



# **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2005**

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# BASIC FEATURES

- 1.COMPLAINANT
- 2.EVICTION
- 3.COMMUNICATION
- 4.MAINTENANCE
- 5.PENALTY
- 6.SPEEDY TRIAL
- 7.COMPENSATION FOR INJURY
- 8.TRIAL IN CAMERA
- 9.PROTECTION OFFICER
- 10.SERVICE PROVIDER





# BASIC FEATURES OF DVA

- (a) Harms or injuries or endangers of health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical of aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse
- (b) Harasses, harms, injures or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security
- (c) Has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to her by any conduct mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b)
- (d) Otherwise injures or causes harm to the aggrieved person



# PROTECTION OF MALES IN DAV ACT

- Attempts by a wife to physically hurt her husband or to provoke him without provocation
- Attacks in obscene language, constant false accusations
- Husband's livelihood is completely in his possession to create the necessary obstacles
- Husband's intercourse, travel, entertainment or any kind of obstruction
- Constantly speaking or behaving in a derogatory manner at work and with acquaintances



- If a male member is abused in the family, he can complain
- If the investigation of the allegation proves to be true, action may be taken on the basis of the prevailing law of Indian Donation Act or in accordance with the civil law relating to divorce.



# NEED OF PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- **Crimes against women, children drop in 2020 but disobedience cases up, says NCRB**
- A total of 3,71,503 cases of crime against women were registered during 2020, showing a decline of 8.3 percent over 2019
- [Press Trust of India](#) September 15, 2021 17:31:05 IST
- *Representational image. AP*
- **New Delhi:** The [coronavirus](#) pandemic and subsequent lockdown resulted in a drop in traditional crimes like theft, robbery, and assault on women and children in 2020, but there was a drastic jump in disobedience to government orders, primarily arising due to violations of [COVID-19](#) norms, official data showed.
- According to the latest report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on *Crime in India 2020*, a total of 66,01,285 cognisable crimes comprising 42,54,356 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 23,46,929 Special and Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered in 2020.

- ❖ It shows an increase of 14,45,127 (28 percent) in registration of cases over 2019 (51,56,158 cases), while the crime rate registered per lakh population increased from 385.5 in 2019 to 487.8 in 2020.
- ❖ During 2020, registration of cases under IPC increased by 31.9 percent whereas SLL crimes rose by 21.6 percent over 2019.
- ❖ The percentage share of IPC cases was 64.4 percent while that of SLL cases was 35.6 percent of total cognisable crimes during 2020.
- ❖ A major increase was seen in the cases registered under disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servants from 29,469 cases in 2019 to 6,12,179 cases in 2020 and under 'other IPC crimes' from 2,52,268 cases in 2019 to 10,62,399 cases in 2020, the report said.



# EFFECT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- FAMILY RELATION
- PHYSICAL HEALTH
- MENTAL HEALTH
- LOW SELF ESTEEM
- PROBLEMS OF LAW AND ORDER
- WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



**THANK YOU**

