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## RESEARCH AND REVIEW ON LEGAL RIGHTS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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### INTRODUCTION

It's miles an underestimation of destiny that women in our U . S . A . Who've been broadly acclaimed as an object of worship in our scriptures are relegated to a secondary position in evaluation to their male counterparts in all walks of lifestyles. They lag a ways at the back of the males in phrases of monetary, social and political attainments. If the important aspect of the Indian society, girls, are left outdoor the purview of the end result of development and planning we can hardly reap the desired intention of a developed united states's repute.

“the entire and whole improvement of a rustic, the welfare of the sector and the motive of peace require the maximum participation of ladies on identical terms with men in all fields”four they are the ones who're made to sacrifice and go through without any proper of complaining for it. Females are introduced up in that way. They are taught tolerance for no purpose therefore they face discrimination and different social demanding situations and are regularly victims of abuse and violent crimes. The situation is so worst that woman is stigmatized even when she is a victim of crime together with rape.

The entire idea of purity relies upon in her virginity which she loses after rape; however for guy there is no loss however in reality he profits a experience of electricity. In such an unequal society female is discriminated and exploited. The efforts are to bring equality, now not through reversing the domination however by way of building an same society. According to a worldwide poll conducted with the aid of Thomson Reuters<sup>7</sup>, India is the "fourth most risky us of a" inside the global for women and the worst u . S .

For ladies some of the G20 countries. Consistent with many jurist role of girls has been progressed but on the identical time, it's miles deteriorating too.

Author in his article 9 opined that 'notwithstanding the first-rate changes within the position of girls in loose India, there's nevertheless a incredible divergence between the constitutional function and stark reality of deprivation and degradation. Some thing whiff of emancipation has blown in Indian society, has been inhaled and loved through the city girls, their populace belonging to the rural areas are nonetheless totally untouched via the wind of adjustments. They nonetheless were residing in miserable situations, steeped in poverty, lack of understanding, superstition and slavery.

There nevertheless exists a huge gulf among the goals enunciated in the constitution, legislations, regulations, plans, programs and related mechanisms on one hand and the situational reality at the popularity of girls in India, on the opposite. Even in nowadays of globalization, the worldwide picture of ladies is maximum ignoble and inequitable. The warfare for gender justice has been an extended and drawn-out struggle.

Gender equality paperwork the very foundation of simply society. In the ultimate two many years, there has been a growing recognition of women's rights as an imperative and indivisible a part of ordinary human rights. It's miles still undertaking to all nations to defend the human rights of ladies. The need is to establish a simply and equitable social order, where no person can treat or exploit girls as unequal or find any excuse to discriminate towards them<sup>13</sup>. The most unlucky issue for Indian women is that they're discriminated first via their circle of relatives contributors.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Ashok D. Ippe's e book entitled 'The safety of ladies from domestic violence Act'sixteen is based in systematic manner bringing the e-book up to date with latest cases, with the answer of knotty problems that crop up in the presentation in courts. This books examines the provisions of the domestic violence Act Femijuris<sup>17</sup>, regulation regarding lady in India, this e-book is the work which seems to be the compilation of the laws referring to

ladies in India. It is of the amazing significance in educating most people approximately the fundamental rights of equality towards ladies and legislation making special provisions for shielding the girls from socio-economic exploitation.

It's far an tool to evoke the girls folks to her rights and arm her with criminal sword to combat for them. Out of plethora of enactments most effective selected Acts or their applicable provisions have been taken up with a small thesaurus and landmark cases concerning all the 3 critical branches of laws Civil, criminal and Labour Violence against women- need to awaken the judgment of right and wrong of Humanity<sup>18</sup>. This book is series brings together contribution from a number of the most prominent scholars in this thrilling and arguable discipline protecting the whole quantity of women rights. This e-book is divided into four chapters masking the special factors of violence against women. The contributions examines some of the maximum pressing sensible and theoretical issues which girls community faces.

Flavia Agnes's 'own family laws and Constitutional Claims'<sup>19</sup> greatly emphasize the concept that justice in its genuine feel from the factor of view of ladies can by no means be done with out bringing about a experience of equity and parity in the society. Author delves into the actual concept of a genuinely participative democracy and the want to accord an same area to women inside the society.

Surinder Khanna's Violence against ladies and Human rights<sup>20</sup> e-book comprehensively deals with various nature of violence being meted out to ladies in India and submit-traumatic strain ailment. It additionally incorporates out the data involved to woman foeticide, prostitution, women's movement elaborately P.Ok. Das, protection of ladies from home Violence Act & Rules<sup>21</sup> This volume geared toward the higher understanding of the legal guidelines associated with girls protection particularly domestic violence. The have a look at referring to law on domestic violence, allied Acts and guidelines, relevant Provisions, international Conventions, reviews of law Commissions and mind-set of judiciary for domestic violence has been finished.

N.A. Zuberi at the protection of ladies from home Violence Act and policies, Krishna friend Malik, 'female and regulation'<sup>23</sup>also same factor of getting the ladies people alert on their human, constitutional and criminal rights via inclusive of the examine at the regulation of the home Violence Act, 2005, Allied Acts and regulations, applicable Provisions of Allied

Acts and rules, international Covenant, reviews of regulation fee and cases of the best court docket and high Courts are noted.

Preeti Mishra, domestic Violence in opposition to ladies: prison control and Judicial Responses, Deep and Deep publications Pvt. Ltd, 2007 the work is completed on domestic violence which helps to emphasize at the phrases abuse and disputes that is being tested as violence. It become an attempt to apprehend the life of domestic violence in reference to dowry. It offers a thoughtful and reflective evaluation of the location and rights of girls in India with regard to their personal matters, Constitutional rights and different criminal rights.

Indira Jaising, 'regulation of home Violence'<sup>24</sup> within the manual on regulation of home violence the problems in imposing the domestic Violence Act are highlighted to make sure that the promise and purpose of selling and gratifying ladies's human rights are upheld. It affords an outline of the whole gamut of legal guidelines, processes and the jurisprudence that effect on a case of home violence. The concept is to provide a one prevent device, The exercise of evolving manual and guidelines to assist the courts and imposing authorities in handling instances of domestic violence is nicely evolved across the world. It offers the message of a 0 tolerance of home violence. The book on girls, regulation and criminal resource in India<sup>25</sup> covers a deep and pervasive study of girls and the need for criminal aid. The e book additionally highlighted the discrepancies in the current practices of awarding loose prison useful resource and suggested the necessary measure to relaxed social justice. With the main awareness on felony aid author has discussed the historical past of prison aid in England and In India.

Rachana Kaushal's girls and Human Rights in India,<sup>26</sup> analyses the Humen Rights with admire to girls in India. It analyses the nature and kind of violation of primary rights and freedoms which Indian ladies is subjected to, no matter the constitutional provisions and guarantees. It additionally looks into the factors responsible for the violation of human rights in case of Indian women and the viable remedies.

This research is an analytical doctrinal research with the usage of textbooks, articles posted in law journals, girls fee reviews, regulation commission reports, instances stated in reporters for studying the significance of Judiciary in enforcing the PWDV Act. The evaluation of the prevailing literature famous that the majority of it offers with the theoretical components of girls's rights. Many authors and academicians have attempted to pile up literature on protection of girls from home Violence Act, but their studies are either restrained

to particular crime or in textual content e book shape, which is useful for regulation students and lawyers, but no longer aimed at whole research.

The available literature seldom looks into the entire take a look at on women rights on the subject of home violence. The studies work is the combination of theoretical have a look at of ladies rights, international trends with reference to violence towards ladies, intra-legislative schemes on ladies protection, special and distinctive take a look at on the safety of women from home Violence Act, 2005 and the position of Judiciary in imposing the domestic Violence Act.

The cloth coping with the one-of-a-kind studies of ladies rights from all of the aspects are hardly to be had. Some books contain the research restrained to 'Crime against ladies. Some substances provide records at the status and position of ladies in old and present society. A few books reveal the study of human rights with recognize to women in India. A few data exclusively analyzed the character and form of violations of basic rights and freedoms; factors chargeable for the violations of human rights in case of Indian ladies and its remedies.

Even no systematic look at has been carried out covering the girls shielding Statutes, Judgments, international efforts and activism of judiciary in protecting and upholding the human rights and girls rights jurisprudence, at one location. The protection of ladies from domestic Violence Act, 2005 being a new law and crumbling from the problems of effective implementation, it's far fertile field for any researcher to probe into those elements.

**Biswajit Ghosh et. al. [1]** presented it, therefore, appears that in spite of the best intentions, the PWDVA may not be very effective to check domestic violence unless necessary actions are initiated to change the public mindset, including the views and actions of different stakeholders like the police and judiciary. The problem of dowry and domestic violence cannot be tackled without addressing the basic question of power inequality under patriarchy. This is because domestic violence inflicted upon women is systematic and structural. Violence perpetuates women's dependence and her dehumanization as „other“, a servant and a form of property.

**Bhola Nath Ghosh et. al. [2]** proposed it is quite clear from the foregoing discussion that mere presence of acts in the law books is not enough to curb the crime, unless affirmative actions are seriously initiated. Enactment of a law for dowry prohibition or restricting cruelty at matrimonial home could not change the attitude of a large number of men and women,

socialized in a patriarchal culture. Similarly, success of the new Domestic Violence Act is also dependent on the attitudinal change in society.

**Rajesh Kumar MD. et. al. [3]** revealed India has various statutes governing the rights of women; Rights of Women are secured under the Constitution of India – mainly equality and freedom from discrimination. But still violence against women has no end. Domestic violence may have a wider and deeper impact in life of the victims and also the children belong to that family. A proper societal – legal environment has to be built to make the houses safe and secure for women. A nation or a society cannot prosper by keeping half of its population under distress. Domestic violence against women is nothing but violation of basic human rights.

**Gayathri M et. al. [4]** indicated domestic violence against women is a problem around the world. It affects women of all races, ethnic groups, classes and nationalities. It is a life – threatening problem for individual women especially married women and it is a serious problem for societies. Violence affects the lives of millions of women worldwide in all socio-economic and educational classes. Society is in continuous process of evolution. It will take several decades for these imbalances to be rectified. Education of both men and women will lead to change in attitudes and perceptions.

**Tanima Choudhuri et. al. [5]** presented PWDVA, being a specially drafted law, certainly has many positive aspects. It has provided the victims an easy scope to file a case, win their case at lower courts and send a message to the community. Yet, it appears that PWDVA has not been able to check domestic violence per se or provide immediate protection to the victims. Lack of sensitivity on the part of the administration to understand the law, implement court orders and punish the offenders reduces PWDVA to the status of any common law in the Indian context. Also, its popularity is restricted to certain urban victims who have already filed cases under the old law and is seeking limited types of protection or compensation. Moreover, the types of cases filed leave out many options available to the victims of domestic violence within joint family.

**Gopika Solanki et. al. [6]** proposed the 2015 judgment breaks new ground in that it does not reaffirm the preservation of marriage and social harmony as a key goal of counseling. It also demonstrates sensitivity to the challenges faced by women in domestic violence situations. It acknowledges the role played by the Indian women's movements in offering support to women. However, in case of serious physical violence, the court has

adopted a paternalistic position, limiting the autonomy of women, and has reinforced the stereotype of women as patriarchal stooges.

We've argued some place else that feminist responses to violence towards girls are hybrid in nature. Aside from legal reform, some feminists provide felony useful resource and counseling to home violence victims (even though this may be achieved in an oblique manner via creative 'mis'-use of the law as a bargaining tool); others avoid engagement with the state thru outreach and refuge provisions or ladies's councils to adjudicate on cases of gender-based totally violence.

The Indian ladies's movement has continually adopted multiple techniques, however it is also critical to notice that women experiencing domestic abuse and violence use a couple of techniques, too; often concurrently, however from time to time in a greater linear fashion. Women may use family courts, the police, women's organizations, and caste panchayats as one-of-a-kind strategies to get justice or comfort. While the criminal arena stays a sizable road for many girls—specially those who throng the courts in search of justice—different techniques may additionally feed into and empower women similarly.

**Dr. Madhu Tyagi et. al. [7]** revealed we can therefore conclude that domestic violence is indeed a serious human right issue and it can be eradicated from the society only when responsibility towards it is shared by all stakeholders, collectively. States should work towards strict implementation of legislations related to domestic violence and stringent punishment should to attach to any kind of violation. Since the past 2-3 decades, there are lot of efforts made by the NGO's, social activist and time to time by the Government to curb domestic violence against women and safe guard her constitutional rights, but still there is a rise in domestic violence.

**Dr. Naresh Rout et. al. [8]** indicated women have been playing a major role in shaping the society by providing the moral force in the home environment. The position of women is half of the human capital of the country and one of the indices of national development. Women have gained a lot of ground in politics, the workforce, and even more power within their own households. There was a time in history when women were unable to voice their opinion in politics being unable to cast a vote or run for office, and now in modern time there are more than one woman running in the presidential campaign.

Now women and men can both be the bread winners, the stereotypical role place on women are slowly dissolving and both spouse parents are sharing the responsibilities that

come with the house and family. They are the embodiment of Shakti, the creator and destroyer of human race. It needs to be recognized that women are builders and moulders of nation's destiny. They are the partner and soul of men and behind every successful man, there is a woman. But it is deplorable to treat that they are the most neglected and deprived segment of the society.

**Tauffiqu Ahamad et. al. [9]** presented women Empowerment is basically the creation of an environment where women can make independent decisions on their personal development as well as shine as equals in society. Women want to be treated as equals so much so that if a woman rises to the top of her field it should be a commonplace occurrence that draws nothing more than a raised eyebrow at the gender. This can only happen if there is a channelized route for the empowerment of women as The Constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality, no discrimination by the State, equality of opportunity, and equal pay for equal work.

**Dr. T.R Maruthi et. al. [10]** proposed human Rights are basic right to which every individual is entitled as a human being. They are the minimum rights, which are compulsorily obtainable by every individual. The constitution of India also guarantees the equality of rights of men and women. However, in the sphere of women's human rights in India, there exists a wide gulf between theory and practice.

**Aparna Mathur et. al. [11]** revealed this paper investigates whether two legislative changes aimed at empowering women did in fact lower the risk of domestic violence for women in India. We use the National Family Health Survey, a nationally representative household dataset to explore this issue. The first legislative change we exploit was geared at improving political representation of women by reserving at least one-third of seats in the local Panchayats for women. The change to representation was implemented at different dates depending on the timing of elections.

First, women may have experienced retaliation by men who feared the erosion of their power and opposed the policy change. Second, the policy change may have made women more willing to report violence to interviewers. The second explanation is in line with the results in Iyer et al. (2012) who find that reported crimes against women increased with the reservation for women in local Panchayats.

**Anant Kumar et. al. [12]** indicated violence against women is a widespread social, human rights and public mental health problem. Therefore, while the causes of VAW are



complex, the issue must be addressed at all levels – within mental health policy, programmes, sector reform and changes to social norms and cultural beliefs. It is hoped and believed that with appropriate routine screening as well as a thorough assessment of physical, emotional, and sexual violence, mental health care professionals can identify the problem and provide solutions. With the recognition that VAW is a mental health and human rights concern, it is required that violence against women should be added in mental health policy and programmes. Apart from these, concerted and multi sector responses backed by strong political commitment towards ending violence against women are also required.

**Biswajit Ghosh et. al. [13]** it, therefore, appears that in spite of the best intentions, the PWDVA may not be very effective to check domestic violence unless necessary actions are initiated to change the public mindset, including the views and actions of different stakeholders like the police and judiciary. The problem of dowry and domestic violence cannot be tackled without addressing the basic question of power inequality under patriarchy. This is because domestic violence inflicted upon women is systematic and structural. Violence perpetuates women's dependence and her dehumanization as „other“, a servant and a form of property.

**ALOK SHARMA et. al. [14]** presented violence against women is a world phenomenon and it operates as a means to maintain and reinforce women's subordination. Therefore, movements to address and remove this evil started all over the world resulting in gradual awareness about the human rights issues and pressurizing the international community especially the UN to take many initiatives in this regard. These international documents emphasized that women also need to enjoy a life free from violence in both public and private spheres.

**Mr. Salagare M B et. al. [15]** proposed finally greater representation of women in the political arena can reaffirm the lost faith and dignity of women. Women's rights will be safeguard in a society where individuality of women are recognize, ignoring the upliftment of women's status is a self-defeating exercise since one of the important yard sticks of a nation's progress is the status of women. Substantial changes in the existing gender relations call for an immediate overhaul. Gender discrimination is like a subtle sickness that has lodged itself in the sub consciousness of both man and women as well as in the structure of society.

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**Divya. M. et. al. [16]** revealed to conclude I would like to say that personally I feel that equal rights should be awarded to women who have already been enjoyed by men in our society as women forms a major part of Indian population and for social and economic welfare on global platform women welfare is very much needed. Indian women has come a long way and prove that she is capable of doing anything and equal partner in the growth and prosperity of the nation. Women are one of the pillars of the society and it would be very difficult to imagine society without the presence of women. Now it is high time for all of us to understand the power of women.

**Anil Kumar Mishra et. al. [17]** indicated women - a human being with all the spheres in her which are considered to be the weak part of the society but actually are the strongest one. We see in the history of our country women were ill-treated, were not given any exposure or recognition, but even after such a discrimination there were females like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Razia Sultan and Meera Bai who even after living in such a man, society and culture dominating environment, fought for themselves and their countries. By this I simply mean to say that Government can make laws, rules and policies for our security but we do need to remove all the fear and hesitation and step out ourselves for our recognition.

### **HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN – AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

The idea of human rights turned into crystallized within the concepts of the United countries constitution and the ordinary assertion of Human Rights, to which all member States of the United nations subscribe. India is a founder member of United international locations and worldwide Labour agency, and has ratified many of the Conventions, Declarations, Covenants and Protocols. These are the rights, which no one can be disadvantaged with out a grave affront to justice. Human rights are essential for full improvement of human character and for human happiness. They may be vital for physical and intellectual upliftment of the human race. These rights are inalienable and inviolable. Human rights reflect the moral moral sense of the world and the highest common aspiration that everybody should stay in liberty, free from need and worry.

### **Concept of Women's Human Rights**

The commonplace assertion of Human Rights, followed by the U.N. Standard meeting in 1948 claims that 'All people are born free and equal in dignity of men and women earlier than regulation and equality of possibility. The preamble of the ordinary declaration of Human Rights emphasises that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all contributors of the human family is the muse of freedom, justice and peace within the global.

### **United Nations Charter 1945 – Women Rights**

In the preamble it's far stated that the United nations determined to reaffirm faith in essential human rights, in the dignity and well worth of the human character, in the identical rights of males and females and of countries massive and small". Among functions of United nations, it is supplied, to sell and inspire admire for human rights; inside the duties of popular meeting and the capabilities of economic and Social Council it's far stated to take a look at human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to set up a fee for the advertising of human rights. For that reason, the provisions of the U.N. Charter regarding human rights of girls provide basis and an impetus for in addition development in the protection of human rights of ladies.

### **INTRA NATIONAL LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN**

#### **Constitution for the Protection of Women**

The constitution acknowledges equality and prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. It also empowers kingdom to adopt measures of protective discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio monetary, educational, political dangers faced through them because of this, diverse provisions were engrafted in our constitution. The Preamble of the constitution is a key to open the mind of the makers of the constitution which may also show the general purposes for which they made the charter. It broadcasts the rights and freedoms which the human beings of India intended to relaxed to all citizens. The Preamble starts offevolved with the words "We, the people of India ...." which incorporates ladies and men of all castes, religions, etc.

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## **Crimes against Women – Substantive Laws**

The legislative measures have taken place to eradicate or to control violence against women. The offences against women can be classified as crime against women in general law of crimes and special laws for protecting women in India

### **General Law of Crime – Indian Penal Code**

The Indian Penal Code is wellknown law intends to punish everybody for fee of offence. It's far involved with numerous offences that can be dedicated against the human body and assets. Some special provisions furnished underneath the Code to defend the distinction and honor of ladies via concerning unique offences towards ladies. Three chapters XVI, XX, XXII create special offences against the woman.

They are as follows:-

1. Offences affecting human body
2. Dowry death
3. Abetment to suicide
4. causing miscarriage,
5. Outraging the modesty of a woman and Insulting the modesty of woman
6. Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour
7. Sexual offences against women
8. Unnatural Offences

### **A STUDY ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005**

There are numerous reasons that home aggression toward girls and women remain hidden. Cultural and social factors are interlinked with the development and propagation of violent conduct. With distinctive techniques of socialization that women and men undergo, guys take in stereotyped gender roles of domination and manage, whereas girls take up that of submission, dependence and admire for authority. A lady infant grows up

with a regular experience of being vulnerable and in need of safety, whether physical, social or financial. This helplessness has caused her exploitation at almost each level of existence.

The circle of relatives socializes its individuals to simply accept hierarchical family members expressed in unequal department of labour between the sexes and energy over the allocation of resources. The family and its operational unit is wherein the child is exposed to gender differences considering beginning, and these days even earlier than start, within the shape of intercourse-determination exams leading to foeticide and female infanticide. The house, which is meant to be the most comfy area, is where women are maximum uncovered to violence. The increasing times and persevered prevalence of home violence demonstrate that this worldwide pandemic of alarming proportions is but to be tackled with full willpower. It's miles viable when its causes are to be studied as a result researcher has attempted to find out the causes and effects of domestic violence.

### **Economic dependence**

Economic empowerment of girls, anyplace it's been initiated has modified the structure of society and reduced the ills that haunt it, except enhancing the excellent of existence of the entire family. Lamentably a huge chunk of woman populace depends upon male incomes considering the fact that they do not have their separate unbiased earnings. Girls who're maximum dependent on the partner for economic nicely-being can not go away the marriage, increases the monetary burden and makes it all the more difficult for them to depart. Dependency way that they've fewer alternatives and few resources to assist them cope with or trade their spouse's conduct. Working spouse or having unbiased monetary supply believe and may fight in opposition to violence.

### **CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS**

We want to comprehend the moment and claim that 0 tolerance of violence manner absolute no tolerance of violence. This intolerance must now not be simplest in proportion to the brutality of the violence or its visibility but intolerance of violence as an everyday incidence in our lives.

The protection of girls from home Violence Act, 2005 became designed as an device for defensive the human rights of women in home relationships. The law become primarily based at the faith that each man or women is impartial entity; that a lady is self sufficient in her being; that her hopes, her aspirations and relationships are meant to be at the same time nourishing and nurtured.

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