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Prabhjot Kaur
Ph.D. Research Scholar,
University School of Law,
Sri Guru Granth Sahib World
University, Fatehgarh Sahib,
Punjab, India

Role of judiciary in the context of domestic violence with special Reference to Covid- period

Prabhjot Kaur

Abstract

Countries, including India, had adopted the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination to protect women from any kind of violence. India had taken many human rights in their constitution from these documents like the right to equality, life, Freedom of expression, right to marry; the state cannot discriminate based on sex, etc. Violence is the major problem of the world which affects the human right of a woman. It also impacts the mental health of women¹.

“Domestic violence is one of the significant types of violence. Domestic violence is also called “domestic abuse” or “intimate partner violence.” It means a pattern of behaviour in any relationship used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. It includes domestic abuse, economic abuse, sexual abuse, and physical abuse. Recently the NCW said that domestic violence cases have been increasing since lockdown. In most domestic violence cases, men are the perpetrator, and women are the victims. The Constitution of India and the legislature have given various laws and protections to women; still, they face domestic violence”.

“So the researcher wants to study the concept of domestic violence against women in India, the types of domestic violence face by Indian women, and the consequences of domestic violence on victim’s health. The researcher also analyses the international and national laws on domestic violence and explores how the judiciary protects women from violence. The researcher also does an online pilot study on domestic violence against women in Gurgaon, Haryana, to identify why women face domestic violence? The researcher also takes primary and secondary data to analyse this issue”.

Keywords: Human rights, violence, domestic violence, gender discrimination, economic abuse, sexual abuse, physical abuse

Introduction

Domestic violence against women is not a new concept in society. It means intimate partner violence which includes physical, verbal, sexual, and economic abuse. According to the world health organization, one in every three women experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime, and 30% of women experienced physical and sexual violence from their partners. Women are facing violence from men, which affects their mental health and physical health. In India, women feel unsafe in the marital home. It is because the patriarchal society doesn’t give enough opportunities to women. They are facing violence from husbands, their in-laws, or others. Most of the domestic violence cases don’t report by the woman because of orthodox society and norms. Many women experience various kinds of domestic violence, but they don’t respond to it. Although the countries had adopted a mechanism through which women can file domestic violence complaints against their husbands, they are still not reporting the incidents^[1].

“During this COVID-19, most women lost their jobs which increased the dependency on the husband’s income. Due to this, they are facing physical violence from their husbands. In this economic hardship, female partners have been experiencing rude behaviour, violent, abusive, impulsive, and controlling the behaviour of their male partners. There are many reports which indicate that most women have been facing domestic violence since 2019”. It is because the working women are locked in with their male abusive partners.

Corresponding Author:
Prabhjot Kaur
Ph.D. Research Scholar,
University School of Law,
Sri Guru Granth Sahib World
University, Fatehgarh Sahib,
Punjab, India

¹ Dr. K.C. Jena, "Heirship of Women under Indian Personal Laws. A comparative study", Ph.D. Thesis (1998).

Availableat:<http://www.socialresearchfoundation.com/upoadreserchpapers/1/44/1506261215321st%20sapna%20yadav.pdf>

Even they don't have access to the mobile, nor space and time to call for help. Most domestic violence cases are unreported because of restricted movement, reduced contact with families, unavailability of communication medium, and a formal support system. During this COVID-19, Indian women filed complaints of domestic violence. One thousand four hundred seventy-seven domestic violence complaints were filed by women between March 25-May 31, 2020. The number of crimes against women is very high in this lockdown. It is because women are locked inside in the home with their abusive partners. They are facing physical, emotional, and domestic abuse from their partners". "The Parliament of various countries made laws to protect women from any kind of violence. Still, they are facing violence from their husbands and their families".

Types of Domestic Violence

Physical violence

"It means that the perpetrator uses force against the victim, which causes injury and hurt. The general definition of physical violence is that an act or conduct causing bodily pain, harm, or danger to life, limb, or health—for example, slapping, criminal force, and assault, etc. It also includes sleep deprivation, forced to take drugs or alcohol, deny medical care by their husbands. According to World Health Organisation, 38% of females are murdered by their intimate partners. During pregnancy, women are facing a lot of physical violence in India".

Emotional abuse

"According to the Istanbul convention, psychological violence means the intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threat. It includes threats, criticism, separation, public modification, steady personal devolution, controlling behaviour, harassment, verbal abuse, etc. Due to the emotional abuse, women face anxiety, fear, emotional distress, depression, suicidal thoughts, eating disorders, etc".

Sexual assault

"According to the world health organization, it means a sexual act, an attempt to obtain a sexual act, and wanted a sexual comment. It includes sexual/reproductive coercion, marital rape, sexual touching or non-physical events, etc".

Economic abuse

"Economic abuse is also called financial abuse. It means one partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. During this lockdown, women face economic abuse because they lost their jobs and increased their dependency on the perpetrator's income. It includes exploiting the resources of victims (valuable things, money, pension books, etc.), forcing or pressurizing the family members of the victims to sell the properties, preventing the victims from obtaining education, etc".

Consequences of Domestic Violence

Many consequences of domestic violence affect the mental health of the victim

a. "A physical effect like broken bones, head injuries, internal bleeding, and bruises requires medical care. Pregnant women who are victims of domestic violence have experienced a more significant risk of miscarriage, death of the foetus, pre-term labor pain, etc".

b. "Psychological effects include a high amount of stress, fear, anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts, Post-traumatic stress order, etc".

National and International Laws on Domestic Violence

"Domestic violence has been discussed by members of the UN Charter (1945) and the Universal Declaration on human rights (1948). These documents have given various human rights to women and men".

INDIA:

"The Constitution of India has given various rights to its citizens like the right to equality under article 14, prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth under article 15, the state shall make special provisions for women and children under article 15(3), right to life under article 21, etc".

"The legislature enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, for protecting women from domestic abuse. Domestic abuse includes physical, verbal, emotional, sexual, or economic abuse. The aggrieved party women can file the complaint of domestic violence under this act. The magistrate can pass the protection orders, residence orders, and compensation orders in favour of the victims".

USA

"In 1983, the US had recognized domestic violence as the worst problem among spouses. It affects the rights and mental health of the female section".

"Congress had passed the violence against women act in 1994. In this act, domestic violence is a national crime. The majority of the crime will handle by the state and local authorities, and this federal law will help them while taking the domestic violence cases. The court can pass the restitution orders to pay the victim's losses. The accused will pay the cost for medical or psychological care, transportation, physical therapy, temporary housing, childcare expenses, attorney fees, expenditure incurred in obtaining a civil protection order, income loss of the victim, and other losses suffered by the victim".

UK

"The Parliament passed the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. It gives legal protection and assistance to the victims of the crime, especially domestic violence. Recently Domestic Abuse Act 2021 was passed by parliament to protect the rights of the victim of domestic violence. According to this act, domestic abuse includes abusive behaviour, physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological abuse, etc".

Australia

"The legislature passed Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) 2007 No 18. This act aims to ensure the safety and protection of all persons facing domestic violence, reduce the crime of domestic violence or abuse, and followed the principles of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women".

Declaration of the Act as a benevolent legislation and permissive deviation from the procedures

"The high court of Gujarat's 2009 in its judgement in the Case

of *Jaydipsinh Prabhatsinh Jhala v. State of Gujarat and ors*². answered very well a question about the aspect of the respondent being a male or a female in proceedings under the Domestic Violence Act, stating that provisions of the Act do not limit the initiation of proceedings against female respondents and, therefore, that in provisions of domestic violence in their premises and in the proceedings they have brought. The Honorable Supreme Court confirmed this view in the recent decision deleting the words 'respondent male' as defined by the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act in the jurisdiction of the respondent³.

“This decision also identified the nature of reliefs as prescribed in the Domestic Violence Act as civil by the High Court of Gujarat, but with a criminal redressal mechanism to enable a victim to make a redressal more effectively and more quickly. There is a detailed explanation of the type of reliefs, the nature of reliefs and the intent of the act to put the criminal machinery for the effective application of civil reliefs which were not specifically covered by the law at the relevant time into force. As for the above actions, the issue is punishable by other laws but the silence of other laws on the redressal and rehabilitation of the victim is considered the basis for adoption of DOMESTIC VIOLENCE law. The entire system of the act shall be understood as having the rehabilitation and relief of the civil victim, but effective criminal mechanism”.

Appointment of Protection Officers for effective implementation of Domestic Violence Act:

“The Domestic Violence Act scheme provides for the violence of the time-bound disposal of women's grievances against such violent situations. In addition to the Statement of purpose and reasons, the integrated mechanism provided for in the Domestic Violence Act effectively provided for this implementation of the act. The High Court of Gujarat issued special instructions in the case of *Suo Motu v. State of Gujarat*⁴”

Leniency in the approach for effective adjudication:

“On a regular basis, the high court in Gujarat has dealt with several requests under the DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Act, in which the approach towards women victims is inclined and a catenary ruling mandated that the right to grant relief to women is absolute and cannot be disturbed in any way. As this piece of legislation is a benevolent one, the complaint / application by the victim's wife must be dealt with and considered accordingly, taking into account the declaration and objects of the Act. The freedom of the woman to seek proper reliefs is to be dealt with accordingly and the husband cannot be given a chance to shirk his responsibilities⁵”.

Role of the judiciary for protecting the rights of women from Domestic Violence in India

“The constitution of India has given many powers to the supreme court, high courts, and district court to protect the rights of the people”.

“In *S.R. Batra vs. Smt. Taruna Batra*⁶, the court held that the wife is only entitled to claim residence in a shared household. The shared home means the house belonging to the husband, or taken on rent by the husband, joint family property in which the husband is the member of that family”.

“In *Krishna Bhattacharjee v. Sarathi Choudhury and Another*⁷, Supreme Court said that there are some duties or principles followed by the courts while deciding the domestic violence case”.

“In *Vimlaben Ajitbhai Patel v. Vatslaben Ashokbhai Patel and Ors*⁸, the court said that the husband has a personal obligation to maintain his wife”.

“In *V.D Bhanot vs. Savita Bhanot*⁹, the Delhi High Court said that even the wife who had shared a household before the domestic violence act came into force would be entitled to protect the domestic violence act”.

“In *Indira Sarma vs. VKV Sarma*¹⁰, the Supreme Court said that not all live-in relationships are the relationships in the nature of marriage. For testing the concept of a live-in relationship, courts see the duration of relationship, shared household, domestic arrangements, pooling of resources and financial arrangements, sexual relationship, intention, and conduct of the parties, and socialization in public”.

A pilot study on Domestic Violence against Women in North India

The researcher did a pilot survey in which 29 participants have participated. All participants are aware of the concept of domestic violence against women. 96.6% of participants said that control, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and intimidation, isolation, verbal abuse fusions, threat, and blame, using male privilege, economic abuse are the kinds of domestic violence. 51.7% of participants said that women are not only the victim of domestic violence, and 27.6% of participants said that the only woman is the victim of domestic violence. 75.9% of participants are aware of women who are the victims of domestic violence. 20.7% of participants said that they had faced domestic violence like hitting, slapping, punching, causing injury. 24.1% said that they had faced domestic violence like pushing, hitting, slapping, punching, causing injury, pulling hairs, etc.

37.9% of participants said that all age groups of women suffer domestic violence. 34.5% of participants said that the number of domestic violence cases against women in Gurgaon increased during Covid 19, and 31% of participants said that the domestic violence cases against women in Gurgaon have not increased during Covid 19. 86.2% of participants said that alcoholism/drugs, the frustration of poverty, relationship with another man, unemployment or underemployed, dowry issues, office frustration are the causes of domestic violence.

93.1% of participants said that anxiety, depression, antisocial behavior, suicidal behaviour in females, low self-esteem, inability to trust others, fear of intimacy, symptoms of post-traumatic disorder, emotional detachment, sleep disturbances, flashbacks, and replaying assault in mind are the consequences of domestic violence on the victim's health.

² 2010 (51) GLR 635.

³ The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (Act no 43 of 2005)

⁴ (2013) 2 GLR 1047

⁵ 2018 (1) Crimes11 (Guj).

⁶ AIR 1979 Pat 266

⁷ (1979) 4 SCC 260

⁸ (1981) 4 SCC 335

⁹ AIR 2003 SC 3331

¹⁰ AIR 1982 SC 1473

72.4% knew about the laws on domestic violence against women. 41.4% of participants said that the victims of domestic violence should go and inform the incident to the families, friends, police authority, social services, non-governmental organizations, and the national commission for movement.

Lalita Toppo v. the State of Jharkhand, (2018)

Facts of the case

In the case of *Lalita Toppo v. the State of Jharkhand and Anr.* (2018), which was heard by the Supreme Court of India, the Complainant, who was not the Respondent's legally wedded wife, approached the Court to obtain maintenance under the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, supposing that she will not be allowed to maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

In this instance, the Appellant was in a live-in relationship, with whom she had a kid. When the couple got separated, the Appellant sought support from her spouse, for which the Gumla Family Court allowed, giving her Rs 2000 per month and Rs 1000 to her child. The Appellant filed an appeal in the High Court, which found the family court's ruling to be incorrect and ruled in favour of the partner. The Appellant then went to the Supreme Court.

Issue involved in the case

- Whether a live-in partner can seek maintenance under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

Judgement given by the Court

In the Supreme Court a three-judge Bench composed of the then- CJI Ranjan Gogoi, Justices U.U. Lalit and K.M. Joseph observed that a live-in partner will be obligated to even more relief than that envisaged by Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Making reference to the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, the bench noted that the petitioner in the case would have a remedy to seek maintenance under the Act despite the fact that she is not the legally wedded wife and thus not obligated to be maintained under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

It was also observed by the Court that domestic violence, according to the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, also includes economic abuse.

Inder Raj Malik v. Sunita Malik, (1986)

Facts of the case

In this case, Sunita Malik (Complainant) and her husband, Inder Raj Mailk(Respondent), were married. To extract more and more money and articles, the Complainant Sunita was treated cruelly, beaten, starved, and abused by her husband and in-laws after marriage, particularly during festivals.

One day, she was tortured physically and mentally to the point of fainting in her matrimonial home, but no doctor was called for her medical checkup.

Sunita Malik was threatened by her mother and brother-in-law with death and kidnapping unless she compelled her parents to sell their property in Hauz Qazi. As a result, it was discovered that the Complainant, Sunita Mailk, was treated cruelly and physically tortured by her husband and in-laws. Sunita Malik was harassed in order to force her or anyone associated with her to meet an illegal requirement for movable and immovable property.

Issues involved in the case

- Are Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, 1908, and

Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, subject to the Double Jeopardy provision of Article 20(2) of the Indian Constitution?

- Is Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, 1908, ultra vires?

Judgement given by the Court

In this particular instance, the Delhi High Court had to decide whether a person could be convicted under both Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act and Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code. The Court held that an individual can be convicted under both Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1956 and Section 498A of the IPC without facing double jeopardy. The Court held that Section 498A, IPC, and Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act are distinct, since, under Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, mere demand of dowry is subject to punishment, whereas, in Section 498A, an act of cruelty committed against a newly wedded woman is punishable. As a result, it is possible to conclude that a person is subject to prosecution under both Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act and Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code.

Hiralal P. Harsora and Ors v. Kusum Narottamdas Harsora and Ors, (2016)

Facts of the case

In this case, The plaintiffs were Pushpa Narottam Harsora and Kusum Narottam Harsora, a mother-daughter duo. They filed a complaint against Pradeep (son/brother), his wife, and her two sisters, alleging that the four of them subjected them to domestic abuse. The Respondents urged the Metropolitan Magistrate to release Pradeep's wife and two sisters/daughters since, according to Section 2(q), a complaint may only be filed against an "adult male." The Respondents' application was denied.

The Bombay High Court ruled that Section 2(q) of the aforementioned Act should be read in light of the definitions contained in Sections 2(a), 2(f), and 2(s) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. Essentially, this assured that a complaint could be lodged against female family members as well as the "adult male member." However, a complaint alleging domestic abuse cannot be brought primarily against the female members of the household. A co-Respondent must be an adult male. As a result, the Court did not read down the term "adult male person." After this the mother and daughter duo filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court.

Issue involved in the case

- Whether females can be liable under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

Judgement given by the Court

The Supreme Court struck down adult male from the concept of 'Respondent,' holding that it is not founded on any intelligible differentia having a rational nexus with the purpose sought to be attained. In the same instance, the Supreme Court clarified that women and non-adults are among the people who can seek redress under the DV Act. The word "Respondent" in Section 2(q) or those who can be considered perpetrators of violence against women/against whom remedies under the DV Act are enforceable cannot be limited to the phrase "adult male person" in Section 2(q). As a result, remedies under the DV Act are accessible even against female members and non-adults.

Sandhya Wankhede v. Manoj Bhimrao Wankhede, (2011)**Facts of the case**

In the case of (Sandhya Wankhede v. Manoj Bhimrao Wankhede), after getting married in 2005, the Appellant Sandhya lived with R1, R2, and R3 for nearly a year, which caused problems in her marriage. She filed a police report against her husband under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code for assaulting her. She also filed an application against all three Respondents, which the First Class Judicial Magistrate granted, directing R1 to pay the monthly maintenance. All Respondents were also barred from trying to evict the Complainant from her matrimonial home. Criminal appeals and applications filed by R1 before the Sessions Judge and the High Court were denied. R2 and R3 applied to the First Class Magistrate, but their request was denied. They filed an appeal, claiming that women cannot be considered Respondents in DV proceedings. The Court agreed and overturned the order, enabling Appellant to be evicted from her marriage home, which was solely owned by R2. As a result, it was not a “shared house.” However, the Court compelled R1 to offer separate lodging or make further payment for it as an alternative. The Appellant’s appeal in Sessions Court was replied based on the decision that “females” are not included within ‘Respondents. The HC similarly took a similar stance, deleting R2 and R3’s names from the proceedings and ordering the Appellant to quit the matrimonial home. Hence this appeal was made.

Issue involved in the case

- Whether a complaint can be filed under the Domestic Violence Act only against an adult male person and not against the husband’s female relatives, i.e. mother-in-law and sister-in-law?

Judgement given by the Court

However, in the aforementioned instance, the Supreme Court resolved the question by ruling that the provision to Section 2(q) that doesn’t exclude female relatives of the husband or male partner from the scope of a complaint that can be submitted under the Domestic Violence Act. As a result, complaints can be filed not only against the adult male person, but also against the adult male’s female relative.

V.D. Bhanot v. Savita Bhanot, (2012)**Facts of the case**

- The parties in this case got married on 23rd August 1980 and on 4th July 2005 the Respondent (wife) was driven out of her matrimonial home.
- Thereafter Respondent filed a petition to the Magistrate under Section 12 of the DV Act.
- The Magistrate granted interim relief of Rs 6000 to the wife and subsequently passed a protection/residence order under Section 18 and 19 of the DV Act protecting the right of The Respondent wife to reside in her matrimonial home in Mathura.
- Meanwhile, the husband, who served in the armed forces, retired and filed an application to remove his wife from the government housing.
- Taking this into account, the Magistrate directed the petitioner to enable his wife to reside on the first floor of her marital house or, if that is not practicable, to find alternative lodging close to her matrimonial home or to pay Rs 10,000 in rental costs.
- She preferred an appeal since she was dissatisfied with

the Magistrate’s decision.

- The appeal was denied, and the Additional Sessions court reasoned that “because the applicant left the married house on 4.7.2005 and the Act came into effect on 26.10.2006, the claim of a woman living in a domestic relationship or residing together prior to 26.10.2006 was not maintainable.”
- The HC investigated this legal issue in response to an appeal and it directed that the action be maintained even though it was taken prior to the Act’s coming into effect.

Issue involved in the case

- Whether The Domestic Violence Act, 2005 also includes the victims of domestic violence prior to 2005?

Judgement given by the Court

The Supreme Court agreed with the reasoning given by the HC and held that:

“In our view, the Delhi High Court has also rightly held that even if a wife, who had shared a household in the past, but was no longer doing so when the Act came into force, would still be entitled to the protection of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.”

Given the Respondent’s old age, the Court ordered the petitioner to furnish her with an appropriate portion of his house as well as 10,000 rupees per month for her maintenance. The Act’s goal was to safeguard women from domestic violence, hence it should be read in favour of women who are victims of domestic abuse. The Legislature’s intention was to cover women who’ve been victims of domestic abuse prior to the Act’s enactment. This was obvious from the Act’s definitions of the phrases “aggrieved individuals” and “domestic relationship.” The Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a civil remedy, and the criminal penalties given in the Act cannot be committed prior to the Act’s entry into effect, hence enforcing the Act retroactively does not violate Article 20(1) of the Indian Constitution.

The rights and safeguards enshrined in the constitution for women in India

- The right to equality and equal protection of laws [Article 14]
- The state shall not discriminate against any citizen of India on the ground of sex [Article 15(1)].
- The state is empowered to make any special provision for women. In other words, this provision enables the state to make affirmative discrimination in favour of women [Article 15(3)].
- No citizen shall be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the state on the ground of sex [Article 16(2)].
- Traffic in human beings and forced labour are prohibited [Article 23(1)].
- The state to secure for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood [Article 39(a)].
- The state to secure equal pay for equal work for both Indian men and women [Article 39(d)].
- The state is required to ensure that the health and strength of women workers are not abused and that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their strength [Article 39(e)].

- The state shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief [Article 42].
- The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation [Article 46] ^[9].
- The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people [Article 47]. ^[10]
- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women [Article 51-A(e)].
- One-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women [Article 243-D(3)].
- One-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women [Article 243-D (4)].
- One-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality shall be reserved for women [Article 243-T(3)].
- The offices of chairpersons in the Municipalities shall be reserved for women in such manner as the State Legislature may provide [Article 243-T(4)]. Etc.
- The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than eighteen years of age irrespective of gender, status etc entitle to be a voter. [Article 325 and 326] ^[11, 12].

Conclusion and Suggestions

The constitution and legislature of India have been giving laws and protection to women since independence; still, women are facing domestic violence from husband families. There is a clear indication in India that matrimonial homes are still unsafe for women. The domestic violence during Covid 19 pandemic has various impacts on the mental health of women. The government has started multiple plans like awareness programs, national news channels, radio channels, and social media platforms that solve domestic violence. The results of the pilot study show that domestic violence against women is a significant issue in India. Participants have some idea about the concept of domestic violence but do not know about laws. Government, schools, parents, and society are responsible for women's health which is affected by violence. It is because they didn't do any awareness programs, medical counseling for victims, etc. It's time to recognize that women are the victims of severe kinds of violence.

Suggestions

Society has to understand the importance of the female section. Females have their fundamental rights, which has given by the constitution. The community should have to provide opportunities for women to participate in other work also.

Government should have started a check and balance mechanism to see the proper implementations of laws.

Government should make policies and shelter for the victims of domestic violence.

Government should ban those daily soaps which are showing the negative characters of women.

Government and NGOs should also participate in awareness programs like gathering for discussing the laws and policies, talk about how to tackle the domestic violence situations, counselling on mental and physical health, etc.

Lawyers and judges are the interpreters of laws. So they should do awareness camps

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