



Research Paper

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005: A Study of Its Implementation in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

Ipe Eshi¹, Dr. Pankaj Choudhary²

¹Research Scholar Department of Law, Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh

²Associate Professor, Department of Law, Himalayan University, Itanagar

Abstract:

This study examines the implementation of the Protection of Women from domestic Violence Act 2005 in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. The findings highlight the challenges and opportunities for improvement in protecting women's right and providing remedies for domestic violence victims. The study emphasizes the need for awareness-raising campaigns, support services, and training for stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of the Act. Violence against women takes many forms: physical, sexual, psychological and economic. These forms of violence are interrelated and affect women even from before birth till old age. Women who experience violence suffer a range of health problems and their ability to participate in public life is diminished. Violence against women harms families and communities across generations and reinforces other violence prevalent in society. Violence against women also impoverishes women, their families, communities and nations. Violence against women is not confined to a specific culture, region or country, or to a particular group of women within a society.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, women, physical, sexual, psychological, society, families, communities, culture, region, country, campaigns, Rights, Stakeholders.

I. Introduction:

Violence against women remains a pervasive social issue across India, including in regions such as Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. This violence takes many forms—rape, molestation, female infanticide, and notably, domestic abuse. Among these, domestic violence is particularly alarming as it occurs within the confines of the home, which should ideally be a place of safety and comfort for women. Domestic violence encompasses physical, emotional, sexual, economic, and psychological abuse inflicted by a partner or a family member, highlighting the need for robust legal intervention.

To combat this issue, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) was enacted in 2005 and came into force in 2006. This was the first time that domestic violence was legally defined in India, acknowledging that earlier laws did not effectively address violence within familial settings due to cultural hesitations to intervene in private matters. The Act seeks to uphold a woman's right to live in a violence-free home and to ensure protection through both preventive and remedial measures.

One of the key strengths of the PWDVA, 2005 is its broad and inclusive definition of domestic abuse. It recognizes not just physical violence but also sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse. The Act establishes the woman's right to reside in a shared household, regardless of her legal ownership or title in the property. This right ensures that women cannot be thrown out of their homes arbitrarily. Moreover, the Act functions as a one-stop civil remedy that also complements criminal provisions, thus streamlining access to justice. It is inclusive in its scope, extending protection to women in live-in relationships as well, beyond just marital ties.

The Act sets up a support framework, ensuring victims can access shelter homes, legal assistance, counselling, and medical help. It is meant to work in harmony with other laws such as Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code and the Dowry Prohibition Act, thereby reinforcing its legal utility.

From a constitutional perspective, the PWDVA is firmly grounded in fundamental rights. It upholds Article 21, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, including the right to shelter and protection from violence. The dignity of women, protected under Article 21, is further reinforced through provisions

addressing emotional and sexual abuse. Although the Act is gender-specific, courts, including the Delhi High Court, have upheld its validity under Article 14 (Right to Equality) and Article 15, citing India's commitment to international conventions on women's rights.

The law provides several reliefs to the victim. Protection Orders under Section 18 prevent the abuser from committing further acts of violence or making contact. Residence Orders (Section 19) ensure the victim cannot be evicted and can live safely in her home. Section 20 provides for Monetary Relief, including compensation for financial loss and maintenance. Section 21 allows temporary Custody Orders for children, while Section 22 empowers courts to award Compensation for physical or emotional distress. Emergency support can be accessed through Interim and Ex-Parte Orders under Section 23 based on prima facie evidence.

Protection Officers, appointed by the state government, play a vital role in implementing the Act. They serve as liaisons between the victim and legal or support services. Their responsibilities include filing Domestic Incident Reports, ensuring immediate medical or shelter arrangements, and assisting the victim in court proceedings.

Violations of protection orders are treated seriously. As per Sections 31 and 32, breaching such orders is a cognizable and non-bailable offence, punishable by imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to ₹20,000, or both. Notably, the woman's testimony alone may be considered sufficient for conviction in such cases, emphasizing the victim-centric approach of the Act.

In conclusion, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, represents a landmark shift in India's legal response to domestic abuse. It moves beyond punitive measures to offer a holistic framework for protection, rehabilitation, and empowerment. While it has faced criticism for being gender-specific, the judiciary has consistently upheld its necessity and constitutionality. The Act remains a powerful legal instrument to ensure women's right to safety, dignity, and equality within the domestic realm.

II. Methodology of the Study:

This study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods. The study was conducted in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, and included interviews with women who have experienced domestic violence, as well as stakeholders, including lawyers, judges, and social workers.

1. **Research Design:** Mixed-methods approach (qualitative and quantitative), combines numerical data with in-depth insights
2. **Sampling Frame:** Women in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, who have experienced domestic violence, Target population for the study.
3. **Data Collection Methods:**
 - Surveys, structured questionnaires to collect quantitative data.
 - Interviews: in-depth, semi-structured interviews to gather qualitative insights.
 - Case Studies: Detailed analysis of specific cases to gain a deeper understanding.
4. **Data Analysis:** We used statistical analysis and quantitative data analysis to identify patterns and themes.

Major Findings of the Study:

Legal analysis on Domestic Violence against Women in Arunachal Pradesh (Itanagar):

The latest official figure from Arunachal Pradesh State Commission of women on violence against women in the state shows that the violence against women is alarming. Here below is the data provided taken from the records of Arunachal Pradesh State Commission of women:

Table No.1: Number of Cases registered during the First Body of APSCW (2005-2008)

Sl. No.	Nature of Cases	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	Child Marriage	11	16	15
2	Domestic Violence	10	11	4
3	Kidnapping	1	NIL	2
4	Rape	3	6	3
5	Atrocity	NIL	NIL	13
6	Family Maintenance	NIL	1	3
7	Physical Harassment	1	NIL	2
8	Sexual Harassment	NIL	2	1
9	Marriage Conflict	NIL	8	9

10	Divorce	NIL	NIL	2
11	Gender Discrimination	NIL	1	5
12	Forced Marriage	NIL	NIL	1
13	Molestation	1	NIL	3
14	Polygamy & Bigamy	1	1	7
15	Murder	2	NIL	NIL
16	Mental Harassment	NIL	1	NIL
17	Child Labour	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	Trafficking	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Suicide	NIL	NIL	NIL
20	Anti social Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL
21	Cheating	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Land Rights	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Black Mailing	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	Sexual Exploitation	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Transfer of Case	NIL	NIL	NIL
26	Adultery	NIL	NIL	NIL
27	Illicit Relationship	NIL	NIL	NIL
28	Negligence	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total No. of Cases		30	47	71

Sources: from the annual report of APSCW, from 2005 to 2007

Table No. 2: Number of Cases registered during the Second Body of APSCW (2008-2010)

Sl. No.	Nature of Cases	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1	Child Marriage	17	25	25
2	Domestic Violence	15	9	16
3	Kidnapping	NIL	1	1
4	Rape	2	10	3
5	Atrocity	3	1	5
6	Family Maintenance	1	5	10
7	Physical Harassment	7	14	27
8	Sexual Harassment	NIL	NIL	NIL
9	Marriage Conflict	13	5	9
10	Divorce	4	1	5
11	Gender Discrimination	NIL	NIL	NIL
12	Forced Marriage	NIL	1	NIL
13	Molestation	3	1	1
14	Polygamy & Bigamy	5	10	14
15	Murder	2	3	2
16	Mental Harassment	NIL	NIL	NIL
17	Child Labour	NIL	1	1
18	Trafficking	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	Suicide	1	NIL	NIL
20	Anti social Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL
21	Cheating	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	Land Rights	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	Black Mailing	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	Sexual Exploitation	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Transfer of Case	NIL	NIL	NIL

26	Adultery	NIL	NIL	NIL
27	Illicit Relationship	NIL	NIL	NIL
28	Negligence	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total No. of Cases		73	87	119

Sources: from the annual report of APSCW, from (2008-2010)

Table No. 3
Number of Cases registered during the Third Body of APSCW (2011-2015)

Sl. No.	Nature of Cases	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
1	Child Marriage	20	12	09	08
2	Domestic Violence	13	15	18	18
3	Kidnapping	01	NIL	NIL	01
4	Rape	04	08	13	05
5	Atrocity	01	04	11	02
6	Family Maintenance	09	03	04	05
7	Physical Harassment	09	09	12	05
8	Sexual Harassment	NIL	02	NIL	02
9	Marriage Conflict	03	04	01	01
10	Divorce	02	05	08	02
11	Gender Discrimination	NIL	02	NIL	01
12	Forced Marriage	NIL	02	03	NIL
13	Molestation	NIL	01	NIL	02
14	Polygamy & Bigamy	15	03	02	04
15	Murder	01	NIL	05	05
16	Mental Harassment	NIL	NIL	NIL	02
17	Child Labour	NIL	02	03	01
18	Trafficking	NIL	NIL	NIL	03
19	Suicide	NIL	02	NIL	NIL
20	Anti social Activity	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
21	Cheating	NIL	02	05	NIL
22	Land Rights	NIL	01	NIL	NIL
23	Black Mailing	NIL	01	NIL	NIL
24	Sexual Exploitation	NIL	01	NIL	NIL
25	Transfer of Case	NIL	01	NIL	NIL
26	Adultery	NIL	01	02	NIL
27	Illicit Relationship	NIL	01	07	03
28	Negligence	NIL	01	NIL	03
Total No. of Cases		78	83	103	73

Sources: from the annual report of APSCW, from 2011-2014

There are 871 cases of different nature registered till date by the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women. From the above table no. 1, 2, 3, it is found that the each body of APSCW registered different nature of cases and most of the cases registered are against child marriage and other cases include land rights, anti- social activity, illicit affairs, etc.

Table No. 4
Body-wise Total Records of Cases of the APSCW

Sl No.	Years	Cases Registered	No. of Case Deposited Off	No. of Pending Case
First Body	2005-2007	148	34 (22.9%)	114 (77%)
Second Body	2007-2010	279	30 (10.75%)	249 (89.2%)
Third Body	2010-2014	337	130 (38.6%)	207 (61.42%)
Fourth Body	2014- till date	107	38 (35.5%)	69 (64.48%)

Source: During the analysis of cases on field works

As per the analysis from above table, during the tenure of first body from the year 2005 to 2007, out of total registered cases of 148 only 34 (22.97%) cases were disposed off and 114 (77.02%) cases remained pending. During the tenure of second body, out of total registered cases of 279 only 10.75% cases were disposed off and 89.2% cases remained pending. In the tenure of third body, out of total registered cases of 337 only 38.6% cases were disposed off and 61.42% cases remain pending and the fourth body of APSCW (2015 till date), out of total registered cases of 107 only 35.5% cases were disposed off and 64.48% cases remain pending. Thus since its establishment overall the total number of registered cases till date is 871, out of which only 232 cases (26.6%) were disposed and 639 cases (73.4%) still remain pending in APSCW. Therefore, the rate of disposal is extremely poor.

Examination of Certain Cases

In order to have a deep insight in to the workings of the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women it is important to study some cases dealt by it. For the purpose of the present study the following cases have been collected from the office of APSCW like 3(three) Domestic Violence cases, 5(five) Polygamy/Bigamy cases, 3(three) Mental and Physical Torture case, 2 (two) illicit Affairs cases, 1(one) negligence cases and 1(one) eloping case.

Case Regarding Domestic Violence

Case No. 1 (APSCW/PP/DV-422008):

On dated 09/05/2008, a women 'Y' filed a case before APSCW regarding the domestic violence against her husband 'X'. The complaint state that her husband had a extramarital affair with one girl because of whom her husband tortured her, and at the same time the respondent did not bear expenses of their four children. When respondent came to the Commission office for hearing, he accepted all allegations put by his wife. Therefore, the court of the APSCW passed a verdict that respondent should pay 60% of his salary to his wife and four children for their maintenance.

Case No. 2 (APSCW/PP/DV-109/2010):

On 11th November 2010, the Commission received a complaint filed by Mrs. 'Y' for the protection of herself and her daughter from the domestic violence meted out by her husband. The Commission the case registered and summons both the parties. Thereafter, the parties appeared before the Commission and were counseled wherein the complainant's husband admitted his fault and gave assurance in writing that in future he will not commit any kind of violence against his wife and daughters. In view of the welfare of the family, on 27/03/2012, the APSC office ordered that case should be closed.

Case No. 3 (APSCW/US/DV/DIVORCE-42/2015)

On dated 09/07/2015, the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission received a complained letter from Smti. 'Y' against her husband Shri. 'Y'. After the case has been registered, the Commission issued summon letter to both the parties on 23/07/2015, 27/04/2015, 27/08/2014, 15/10/2015, 15/03/2016. In spite of repeated summons the respondent never turned up for hearing. It was learnt, in between of process of summoned, that the complainant was stabbed by respondent. So, viewing the seriousness of the case, the APSCW provided her temporary shelter at Oju Welfare Association. From her statement the complainant wherein she mentioned that her life was in danger. Finally, considering the seriousness of the case, where the life of complainant was in danger from respondent, the Commission granted legally separation of complainant from respondent on dated 27/05/2016.

Case Regarding the Polygamy/Bigamy

Case No. 4 (APSCW/PP/POLY/BIGAMY/47-2008):

On dated 10th June 2008, a woman 'Y' filed a complaint before APSCW regarding a polygamy case against her husband 'X'. Even after the parties were summoned for 14 times, the complainant never turned out for

summoned whereas the respondent came for hearing in Commission office. The respondent told that for the last 8 years there is no conjugal relationship between him and his wife and his wife already married to another man. After hearing from Mr. 'X', the commission gave its verdict by giving official divorce to the husband and wife. The case was disposed off on 04th November 2015.

Case No.5 (APSCW/LS/POLY and PT-196/12):

On dated 17/09/2012, a written complaint letter has been received by the Commission from Mrs. Y against her husband Mr. X regarding physical torture and polygamy case. This case was registered, vide no. APSCW/LS/Physical Torture and Polygamy-196/12. Thereafter, the Commission issued summons both parties. When both the parties turned-up for hearing, the Commission counseled them to mutually settle the problem for the sake of their son and advised the respondent that the polygamy and domestic violence are crime in the eye of law. So, finally the respondent has given undertaking that the agreed to keep her legal wife with him and ready to provide her entire basic requirements. Therefore, on 18/05/2013 the APSCW, decided to declare the case as closed.

Case No.6 (APSCW/PP/POLY/THREATENING -45/2013):

The complaint was filed before office of the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women by Smti 'Y' against her husband Shri 'X' on 08/10/2013, regarding polygamy and threat, on receipt of said complaint; the APSCW registered the case Vide. No. APSCW/PP/POLY and THEERATENING -15/2013 and accordingly summoned both the parties before the APSCW Court, dated on 21/01/2014, 05/06/2014, 30/06/2015, 26/11/2015, 21/03/2016, 09/05/2016. On the 21/06/2016, the APSWC gave it judgment, by considering the facts and circumstances of the case, declaring that the Commission deems it fit to recommend for divorce on the ground of cruelty and adultery.

Case No.7 (APSCW/UP/DV & POLY-67/2013):

A women, on 5th November 2013, has and filed a case before the Commission alleging that her husband married a second wife and, therefore, indulging in the act of polygamy, the local court (*Keba*) decreed that the respondent, her husband, keep the second wife in his village. So, not being satisfied with the decision of *Keba*, she approached the Commission for help to get divorce from her husband. The Commission issued summons to both the parties. However, the complainant turned up for every hearing process of Commission court but the respondent failed to come forward to vie his statement. Finally, on 14th October 2012, the Commission after recording every statement of the complainant and witnesses decided that the respondent is legally separated from the respondent and 60% of his monthly salary must be shared with his wife. Hence, the case stands closed.

Case No. 8 (APSCW/PP/POLY-225/2013):

This complaint has been filed by Smti. 'Y' before the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women Itanagar on 10/01/2013 regarding polygamy case against her husband Shri. 'X'. Accordingly the APSCW registered the case but both the party did not turn up for hearing. Subsequently, on 29/07/2015, a withdrawal letter had been received by the office of APSCW from Smti. 'Y' informing that the polygamy case has been solved amicably in the presence of family members. Hence, this case has been disposed off on the basis of the complainant's request.

Case regarding Mental and Physical Torture

Case No.9 (APSCW/PP/PH and MENTAL TORTURE-47/2010):

The APSCW received a complaint letter on 26th March 2010 from Smti. 'Y' seeking protection from physical and mental torture meted out to her by her alleged husband and his first wife. Hence the case was registered under the Act and the APSCW issued summon letter to both parties. During the hearing session, the complainant told that she was given as child marriage to the respondent Mr. 'X' who is already married, when she was just four and half years of age. During her stayed in husband's house, she faced mental and physical torture from respondent and his first wife, and her husband raped her many times. Finally unable to bear more torture, she fled away and approached this Commission for justice. The complainant remained present on every summonses of Commission but the respondent never appeared before the Commission. In between the process of summon issued from commission to respondent, the complainant informed that the respondent died in the month of August 2011. When the case was pending for finale pronouncement, the complainant submitted an application dated 07/03/2012 attested along with settlement order for withdrawal of her case by stating that her case has been settled locally on mutually understanding. Therefore, the commission grants permission for withdrawal of the case as prayed by the petitioners or complainant.

Case No.10 (APSCW/LS/PA-160/2012):

On dated 04/06/2012, a written complaint has been received by the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women from Smti. 'Y' against Mr. 'T', Mr. 'X' and Smti 'Z' regarding physical assault. After the case was registered, the commission issued summon letter to both the parties for hearing on 31/07/2013, 06/11/2012, 24/06/2013, 05/06/2013, 05/08/2013, 18/11/2013, 04/12/2013. After recording the statements of both the sides and cross examining the witnesses, it was found that the complainant is a second wife of respondent and she faced lots of torture and physical assault because of which she wanted to legal separate from her husband. Therefore, on 20/12/2013, the Commission gave its verdict that Smti. 'Y' should be separated from her husband and declared that from this day onwards both the complainant and respondents are legally separated from each other.

Case No.11 (APSCW/SW/P and MT – 255/2013):

This case was filed before the Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women by the complainant Smti. 'Y' against her husband Shri 'X', her father in-law Mr. T and her mother in-law regarding physical and mental torture on 22/04/2013. After the case was registered, the APSCW issued summoned letter to both the parties for preliminary inquiry in following dates: 21/08/2013, 30/10/2013, and 09/06/2015. However, on 30/09/2015 both the parties appear before the APSCW and informed that they staying together now. The respondent gave undertaking that he will never give mental and physical torture to his wife and he even promise to take good care of his five children before the APSCW. Hence this case was closed on mutual consent and.

Domestic violence under Legal mechanism Constitutional Framework:

First of all we must take into account the constitutional framework of India where women have certain rights and which have frame the basic of many specific legal norms to deal violence against women. The most severe consequences of domestic violence against women is the denial of other fundamental rights and freedom. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution in its preamble, fundamental right, fundamental duties and directive principles. The constitution not only grant equality to women but also empower the state to adopt major of positive discrimination in favour of women, within the framework of a democratic policy, our laws, development policies. Plans and programs have aim that women advancement in different spheres, India has also rectified various international convention and human right instrument committing to secure equal right of women.

The constitutions also empower the state to adopt measure of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio-economic, education and political disadvantages face by them. The following are the Articles which can be taken into account while dealing domestic violence against women, under constitution of India.

1. Equality before law for women (Article 14)
2. The state not to discriminate against any citizen on ground of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them [Article 15(1)]
3. The state to make any special provision in favour of women and children [Article 15 (3)]
4. The state to direct its policy toward securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood [Article 39(a)].
5. To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (Article 39A)
6. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women [Article 51 (A)]

Constitutional provision help the courts, specially the higher court to decide the cases of violence against women with reference to the special mandate of the constitution and so to interpret the law that have been enacted by the legislature to protect women.

Besides having much provision in the constitution the rate of domestic violence against women in India has not come down.

General Criminal Law:

As is the case in many other country Indian women advocates government entities and NGO have been doing much to improve the law concerning battered women and domestic violence. As a result of their effort to date, their major success has been to achieve important reform in the criminal justice system. Criminal remedies generally address the physical criminal abuse.

Provisions under Indian Penal Code 1860

A victim of domestic violence may lodge a complaint against her violence husband and /or in-lodge for inflicting cruelty under section 498A IPC for criminal breach of trust which may help her to recover Stri Dhan. A woman may appeal under section 125 CrPC for claiming maintenance. Though criminal law is considered to be gender neutral, yet, there are provision which implemented undermine women interest. The following section of IPL can be used by a victim of domestic violence.

Section 198A-

Before the year 1983, there was no specific legal provision pertaining to violence against women at domestic front, Section 498 was added in the year 1983 chapter xvi, IPC.

Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a women, subject such women to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall be liable to fine.

For the purpose of the section 'cruelty' means

- a. Any wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive a woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or death whether mental or physical.
- b. Harassment of the woman where such harassment is with the view to coercing her or any person related to her any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security on account of failure by her or any person related to her meet such demand.

One of the merits of section of 498A IPC is that it is wide enough to include mental cruelty. The law does not define domestic violence though it explicates the term cruelty to include

A single act of violence amounts to cruelty as also serious acts would constitute cruelty. Courts in several judgments have clarified the behavior that may be termed as cruelty or harassment for the purpose of this law. However, marital rape is not recognized as cruelty under this law. This is a very unfortunate truth that marital rape has not got the status of crime in India, instead of the fact that it comes under the scope of domestic violence.

Section 498A can be an effective deterrent to violence against husband if only the judiciary and police interpret and enforce it in the right spirit. Usually the police do not register a complaint under this section unless dowry harassment is specially mentioned. As a result vague allegations of dowry demand are added to genuine complaint of wife beating. This weakens a case leading to acquittal of the accused.

Section 304 – B –

The second new domestic violence crime, added in 1986, focuses on that cause in a dowry context i.e. dowry death. The offender can be sentenced for any period from a minimum of 7 years to a maximum of life imprisonment (IPC Section 304-B). The new section 304-B of the Indian Penal Code:

Where the death of a woman is caused by any burn or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within 7 years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for or in connection with any demand for dowry, such death shall be called 'dowry death' and such husband or relatives shall be deemed to have caused her death.

Since this presumption applies only where the wife was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband it incorporates the IPC section 498A definition of cruelty or with all its limit.

So according to the amendments wherever a married woman died within 7 years of her marriage under suspicious circumstances and it is proved that she was harassed for dowry then it will be presumed that in – laws or the husband are responsible for dowry death.

Section 498A and 304-B are the special criminal law to violence in India. Other than these provisions, the Indian Penal Code provides for the different provision to deal with different kinds of domestic violence.

III. CONCLUSION:

Domestic violence represents a serious abuse of power within family, trust or dependency relationships. It undermines the basic rights of people who because of the gender, age, disability or dependence, are most vulnerable to abuse. It is further defined as a serious social and criminal problem that can result in the death or disablements of victims. It can involve killing or physical and sexual assault. It also involves other forms of abusive behavior, such as emotional abuse, financial deprivation and exploitation and neglect. Domestic violence often remains a hidden problem which has long lasting effects on its victims. United Nations' framework for national legislation on domestic violence states that all acts of gender-based-violence physical, psychological and abuse by family members against women in the family, ranging from single assault to aggravated physical battery, kidnapping, threats, intimidation, coercion, stalking, humiliating verbal use, forcible or unlawful entry, arson, destruction of property, sexual violence, marital rape, dowry or related violence, female genital mutilation violence related to exploitation through prostitution, violence against household

workers and attempts to commit such acts shall be termed domestic violence. The problem of domestic violence in India stems from a cultural bias against women. Women who challenge their husband's right to control their behavior or who ask for household money or step out of the house without of the house without permission may face violence. This process leads men to believe their notion of masculinity and manhood, which is reflected to the degree by which they control their wives. According to the most commonly used definitions, it may comprise "physical, emotional, sexual and economic abuse occurring in an adult relationship between intimate or formerly intimate partners with a pattern of controlling behavior by the abusing partner". Domestic violence takes many forms and occurs in all settings, within the household and is in almost all cases, perpetrated by men. Cultural and social norms that enhance patriarchal values are promoted in most societies including India and in the process they perpetuate inequality between men and women, and condone violence against women.

References

Books on Domestic Violence in India

- [1]. Social and Legal Regulation of Domestic Violence in the Kesarwani Community by Amrita Mukhopadhyay (2022) - explores domestic violence in the Kesarwani community, providing insights into social and legal regulations
- [2]. Feminist Counselling and Domestic Violence in India by Padma Bhate-Deosthali, Sangeeta Rege, and Padma Prakash (2020) - discusses feminist counseling approaches to address domestic violence
- [3]. Behind Closed Doors: Domestic Violence in India by Rinki Bhattacharya - shares life stories of women who experienced domestic violence, highlighting the need for support and change
- [4]. Laws Relating to Domestic Violence in India by Sakshi Singh and Tushar Batra - examines the legal framework for addressing domestic violence in India

Books Related to Arunachal Pradesh

- [5]. The Inheritance of Words: Writings from Arunachal Pradesh edited by Mamang Dai (2021) - an anthology of writings that may touch on themes related to domestic violence and women's experiences
- [6]. Customary Laws of Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh by Nabam Nakha Hina - explores customary laws that may influence domestic violence dynamics
- [7]. Aspects of Customary Laws of Arunachal Pradesh by Parul Chandra Dutta - discusses customary laws and their implications for social issues like domestic violence

Additional Recommendations

- [8]. Domestic Violence and the Law: Theory and Practice - a book that explores the intersection of domestic violence and the law
- [9]. Domestic Violence in India: A Summary of Research - a summary of research on domestic violence in India, highlighting key findings and implications
- [10]. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005: A Critical Analysis - a critical examination of the Act and its impact on addressing domestic violence
- [11]. Domestic Violence and Women's Rights: An International Perspective - a book that discusses domestic violence and women's rights from an international perspective

Research Papers and Reports

- [12]. Domestic Violence in AP - a report examining research issues and questions related to domestic violence in Arunachal Pradesh
- [13]. The Impact of Domestic Violence on Women in India - a research paper discussing the effects of domestic violence on women's lives and well-being