

# "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA DURING LOCKDOWN"

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## ABSTRACT

Domestic Violence is not unknown to the world, and it is not just limited to developing or under-developed countries. It is a global issue majorly faced by women and children. It is widespread and deep-rooted in India, and during the covid 19 lockdowns, domestic Violence increased. This paper aims to explore the Impact of Lockdown on domestic Violence and analyze it with the help of survey and doctrinal research and existing laws and previous judgments on domestic Violence.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Covid 19, Lockdown

## INTRODUCTION

Since the 1990s, developed and developing countries have gradually focused more upon Violence against women, especially domestic violence. Domestic Violence is a violation of fundamental human rights worldwide, which is becoming more and more serious. A study looked at the burden upon health, the intergenerational Impact of this Violence, and the demographic impact. Domestic Violence occurs in all socio-economic and cultural subgroups of the population; in many societies, including India, women have received training to accept, tolerate and even rationalize domestic violence, and remain silent about such experiences. Any form of Violence can harm a country's economy by increasing disability, medical expenses, and loss of working time; however, because women bear the brunt, they also carry a disproportionate psychological and health burden. Victims of domestic violence are abused in the safest environment: they usually trust most at home, usually in front of people. In 1983, India made domestic Violence a crime. According to Article 498-A of the Indian Penal Code, a domestic violence violation is an act of violence by a husband (or his family) against his wife.

Until recently, there was no separate civil law addressing the specific complexities of domestic violence, including how Violence is rooted in family networks, the need to protect and support abused women, and how impunity and imprisonment for husbands may be the best solution in any situation. That's why, after ten years of negotiation and review, many comprehensive domestic violence laws came into effect in 2005, such as the 2005 Women's Protection Law year 2006. The essential elements of the law are the prohibition and protection of spouses and to support the supervision of husbands and partners who are emotionally, physically, or financially abused.

In NFHS-3, a module on Domestic Violence is included in the women's questionnaire. Information was collected on various forms of Violence among women aged 15 to 49 and their behaviors when seeking help. The sexual and emotional Violence that the husband commits upon his wife, the physical consequences of Domestic Violence and the time when the Violence in marriage occurred, and the information about the Violence that the husband commits to his wife, all such information is used to address the Impact of Domestic Violence.

### ➔BARRIERS TO REPORTING AMIDST A PANDEMIC

Multiple COVID-19 bans in India limit the ability to report cases of domestic violence. The reasons are as follows:

- Movement restrictions: Detention prevents women from moving to safer places during periods of Violence and Violence. Over time, women's privacy has deteriorated significantly, and Violence has increased.
- Disabled media: The number of WhatsApp released by NCW is limited. Only 38% of women in India have a phone, and fewer women have an Internet connection, making the platform inaccessible to most women in the country.
- Reduced contact with the family of origin: The family of origin is usually the victim's first point of contact. Not only are they essential to help victims file complaints, but because the perpetrators are often present, they also make it easier to file complaints, which makes it difficult for the victims to communicate with their first families.
- The lack of a formal support system: the legal mechanism to protect women from domestic violence has not been identified as essential during detention. Protectors cannot visit victims' homes, and NGOs cannot engage in physical interaction with the police at the forefront to fight COVID-19.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 1. *'A REVIEW OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA DURING LOCKDOWN'*

Written by; Suman Singh and Rituparna Bhattacharyya

The document talks about domestic Violence in home isolation due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced millions of people worldwide to confine themselves to various forms of family quarantine. Citizen safety has exacerbated some socio-economic issues, such as domestic violence escalation; complaints in India include. In response to the increase in domestic violence incidents, the Indian government passed the Domestic Violence Act in 2005 to increase efforts to curb this social vice. The primary purpose is to critically analyze the cases of domestic violence that occurred during the isolation period in India and determine its causes. The results show that the main reasons for the increase in domestic Violence are unemployment and frustration with restricted access to or supply of alcohol after prolonged alcohol prohibition. The current problem is how to connect domestic Violence with imprisonment. It can be seen that India's Domestic Violence Act has failed to reduce the incidence of domestic violence not only during childbirth but also before and after childbirth. The review recommends using data from government agencies

that submit domestic violence complaints to conduct a comprehensive national survey. • Stricter amendments to the 2005 Domestic Violence Act.

## **2. *'DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONNAIRE IN MARRIED WOMEN AGED 18-55 YEARS***

Written: P. V. Indu, S. Remadevi, K. Vidhukumar, T. V. Anilkumar, and N. Subha

This document describes how the questionnaire can help gather valuable information about Domestic Violence. The domestic violence questionnaire was mainly developed by selecting items from two other questionnaires in the native language. The Domestic Violence Questionnaire is designed as a descriptive, concise, and simple self-completion tool, covering the main aspects of the concept of domestic violence: physical, sexual, and psychological abuse. Analyzing the psychometric characteristics, it can be concluded that the 20-item Domestic Violence Questionnaire was a reliable and effective tool that was used among married women in Thiruvananthapuram.

## **3. *'DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN'S IN INDIA— A STUDY.'***

Written by; Rakesh Choudhary, Manish Kaithwas, and Gaurav Rana

This work aims to collect information to analyze the situation of Domestic Violence in the country. Domestic Violence is widespread in India and is more common against women. Domestic Violence against women is understood as a situation supported and reinforced by gender norms and values that put women in a subordinate position compared to men. This study voices the existence of domestic Violence among Indian women. A schedule of interviews was developed to assess the prevalence of domestic violence. Fifty women from Lucknow were interviewed to obtain relevant results. Husband alcoholism is the leading cause of Domestic Violence against women. The results show that domestic violence is still widespread in Indian society, and women have little knowledge about domestic violence laws and organizations. Studies have shown that alcoholism by husbands is the leading cause of Domestic Violence against women.

## **4. *'SHADOW PANDEMIC: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD VIOLENCE DURING THE COVID-19 LOCKDOWN IN INDIA'***

Written by; Prabhadevi Ravichandran, Anuradha Kunal Shah, and Prabhu Ravichandran

The paper discusses how the government's isolation policy during the pandemic has led to an increase in domestic violence against women and children in India. Incidents of interpersonal Violence and Violence against children during childbirth are increasing. Shame and socio-cultural norms lead to hesitation in social control of the family and its close relationships. Although the government is keen to flatten the curve of the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing policies to control Violence against women and children have lagged. Violence against women is a relatively less discussed topic, although it is a decisive factor in global morbidity and mortality. If all forms of violence, especially violence against women, are not eradicated, achieving the Sustainable and Healthy Development Goals (SDG) will be pointless. Raising social awareness, better and

more sensitive policing, improving opportunities for early abortion and pregnancy testing, and providing shelters for victims of domestic violence can all help combat the silent epidemic of Violence.

## **METHODOLOGY**

- **Aim:**

To analyze the dominance of domestic Violence in the patriarchal society of India and how COVID-19 played a crucial role in increasing the rate of victims.

- **Objectives:**

- \* To understand more about Domestic Violence in respect to the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- \* To know and analyze the growth of domestic Violence in Lockdown in India.
- \* To critically analyze the case laws and the survey to lookout the nature and awareness in the society.
- \* To know how Judiciary and legislature is working upon it and how effective they are
- \* To discuss the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, with decided cases.

- \* **Hypothesis:**

- \* Discrimination between genders gave rise to Domestic Violence in the country
- \* Domestic Violence is not just about physical injuries
- \* In India, Domestic Violence is something that has its roots spread far and deep in the core
- \* Up to 70 percent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner

- \* **Significance:**

The significance behind this topic is to minutely know about Domestic Violence in India, especially during Lockdowns in 2020. Violence against women, particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women, is one of the biggest social vices and accounts for violations of women's human rights. "According to 2013 a global review of available data, 35 percent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. However, some national violence studies show that up to 70 percent of women have experienced physical and or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner." But after and during Lockdown, the number of cases registered got high. Here, the study is about to investigate what led to the growth and how women got affected by their mental and physical sense.

- \* **Sample:**

The sample of the surveyed group consists of 68 members, and all the questions were drafted concerning the topic assigned.

- \* **Sampling Technique:**

The sampling technique used in this questionnaire survey is an online platform- Google Forms.

**\* Procedure:**

\* The questions were drafted according to the topic and then were circulated among the people through the medium of the virtual platform with clear instructions: *"Please answer the following listed questions freely, according to your opinion. And the information given by you will be kept confidential and will be disposed of after its use"*.

\* After the completion of data collection, the respective analysis was performed:

✓ Critical Analysis of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

✓ Analysis of Surveyed Data

## **CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2005**

India has adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, guaranteeing that women enjoy the same rights as men without any form of discrimination. Guarantee women's access to natural justice. Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination against citizens based on religion, race, caste, gender, or place of birth, exposing them to disability, liability, or restriction.

### DEFINITIONS

**Domestic Violence:** The term "domestic violence" includes elaborately all forms of actual Violence or threat of Violence of physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic nature that can harm, cause injury to, endanger the health, safety, life, limb, or well-being, either mental or physical of the aggrieved person. The definition is wide enough to cover child sexual Violence, harassment caused to a woman or her relatives by unlawful dowry demands, and marital rape.

The kinds of Violence covered under the Act are:

1. Physical Violence
2. Sexual Violence
3. Verbal and Emotional Violence
4. Economic Violence

### ➔ ANALYSIS OF THE ACT

This legislation uses protection as an excuse, essentially attacking the basis of marriage, encouraging intolerance, and encouraging unnecessary litigation, even in minor family disputes. The law is based on the false belief that men are the only perpetrators of domestic violence. This is an entirely wrong impression, which only confirms the gender bias caused by the law: the law grants women rights without imposing responsibilities while imposing discriminatory obligations on men, altogether rejecting any responsibility.

The law is entirely gender-sensitive and excludes any possibility of domestic violence against men. To provide protection and assistance to women, the law recognizes extramarital affairs or other immoral relationships and gives them legal status. Neither our society nor applicable marriage or criminal legislation acknowledges these. Please note that having sex with anyone other than your spouse is a ground for divorce, including articles 24 and 25 of the Hindu Marriage Law of 1955, which stipulate small Alimony and permanent Alimony, respectively.

Article 125 of the Criminal Procedure Law stipulates Alimony For wives and children, fathers and mothers in a broad sense do not recognize illegally related persons with custody rights, except for illegitimate children. Section 125 (4) prohibits explicitly mature wives from requiring husbands to raise children under section 125 (1) of StPO.

The legislature also did not warn that according to Article 497 of the Indian Penal Code, adultery is also a crime, so the man was prosecuted for adultery on the one hand, but at the same time, he was forced to pay for food and accommodation, the rights of women who are alleged to have an illegal relationship with him; this situation would destroy the marriage relationship and the social structure; before the law came into force, except for the cruel crimes stipulated in IPC Section 498-A, no domestic violence was covered Comprehensive legislation. Critics believe that the term "violence" should not be explained further.

The meaning of the term "economic violence" in Article 3 of the Law means that even if a male family member only embezzles movable or immovable property or owns a share of female family members, that is. Real estate or personal property, you may be arrested for domestic violence. The legal spirit and basic concepts of domestic violence. Similarly, the law does not distinguish between actual Violence and threats of violence and even attaches equal importance to the possibility of Violence.

Furthermore, legal emotional Abuse, Abuse, and verbal Abuse are inherently relative and subjective, and they often depend on everyone's mentality. Still, the husband has no way out in the case of wife violence. Any refusal to pay any amount for any reason shall be bound by the provisions of this law. Failure to pay the rent of the shared apartment will also constitute economic Violence, even if the husband himself does not have sufficient funds or takes his actions for the benefit of the injured woman, even if he is not required to perform his duties.

Another disturbing aspect is that the competent judge has to judge individual cases of Violence and the general situation. Article 14 of the 2005 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act contains a very dangerous provision that the judge can instruct the victim to consult the defendant and any service provider employee. All accepted consulting principles. The victim and the perpetrator are unequal; joint counseling is not possible in this situation. This will only cause the unequal party to be deprived of rights and opportunities. Counseling is a way to correct the Abuse. Therefore, counseling is only allowed to the perpetrator, not the victim. Victims can voluntarily seek advice.

Article 16 of the 2005 "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act" allows judges to hear behind closed doors if either party wishes. The injured party favors the defendant.

**➔LAWS RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE****Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code**

In this section, if a married woman is abused, she can take legal action against her husband or her husband's relatives. Therefore, for this section, it is crucial to understand the meaning of Abuse. Malik v. Sunita Malik, "The statement defines the term 'cruel', which includes the persecution of women, to coerce her or someone related to her to make any unlawful demands of a person. Valuable. The property or safety is cruel. Kinds of cruelty covered under this section include the following:

1. Cruelty by vexatious litigation
2. Cruelty by deprivation and wasteful habits
3. Cruelty by persistent demand
4. Cruelty by extramarital relations
5. Harassment for non-dowry demand
6. Cruelty by non-acceptance of baby girl
7. Cruelty by false attacks on chastity
8. Taking away children

The violence in this section is severe enough to expose women to such a danger and powerful enough to cause suicide. It is also important to note that this was carried out in Kaliyaperumal against Tamil Nadu, 5, and brutality is a fundamental element of crimes under IPC Sections 304B and 498A. Section 304 will be discussed in the next section of the note. In addition, IPC S.498A affects death caused by dowry and affects any behavior by the husband that damages his wife's life, physical integrity, or health (whether mentally or physically). To prove that a) IPC S.498A has committed Abuse, verify that the woman will be beaten, abused, deprived of her spouse's rights or fail to talk to her properly six or show that when I witnessed the torture in their hands, I would give them "The benefits of doubt" is entirely wrong.

**The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**

The provisions of the Law on Prohibition of Dowry mainly involve matters related to dowry and generally associated crimes. The dowry is the transfer of the parent's property when the daughter gets married. It is a system that provides financial support for the groom's family, which can be money, property, gold, etc. With the abolition of dowry behavior, social evils related to dowry have significantly increased. The dowry has caused various financial crises in many families in India. The government drafted the Prohibition of the Dowry Act of 1961 to monitor the situation. The right to supervise actions related to the offering and receiving of dowries. The law contains various provisions regarding the term "dowry" and provisions penalizing the crime of obtaining a dowry. And relevant officials who have the authority to investigate such matters. The law also gives certain powers to formulate rules and regulations concerning the extradition of brides.

However, the fact is that almost all marriages are carried out with some guarantees from the families of both spouses (mainly the bride). The original content of the Law on Prohibition of Dowry is generally considered invalid in monitoring women's activities. In addition, various acts of violence against women are still related to the inability to meet the dowry demand, so the law is being questioned and modified later. For example, in 1984, it was changed to clarify that gifts to the bride or groom are allowed during the wedding. However, the

law requires keeping a list of each contribution, its value, the personality of the person giving the gift, and the relationship between the person and the parties to the marriage. The Indian sanctions revised the law and relevant parts of the code to protect female victims of dowry violence. In 2005, the law on the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence 8 further improved legal protection. The first amendment to the law prohibiting dowry also provides minimum penalties and more severe penalties for giving and receiving dowries and fines requiring dowry or disclosing marriage-related money or property recommendations. It was also revised in 1983 to specifically establish atrocity crimes related to dowry, dowry death, and incitement to suicide.

### **Section 498A of the IPC (Indian Penal Code)**

This criminal law applies to husbands or family members of husbands who are not considerate to women. According to section 498A of the United States Civil Code, harassment of dowry by family members of a spouse is a criminal offense. It is of any type, whether physical or psychological. Although marital rape is not considered a crime in India, forcing sex with a woman can be regarded as cruel in this section. The scope of section 498A is broad. And any deliberate actions against a woman cause the woman to commit suicide or put her life, severe injury or limbs, or overall health at risk. Health includes women's physical and mental health.

### **✓LATEST CASE LAWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

The following cases corroborate the existence of domestic violence in India –

- *Ajay Kumar vs. Lata alias Shruti*

Justice Dr. Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud passed the ruling. Justice Hemant Gupta in *Ajay Kumar v. Lata*, also known as *Sharuti*, decided on April 8, 2019, concerning the exceptions in Article 2 (q) of the Human Rights Protection Act. The 2005 Domestic Violence Against Women Act stipulates that battered wives or women living in marriages and other relationships can also lodge complaints against the husband's relatives or male partners. In this case, the son-in-law must pay Alimony to the family. Because her husband died, no one must pay Alimony. The Supreme Court ordered the son-in-law to pay Alimony. According to the provisions of Section 2 (f), 12 (1), and 20 (1) of the 2005 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. Section 2 (f) defines the family relationship. "Family relationship" refers to the relationship between two people who live in a typical family or have lived together if they are related by blood, marriage or marital relationship, adoption or family members live together. ) Stipulates that the victim can apply to the magistrate for one or more exemptions following the law. According to Article 20 (1), when reviewing an application under Article 12 (1), the judge has the power to order the defendant to pay damages to cover the expenses and losses of the defendant's injured person and children of the injured, as well as the consequences of Domestic Violence.

- *Sandhya Wankhade vs. Manoj Bhimrao Wankhade*

This case is the most controversial item under section 2(q) of the Domestic Violence Act, which defines "accusation" as an adult male who has a family relationship with the victim and the victim opposes. The person has claimed compensation under this law: the premise is that the injured wife or a woman in a marriage can also bring a lawsuit against the husband's relative or partner. The term defendant only includes adult men,

and the judicial authorities have repeatedly argued that victims can file complaints against adult men under the Domestic Violence Act, but not under the Domestic Violence Act. Complaints against wives or relatives of men's families i. Mother-in-law, daughter-in-law. However, the Supreme Court resolved this issue in a previous case and found that the exception to Article 2 (q) does not exclude women. In the context of a formal complaint, relatives of the husband or partner. The Domestic Violence related to this Supreme Court decision clearly shows that these complaints are more than justified. Female relatives who oppose adult males but adult males.

- *D. Velusamy vs. D. Patchaiammal*

In this verdict, the Supreme Court gave broader meaning to the term "aggrieved person" under section 2(a) of the Domestic Violence Act, where the Court listed five ingredients of a live-in relationship as follows:

- \* Both the parties must behave like a husband and wife and are recognized as husband and wife in front of the society
- \* They must be of a valid legal age of marriage.
- \* They should qualify to enter into marriage, e.g., none of the partners should have a spouse living when entering into a relationship.
- \* They must have voluntarily cohabited for a significant period.
- \* They must have lived together in a shared household

The Supreme Court also found that not all living couples are treated equally and benefit from domestic violence laws. The above conditions must be met to obtain this performance, and this must be proven. Fortress status-The Supreme Court also determined in this case that if a man owns a fortress that he mainly uses for sexual purposes and maintains it financially and as a servant, this is not a marriage-type relationship. In this case, the Court also mentioned the term "palimony," which means the allocation of Alimony to women who have lived with men for a long time but are unmarried and abandoned by him.

## ANALYSIS OF SURVEYED DATA

*Table 01*

**Question: Awareness of Domestic Violence**

NO.	AWARENESS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
1	Under 15	45	66.2%
2	15-20	23	33.8%
3	Above 21	N/A	N/A
	TOTAL	68	100%

Analysis of the above table:

The above table explains the age when the respondents came to know about the concept of Domestic Violence in the complete sense;

- It is found that more of the respondents, i.e., 45(66.2%), were below 15 years of age when they realized about Domestic Violence and
- The second least of the respondents, i.e., 23(33.8%) were in 15-19 age when they came to know about it,
- Here the last opted option is Above 21, and there is no such voting for it that makes it clear to know that 100% of the population know about Domestic Violence before 21 of age.

Thus it is concluded that domestic Violence is very known to the young population in India.

Table 02**Question: Types of Domestic Violence**

NO.	TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
1	Physical Violence	59 out of 68	86.8% of the total respondent
2	Sexual Violence	52 out of 68	76.5% of the total respondent
3	Mental and Emotional Violence	62 out of 68	91.2% of the total respondent

Analysis of the above table:

The above table explains the types of domestic violence people in India are aware of;

- So out of 68 respondents, 59 were knowledgeable about Physical Violence, with 86.8%.
- Out of 68 respondents, 52 were aware of sexual Violence as domestic Violence prevalent in Indian patriarchal society with 76.5%.
- Out of 68, respondent 62 opted for mental and emotional Violence with 91.2%.

Some of the Respondents here accepted three of the given options at the same time. Some chose any two as the question contains multiple choices. Thus it can be concluded that three of the types of domestic Violence is 85.8% known to the significant population of the nation

Table 03**Question: Know anyone who Suffered/suffering from Domestic Violence**

NO.	KNOW ANYONE WHO SUFFERED/SUFFERING FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	NO. OF THE RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
1	Yes	43	63.2%
2	No	24	35%
3	I am suffering/suffered in past	1	1.8%
	TOTAL	68	100%

Analysis of the above table:

The above table explains the data if someone suffered or suffering from domestic Violence in or after Lockdown;

- So, it was found that 43 respondents know people who are suffering or suffered from domestic Violence that is 63.2%
- And, 24 respondents are unaware of such people around them that is 35%
- Whereas, during the survey, it was found that there is one person you have suffered/suffering from DV in and after Lockdown, which is 1.8%.

Thus it can be concluded that the number of people suffering from DV is more than not suffering, or we can say people who know about the people who are suffering from DV are more than the people who don't know about them, it is also concluded that there is a significant percentage of people counted in Lockdown suffering from domestic violence.

Table 04**Question: Sort of domestic Violence have you or someone you know experienced**

N O.	SORT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAVE YOU OR SOMEONE YOU KNOW EXPERIENCED	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
1	I have not been the victim of domestic Violence	37 out of 68	54.4% of the total respondent
2	Pushing and shoving(causing no physical injury but mental injury resulted in depression)	24 out of 68	35.3% of the total respondent
3	Pushing or shoving(with physical injury)	28 out of 68	41.2% of the total respondent
4	Hitting(slapping and punching, causing significant injuries)	36 out of 68	52.9% of the total respondent
5	Using a source of an object to cause serious injuries(near to death)	11 out of 68	16.2% of the total respondent
6	Attempt of strangulation	5 out of 68	7.4% of the total respondent
7	Been Burnt(by a cigarette or hot water which has been scared on to you and caused severe physical as well as mental injury)	9 out of 68	13.2% of the total respondent

Analysis of the above table:

The above table explains the sort of domestic Violence know to people;

Note: This question contains the option to choose as many answers fit in the mindset of the responders, so here the total percentage will be calculated as per the number of responders in the respective option.

- Out of 68 respondents, 37 responders had not been the victim of domestic violence ever.
- Out of 68 responders, 24 chose Pushing and shoving (causing no physical injury but mental injury resulted in depression) as domestic violence, which is mainly prevalent in India
- Out of 68 respondents, 28 chose Pushing or shove (with physical injury) as the most common violence in society, leading to deadly injuries.
- Out of 68 respondents, 36 chose Hitting (slapping and punching, causing significant injuries) as a primary form of physical Abuse.
- Out of 68 respondents, 11 chose to use a source of an object to cause serious injuries(near to death) as per the option selected by the respondents; in India, 30% of reported domestic violence cases are after the end of the victim with a sometimes serious injury.

- Out of 68, 9 chose the option been burnt because been burnt is mainly used Violence towards children and women.

Thus, the conclusions come out as most people are aware of most of the forms of Abuse.

*Table 05*

**Question: The relationship with the perpetrator**

NO.	THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PERPETRATOR	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE%
1	Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4	5.9%
2	Live-in Partner	1	1.5%
3	Mother/Father	13	19.1%
4	Spouse	43	42.6%
5	Neighbour	3	4.4%
6	Relatives	4	5.8%
	TOTAL	68	PERCENTAGE WRONG NEEDED MUSKAN FOR THE HELP

*Analysis of the above table:*

It is shown that spouses commit 42.6% of domestic violence, the highest reported cases. In the survey too, it is also recorded that Violence committed by parents is 19.1% which is shocking. The next is relatives, boyfriend/girlfriend, neighbor, and live-in partner on 5.8%, 5.9%, 4.4%, and 1.5%, respectively. Thus it can be concluded that the offense committed by the spouse is more than any other.

*Table 06*

**Question: Gender of the perpetrator**

NO.	GENDER OF THE PERPETRATOR	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
1	Male	38	55.9%
2	Female	4	5.9%
3	Two people-Male and Female/Female and Female/Male and Male	14	20.6%
4	Family	12	17.6%
	TOTAL	68	100%

*Analysis of the above table:*

Here in the table, it can be concluded that offense committed males more in number than females and it can also be seen that family or group of people of 2 plays a significant role after the count of males in this offense.

Table 07**Question: It's just not women and children that suffered/suffering from domestic Violence but men as well**

NO	IT'S JUST NOT WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAT SUFFERED/SUFFERING FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BUT MEN AS WELL	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
1	Yes	60	88.2%
2	No	2	2.9%
3	Maybe	6	8.8%
	TOTAL	68	100%

*Analysis of the above table:*

Here, respondents have chosen Yes for the question as husbands are also victims of domestic violence from their wives.

Table 08**Question: Marital rape as Domestic Violence**

NO.	MARITAL RAPE AS A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
1	Yes	64	94.1%
2	No	4	5.9%
	TOTAL	68	100%

*Analysis of the above table:*

Here the conclusion can be drafted as yes for the marital rape as domestic violence against women with 94.1%.

Table 09**Question: Literacy affects domestic Violence in India**

NO.	LITERACY AFFECTS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
1	Yes	41	60.3%
2	No	27	39.7%
	TOTAL	68	100%

*Analysis of the above table:*

Here the conclusion is literacy affects the offense with 60.3% and the against voting is 39.7%.

**Table 10**

**Question: Govt and Judiciary are sufficient for giving justice to the victims**

NO.	GOVT. AND JUDICIARY ARE SUFFICIENT FOR GIVING JUSTICE TO THE VICTIMS	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE %
1	Yes	56	82.4%
2	No	12	17.6%
	TOTAL	68	100%

*Analysis of the above table:*

The conclusion for the above table is yes, Govt and Judiciary are sufficient for giving justice to the victims with 82.4% as govt has initiated several provisions and acts for Judiciary to take action against the offense which is quite successful, but 17.6% respondents opted no as the judgments which are laid down are slow.

**Table 11**

**Question: Lockdown has affected the growth of domestic Violence**

NO.	LOCKDOWN HAS AFFECTED THE GROWTH OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE%
1	Yes	51	75%
2	No	3	4.4%
3	Maybe, I don't know	14	20.6%
	TOTAL	68	100%

*Analysis of the above table:*

Here the conclusion supports Yes, Lockdown has affected the growth of Domestic Violence in India by 75%.

## **REPORT**

This paper was concluded on the measurement taken by the survey for recording the data of the growth of domestic Violence's rate during Lockdown. The study results have shown that women at the study area do not report domestic violence abuse cases not because they have never been Abuse, but it was not ideal for them to do that. Again the Abuse done by their partners was seen as trivial and did not require any report to the police since they could handle it themselves. The conflict resolution mechanism used was through conciliation and compromise and sometimes taking away the conflicting item by deciding not to comment or touch the inconsistent thing again. This misconception got a boost during the pandemic when everyone was locked inside the houses because of Lockdown.

## **CONCLUSION**

Domestic Violence is increasing every day, especially during the lockdown period. This is one of the worst forms of harassment that women encounter around us today, and we do not seriously oppose this kind of Violence. All the laws are only in the newspapers. And the reality is here. Studies have shown that women have the highest proportion of domestic violence victims, but this problem also plagues men. We will not speak up seriously because we think we are safe, but we are wrong because domestic Violence can happen to anyone, regardless of race, religion, belief, or caste. If domestic violence is not adequately resolved, this Abuse will continue to exist in all levels of endless society. With the younger generation in India, we must unite and pass strict laws to protect domestic violence victims.

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