



An Analytical Study of the Success of the Domestic Violence Act (With Special Reference to Rewa District)

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ABSTRACT:

Domestic violence remains one of the major social and legal issues affecting women in India. Women often face physical, emotional, verbal, sexual, and economic abuse within the household, which negatively impacts their health, dignity, and social status. To address this issue, the Government of India enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which provides legal remedies such as protection orders, residence rights, maintenance, compensation, and custody reliefs. The present study critically examines the implementation and effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Act with special reference to Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh. The research analyses the role of courts, police authorities, Protection Officers, and support institutions, along with the challenges faced by women in seeking justice. Based on doctrinal and analytical methods using secondary sources, the study finds that the Act has increased awareness about women's rights and legal protections. However, factors such as lack of awareness, patriarchal attitudes, economic dependence, social stigma, and delays in judicial procedures continue to hinder its effective implementation, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. The study concludes that stronger implementation, legal awareness, institutional coordination, and social reforms are essential to ensure effective protection and justice for women

facing domestic violence.



KEYWORDS: Domestic Violence, Women Rights, Rewa District, Legal Protection, Protection Officers.

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INTRODUCTION:

Domestic violence is one of the most widespread forms of violence experienced by women and continues to pose a serious challenge to society as well as the legal system in India. It includes abusive behavior occurring within domestic relationships such as marriage, live-in relationships, and family relations. Violence within the household may take several forms including physical abuse, emotional torture, verbal harassment, sexual exploitation, and economic control. Such acts adversely affect not only the physical well-being of women but also their self-respect, emotional stability, and social identity. In many situations, women continue to tolerate violence because of social pressure, fear, economic dependence, concern for children, and lack of awareness regarding legal remedies¹. Historically, domestic violence in India was treated as a private family matter, and legal intervention remained extremely limited. Women facing cruelty within the household had very few effective remedies available for their protection. Earlier, Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, provided criminal remedies against cruelty by the husband or his relatives. However, the provision did not adequately provide immediate civil reliefs such as residence rights, protection orders, maintenance, or compensation. To overcome these shortcomings, the Indian Parliament enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which came into force in 2005. The legislation is considered a landmark law because it recognizes various forms of domestic violence and provides immediate and accessible remedies to aggrieved women. The Act grants women the right to reside in the shared household and seek relief before Magistrate Courts in the form of protection orders, monetary relief, compensation, residence orders, and custody-related directions. The Act also

¹ Flavia Agnes, *Law and Gender Inequality* (Oxford University Press 1999)



introduced institutional mechanisms such as Protection Officers and service providers to support women in obtaining justice. The legislation reflects the constitutional principles of equality, dignity, and protection of women's rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India. Judicial interpretation has further strengthened the scope and effectiveness of the law by adopting a liberal and welfare-oriented approach in favor of women ². The present research focuses on the implementation and success of the Domestic Violence Act in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh, where traditional social structures, illiteracy, economic dependence, and patriarchal attitudes continue to influence the lives of women. The study evaluates the achievements and shortcomings of the law and examines whether the Act has been successful in ensuring meaningful protection and justice

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- To study the concept and nature of domestic violence.
- To examine the important provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- To analyze the effectiveness of the Act in protecting women from domestic abuse.
- To study the practical implementation of the Act in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh.
- To identify the difficulties and challenges faced by women while accessing legal remedies.
- To suggest measures for strengthening the implementation of the law and improving access to justice for women.

DATA SOURCE:

The present research is primarily based on secondary sources of data. Relevant information has been collected from books, legal journals, research articles, case laws, government publications, reports of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), newspapers, and online legal databases. Statutory provisions

² *V.D Bhanot V. Svita Bhanot, (2012)3 SCC 183*



of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and related judicial pronouncements have also been examined for the purpose of the study.

RESEARCH & METHODS:

The present research is doctrinal as well as analytical in nature and is primarily based on secondary sources of information. Relevant material has been collected from books, legal journals, research articles, judicial decisions, government reports, newspapers, National Crime Records Bureau publications, and online legal databases. The provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, along with important judicial pronouncements related to domestic violence, have also been critically examined. An analytical approach has been adopted to assess the implementation and effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Act in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh. Various legal and social sources have been carefully studied to understand the practical realities faced by women while seeking legal protection under the Act. The study further examines the institutional role of courts, police authorities, Protection Officers, NGOs, and legal aid institutions in ensuring justice for women facing domestic violence.

STUDY AREAS AND VILLAGES :

The present study has been conducted in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh, situated in the north-eastern region of the state and forming an important part of the Vindhya region. The quarter consists of both civic and pastoral populations and represents a socio-legal environment where traditional beliefs and patriarchal social structures which continues to affect women's lives³. According to Census data, Rewa District has a generally pastoral population, and husbandry is the primary source of livelihood for a large section of the people. Social customs, ignorance, profitable reliance of women, and patriarchal stations significantly impact the status of women in the quarter. These factors directly affect women's mindfulness regarding legal rights and their capability to

³ Rewa District, *District Census Handbook, Census of India.*



seek protection against domestic violence⁴ For the purpose of the research, several civic and pastoral areas of Rewa District, including Govindgarh, Mangawan, Semariya, Sirmour, Mauganj, and nearby pastoral areas⁵, have been considered in order to understand the ground realities of domestic violence and the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. The selected regions reflect different social and economic conditions and help in understanding the experiences of women belonging to rural and semi-urban communities.

The study area reveals that many women continue to face social stigma, lack of awareness, economic dependence, and family pressure, which discourage them from reporting domestic violence. Transportation difficulties, limited legal aid facilities, and delays in judicial procedures further create obstacles in accessing justice. Although urban areas show comparatively greater awareness because of better educational opportunities and media exposure, significant challenges still remain in both rural and urban areas regarding the effective implementation of the law.

NARRATIVES OF WOMEN FACING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN REWA

The study conducted in Rewa District highlights that domestic violence continues to affect women belonging to different social and economic backgrounds. The narratives collected during the research indicate that women experience not only physical violence but also emotional, verbal, sexual, and economic abuse within the household. Many victims reported that domestic violence is often treated as a private family issue, due to which women hesitate to seek legal remedies under the Domestic Violence Act⁶.

One participant from the Mangawan region stated that she was continuously subjected to physical assault and verbal abuse by her husband and in-laws because of dowry-related demands. Despite repeated incidents of violence, she remained silent for several years due to fear of social stigma

⁴ *Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005*

⁵ *Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rewa District Administrative Records.*

⁶ 2005



and concern for her children. Economic dependence and family pressure forced her to tolerate the abuse until she eventually received support from legal aid institutions and women's groups she didn't realise what her legal rights were under Domestic Violence Act⁷. Another participant from urban Rewa explained that she experienced emotional and economic abuse rather than physical violence. According to her statement, her husband controlled all financial resources and prevented her from working outside the home. She regularly faced emotional humiliation, disrespect, and psychological torture, which severely affected her confidence and mental health. Her experience demonstrates that domestic violence often exists in non-physical forms that remain socially ignored despite causing serious emotional suffering⁸. Similarly, a participant from the Semariya region reported that violence within the family increased because of alcohol addiction and financial insecurity. Community members initially advised her to compromise rather than approach legal authorities, reflecting the prevailing social attitude in many rural areas where domestic violence is still viewed as an internal family matter rather than a violation of women's rights⁹. The study also reveals that many women face serious practical difficulties in accessing legal remedies under the Act. Women from remote villages often suffer because of transportation problems, financial limitations, lack of awareness regarding legal procedures, and pressure from family members¹⁰. In several cases, women withdrew complaints because of fear of losing financial support from their husbands. Nevertheless, women who received support from NGOs, legal aid institutions, and women's welfare organizations displayed greater confidence in asserting their legal rights and seeking justice.

ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM IN ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The effective implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, largely depends upon the functioning of institutional mechanisms established for the protection

⁷ Field narrative collected during study in Mangawan region, Rewa District

⁸ Interview response from urban area of Rewa during research study.

⁹ Field narrative collected from Semariya region, Rewa District.

¹⁰ Field narrative collected from Annantpur region, Rewa District.



and support of women facing domestic violence. These mechanisms include Protection Officers, police authorities, Magistrate Courts, legal aid institutions, CSO'S, NGOs, and civil society organizations. Together, these institutions play an important part in icing access to justice, protection, comforting, recuperation, and legal backing for victims of domestic violence in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh¹¹

Role of Protection Officer - Protection Officers play an important role under Sections 8 and 9 of the Domestic Violence Act. Their duties include preparing Domestic Incident Reports, assisting victims in filing applications before courts, coordinating with police authorities and service providers, arranging medical assistance, and helping women obtain shelter facilities. In Rewa District, Protection Officers act as an important link between victims and the legal system. However, shortage of staff, excessive workload, lack of training, and inadequate awareness among women regarding their role continue to reduce their effectiveness, particularly in rural regions.

Role of Police Authorities - Police authorities are responsible for responding to complaints of domestic violence and ensuring immediate protection to victims. They assist women in registering complaints, provide security against further violence, and coordinate with Protection Officers and courts. However, the study indicates that domestic violence complaints are often treated as private family disputes, resulting in delayed or ineffective police intervention. Lack of gender sensitivity and social pressure for compromise further weaken police response in some regions of Rewa District.¹²

Role of Magistrate Courts - Magistrate Courts are empowered to grant protection orders, residence rights, monetary relief, compensation, and custody orders to victims. Judicial

interpretation has further strengthened the scope of the Act. In *V.D. Bhanot v. Savita Bhanot*, the Supreme Court adopted a liberal interpretation in favor of protecting women¹³, while in *Hiral P. Harsora v. Kusum Narottamdas Harsora*, the Court expanded the scope of respondents under the

¹¹ *Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005*

¹² *Lalita Kumari v. Government of Uttar Pradesh, (2014) 2 SCC 1.*

¹³ *V.D. Bhanot v. Savita Bhanot, (2012) 3 SCC 183*



Act¹⁴. Despite these developments, delays in court proceedings and limited accessibility continue to create difficulties for women in rural areas.

Role of Legal Aid Services - Legal aid institutions and District Legal Services Authorities provide free legal assistance to economically weaker women and organize legal awareness programs regarding women's rights. NGOs and civil society organizations also play a crucial role by conducting counseling sessions, awareness campaigns, workshops, and rehabilitation programs for victims. Their contribution is particularly significant in rural and underdeveloped areas where women hesitate to approach formal legal institutions because of social stigma and economic dependence¹⁵.

Role of CSO'S & NGO'S - Civil Society Associations(CSOs) and Non-Governmental Associations(NGOs) play a significant part in spreading mindfulness regarding domestic violence laws and women's rights. These associations conduct comforting sessions, mindfulness juggernauts, shops, and community programs to educate women regarding legal remedies available under the Act. NGOs also give emotional support, legal guidance, temporary sanctum, and recuperation backing to victims of domestic violence. Their donation is particularly important in pastoral and underdeveloped areas where women frequently vacillate to approach formal legal institutions because of social Stigma and profitable reliance¹⁶

Role of Family and Society - Family and society also impact the reporting and resolution of domestic violence cases. In numerous pastoral areas of Rewa District, patriarchal stations, social stigma, and pressure for family compromise discourage women from reporting violence or pursuing legal remedies. Domestic violence is frequently regularized as a private ménage matter, which limits women's access to justice and legal protection. thus, social mindfulness and gender sensitization are necessary for effective perpetration of the law.

¹⁴ *Hiral P. Harsora v. Kusum Narottamdas Harsora, (2016) 10 SCC 165.*

¹⁵ *Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987*

¹⁶ *Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Handbook on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act*



Challenges in Institutional Implementations - The study reveals several practical challenges affecting institutional mechanisms in Rewa District. These include deficit of Protection Officers, detainments in court proceedings, lack of collaboration between authorities, shy mindfulness programs, transportation difficulties in pastoral areas, and limited vacuity of support services for victims. numerous women remain ignorant of their legal rights and available institutional¹⁷

DISCUSSIONS:

The present study reveals that domestic violence continues to be a serious social and legal issue affecting women in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh despite the existence of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Women continue to face physical violence, emotional abuse, verbal harassment, and economic dependency within the household. Although the Act provides legal remedies and protection, social stigma, patriarchal attitudes, illiteracy, and fear of family breakdown discourage many women from reporting violence and seeking legal assistance¹⁸The study further highlights that the Domestic Violence Act has increased awareness regarding women's rights and available legal remedies such as protection orders, residence rights, and maintenance. Courts, Protection Officers, NGOs, CSOs, and legal aid institutions have played an important role in supporting victims and spreading awareness regarding domestic violence laws¹⁹ However, delay in judicial proceedings, shortage of Protection Officers, lack of

awareness, and inadequate institutional support continue to affect the effective implementation of the Act, especially in rural areas of Rewa District²⁰ The narratives collected during the study show that domestic violence has serious psychological, social, and economic effects on women. Therefore, the study concludes that while the Domestic Violence Act provides an important legal framework for the protection of women, effective implementation, institutional support, legal awareness, and social change are necessary to ensure real justice and protection for women facing domestic violence.

¹⁷ National Crime Records Bureau, *Crime in India 2023 Report*

¹⁸ Flavia Agnes, *Law and Gender Inequality* (Oxford University Press 1999).

¹⁹ *Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, ss 17–22.*

²⁰ National Commission for Women, *Reports on Domestic Violence and Women Protection Mechanisms.*

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SUGGESTIONS:

The study suggests that more legal awareness programs should be organized in Rewa District to educate women regarding their rights under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Government authorities, NGOs, legal aid institutions, and educational organizations should regularly conduct awareness camps, workshops, and counseling sessions in both urban and rural areas. The functioning of Protection Officers should be strengthened by providing adequate staff, proper training, and improved infrastructure. Coordination between police authorities, courts, NGOs, and legal aid institutions should also be improved to ensure effective implementation of the law. Domestic violence cases should be disposed of without unnecessary delay so that victims may receive timely relief and protection. More shelter homes, counseling centers, rehabilitation programs, and free legal aid services should be made available for women, especially in remote and rural areas.

Finally, society must recognize domestic violence as a violation of women's dignity and rights rather than treating it as a private family matter. Women empowerment through education, employment opportunities, and economic independence is essential for reducing violence and ensuring equal access to justice

CONCLUSION:

The present study concludes that domestic violence remains a serious social and legal issue affecting women in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh despite the protections provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Women continue to face physical, emotional, verbal, and economic abuse within the household due to social stigma, patriarchal attitudes, lack of awareness, and economic dependency. The study further reveals that the Domestic Violence Act has increased awareness regarding women's rights and legal remedies. Courts, Protection Officers, NGOs, and legal aid institutions have also played an important role in supporting victims and improving access to justice. However, delay in judicial proceedings, shortage of institutional support, and social pressure still affect the effective implementation of the Act in Rewa District. Therefore, effective implementation of the law, greater legal awareness, institutional support, and social change are necessary to ensure protection, dignity, and justice for women facing domestic violence

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