

A Study on Domestic Violence Against Women - A Ground for Divorce Under Personal Law With Special References to Chennai

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Abstract: Domestic violence against women has long been a ground for divorce under personal law in India, reflecting evolving societal attitudes toward women's rights and marital justice. Historically, domestic violence was often overlooked or minimized, seen as a private matter. However, increased awareness and advocacy have led to significant legal reforms. The major objective of the research are To find out which type of domestic violence is occurred more against the women, To find out domestic violence is still presiding in society, To analyse the main reason behind domestic violence against women and To analyse how far the people are aware that domestic violence is a ground for divorce. This study used primary data which has been collected from the 202 respondents with convenient sampling. The samples collected from the respondents are from different parts of Chennai. The independent variables are age, gender, locality, marital status, education qualifications of respondents and the opinion on domestic violence against women a ground for divorce under personal law was collected. The statistical method used by the researcher are simple percentage analysis and graphical representation. The major finding of the research are the reason for domestic violence are psychological factors and the main form are verbal and emotional abuse and the awareness should be created. In conclusion, addressing domestic violence against women as a ground for divorce under personal law in India requires a multifaceted approach. Significant legal reforms and government initiatives have laid a strong foundation, but challenges in enforcement and societal attitudes persist. Continued efforts in legal literacy, societal education, and technological integration are essential to empower women, ensure their safety, and uphold their rights. By fostering a more supportive and aware society, India can make substantial progress in combating domestic violence and providing justice for victims.

Keywords: Domestic violence, Divorce, women, Personal law

I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence against women has long been a ground for divorce under personal law in India, reflecting evolving societal attitudes toward women's rights and marital justice. Historically, domestic violence was often overlooked or minimized, seen as a private matter. However, increased awareness and advocacy have led to significant legal reforms. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, marked a pivotal change, providing comprehensive measures for protection and legal recourse. Various personal laws, including Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Parsi, have progressively recognized cruelty, encompassing physical, emotional, and economic abuse, as legitimate grounds for divorce. This evolution underscores a growing commitment to safeguarding women's rights and promoting gender equality within marital relationships in India. The Indian government has undertaken several initiatives to address domestic violence against women, recognizing it as a critical issue impacting marital stability and women's rights. The landmark Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, provides a robust framework for the protection and support of victims, offering remedies such as protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief. Additionally, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, strengthened legal provisions against domestic violence. Government schemes like the One Stop Centre Scheme and the 181 Women Helpline offer immediate assistance and counseling to victims.

These efforts aim to provide comprehensive support, ensure justice, and affirm domestic violence as a legitimate ground for divorce under various personal laws in India. Several factors influence the recognition and handling of domestic violence against women as a ground for divorce under personal law in India. Social attitudes and cultural norms often perpetuate gender inequality, making it challenging for women to seek justice. Economic dependence on the abuser can deter victims from filing for divorce. Legal literacy and awareness are crucial, as many women are unaware of their rights and the legal provisions available to them. Additionally, the efficacy of law enforcement and judicial systems plays a vital role, with delays and biases sometimes hindering the legal process. Government initiatives and societal support systems are essential in addressing these challenges, ensuring that domestic violence is effectively recognized and addressed in divorce proceedings. Current trends in addressing domestic violence against women as a ground for divorce in India reflect a growing recognition of women's rights and a shift towards more supportive legal frameworks. Increased public awareness and advocacy efforts have led to higher reporting rates and a greater willingness among women to seek legal recourse. The use of technology, such as helplines and online complaint portals, has made it easier for victims to access help. Judicial pronouncements are increasingly emphasizing the need for swift and sensitive handling of domestic violence cases. Additionally, there is a noticeable trend towards more comprehensive legal reforms aimed at closing gaps in existing laws and ensuring better protection and support for victims. These trends indicate a progressive movement towards stronger legal mechanisms and societal support systems to combat domestic violence effectively. Domestic violence against women is a global issue, with varying degrees of recognition and legal response across countries. In India, significant strides have been made with laws like the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which offers comprehensive protective measures. However, enforcement challenges and social stigmas persist. In contrast, countries like the United States and the United Kingdom have long-established frameworks and more robust enforcement mechanisms, often providing integrated support services and specialized domestic violence courts. Scandinavian countries, known for their gender equality policies, offer extensive social support systems and preventive measures. While legal provisions exist globally, the effectiveness of addressing domestic violence largely depends on societal attitudes, the efficiency of legal systems, and the availability of support services.

OBJECTIVES

- To find out which type of domestic violence is occurred more against the women.
- To find out domestic violence is still presiding in society.
- To analyse how far the people are aware that domestic violence is a ground for divorce .

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ameeta Kalokhe et al., (2016) The author discusses domestic violence at home (DV) is pervasive among ladies in India and has been related with poor mental and actual wellbeing. Among concentrates on looking over something like two types of misuse, a middle 41% of ladies detailed encountering DV during their lifetime and 30% in the previous year. Furthermore, our survey featured a hole in research assessing the effect of DV on actual wellbeing. We finish up with an exploration plan requiring extra subjective and longitudinal quantitative examinations to investigate the DV connections proposed by this quantitative writing to educate the advancement regarding a socially customized DV scale and anticipation systems.

Tricia B. Bent-Goodley (2001) The author says that however all social, strict, sexual direction, and financial gatherings experience domestic violence at home, minorities keep on being generally overlooked in domestic violence at home writing. African Americans support genuine and deadly wounds because of abusive behavior at home. Domestic violence at home represents a grave danger to the safeguarding of African American families and networks. With an end goal to make a plan for additional conversation, this article gives a basic investigation of the current writing on domestic violence at home in the African American people group, distinguishes holes in information, and examines an activity plan to assist with annihilating domestic violence at home.

Pournaghash - Tehrani (2011), the author discusses While there is a developing worry about the ascent of brutality in the city and the media all throughout the planet, the chance of a person to be influenced by violence at home is an unquestionable reality confronting most families all throughout the planet. Domestic violence at home can take many

structures including physical, mental, sexual, and monetary. It not just has wrecking physical and mental outcomes on its casualties, however can truly harm the establishments of the family prompting its breaking down. Hence, any endeavors by specialists in these nations to resolve this issue and accumulate existing information can be of incredible legitimacy. The reason for the current paper is to survey and to examine the current writing on domestic violence at home in Iran.

Samia Alhabib, Ula Nur & Roger Jones (2009), the author says that to deliberately audit the overall proof on the commonness of domestic violence at home against ladies, to assess the nature of studies, and to represent variety in predominance between examines, utilizing steady definitions and unequivocal, thorough strategies. Studies were scored on not set in stone rules and separated by the all out quality score. There was significant heterogeneity both between and inside geological areas, medical care settings, and study quality. The pervasiveness of lifetime domestic violence at home differs from 1.9% in Washington, US, to 70% in Hispanic Latinas in Southeast US. Just 12% scored a limit of 8 on our quality standards, with 27% investigations scored 7, and 17% scored. Aftereffects of this survey underline that violence against ladies has arrived at pestilence extents in numerous social orders. Precise estimation of the commonness of domestic violence at home remains dangerous and further socially delicate examination is needed to foster more compelling preventive approaches and projects.

Gretchen E. Ely et al., (2010), This authors exact writing survey inspects and orchestrates global domestic violence at home writing identified with commonness, sorts of brutality, honor and share killings, wellbeing/pregnancy impacts, and social shame. The survey proceeds with an outline of global mediation endeavors, proposals for socially equipped practice, ideas for future social work research, and a synopsis.

Funda Kavak et al., (2018) The authors motivation behind this review is to analyze the connection between domestic violence at home against ladies and self destruction risk. In the review, it was tracked down that domestic violence at home levels of the ladies were high and their self destruction hazards were moderate. A genuinely certain not set in stone between DVS subscale and complete mean scores of the ladies and their self destruction hazard subscale and all out mean scores ($p < 0.05$). In the review, not really settled that as the ladies' openness to domestic violence at home expanded, their self destruction chances likewise expanded. It may very well be prescribed to build up communities for ladies and put together training to forestall domestic violence at home and self destruction hazard in ladies.

Yaeko Kataoka et al., (2004). The authors say that to audit distributed examinations zeroing in on the screening of domestic violence at home (DV) against ladies, specifically, the instruments, the screening strategies and the medications used to help mishandled ladies in the wake of screening. In light of the consequences of the survey, the appropriateness of presenting routine evaluating for DV in the perinatal setting in Japan would be assessed. Three reads assessed evaluating instruments for DV and of these, the Violence Against Women Screen was the most legitimate, dependable and reasonable for use in the clinical setting in Japan. Routine screening of all pregnant ladies in Japan for DV ought to be presented, considering the high weight of experiences that ladies open to DV experienced.

Rebecca O Reilly (2014), the author says that domestic violence at home against ladies inside their childbearing years can prompt genuine injury and passing of both the mother and baby. Proof recommends that ladies are especially powerless against domestic violence at home during pregnancy and the postnatal period. This paper analyzes the writing around abusive behavior at home in the childbearing years explicitly the predominance of abusive behavior at home in the childbearing years, the related components, the ramifications for both mother and child and the wellbeing experts' part in tending to domestic violence at home. This is particularly so according to ladies' experiential records. Assessment of the writing additionally uncovers that the issue of domestic violence at home against childbearing ladies is ineffectively tended to by medical services experts.

Sety M, et al., (2014), the author in this paper investigates the effects of domestic violence at home (DV) on ladies and their expanded weakness during calamities alongside promising circumstances for strength and change. It audits the exploration writing and chronicled discoveries on DV happening with regards to fiascos in industrialized nations, specifically Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the USA. The discoveries from past research are orchestrated to look at the patterns and reasons for expanded DV in misfortunes. Additionally talked about are the effects of fiascos on DV administrations and specialists in the government assistance area and the intricate difficulties of investigating DV in a debacle setting. The part closes with a conversation of huge examination holes, most outstandingly a close to nonattendance of casualties' own records and voices.

Margaret Abraham et al., (2016), the author Women's activist sociologists and activists have noticed how violence against ladies is connected to primary and social factors that subordinate ladies, predominantly crossing disparities and restricted privileges. Activation by the Battered Women's and Anti-Violence Movements, media consideration, enactment, and strategy have expanded mindfulness and backing to address savagery against ladies. The creators cross examine the job of the state in tending to domestic violence at home, particularly with regards to migration in the neoliberal time. All the more explicitly, they look at how domestic violence at home, as lawful and strategic talk, has been outlined in Canada and the US, and the subsequent types of mediation. The article features issues and holes in the separate talks, just as it demonstrates opportunities for change.

Alison Clare Gregory et al., (2016), the author describes domestic violence at home (DV) is capable of 1 out of 4 ladies in the United Kingdom during their lifetime, and most survivors will look for casual help from individuals around them, regardless of whether they decide not to get help from experts. There has been a shortfall of examination concentrating on individuals from survivors' organizations and, specifically, exploring how the effect of DV may diffuse to influence them. A methodical writing survey of detailed exploration was embraced to investigate the effects of DV on survivor organizations. System investigation and meta-ethnography created the accompanying topics: actual wellbeing impacts, adverse consequences on mental prosperity, direct effects from the culprit, and helpful effects on mental prosperity. Right now, there is little help accessible which is straightforwardly focused on casual allies of DV survivors, consequently these discoveries have reasonable and strategy suggestions, to recognize and address their issues.

Schmidt NK et al., (2006), the author says that Over a new 3-month time frame in our oncology practice, we became mindful of different patients announcing homegrown maltreatment. We present three chosen cases, audit the writing on domestic violence at home, and investigate issues of finding and the executives in a malignant growth populace. Domestic violence at home against malignant growth patients might be more normal than at first appreciated, and further mindfulness and exploration are demonstrated.

Nurul Nadia Abd Aziz et al., (2018), the author domestic violence at home is a worldwide issue that crosses social, geographic, strict, social and financial limits and is an infringement of common liberties. The rising writings on domestic violence at home have zeroed in principally on hazards factor for either the culprits or the casualties alone without surveying the covering connection between the two. The discoveries are significant as this is one of the latest explorations led to research the precursors of domestic violence at home against ladies.

A clever proposed calculated model makes a critical commitment with the end goal that it very well may be utilized as a stage for policymakers to viably resolve the issue of domestic violence at home and work towards curing the said issue. The discoveries of this current review add to the current group of information in the space of women's activist investigations and will likewise be helpful to academicians and experts.

Jo Richardson et al., (1995), The author about two abused ladies who were as of late liberated from jail in Britain. Emma Humphreys and Sara Thornton had recently been seen as blameworthy for killing fierce accomplices and had gotten obligatory life sentences. In ongoing cases total maltreatment will be viewed as conceivable incitement, permitting a charge of homicide as opposed to murder. The brutality that both of these ladies endured is normal. Mooney tracked down that 27% of ladies studied in north London had encountered actual injury from their accomplices or previous accomplices, while 37% had encountered mental remorselessness and 23% had been raped. The proceeding and rehashed nature of domestic violence at home is likewise grounde.

Neslihan Keser et al., (2016), This review of author was performed to decide the predominance of and hazard factors for domestic violence at home against ladies in Turkey. The information about domestic violence at home against ladies bring up a difficult issue from one side of the planet to the other alongside including social differences. The most noteworthy pervasiveness had a place with verbal brutality followed by physical, passionate, financial, and sexual violence. It is of additional interest that the most generally inspected attributes were socio segment characteristics. Just as all through the world, domestic violence at home is a typical issue in Turkey.

Nojumi marzieh et.al (2021), the author about Violence against ladies and danger of viciousness are a portion of the fundamental obstructions to ladies' strengthening and equivalent cooperation in the general public. Nonetheless, they regularly go unrecognized and undocumented and subsequently unsettled. For ladies, one like checkwork of solid life lost in view of injury, infection, or sudden passing is owing to savagery. The point of this review, was to distinguish the

commonness of domestic violence at home in ladies going to three obstetric and gynecologic centers in Tehran, and to decide the relationship between domestic violence at home and segment factors. With the high pervasiveness of domestic violence at home, wellbeing laborers ought not disregard the reality of domestic violence at home. Wellbeing and social staff ought to be fittingly prepared previously "asking all cases" turns into a strategy inside wellbeing and social administrations.

Khan et al., (2015), the author Although domestic abuse at home against ladies is unavoidable around the world, there is no generally acknowledged definition or wording. Lamentably, domestic violence at home is a confounded and troublesome issue to examine and the examination discoveries are conflicting. Subsequently, the meanings of domestic abuse at home or viciousness against ladies likewise contrast in accordance with different viewpoints and directions, for example, the different hypothetical, political, and strategy reactions of common liberties and formative associations, just as the different neighborhood, public and time-explicit viewpoints molding and impacting the definition. Also, a demonstration that isn't treated as viciousness in one circumstance or time might be treated as savagery in another circumstance or time.

Kofman, et al., (2020), The author of novel Covid and the related illness it causes, COVID-19, have caused remarkable social interruption. Because of clearing stay-at-home requests across the United States and globally, numerous casualties and overcomers of domestic violence at home (DV), presently compelled to be disengaged with their victimizers, risk new or rising viciousness. Various backers, associations, and administration focuses expected this: Upticks in domestic violence at home were accounted for in numerous areas before long stay-at-home mandates were declared. In this critique, we portray a portion of the new occasions paving the way to the revealed spike in DV; audit writing on recently reported catastrophe related DV floods; and talk about a portion of the extraordinary difficulties, predicaments, and dangers casualties and survivors face during this pandemic. We finish up with suggestions to distribute assets to DV front-liners and use existing DV rules for catastrophe readiness, reaction, and recuperation.

Michael et al., (2004), This review of the author of family writing on domestic violence at home recommends that two expansive subjects of the 1990s give the most encouraging bearings to what's to come. The first is the significance of qualifications among types or settings of violence. A few qualifications are fundamental to the hypothetical and down to earth comprehension of the idea of accomplice violence, others give significant settings to growing more touchy and complete speculations, and others may basically constrain us to scrutinize our propensity to sum up imprudently starting with one setting then onto the next. Second, issues of control, albeit generally apparent in the women's activist writing that spotlights men utilizing viciousness to control "their" ladies, likewise emerge in different settings, calling for more broad examinations of the interchange of savagery, force, and control seeing someone. Notwithstanding these two general topics, our survey covers writing

on adapting to brutality, the impacts on casualties and their kids, and the social impacts of accomplice viciousness.

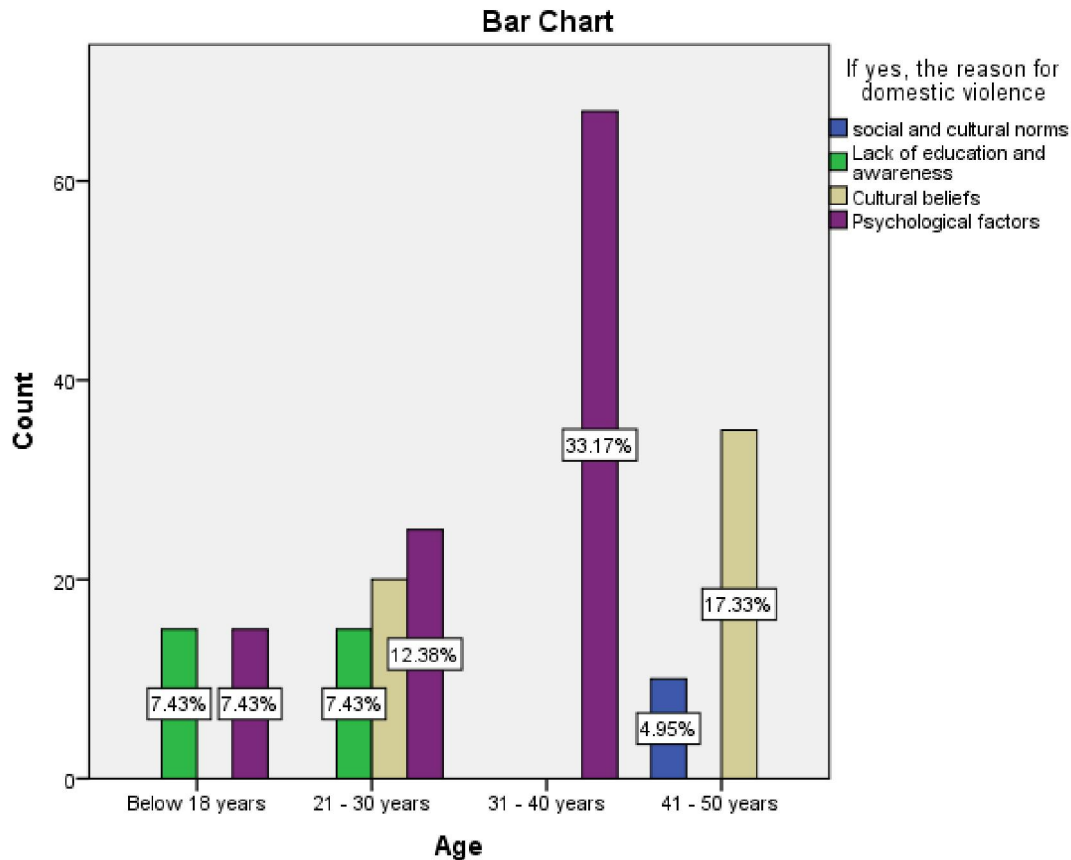
Kelsey et al., (2008), the author deliberately explored investigations of the pervasiveness of domestic violence at home. Chosen abroad local area studies were contrasted and all Australian predominance concentrates on observed to be distributed. Year predominance evaluations of accomplice maltreatment in Australia differed from 2.1 percent to 28.0 percent, contingent chiefly upon the meaning of domestic violence at home utilized in each study. Ramifications of the absence of an exact definition bring about fluctuating operationalised meanings of accomplice misuse, from a wide range of viciousness seeing someone, through to just those brutal occurrences that are delegated a wrongdoing. Suggestions for any future commonness concentrates in this field incorporate the need to gather recurrence information which mirrored the way that accomplice maltreatment against ladies is a complex social wonder including enthusiastic, physical and sexual maltreatment against an accomplice, not just actual occurrences.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study used primary data which has been collected from the 202 respondents with convenient sampling. The samples collected from the respondents are from different parts of Chennai. The independent variables are age, gender, locality, marital status, education qualifications of respondents and the opinion on domestic violence against women a ground for divorce under personal law was collected. The statistical method used by the researcher are simple percentage analysis and graphical representation.

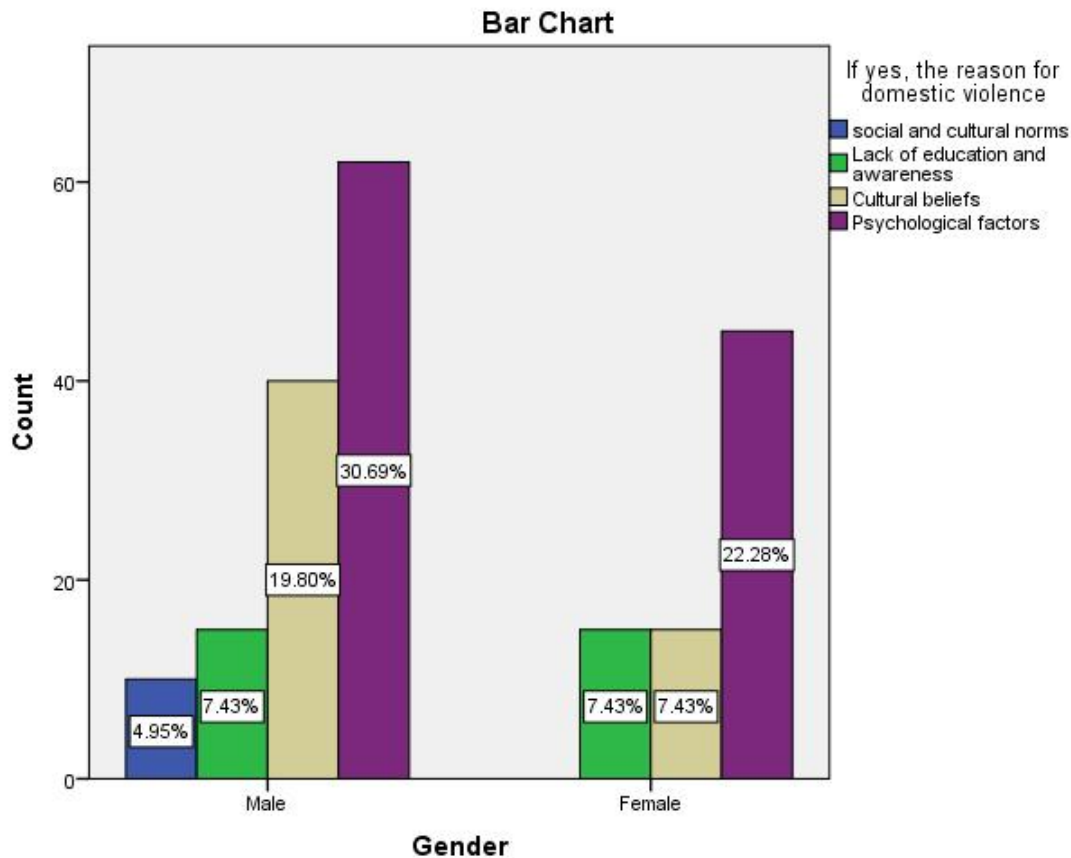
IV. DATA AND INTERPRETATION

FIGURE 1 :



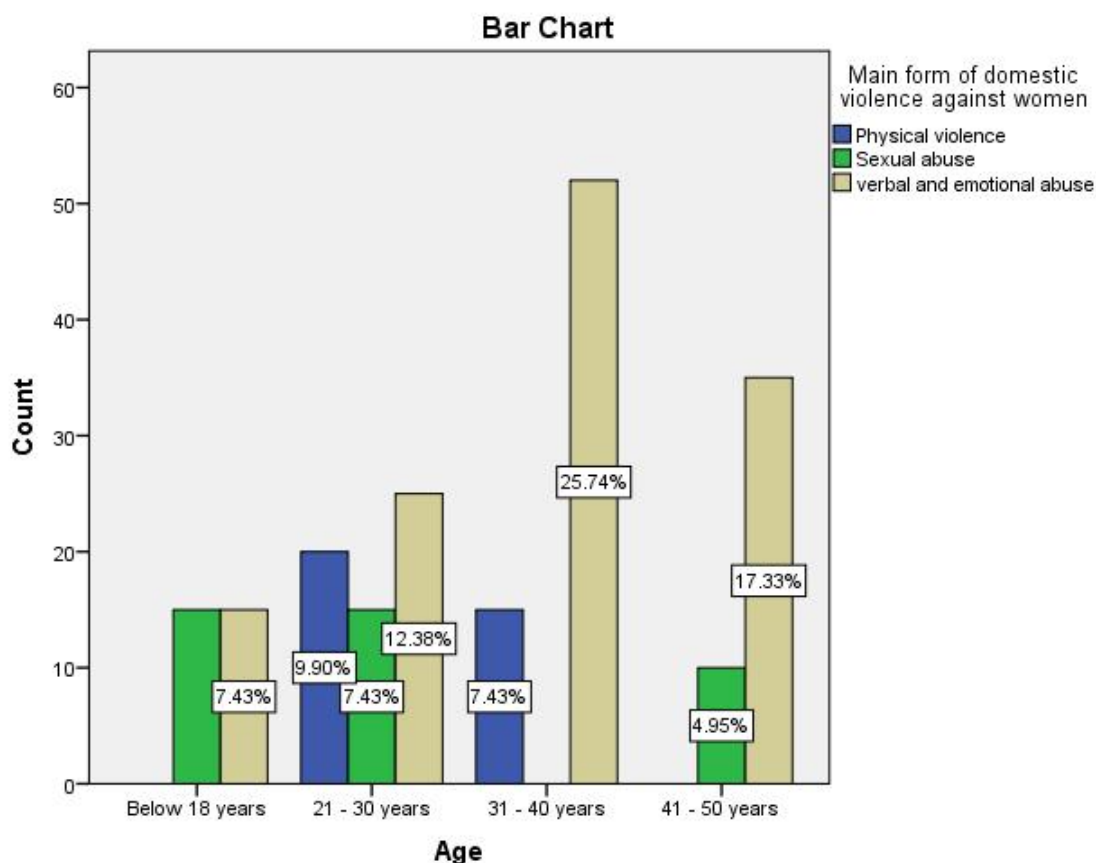
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the age of the respondents compared with if yes, the reason for domestic violence.

FIGURE 2:



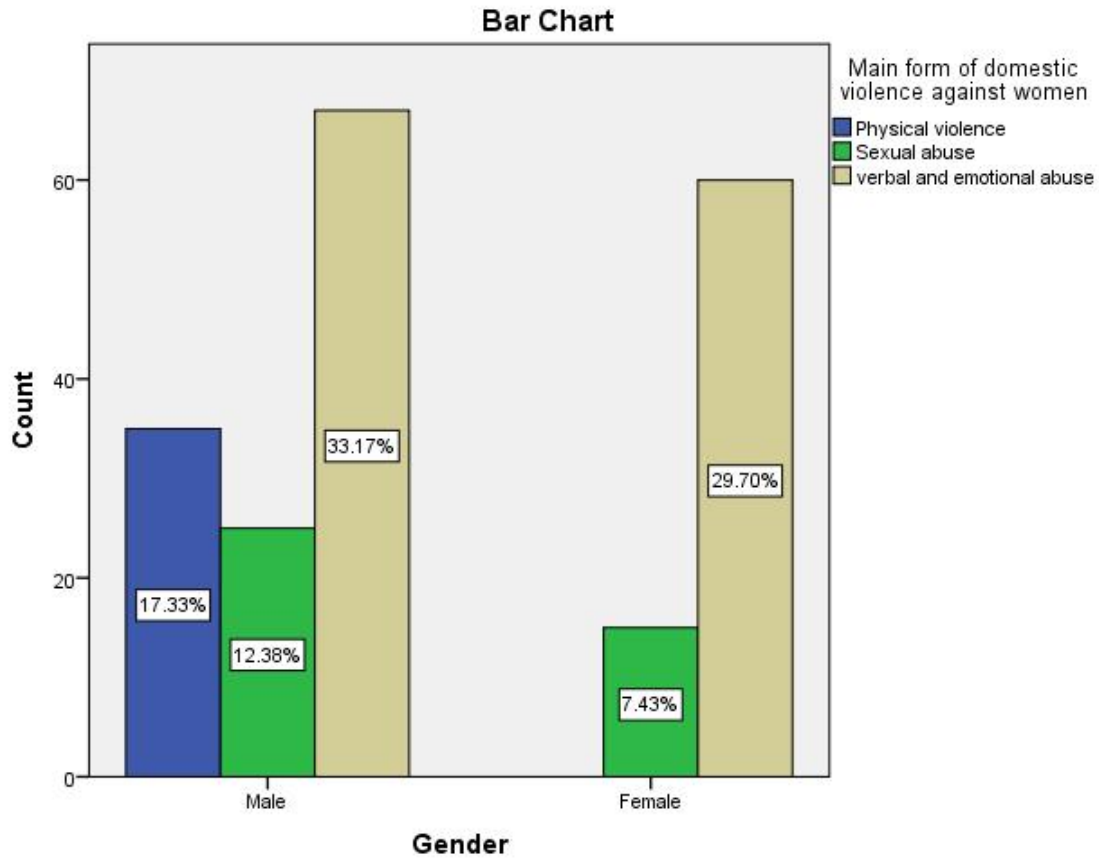
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the gender of the respondents compared with the reason for domestic violence.

FIGURE 3:



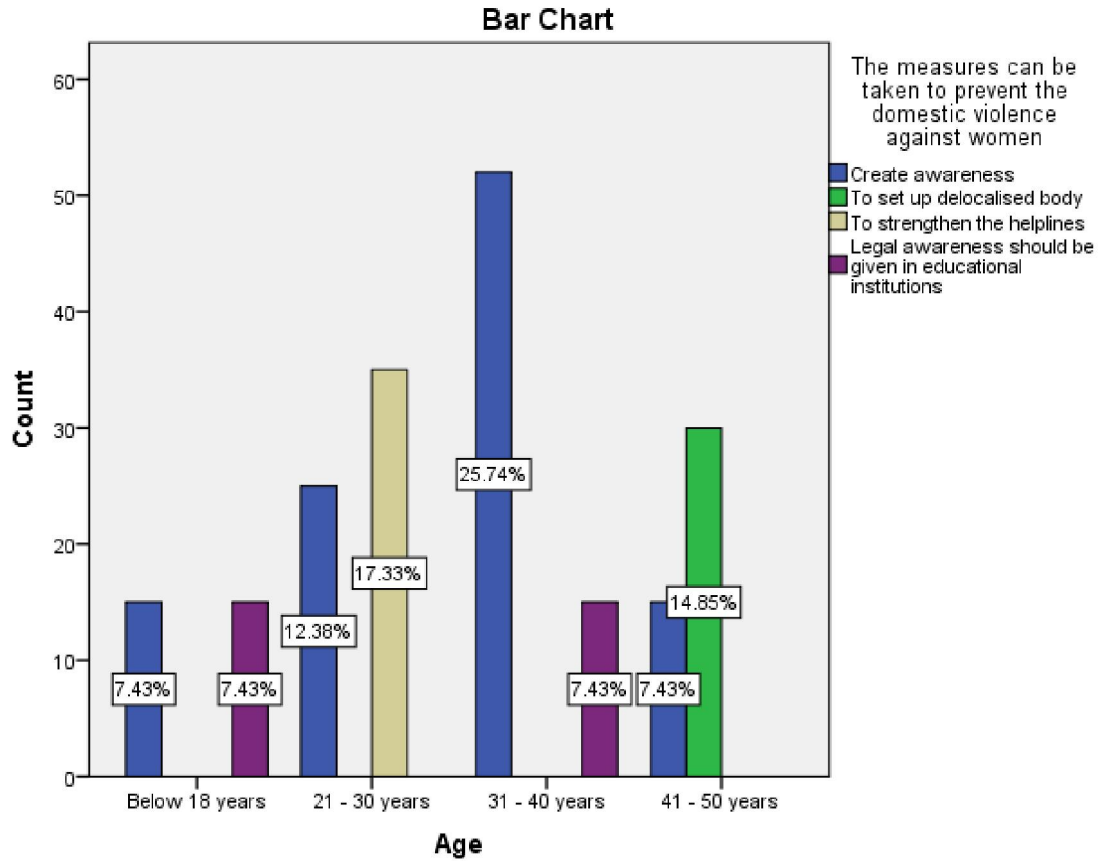
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the age of the respondents compared with main form of domestic violence against women.

FIGURE 4:



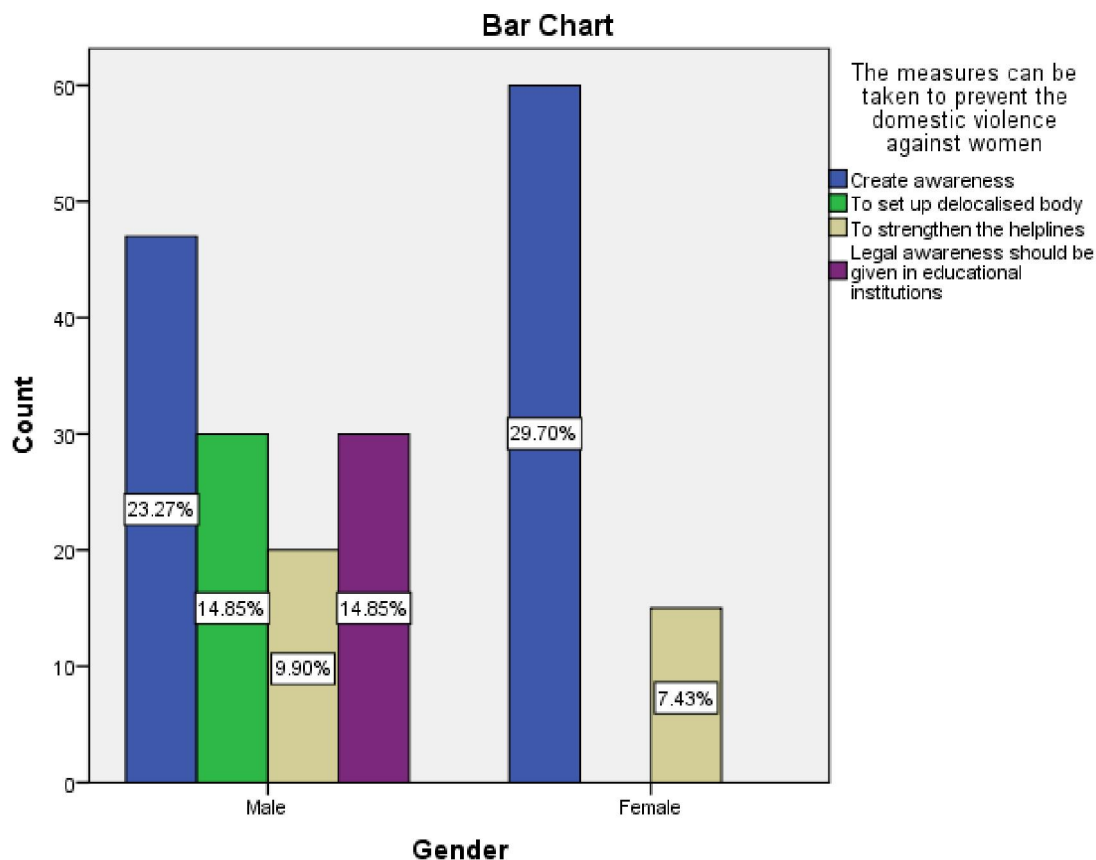
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the gender of the respondents compared with main form of domestic violence against women.

FIGURE 5:



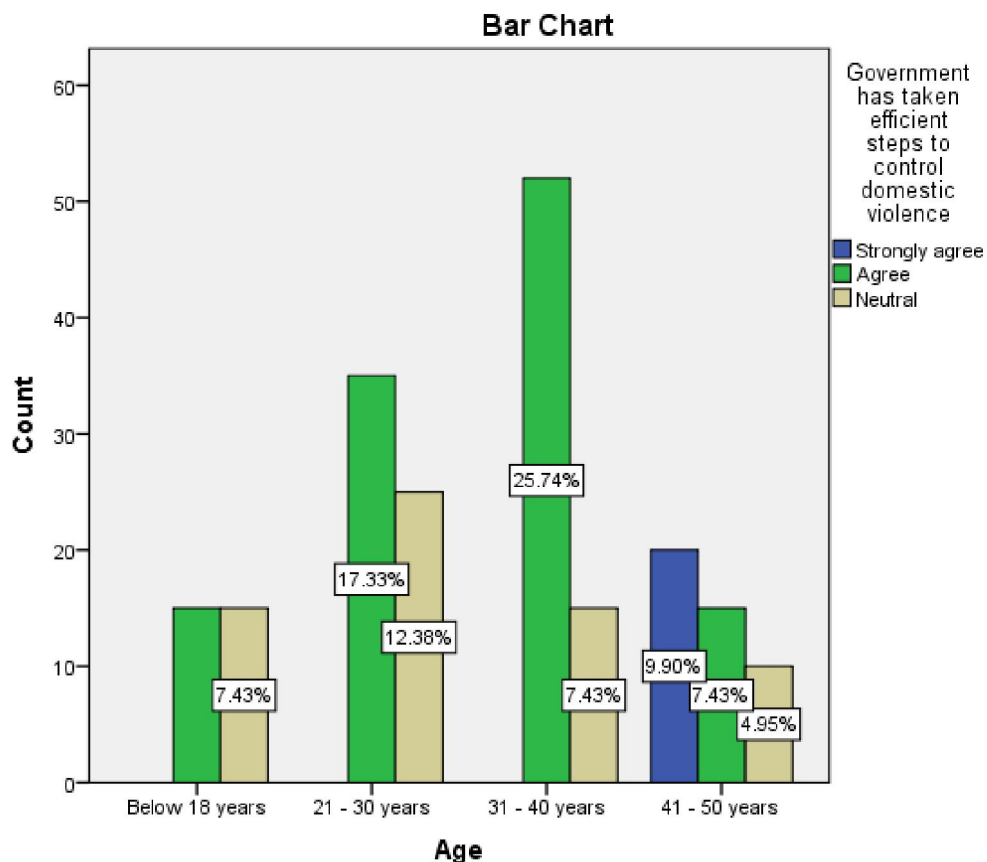
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the age of the respondents compared with the measures that can be taken to prevent domestic violence against women.

FIGURE 6:



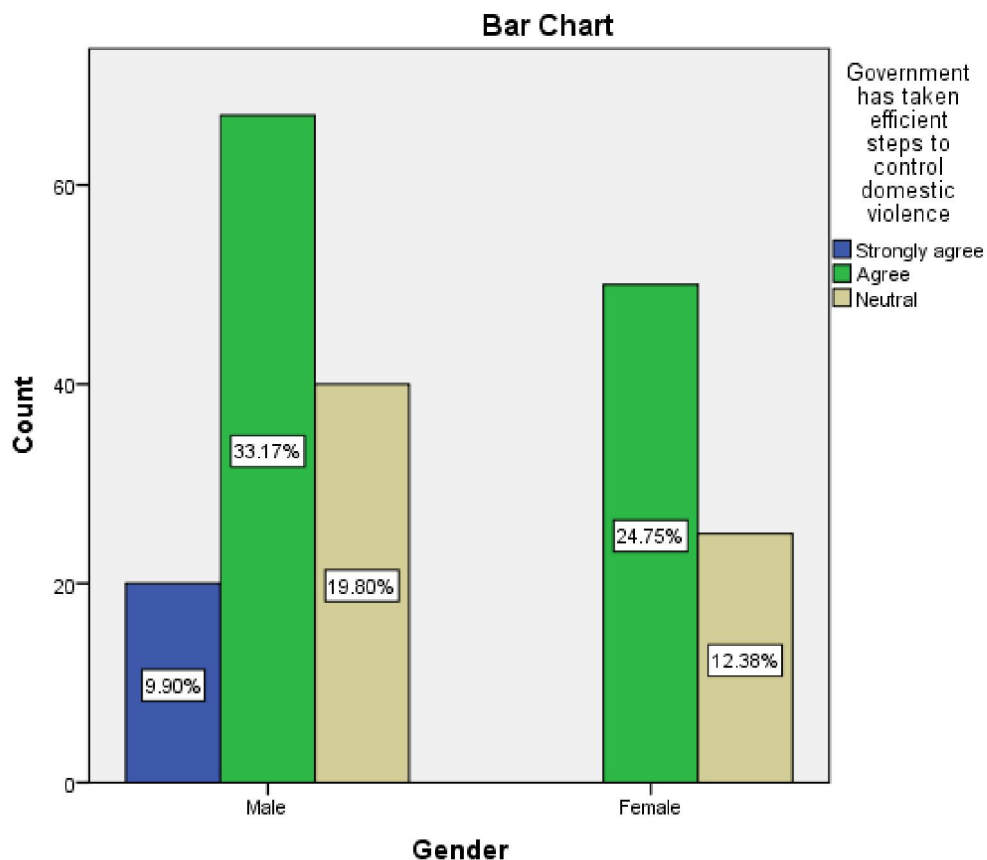
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the gender of the respondents compared with the measures that can be taken to prevent domestic violence against women.

FIGURE 7:



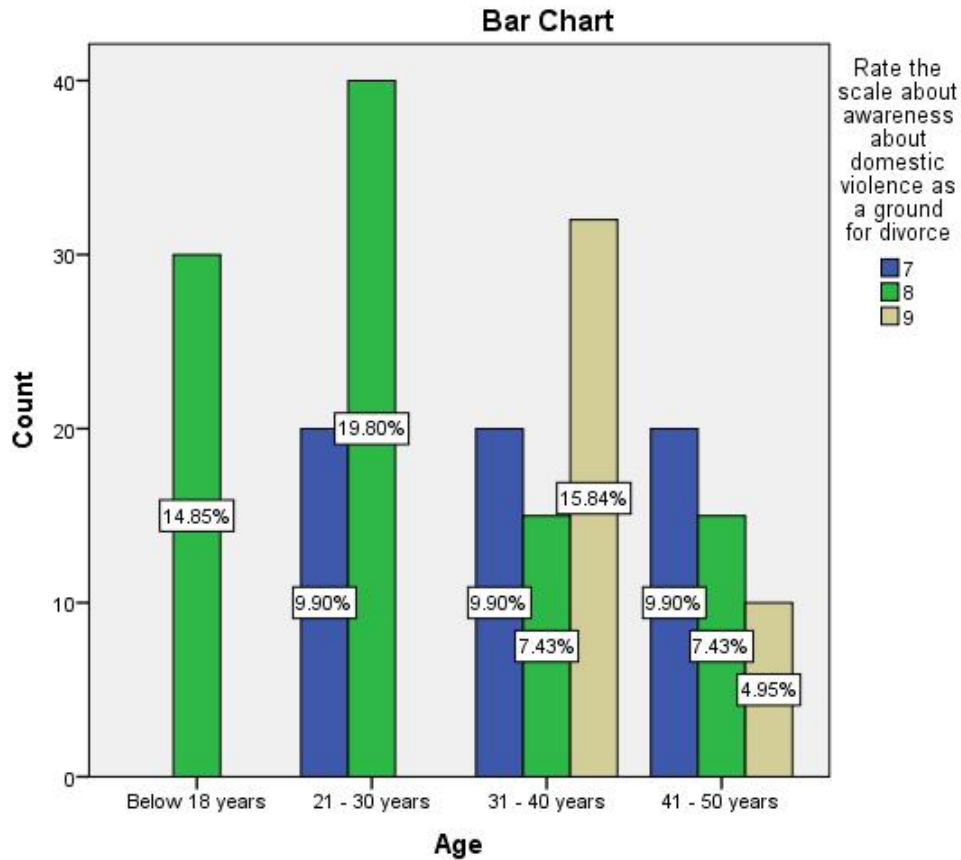
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the age of the respondents compared with government has taken efficient steps to control domestic violence.

FIGURE 8:



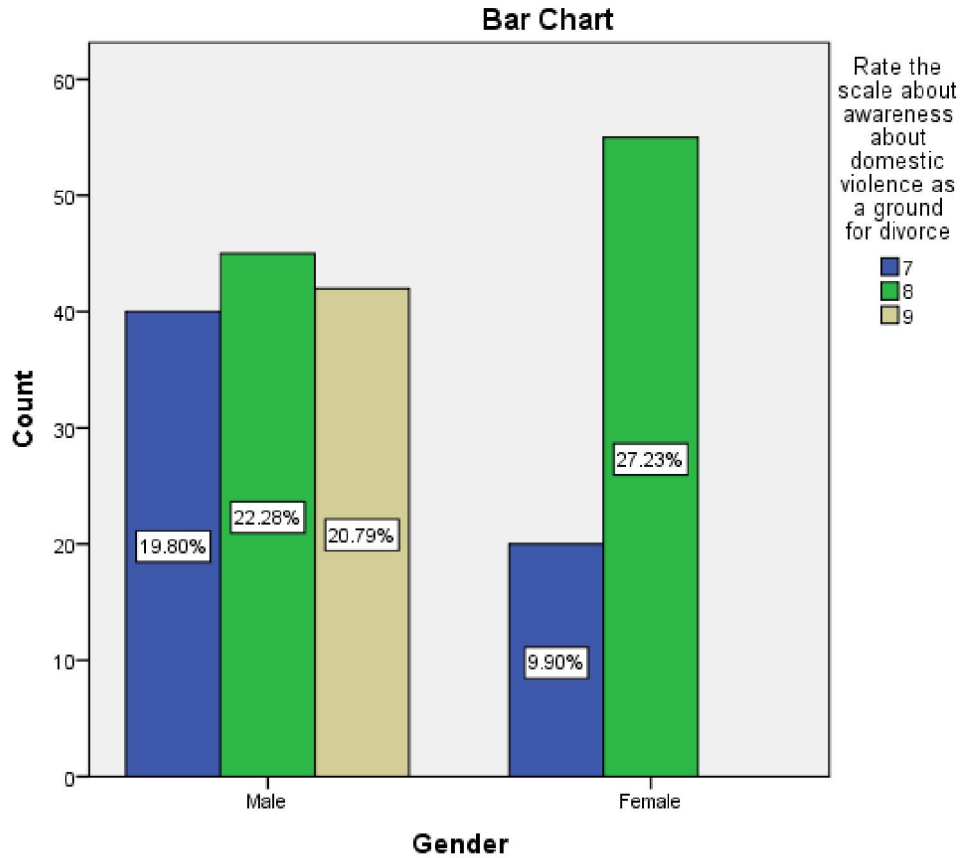
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the gender of the respondents compared with government has taken efficient steps to control domestic violence.

FIGURE 9:



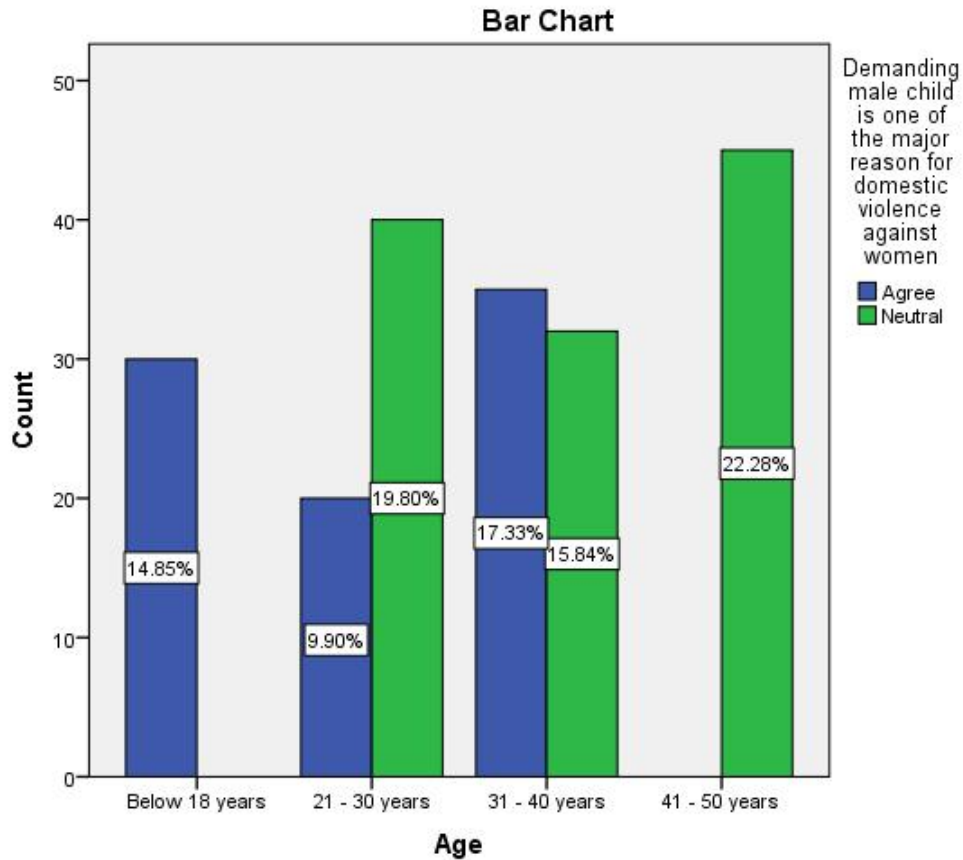
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the age of the respondents compared with the rate the scale about awareness about domestic violence as a ground for divorce

FIGURE 10:



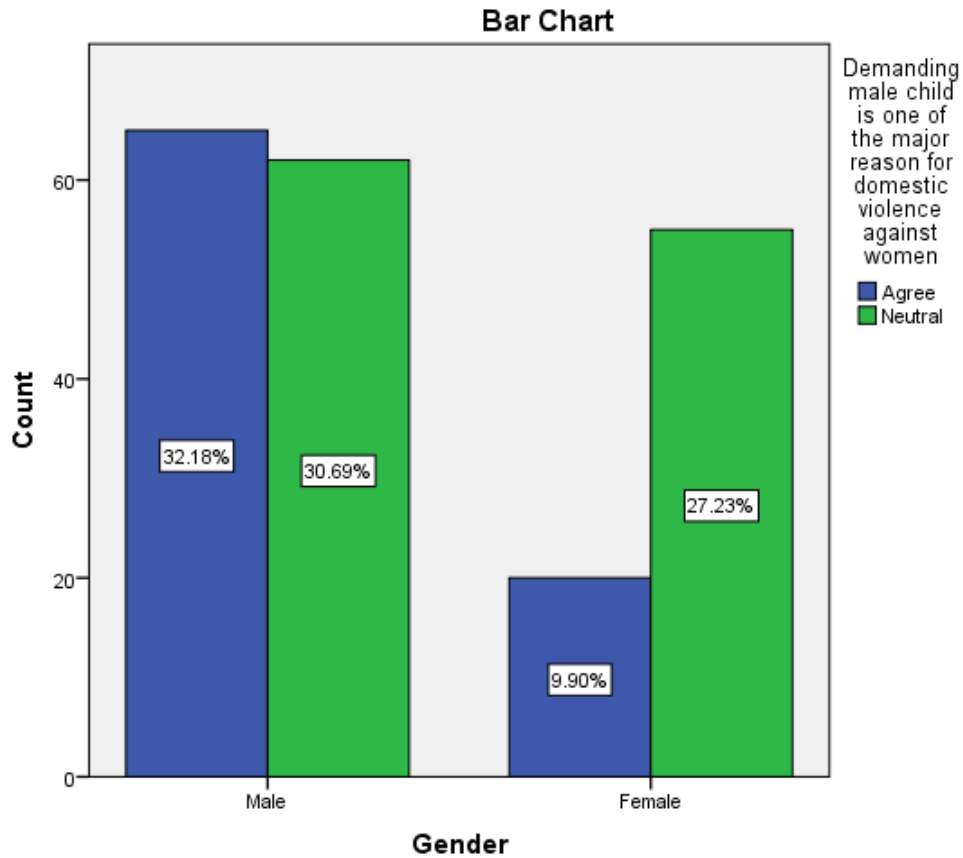
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the gender of the respondents compared with the rate the scale about awareness about domestic violence as a ground for divorce

FIGURE 11:



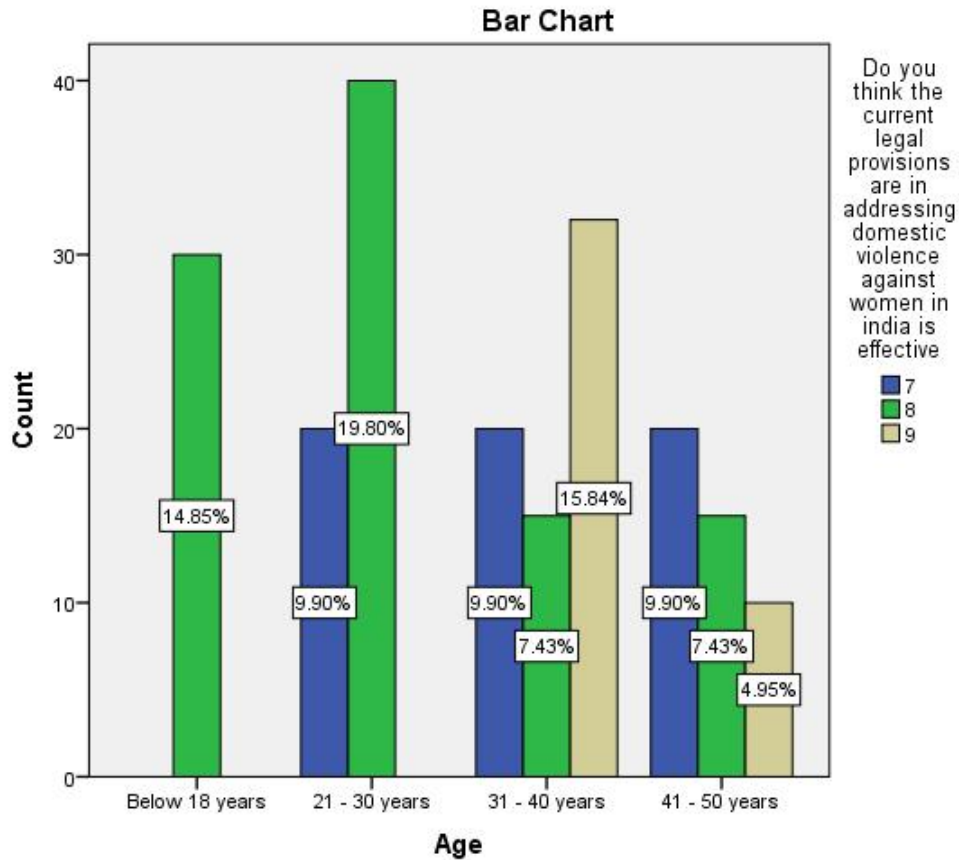
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the age of the respondents compared with demanding male child is one of the major reasons for domestic violence against women.

FIGURE 12:



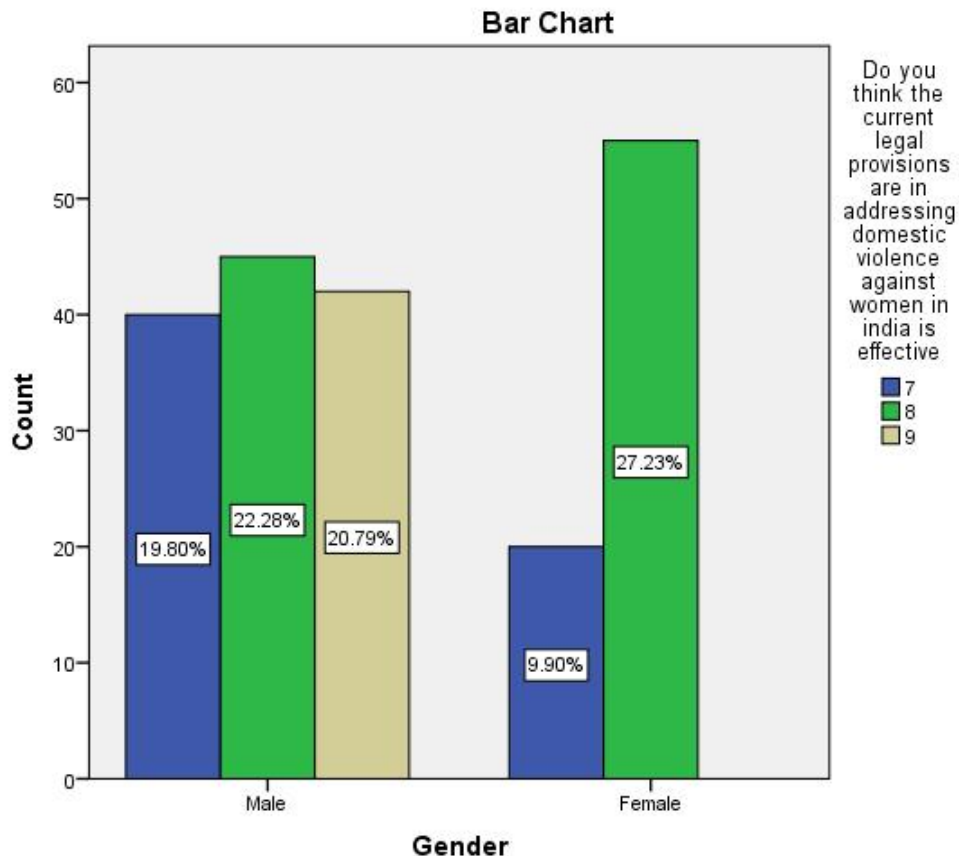
LEGEND: The above diagram represents the age of the respondents compared with demanding male child is one of the major reasons for domestic violence against women.

FIGURE 13:



LEGEND: The above diagram represents the age of the respondents compared with do you think the current legal provision are in addressing domestic violence against women in India is effective.

FIGURE 14:



LEGEND: The above diagram represents the gender of the respondents compared with do you think the current legal provision are in addressing domestic violence against women in India is effective.

V. RESULT

The question which asked to the public for their responses was if yes, the reason for domestic violence highest by age of 31-40 years 33.17% say's psychological factors [Fig 1]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was if yes, the reason for domestic violence highest by male 30.69% say's psychological factors and 22.28% female say's psychological factors [Fig 2]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was the main form of domestic violence against women highest by age of 31-40 years 25.72% says verbal and emotional abuse [Fig 3]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was the main form of domestic violence against women highest male 33.17% says verbal and emotional abuse and highest by female 29.70% says verbal and emotional abuse [Fig 4]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was the measures that can be taken to prevent domestic violence against women highest by age of 31-40 years 25.74% says create awareness [Fig 5]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was the measures that can be taken to prevent domestic violence against women highest by female 29.70% create awareness and 23.27% male says create awareness [Fig 6]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was government has taken efficient steps to control domestic violence highest by age of 31-40 years says agree [Fig 7]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was government has taken efficient steps to control domestic violence highest by male 33.17% says agree and female 24.75% says agree [Fig 8]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was rate the scale about awareness about domestic violence

as a ground for divorce highest by age of 21-30 years 19.80% rated 8 [Fig 9]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was rate the scale about awareness about domestic violence as a ground for divorce highest by female 27.23% rated 8 and male 22.28% rated 8. [Fig 10]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was demanding male child is one of the major reasons for domestic violence against women highest by age of 31-40 years 22.28% says neutral [Fig 11]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was demanding male child is one of the major reasons for domestic violence against women highest by male 32.18% says agree and female 27.23% says neutral [Fig 12]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was do you think the current legal provision are in addressing domestic violence against women in India is effective highest by age of 21-30 years 19.80% rated 8 [Fig 13]. The question which asked to the public for their responses was do you think the current legal provision are in addressing domestic violence against women in India highest by female 27.23% rated 8 and male 22.28% rated 8 [Fig 14].

VI. DISCUSSION

The majority of the respondents on if yes, the reason for domestic violence based on age which maximum chosen is psychological factors because Need for power and control, low self esteem, personality traits, gender role stereotypes, patriarchal beliefs, gap in spousal education and employment, marital maladjustment, alcohol consumption by husband, unemployment, attitudes towards women are some of the socio- psychological factors leading to domestic violence [Fig 1]. The majority of the respondents on if yes, the reason for domestic violence based on gender which maximum chosen is psychological factors because Need for power and control, low self esteem, personality traits, gender role stereotypes, patriarchal beliefs, gap in spousal education and employment, marital maladjustment, alcohol consumption by husband, unemployment, attitudes towards women are some of the socio- psychological factors leading to domestic violence [Fig 2]. The majority of the respondents on the main form of domestic violence against women based on age which maximum chosen is verbal and emotional abuse because Emotional abuse includes undermining a person's sense of self-worth through constant criticism; belittling one's abilities; name-calling or other verbal abuse; damaging a partner's relationship with the children; or not letting a partner see friends and family [Fig 3]. The majority of the respondents on the main form of domestic violence against women based on gender which maximum chosen is verbal and emotional abuse because Emotional abuse includes undermining a person's sense of self-worth through constant criticism; belittling one's abilities; name-calling or other verbal abuse; damaging a partner's relationship with the children; or not letting a partner see friends and family [Fig 4]. The majority of the respondents on the measures that can be taken to prevent domestic violence against women based on age which maximum chosen was to create awareness because Awareness raising encompasses a diversity of activities and often includes efforts to increase knowledge about the causes and consequences of different types of violence, to challenge attitudes, beliefs and norms that condone VAWG, and educate people about relevant laws, policies, services, and rights [Fig 5]. The majority of the respondents on the measures that can be taken to prevent domestic violence against women based on gender which maximum chosen was to create awareness because Awareness raising encompasses a diversity of activities and often includes efforts to increase knowledge about the causes and consequences of different types of violence, to challenge attitudes, beliefs and norms that condone VAWG, and educate people about relevant laws, policies, services, and rights [Fig 6]. The majority of the respondents on government has taken efficient steps to control domestic violence based on age which maximum chosen is agree because the respondents agree that government has taken efficient steps to control domestic violence [Fig 7]. The majority of the respondents on government has taken efficient steps to control domestic violence based on gender which maximum chosen is agree because the respondents agree that government has taken efficient steps to control domestic violence [Fig 8]. The majority of the respondents on rate the scale about awareness about domestic violence as a ground for divorce based on age which maximum rated is 8 it partially shows that the respondents are aware about domestic violence [Fig 9]. The majority of the respondents on rate the scale about awareness about domestic violence as a ground for divorce based on gender which maximum rated is 8 it partially shows that the respondents are aware about domestic violence [Fig 10]. The majority of the respondents on demanding male child is one of the major reasons for domestic violence against women based on age which maximum chosen was neutral it shows that demanding male child is also one of the problem of domestic violence [Fig 11]. The majority of the respondents on demanding male child is one of the major reasons for domestic violence against women based on

gender which maximum chosen was neutral it shows that demanding male child is also one of the problem of domestic violence [Fig 12]. The majority of the respondents on do you think the current legal provision are in addressing domestic violence against women in India based on age which maximum chosen rate 8 it partially shows that current legal provision are in addressing domestic violence against women in India [Fig 13]. The majority of the respondents on do you think the current legal provision are in addressing domestic violence against women in India based on gender which maximum chosen rate 8 it partially shows that current legal provision are in addressing domestic violence against women in India [Fig 14].

VII. LIMITATION

One of the major limitations of the study is simple frame. There is a major constraint in the sample frame as it is limited to a small area that too in online through google forms. Thus, it proves to be difficult to extrapolate it to a larger population. Another limitation is the sample size of 208 which cannot be used to assume the thinking of the entire population in a particular country, state, or city. The physical factors have a larger impact thus limiting the study.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Domestic violence against women has long been a ground for divorce under personal law in India, reflecting evolving societal attitudes toward women's rights and marital justice. Historically, domestic violence was often overlooked or minimized, seen as a private matter. However, increased awareness and advocacy have led to significant legal reforms. The major objective of the research are To find out which type of domestic violence is occurred more against the women, To find out domestic violence is still presiding in society, To analyse the main reason behind domestic violence against women and To analyse how far the people are aware that domestic violence is a ground for divorce. The major finding of the research are the reason for domestic violence are psychological factors and the main form are verbal and emotional abuse and the awareness should be created. To better address domestic violence against women as a ground for divorce under personal law in India, several measures can be suggested. First, enhancing legal literacy among women is crucial so they are aware of their rights and available legal recourse. Strengthening the enforcement of existing laws through more training for law enforcement and judiciary on gender sensitivity can ensure fair handling of cases. Increasing accessibility to support services, such as shelters and counseling, and expanding the reach of helplines can provide immediate assistance. Additionally, fostering community awareness programs to change societal attitudes towards domestic violence can reduce stigma and encourage reporting. Finally, continuous legal reforms to close gaps and adapt to emerging challenges will ensure that the legal framework remains robust and effective in protecting victims. The future scope for addressing domestic violence against women as a ground for divorce under personal law in India lies in further legal advancements, societal transformation, and technological integration. Legal reforms could include stricter enforcement mechanisms, expedited judicial processes, and more comprehensive definitions of domestic violence. Societal change can be driven by widespread education and awareness campaigns to dismantle the stigma and cultural norms that perpetuate abuse. Technological advancements, such as enhanced digital platforms for reporting abuse and accessing support services, can provide timely assistance to victims. Additionally, fostering collaborations between government, NGOs, and community organizations can create a more robust support system, ensuring that victims of domestic violence receive comprehensive protection and justice. In conclusion, addressing domestic violence against women as a ground for divorce under personal law in India requires a multifaceted approach. Significant legal reforms and government initiatives have laid a strong foundation, but challenges in enforcement and societal attitudes persist. Continued efforts in legal literacy, societal education, and technological integration are essential to empower women, ensure their safety, and uphold their rights. By fostering a more supportive and aware society, India can make substantial progress in combating domestic violence and providing justice for victims.

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