CHAPTER IV

CRITICAL STUDY OF THE PWDVA ACT

After generating the popular public perception of the "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence" is in effect, be a crime per SE "domestic violence" is not to make. What is the condition in section 31 of the penal obtained by a "protection order" (an intermediate or an ex parte order of protection is included) amounting to breach of male victims of female domestic environment of criminal conduct on the part of the Magistrate under Section 18 of the latter (or Section 23). Section 31 (i) an offense under the "cognizable and non-bailable" is to be declared by Section 32.

Dealing with the subject at length in Section 18, a magistrate on prima facie satisfaction is expected to issue a protection order which provides that "domestic violence taken place or will take place." In other words, when a woman he expected to Domestic Violence Domestic violence is also a point on the subject of such an order can contact the magistrate. Protection order, the provision specified in the most recent reading shows, essentially injunction order. The respondent to refrain from certain acts of the condition of the complainant woman is on the phone to a negative relief.
Committing any act of domestic violence (or to aid in the management of abetting) interdicting the defendant from the jurisdiction vested in the Magistrate to pass a prohibitory orders in matters of common law applied to the legal principles that The concept of the injunction. Section 41 (h) the same effective relief can be obtained by a process as any other in the normal mode when the injunction can not be granted or lay down a general rule, which can be illustrated by reference to specific Relief Act.

A state penal law usually works on two assumptions. First, each person, each one specifically directed to do so without being made to comply with the law, or else supposed to know the law, and where negative will cause any harm to their wife. Since is free, if it issued an order of protection against repeated of violence will add to its protection is beyond comprehension as to how the future.

If the magistrate possible domestic violence to protect the aggrieved woman can pass the order "may be repeated by the aggrieved person or any place in the vicinity, asking him to refrain from being a domestic violence injunction against the possible perpetration of which is significantly by the defendant alone "" even if it took place, "Both enjoyed by both parties," or from a bank account management ". In their anxiety to provide legal protection for women law makers seem to have gone overboard. "Frequented by the aggrieved person" is undoubtedly the place to sour his relationship with the two sides may be living or where home is. Male respondents, in fact, owned by the House in question may be taken or rent. The aggrieved woman a "person aggrieved
by the repeated" only because no right, title or location to refrain from entering into the male respondents (by order of protection under Section 18) may be interested in asking such premises. By, magistrate, in fact, they resented Women with a share of its credit assets because the operating bank account held by him alone, away from the male respondents by asking if road. Similarly will be thrown out of his home at some stage of the male respondents, a magistrate in the name of affording protection to women, their daily subsistence the former will be served.

Above context, it is necessary to take note of the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, the other four. Under Section 23, Section 18, including any proceedings before it, during which empowers a magistrate to pass an interim order.

"On the basis of an affidavit" prima facie satisfied under the same provision, the program has committed domestic violence "is a possibility that" discloses that inter alia, under the Section 18 of the ex parte order of protection can provide. As long as an ex parte order to demonstrate how nothing in the statute. In this sense, "the aggrieved person applies for discharge until" under section 18 shall be implemented in order to protect the condition of the intermediate section 25 dicta in order to work with the same force. Civil procedure (CPC) of the Code of the general rule, Order 39 Rule 3, in the case of ex parte injunction is granted, the application for the injunction was within the last thirty days are not to apply to proceedings under the Domestic Violence Section 28 CrPC renders are helpful because it works. In the face of the provision contained in
section 28, before the civil court, because of section 26, section 18, even if the conditions under which relief is claimed.

Living Right

Admittedly, the patriarchal tradition-bound Indian families generally follow the social norms of the girl child and to all intents and purposes, become a member of the family of her husband, the marriage is considered to have been made in connection with their parental home.

In recent, positive change in the law of succession has been Married daughter vis-a-vis the rights to some of the time, His paternal family property. But, the fact remains that under our. The system as a married woman takes her husband's house Its own. It is a requirement that a fix is for this reason In favor of the maintenance allowance, he has always been held In such quantum of maintenance allowance eligible for award Quality continues to enjoy the same status and will ensure.

She continued to live life as if it would be fun Married to her husband is home. In fact, these standards are Continued and Domestic Violence Act also prescribed by Section 20 (2). Unfortunately, there are plenty of cases where the marital Married women have been thrown out of marriage breakdown Homes. Victims, particularly from conservatives such situations
The responsibility of the husband (or male relative) provides some Residential accommodation is also home to save marriage Vagrancy from the hapless woman. The legal right to reside in An agrieved spouse (or dependent's share in favor of domestic Under the Domestic Violence Act related) undoubtedly have a positive Development. But, the law framers, in their anxiety to cast Net off again lost touch with reality and gone Board.

This needs to be investigated in the context of the relevant provisions of section 17 and section 19 (1) is contained in the. Section "right to reside in the shared household" 17 talks. If it makes "Every woman in a domestic relationship" in favor of the legal rights,"Domestic assigned to the larger meaning of the expression, Section 2 (f) in relation to the "wife or a woman only include Also, the blood is also related by a female friend Male respondents without a time under the same roof Enter into a marriage. Section 17, which is right by the public each Such a woman would be entitled to live in a shared house She's no right, title or interest is whether or not The space in question. Absolute right and is subject to According to the evidence being excluded in the event or to "reject Practices "established by law.

Section 17 of the aggrieved woman is merely declaratory A shared house. You said, to protect the process Also sets out the various elements of which are given in Section 19 The "residence order" can be represented in the. But then, domestic No act of violence is defined as the process by which it is Affected the defendant would be able
to secure an eviction order or Such as the exclusion of women. Prescribed time limit which will be in favor of the right to reside Female. The right to live in this particular law has been created by the Women are in favor of a particular class, it will not be controlled by Transfer Property Act as including the current legal framework, And in particular the right to do so much because De hors the existence of a "right, title or interest" is.

As if to reflect the absence of any provisions or practice in the Male respondents without a legal remedy against a particular law The author never intended to have the benefit of which was female. This is because section 17 or section 19, the two set out to This right may be examined by the claim on which the parameters Magistrate. Appellate forum under this point of view, the availability of Section 29 is no consolation. Interestingly, section 17 and section 19 are designed so Work in various fields. Section 17 of the general public has the right to Every woman in a domestic relationship in favor of vesting Right, but not the right to live in a shared house Occupied or to be excluded from the male respondents. The Domestic is right, charges, or history depends on Violence. On the other hand, Section 19, in order to allow The facilities, the occurrence of domestic violence, through Enjoyment of the right to live in a shared house The conflict between the two sides of the backdrop. The jurisdiction It may also interfere with the right of a defendant to avoid.
The souring of relations between the parties understood at Married wives to go back at least to the extent of falling Parental home. But, in order to control possible signal Section 19 is completely unjustified and unfair. The last day Mentioned categories may include the following: Male respondents to remove themselves to a shared household • Direction [Section 19 (1) (B)];

• [Section 19 (1) (d)] alienating or restraining the defendant from disposing off the shared household;

• restraining the respondent from renouncing his rights Except with leave of the Magistrate to share household [Section 19 (1) (e)]. The Domestic Violence Act is plain and clear that shelter Mostly by wives against marital discord cases will be The husband. These disputes are to be firmly Judgment, but the marriage before the court, which are expected to With the sensitivity required to deal with them. Order XXXII-A CPC To be followed by the court to deal with the broad dicta Family-related matters. XXXII-A CPC enjoins the order of rule 3 To court to try to help on the first stage Parties in arriving at a settlement. In fact, the amicable settlement. It is followed by the Court of controversy that has Mantra

Section 89 CPC since the Board, (re), inserted in 1999 In particular, the solution promotes the use of tools and Mediation. Experience shows that given the proper incentive, In bad weather out of the marriage, both parties usually Inclined to make a fresh attempt to bury the hatchet, forget the past Forgive each other and try to stay
together so that the marriage can be Save; these issues, especially when the two embrace But the innocent children who have been brought together in World. Male respondents to the light, in the direction shown Himself from the shared household is not only unfair It inappropriate, a person whose right, title or interest.

But the possibility of reconciliation between the property vests The parties. The terms of such an order with a guide, Magistrate is allowed to pass through a long work in Women themselves against interest, run. The law was thrown out by her husband, the system is expected to broach the subject of how the parties together as not plausible.

The law was thrown out by her husband, the system is expected to broach the subject of how the parties together as not plausible.

Financial relief

Section 20 (1) in the "financial flexibility" empowers a magistrate to grant In favor of the aggrieved woman. As shown in the first room, Ameliorative purpose and intent of this provision is similar. To help out
And damage incurred to meet the woman as a "bear The domestic violence "in the outcome. In this context, one can understand Parameter account the loss of earnings, medical intensive. The cost of damage or loss of property, etc.

Section 20 (1) of section (d) the inclusion, however, misplaced that.

Maintenance allowance to the jurisdiction of the magistrate's Powered by Section 125 CrPC. There was absolutely no reason why Financial relief assistance is meant to be mentioned Domestic violence is the consequence for not meeting expenses.

The utter confusion created by the multiplicity of Action would be inappropriate, and often the result The parties.

Experience is the surest way to be any limit on the size of the allowance is subject to all sections of society to render the maintenance under Section 125 CrPC secular law, but also legislative measure said, is to show that, and the alternative as maintenance allowance under laws protecting individual rights.

Parties Thus, under the current system, each set of Maintenance issues in subsequent litigation is locked. Civil as well as criminal courts. The need to simplify Process and in the family, in particular, to avoid multiplicity of proceedings Controversy has long been felt. In some hope in this regard was generated.
The Family Courts Act was enacted. But, after that, the law has All parts of the country have not been implemented. Product Maintenance allowance to be another legal provision Undoubtedly still be interpreted as an ill-advised parties claimed

Opposing party can be traced to the same relief is where the Forum Be agitated. This is bound to add multiple actions Both parties are already spending their time out, the energy and Resources.

It appears that the maintenance allowance grant consent to Section 20 (1) (d) is included with the objective to expand Such as Section 125 CrPC provisions in favor of women, which can not Of male respondents claiming to be lawfully wedded wife or daughter. That purpose, it clearly spelled out and should have been They would be subject to some guidelines for the period Entitled to maintenance allowance from male respondents and Such allowances are to be ordered in the case Rescinded, modified or withdrawn. Defense after all, the only reference Are contained in the department, such as the effect of the measures would not Wives, parents and children have the necessary means, the 125 CrPC Only.

No restrictions for the rest of his life, so maybe with attached and said that under the provision of maintenance allowance claimed.
Consultation

Expert advisor would not broach the issue with the parties in Pre-conceived notions of how crime can Smack. The Issues The nature of human beings and their emotions. A good The first showing will win the confidence of the parties counselor The understanding of both parties indicate that such measures.

From their respective weaknesses or faults and able to adjust to Each other. Any attempt to contact a counselor who, by the nature of At the end of (one or the other side as a crime) judgmental is Initially, the time and energy to waste and thus can be determined.

Fortunately, Parliament was formed when the Domestic Violence Act Section 14 consultation process in order to not put any pre-conditions. Also, in exercise of the powers of the Central Government under section 31 (1) rule-making, while Section 37 (2) (k) is read with "Domestic Violence Rules, 2006, the Women's Protection" (Hereinafter the "rules" are called), it seems to have exceeded Secondary legislation on the jurisdiction, but quite

The purpose of the consultation mechanism misconstrued.

Section 14 (1) of the enlightenment and the rules prescribed by the counselor experience had left. The Section 37 (2) is desired by. Rule 14 (3) and Rule 14 (6), subject to the consultation process rendered Male respondents to comply with the
requirement "to provide House because he refrain from such a guarantee As violence, the prosecutor "and the complaint

He "will not try to provide the appropriate cases, an enterprise The consultation process in any other way "to communicate. Prescribing the procedure to be followed by the counselor Rule 14 (4), Later on, however, to assist the parties to the settlement enjoining Makes it incumbent on the counselor inter alia, "to ensure. The occurrence of domestic violence "is not repeated.

Furnishing the responsibility of undertaking (the defendant to refrain from domestic violence because of that), or a written statement (He would repeat domestic violence) is putting the cart before the horse. It is alleged that the defendant committed or is likely to commit domestic violence, there is no reason to doubt the veracity of that assumption out.

The counselor may also have to deal with before, because Initially (Section 14 "in any stage of proceedings" prescribes), the Male respondents (their hands when they are required by law) Are condemned to repeat domestic violence incident Admission of guilt from the guarantee without being heard (It was the fact that domestic violence was perpetrated) is implied. If Be left in any doubt, rule 14 (5) makes it unmistakably clear that The defense of the defendant to plead no event shall "Endorsement".
With this type of restrictions placed, Rule 14 (7) (8) and (9) of the expected From the adviser "arrived at a settlement" to make the effort or "Understanding" misconceived that. A person as much as the It is believed that early in Virtual guilty Domestic violence and, in a good cause will not be allowed to plead What is the purpose of consultation in order to secure them with the With the entry of an implicit guarantee, the future act To prepare so that hardly any confidence is expected to ease the process All, at least remotely pleasant to listen to, notification of Settlement. Settlement process, such as handling the Be sure to Rule 14 (17) that the request for change (which may Stop solution) arrived before the counselor will work "Force, fraud or coercion, or vitiated by any other found on the Factor "for male respondents for whom the law has no meaning He worked as a coercion.

Of imagination and provided for by domestic officials Act of violence, the most important is to protect the officer, in However, they only support magistrate in the discharge Functions under this Act as a contact between the works Aggrieved woman and the various authorities.

Protection Officer of the Section 8 (2) must be abandoned by, the qualifications and experience "suggested" that is mentioned at the beginning of May. In exercise of rule-making authority, the Central Government Section 37 (2) given by (A) has delegated authority to the virtual By law, the Liberty by the state governments in terms of 3, as the protection of the state government to appoint an officer Officer. In addition,
state governments have also been Liberty non-governmental members "to appoint Organization ".

The naming "service providers" that are used as Help and support for the protection of machinery and, as suggested, for Section 10, will be a voluntary association or a company "By protecting women's rights and interests, with the aim of Any lawful means. "

The method and process of law, for police purposes prescribed Covered by the Department in each case is bound to play a role Domestic Violence Act. DIR register this view, the requirement Substance rather than form, and it only adds to the feel Completely unnecessary.

Interestingly, the proviso to Section 5 makes it clear that the role Assigned to other officials under the law could be interpreted to According to a police officer relieved of its duty to proceed as Cognizable offense is a matter of law. If it were so, this law The Protocol will be added in front of the victim's interests Certainly the police who need immediate help women Trained and equipped to not only secure the necessary legal or medical Collect evidence to help pin down wrongdoing. On each action under the Domestic Violence Act to survive The expression "domestic violence" construction Each individual case backdrop. Section 3 makes a point For the purpose of determining whether any act by stating that subjective Or the conduct of domestic violence, and the formation of the facts.
"With this law, our evidence has been The amount of strain on the court, but would not recommend the Country Evidence.

Section 19 (1) It deals with various aspects of the residence order. What is the legal provision of the law that is striking envisages residence shall order such that the time Force. In the absence of such clarity, it appears to be acceptable For an indefinite period of time for a magistrate to pass an order.

Under the provisions of section 21 orders regarding custody and Orders for compensation under section 22 is quite calm Implementation process. The service provider, in the imagination department 10, specifically created for the purposes of this law is part of the machinery.

Their duties and responsibilities are the same, if not more severe than It is a protection officer, former acts at the cutting Edge level. Per the Article 10 (3), the officer in the same lot As a burden by the Protection Officer. Is no reason why Penalties for failure or refusal to discharge duties under Section 33 Service providers should also be covered. Most, such as in criminal Subject to the approval of the state prosecution can be section34 of the appropriate amendment to the government to include As well as a service provider under the umbrella of the Office.

It is common knowledge that the length of the magistrates’ court And breadth of this country is burdened with unmanageable number Cases. It has
been confirmed that the Prime Minister for a reason The spiraling increase in pendency of cases in the courts is the fact that No increase in the strength of the magistracy Regardless, or commensurate with the additional burden of Created as a result of the new law. This appears to have been no Additional litigation in the court in which the study was as As a result of this law magistrate. The new lawsuits Results generated by the criminal law is choking Instead of helping women of the court, it will be Added to their woes. A road has been thrown by the process litigate They will find it very difficult way.

Civil societies everywhere are encouraged monogamy. Illegal connections, promiscuous relationships, bigamy or adulterous sex, marital discord are some common reasons.

It has all the modern almost universal and continuous view Social legally wedded wife, to take sides and their legal Due to the many controversies in five children from such behavior. Name To help the cause of women at bringing about a radical improvement Large, the Domestic Violence Act that would create a framework that At each vertex of the triangle treat. The result is bound to

Other women are not the same as claiming to be disastrous for wife Maintenance and asylum matters, the man on two issues. The calculation. Estimate as a measure of welfare legislation for women Boomerang confidence reposed which can destroy the lives of women Sanctity of marriage as an institution.
There are a couple living in the law that does not specify how long In order for a woman to act claim for benefits under the shared household. The letter of the law, a woman may have lived with as per They married two or three months without any man can be at A lawfully wedded wife, to seek relief under this Act on a par with the point. The With the price of a legally wedded laws make a mockery of Wife. Makes a mockery of the law against bigamy. The In the case of live-in partners living in the same home rights Already married men can not be protected in this way without serious Damage to the legally married wives, and their children's rights. It Perfectly legitimate violence and the protection of a woman sentenced to The man is married or not, to fit it to the man. However, the maintenance of the claim and give us the right to Unlike their male partners enrolled in the home of injunctions They already have a wife and children, especially if going a bit too far Of households.

The PWDVA Act singles out men as perpetrators of domestic violence victims are women and just assume. According to this law, only a woman can file a complaint against her male Partner. A man who is a victim of domestic violence, no rights Under the law. When, in such sweeping legal power to women Tantamount to systematic legal protection to male victims, prevention, Victimization of men. Western countries, domestic violence laws in Gender neutral and provide protection to victims, both men And women. But the Indian
domestic violence law prohibits any male Victims to get relief from all the logic defies.

The law can be easily abused, and the woman will find it hard to Their male relatives, and I will resist the temptation to teach a lesson File frivolous and false cases. A similar trend has already been observed Anti-dowry law 498A, which is the case of abuse One of the Supreme Court "to extend the law is referred to as Terrorism ".

It is an all encompassing definition of domestic violence and Terms of Service (insults, name calling) are extremely subjective. Radical Feminists in India, 70% of women facing domestic violence claim It is also regarded as an insult, which comes as no surprise Domestic violence.

At the very foundation of marriage by promoting a law to Intolerance and litigation for petty domestic disputes. It Universal time to time differences may arise that valid And sometimes people get married, men and women, both treats Injuriously towards each other. Although most people are able to work Out of them and their loved ones more or less happy with life.

The law in its current form, to solve the problem is often inadequate Of domestic violence. It puts a lot of responsibility on men, without They are right. On the other hand, it gives women a lot of rights. It's supposed to be gender
neutral at a Minimum Protect both men and women. For strict, provision Punishments, including the need to prevent abuse of the law. In addition, the law would need to be made more feasible by Conflicts between different degrees and unambiguously defining What constitutes domestic violence.

Other weak points include its potential to act as an abuse of And V of the settlement from a single instrument. The act provides The complaint is a member of the family, but only filed Relatives, neighbors and NGOs. This is the most fully cured Circumstances, but there may be exceptional circumstances in whichFamily relationships, say, due to the weakened enough greed for property To work to improve the trigger one way or simply to harass a family member. Property dispute in the family and unwittingly actThis change provides a tool for rambling.

Court or any acts of violence committed against undertaking the consultation will be filed either with the counselor will be ordered later. Second, enter the settlement filed in court is a fair compromise, and they resented women entering the free determination of whether the test can be brought before the court.

There appears to be confusion on the issue of access to court Related applications are brought on behalf of a child. Though PWDVA the word "child" is defined can enter any clarity Domestic been faced with a complaint on behalf of
the child Violence. Goa filed a case, the defendant argued that Mother of the 
child is not a natural guardian, and therefore does not

Application launch position. This interpretation is based on Form III of the 
Constitution provides that the requirements in Reading The declaration to apply 
for interim relief can be claimed. The On behalf of the Constitution, the applicant 
(ie the aggrieved person) filings To certify that the child is the natural guardian of 
her children. One Family laws strict reading (especially the Guardianship and 
Wards Act), the father is the natural guardian of the child shows. It

Only a mother can claim to be the father's absence Natural guardian of the 
child. This situation has been clarified by Judgement of the Supreme Court 
against the Reserve Bank of GithaHariharn India, where the word "absence" has 
been given a broad interpretation

However, the presence of a father, where examples to include The child 
support for the couple.

Dva statue was added to the book for a full year after the new Act defines 
the rules of the institutional framework of the 26th October, 2006 has been 
implemented.
The delay itself instructive and points out that the new law is a paper tiger or a detailed Countrywide under Dva machinery is nowhere in sight because it can be used haphazardly.

Exclusion is a form of violence against women by women The law, Act covers only the violence perpetrated by adults Male; faith and too much responsibility is imposed on the PO; No Violence, neglect and cover all instances of a particular provision Discrimination against the girl child; This is a good guide State duties are feeling, no programs to improve Legal system or medical facilities or shelter homes; does not Rehabilitation of the victims and to provide for the treatment of Abuse, the aggrieved about the proper approach to the Act Party; physical security violations covered; Male Member Given the economic situation will be taken into account Financial relief.

Breach of Section 31 orders, which would be a crime to say Punishable with imprisonment extending to one year. At the same time Time under section 31 (3) of the Magistrate was empowered to frame Under section 498A of IPC or any offense under dowry charges Prohibition Act. The offense under Section 32
has been established as Cognizable and non-bailable. Now in a direct confrontation, is here sentenced to one year in jail, which is an offense.

Summoned as a criminal law case. Procedures for such an effort offense under the IPC 498A of the case is quite different from trying. This law is a terrible rate of lacunae which What is the procedure to lodge a Magistrate be stayed Eclipse.Land conservation officer or other legal discussion is followed by welfare officials, the process provides, that no statute or rule that is there. As an officer of the law or by their proof of status reports are attached to the evidentiary value that is as quiet.

Despite being mentioned in relation to the law to be sheltered homes Under the Act to provide emergency battered women, By some States, such as a list of shelter homes, So what kind of order, a judge can pass The reduction can be retrieved as a married woman in the house, Insults and exposure to domestic violence, he needs help He can live with some dignity, and where organized shelter home Respectability. Because of the need to restore people’s self-respect is Way and maybe they can think of that trust with his life Even if they are forced to leave their matrimonial home.

Under section 18, the Magistrate is empowered to ban From any form of trying to communicate with the defendant Aggrieved person. It is very difficult to execute such orders Or, for non-communication order that you maintain a vigil on
Your wife is very difficult to apply to get in touch with. A provision in the law is Section 20 (4), has been involved in In order to send a copy to the magistrate financial need Within the local limits of the police station in charge of relief Jurisdiction in which the defendant resides. Why is the need for In order to provide financial relief to communicate Sho Police station? He no power under Section 20, Subsection 4, he has The execution of any power.

The law refers to the emotional and psychological violence Inexhaustible and can be measured differently by different women After all, it can be measured in a variety of inner strength. How then The court will determine the purpose of the violence and the punishment Respondents?

Case law to prove their false accuser in the court of law does not provide for punishment for a charge.

State funding, is critical to achieving the objectives of the Act yetthere protection is to appoint a budgetary allocations Officers.

Abuse Act

In criminal cases, the accused supposed to be innocent until proven Guilty. But in marriage, until the accused is considered guilty Prove innocence. Like the dowry laws, PWDVA Act of alsonow Abuse is. Instead, they settled out of
court, disgruntled women to establish relationships with their spouses have been
filed under the Act.

Attitudinal comeback: -

'Protection' is a two-edged weapon. The very fact is that protection The
main focus of the Act within or outside of marriage for women Marital relations
only look strong women, and that is sensitive to all forms of violence in their
relationships with Men. This view also recognizes and accepts that
women Weaker sex physically, emotionally and sexually. This is already a Many
women disabled or unauthorized stereotype; those Commercially more
successful than their husbands or partners, male Often for fear of their
achievements are forced to tone down the Because patriarchy is either weak or
broken relationship can Women with partners may burst egos of the men who
designed Is more successful.

A man, a woman from the 'protection' of the need of this, he also has
Living together, it just would not be easy for her to finish Relationship? If the files
will take kindly to her male partner later

Any complaint against them under the ground? The law also Myopic in a
different sense, it is not all domestic forgets Violence is perpetrated by men
against women, and is the only targets Male partner as the perpetrator of violence. Whether large Provisions of the Act for women or protective equipment

Only the holder of a reality that has become law in terms of Is looking. The practical difficulties are numerous. How a woman can prove I have already found that the emotional and economic violence Summer twenty? No wife can be expected to move about with tape Recorders around the house. Tape recording of any event Always accepted as evidence in a court of law. A good neighbor, friend or From the victim as a witness in relation to the in-law's family will be back.

Many closely watched by law, even before the power has been I have had, it is clear that many challenges. AbsenceResources, lack of political willingness and entrenched systems For the protection of human rights, the ability to challenge patriarchy movement Women's rights. Most women are not even aware of their rights And, when they appeared, they often do not put great stock in Human Rights can to help them. For many women, of human rights – holiday.

Women's human rights alone - is foreign to their culture, and Personal and community identity challenge deeply held beliefs. In addition, women are often too preoccupied with theirdaily Abstract ideals or identify with a lot of hope in the struggle for Would be difficult to implement and execute complex new law
Practical life. To appreciate the PWDVA Act, to outlaw all forms of discrimination against women in India, the state Women (CEDAW) in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination should remember that the Convention is signed. It is a form of discrimination against women, violence against women that is known. Reference, PWDVA Act to outlaw all forms of violence against women seen as an attempt by the Indian state and thus ensure the equality that must be viewed.