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Domestic Violence against Women in India: A Critical Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Violence against women both inside and outside of their home has been a critical issue in the modern Indian society. Women in India constitute near about half of its population and most of them are oppressive under the socio-cultural and religious structures. One gender has been leading the space of the India's social economic, political and religious stuff since time ancient. The present study felt the need that in the era of globalization and transformation the present trends of crimes against women is increasing day by day. This is particularly the case in cultures where female virginity is extremely valued and thought of important before marriage; in extreme cases, rape victims are killed in honor killings. Still, in many countries, spousal rape either remains legal, or is illegal but broadly stood and accepted as a husband's right. The criminalization of spousal rape is recent, having occurred during the past few years. . For some women, the household is a place that endangers lives and strains some of the most severe forms of violence committed against girls and women. Violence is frequently committed by males who are, or who have been in positions of trust and familiarity and power e.g. spouses, fathers, fathers-in law, stepfathers, brothers, uncles, sons, or further relatives. Domestic violence against women statistics as the top group of violence against women in 2018, conferring to data from the 'Crimes in India - 2018' report accumulated by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).The family is often associated with a preserve, a place where persons seek love, safety, sanctuary and shelter. In my opinion all human should be treated equally without any discrimination against race, cast, religion or gender.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Discrimination, Coercion, Equality, Punishment.

I. INTRODUCTION

A Violence against women is now extensively known as a grave human right abuse, and a significant community health problematic with substantial penalties like physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health. Data on methodical review of domestic violence are desirable to support policy and program references. Consequently, the overall purpose of this methodical

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review was to measure greatness of domestic violence against women and related factors in India.³

Violence is well-defined by the world health organization (WHO) as intended use of physical strength or control, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, against a collection or communal that either consequences in or has a high likelihood of resulting in harm, death, psychological harm, mal growth or deficiency .Domestic violence against women is universal spectacle that perseveres in all nations of the world and a main contributor of ill health of women. The committers are often well known to their victims. The health social, sexual, reproductive health and happiness of millions of persons and families is unfavorably affected by violence. Domestic violence against women consequences physical, sexual, mental harm or pain to women, including threats, compulsion or arbitrary deprivation of freedom happening in public or in private life. Violence in the domestic compass usually commit by husband/intimate partner. It often happens in life cycle. About 20 to 50 % women experience domestic violence globally.

Domestic violence against women happens in all social and economic classes, but women living in deficiency more likely to experience violence. Further research needs necessary to completely understand the networks between poverty and domestic violence against women.

II. HISTORY

In the 1970s, radicals recognized the extensive incidence of wife beating and declared that it was not just working-class husbands who beaten their wives, but all classes of men. They defined wife beating as one dangerous in a range of male efforts to control women, and contended that rape was a crime of violence, not sex. Feminists founded accommodations where women could take refuge, required that the police do more to safeguard women, and advocated for assaulted women in the courts.

In the past, domestic violence was often seen as a way husbands could legally 'correct' their wives. At the same time, male violence modelled difficulties for patriarchy, which define as the control of husbands and fathers over wives and children (a specific form of male dominance). Extreme force threatened the honesty of the family if the husband killed or extremely injured the wife. Wives' also had an attention in protecting them from injury. Moreover, violence endangered the idea that marriage was based on love or at smallest partnership and company. The perfect paterfamilias was able to dominate his wife without

³ Sexual Abuse, Sexual Abuse - an overview | Science Direct Topics, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/psychology/sexual-abuse>

losing his anger. Within the household, wives could be both secondary to their husbands and foremost over servants and children. In some beliefs and ages, they had control and property in their own right. Women's aptitude to get help for wife beating so diverse by rank, class, and region. At the same time, the books under review make it clear that when historian's assess women's position and power in dissimilar areas and periods, we must take into account their weakness to violent husbands as well as their governance over property.

Wife beating was deceptively fairly shared in the ancient world, as Sarah Pomeroy verifications. Saint Augustine recalled that wives often bore the marks of setbacks, and his mother, Monica, uncomplainingly stood her husband's violence. But it is very problematic to go outside these circumstantial sources because wife beating was not subject to legal jurisdiction and, in any case, very few court archives survive. Pomeroy is only able to address the issue because a case of wife murder survives, which involves two protuberant families.

III. TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

When the over-all public thinks about domestic violence, they frequently think in terms of physical assault that results in observable injuries to the victim. This is only one type of exploitation. There are numerous groups of rude behavior, each of which has its own overwhelming consequences. Individual involved with physical abuse may place the victim at greater risk, but the long term obliteration of person hood that attends the other forms of abuse is important and cannot be minimalized.⁴

(A) Control

Controlling performance is a technique for the abuser to continue supremacy over the victim. Controlling behavior, the confidence that they are right in the controlling behavior, and the subsequent abuse is the essential issue in domestic violence. It is often understated, almost always crafty, and universal. This may include but is not limited to:

- Checking the distance on the odometer following their use of the car.
- Monitoring phone calls, using caller ID or other number watching devises, not allowing the victim to make or receive phone calls.
- Not permitting their freedom of choice in terms of clothing styles or hairstyle. This may include making the victim to dress in a specific way such as more seductively or more orthodoxly than they are comfortable.

⁴ Rape: Is it a lifestyle or behavioral problem?, NCBI (June 1, 2021, 10:40 AM), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5419017/>

- Calling or pending home unpredictably to check up on them. This may originally start as what looks to be a loving sign, but becomes a sign of protectiveness or selfishness.

(B) Physical Abuse

Conferring to the AMEND Workbook for Ending Violent Behavior, physical abuse is any physically violent behavior, suppression of physical needs, indirect physically injurious behavior, or threat of physical exploitation. This may comprise but is not inadequate to:

- Beating, jerking, slapping, shaking, pushing, punching, choking, scratching, pinching, pulling hair, stabbing, shooting, drowning, burning, hammering with an object, threatening with a weapon, or threatening to physically assault.
- Suppression of physical requirements including break of sleep or meals, denying money, food, transportation, or help if sick or injured, locking victim into or out of the house, refusing to stretch or rationing necessities.
- Abusing, injuring, or intimidating to injure others like children, pets, or unusual possessions.
- Compulsory physical limitation against their will, being trapped in a room or having the exit congested, being held down.

(C) Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is using sex in an unfair fashion or forcing sex on another person. Having agreed to sexual activity in the past does not designate current consent. Sexual abuse may contain both verbal and physical behavior. This may include, but is not restricted to:

- Using force, coercion, guilt, or operation or not allowing for the victim's desire to have sex. This may include making the victim have sex with others, have undesirable sexual experiences, or be unwillingly tangled in prostitution.
- Abusing a victim who is unable to make an knowledgeable decision about contribution in sexual activity because of being asleep, intoxicated, drugged, incapacitated, too young, too old, or dependent upon or afraid of the committer.
- Laughing or making fun of another's sexuality or figure, making offensive statements, abusive, or name-calling in relation to the victim's sexual partialities/behavior.
- Making interaction with the victim in any non-consensual approach, including unwanted penetration (oral, anal or vaginal) or touching (stroking, kissing, licking, sucking or using objects) on any part of the victim's body.

- Displaying excessive protectiveness resulting in false charges of unfaithfulness and controlling behaviors to bind the victim's contact with the outside world.

(D) Emotional Abuse & Intimidation

Conferring to the AMEND Workbook for Ending Violent Behavior, sensitive abuse is any behavior that abuses another's helplessness, insecurity, or character. Such behaviors include unceasing degradation, intimidation, influence, indoctrination, or control of another to the disadvantage of the individual (AMEND 3). This may include but is not restricted to:

- Insulting or disapproving to undermine the victim's self-confidence. This includes public mortification, as well as actual or endangered rejection.
- Intimidating or accusing, either straight or indirectly, with purpose to cause expressive or physical harm or loss. Using realism misrepresenting statements or behaviors that create misperception and insecurity in the victim like saying one thing and doing another, stating untrue facts as truth, and abandoning to follow through on stated purposes. This can comprise denying the abuse happened and/or telling the victim they're making up the exploitation. It might also include foolish making behaviors like hiding the victim's keys and berating them for losing them.

(E) Isolation

Isolation is a form of exploitation often closely associated to dominant behaviors. It is not an inaccessible behavior, but the consequence of many classes of abusive behaviors. By keeping the victim from seeing who they want to see, doing what they want to do, setting and gathering goals, and controlling how the victim thinks and feels, the committer is separating the victim from the resources (personal and public) which may help them dispensation the relationship. By keeping the victim socially isolated the batterer is keeping the victim from contact with the world which might not strengthen the committer's insights and beliefs. As it grows, the isolation expands, limiting or excluding their contact with anyone but the batterer. Finally, the victim is left totally alone and without the inside and outside resources to change their life.

Some victims separate themselves from existing resources and support systems because of the shame of discolorations or other injuries, the committer's behavior in public, or the committer's treatment of friends or family.

(F) Verbal Abuse

Coercion, Intimidations, & Blame: Verbal abuse is any unmannerly language used to disparage, embarrass or intimidate the victim. This may comprise but is not restricted to:

- Intimidating to hurt or kill the victim or her children, family, pets, stuff or status.
- Name calling ('ugly', 'bitch', 'whore', or 'stupid')
- Telling victim they're is unappealing or undesirable.
- Yelling, loud, rampaging, terrorizing or refusing to talk

(G) Using Male Privilege

Domestic violence is about influence and control. A feminist examination of woman pounding rejects theories that attribute the reasons of violence to family dysfunction, insufficient transportations skills, women's provocation, stress, chemical dependence, lack of mystical relationship. These issues may be related with battering of women, but they do not cause it. Eliminating these issues will not end men's strength against women.

(H) Economic Abuse

Monetary abuse is a way to govern the victim through influence of economic resources. This may include, but is not restricted to:⁵

- Dominating the family income and whichever not allowing the victim access to money or rigidly preventive their access to family funds. This may also comprise keeping financial secrets or hidden accounts, putting the victim on a payment or allowing the victim no say in how money is spent, or making them turn their pay over to the committer. Instigating the victim to lose a job or stopping them from taking a job. The abuser can make the victim lose their job by making them late for work, rejecting to provide conveyance to work, or by calling/harassing/calling them at work.

(I) Effects of domestic abuse

Domestic abuse has important health and public health concerns. Between 25%-50% of homeless families have lost their households as a result of friendly partner violence. Such ill-treatment is also related with approximately numerous in health care costs and lost work productivity per year. Victims of domestic violence are more likely to involvement trouble raising their children and suffer family disturbance, as well. Although emotional abuse can be harder to define than obvious physical exploitation, it has been found to cause at least as much damage. Victims of familiar partner violence are vulnerable to emerging depression, nervousness, and substance abuse illnesses.

Partner abuse of pregnant women has been related with preterm distributions of low-birth-

⁵ *Types of Domestic Violence*, ARIZONA COALITION TO END SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (June 1, 2021, 10:40 AM) <https://www.acesdv.org/domestic-violence-graphics/types-of-abuse/>

weight babies. Domestic partner abuse puts offspring of the couple at risk for lower intellectual operative, being victims of child abuse as children, and of intimate partner violence as adults. This form of family violence also puts children at higher risk of having demonstrative problems and engaging in drug abuse. Given such risks, the occurrence of intimate partner abuse in a family should be a significant consideration in child custody issues.

IV. THE REASONS OR RISK FEATURES FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV)

Though there is no definite cause for domestic violence, females at the maximum risk for being the victim of domestic violence include those with male partners who misuse drugs (particularly alcohol), are jobless or underemployed, distressed by poverty, have not advanced from high school, and are or have been in an idealistic relationship with the victim. Single persons in heterosexual relationships tend to be more at risk for becoming victims of intimate partner exploitation.

A mind-set that gives men control over women puts persons at risk for becoming difficult in an insulting relationship, either as a committer or as a victim. Domestic violence against women inclines to be reported more often by victims who are in a relationship with a man with more traditional religious views than their own, irrespective of whether or not the couple is of the same or different faiths or values. Regular presence at religious services is seemingly related with less reported intimate partner abuse. Research shows that those who grew up in a house in which domestic violence took place or in which a parent hurt from alcoholism are more likely to become any committers or victims of dear partner violence as grownups. Teenagers who hurt from mental sickness are also at a high risk for being a rude linking as young adults

V. MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS ASSESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE⁶

Inappropriately, though judging whether a man or woman is being ill-treated in their relationship is quite wieldy, less than one in 20 doctors do so routinely. That propensity compounds the difficulty posed by the victims of intimate partner violence treatment not to disclose their victimization. Despite these problems, it is known that queries that are most actual in evaluating domestic violence are open-ended as opposed to those asking for yes or no answers (for against "Does your husband hit, degrade, or dominate you?"). Secondary enquiries about belongings like how many emergency-room visits, hurts, or coincidences they have had this year are more probable to be responded honestly than are direct questions about the cause

⁶ Roxanne Dryden-Edwards, MD, *Domestic Violence*, MEDICINE NET (June 1, 2021, 10:40 AM), https://www.medicinenet.com/domestic_violence/article.htm

of each hurt.

VI. LAWS AGAINST DOMESTIC ABUSE

Laws against domestic abuse are crucial in the effort to safeguard maltreated men and women from their abusers.

Some form of compulsory reporting, now the legal obligation in 47 states, requires that health professionals report supposed instances of domestic violence to the police; it is a somewhat debatable legal involvement for domestic violence. While obligatory reporting may result in some partner violence victims and committers receiving the treatment they need, it is supposed by some to place the victim at risk for experiencing a deteriorating of the abuse as a result of the committer being angered because of the report. Another disapproval of obligatory reporting includes the violation of doctor-patient privacy that is significant for effective treatment to occur.

- The part of the NGOs as Service Providers has been recognized in the Act itself.
- A strong support system has been shaped in favor of the injured woman.
- It is for the Protection Officer, Police Officer or a Service Provider to give assistance and support the injured or affected woman, in seeking suitable reliefs under the Act and to safeguard that the welfares flowing out of the Act are really made available to her.
- Aggrieved woman has a right to be well-versed of the facilities and services that may be available, especially with respect to legal aid, safe shelter, medical facility, etc.
- It lays down opportunity for safeguarding the services of wellbeing experts.
- The Act preserves on speedy disposal of cases and for what determination, has fixed time-limits. For termination of various stages of legal procedure Sec. 12 (4) Sec 12 (5).
- The Act provides for numerous remedies which an injured woman may need – safeguard, shelter, custody of children, medical assistance, legal aid, reimbursement, restoration of property, and financial reliefs.
- The Act prefers informed personnel for its application. That is why it leans in favor of active contribution of the females in the capacity of Safeguard Officers and also as welfare specialists for being more gender-sensitive.
- The Act provides for remedies under the Civil Law and at the same time, creates two punitive offences.
- While the Act seeks to punish Protection officers for dereliction of duties, it intends to safeguard them from false or frolicsome complaints... That apart, act taken by them in good faith is protected (Sec. 35).

- All proceedings under the Act for obtaining reliefs and also for trial of offences are to be governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Magistrate may, conversely, change his own way in two situations u/s 12 and u/s 23 (2).
- There are provisions in the Act, authorizing the Magistrate to pass temporary or ex parte orders. He may deal with developing situations, as and when they may so require.
- Protection Officers and associates of the Service Providers shall be thought to be public servants (Sec 30).
- Both the offences made under the Act are cognizable and non-bailable.
- Commands passed by the Magistrate may consequently be quashed or modified if the situations so require. That kind of suppleness has been in-built in the Act itself.
- The Magistrate is under a responsibility to give copies of his orders to the parties, officer-in-charge of the Police Stations and Service Providers (if associated) free of cost.
- The Act anticipates that all the agencies, namely, Protection Officers, Police Officers and Service Providers, should act in accord in furtherance of its purposes.
- The specialty of the Act lies not only in authorizing a Judicial Officers (JM, Ist class or M.M.) to deliver justice at a single window and under the same roof but also in creating a single agency, namely cadre of protection officers and making it compulsory for them to render assistance and to extend care to the victim of domestic violence.
- The Act also relies up on Police Officers and levies upon them specific duties to perform in advancement of its goal, in addition to their responsibility to deal with cognizable offences.

(A) Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005

This is an action of the Indian Parliament passed the law to protect women from Domestic Violence. It forbids an extensive range of Physical, Sexual, Emotional & financial abuse against women and all these are approximately defined under the Act. It provides safety to women in a family from men in a family. The level of the Act covers not only the safeguard of women who are married to men but also women who are in Live-in-relationship, just as family members including Grandmothers, Mothers, etc. A women has right to be unconventional from any type of violence under this Act. This law is to give assurance that women don't get kicked out of their own household and can support themselves if they have been ill-treated. It also safeguard the safeguard of women from their abusers.

(B) Section 498A of the IPC (Indian Penal Code)

This is a Criminal Law, which applies to partners or family members of husband who are cruel to women. Under Section 498A of the IPC, harassment for Dowry by the family members of the husband or by husband is familiar as a Crime. This nuisance can be of any kind both Physical and Mental. Despite the fact that Marital Rape isn't considered as a Crime in India, forced sex with one's wife can be observed as Cruelty under this Section. Section 498A has a vast opportunity. It also comprises any and all intentional behaviors against a women which force the women to attempt suicide or risk to life or serious hurt or risk to member or overall health. Here, health includes the physical and mental health of the women.

(C) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

This is a Criminal Law that penalizes the giving and taking of Dowry. The custom of dowry itself is prohibited under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Conferring to this law, gives, takes or even demands dowry, they can be imprisoned for a half year or they can be penalized up to Five Thousand Rupees.

VII. PUNISHMENT AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- There are numerous guidelines or provisions being made for safeguard of women against Domestic Violence under the law such as Section 304B of Indian Penal Code concerning to dowry death.⁷
- Under Section 313-316 of Indian Penal Code female infanticide has been made penalized which suggests forcefully ending the pregnancy of a women.
- Further Sections of Indian Penal Code dealing with these matters are Section 305-306 related to Abetment of Suicide and 340, 349 of Indian Penal Code respectively wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint.
- A grievance can also be lodged under Section 498A of Indian Penal Code for Cruelty which also falls under domestic violence

VIII. NEED OF THE ACT

- Domestic Violence Bill was first presented by NDA Government after a determined demand from women organizations across the nation.
- There are certain criminal remedies that address domestic violence against the wife/married woman but none of them report violence against sisters, daughters, mothers and mothers- in-law.

⁷ Prarthana Kumari, *Laws Against Domestic Violence In India*, SOOLEGAL (June 1, 2021, 10:42 AM), <https://www.soolegal.com/roar/laws-against-domestic-violence-in-india-1>

- The current criminal law does not report a woman's needs for residence or maintenance, for occurrence.
- The extensive definition of domestic violence - physical, mental, economical and sexual - brings under its purview the invisible violence suffered by a large section of women and allows them to claim defense from the courts.
- To safeguard women from domestic violence.
- The earlier law, though, was not specific to domestic violence against women. Consequently it was not very operative in controlling violence committed against women, within the family or inside the home.

(A) Legislation and problems of its implementation

Actions of domestic violence in all its forms should be treated by the State as criminal acts and not as "private issue".

In fact, cases of domestic violence are hardly treated seriously either by law enforcement or prosecutors. In common practice, these cases are prosecuted only at the request of the sufferers. Police and prosecutors require well- documented grievances by the victim, and refuse to proceed or else. Often inquiries of cases reported by women are not started because the evidence is not considered "trustworthy" by police or prosecution morals. The police require several medical certificates, which women have to get themselves and have to pay for, and several visits to police station.

Violence only happens in relationships which allow it or even take it for granted. Violent acts are consequently mere indications of a relationship based on violence. The only technique to provide the victims with the State support to which they are allowed is to implement defensive security measures. Though, such actions cannot be applied until the relationship of violence is dissolved. Though the importance is to eradicate the violence, this cannot be done without eliminating the relationship creating the violence. So the police must stand by the victim, eliminate her from the forthcoming danger and safeguard that she receives ongoing assistance from the relevant support services.

Furthermore, such police action on behalf of sufferers also has great representative value. The police interference signifies the gravity of the act of violence and highlights the perpetrator's accountable. It is very significant in safeguarding a change of attitude and behavior in the hazardous partner, helping the wounded party to get over the shock of the violence and safeguarding that the whole of society rejects violence.

The other difficulty faced by the victims of violence involvement is a lack of witnesses.

Neighbors are often disinclined to get involved, and do not want to be witnesses because they feel domestic exploitation crimes are a private matter to be settled within the family. As a result they decline to testify and police who are unenthusiastic to develop a case usually base their decision on the lack of evidence.

The under implementation of the existing legislation against domestic violence is explained by the nonappearance of public acknowledgement of the grave penalties for women who are victims of violence and children who are witnesses of violence.

(B) Preventive measures to avoid domestic violence

Since having a durable maintenance system has been found to be a defensive factor against domestic violence, inspiring such assistance has been found to reduction the likelihood that an individual will become the committer or sufferer of domestic violence. An illustration of that is the habit of people who are involved with a helpful religious community to have a decreased risk for being in a relationship in which close partner abuse happens. This is speciously also the case for people of Hispanic or African-American ethnicity. Effective solutions for avoiding intimate partner misuse include providing economic opportunity, mentors, and safety advocates, role models who are survivors of domestic violence, organized community programs for youth and families and a school environment that endorses anticipation of rudeness in any relationship. Mature family supporters can give assistance and stop domestic violence by being development and by providing consistent, structured management. Raising the awareness about intimate partner violence in society at large, as occurs during Domestic Violence Awareness Month each October, can be invaluable to calming people about this issue. knowledge more about the problematic, teaching offspring about healthy versus offensive relations, listening in a non-judgmental technique to a domestic violence sufferers when he or she shares what they are going through, and giving sufferers evidence about where to get assistance. Supporters of intimate partner abuse victims can also dishearten sexist jokes and remarks, boycott movies that unnecessarily depict intimate partner violence and violence against women, and write legislators to support laws that defend and otherwise support intimate violence victims. Advocacy can further involve inspiring one's own health care providers to post and share information about the issue.

(C) Support to the victims of domestic violence

- Victims of domestic violence should be provided with free legitimate guidance and aid

before taking legal action;⁸

- Sufferers of domestic violence should be assisted, by opening inhabited centers where women can receive psychological care and giving monetary support to welfare associations and emergency services;
- Operative measures should be introduced for providing safeguard for sufferers of violence after the incident and during the whole legal process;
- A social safeguard measures should be adopted or secure so that injuries caused to women and children by violent acts are provided for under social safeguard schemes;
- Training of professionals working with young people, as well as health workers should be promoted to identify children and adolescents growing up in violent homes and to take the essential actions to help and assist them;
- Victims of domestic violence should be assisted, by opening residential centers where women can receive psychological support and giving financial support to welfare associations and emergency services;
- Effective measures should be presented for providing defense for sufferers of violence after the incident and during the whole legal process;
- A social protection measures should be adopted or reinforced so that hurts caused to women and children by violent acts are provided for under social protection schemes;

Reliefs available under the domestic violence act

- Protection order (sec. 18)
- Residence order (sec. 19)
- Monetary Relief (sec. 20)
- Custody order (sec. 21)
- Compensation order (sec. 22)
- Interim and ex parte order (sec. 23)

The facilities provided under the act

- Medical facilities (sec. 7)
- Shelter homes (sec. 8)
- Counseling (sec. 14)
- Assistance of welfare experts (sec. 15)

⁸ *Domestic violence Report*, PARLIAMENTARY AGENCY (June 1, 2021, 10:42 AM), <http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/X2H-Xref-ViewHTML.asp?FileID=9815>

- Assistance or aid by Protection Officers, Police Officer and Service Providers (sections 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10)

IX. THE MYTHS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Domestic violence only happens to poor women.
- Domestic violence is not initiated or provoked by the actions or inactions of the woman.
- Alcohol or drug misuse, depression, deficiency of money or lack of a job do not directly cause domestic violence.⁹
- These may be matters which may put women at greater risk of violence because of the stress created by monetary lack and association emergencies.
- Many committer fault the victims or other things for their violent acts and do not take accountability for the abusive behavior.
- Many overseas authorities view acts of domestic violence as criminal acts.
- The reasons of domestic violence are not known till date. The study held out in numerous parts of the world indicates that any social structure which treats women as fundamentally of less value than men is favorable to violence against women.
- Victims of violence are largely predominantly women, while committers are overpoweringly males which gives credibility to the theory that violence is an outcome of gender discrimination.
- In countries like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Chile and the United States, considerable legislation has been developed to recognize and impeach crimes of domestic violence

X. CONCLUSION

¹⁰Domestic violence is still not observed as a grave criminal offence by the judiciary in India. None of the verdicts over the years recognize that domestic violence is a closed-door crime, overlooked by neighbors and the communal. A heavy reliance on sections 498 A and 304 B of the IPC which have simply penalties on conviction, creates its own backlash, as judges want stronger and clearer proof of guilt. Domestic Violence surges rapidly day by day specially in Lockdown. It is one of the most terrible kind of harassment tolerated by the women in our surrounding today and we are not rising our voice against this violence seriously. All the rules

⁹ Manushi, *Laws against domestic violence and abuse*, INDIA TOGETHER (June 1, 2021, 10:42 AM), <http://www.indiatogether.org/manushi/issue137/laws.htm>

¹⁰ Prarthana Kumari, *Laws Against Domestic Violence In India*, SOOLEGAL (June 1, 2021, 10:42 AM), <https://www.soolegal.com/roar/laws-against-domestic-violence-in-india-1>

and regulation are left in the documents only and genuineness is apart from this. Study shows that maximum percentage of victims of Domestic Violence are female but men are also suffering from this problem. We are not levying our opinion seriously because we thought we are safe but we are wrong because Domestic Violence can take places with anyone, despite the fact of race, religion, creed or caste. If the problematic of Domestic Violence is not dealt with sufficiently, this kind of abuse will keep on existing in all classes of society without an end. So, as a citizen and young group of India, we have to stand together and make strict laws to protect the victims of Domestic Violence. It the time to make such society that encourage women that violence is objectionable which no women deserves to be beaten, sexually abused, or made to suffer emotionally. It highlight that sexual violence attitudes and difficulty to peace and security. It hinders women from participating in peace and democratic processes and in post-conflict rebuilding and settlement. As a tool of war it can become a way of life: once rooted in the fabric of culture, it remains long after the guns have fallen silent. This, in turn, can shatter the structures that anchor communal values, and with that disturb their transmission to future generations. Children familiar to acts of rape can grow into adults who accept such acts as the custom. This malicious cycle must stop, as we cannot accept a selective zero-tolerance policy. Whereas Domestic violence is one of the most terrible kinds of abuse suffered women in our society today. ¹¹The data show that 85 percent of domestic violence sufferers are feminine. Only 15 percent of victims are men. Domestic violence can occur to anyone, it does not matter the race, creed, religion, or standing in society of the victim. If the issue of domestic violence is not dealt with in a manner, which is adequate, then this type of abuse will continue among all classes of society with no ending. In order for us as a culture to eliminate this unbearable type of abuse, we need to stand together and make tougher laws, which will protect the victims of this abuse. In my opinion all human should be treated equally without any discrimination against race, cast, religion or gender. Women are also human being, they are also having the right to move freely and spent their life freely and happily, without any fear or coercion.

¹¹ A M B Golding, *Domestic violence*, NCBI (June 1, 2021, 10:42 AM), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1279919/>