"The physical and mental scars of abuse are burdened with the women absolutely can not lend their labor or creative ideals."

-UNIFEM

Women balanced and include either tolerated or violence will reduce the need to create a world for themselves. One should have violence free life in our democratic citizenship. In this concern the social places should provide each and every house hold a secure and safe life. Various human have prescribed the right to life under the act to life agenda. He's going to get in the spirit of the Society for the proverbial domestic legislators, increases, the social life of the matrix.

Women in India since the Vedic age of twenty-first century compared to their male counterparts do not experience the same rights and freedom. Ardhangini concepts (half body), the literature is restricted and can not be implemented in practical life. In addition, Dhol, Gauwnaar, Shudra, PashuaurNari Ramcharitamanasof tulasidasa extracts such as; SakalTadankaadhikari screen system other indicators (veils hide in the face as well (drums, uncivilized illiterates, lower castes, and not all animals are fit to a straight)) , only women are subject to the Sati system (Lady of self-immolation in the pyre of her husband) is a reflection of the history of women's subordinate status.

Patriarchy and masculinity are inclined towards the socio-cultural norms associated with the secondary status of women in order to determine the causes of domestic violence can beconsidered as an important factor. It's the society, dominated by aggressive competition and are governed by the rule of force can be used to find out the degree violence against women.
The persistence and growth of violence directed against women, both individual and organizational development and decision-making process, largely due to women's traditional exclusion. That all forms of violence against women as well as the victim, but the perpetrator is declining, however, it is becoming increasingly evident. Unbridled competition, aggression and oppression are destroying the fabric of society, then everyone suffers.

Domestic violence is unfortunately Indian society, a fact is a fact. It is a set of patriarchal abuse of Indian women has become an accepted practice. may be damaged. Women's role in the violence against them in the future and meekly accepted.

Traditional values within families, men of property. A combination of solitary female, domestic and productive labor market and more opportunities for marginalized women them margins inside of imprisonment. Violence by the husband of a woman to prove beyond a reasonable doubt and by-laws as are necessary for the criminal jurisprudence, it is extremely difficult. Crime is committed behind closed doors, no witnesses to corroborate the evidence may be.

DEFINITIONS AND KEY CONCEPTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Women were considered so radical in defining the violence. Some human rights activists such as poverty and unequal access to health and education "structural violence" that contains a broad definition that is selected. In other words in order not to lose the actual descriptive power to argue for a more limited definition. Research and monitoring become more and more culturally specific can be applied so that in any case, need to develop specific operational definitions have been adopted.
From the United Nations Declaration on Violence against Women (1993) results, or, physical, sexual or mental harm or profit, which may lead to women suffering any act of gender-based violence will conflict the defensive action against the domination of gender capabilities and also derives overcoming of social advancements.
DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNDER THE PWDVA ACT.

Explanation I – Various applications of this section: -

"Physical abuse" means any act of life, limb, or health, physical pain, harm, or danger to the offended person’s health or impair the development of such a kind and assault, criminal intimidation and criminal, including, which is in force;

"Sexual abuse" abuses, humiliates, is that the sexual nature of any conduct or otherwise violates the dignity of woman;

All or the aggrieved person is entitled under any law or custom of any economic or financial resources "economic abuse" includes - backward or otherwise payable under a court order or the aggrieved person requires out of necessity including, but whether the household disposal of assets of any prize or do things; household jointly or separately aggrieved person from the shared household and maintenance related to the rental payment, owned by the aggrieved person and her children's needs, if any, stridhan, property, limited the aggrieved person has an interest or

Accord-II

The defendant of any act, omission, commission or conduct under this section, "domestic violence" for the purposes of determining the composition, the overall facts and circumstances of the case will be considered.

Domestic violence has been finely prescribed as the acts made by the husband
over their wives by the following researchers.

**Gelles** (as Madhurima, 1996 recorded in the) day to day use of pattern and pressure, recurrent physical violence such as domestic violence is defined as torturing ones wife by either physical or mental harassments in any stance.

Ahuja (1987), the violence is limited to acts of physical violence, with or without injury to the wife by the husband willful assault "is defined as domestic violence.

Sriram and Bakshi, 1988 (TISS as cited), defined as "married women by family members for the mental and physical cruelty in any form."

**Maydeo, 1990** has explained the domestic violence and violent victimization of feminine in families, in general feminines got married or bymen or either have chances to get under these conflicts.

Physical violence is a women's self-confidence selfrespect and not only to the physical and mental aggressivebehaviour suggest that both may be.

Other studies NIMHANS, "has a negative emotional component from a family member to receive the desiredconformity" an act of domestic violence as defined in the Departmentof Psychiatric Social Work, Bangalore, was carried out by the end of light. Familyviolence violence is a constant role in the interaction of physical, verbal, social,
emotional and intellectual violence. There included. The members of the unequal division of labor between sexes in the hierarchical gender accept relations expressed family socializes. Social, economic, religious, and through cultural institutions. The community male control over women's sexuality, labor mobility and provide a mechanism for constantly. State, men proprietary rights over women finally legitimizes family and the community to perpetuate this relationship provides legal basis. Application of A State discriminatory laws can do this by Act.

Violence exist in any society

Has the following features:

- It is a human rights issue.
- It is the social and cultural grant and manifested.
- The ethnicity and race, age, religion, culture, location, academic status, occupation, gender, and class throughout.
- and women girls on the default display and the use of power by the men.
- It's so economical, emotional, mental, physical is manifested
- The family, the community and hierarchical social structures, including the state gender relations perpetuate or is intended to promote.
- The health of women and girls their physical sexuality, their reproductive capacity of their economic productivity, their mental and emotional health, reaching their political participation and many of its negative effect on irreversible. Economic cost of
violence by an individual by the health sector, social sector, and (paid work and / or lost productivity, medical and mental health care costs lost lifetime earnings etc / absence of a holiday) have been assessed for inclusion in the costs incurred by the criminal justice system. The that Domestic domestic violence economically fragile pressure could cause an economic crisis in the show.
CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SUBSEQUENT CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIETY IN GENERAL AND WOMEN IN PARTICULAR.

Studies in women and domestic violence (Ahuja 2000, Visaria 2000, Jeejebhoy 1998) as important factors influencing the occurrence of their responsibilities (cooking, looking after children, the presence of household) to fulfill the identified errors that are found. Another area of conflict was referred to as sexual control. At times, women also contributes to violence to infidelity. Another cause of conflict on the amount of dowry (; azummdar 2001 Ahuja 1998) was cited. Domestic violence on the part of her husband's drunkenness lost another common occurrence (; Warrier 2000; Visaria 2000 Jheejebhoy 1998) did.

Belonging to different ethnic and professional backgrounds in Delhi, middle class and upper middle class women, using material from interviews conducted, Meenakshi Hampan (1995) women's oppression in the diagnostic images of the body and sexuality - particularly mental and emotional violence, nuclear and joint family. Psychological violence situation, she's women shape their bodies, their sexuality, and to conduct themselves within that normative of women in terms of their inability to define the most likely conclusion. The society is patriarchal setting an indirect effect should not blame a woman.

The immediate reasons for the decision with the husband's affairs over the same conclusions about the drunkenness of her husband, the wife from the demand for
money, at the expense of domestic conflict, forced sexual intercourse, wife suspected of infidelity, including disputes, said that Rebello (1982) were reported by wife beating attitudes toward family and neighbors.

**Women's response to violence**

Women's experiences of violence in response to many of the strategies adopted. Adopted this strategy may depend on the perception of the individual violent situation. Various factors - psychological, economic, cultural and social - women ask for help from a wide range of people and organizations reported that the multi-centric study of the violent relationship. Ahuja (2000) affects the woman's response. Primarily to help women and 91 per cent of the source of the Natal family contact 'helpful' is. Rarely (if the sample of 2 per cent) of women, such as women's organizations, police, health care setting or ask for help from any local authority as the bodies of the report. The most common reason for staying with her husband's reported violent behavior in a marital relationship (58 per cent) in the 'normal' that look. Economic situation and ask for help with issues related to family honor, women's issues, some of which were controls. Only 38 percent of those seeking treatment for more serious damage.

The rest, however, continued to suffer in silence, and even mentioned it to other people were too shy or ashamed. Share with other family members who shared their experiences mainly did so with their neighbors. Can anyone share their experiences with the remaining 41 per cent of the 'family honor' were silent or 'fingers will be pointed...
out to her husband as ".

Such as married women rely on family back home and post some inconvenience or hardship must bear the parent's poor economic status, social factors as traditional beliefs were other reasons put forward by women. Visaria currently in Indian rural setting suggests that, no run, too much domestic violence in the family setting, and solutions must be found within the community. You need to find out the possibilities, the formation of women's groups within the community to deal with the violence that was suggested. Jeejebhoy's (1998) study on the behavior of three or four women, wife beating as a legitimate form of mind.

Not only that, but his behavior in a variety of settings 'right' form is considered broken. Both preventive and therapeutic levels of immediate policy initiatives are needed to combat violence that ends on a note. Breaking the cycle of violence through multi-sectoral efforts are required. Case study by the Women's Centre, quoting, Lata (1998), physical violence, mental / psychological violence, emotional violence, neglect and sexual abuse, in addition to seriously take into account the need to explain and the women really by their behavior, such as violence and ask for.

Mahajan (1996), dealing with an abusive relationship or behavior analysis of coping strategies adopted by women in their reactions with a feeling of helplessness and powerlessness and depression that seems to show up.
COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Some studies on the issue of domestic violence, women also tried to test the response. Poonacha and Pandey (1999) by the study, the state, the Allies, and the two States of Karnataka NGOs and community-based initiative to address domestic violence in check. It enables both the state and the voluntary sector, public policy, law enforcement, family counseling, shelter and short stay homes and a few key areas such as self-help collectives have promoted the intervention was felt.

Mitra (2000), the NGOs, community, preventive and rehabilitative measures to support spanning, multi-pronged approach to domestic violence were found. This study evaluated response to violence against women appears to be critical, which is a best practice, some parameters are identified.

The basti level, husband beating his wife to act as a half-sister is witness is nothing private. Husband is an alcoholic or a womanizer, a wife and neighbors to help close out often reach and wife by her husband, there is always a lot of sympathy. With no major vices, a decent sort of man as a husband and wife legal is considered they perceive a beating because of it, the blame is usually the default, the wife is laid on. Privacy of both emotions and actions of a very high priority, given is very different situation where the upper and middle classes. Often, no one - even at home -
knows what is happening. The first time when the wife of a friend confides in or relative, the stunned silence and disbelief, is achieved with a set of common questions accompanied with - "But he is so educated," "not excessive in his habits", "so wellemployed", "The among all classes "so respectable, etc. One leveling point (husband analcoholic / womanizer or if any other social sub) that the trend of the husband and wife must have provoked, it may not be his entire fault - in other words, the wife of the overall acceptance of the physical violence .. (Jesani 1998).

Agnes (1984) study by the majority of women complained to police and to rescue homes, counselors and religious leaders ask for advice, living alone, living with friends, parents' home to go to, with some help, was trying to expose.

Unacceptability be a disaster for developing countries, especially married women, that is referred to as an additional barrier. Denial and fear of social stigma also prevent women from outside to help him. Family members and friends who do this alone, out of reach. (Population Report 1999).

· INCLEN (2000), as a problem of domestic violence in India, age, education, social class and religion to run. In the same study, 40% of women in their married life, at least one form of physical violence was enjoying the view.

· Murthy (2004), family members, marriage and husband's education numbers of domestic violence have a substantial influence on the scene.
many modifications, such as smoking, alcohol and drugs as a men's lifestyle, domestic violence (Leonard, 1992) to commit or encourage them to come out with the findings; McKenry, 1995; Rao, 1997 and Bhatt, 1998).

some masculinity and domestic violence closely (Duvvury and Nayak, 2003 and Hamberger1997) are interlinked in that look.

again, the problem of persons with lower socialization and responsibility enhancers (Barnet and Hamberger 1992) are found.

Studies violent mother and sons (Strauss, 1980, and Martin 2002), men are more likely to abuse their intimate partners (Fagot 1998 and Malamute1995) that encourages traditional gender roles that the public has raised the patriarchal family.

Gerstein (2000) by the Uttar Pradesh Another study among men, low educational levels and poverty important reasons to the scene of domestic violence. In addition, early marriage (; 2002 and Rao, 1997, Mishra, 2000) that women are victims of domestic violence.

Swain, 2002 and jejeebhoy, 1998; In addition, inter-spousal relationships, children, sex, property, dowry ownership, job status, autonomy, religion, gender roles, and the person (Sahu, 2003 can not be ignored).

Many studies by intimate partner violence, sexual and reproductive health of the women often undermines that view. The widespread violence and unwanted pregnancy (Khan 1996), gynaecological disorders (Golding and Talyor 1996) and have
significant harmful effects.

In addition to the mental health effects of large-scale private parts (Stark 1979) (UNICEF, 2000) for the • Physical injuries.

• again, usually associated disorders / problems are many (; Visaria, 1999; Dave and Solanki, 2000 and Jaswal, 2000 Mitra, 1999) inadequately addressed found.

Friedman has written • In addition, husbands against wife instead of violence by the patriarchal social order (Travens, 1997) as a pledge break in the social order should not be viewed below.

• Similarly, Jejeebhoy (1998) wifebeating dharabayela deeply that only the scene, but people justify it. Thus, domestic violence in the family and society, only individual twist but rather cultural norms are not in the original.

• again, looking from another angle, that many of the victims of domestic violence assault of the perpetrator (Daga, 1999) is a name that was refused.

FEW STATISTICS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Research on Women (ICRW), the Home experienced violence in India in as many as 4 out of 10 of the International Centre for women by 2000, according to the study.

One incident of physical or psychological violence in their lifetimes at least if the ICRW report • 44% of women interviewed in the study.

• 40% of the respondents experienced at least one form of violence of physical.

• just sheer hatred of women, 56% (National Family Health Survey 2).
Research on Women (ICRW) 2001 A nationwide survey by the International Centre 52 per cent of women in the life of physical or psychological violence leastone event to suffer at the show. The NFHS (II) 15 of experiences Domestic violence in India from the age of five married women in the report. It is more than 15, 000 women a year are estimated to suffer from dowry-related violence. Studies each six hours, somewhere in India, a young married woman, burned alive, beaten to death, or driven to commit suicide is to reveal that. Multi-sectoral survey by International Clinical Epidemiologist Network (INCLEN) every five women, their husbands two out slapped by, beaten or kicked, reports from being called. Domestic violence, the study says, across social runs and educational status.

In 2000 Family Environment (SAFE), a study by the abuse to stop, "Abuse in the Family Environment, Delhi, Chennai, Nagpur, Bhopal, Lucknow and Thiruvananthapuram in a survey of 10,000 households. It is the basis of physical violence to women in rural areas, 26 per cent and 20 per cent for urban women to be found. India, the largest share of cruelty crimes against women and molestation followed by rape home constitutes. If these cases go unreported as most often the problem accurately quantify the efforts, however, elude.

A study in the International Clinical Epidemiology Network ICRW (INCLEN) (2000) of Domestic are victims of violence, 75 per cent of the women in the family 'honor' does
not seek help due to concerns about it.

Facts and figures on domestic violence

Their lifetime, 45 percent reported at least one incident of physical or mental violence. However, this study excluded cases in spite of being slapped, the respondents 26 per cent of the material at least one moderate or severe form of violence experienced had said. Fails to protect pregnant women. More than 50 percent of pregnant women have experienced serious violent physical injuries. After each event, the women for 45 days were unable to pursue their household chores and for 5 days were you absent from the job. Were interviewed for this study, who are of the nearly 10,000 women, only 62 - a disappointing 2 percent - had the courage to seek police assistance. Of these, only 16 have received advancement as a result of police intervention. Home violence against women in the abuse of human rights remains the most pervasive forms. Domestic Violence in 1994 at a United Nations Conference for the first time launched a human rights issue.
"Women with no education were more likely than other women to have suffered spousal violence. However, spousal abuse, with 16 per cent reporting abuse, women with secondary or higher secondary level education also extends," the survey said.

Over 37 per cent of the married women by their husbands with Bihar topping the list of physical or were victims of sexual abuse.

Women in Himachal Pradesh in the country compared to other States less violence faced at Home. The survey Countrywide more women face violence in rural areas (40.2) as in the urban areas (30.4) than it was in the.

Bihar, women in urban areas, rural areas. While 62.2 per cent in urban areas through injury fared worse than those in the villages 58.5 per cent were women.

Compared to 16.4 per cent of women in urban areas, 17 per cent women in Goa at the end of 17.2 women in rural areas, there has been violence. As compared to 24.6 in the going tough.

Hill's in the state of Uttarakhand, village (29.8), with a nearly 28 per cent women experienced violence, more bad than their urban counterparts (22.8) fared.

After Himachal Pradesh, women in Jammu and Kashmir (12.6), Meghalaya (13.1), Nagaland (15.4), Sikkim (16.5) and Kerala (16.4) fared relatively well.
Conclusion:

Somewhere, this is a whole, which are deemed to be targeting women in society, as is the increase in violence is linked to nature. Control of this society, which is the patriarchal framework, need to be built within the project.

And the patriarchal society of the first and most difficult of the bastion, which is the home of what is in the intimate environment that domestic violence is more so. So it is a powerful law and empowering women to overcome this menace from the society if the ways of driving. Legislation, "the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005" in the understanding of the provisions.

Domestic violence Social Implications

• Domestic violence must be openly acknowledged as a problem. Denial, each level is to eliminate domestic violence is one of the largest obstacles. Women and children, quiet, excusing violence, violence by remaining constantly blaming themselves and accept cultural rationale must be helped to avoid collusion with men.

• Are incalculable social and economic costs of domestic violence. Legal fees to AlciaFacio, sexually and physically abused infants, children and women, and sexually transmitted diseases, unsafe abortion in Costa Rica for medical treatment if CrimePrevention the Latin American Institute, at the cost of a range from hospitalization the Women, Gender and Justice Program of Director, according to forbattered-women's
shelters and support, and foster homes for children.

- The price of violence is financial only. Lost of the inestimable cost: whole, not at all, then lost the psychic identities, and even loss of damage to persons unable offives by tofunction productivity must also be considered. Think of the millions of Women who to violence and the threat of violence to live with. Their abusers affected by the corrupt version of reality has been reduced to the point where they accept their sense lose that identity. The other people of their own hands or by the hands, either with their lives pay, to those who think of these women is demeaning.

- Domestic violence is a human development issue. The wives and mothers, battered raped, deprived of human dignity and their basic needs to the meaning is, who are the daughters of harm. It also regularly subjected to beatings he witnessed or have lived in the homes of children, sexual and verbal abuse, and neglect traumatizes. Citing and, species, family violence, historically unequal power relations between the constant: men and women seriously if the full development and advancement of both impedes; entire communities, generation after generation model in itself, it is the growth of and stunts growth. Domestic violence is a human rights issue. Deeply rooted in cultural and religious, gender bias, in many patriarchal societies, the organization, is supported. Domestic violence also "own," them, dominate, to oppress granting unlimited license, Act, however, if the care of children, women and men to "entrust" the social and legal systems from the arises. Women’s rights are overtly thwarted, where communities Inch,
Domestic Violence "acceptable" and as all the family members of the upbringing embedded in the consciousness, of a culturally inbred print, can be "normal." In addition, the conventional wisdom, in contrast to the situation in a gain in women is often an increase, not a decrease in loads. In cases of violence reported a loss of power by the men feel as threatened.

. An unpleasant but unavoidable reality ", in other cases, he said, a wife, children and infanticide of baby girls battering considered excessive punishment". 

• Media stereotyped images of girls and women to remove and egalitarian relationships with men, he must portray. The explosion of communication in this century glorify violence, the films, television programs, magazines and music, of a multi-billion dollar industry of violence has been unleashed. They also desired by its victims, domestic violence is provoked perpetuate the misperception. Male potency natural expressions fame as a war or social violence and to immediately close male sexual drives need of women as helpless and materials available in advance of the messages in the media.

BARRIERS TO LEAVING A VIOLENT RELATIONSHIP

A woman can not leave, because many times, her husband, who says that he is fond of battering. But the truth is, no one enjoys being run, what their emotional state is a matter of self-image. No woman in the court room, his personal life and his relationship to suffering and to question the veracity of Maligned character wants to throw herself open. It will rather prefer to cling to a broken marriage. Women's reasons for staying in
a statement about the strength of his character is more complex than that.

A woman may not leave battering immediately because:

- If he actually tries to leave the batterer becomes more violent and possibly fatal, or fear.
- his friends and family will support her leaving.
- reduced financial circumstances, he knows the difficulties of parenting.
- is a mixture of good times, love and manipulation, intimidation and fear with hope and
- They do not know about or can not have access to safety and support.

The reasons why women generally live into three main categories:

Lack RESOURCES

- Most women have at least one dependent child.
- Many women are working outside the home.
- Many women simply that there is no property.
- cash or bank accounts of some women, the women leave the relationship, fear of being charged with treason, and losing children and joint assets is the lack of access.
- A woman living standards for themselves and their children may face reduced.

Institutional reply

- Court and other counselors are often married at all cost savings goal of stopping the
violence, only to see the goal of the training is given.

- Police officers often do not support women. He is a person rather than a physical attack on another person is a crime that is a domestic "dispute" as to the treatment of violence.
- Police try to dissuade women from filing charges can.
- Prosecutors are often reluctant to prosecute cases, and judges rarely convicted abusers maximum sentence on probation or fines recovery is more common.
- Repeated attacks have little to prevent an abuser.

**Traditional criteria**

- Many women do not believe divorce is a viable option.
- One parent family is unacceptable to many women and a violent father, no father is better than all that believe.
- Many women are responsible for making their marriage work that has been socialized to believe. Failure to maintain Their marriage failure as a woman's.
- Many women friends and families, either by the jealous and possessive abuser, or to hide from the outside world the abuse signals are different. The isolation that there is nowhere to turn contributes asense.
- Many women blaming stress, alcohol, work, unemployment or problems at other factors make their abuser's behavior.
- Many women are taught that their identity and getting and keeping a man worth
are contingent.

- The abuser rarely to women all the time. During Thenon-violent phases, he may fulfill women's dream of romantic love. He basically a good man to believe that his decision this reinforces.

Principles of Domestic Violence

Feminist theory

As the name suggests, these theoretical perspectives emerged in 1970, during the height of the women's movement. The theoretical trend of domestic violence, women advocates argue that the broad defined as male coercion. Feminist understanding of violence at all is a reflection of the unequal power of the scenario.

Relationships: domestic violence men and women in society and the unequal power, showing their personal relationships.

They removed the words male coercion concept and shift attention away from the woman's reason to believe that, "family violence", "wife abuse", "marital violence" and "conjugal violence" feminist theorist, such words are not employed. They are clearly displayed phenomena of domestic violence, because they are rather like the "wife beating", "domestic violence", "battered women" and "woman abuse" at arguing.
Domestic violence advocates of feminist theory of the etiology of men's social organizations play a dominant patriarchal structure of the society in which that style. Male dominated structures of economic structures, social institutions, sexist division of labor and traditional gender role expectations are on display. With verbal emotional and economic abuse, violence has threatened the dominance of men in the family when it is a means of maintaining male power. Economic role of women dependent on men, and unable to escape an abusive situation is pending. Men dominate women in the best physical strength can enable them by violence.
PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY

Psychological perspectives personality disorder or injury early experiences that predispose some individuals to violence hold. Physical abuse was seen as a symptom of an underlying emotional problem is. Parental humiliation, rejection and failure to meet the needs of child battering of psychological dependence may be a source. The inherent problems with their parents in a dysfunctional relationship can re-enact the partners with whom you can choose.

Physical Theory

Another theory is the emphasis on individual physical theory. Various forms of physical theory. An evolutionary and genetic characteristics that predispose men to violence focuses on. Other brain structures, chemical imbalance, and dietary deficiencies, hormonal factors such as testosterone emphasize. Genetic and hormonal explanations of the nature of violence in men than women are more reasons, but this does not apply to a chemical imbalance or food shortages.

The psycho-pathological model of the perpetrators and victims of criminal violence as a major determinant focuses on personality traits. The model of analysis that links mental illness (ie, a small number of mentally ill people are violent), acts of violence, alcohol (one under the influence of alcohol and other drugs, what is the meaning,) and
other intra-individual event. This theory provides two different descriptions. According to one view, the offender against women of violence psychological problems (depressive impulsiveness, uncontrolled emotions, etc.) are generated from. According to another, victims of violence against women of psychological out problems that arise. Perpetrators, especially about his masculinity with low self-esteem and experiencing insecurity weak, pathological envy men, are called.

Violence Cycle Theory

Tension building stage, severe battering incident and kindness and contrite loving behavior - cycle of violence theory the cycle three different phases of the theory. In the first phase, when minor battering incidents occur, not adopted, the problem and externalizes rationalizes. Tension mounts in the second phase, emotional and mental, physical the woman seriously affected leading acute battering incident leading to. Phase three incidents again never repeat unrestricted love, affection, and is marked by promises by the husband, or the partners, both is welcomed. The cycle keeps repeating itself almost all battered woman's life. According to this theory, battered women and the exploitation of the aid passivity a fatal condition of accepting the 'vulnerability' of a premise operates from.

Resource Theory
Infact the principle of intra-family violence developed by WJ gude domestic violence applied to the exterior of the theoretical approach. This principle states that force or the threat to some extent on the rest of all social systems. The more resources a person can command within a social system, the more they push or she can attend. However, the more resources a person can command, the less chance that a person will actually be deployed in the violence. Thus, individuals or collectivities violence to advance their interests, maintain, or use one of the resources. But violence as a last resort when all other means are exhausted. The assumptions for the application of this group Family, the family sources, four sets gude stability, economic variables, reputation or respect, love, and force or threat of force to maintain the operation of the power system that explains.

Patriarchy theory

REDobash and R.Dobash (wives, violence against 1979) developed a theory of history, the systematic violence directed towards women has been retained. Economic and social processes in a patriarchal social system and family structure to support the direct and indirect work. Argue that patriarchy and the subordination of women has led to the systematic violence directed against women contributes to a historical pattern.

Social learning theory
While still focusing on the individual perpetrators of social learning theory, trying to explain the violence of men towards women learned behavior introduces a social element.

This phenomenon "intergenerational transmission of violence" is called. What it purports to show that their parent, and the children are likely to resort to violence in adult witness violence between their abuse experience.

The theory of human aggression and violence, especially by direct experience, by observation of conduct and other behavior, is learned recommends. Prior experience in the theory, reinforcement patterns and cognitive processes in the context of their tendency to respond aggressively by a variety of people and situations both explains. In fact, this 'family determinism' approach of childhood all victims of violence will grow to be violent adults maintain.

Theory of cognitive behavior

The cognitive behavior theory that men batter postulates:

• They have seen abuse in childhood or media examples will be copied.

• abuse is rewarded.

• It enables you wish to receive a batterer; and
• victims of abuse through the submission of compliance is strong.

Exchange theory

The various theories of human violence that integrates key elements of the theory of exchange theory that violence is the best. According to the theory of exchange, interaction and cost of rewards and punishment avoidance is governed by the pursuit.

Exchange is not concrete or tangible things belongs, rather, it is such an honor, liking, as the support and approval, including unreal. Mutual exchange of rewards, it will continue to be interactive, but reciprocity is not achieved, the interaction will be broken off. Thus, actors rewards the investments [distribution Justice) amounts may be. Costs and rewards, the options are determined by light.

The principle of resentment, anger, hostility and violence when a breach of the principle of equitable distribution of growth is explained.

The conventional theory of

By multifactor our physical, emotional and intellectual well from corners, not only in mental or social angle that has seen more than one perspective on the nature of domestic violence, but that is meant.
The model of a developing society, social, cultural and political aspects of social development, the value of the system assumes that the pattern of change. Emotional and intellectual areas of developing countries, families can display violence, the violence of the act looking inunderdeveloped societies may have more physical nature. The relative degree of violence and violence, therefore, depends on the stage of development of the society.

Women's attitudes towards violence SPOUSAL

home or children, if ignored, and it will not cook properly if it goes out without telling him.

Overall, 32% of women agree with the beating as a punishment for being unfaithful. Relatively few women as a punishment for insufficient dowry agree with violence. Seven percent of women that sufficient dowry from his wife or financial transfer was not subject to the beating believe, shows contempt for the In-Laws, if he or she goes out without telling her husband. In general, women taking care of home and children are regarded as the most important responsibility. Approximately 40% of women who neglect their duties, if they are eligible beating.

Domestic violence results
They escape a violent situation because of the lack of options for women facing violence. They usually return to their natal home and their parents do not want to be a burden. Families often face intense violence also the wife to her matrimonial home should be balanced. At the same time, many women leave a violent marriage or education do not have the skills to live independently. That his life is threatened, or if they are grievously damaged if it becomes impossible for him to continue only when women can opt out of a violent relationship.

Society is too aggressive or aggressive, or asking for it to ask for a woman blaming, violence, punishment of the guilty, not guilty married again and continue with their lives, they can also be free.

Impact on victims of domestic violence can be fatal. Many of the women also suffered tremendous mental agony suffered physical injury and may never recover. Sleep disorders, and alcohol or drug dependency dreams are often the results of a violent relationship. Society has to pay for such violence that the cost is too high. Women working at the time, lose their job. Legal and state assessment systems in domestic violence cases, lawyers, police, social workers and court time is devoted. More effective methods are needed to deal with the consequences of domestic violence, and to identify and prevent such violence is a means to promote a clear imperative.
India, such as the private domain of the home country control and the male head of household is under the undisputed authority. If a spouse or child, whether the acts of violence against members of the household,

Disciplinary measures seen as necessary for the maintenance of power within the family. Our society often a male violence within the home by women on public complaint frowns. Publicly admitted the criminal violence and the violence it brings shame on the family, but did not. They report violence to the woman's family is seen as a traitor.

treatment is not right or acceptable. He beembarrassed or violence in the home due to social pressure and expectations are ashamed to talk about.

Domestic violence victims: Myths and Reality

Straight Women who all about the culture of some of the common myths. The first myth is that middle-class women get beaten. To different women religious, educational level, and all are connected to social economic classes, all sections of the society comes from. We do not hear much about wife battering in slums or chawls, these women have less privacy is because. Middle and upper class women behind closed doors are battered. They live in total isolation and pretense of successful marriage is to further the
cause of the oppressed. Working-class women experience violence in their homes, they are quite openly about, talk, and even mental generally it think. Classwomen act of violence is accepted, and so people do not see it as being something unrelated to them because this may be. To question middle class women began to doubt themselves.

Another myth of violence associated with the working class is small, delicate helpless women. Get beaten by their husbands, doctors, lecturers, journalists and women in fact holding responsible job as a model.

Many of them are quite capable of managing their lives. So battered women is a stereotype.

Another myth is that provocation. More women in the legend victimizes. The burden of guilt and shame and degradation women is on the increase. The legend of the straight women are masochistic and want to get the ball to provide the message. Another myth that women do not leave their husbands

Battering or if they really like it or do not mind. It is often asked: women, they will eventually be killed or commit suicide, where the situation is going to be why. Why can not they find a way? Theory of learned helplessness experienced by disabled women resignation of an insight into the mental state. According to this approach, some of the events with enough regularity battered women during childhood and later life. They have feelings of helplessness and poor self-images and believe that they can escape
abuse and they have only themselves to blame. Husband's love and fear of losing their home life remains in danger of interfering in them to endure the battering husband asks. The battered wives to leave for fear of reprisals by the compulsive and panic-stricken at the same time to live.

It's really a personal ballast against the world for a long time viewed as legitimate physical and mental oppression of women to the family arena has become ironic. A broken marriage and a woman's true place in the belief that her husband was a stigma attached, to encourage their daughters to live in a violent marriage, parents prevailed.

Domestic violence cases, police work

Battering is a serious imminent threat that the police can get a little protection. The police treated the case as a citizen and not take action on it too. Police at the police station of the offender, the husband can tell them not to do such thing. Sometimes a person may be held to silence the station. I usually listen to police the poor and middle-class men in public, his private family life, he has no right to interfere with that attitude that tells them to say. Effective in the treatment of the working class, at least for cases where the police seem to think.

Rarely are the wives of police ill-treatment of the victims that died in the hospital treatment is needed. For them, the problem is one of simple assault or attempted homicide. / The reaction of the police to the suspect accused the victim - or the public
that the police - not ever. The victim complained to police that the victims or their relatives ran isone action. The vast majority of crimes against women accused / suspected persons must be arrested. Police have not arrested or is only to determine.public concern (on the eve - teasing, molestation). The perpetrators are usually unknown. The first type of response to the difference between the three types of reactions assigned the blame, right next to the standards of conduct, and partly on the implementation of law and partly on the police's self-interest is based on the third.

In the first two reactions, while the third one officer on his own authority he acts, law forcitizens, society and law enforcement organization acts as an agent. The procedures and rules of the court they can install forinterrogation and arrests would not be able to stop the offensive actionby police.

The initial interview of the victim by the police are often harrowingexperience. More important is the attitude of the police in the innocent, appears to be a widespread perception of police corruption femalevictims, woman. The notat's problems are all susceptible to some police personnel, to victims great anguish and their parents / Kin has been a source from the police, a few month period adjudicating cases police officers and the courts enjoy a cultureof police violence by failure, inadequacy of legal safeguards, and the level of impunity. The police violence against women incurring utterly failed. They have a lack of respect and support of people.
The concept of the police force, attitude, training and above all motivation to fundamental changes that has no benefit. It assumes the mantle of protector of the society of the weaker sections. Thus it remains today as the National Police Commission Report Quote police organization "is inappropriate to discharge its duties.

By the turn of the century will be how much more so is a horrifying thought. "It's the police commission is looking into police reforms that eloquent statement on the magnitude of the problem.

During the last decade, the increasing rate of crime against women in India and the perspectives of women prevalent in our society, criminal justice administration, preventive action is needed immediately to changes in the status line. So preserveand Indian womanhood police work should be active rather than reactive to protect.

**CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND PWDVA**

The Act, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, section 253 of the Constitution was passed by Parliament with shelter. In pursuance of the provisions of international treaties on the power of Parliament to make laws, conventions and the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act on the United Nations CEDAW Committee's recommendations was passed in progress. The law generally recommended, no.19, 1992, which forms a part of all provisions, including specific recommendations.
Women and the protection of fundamental rights

The statement of objects and reasons of the fundamental rights guaranteed Act under Articles 14, 15 and 21 were being passed to the public. Article 21, the fair is fair and reasonable, as a result of judicial decisions is essential that the law, can not be taken apart by removing the install process that says, was negative in terms of the right to life and freedom. The right to life, among others, the following rights (the Act are reflected) is planned to include:

1. Francis Coralie Mullin v. Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi, will the Supreme Court, either permanently or temporarily, the person damages or injures or interferes with the use of any limb or faculty of the act, said: to be freed from violence adhikar Article 21 Prohibition is inside. This right includes physical abuse is defined by the Act, the creation of domestic violence (and therefore punishable under the Act). Acts of physical abuse, or a life / limb or health / in pain, harm or threat of physical the aggrieved's health or impair the development of such nature to be called. In addition, the Act defines domestic violence as physical violence within the imagination of the Indian Penal Code and specific acts of physical violence, including acts. Such a broad definition is adopted, the Act protects the rights of women against violence.

2. decided. Right to dignity abusive sexual acts are right in front of the subject. It also includes the right to be insulted. These two aspects of the right to life, respectively, under the definitions of sexual and emotional abuse are mentioned. One praiseworthy
aspect of the law of domestic violence as a form of emotional abuse are very similar concept. As a form of sexual abuse by a husband and wife in violation of a person’s belief is credible, such as sexual abuse as a crime in particular is not recognized by IPC. As envisaged by the Act was not limited to the definition of these acts, which was within the range of domestic violence.

3. The right to shelter: up, the evidence in question was related to the right to life, Gauri Shankar v. Union of India, from where the difference in the matter at hand, including the right to shelter, which was held, Chameli Singh V. In the state under a law of the tenant. S.6 of the Domestic Violence Act and 17 of the right strength. Under S.6 requested by a party, such as a party or otherwise, accommodation, accommodation in a place where the aggrieved party has a duty to provide protection officer. Under S.17, shared party’s right to continue living in the house is safe. These provisions are not given to them without fear of being left homeless enables you to use a variety of security. Article 14 of the equal protection clause. Affirms equality before law and equal protection of the laws. Article 14 prohibits class legislation, but the legislation allows for the purposes of classification. It applies to a group of individuals, and each other, not only because the law was unconstitutional. Classification of the effects of the following two conditions are satisfied and if the law is challenged as violative of the article, where the public may be recognized in law:

- classification, some intelligible must be based on the difference
• The distinction between the object sought to be achieved by the legislation must be reasonably related.

Such as Tamil Nadu, is arbitrary and Article 14 isolative is believed that any one state law Royappa cases as a result of the ruling. The provision of state power exercised and no citizen is subjected to any discrimination or arbitrariness sure to put a stop to be considerable. At the same time, religion, sex, gender, race, etc. The people on the ground, in Clause 15 disallows discrimination law, the authority to retain a certain category, but certain classes of persons, including women, to allow the state to make special provisions, and children. The Domestic Violence Act thus guaranteed under Articles 14 and 15 to promote women's rights. Domestic violence is one of the factors that hinder the progress of women, and the Act seeks to protect against the evil. In addition, the Domestic Violence Act to curtail and eventually overcome it requires a well-thought and effort that is far from arbitrary. It usually domestic violence, women and men who are victims that are cited. At this stage, that the Article 15 (1) of the work in their favor, to make an exception, but for the benefit of women like this to make law, the power of the state in mind that Article 15 (3) is necessary to keep in.

Private and public divide

Within the legal system of a family of distinct differences between private and public sector have been cut. Women in the private and the state is considered to be outside the purview of the four walls of the house, is supposed to be inside. Thus, in
view of the law of the woman close to a thick curtain. The blinkered view pervades the entire system, and adjust the white family and marriage inequality is based on the assumption that reality washes.

Many crimes are committed on women in the privacy of their home. Natal home or the home of her marriage to the woman of today is no social security.

Crime statistics on domestic violence as provided by the NCRB only tip of the iceberg. A large number of cases are never reported, because it is more comprehensive. When, a case report is not registered. If registered, the "exaggerated or fake claims" or blame the woman for provoking the man falls to the courts as it is possible. Sometimes, it's interference with his relatives in order to put down a woman / who is lying on the part of relatives.

Domestic violence is all about power relationships and abuse of power at home.

Majority of domestic violence victims are women. All social, cultural, economic and religious backgrounds in the form of cuts in the violence.