The Domestic Violence is a worldwide problem which affect the all society’s members. It is one of the most important problems and Family crimes and it requires stopping it. It has persistent familiar problems and it has capable to break the families. It is the leading problems in India as well as world. On many occasions female are the victims who suffer the many types of physical, Economical and Psychological Abuse from their husband, their partner and their family members.

The India is the men dominant country and the women have the second position in Indian society. In ancient period, the status of female are as pet animal, and the male gender is the superior of female gender as female are weaker in sex. The male were kept them under their hands. The female in both periods not allowed to independence. They were kept in house as pet animal. They have no rights or privileges but they performed their duty honestly and blindly.

This thesis help to prevent or to stop domestic violence against the women and give Security, Equal Rights and Equality in Relationship such as Fairness and negotiation, Honesty and Accountability, Respect, Trust and Support, Shared Responsibility, Positive Parenting, Non-Threatening Behavior, Economic Partner to women.

This thesis has been constructing with the help of many chapters which are as follows.

Chapter 1 mentioned the status of women since ancient period to present period and the various types of domestic violence suffer by the women in that period. As per the Indian tradition women are considered to be the foundation stone of the Indian society and nation and Given the great example to prove this truth i.e. Sita, Rani Taramati, Damayanti, Draupadi, Ahilyabai, Kunti, etc are the few example of Indian great women with all references.
This chapter shows the domestic violence suffered by the women since vedic age, Upanishad age, muslim period, present period etc. and seen that the women suffered all these within the four walls of their house.

It also explained the view of different author regarding women such as, in Hinduism women were treated as ‘torch lighting the way of hell’. The women are lust and greedy by born. The women given bad influences to men in their social life. The saint kabir says that ‘kabira tin ki kya gat Jo hit nari kai sand’ regarding the women’s company. The saint Tulsidas says regarding the women that ‘Dhol gavar sudar pasu nari, terno taran key adhikari’ means the sudra, animal and women are same and the all are deserved for beating, without beating them they are not understand anything. Yogi Gorakhnath said regarding women that the women are ‘bhagani’ means she robbed the youthful vigour of man.

In this chapter explained the objectives which are adopted for the study of research and also deals with research work scope such as....researcher by different ways seen the problem, Researcher will find a subject who is the main cause of the problem, Researcher will prove that this problem is well exist in the society and came with answer, by which solved the problem. There are already many programs have been done for the solution by implementation and hence researcher will only highlights those solutions and the programs. This solution gives the awareness regarding the domestic violence effect in the family as well as in society.

Chapter 2 enumerates the different views of different literatures regarding the different forms / types of violence suffered by the women and also explained my opinion regarding their views. In this chapter different author explained the much violence which is still suffering by the present day women.

Chapter 3 : 3.1 explained the many types of violence suffered by the women in Ancient period as well as Modern period with great examples. These all violence explained with case laws.
There were many violence suffered by women in ancient period i.e. Adoption of girls for prostitution ,child marriage, Cruelty and Battery ,Devdasis and nagarvadhu , No or Less education ,Foetus , No freedom / Independent ,Gender Discription , Husband have leadership, Husband provide identity ,Husband called upon wife to cohabit ,Husband gives physical protection to wife , Husband is the God and master of the wife”(Ramayan) ,Modesty, No Equal Rights, Purdah System and Zenana,Sale of Girl child ,Sapinda , The Husband had complete control over the mind and body of his wife, without his consent,sati pratha , Beejdan ( seed donation ) widow hood , early marriage , forcible sexual intercourse with other men , kidnapping , molestation , Johar vrath , Rape by family member , adultery ‘ Niyog’ ,. In ancient period women’s chastity was not safe because of ‘beedan’ i.e. women donate the seed (child), men had sexual intercourse with a women who was not have child. ‘Beejdan’ was a cruel custom in ancient period. In ancient period the other cruel custom was ‘Niyog Pratha’ in which the other men have sex with other men’s wife for child and also that time women were treated as a machine who had produce child.

There are many Domestic Violence exist in modern period suffered by women which are ,Foeticide, incent, Female infanticide, Dowry, Dowry death, Abuse elderly women and widowhood, cruelty, bride burning and sati, wife battering, abduction ,Eve-teasing, sati, Early marriage, property rights, Physical Violence, Emotional abuse / Psychological abuse ,sexual assualt, Forceful sex ,foetus killing, Economical exploitation, honour killing, marital Rape .

Chapter 3: 3.2 Traces the Judiciary and Law interpretation relating to women with many judgments i.e., *Air India V/S Nargesh Meerza*. In this case company’s rule that the women are pregnant then she will lose her job but court held that this is the violation of rights of women, *Mohd. Ahmad Khan V/S Shah Bano Begum*. Article 14 and 16 (1) gives constitutional rights to women and in this case court granting same maintenance right by section 125 of crpc, 1973 to divorced muslim women notwithstanding the personal Law, *Shobha Rani V/S Madhukar Reddi*. In this case court held that mere demand of dowry is enough for cruelty, *Pratibha Rani V/S Suraj Kumar*. the women have all rights of her stridhan property., *Gautam Kunda V/S State of west Bengal*. court held that women are refused the husband’s application for a blood test to disprove paternity as it would be slanderous, embarrassing and humiliating for the women, *Savita V/S State of Rajsthan* in this case court gives power to married women to stay her parent’s home. In *Vishaka’s case* Supreme Court provided adequate safeguards to working women against sexual harassment, *Phulsingh V/S State of Haryana* In this case a 24 years young boy was rape to his cousin in broad day light but the session court concivted the accused and just gives only four years conviction, *State of Maharastra V/S Anwar Shamin Shaikh*. The fact of the case that accused person rape to his own daughter. The FIR was lodge after 2 and half month. There are no any fresh or old injuries found on victim’s private parts. The cloths of victim also not support the evidence and therefore accused person entitled to acquitted u/s 376 IPC.

Chapter 4: 4.1 enumerates the work plan of research and makes the analysis of data with regard to domestic violence. It shows many of the studies have been done regarding domestic violence against the women but no reliable answer we will get. The NCRB also shows that there are many crimes suffered by the women and the cases are still pending in the court regarding the women’s domestic violence.

Chapter 4: 4.2 shows the Discussion and suggestion. The government of India enactment many laws / acts to protect the women from domestic violence but all these not enough to prevent the domestic violence against the
women. It requires encouraging / empower to women regarding prevention of violence. women should be given economic support and awareness regarding violence.

Chapter 5 is that of Conclusion. It is concluded that domestic violence continuous increases in India and the rate of violence are increases speedily. The government machinery have done good job to stop this violence but this is not enough. The Indian law keeps their eyes on domestic violence and makes much amendment in law but still this will not sufficient to stop it. There should be requiring structural changes in India.

Above all, there must be some changes in the attitude of the men and women but this will happened only when the behavior with each other must be best and without competitive.