



## **An Analytical Study of Technological Challenges in Legal Frame works in combating Domestic Violence to achieve Sustainable Development Goals**

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**Abstract:** Despite the fact that there are legal mechanisms that aim to safeguard the victims and ensure justice, domestic violence continues to be a major challenge to sustainable development since it is a gross violation of human rights. This paper analyzes how technological applications can be used to reinforce legal systems combating domestic violence through the action of improving reporting, reacting, surveillance, and enforcing legal measures. It speculates on how various digital platforms, mobile applications, e-governance and technologically based legal aid systems can be used to bridge the divide between victims and institutional support systems, especially when social stigma, fear of retaliation, and delays in the process present barriers to access to justice. This research paper critically examines the current literature in order to determine the ineffectiveness of the traditional legal means of addressing issues and the potential revolution of technology in enhancing transparency, accountability and victim-centered delivery of service. It also examines some of the critical issues that include digital exclusion, data privacy, infrastructural constraints, and institutional resistance in order to influence the successful utilization of technology-based solutions. The article reveals a solution to gender equality, building the strength of the institutions of justice, and supporting both physical and psychological, therefore, meeting the Sustainable Development Goals 5, 16, and 3. The paper has determined that the successful implementation of technology in legal systems is the key to the establishment of responsive, inclusive and viable systems that would help fight domestic violence.



**Keywords:** Domestic Violence, Technological applications, Legal Frameworks, Gender Equality, Sustainable Development Goals, Digital Governance

## I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a general violation of human rights and one of the most rampant type of gender violence in all societies, which has transcended geographical, socio-economic, and cultural borders. It consists of physical, psychological, sexual, and economical abuse, which is mostly directed at the female gender and female children, and it has long-term effects to the individual well-being and the stability of the family and social progress. It has been internationally estimated that a tremendous percentage of women go through intimate partner violence at one point in their lives, therefore domestic violence is not just a personal issue but a serious societal health, legal as well as developmental crisis.<sup>1</sup> The international community has come to appreciate the systemic significance of domestic violence and in this regard, it has been integrated into the discourse of sustainable development, mainly through the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which focus on gender equality, access to justice, and good health and well-being.<sup>2</sup>

Although legal provisions against domestic violence have been passed in the form of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in India, there remains a huge gap between the law and its enforcement. Under reporting, delays in the processes, social stigma, fear of retaliation, and inadequate institutional responsiveness still affect the access to justice among the survivors.<sup>3</sup> In this regard, technological applications have come out as a revolutionary instruments that can enhance the legal frameworks, through an enhancement of reporting systems, quick response mechanisms, transparency, and support systems that are victim-oriented. In terms of breaking the structural barriers of traditional justice systems, digital complaint portals, mobile applications, e-governance systems, and technology-based legal assistance services provide new opportunities. This article contextualises technological

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<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), "Violence against women," fact sheet detailing prevalence of intimate partner and sexual violence globally, showing about 1 in 3 women affected. Available at: <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, highlighting SDGs related to gender equality, justice, and well-being. (UN official document)  
Link: <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

<sup>3</sup> Government of India, *Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005*, which legally defines and criminalizes domestic violence in India. Available at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protection\\_of\\_Women\\_from\\_Domestic\\_Violence\\_Act%2C\\_2005](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protection_of_Women_from_Domestic_Violence_Act%2C_2005)



applications as an important facilitator in strengthening legal response to domestic violence so as to enhance sustainable development creating more powerful institutions, gender justice, and better welfare of society.<sup>4</sup>

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature available on the topic of domestic violence has always emphasized the multidimensional nature of this problem, embracing the legal, social, psychological, and public health perspectives. The global synthesis of intimate partner violence by the World Health Organization defines domestic violence as a structural and systemic problem and not a singular social issue and the applications that are required to protect the survivors and enhance accountability as institution-based and policy-based.<sup>5</sup> This understanding underpinning has influenced future legal and developmental discourses that identify domestic violence as an obstacle to gender equality, social justice and sustainable development.

As digital technologies have developed, researchers have shown an interest in investigating the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in combating intimate partner violence. The systematic review by *El Morr and Layal* is one of the pioneer research projects in this field that showed that ICT-based applications (digital counselling platforms, mobile applications, and online screening tools) could be of a significant benefit to enhance disclosure rates, support survivors, and access services.<sup>6</sup> Nevertheless, the research also notes that technological applications should be integrated into a robust legal and institutional framework in order to provide efficacy and the safety of the survivors.

Based on this, more recent studies have paid particular attention to mobile and app-based applications. *Sumra et al.* give a thorough overview of Smartphone apps aimed at domestic violence prevention and outline such features as emergency alerts, access to legal

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<sup>4</sup> National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) *Crime in India* statistical reports (2023 data reported in media) showing case counts including domestic violence, highlighting the implementation gap within legal frameworks. Example press summary: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/india-records-close-4-5-lakh-crimes-against-women-in-2023-ncrb-report/articleshow/124230733.cms>.

<sup>5</sup> World Health Organization, *Violence against Women: Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence*, WHO Fact Sheet. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

<sup>6</sup> El Morr, C., & Layal, M. (2020). *Effectiveness of ICT-based intimate partner violence : A systematic review*. BMC Public Health, 20. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7476255/>



information, documentation of evidence, and connection with support services.<sup>7</sup> They propose that even though such applications increase reporting and awareness they are successful, depending on the privacy of such data, the ease of use, and the integration with formal legal response mechanisms.

In line with these positive applications of technology, there is a section of literature that takes technology critically as an aide in abuse. The qualitative research study by *Dragiewicz* published in *The British Journal of Criminology* records the misuse of digital tools by the perpetrators, such as surveillance software, social media, and communication technologies, to provide coercive control over victims.<sup>8</sup> This study brings out the paradox in the role of technology, and legal frameworks in this context are very much needed to keep pace with technological development in order to avert abuse and allow protection.

Expanding this criticism, technology-facilitated abuse research highlights the evidence, policing, and prosecution implication. The scoping review by *Klein et al.* shows that digital evidence on abuse (messages, call logs, GPS data, etc.) is commonly poorly identified or used legally.<sup>9</sup> The authors posit that lack of technological literacy amongst law enforcers and judicial players will imply that evidentiary possibilities of digital data is not fully exploited to strengthen legal action against domestic violence.

The recent scholarship has suggested technological solutions to the legal issues posed by the lack of evidence and institutional accomplishments. The *DEF-IPV Digital Evidence Framework* proposes a new design of inconspicuous and confidential evidence gathering by the survivors, even when they are watched over by assailants.<sup>10</sup> This framework illustrates the direct use of technology to enhance legal procedures through documentation, credibility and prosecutorial success in cases that involve domestic violence.

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<sup>7</sup> Sumra, M. K., et al. (2023). *Smartphone apps for domestic violence prevention: A systematic review*. BMC Women's Health.

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10094623/>

<sup>8</sup> Dragiewicz, M. (2019). *Technology-facilitated domestic and family violence*. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 59(3), 551–570.

<https://academic.oup.com/bjc/article/59/3/551/5281174>

<sup>9</sup> Klein, A., et al. (2021). *The nature, patterns and consequences of technology-facilitated domestic abuse: A scoping review*. *Journal of Family Violence*.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34582729/>

<sup>10</sup> Alghamdi, A., et al. (2025). *DEF-IPV: A digital evidence framework for intimate partner violence*. *Digital Threats: Research and Practice*.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666281725001192>



In the Indian setting, research has come to associate technological empowerment and access to justice. Studies in the *Journal of Public Health* put emphasis on the benefits of digital platforms and e-governance programs in increasing awareness and reporting and institutional responsiveness of women experiencing domestic violence.<sup>11</sup> Such results make domestic violence prevention consistent with the overall sustainable development goals, especially SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), which supports the point that technology is essential as an enabler of inclusive and sustainable legal systems.

### III. RESEARCH GAPS IDENTIFIED

1. Few systems have incorporated technological applications in their legal systems of addressing domestic violence and most of research addressing it has viewed technology as an aid system and not as a legal system facilitator.
2. Law and Technology studied separately. There is limited integration of Technology and Law in the area of research. Current studies largely focus on technological applications or legal frame works separately. There is not enough interdisciplinary research that looks at how technology can strengthen legal enforcement combat against domestic violence.
3. Lack of sufficient research on the admissibility and the value of digital evidence in domestic violence cases. Most of the studies on ICT-based applications focus on awareness, counseling, or reporting. They often overlook how digital tools interact with evidence standards, court processes, and judicial decision-making.
4. Lack of analysis of technology –enabled abuse and how it fits into the current domestic violence legislation.
5. The absence of detailed research on the topic of data privacy, digital safety, and confidentiality of survivors when using technology-based reporting.
6. Lack of SDG-oriented Legal Analysis. Very few studies dealt with the connection between technology –enabled domestic violence applications and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 3,5, & 16) from the legal view point and institutional support

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<sup>11</sup> Singh, S., & Kaur, P. (2024). *Digital empowerment: A path to combat domestic violence in India*. Journal of Public Health, Oxford Academic.  
<https://academic.oup.com/jpubhealth/article/46/1/e219/7420324>



7. Very little attention paid to institutional preparedness and ability of police, judiciary and legal assistance system to embrace digital solutions.
8. Under representation of developing country contexts. A lot of the literature is centered on developed countries. There is a lack of context-specific research on India and similar developing nations, where legal systems, digital skills and cultural barriers vary greatly.

#### **IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The following objectives are achieved in the present study:

1. To analyze the success of the current legal frameworks in combating domestic violence.
2. To examine how the technological applications/solutions can be used to reinforce reporting and response mechanisms.
3. To determine the major difficulties of integrating technology into the domestic violence legal systems.
4. To determine how the technology could help increase access to justice and victim protection.
5. To assess how legal measures that are enabled by technology have contributed to Sustainable Development Goals and especially SDG 3, SDG 5 and SDG 16.

#### **V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

1. The Research design is doctrinal and descriptive which is founded on the secondary data analysis.
2. Substantial research of Legal Laws, case law, policy guidelines, and international systems that concern domestic violence and technology.
3. Review of literature on the topic, reports on WHO, UN and government agencies about technology-enabled justice systems.
4. Analysis of case laws and legal interpretations with respect to electronic evidence and virtual courts.
5. Analytical connection of results with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 3, 5 and 16) to determine the impact of development.



## VI. TECHNOLOGY-ENABLED REPORTING AND RESPONSE MECHANISMS

Conventional techniques of reporting domestic violence have predominantly relied on the aspect of physical access to the police stations and the courts, which tends to scare away the survivors through fear, social stigma, delays during the process, and safety issues. As digital governance has developed, reporting and response mechanisms that are enabled by technology have become one of the most important instruments in enhancing legal systems to combat domestic violence by enabling the prompt reporting of violence, preservation of evidence, and accountability by the institutions.<sup>12</sup> The mechanisms are important in enhancing access to justice and streamlining domestic violence redressal according to the current legal and developmental priorities.

### A. Digital Platforms for Reporting Domestic Violence

The use of online reporting systems has revolutionized how incidences of domestic violence and other gender-related abuse are reported. Online portals and mobile apps give survivors an opportunity to make complaints in a discrete and anonymous manner in selected cases. Social media like *Safecity* allow people to report violence and harassment cases even without ongoing institutional interaction and, therefore, decrease the psychological obstacle to reporting.<sup>13</sup> Such reporting systems based on technology not only enable the survivors but also create information that helps policymakers and enforcement agencies to determine trends of abuse and most likely areas of risk.

### B. Technology-Enabled Legal Aid and Tele-Assistance

Technology based programs have greatly assisted in improving access to legal aid. The *Tele-Law programme* offered by the Government of India offers free legal consultation to an underprivileged person, such as a survivor of domestic violence, over the video conferencing at Common Service Centres.<sup>14</sup> The initiative would help in filling the gap between survivors and law practitioners especially in the rural and remote places to allow early legal

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<sup>12</sup> United Nations Development Programme, *Digital Strategy 2022–2025*, UNDP.  
<https://www.undp.org/digital>

<sup>13</sup> Safecity, "About Safecity – Anonymous Reporting Platform."  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Safecity>

<sup>14</sup> Government of India, *Tele-Law Programme*, Ministry of Law and Justice.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tele-law\\_programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tele-law_programme)



intervention, awareness of rights and making of informed decisions. Technology therefore acts as an aide to pre-litigation facilitation in the legal response system.

### *C. Virtual Court Proceedings and Judicial Recognition*

The Indian judicial system has been recognizing the value of technology in guaranteeing access to justice. The virtual hearing units gained popularity in the courts during the COVID-19 pandemic (and even post-pandemic) and were especially effective in such sensitive cases as cases involving domestic violence. In *Vishal Shah v. Monalisha*, *The Supreme Court* supported the concept of virtual court proceedings in order to provide continuity in the delivery of justice and minimize the disadvantages experienced by litigants (*Monalisha Gupta*).<sup>15</sup> Virtual hearings make it possible to involve the survivors in the process without being physically close to the abuser, which increases the level of safety and the efficiency of the process.

### *D. Admissibility of Electronic Evidence in Domestic Violence Cases*

Electronic evidence now forms an important part of the litigation of domestic violence since the abuse has gone digital in communication and surveillance. The admissibility of electronic records in terms of Chapter 65A and 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been clarified by the Indian courts. The Supreme Court established in *Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer* that there should be a compulsory prerequisite to the permissibility of electronic evidence to enhance the legality of digital records.<sup>16</sup> Further, in *Tomaso Bruno v. State of Uttar Pradesh*, the Court underlined the evidentiary usefulness of electronic evidence like CCTV footage.<sup>17</sup> These court decisions have firmly established the evidentiary model that can be used in cases of domestic violence involving evidence created by technology.

### *E. Addressing Technology-Facilitated Abuse*

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<sup>15</sup>*Vishal Shah v. Monalisha Gupta*, Supreme Court of India (Virtual Hearings Jurisprudence).

<https://www.lawyersclubindia.com/articles/virtual-hearings-in-india-for-non-resident-indians-and-foreign-litigants-involved-in-indian-court-cases-important-judgments-and-law-17475.asp>

<sup>16</sup>*Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer*, (2014) 10 SCC 473.

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/695339/>

<sup>17</sup>*Tomaso Bruno v. State of Uttar Pradesh*, (2015) 7 SCC 178.

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1781880/>



Courts have also acknowledged that the use of digital means of domestic violence has been on the rise, such as, cyber stalking, online bullying, and unauthorized surveillance. *The protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005* and the Information Technology Act, 2000 are usually used in a compound form to deal with such forms of abuse.<sup>18</sup> According to judicial and legal commentary, there is an increasing trend of digital limitation of contact under the banner of protective order, which is evidence of a changing perception of technology-enhanced domestic violence in the context of a legal framework.

#### *F. Limitations and Safeguards*

Although they have their merits, there are other concerns about digital exclusion, data privacy and the safety of survivors under their technology enabled mechanisms. Such applications may not be effective because of the limited digital literacy and access to devices by vulnerable populations. Law scholars and other legal experts stress on the importance of safe data control mechanisms, judicial education and strong privacy controls to make sure that technology enhances and does not undermine the legal protection systems.<sup>19</sup>

## VII. CHALLENGES

Although such a solution as technology-enabled mechanisms has a high potential of empowering reporting and response systems to domestic violence, their deployment encounters numerous complicated issues. These issues are technological, institutional, legal, and social in nature, and restrict the success of digital applications and emphasize the importance of combined efforts.

#### *A. Digital Divide and Limited Accessibility*

One of the biggest challenges of adoption of technology-driven reporting systems is the digital divide that refuses to lessen. Most of the survivors especially in rural and low economic regions do not have access to smart phones, computers or even a stable internet

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<sup>18</sup> Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Information Technology Act, 2000.

<https://legislative.gov.in/actsofparliamentfromtheyear/protection-women-domestic-violence-act-2005>

<sup>19</sup> International Journal of Legal Research and Analysis, "Digital Evidence and Domestic Violence."  
<http://www.ijlra.com/uploads/676410166.pdf>



connection. Poor digital literacy is also an aggravating factor because women cannot effectively use mobile-based apps, online portals, or virtual legal assistance services. Such disparity is a problem to the scope and accessibility of technology-based legal solutions.

#### *B. Data Privacy and Security Concerns*

Domestic violence complaints digitization implies the collection, storage and processing of very sensitive personal data. The absence of sound privacy safeguards can mean that the information of the survivors can fall into wrong hands, or be abused by the unintended people, which results in the threat of retaliation or additional maltreatment. Confidentiality and safe management of digital evidence is critical to ensuring the credibility of such mechanisms by the survivors.

#### *C. Challenges in Admissibility and Use of Digital Evidence*

Though technology may be used to aid in the gathering of electronic evidence, messages, call logs and electronic communications, the legal aspect regarding the admissibility is usually controversial. The technical knowledge and legal advice may provide a hindrance to the survivor who might not be experienced in procedures and authentication. The mishandling of digital evidence may lead to its inadmissibility in court, which will undermine the efficacy of applications using technology.

#### *D. Institutional Capacity and Technological Readiness*

The effectiveness of the technology-enabled reporting systems is determined by the willingness and preparation of the institutions participating in their implementation. Law enforcement, courts, and security organizations might not possess the technical knowledge to deal with the electronic complaints or analyze electronic evidence. Poor infrastructure, lack of training and low level of technology adoption in institutions may also decrease the effectiveness and responsiveness of the system to restrict the desired benefits of the system.

#### *E. Technology-Facilitated Abuse*



Although technology aids in reporting and legal procedures, it is also becoming a tool used by the perpetrators to abuse by cyber stalking, pestering, and spying online. The current domestic violence systems might fail to fully respond to this digital mediation of abuse exposing victims. Laws and policies should be updated to accommodate these new modes of violence.

#### *F. Over-Reliance on Technology*

Last but not the least is the overemphasis on technology can decrease the access to the human-centered support unintentionally. Emotional counselling, physical protection and social rehabilitation are some of the social needs that survivors demand in addition to legal solutions. The use of technology is supposed to be an aid to and not to supersede the very important element of human intervention so that justice delivery is made holistic and survivor-focused.

## **VIII. SOLUTIONS**

To cope with the issues in technology-driven reporting and response systems to domestic violence, it is important to approach the problem on multi-pronged approach as it needs to be considered through legal changes, technological change, institutional capacity building and survivor-centered strategies. The proposed solutions are expected to make digital applications more accessible, safe, and effective and take justice and protection into consideration of survivors.

#### *A. Bridging the Digital Divide*

In order to provide fair access to technology based reporting systems, there is a need to enhance digital infrastructure in the rural and underserved regions. The collaboration can be between governments and NGOs that offer low-cost smartphones, subsidized access to the internet, and community-level digital literacy programs that are targeted at women. Offline-supportive reporting tools and mobile-friendly ones can also be created to access the survivors with low connectivity levels. Technology can serve as a means of legal empowerment because it can decrease the digital divide.



### *B. Strengthening Data Privacy and Security*

All digital reporting should have strong data protection policies incorporated into them. This involves end to end encryption of communication, safe storage of personal and evidentiary data and restricted access policies to law enforcement and judicial agencies. The information concerning the use of data on the survivors is to be provided to them, and platforms are to be capable of anonymous or pseudonymous reporting where a need arises. Trust and minimal chances of retaliation and abuse will be created by regulatory control and compliance with privacy standards.

### *C. Simplifying Digital Evidence Procedures*

To overcome the problem of admissibility of electronic evidence, digital platforms must have a guideline on how to collect evidence, certify, and store it, which will ensure the process is simple to the survivors. Legal and technical assistance should be given to the institutions to assist the victims in recording the digital abuse. The education of police, lawyers, and judges on how to deal with electronic evidence will also result in the legal validity of the technology-generated evidence and will empower prosecution.

### *D. Enhancing Institutional Capacity and Readiness*

Effective implementation is related to capacity building. Judicial officers, police and protection agencies should be provided with special training on how to handle digital complaints, how to track digital cases using technology, and how to learn cyber-enabled domestic violence. Institutional readiness will be increased through investment in infrastructure such as secure servers, reporting software and analytics tools. Also, they should have standard operating procedures that can prompt and coordinated responses to digital complaints.

### *E. Addressing Technology-Facilitated Abuse*

Laws need to be revised to reflect the technology-aided abuse within the domestic violence laws. Traditional domestic violence law could be employed alongside cybercrime law in the integration of the law to offer a holistic protection. Online harassment, as well as digital



stalking, and proactive prevention, should be instructed to survivors and the general population through awareness campaigns to allow reporting and mitigation of harassment.

#### *F. Maintaining Human-Centered Support*

Human centred services should not be replaced by technology, but should be complemented by it. Digital reporting platforms need to be combined with the counselling services, emergency shelters, and social support programs to provide comprehensive support. The formation of hybrid forms, where virtual reporting is supplemented by real-life assistance, will enable survivors to obtain legal, emotional, and physical assistance at the same time. This will make technology play a facilitating role and retain the human and rehabilitative nature of justice.

#### *G. Promoting Policy and Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration*

Lastly, proper solutions involve government cooperation with civil society groups, technology development organizations and the judiciary. The policy frameworks are supposed to encourage the innovation of the tools to support the survivors, follow up the implementation, and evaluate the impact. Periodic reviews and feedback systems will aid to streamline platforms that will be responsive to different types of abuse and survivor needs.

## **IX. RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

The finding of the study indicates that the use of technology has significantly improved in the following areas.

1. Reporting mechanisms, preservation of evidence and access to justice for victims of domestic violence.
2. Electronic platforms and online legal support systems help to reduce social stigma, procedural delays and geographical barriers, thereby making legal remedies more accessible and timely.
3. Courts are increasingly recognizing the validity of electronic evidence and adopting virtual proceedings, which contributes to greater efficiency and responsiveness within the justice delivery stem.



However, the effective implementation of such technological applications is constrained by challenges such as the digital divide, cyber security risks, and institutional limitations. Therefore, a balanced integration of technological tools, complemented by strong human-centered support systems, is essential to ensure the protection, empowerment and confidence of domestic violence victims

## **X. CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE**

Domestic violence is a widespread abuse of human rights which compromises the health of the survivors, as well as hindering social and economic progress. The traditional reporting and response systems are vital, but in most instances, their reach and control is limited by systemic, social, and logistical constraints, which curtail the speed of access to justice. This paper emphasizes that digital platforms, mobile apps, virtual legal assistance, and electronic evidence tools are some of the technology-enabled reporting and response responses that promise transformative opportunities in filling these gaps by making it easier, safer, and more responsible to report and respond to domestic violence.

Nonetheless, technology implementation into the law is not devoid of difficulties. Such aspects like the digital divide, the risk of data privacy, the complications of the evidences, limitations of the institutional capacity, and dual-use character of technology as the instrument of defense and sources of mistreatment should be handled with care. The measures proposed in this paper focus on an integrated approach to the problem, which is the combination of infrastructural enhancement, stringent privacy protection, easier legal processes, institutional educating measures, survivor-related assistance, and policy-oriented partnership. Technology can serve as an enabler of human-focused and not as their replacement by tackling these challenges.

Notably, the use of technology in the redressal of domestic violence sustains some of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals directly. It can help to achieve SDG 5 (Gender Equality) because women are enabled to report the abuse, achieve justice; SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) because it enhances transparency, accountability, and institutional responsiveness; and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) because it can reduce



a physical and psychological impact of domestic violence. The paper highlights that technology, when well-planned and used ethically, can reinforce the rule of law, protect the survivors and help in developing sustainable development goals leading to a more inclusive and fair society.

To sum up, technology, law, and social support systems convergence provide a bright prospective to improve domestic violence prevention and response. The collaboration between policymakers, legal institutions, and technological developers and the civil society will be required to make the digital innovations accessible, safe and effective, and change the legal environment into the one that is proactive, responsive, and survivor-friendly. The research recommends the ongoing innovation, strong protection, and comprehensive policy frameworks that would ensure the realization of the full potential of technology in safeguarding the victims and facilitating justice in the modern society.

As to the future scope in research and practice the following areas can be focussed:

1. Development of AI tools for risk assessment and evidence analysis to strengthen legal decision making. Research on technology-driven legal platforms to enhance accessibility and efficiency within the legal system.
2. Growth of gender-sensitive digital governance policies becomes essential to ensure inclusivity and fairness in technological applications.
3. International comparisons of legal studies can offer valuable insights and best practices across jurisdiction.
4. Inclusion of survivor feedback in technology design can help in creating and framing more responsive, ethical and victim centered legal frameworks.

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