

Domestic Violence and Some Socio-Economic Parameters

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I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence and emotional abuse are behaviors used by one person in a relationship to control the other. Partners may be married or not married; heterosexual, gay, or lesbian; living together, separated or dating.

Violence can be criminal and includes physical assault (hitting, pushing, shoving, etc.), sexual abuse (unwanted or forced sexual activity), and stalking. Although emotional, psychological and financial abuse is not criminal behaviors, they are forms of abuse and can lead to criminal violence.

Victims can be of any age, sex, race, culture, religion, education, employment or marital status. Although both men and women can be abused, most victims are women.

Domestic abuse is most often one of the following:

- child abuse
- abuse of a spouse or domestic intimate partner
- elder abuse

Domestic abuse between spouses or intimate partners is when one person in a marital or intimate relationship tries to control the other person. The perpetrator uses fear and intimidation and may threaten to use or may actually use physical violence. Domestic abuse that includes physical violence is called domestic violence.

The victim of domestic abuse or domestic violence may be a man or a woman. Domestic abuse occurs in traditional heterosexual marriages, as well as in same-sex partnerships. The abuse may occur during a relationship, while the couple is breaking up, or after the relationship has ended.

Domestic abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to physical violence. Domestic violence may even end up in murder.

The key elements of domestic abuse are:

- intimidation
- humiliating the other person
- physical injury

The types of domestic abuse are:

- physical abuse (domestic violence)
- verbal
- sexual abuse
- emotional
- economic abuse or financial abuse
- spiritual abuse

1) Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is the most recognizable form of domestic violence. It involves the use of force against the victim, causing injury

Physical abuse includes:

- pushing, throwing, kicking
- slapping, grabbing, hitting, punching, beating, tripping, battering, bruising, choking, shaking
- pinching, biting

- holding, restraining, confinement
- breaking bones
- assault with a weapon such as a knife or gun
- burning
- murder

2) Verbal abuse

Mental, psychological, or emotional abuse can be verbal. Verbal abuse of a spouse or intimate partner consists of more subtle actions or behaviors than physical abuse. While physical abuse might seem worse, the scars of verbal and emotional abuse are deep. Studies show that verbal or nonverbal abuse can be much more emotionally damaging than physical abuse.

Verbal or nonverbal abuse of a spouse or intimate partner may include:

- threatening or intimidating to gain compliance
- destruction of the victim's personal property and possessions, or threats to do so
- violence to an object (such as a wall or piece of furniture) or pet, in the presence of the intended victim, as a way of instilling fear of further violence
- yelling or screaming
- name-calling
- constant harassment
- embarrassing, making fun of, or mocking the victim, either alone within the household, in public, or in front of family or friends
- criticizing or diminishing the victim's accomplishments or goals
- not trusting the victim's decision-making
- telling the victim that they are worthless on their own, without the abuser
- excessive possessiveness, isolation from friends and family
- excessive checking-up on the victim to make sure they are at home or where they said they would be
- saying hurtful things while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and using the substance as an excuse to say the hurtful things
- blaming the victim for how the abuser acts or feels
- making the victim remain on the premises after a fight, or leaving them somewhere else after a fight, just to "teach them a lesson"
- making the victim feel that there is no way out of the relationship

3) Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is a common form of domestic violence. It includes not only sexual assault and rape, but also harassment, such as unwelcome touching and other demeaning behaviors. Many victims don't realize how broadly sexual abuse is interpreted.

Sexual abuse includes:

- sexual assault: forcing someone to participate in unwanted, unsafe, or degrading sexual activity
- sexual harassment: ridiculing another person to try to limit their sexuality or reproductive choices
- sexual exploitation (such as forcing someone to look at pornography, or forcing someone to participate in pornographic film-making)

Sexual abuse often is linked to physical abuse; they may occur together, or the sexual abuse may occur after a bout of physical abuse.

4) Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse involves the destruction of the victim's self-worth, and is brought about by persistent insult, humiliation, or criticism. Emotional abuse can be a difficult type of domestic violence for many people to understand, since, on the surface, it appears to be quite common in unhealthy relationships.

It is also known as stalking.

Stalking is harassment of or threatening another person, especially in a way that haunts the person physically or emotionally in a repetitive and devious manner. Stalking of an intimate partner can take place during the relationship, with intense monitoring of the partner's activities. Or stalking can take place after a partner or spouse has left the relationship. The stalker may be trying to get their partner back, or they may wish to harm their partner as punishment for their departure. Regardless of the fine details, the victim fears for their safety.

Stalking can take place at or near the victim's home, near or in their workplace, on the way to the store or another destination, or on the Internet (cyberstalking). Stalking can be on the phone, in person, or online. Stalkers may never show their face, or they may be everywhere, in person.

Stalkers employ a number of threatening tactics:

- repeated phone calls, sometimes with hang-ups
 - following, tracking (possibly even with a global positioning device)
 - finding the person through public records, online searching, or paid investigators
 - watching with hidden cameras
 - suddenly showing up where the victim is, at home, school, or work
 - sending emails; communicating in chat rooms or with instant messaging (cyberstalking: see below)
 - sending unwanted packages, cards, gifts, or letters
 - monitoring the victim's phone calls or computer-use
 - contacting the victim's friends, family, co-workers, or neighbors to find out about the victim
 - going through the victim's garbage
 - threatening to hurt the victim or their family, friends, or pets
 - damaging the victim's home, car, or other property
- 5) Financial Abuse

Of the types of domestic violence, financial abuse is perhaps the least obvious. Financial abuse may take on many forms, such as a husband preventing his wife from obtaining an education or a job outside the home. Financial abuse is extremely common, particularly when families have pooled their money into joint accounts (with one partner controlling) and where there's little or no family support system to help. Financial abuse is simply another form of control, even though it is usually less obvious than physical or sexual abuse.

Economic or financial abuse includes:

- withholding economic resources such as money or credit cards
- stealing from or defrauding a partner of money or assets
- exploiting the intimate partner's resources for personal gain
- withholding physical resources such as food, clothes, necessary medications, or shelter from a partner
- preventing the spouse or intimate partner from working or choosing an occupation

6) Psychological Abuse

Psychological abuse is basically a catchall term for intimidating, threatening, or fear-causing behavior. This behavior must be persistent and significant

Spiritual abuse includes:

- using the spouse's or intimate partner's religious or spiritual beliefs to manipulate them
- preventing the partner from practicing their religious or spiritual beliefs
- ridiculing the other person's religious or spiritual beliefs
- forcing the children to be reared in a faith that the partner has not agreed to

Most cases of domestic violence go unreported. Many victims try to justify their abuser's actions, and try to convince themselves that the situation will improve.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Many researchers tried to analyse the issue of domestic violence

Dan Anderberg, Helmut Rainer, Jonathan Wadsworth, Tanya Wilson (2016) questioned through their research paper that whether rising unemployment really increase domestic violence as many commentators expect! The contribution of this article was to examine how changes in unemployment affect the incidence of domestic abuse. They found strong evidence in support of the theoretical prediction that male and female unemployment had opposite-signed effects on domestic abuse: an increase in male unemployment decreased the incidence of intimate partner violence, while an increase in female unemployment increased domestic abuse.

Gayatri Sharma (2016) has postulated the socio-economic factors like unequal educational opportunities for boys and girls, denial of property rights to daughters, compelling girls/women for marriage as the root cause of violence.

Anubha Shekhar Sinha et. al. (2016) have stated that the rise in the occurrence of domestic violence even after the enforcement of PWDVA, 2005 can be attributed to the functioning of the police agencies who have not only failed to protect the victim but also thwarted her efforts to seek justice. They have also observed that socio-cultural changes do have a strong role to play in providing justice to the victimized women. In the patriarchal structures of the Indian society, the reporting of violence by the victimized women leads to character assassination and other forms of social retribution which stops the women in approaching the legal system to claim their right to live without violence.

Flavia Agnes, Audrey D'mello (2015) have claimed that the Protection of women against domestic violence Act (henceforth, PWDVA), 2005 has failed spectacularly due to budget constraints, delays in passing order and lack of directions to stakeholders. Their study has observed that there is a hesitation in the women to approach the courts to enforce their rights due to the societal structure where acknowledgment of violence by women is not well accepted, a married woman is expected to bear the torture of the abusive relationship; the

informal panchayati settlements are considered to be more desirable for mitigating any family disputes than our formal court systems. Added to this is the inability of courts to work as an “emergency stop violence” forum. Kavita Alejo (2014) showed through her paper that domestic violence was an issue affecting people of all ages, races, genders, and sexual orientations. Violence against men and same-sex domestic violence were often considered less of a threat to society. Her paper determined whether men or women sufferer from more long-term health problems caused by domestic violence. The findings indicated that although men and women sustain many of the same injuries, women suffer from more long-term health problems caused by domestic violence.

Pankaj Chhikara, Jitender Jakhar, Anil Malik, Kamal Singla, S. K .Dhattarwal (2013) defined domestic violence as a pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse could be physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. They showed the management of domestic violence essentially required combined effort of law enforcement, social welfare and health care services. The main problem was that the majority of the cases were not reported due to social pressures from family members or social stigma of defamation. Real change in these cases could only be brought about by changing the mindset of society through education and better law enforcement.

Through his research, Funmilola Bosede, Alokani (2013), revealed that in our society, many women were violently treated by their intimate partners while they suffer in silence. Their paper discussed the meaning of domestic violence against women, types of intimate partner violence, effects of these types of violence on abused women and their children. This paper also discussed about the causes and management of domestic violence against women.

In her paper, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA, Ms. Sudha Chaudhary (2013) found that the domestic violence was one of the most common crimes against women which was inextricably linked to the perpetuation of patriarchy. Domestic violence referred to violence against women not only in matrimonial circumstances. The paper examined the domestic violence in multi-dimensional perspective.

In the paper, Domestic Violence against Women: An Analysis, Waghmode R.H., Desai Bhavana and Kalyan J.L.(2013) revealed the fact that violence against women was partly a result of gender relations that assumes men to be superior to women. Given the subordinate status of women, much of gender violence was considered normal. Violence included physical aggression, sexual abuse, and psychological violence. These expressions of violence took place in a man-woman relationship within the family, state and society. , the problem of violence against women was a result of a long standing power imbalance between men and women. This paper was an overview about domestic violence.

Pooja Badarinath (2011) has condemned the judicial system for being subjective against women, relief is not provided to the women approaching the courts for enforcing the right to live without violence.

Bhumika Jhamb (2011) has identified that the paucity of funds has worked as a barrier for the PWDVA, 2005 to work to its expected potential for providing relief to the victimized women.

Jayna Kothari (2005) stated that the PWDVA, 2005 is significant in the context of having civil law remedies in providing protection to domestic violence victims. For proper functioning of any law it is imperative to adopt the victim empowerment model, which will put in place pro-arrest procedures and social service networks at the police station.

Malavika Karlekar (1998) has identified that the gender gap in identity formation has its deep roots in socialization process, resource allocation within families, the impact of external influences and the educational system.

Rao (1997), Visaria (1999), Martin et. al. (1999) have attributed the crimes against women to certain causes like education levels, pecuniary motives of husbands and in-laws, alcoholism, the victim’s inability to conceive or give birth to a boy child, victim’s economic status etc.

III. OBJECTIVE

The paper tried to find out some of the socio-economic parameters and their statistical significance behind domestic violence. This research showed whether the facts and figures revealed through the secondary data sources and the facts with primary data are similar or not. The objective of this paper is to identify different other aspects of domestic violence.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Primary survey has been conducted in different parts of southern part of West Bengal. Total sample size is 50. Logistic regression and chi-square non-parametric test is used to do the analysis.

Data Description

Marital status	No of respondent
MARRIED	35
DIVORCED	3
UNMARRIED	5
WIDOWED	2
Marital status	No of respondent
MARRIED	35
DIVORCED	3
UNMARRIED	5
WIDOWED	2

Location	No of respondent
Urban	Rural
32	13

Occupation	No of respondent
HOUSE WIFE	17
MAID	13
SERVICE	5
TEACHER	2
STUDENT	1
OTHERS	7

Educational qualification	No of respondent
ILLITERATE	2
SCHOOL	14
GRADUATE	19
ABOVE	9

V. ANALYSIS

To establish our objective, an econometric model was constructed as,
 Domestic violence (yes/no) = f (location, age, education, occupation, husband's occupation, marital status, number of family member)
 This binary logistic model showed the following results

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	38.856 ^a	.394	.526

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
age	-.007	.054	.016	1	.901	.993
location	-1.871	1.417	1.744	1	.187	.154
occupation	.370	.306	1.461	1	.227	1.448
husoccu	.169	.216	.615	1	.433	1.185
fammember	-.352	.554	.403	1	.526	.704
education	-2.740	1.132	5.856	1	.016	.065
marrital	.191	.685	.077	1	.781	1.210
Constant	9.291	5.814	2.553	1	.110	10843.295

The model is a good fit as a whole (Cox and Snell R square is .394) with only one statistically significant independent variable, i.e, 'Education' (Sig= .016). If we look into the B value, it is negative. That means, educational qualification and domestic violence are inversely proportional. Other variables are not showing any significant relationship.
 To understand the result thoroughly, chi-square test was also performed.

1) response * education Cross tabulation

		education					Total
		0	1	2	3	4	
response	.00	0	0	6	8	7	21
	1.00	4	4	8	7	0	23
Total		4	4	14	15	7	44

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.293 ^a	4	.004
Likelihood Ratio	21.057	4	.000

2) response * age Cross tabulation

		age			Total
		1	2	3	
response	.00	3	13	6	22
	1.00	4	9	10	23
Total		7	22	16	45

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.849 ^a	2	.397
Likelihood Ratio	1.863	2	.394

3) response * marital status Cross tabulation

		Marital				Total
		1	2	3	4	
response	.00	20	0	2	0	22
	1.00	15	3	3	2	23
Total		35	3	5	2	45

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.895 ^a	3	.117
Likelihood Ratio	7.827	3	.050

4) response * occupation Cross tabulation

		Occupation						Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
response	.00	9	5	3	2	0	3	22
	1.00	8	8	2	0	1	4	23
Total		17	13	5	2	1	7	45

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	4.074 ^a	5	.539
Likelihood Ratio	5.239	5	.387

5) response * location Cross tabulation

		location		Total
		1	2	
response	.00	17	5	22
	1.00	15	8	23
Total		32	13	45

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.795 ^a	1	.372
Likelihood Ratio	.801	1	.371

6) response * husband occupation Cross tabulation

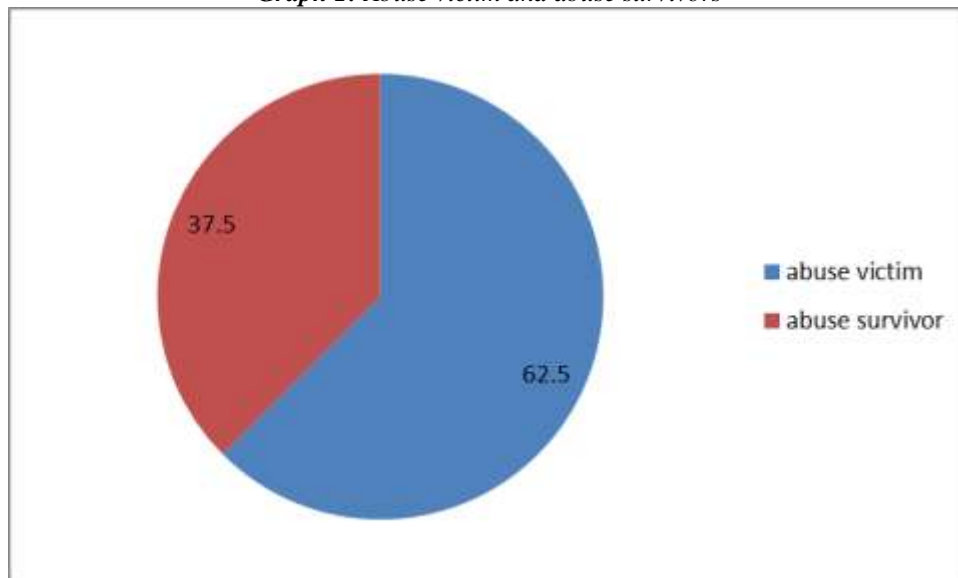
		husoccu			Total
		1	2	3	
response	.00	9	5	5	19
	1.00	9	3	6	18
Total		18	8	11	37

Chi-Square Tests

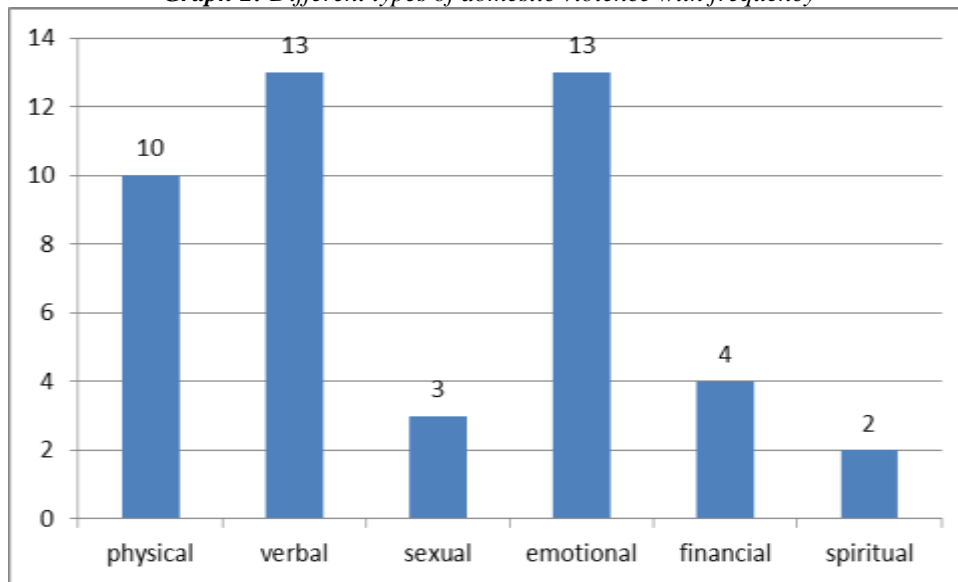
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.564 ^a	2	.754
Likelihood Ratio	.569	2	.752

The non-parametric chi square test showed the same result that only ‘education’ can influence the occurrence or non-occurrence of domestic violence. Domestic violence is possible for any one irrespective of their location (rural or urban), marital status, occupation, age or husbands’ occupation.

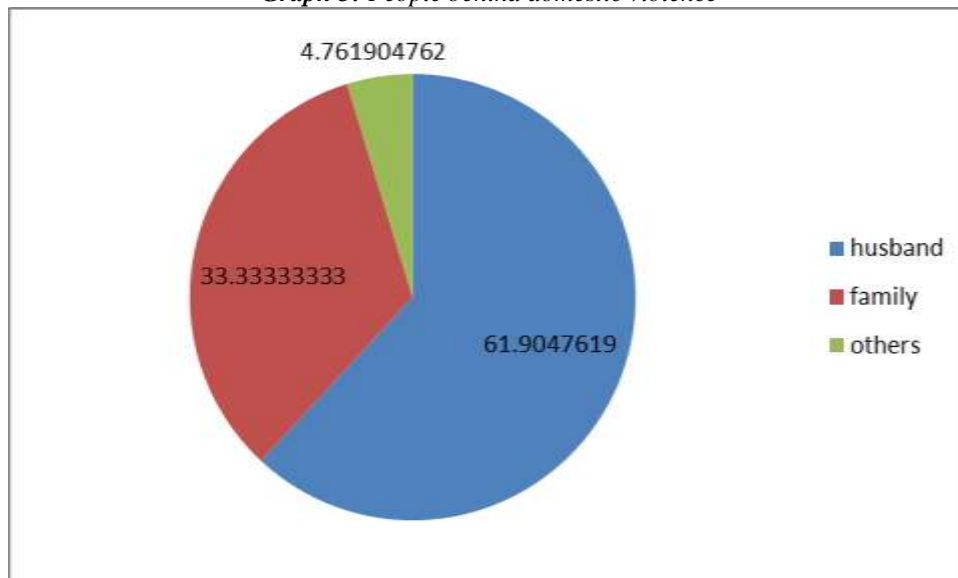
Graph 1: Abuse victim and abuse survivors



Graph 2: Different types of domestic violence with frequency



Graph 3: People behind domestic violence

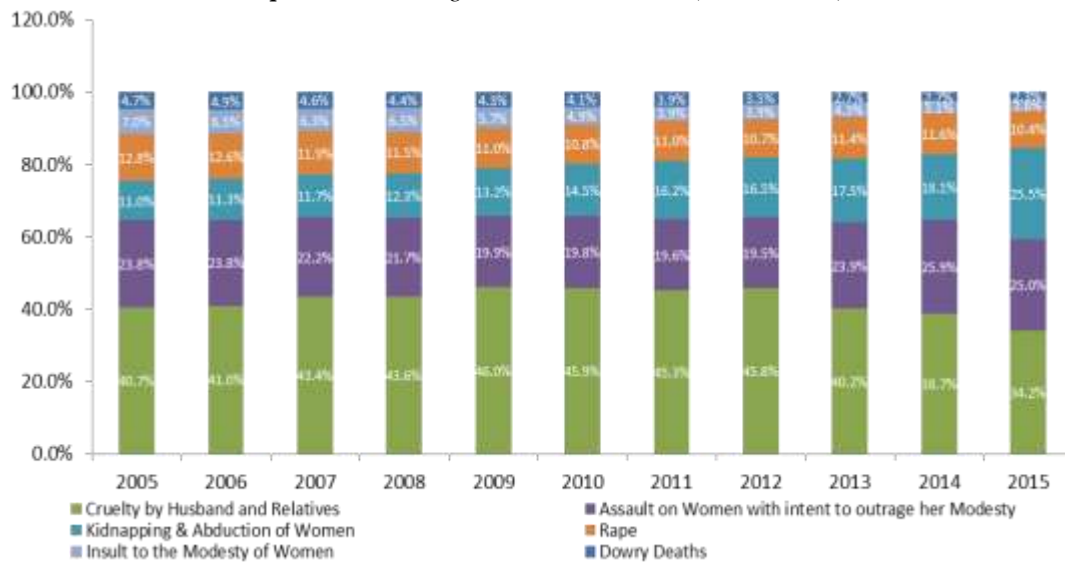


Above graphs showed out of 23 responses who said ‘yes’ to domestic violence, 62.5% are victim and 37.5% are survivor. 2nd graph shows the frequencies of different kind of domestic violence cases. Graph 3 is dictating almost 62% of domestic violence is done by the husband of the victims. Now let us check, whether secondary data shows the same results.

Throughout the world, women are accorded lower status than men. A major reason of the violence against women is the gender relation that assumes men to be superior to women. Violence against women is an old problem and efforts have been made by the government and voluntary organizations from time to time for ending violence. In this paper we have primarily focused on the socio-economic factors contributing to violence against women.

It has been observed that major cases of violence are observed from within the families. In our study also we have found that majority of the victim respondents have revealed that they have been abused by husband or relatives. Crimes against women have more than doubled over the past ten years, according to latest data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). As many as 2.24 million crimes against women were reported over the past decade: 26 crimes against women are reported every hour, or one complaint every two minutes. With regard to the Indian economy, it has been observed that the major instances of violence against women are reported to be done by the husbands or relatives.

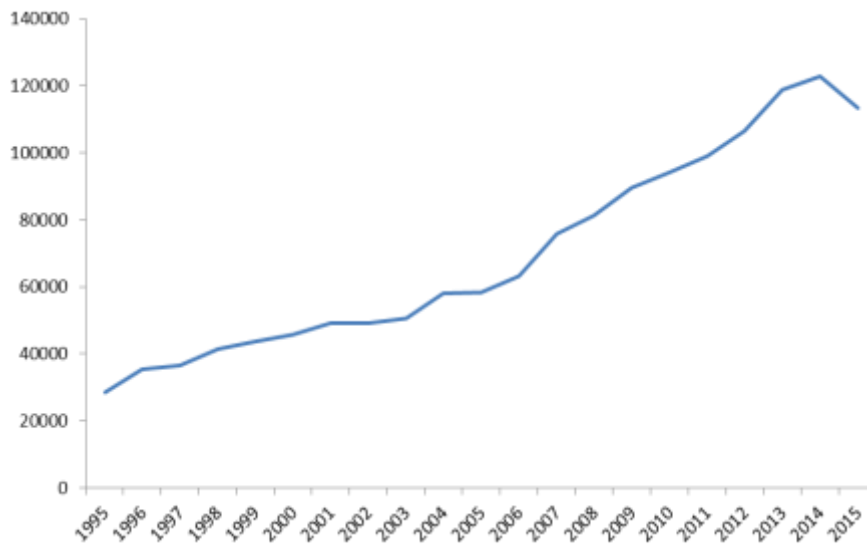
Graph 4: Violence against women in India (2005 – 2015)



Source: National Crime Report Bureau Report

The parliament in 2005 enacted the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and was brought into force from 26th October 2006. The Act provides for the first time in Indian law a definition of "domestic violence", with this definition being broad and including not only physical violence, but also other forms of violence such as emotional/verbal, sexual, and economic abuse. The act is primarily meant to provide protection to the wife or female live-in partner from domestic violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives, the law also extends its protection to women living in a household such as sisters, widows or mothers. Domestic violence under the act includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the woman or her relatives would also be covered under this definition. It is a civil law meant primarily for protection orders and not meant to penalize criminally. Prior to this Act, there were certain laws like Section 304B and 498A of the Indian Penal Code, Section 112 and 113B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Dowry Prohibition Act, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and many others, but none of these dealt with the problems of domestic violence entirely. It is a matter of concern that even after the enactment of the law, there is no decrease observed in the cases of torture of women by their husbands or in-laws. It is very shocking to note that the instances of cruelty against women are increasing over the period of time. Ten cases of cruelty by husband and relatives are reported every hour across the country.

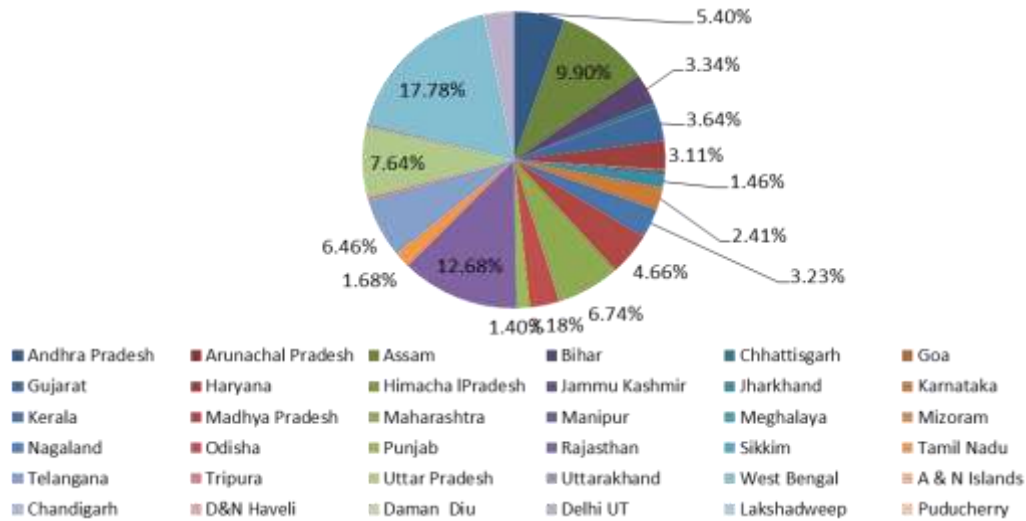
Graph 5: Cruelty by Husband/ Relatives



Source: National Crime Report Bureau Report

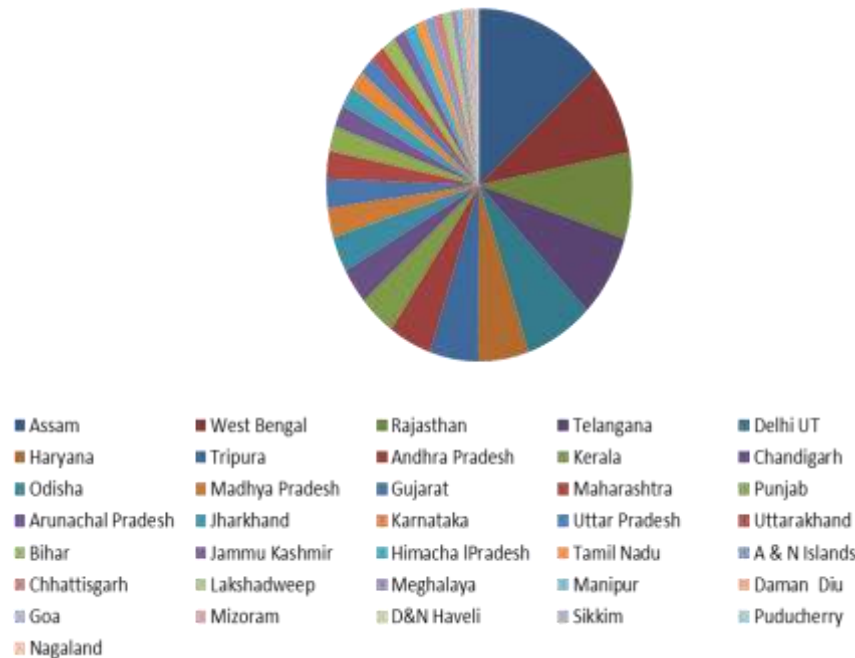
As per the NCRB Report, 2015, the highest number of cases filed for cruelty by husband/relatives is in West Bengal (17.78%), followed by Rajasthan (12.68%) and Uttar Pradesh (7.64%). Of the women living in India, 7.5% live in West Bengal where 17.78% of the total reported cases of abuse by husband/relatives occur. Considering the rate of occurrence of the crime, calculated by considering the women population in the state/ union territory, Assam ranks first in the least with a rate of 71.5, followed by West Bengal (44.6) and Rajasthan (41.6).

Graph 6: Cruelty by Husband/ Relatives in the different states of India (2015)



Source: National Crime Report Bureau Report

Graph 7: Cruelty by Husband/ Relatives in the different states of India (2015)(as a percentage of the female population in the state/ union territory)



Source: National Crime Report Bureau Report

The following factors have been observed to be the major causes of increased domestic violence in the society:
Cultural: The power relation in the society is a major cause of violence against women. The decision making authority are the male members in the family leading to their dominant positions. It has also been observed that experiences of witnessing violence during childhood also result in domestic violence.

Economic: The financial dependence of women is another major reason leading to domestic violence. The lack of economic independence hinders the path of escape of women from abusive relationship. The discriminatory

laws of inheritance, property rights, use of communal lands, limited access to education and training for women, limited access to employment in formal and informal sectors have affected the economic independence of women leading to more cases of domestic violence.

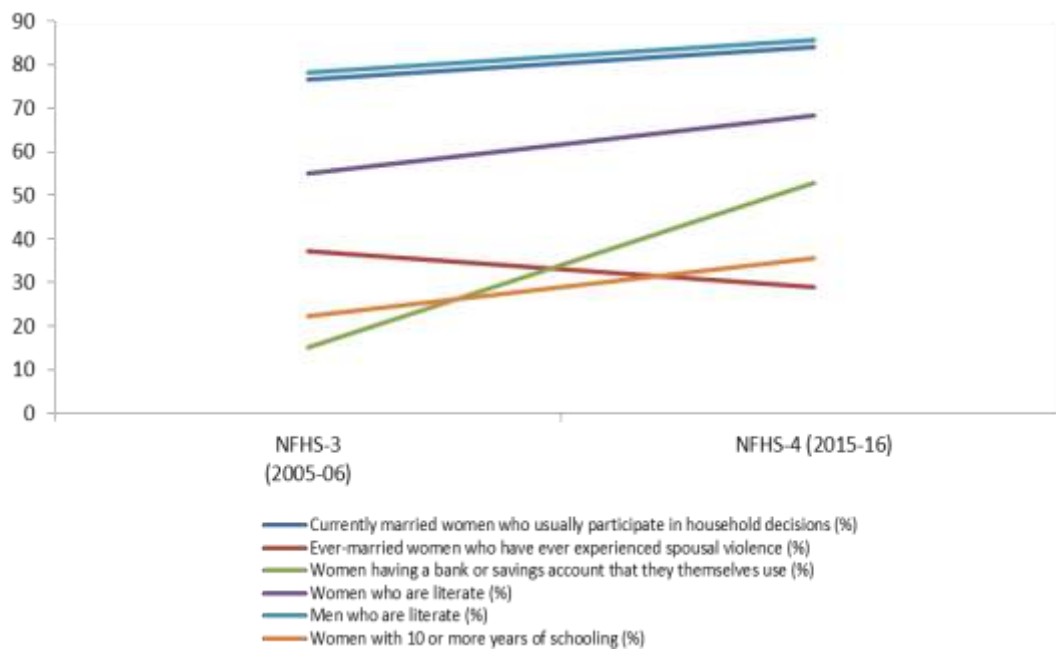
Legal: The laws are improper and inadequate to protect the women from domestic violence. The low level of legal literacy among women and insensitive treatment of women by police and judiciary has led to the increased incidence of domestic violence.

Political: Limited representation of women in organized political system contributes to more of violence on women. The women fear to raise their voices, lest they fall prey to more violence than before.

For our sampled data we observe that education has a significant negative association with domestic violence indicating that increasing the access of women to education and training can help them to protect themselves from domestic violence and reduce the instance of violence against women, it will also improve the awareness of women regarding the laws and help them to take the help of the legal system when required. Education will also help the women to be financially independent which in turn is expected to reduce domestic violence.

Considering the National Family Health Survey Report (henceforth, NFHS) - 4 (2015-16), an increase is observed in the participation of women in household decisions, in the operations of savings bank account by women, women literacy rate as compared to the NFHS survey round 3 in 2005-2006. Over the same period a reduction is observed in the instance of spousal violence experienced by the married women.

Graph 8: National Family Health Survey - 4

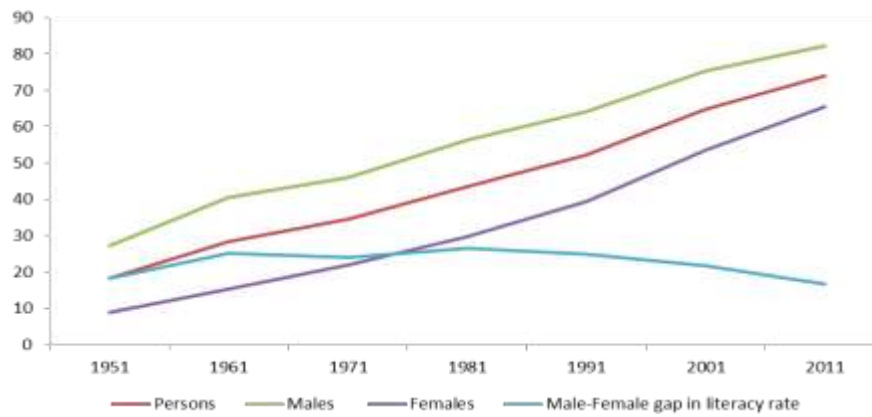


Source: National Family Health Survey – 4

In order to analyse the impact of education on domestic violence we have considered the data on literacy rate in the different states/ union territories of India as per the census report in 2011 and the cases of cruelty by husband/relatives as in 2015.

In India, over the years, an increase is observed in the male and female literacy rates and the gender gap in the literacy rates is also falling. As compared to the 2001 census, the overall literacy rate has increased by 9%, male literacy rate by 6.88% and female literacy rate by 11.79%; the gender gap in the literacy rates has dropped by 4.91%.

Graph 9: Literacy rates in India



Source: Census 2011

As there is a strong correlation between the different measures of literacy rates, i.e., male, female and overall literacy, we have tested the association between female literacy rates and instances of abuse by husband/relatives in the different states of India. A significant negative correlation is observed between female literacy rate and abuse by husband/relatives.

Correlations between the different measures of literacy rates

		Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Male Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census
Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Pearson Correlation	1	.957(**)	.979(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	36	35	35
Male Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Pearson Correlation	.957(**)	1	.882(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	35	35	35
Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Pearson Correlation	.979(**)	.882(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	35	35	35

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations between female literacy rate and abuse by husband/ relatives

Correlations			
		Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Cruelty By Husband Or His Relatives
Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Pearson Correlation	1	-.349*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.040
	N	35	35
Cruelty By Husband Or His Relatives	Pearson Correlation	-.349*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.040	
	N	35	36

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

In order to evaluate the role of education in depressing the instance of domestic violence in India we have done a regression analysis considering female literacy rate as an explanatory variable for domestic violence. We observe that the coefficient is negative and significant indicating that increasing the access of women to education can help in moving toward the path of ending domestic violence to some extent.

ANOVA ^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	87241703.886	1	87241703.9	4.573	.040 ^a
	Residual	629506227.7	33	19075946.3		
	Total	716747931.5	34			

^a. Predictors: (Constant), Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census

^b.

Dependent Variable: Cruelty By Husband Or
His Relatives

VI. CONCLUSION

Domestic violence is a complicated issue in our society. First of all it often remains un-reported. Women always hesitate to reveal their family issues in front of others. Thus, it is such an issue where data is not available. Reasons behind this problem are also very much complicated. Socio-Economic characteristics of the family are definitely play a very important role. But from the same socio-Oeconomic family background we can get different results. As in our study, we have taken 'location' and thought there could be some differences in results in rural and urban sectors. We have taken 'occupation' of the victims and 'occupation of the husband'. We could imagine financial independence could reduce the chance if domestic violence. But all the results are not statistically significant. That means, these are not true factors behind domestic violence. There is only one significant factor in our analysis which is 'education'. As educational qualification increases, rate of domestic violence reduces.

VII. POLICY RECCOMENDATION

It is revealed through our research that domestic violence can happen to any female member of the family with any socio-economic background. There is only one variable, that is, 'education' which can change the scenario. Both primary as well as secondary data showed an improvement in educational qualification can reduce the rate of domestic violence against women. Therefore, if a government wishes to reduce the rate of domestic violence, educational qualification should be improved among both male and female members of the society.

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