ABSTRACT

The present study is arranged as follows:

Chapter I
Introduction including Literature Review
It gives a detail on various studies already made in respect of Domestic violence.

Chapter II
Research Design.
In this chapter, the research study is introduced along with its objectives, hypothesis, scope of the study is covered.

Chapter III
The Protection of Woman against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 – A Comprehensive Study
This chapter analyses at a length the different provisions of the PWDVA Act.

Chapter IV
Critical Study of PWDVA Act.

Chapter V
Review of Findings and suggestions and summarizes the results of the study.

Chapter VI
Conclusion
Rules and legal systems to promote justice and the well-being of any society plays an important role in the main tools to be used. Common legal system and procedural laws are constitutional provisions as well as the original. Procedural law, the constitution and basic law enforcement facility set a normative framework.

However, the legal system can act as a double-edged sword. Can dispense justice in a fair law, such unjust laws lead to a violation of rights and justice principles can be violated. Similarly, the law is just and fair, even if law enforcement is done incorrectly, it can act as a barrier to achieving the goal of justice can. Laws relating to domestic violence against women within the Indian context is considered to be an issue when it becomes clear.

No one speaks. Women suffer in silence. Ultimately, it is their fault that they have been made. Many home behind closed doors, women emotional and verbal, physical, abuse is. They have no option but to accept it and keep quiet. Marriages are made in heaven, they say, but it is hell on earth for millions of married woman. Not now.

Domestic violence usually men (or his family), the family within the boundaries, women are violent victimization.

Women of any age, the unmarried child, a girl, men are marriage-like relationship with one of the women, including widows, elderly women may be married or so. Both physical and psychological violence can be. It is to his physical existence, but to their self-esteem and self-confidence that identifies threats or aggressive behavior. Domestic violence Victimizer husband or his family members may have. Domestic violence is
sometimes also other relationships (parent in the family parents, brothers, or by other means) can be found in the. Home to the aggressive behavior is a safe place. Domestic violence, no age, social, economic, religious, ethnic, gender, or educational barriers knows. Domestic abuse is not only a victim of the poor or uneducated or belief. Most of the studies in the more affluent neighborhoods with a high incidence of spousal abuse is that which reveals.

The section 498A, IPC, the husband or the husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty by his birth family members are subjected to cruelty, the unmarried widow or different ages for women that are ineffective. Occasionally hit "grave" injury is not subject to any protection from the state, a woman is not entitled to. The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, women and liberation from the cycle of violence from any one person, and he is keeping power. The current law is not recognized by existing law applies to live-in relationships. Critics, it shreds tear the fabric of Hindu society, that is to say. Protect the basic human rights of all women, but this objection, the pre-eminent purpose of the Act overlook.