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## INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION

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### ABSTRACT

An act of aggression or abuse by the person having a very closed as well as an intimate relationship, and the relationship can be even of married couples or dating partner is known as Intimate Partner Violence Victimization. The severity and occurrence of Intimate partner violence differ from couple to couple. All societies across the globe are fighting a battle against this violence but there seems to be a dead end, it's like a lost battle that they are fighting because the personals implementing the law against it or the one protecting the victim, might be an abuser in one way or the other which nobody can tell. Intimate partner violence is so horrendous in nature because the place where the victim is supposed feel the safest is the most dangerous and life threatening; one, they are not even safe in their own homes which makes them so much exposed to the violence. All the married or dating men and women that involve heterosexual couples as well as homosexual couples come under the ambit of protecting against violence by intimate partner.

This research paper focuses on the increasing growth in the cases of intimate partner violence victimizations, the causes, the factors aggravating it, as well as its comparison with other countries. This paper also throws light on the violence which occurs on men by women, violence on women by men as well as the violence between same sex couple.

*Keywords: Spouse violence, aggrieved women, domestic violence, abused women*

### INTRODUCTION

Intimate partner violence whether performed by husband or wife, occurred one time or

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thousand, involved hitting or abusing, all will create it to be violence no matter what, there is a huge misconception that when an abuse is done on a person it affects him physically but it is not with the case of domestic violence, the victim of domestic violence are robbed off from their reason to smile, domestic violence is much more than an abuse on anyone's body rather it is hurting a person, sexually, psychologically, mentally, socially, emotionally and of course physically. To take intimate partner violence as a private matter is a huge mistake from our side as a society, it is nothing less than the serious crime which also includes health concerns targeting the public at large. When violence is performed by a person who is in marriage or a relationship, their behavior cannot be estimated from their age or their cultural background, the offender or in this case abuser can be anyone and the rate of violence increases gradually day by day. There has been one more common phenomenon which is being observed in intimate partner violence, and it is that the victim does not look at themselves as they are being abused, rather they contemplate it in the name of care, affection or love which is the major factor why from a small yelling in the very start it turns to a full-fledge physical, or sexual day to day torture. Intimate partner violence is generally seen as physical abuse which including slapping or beating, or sexual violence, but intimate violence crime affects the victim emotionally the most, the emotional abuse can be from small criticism leading to insult or humiliation did privately or in public which affects the self-respect and one's self-worth.

❖ **What does intimate partner violence look like?** - The definition of intimate partner violence cannot be just read and understood as it is equally important to identify what or what will amount it to be intimate partner violence, it is not restricted just within the definitions it is certainly much more than that. By just seeing a bruise on one person's body and not on others does not make that person less of a victim. The most important aspect to aware the society at large is to first identify this serious crime. India has been observant of the oppression women has been facing since the era sati was practiced and it is not wrong to say that, the menace is still prevalent today. In the latest survey by the British crime on intimate partner violence, it has been found that 3 out of 10 women which makes it 30% and 2 out of 10 men making it 20% has been abused domestically since the age of 16 years old. Intimate partner violence has been defined to be gender-neutral, but in the past as well as in the present the majority of cases of abuse has been that of women. Hence IPV can be defined as any behaviour or incidence which is threatening, abusive or violent in nature, including all the psychological, sexual, physical, emotional, social, and financial aspect of it happening

between adults who have an intimate connection with each other.

- ❖ **Who are intimate partner violence victims?** - As we all know that the victims of this violence are either the spouse or dating partners of the person inflicting the abuse, it has been observed that in most cases the violence inflicted are done by people who have less educational attainment or economic as well their social status is low, not it cannot be confirmed that people with high intellect or higher social and economic status does not inflict pain or abuse their partners but generally especially in India about concerning women , the abuser is generally less educated, not financially and socially uplifted ,drug addict, alcoholic with no stable jobs. One of the major concerns about IPV is that most of the women in their lifetime of being married or in a relationship have suffered sexual compromise, which results in sexual violence in some cases. The victim suffering from a particular abuse opens up the risk of experiencing abuse of any other form; the victimization in this case is not rigid making the victim more vulnerable. The victim to this abuse can be anyone, from young women who have just been married or grown women of 40 years; it can be the husband or the wife, the victim of violence which takes place between same-sex couples as well. Generally, the victim, in this case, does not report the matter just at the instance when the violence happened, rather it is seen that the victims have been suffering the abuse and the misery for years, and the abuse has become a part of their lifestyle. For some victims it is seen that they do not even realize the seriousness of this crime and have absolutely no resentment from the person inflicting the pain, the victim rather shows a submissive approach towards the perpetrator.<sup>4</sup>

### **DISTINCT FEATURE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION**

- ❖ **The urge of having power and control** - In intimate partner violence victimization, the abuser is always in a very personal and trusted position of the victim, which makes them have a firmer and powerful control over the victims life emotionally, mentally, sexually, or financially making them depended over them .the abuser makes sure that he is in powerful and controlled position over the victim so that he can exert his abuse without any retaliation from the victim's side, and the most common way to do is to inflict pain when

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<sup>4</sup> Madhivanan, Purnima, et al. *Correlates of Intimate Partner Physical Violence Among Young Reproductive Age Women in Mysore, India*, Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health, vol. 26, no. 2, 2014, pp. 169–181. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/26724298](http://www.jstor.org/stable/26724298) Accessed 16 April, 2020

they both are isolated and not publicly. In the series of abuses, it all starts with emotional abuse. Emotional abuse is the initial step preceding the physical abuse, and it is the most dangerous type as it is always neglected and forgiven by society as well as the victims. Emotional abuse can start off being very mere or subtle or even asking from their partner to behave in a certain way, refusing or speaking up will result in physical abuse or torture. Generally, the perpetrator shows a very jealous, demanding, as well as possessive behaviour but in some cases this characteristic behaviour is not present at all, the emotional abuse cannot be measured in case of intimate partner violence.<sup>5</sup>

- ❖ **Submissive behaviour of the victims** - In India when a woman gets married her life becomes controlled by her in-laws and especially by her husbands; she does not have a sense of outside world making her the submissive of her husband's wishes and desires. The thought that a woman can only prevent a relationship from breaking or from falling apart and this dire wish of women to make their relationship successful on any cost and just ignoring the red flags make the victim whether men or women are so much vulnerable. The success of a relationship is equivalent to their worth in the society is the most self-destructive thought which is pushed in the brains by our Indian society. India among other countries shows the least resistance when it comes to any violence done by the partners. The main motive of the perpetrator is to make the victim so dependent that they cannot live their life on their own, this considers worsen when the victim has a child minor or not making a living. The only intension of the abuser is that their abuse is just kept between themselves; the abuser will not let the victim complain or even discuss it with anyone, the threatening of further physically abusing the victim or her child makes the victim not talk about it. In intimate partner violence the financial control is always with the abuser, the abuser cannot give up his power over the money in any case, making him more powerful and the victim more vulnerable, the victim is not left with a single penny for herself or even her child, making it very hard to raise voice against the perpetrator or leaving and making a life of her own. This situation is most prevalent in the rural areas of India, where the only bread earner is the abuser and abuse from is not a serious issue or a big deal in the rural society making it so common and occurring in every household. In rural areas the women are generally not educated and are dependent upon their husbands, leaving the in-laws home and returning is seen as a sin and the victim is seen as not good enough as she cannot run a

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<sup>5</sup> Diksha Munjal, *Intimate Partner Violence - Is There a Solution*, 19 Duke J. Gender L. & Pol'y 347 (2012)  
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family and cannot satisfy her husband's demands and expectations.<sup>6</sup> On the other hand if we see in urban areas where if the women is not earning or is less educated housewife they always are looked down upon, their only job is to take care of the in laws, child and husband, she always becomes the victim of all the frustration the husband exerts after coming from work all day, and if the wife or the dating partner is working and earning money she is always expected by her husband to look after her family rather than earning. Same sex couple violence and violence on men by women is generally seen in the urban areas of India. Men also become a victim of intimate partner violence by their partners when if he is not earning enough or is not able to work and run his family, then he becomes victim to abuse which is commonly emotional and sometimes become physical as well. Intimate partner violence over men is not so much reported or prevalent in our country because men generally do not talk about the emotional abuse, they go through either it is in the form of taunting or quarrelling day by day because they do not want to make themselves look weaker in front of the society as men are always taught to be stronger and powerful who cannot become submissive as they are always considered to be domineering. Existence of intimate partner violence in our human race is because of the ideologies that exist in our society about men and women should be, this violence comes from a very deep-rooted belief making it so much common and dangerous.

- ❖ **The forgiveness theory** - We have always heard this line” it’s okay it happens in relationships, forgive him/her” it is the most toxic characteristic of intimate partner violence, the victim always forgives by making up excuses that it was only because of anger or stress or this has happened only one time it won’t happen any further. It is the tendency that the victim adopts when they become weak and have given up their self-worth, they feel responsible for the broken relationship or the anger of the abuser. Forgiveness theory is very present when the abuse is of sexual in nature, as a society it is a private matter which should be between the husband and wife or dating partners and the victim should abide by all the demands of her partner as it’s her responsibility. The constant abuses make the victim so depressed that she becomes to think that this is the only life she deserves and the abuser is in fact showing care and affection towards her. It is a

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<sup>6</sup> Stanley, Selwyn, *Intimate Partner Violence and Domestic Violence Myths: A Comparison of Women with and Without Alcoholic Husbands (A Study from India)*, Journal of Comparative Family Studies, Vol. 43, Issue 5, 2012, pp. 647–672. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/23267839](http://www.jstor.org/stable/23267839). Accessed 17 April, 2020

question of concern that even after suffering everyday why does the victim not give up this abusive partnership and the answer to this depends from couple to couple and from situation to situation, it is assumed that the victim has nowhere to go or make a living, that she will not be able to take her child with her, that she does not have money or the resource to spend the rest of life or just the mere hope that everything will be okay in this relationship in the future , and this reason is generally observed in intimate Partner violence, the hope that the upcoming future will be different and the abuse will stop, if they will have a child together or if he will earn well or stop with his drugs, these hopes make the victim keep on struggling, suffering and hanging in the relationship, they are certainly not living their life rather surviving it.<sup>7</sup>

- ❖ **Multi branched impact** - In intimate partner violence, the victim is not just open to one form of abuse, there are a higher chance that the victim is facing one or more type of abuse or violence at the same time, it is possible that the victim is facing physical as well as sexual violence at once. Domestic violence always leads the victim to different form of abuses making it multi-faceted in nature. The abuser always makes sure that they have mental pressure over the victim, by calling out names, or beating or maybe slapping the victim in front of all the family members, so that the victim feels rejected and worthless and this torture often leads to depression of the victim and suicidal tendency in them. Most physical abuses often lead to forced sexual abuses making the victim powerless, often it seen in families that when is victim is being abused in front of family member, these members also disrespect the victim often leading to humiliation or slapping or major physical violence from them also which is very much evident in the case of violence in the name of dowry, these violence from the family member often led to sexual assault as well as rape. It is the nature of intimate partner violence that even if it stops and everything comes to an end it is seen that victim faces major difficulty living their life in future, as they are left overwhelmed and without any self-esteem left, they are often seen being vulnerable in the new world and getting trapped into trafficking and sex rackets or becoming alcoholic or abusing substance, which often results in their return to their abusive relationship.<sup>8</sup> Children are often impacted deeply due to intimate partner violence, they also become

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<sup>7</sup> Joanne Belknap, Ann T. Chu & Anne P. DePrince, *The Roles of Phones and Computers in Threatening and Abusing Women Victims of Male Intimate Partner Abuse*, 19 Duke J. Gender L. & Pol'y 373 (2012)

<sup>8</sup> Ferris, Lorraine E, *Intimate Partner Violence*, BMJ: British Medical Journal, vol. 334, no. 7596, 2007, pp. 706–707. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/20506814](http://www.jstor.org/stable/20506814). Accessed 17 April, 2020

victim like their mothers of this violence called as secondary victims. Often these children get inspired by their father hitting their mother and start to act exactly as the abuser, and lose all the respect toward their mother, on the other hand it is seen that children becoming deeply depressed and anxious because of the beating they see every day, they become quiet and frightened making them less focused toward their studies. In many cases it has been seen that often these children while growing up starts having hatred toward their father and are seen taking revenge of all the pain that they have seen their mother go through, they often become criminals or abusers after growing up.

- ❖ **Revictimization** - Intimate partner violence is very different from other forms of violence, as in case of other violence, the abuse is generally of one time but this is not with the case of Intimate partner violence in which there is no distance between the victim and the offender. The chances of reoccurring of this violence are very high as compared to other violence. In intimate partner violence no one can confirm the time limit or the extent to which the abuse will prolong often it seen that as the time passes the violence intensifies and become more serious in nature. Women are often vulnerable when they share homes with the abuser and has no to protect her from the abuse. The nature of this violence is such that it does not come in front of public's eye even after being present in each and every household in some or the other form, and continues to haunt the victim even after she has got rid from it, as the abuser often stalks and assaults the victim even after separation, and law against domestic violence has shown no benefit as it is still present and thriving in our society, especially in the rural areas where people are not aware about the laws against it.

### **LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN INDIA**

In India there is no specific law made just for crime done by intimate partner, which shows how much work this issue needs, the legal protection is specially given to married women , ignoring the fact that women having a dating relationship or live in relationship or men or same sex partner also face grievous abuse from their respecting partners ,this violence in India needs a lot of recognition by the people , because this abuse is present and the abuser is not even afraid to do so because it is done silently without even letting anyone be aware about it. it is seen in India that many of the cases of violence by the partner especially in case of women is due to dowry, violence due to dowry is prevalent in rural household or in middle class strata of the society rather



than the lower class.

In India the matter of intimate partner violence is so suppressed that even the police would put all type of barriers before registering the case, police would influence the victim by conveying her the fact that this abuse happen in every family and it will destroy the reputation of the family or the police will not register the complaint due the power or money given by the abuser by even tempering with the evidence, or by disposing off the case and claiming it to be accidental. Even today in this 21<sup>st</sup> century India on its way to become a developed country and making growth in all its sectors, its shame to say that after so many stringent laws and punishment against domestic violence, even till date in more than 50% of the household a victim is being subject to such abuse.

Before 1983 there were no particular provisions against abuse and violence done by the martial family members of the victim, also at that time it was very difficult to prove that the victim is being abused by because of the privacy of the matter, the victim did not have any witness to testify against the offender, which led to pressure from the women's right organization making a huge shift in favor of the victim by putting all the liability on the perpetrator to prove his innocence.<sup>9</sup>

Section 498A of Indian penal code 1860 states “husband or relative of husband of a women subjecting her to cruelty” this section says that cruelty is just not limited to physical cruelty like beating, kicking, or bodily injury or death but it also includes abuses given verbally, or emotional or mental cruelty, which is the initial step from where intimate partner violence starts to take place. Around the same period of time the changes were done in the Dowry prohibition act 1961, in which taking or sending up of dowry was termed to be offence cognizable in nature, the liability will be of proving his innocence will be on the accused. Inclusion of the term “dowry death” under section 304 B of Indian penal code was a huge relief as a society, which made death from pressure to give dowry or killing of the daughter in law or the wife a very serious issue, which has made a strong fright in the hearts of the accused, as he has proven himself innocence because in the eyes of the court, he is guilty.<sup>10</sup>

The section 498A proved to be very helpful for all the women who were living everyday of their life in fear, but this section also has its repercussion and drawbacks, many case have come in the front of the court in which this section was misused very strongly by the wife and

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<sup>9</sup> Madhu Kishwar, *Laws against domestic violence: Underused or Abused?*, (May 28, 2022; 01:54PM), <https://indiatogether.org/manushi/issue120/domestic.htm>

<sup>10</sup> Ghosh, Biswajit, *State, Law and Domestic Violence Against Women in India: A Critical Review* (2017)  
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her family members, where the husband is the victim of continuous cruelty in the form of mental or emotional abuse and in some cases also physical abuse everyday by his wife because of certain demands he is not able to fulfill, men are threatened by their respective partner of filing false claim under this particular section against them. Women are abusing their husbands covering behind the stringency of this section and demands money, even if there no cruelty has been performed on her in actuality.<sup>11</sup> Another demerit of section 498A of Indian penal code is that the victim often is seen disposing off the criminal charge against her husband or settling for a settlement offered by the husband's side, because it will be very difficult for a woman which has been victimized for so long to fight a case in court when she is on her most vulnerable stage and is thinking of making a living again building a life for her. In case where is victim has opted for divorce is often seen setting with the maintenance given by her husband and not carrying on with the criminal charges against him because the victim is generally concerned with the economic situation of her life and she becomes tired of the lengthy process it takes to put her husband behind the bars. Till now there has been talks about the cruelty the women suffer due to the demand of dowry by the husband which amounts to domestic violence, but after the introduction of Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) all the grievances dealt by the women in her martial or dating relationship will be dealt under this act, it does not just talk about all the physical violence against a women rather it includes sexual, mental, emotional and verbal, physical as well as economic violence. All these forms of abuses have been defined in detail in this respective Act, the physical violence according to this act will involve more than just bodily injury or harm to physical rather it will include all the serious actions done by men which our society thinks to be normal like kicking, slapping, hitting, and so on. In case of sexual violence Indian legal system does not have any specific provisions against Marital rape or in other words we can say rape done by the husband of the victim, but this Act covers under sexual violence any kind of forced sex or forcing the victim to perform any sexual act which is against her will or is degrading or humiliating in nature or forcing her to watch porn will all be considered domestic violence. The need to include emotional and verbal abuse was very much important which was witnessed by increasing number of women complaining about it, in case of Intimate partner violence victimization it is very much evident that the abuser always starts the different types of abuse

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<sup>11</sup> Ghosh, Biswajit & Choudhuri, Tanima, *Legal Protection Against Domestic Violence in India: Scope and Limitations. Journal of Family Violence.* 26. 319-330. 10.1007/s10896-011-9369-1 (2011)

from abusing emotionally or verbally, emotional and verbal abuse is serious on the same level in case of intimate partner violence victimization. Emotional and verbal abuse will include abuses given by the husband or being called out names such as characterless or accusing her of having an affair or insulting or humiliating her in public or in private.

Economic abuse is also very much common in every household where the victim is denied to consume food or have medicine or cloths, even denying her to continue with the job that is doing or not giving any expense for her personal living or to go out on her own, making her dependent so that she will always be vulnerable in front of the abuser and will have any option to escape even if she wants to.

Protection of women from domestic violence Act has multiple provisions benefitting the aggrieved women and one of which is that the complaint if done by the victim will be non-bailable and complaint against the victim cannot be constituted under this particular act. The females who are being subjected to such kind of violence from their respective partner who are having a live in relationship will also be protected under this act , though the awareness about the fact that this act also cover and protect females of live in relationship as well as single female is very less but any women whether married or unmarried can seek justice and protection under this act, this act also liberates the victim to file a complaint against the abuser under the section 498A of Indian penal code 1860 simultaneously. The Act also gives the benefit of instant injunction to the abuse of the victim and her child also, and returning up of all the dowry or stridhan and jewelry, providing compensation monetary or medical in nature for all the form of abuses respectively and this act make sure that no victim is being tortured for filing complaint under this act.

The amendment that happened in 2013 in acts like Indian penal code, Indian evidence law as well the code of criminal procedure focused its attention to the punishment given to the person who abused the victim, according to the new amendments the punishment that should be given to the accused should be stricter or sever and quicker in nature. These entire acts were made a lot stricter and stringent by making the penalties even heavier in case of offences like rape, sexual assault or harassment. Introduction to new offences were done which were increasing day by day through the amendment like acid attack was made a severe offence which was very prominent and the most grievous offence against women of all times, staking as well as spying with obscene interest and undressing or disrobing the victim in pubic and by using force was also included through the new amen dement of 2013.

For the better functioning of this act and for bringing this act in practice smoothly, the formation of crime against women cell has been done in all the district's police station present. These cells have been formed to provide better assistance to the women aggrieved of domestic violence. Protection officers have also been appointed in every district so that it will be easier and comfortable for the victim to file case in front of the magistrate with the help of the protection officer or (PO).<sup>12</sup>

### **COMPARISON OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

It has been estimated that out of all other races and sexes the women of India, America and Alaska have been facing the highest rate of intimate partner victimization. The estimation done by National intimate partner and sexual violence survey states that most of the (47%) victims whether men or women have faced psychological aggression, further adding to it the women have faced physical violence scaling 32%. The people of the LGBTQ community which constitutes as gay, lesbian, bi-sexual, transgender and queer also have a high risk of becoming the victim of intimate partner violence; the threat is greater in the countries other than India as even today the LGBTQ community is not so prevalent in the Indian society.

It is been seen in the US that percentage of intimate partner violence of bisexual female much higher than that of the heterosexual female population. The condition is same in case of male population also, where in a life time 37% of bi-sexual men are victim as opposed to 29% of heterosexual men in case of intimate partner violence victimization. The statistical data from the national domestic violence hotline shows that per minute there are at least 24 victims of sexual and physical violence which includes rape and stalking also, which done by their intimate partners in US. Over more than 12 million people are affected every year due to the violence imparted due to their intimate partner in United States. Also, it very shocking to know that as a country like United States, 1 out of every 10 women has been raped by their intimate partner. From these statistic and surveys done in US it is very clear that US is no different from India in case of this horrible offence, this violence has nothing to do with the economic and technological power of any particular country, intimate partner violence is present irrespective of any age, cast, creed, sex, social background, economic and educational status behind the closed

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<sup>12</sup> Matthew S. Stanford, Rebecca J. Houston & Robyn M. Baldrige, *Comparison of impulsive and premeditated perpetrators of intimate partner violence*, 26 Behav. Sci. & L. 709 (1002)

doors of every houses, the difference which we can spot between the Indian and US legal system is that laws are more specific and stringent in the United States, the laws cover every possible victim of the violence, they do cover native Americans, LGBTQ community members, the undocumented migrants , men as well as teen in their ambit for giving protection under the law that is present against Intimate Partner violence, India faces a more orthodox mentality from the society when it comes to complaining or raising voice against this violence , resistance is faced from every aspect whether own family member, police or even the judiciary which is comparatively less in cases related to intimate partner violence in United States. One more factor where India lacks is the awareness and recognition that people have against this violence also education and literacy is very important to spread awareness as well as making the victim independent from the start, which is a disadvantage with the population of India.

One the other hand if we take a look at China which is also a developed and advanced nation, the condition of violence by intimate partner is quite the same as rest of the world, the large number of population and highly active lifestyle or rather we can say that the fast paced life that they live, acts as disadvantage in case violence by the intimate partner, it has been surveyed that the people who have a lower economic and social status and drinking problem contributes more in abusing their intimate partner, also the frustration and stress of work adds up to the violence making the victim vulnerable. In China also, the female population are most exposed to intimate partner violence as compared to men just like in India majorly because of the belief that is deeply rooted in the societies of the both countries about patriarchy and men being the only sex to command and lead, and female will fulfill and follow the command often becomes the reason why physical violence takes place. Another major observation on why more female are becoming the victim of this violence states that the urge in men to have the control over women and the insecurity and jealousy which comes with it, if the male is of the apprehension that his partner is in better socioeconomic position than him often contributes to hitting and physical violence in China, also this theory of jealousy and hitting go hand in hand is disregarded as it has also been seen that the hitting is generally the answer to the partners jealousy, which means that the partner who is jealous may not hit but the partner who is listening to the constant nagging might.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Joel G. Sprunger, Christopher I. Eckhardt & Dominic J. Parrott, *Anger, problematic alcohol use, and intimate partner violence victimisation and perpetration*, 25 *Crim. Behav. & Mental Health* 273 (2015)

## CONCLUSION

Intimate partner violence victimization in other words can be called as abuse from the most trusted for the victim, rather than leaving a scar on the body this violence leaves a scar on the soul of the victim, the growth and happiness are the two things this violence hampers the most. It becomes so difficult for the victim to uplift the destroyed self-esteem, making the victim feel shallow, empty and worthless. The most surprising fact that we see about this violence is that even after it being so appalling as well as universal it is not talked about and lacks the attention that it needs. Intimate partner violence or any form of domestic violence is so shameful for all the countries that are dealing with it because the level is highly alarming even after uneven efforts taken by the nations. The problem with intimate partner violence is the perception, belief that it has grown from, which says that men are the powerful sex and women are born just to follow men and not to have say of their own making this violence so atrocious. The physical violence is the form which is talked about most when it comes to intimate partner violence but the one form which is present more profoundly than physical abuse is sexual abuse, it has been observed sexual dissatisfaction, or total absence of sexual activity, or sexual dysfunction often led to sexual abuse. Victim is also abused sexually merely because this act will give satisfaction to the abuser or will make him more powerful. In some cases, abusing the victim in any form or dominating in any way brings utmost joy to the abuser, this is not the case only in India, the whole world is facing this issue including the most powerful and developed one. Often if we talk about intimate partner violence, we will link it with the abuse that is done on women but it is totally erroneous in this case, intimate partner violence has been ignored and neglected even after it being in front of every one's face, India has no law against intimate partner violence against men as well as LGBTQ community members who need protection as equally as any other female would. The fact that victims of intimate partner violence commit suicide just to stop the everyday suffering and humiliation and the worthless, depressed feeling they have which makes them so incapable, helpless and weak that they decide to end their own life says a lot about the severity and intensity of this abuse which should not be taken lightly as society.