image could have made the news more impactful, but even that was missing, reducing the seriousness with which readers might perceive the incident.

Dainik Bhaskar news



Although Bhaskar covered more domestic violence cases than Jagran, it failed to uphold the gravity of the incidents. In one case, a woman was burned alive by a family member in public, yet no one intervened. Such brutal violence deserved at least 250 words to highlight the severity of atrocities against women and raise public awareness.

तलाक का विरोध करने वाली पत्नी की अपील को खारिज करते हुए हाईकोर्ट ने की टिप्पणी

जीवनसाथी पर नाजायज संबंधों का झूठा आरोप लगाना सबसे बड़ी क्रूरताः हाईकोर्ट

राजेश वर्मा शिमला

हिमाचल प्रदेश हाईकोर्ट ने क्रूरता के आधार पर तलाक दिए जाने का विरोध करने वाली पत्नी की अपील को खारिज करते हुए कहा कि जीवनसाथी पर नाजायज संबंधों का झूटा आरोप सबसे बड़ी क्रूरता है। ऐसे आरोप लगाने मात्र से ही मानसिक क्ररता शुरू हो जाती है।

न्यायाधीश विवेक सिंह ठाकुर और न्यायाधीश संदीप शर्मा की खंडपीठ ने कहा कि यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि वैवाहिक रिश्ते बहुत नाजुक होते हैं। ऐसे रिश्तों को बनाए रखने के लिए लंबे समय तक आपसी विश्वास, आदर और प्रेम की आवश्यकता होती है। कोर्ट ने अपील को खारिज करते हुए कहा कि हालांकि हिंदू मैरिज एक्ट में क्रूरता को परिभाषित नहीं किया गया हैं लेकिन इसका उपयोग अधिनियम में मानवीय आचरण या व्यवहार के संदर्भ में किया गया है। क्रूरता किसी एक के आचरण का वह क्रम है जो दूसरे के व्यवहार को प्रभावित

आरोप सही तो भी जीवनसाथी के मानसिक तनाव को ध्यान में रखा जा सकता था

क्रूरता शारीरिक, मानिसक, जानबूझकर और अनजाने में हो सकती है। यदि क्रूरता शारीरिक है तो यह तथ्य और डिग्नी का विषय है परंतु यदि यह मानिसक है तो यह पता लगाने की जरूरत रहती है कि उस क्रूरता का जीवनसाथी के दिलो-दिमाग पर क्या असर पड़ रहा होगा। यदि उस क्रूरता से जीवनसाथी के साथ रहना हानिकारक व नुकसानदायक हो रहा हो तो उनके जीवन में दखल दिया जा सकता है। व्यभिचार के आरोप सही हों तो भी शिकायतकर्ता की ओर से जीवनसाथी के मानिसक तनाव को ध्यान में रखा जा सकता है।
-जिस्टस विवेक सिंह टाकुर, जिस्टस संदीप शर्मा की बेंच

पति जेई, पत्नी पीटीए टीचर... ७ महीने की बच्ची को छोड़ नौकरी के लिए घर से ५० किमी दूर आ गई महिला, लगाने लगी तरह-तरह के आरोप

मामले के अनुसार पित जूनियर इंजीनियर के पद पर कार्यरत हैं जबिक पत्नी पीटीए शिक्षक है। वर्ष 2005 में दोनों की शादी हुई। तीन साल तक दोनों में रिश्ते सौहार्दपूर्ण रहे। इस बीच उन्हें एक बेटी हुई। बेटी जब सात माह की थी तो पत्नी को पीटीए शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति मिली। यह नियुक्ति घर से 50 किमी की दूरी पर मिली तो वह अपनी सात माह की बेटी को सास की देखरेख में छोड़कर नौकरी करने आ गई। कुछ माह बाद पित का तबादला भी हो गया जिस कारण बच्ची को स्कूल हॉस्टल में डालना पड़ा। पत्नी की नौकरी लगने के बाद से पूरे परिवार में कड़वाहट शुरू हो गई। पत्नी का नौकरी करना कोई गुनाह नहीं है। परंतु कोर्ट ने कहा कि मामले की पिरिस्थित को ध्यान में रखते हुए घर से 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर नौकरी के

लिए जाना यह एक वादिववाद का प्रश्न है। पत्नी ने अपने ससुराल वालों पर तरह तरह के गंभीर आपराधिक आरोप और पित पर किसी अन्य महिला के साथ अवैध संबंधों के आरोप लगाने शुरू कर दिए। पत्नी के परिवारजनों ने उसे फोन पर तंग करना शुरू कर दिया जबिक एक दिन तो वह पित के कार्यालय में पहुंच कर अवैध संबंधों को लेकर झूठे आरोप लगाने लगी। इस तरह बढ़ते मानसिक तनाव को देखते हुए मजबूरन पित ने फैसिली कोर्ट में तलाक के लिए याचिका दायर कर दी। पित ने अपने पक्ष में 9 और पत्नी ने 5 गवाह पेश किए। फैसिली कोर्ट ने प्रार्थी के आरोपों को सही पाते हुए क्रूरता के आधार पर दोनों के बीच तलाक का फैसला सुनाया। इस फैसले को पत्नी ने हाईकोर्ट में अपील के माध्यम से चुनौती दी थी।

As discussed earlier, court verdicts are more effective than news articles in raising awareness. In this case, the court addressed the misuse of laws related to cruelty against women. However, Bhaskar presented the news in lengthy paragraphs, which may affect readability and engagement.

भारकर खास फैमिली कोर्ट का डेटा; घरेलू कलह, तलाक और बच्चों की कस्टडी के केस बढ़े देश में बढ़ रहे पारिवारिक विवाद... दो साल में 4 से बढ़कर 8 लाख के पार हुए केस; यूपी और केरल में सबसे ज्यादा मामले

देश में पति-पत्नी के रिश्तों में दरार के मामले तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। देशगर के फैमिली कोर्ट में 2021 में पारिवारिक विवाद के 4,97,447 मामले माइल थे बार्स, 2023 में इनकी संख्या बढ़कर 8,25,502 पहुंच गई। केद्रीय कानून एवं न्याय मंत्रालय और परिवार एवं स्वास्थ्य कल्याण मंत्रालय ने सामी उच्च न्यावालयों से 2021, 2022 और 2023 के पारिवारिक विवाद के डेटा जुटाए हैं।

ाववाद क डटा चुटाए हा पारिवारिक विवाद में घरेलू कलह, तलाक, मुजारा भने की मांग, बच्चे की कस्टडी और मायके गई पत्नी को वापस लाने के लिए दायर केस आते हैं। आंकड़े बताते हैं कि फिछले तीन साल से ऐसे केसों की लंबित संख्या 11 लाख



से अधिक है। दरअसल, हर साल देशभर की फैमिली कोर्ट जितने केस निपटा रही हैं, उतने ही नए केस दायर हो जाते हैं। इससे जजों पर दबाव भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। कुल 812 फैमिली अदालतों में 31 दिसंबर 2023 तक

11,43,915 केस लीवत थे। यानी एक जज पर औसतन 1,408 मामलों का बोहा है। दिल्ली में पारिवारिक विवादों के मामले के विशेषज्ञ कठील मनीप भदीरिया कहते हैं कि पति-पत्नी के बीच विवादों के बढ़ने का अहम

करण संयुक्त परिवारों का खत्म होना और एकत परिवार की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिलना है। उन्होंने बताया कि एक दशक पहले संयुक्त परिवार अधिक होते थे। परिवार में पति-पत्नी के बीच किसी बात वो लेकर मनमुदाव होता था, तो घर के बड़े-बुजुंग समझा-बुझाकर विवाद शांत कर देते थे। मगर अब ऐस नहीं है।

भदीरिया ने कहा, महानगरीय सिस्टम में अगर पति-पत्ती के बीच कोई विवाद होता है, तो उन्हें समझाने बताता कोई नहीं होता हमके चलते छोटी-छोटी बाते धीरे-धीरे बड़ी बन जाती हैं और घरेलू विवाद अदालत तक पहुंच जाता है। केस कोर्ट में जाने पर घर के बाई-बुझुयों की भूमिका अदालत और वक्ति निभात है। गाम चहां आने तक विकादों के सुलाइने की गुंजाइश कम ही बचती है।

Dainik Bhaskar analyzed the rising cases of domestic violence in India using statistical data. The article is extensive and effectively highlights the seriousness of the issue. The figures presented clearly demonstrate Bhaskar's commitment to addressing domestic violence with depth and accuracy.

घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम पीड़ितों के उत्थान के लिए : हाईकोर्ट

नई दिल्ली। हाईकोर्ट ने कहा, घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं की सुरक्षा अधिनियम (डीवी अधिनियम) के तहत भरण-पोषण का उद्देश्य घरेलू हिंसा के पीड़ितों का उत्थान करना है, और भरण-पोषण न देने पर लोगों को जेल भेजने के लिए नहीं। न्यायमूर्ति स्वर्ण कांता शर्मा ने फैसला सुनाते हुए यह टिप्पणी की कि अधिनियम की धारा 20 के तहत अदालत द्वारा आदेशित गुजारा भत्ता का भुगतान करने में विफलता के लिए व्यक्तियों को डीवी अधिनियम की धारा 31 के तहत ट्रायल कोर्ट द्वारा समन नहीं किया जा सकता। ब्यूरो

VIII. Amar Ujala

Amar Ujala has covered approximately 50 domestic violence cases over 90 days. However, the newspaper fails to provide the depth such incidents deserve. In one instance, a court verdict was summarized in fewer than 75 words, offering minimal detail. While one article included an image, it still lacked comprehensive information.

पति का अपनी मां को समय और पैसा देना घरेलू हिंसा नहीं

मुंबई की एक सत्र अदालत ने पत्नी को घरेलू हिंसा कानून के तहत पीड़ित व राहत की हकदार मानने से किया इन्कार

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

मुंबई। एक महिला की व्यक्तिका खालि क करते हुए मुंबई की एक स्व अवस्थान ने कहा के अगर पीत अपनी मां को समय और पेसा देवा है, जो इसे महिला के खिलाफ परित होता नहीं मां का सकता अहिला राज्य सर्विच्छाल्य में काम करती है और इससे परले मिनटेट अवस्थान ने भी उसका मुकटमा खाँदन कर दिवा था। लेकिन महिला इससे सेन्द्रन नहीं हुई और उसने सक्र न्यायालय में अवस्थान की थी।

मिलिया पाताली भी कि उसे परेल् हिंसा कानून के तातत पीड़िय माना जाए और कानून के तातत उसे सुरक्षा, अभिक्र प्रतत और मुश्जवजा भी मिलं। महिला ने सेंखाभड़ी का भी आगेर लावते हुए कहा भा कि उसकी सास के मार्थीसक तीर पर अस्ताय होने की बात डिफ्कर उसके पति ने उससे सार्थ को थी। सास उसे परेशान करती थी, नहीं पातली थी कि महिला नोकरी करते, इन्हों कजातें से सास च पति उससे लड़ते थे सुरुक्षाई के बाद मुख्ये को दिदोशी अदालत के अतिदिवत सम ज्यापियां अहारित अहारित को अरोप खेदर प्रसार्थ में कहा कि महिला को अरोप खेदर प्रतार्थ अहारित हो महिला के डी उसके पत्र खुद को मेरेल् हिस्स पीड़ित सामित



महिला ने कहा था कि उसके पति ने सिलंबर 1993 में दिसंबर 2004 कर विदेश में नेकों को भी जा नर्प का हुटियों पर मर अता, तो अपनी मा में मिलने काम करता था। उसे हर साल 10 हजार रुपये की स्वाध्यक्त भी करता था। में की ओवों के अपरेशन पर पीत ने हो पैसा कर्जा किया था। महिला ने समुख्य के कुछ अपना स्टब्से पर भी परेशान करने के अग्रेस लगाए थे।

बेटी को गुजारा भत्ता चाहिए तो खुद आएगी कोर्ट

प्रित्तक ने करने में ब्याप्ता का कि उसकी केटी है, जो अधिकारित है। उसकी देखरिक के रिक्षा मुख्या भाषा किलाना चारिए। अध्यक्ता में करत कि महिला की यह मांग सर्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती। बेटी चारित्ता है, उसकी देखरिक के लिए मोद्याप निक्र मानुसन्ते को कळदार नहीं है। बेटी के पास रातत पाने के स्वार्कत विकास का नामी प्रात्तक मोनु है। साम माम्यावत्त्र को विकास माम्यावत्त्र के साम माम्यावत्त्र को विकास माम्यावत्त्र के

Another case highlights a court verdict involving a male victim. However, Amar Ujala did not allocate as much space to this report as it deserved. Nevertheless, the verdict plays a crucial role in helping people understand the true definition of domestic violence.

कोविड में बढ़ी घरेलू हिंसा

कोरोना महामारी के बाद संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने एक जिस बड़ी समस्या की पहचान की, वह भी महिलाओं के खिलाफ बढ़ी घरेलू हिंसा। इसे उसने 'शैडो पैंडेमिक' नाम दिया। यह कोविड से उपजे नतीजों का ही एक रूप थी, जिसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने 'आर्थिक हिंसा' बताया। भारत में आर्थिक हिंसा पर शोध में मैंने पाया कि कोरोना काल में लॉकडाउन

और सुरक्षित दूरी जैसे उपायों के दौरान इस तरह की घटनाएं तेजी से बढीं।

किसी महिला का आर्थिक शोषण सबसे पहले उसके पति और कई बार उसके परिवार वालों से, जिनमें ससुराल और मायके वाले भी हो सकते हैं, शुरू होता है। यह आर्थिक शोषण परिवार के सदस्यों का उसके प्रति ऐसा नियंत्रित व्यवहार होता है, जो उसकी आर्थिक सुरक्षा और आत्मनिर्भरता को खतरे में डाल देता है। यह आर्थिक दुर्व्यवहार कई तरह के रूप धारण कर सकता है। जैसे-शारीरिक नकसान, प्रतिबंध और शोषण। नकसान पहुंचाने का मतलब किसी महिला की अपने कमाए पैसे तक पहुंच रोकने या उसके काम में दखल से हैं। प्रतिबंध महिला द्वारा पैसे का उपयोग करने तथा शेष निर्णय क्षमता को नियंत्रित करने से संबंधित है। और शोषण से तात्पर्य है, महिला के पुरुष साधी या उसके किसी रिश्तेदार का उसके साथ रहना और यह कोशिश करना कि अपने सभी कर्ज उस कामकाजी महिला के मत्थे जड़ दिए जाएं।

शोध में मैंने भारत के पूर्वी राज्य बिहार की 76 महिलाओं को शामिल किया। एक महिला ने बताया कि एक तरफ परिवार ने उसे नौकरी करने की इजाजत नहीं दी, हमेशा घरेलू काम में झोंके रखा, दूसरी ओर पित नौकरी न करने के लिए उसे ताने भी मारता। लॉकडाउन से



पुनीता चौबे

भारत में आर्थिक हिंसा पर शोध में मैंने पाया कि कोरोना काल में लॉकडाउन और सुरक्षित दूरी जैसे उपायों के दौरान इस तरह की घटनाएं तेजी से बढीं।



महिलाओं के आर्थिक शोषण रोकने के लिए जरूरी यह है कि पैसे को लेकर परिवार में खुली बातचीत हो। परिवारों में ऐसे माहौल बनाने के लिए सामाजिक वातावरण बने।

बने हालात ने महिलाओं के आर्थिक शोषण के नए तरीके ईजाद किए। निम्न माध्यम वर्ग में पिलयों पर वित्तीय अंकुश लगाने का एक बड़ा जिरया बना लोगों की इंटरनेट पर निर्भरता। हमने उन महिलाओं से भी बात की, जो कॉरपोरेट क्षेत्र से जुड़ी थीं। उन्होंने बताया कि पित ने उनके बैंकिंग पासवर्ड तो ले ही लिए, उनके वाट्सऐप अकाउंट तक भी पहुंच बना ली. जिससे उनकी नौकरी में कई समस्याएं उत्पन्न हुई।

महिलाओं का आर्थिक शोषण रोकने के लिए जरूरी यह है कि पैसे को लेकर परिवार में खुली और साझा बातचीत हो। परिवारों में ऐसे माहौल बनाने के लिए सामाजिक वातावरण बने। साथ ही, वित्तीय लेन-देन सहित लैंगिक मानदंडों को सशक्त बनाकर आर्थिक शोषण को नियंत्रित करने वाले कारकों, जैसे- बाजार और सामुदायिक संस्थानों की भूमिका भी निगरानी के दायरे में लाई जाए।

Amar Ujala has done justice to this article by clearly explaining all the key details. It explores the rise in domestic violence post-COVID and examines the reasons behind the increasing conflicts between husbands and wives after the pandemic.

IX. Conclusion

This research presents a comparative analysis of print media coverage on domestic violence against men and women, examining 270 newspapers over a 90-day period. The study focuses on three newspapers: Dainik Jagran, Dainik Bhaskar, and Amar Ujala, with three key objectives—all of which have been achieved.

The analysis first measured frequency by categorizing reports into four variables: coverage of male victims, female victims, and court verdicts for both genders. The findings revealed significant differences across the newspapers. Amar Ujala reported the highest number of domestic violence cases (46), while Dainik Jagran had the least (27). Breaking down the data into variables allowed for a more detailed comparison.

Among the three, Amar Ujala and Dainik Jagran covered male victims more extensively than Bhaskar. Amar Ujala reported 9 cases of male victimization out of 46, while Jagran covered 8 out of 27. Bhaskar had the least coverage of male victims.

Despite these findings, inconsistencies persist. None of the newspapers assigned a specific page to domestic violence coverage, and content length varied unpredictably. Given that domestic violence is a major social issue in India, this lack of structured reporting weakens public awareness efforts. In an increasingly digital era, print media must refine its approach to remain effective.

To enhance impact, it is recommended that newspapers designate a specific page for domestic violence reports and ensure consistent coverage to foster greater awareness and engagement.

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