

Domestic Violence Against Women and Girls

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Abstract— Today, violence against women is a significant issue in terms of both public health and human rights. It has a sizable impact on women's physical and mental wellbeing and is a key risk factor for their bad health. Intimate partner abuse has substantial short- and long-term effects, including injuries, sadness, anxiety, unwanted pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections, to name just a few. It might even prove lethal. This problem is not just common; it also happens regularly, making it a behavior that is normal and acceptable. More than 640 million women aged 15 and older (26% of women) have experienced intimate partner violence, according to the World Health Organization. Data on a thorough analysis of domestic violence is needed to support suggestions for initiatives and policy. This systematic study's primary objective was to assess the severity of domestic abuse against women. In this study, we analyzed survey data from women who have experienced intimate partner violence to understand deeper patterns of violence against women.

Keywords— violence, women, partner, health, sexual, physical, psychological, abuse, employment, age, education.

I. INTRODUCTION

The widespread issue of domestic violence has an impact on the lives of numerous people. It infringes on human rights and endangers women's physical, psychological, sexual, and reproductive health. Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) is referred to as "one of the most pervasive, ongoing, and terrible human rights abuses in our society today" by the United Nations. Due to the illegality, silence, stigma, and humiliation surrounding it, it goes mostly undetected ("Gender Violence Data: Getting Started", 2020).

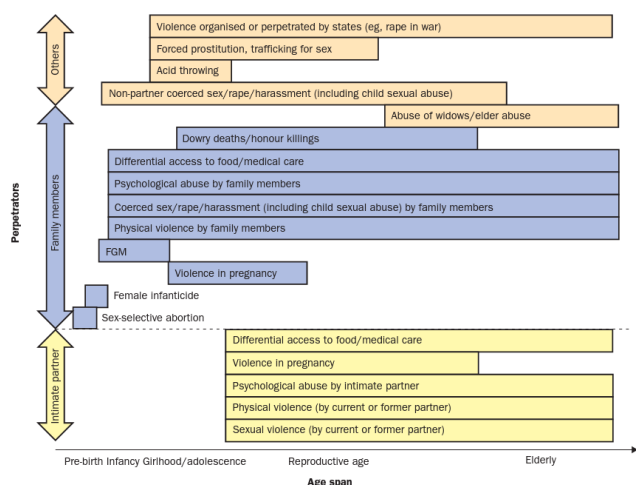


Figure 1.1: Violence and abuse against women over time. From Watts C, Zimmerman C. Violence against women: global scope and magnitude. Lancet. 2002.

Intimate partner violence, sexual assault and harassment, female genital mutilation, human trafficking, and child marriage are additional physical, sexual, and psychological consequences of domestic violence. Our research questions, and what we're trying to accomplish with our analysis is identifying the main factors that are contributing to female violence in developing countries, the male factors that are most prominent in violence against women, and overall trend of domestic violence in developing countries, whether it is inclining or declining.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Different forms of Violence Against Women

Intimate partner violence is one of the most frequent forms of violence against women worldwide, which negatively impacts women's lives in many ways, and is a significant barrier to the advancement of goals for women's health in low- and middle-income countries, according to a recent study done by Col et al. (2020). Col et al. (2020) found that IPV is pervasive and that women who are poorer, younger, and less empowered, as well as those who live in polygynous families and rural locations, are more likely to encounter IPV.

Similarly, there was another study done by Sardinha et al. (2018), to estimate the physical, sexual, and intimate partner violence against women globally, nationally, and regionally. Two million women were interviewed in 161 countries and areas, and according to the findings of his study, intimate partner violence against women was highly prevalent throughout the world. Low-income countries showed a higher prevalence as compared to high-income countries.

Moreover, Watts & Zimmerman (2002) discuss the severity of some of the most prevalent and severe kinds of violence against women, including intimate partner violence, non-intimate partner sexual abuse, trafficking, forced prostitution, labor exploitation, and debt bondage of women and girls, physical assault of prostitutes, female infanticide, willful neglects of girls, and rape in war.

Watts & Zimmerman (2002) found out that most of the common types of violence against women are perpetrated by their husbands or other intimate male partners in the form of intimate partner violence or domestic violence. Women who experience intimate partner abuse, for instance, are routinely told that their disobedience, infidelity, or failure as a wife caused the violence.

According to a recent paper done by The World Health Organization (WHO, Violence against women, 2014), which examines the effects and health problems that occur due to intimate partner and sexual violence against women. Further analysis done by WHO shows that almost 30% of women who were in a relationship have faced intimate partner violence and 38% of women are murdered by their partners. Intimate partner and sexual assault risk factors can be found among individuals, families, communities, and the larger society.

B. Sociocultural Factors that Contribute Towards Domestic Violence

Violence against women can be influenced by a wide range of societal causes. Abdi et al. (2021) examines the various social, economic, cultural, security, and environmental issues that have contributed to the rise and spread of domestic abuse against women in suburban regions in developing countries. It also emphasizes domestic violence as the most prevalent form of gender-based violence and a worldwide problem that needs attention.

In the study done by Abdi et al. (2021), Out of the 30 studies, 23 cases revealed that the prevalence of general domestic violence among women of various ages in suburban areas of various nations ranged from 2.3-73.78%. Twenty studies also found that physical violence was also present, and ranged from 11.54 and 61.6%, and the prevalence of emotional and psychological violence ranged between 7.8 and 84.3%.

Abdi et al. (2021) also included a recent study based on the WHO models, which concluded that economic, social, educational, and gender disparities all exhibited the strongest association with violence.

Overall, the study findings concluded that the most important variables influencing domestic violence were education, occupation, marital age, and income. Other intermediate factors that were looked at were drug or alcohol abuse, sexual dissatisfaction, unsuitable environmental factors, and mental disorders, all of which were highly associated with domestic violence.

Aside from the sociocultural factors discussed above, there are many other factors that play a significant role in gender-based violence against women. Bhardwaj & Miller (2021) examines several South Asian nations based on aspects including marriage, religion, and global processes that contribute to and have an impact on domestic violence on a cross-national level. They discuss further on the causes, patterns, and effects of domestic violence in South Asia, both common and unique.

Bhardwaj & Miller (2021) found out that the political, judicial, and educational systems all contain gender inequality, as do men's "direct" control over women in the

home, which is supported by law, religion, and custom. And in addition to gender inequality, colonization is a significant element that fuels domestic violence. According to the study done by Bhardwaj & Miller (2021), it showed that Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka all suffer from the consequences of colonization and its oppression of women's rights. Victorian family law systems were imposed by British control, and they still interact negatively with religious and cultural norms that define women's roles in the home.

The study also showed that Maldives and Bhutan both have lower IPV rates than other nations in South Asia. According to Bhardwaj & Miller (2021), the Maldives have a strong emphasis on upholding peace and unity, and Bhutan adheres to the Gross National Happiness Theory of Development, which is thought to be responsible for the country's low incidence of intimate partner violence (IPV).

From the findings of the study, Bhardwaj & Miller (2021) found that due to gender inequality, India has the second-largest rate of IPV in the area. Many women marry into patrilocal homes, where men are the "authoritative" figures, and where women are expected to put their husbands' needs before their own.

Dowry is still a widespread custom in India and a major contributor to the domestic abuse of women. In Pakistan, the notion of domestic violence includes things like honor killings, acid attacks, and stove burnings. The results concluded that we also need to understand how global processes like colonialism, nationalism, and democratization, as well as factors like class, ethnicity, caste, and place, contribute to domestic violence against women.

In another paper written by Mazurana & McKay (2001), they examine sociocultural, economic, and political structural violence against women and girls. A type of violence against women known as structural violence involves social, economic, and political structures and furthers health and well-being inequalities. Mazurana & McKay (2001) examined areas like the distribution of food and healthcare where structural violence against women is clearly present. In some countries, girls are fed less and given cheaper food whereas boys are fed more with good quality of food and due to this many women suffer from various diseases like anemia.

C. Women's Autonomy & Domestic Violence

In addition to the sociocultural factors mentioned above, women's autonomy is also known to incite intimate partner violence (IPV), a patriarchal trend that is prevalent in developing countries as part of the cultural norm. According to Fakir et al. (2016), women's autonomy in both public and private sectors is crucial in affecting the

power dynamics between husband and wife, and in order to subjugate women, IPV is frequently used as a tool to maintain male dominance, which weakens women's autonomy.

Fakir et al (2016) gathered their data from 10,400 households in Bangladesh covering 361 clusters, of which 134 were urban and 277 were rural. To measure women's autonomy, they created an autonomy index that contained responses of female participants to seven questions inquiring about domains of mobility, financial freedom, and decision-making.

According to the study's findings, a woman with full autonomy has a 27% higher chance of coming across IPV than a woman with no autonomy. Additionally, they discovered a significant positive impact of increased male controlling behavior on IPV. A woman will experience 8.42% more IPV from a fully controlled husband than from a non-controlling partner.

D. Controlling Behavior in Men and Violence Against Women

Controlling behavior in men is also one of the most significant factors leading to violence against women. Moreno et al. (2006), examines the prevalence of various types of violence against women is examined in this essay, with a focus on intimate relationship violence, which includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse.

When Moreno et al. (2006) did house-hold surveys on women in 15 sites in ten different countries, they found out that men who were more controlling were more likely to be violent against their partners. It further showed that the percentage of women reporting one or more instances of controlling conduct by their intimate partner ranged from 21% to approximately 90% of ever-partnered women. Women who had experienced physical or sexual partner violence were significantly more likely to experience severe restrictions on their physical and social mobility.

It concludes that as further research needs to be done on controlling behavior in men and its correlation with violence against women, it does have a potential of being a risk factor leading to violence against women.

E. Underreporting and Violence Against Women

Although gender-based violence (GBV) is pervasive, a global problem, and has a number of negative health repercussions on women, it is frequently underreported. Palermo et al. (2014) examines the underreporting of gender-based violence to formal and informal sources and the discrepancies between women who report and those who do not.

Palermo et al. (2014), gathered their data from 93,656 women based in 24 countries from 4 different regions: Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin American Caribbean, East Asia and India, and Africa. According to the findings of the study, the rate of reporting to any source was 39.86% and ranged from 31.99% in India and East Asia to 47.64% in Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

In their study, if a respondent reported gender-based violence to a doctor, police officer, attorney, social services agency, or community, or if they went to a health clinic, then they were considered to have formally reported GBV. Informal reporting included whether they informed their own family, female friend, male friend, a neighbor, or their husband's relatives.

The majority of the reporting was to informal sources, as compared to formal sources. The rate of reporting to formal sources was low, with the highest rates of reporting to police as the formal sources were found in Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Palermo et al. (2014) also evaluated factors linked with women's formal reporting, and they found that widows, separated, and divorced women were more likely to report to formal sources than women who are still married. In half of the countries, increasing age was also a factor that was positively connected with formal reporting.

Education was also one of the most significant factors that was positively correlated with formal reporting. Palermo et al. (2014) found out that women with no education were less likely to report than those with complete primary education. And women were more likely to report to a formal source if they lived in an urban region.

Palermo et al. (2014) also did an analysis on reasons for women not reporting, and the most prevalent factors were humiliation and the notion that reporting served no use. Results from this study done by Palermo et al. (2014) fill in significant gaps in underreporting of gender-based violence and numerous factors that influence women's decision not to report. The reasons given for not reporting show that much work must be done in this area to establish that gender-based violence is a crime and to provide subsidies for gender-based violence-related medical costs.

Moreno et al. (2006), also discuss this issue of violence against women further, and how this issue needs more attention. He further emphasizes that many organizations, governments, and policymakers think of it as a very small social issue. Moreno et al. (2006) found that between 55% and 95% of physically abused women said they've never requested assistance from formal services or from people in positions of power.

Finally, from this research, we can conclude that a lot of work needs to be done when it comes to preventing violence against women. Policymakers and organizations

need to prioritize vulnerable groups of women and provide them with resources that may help them to easily report violence and increase awareness in those areas by educating women.

III. ABOUT THE DATASET

The dataset on which we are working combines responses to important questions from 70 different nations spanning gender, education level, and a wide range of socioeconomic characteristics. The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program, which aims to improve understanding of population and health trends in developing nations, is responsible for gathering the data. With the help of the DHS Program, population, health, and nutrition data is better collected, analyzed, and disseminated to support domestic and global policymaking. The information also examines the respondents' membership in various sociodemographic groups, including age, marital status, education level, and employment status. The research, which is based on a representative sample from each nation, provides startling new insights into some of the presumptions that stand in the way of the worldwide movement to eradicate domestic violence against women and girls

The entire dataset and analysis are based on whether respondents agree/relate with the following reasons of violence: A husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes outdoors without informing him, she neglects the children, she refuses to have intercourse with him or for at least one specific reason. Men were asked if they feel these reasons are justified for violence, and women were asked if they ever received violence for these reasons.

There are three most important attributes in our data set: demographics question, demographics response, and questions. The term "demographics question" refers to the several forms of demographic classifications that are used to divide respondents into subgroups, such as marital status, degree of education, employment status, type of residence, or age. Statistical response describes the demographic group that the responder belongs to. Questions were asked to the defendants if they agreed with a set of fixed reasons for violence.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Cleaning

Our data set didn't require much cleaning as the data we got from DHS was already very precise, but as part of the prerequisite, we used Python to clean our data. To navigate through our data, we used Filter(), Where() and Groupby() function, which has a default parameter dropna() set as True. There were a few entries where the 'Value' attribute for Male data is missing but that has been taken care by the Groupby function.

B. Descriptive Statistics and Visualizations

From figure 4.1, the three age groups have a very similar mean percentage. Although, 35-49 age range is slightly more exposed to violence with the mean violence percentage hitting almost 24%. The mean violence percentage against women increases from higher education to no education and it can be clearly observed that women with higher education are less prone to violence as compared to the lower education levels. Uneducated women have a max violence percentage of 82%, which is significantly alarming. There is not much difference between the mean, max, and median violence percent among women who are employed for cash and those who are unemployed. Women employed for kind in the developing nations have a marginally higher mean violence percentage per demographic group as compared to the other two employment categories. People employed for kind don't get money for the work they do but instead they get benefits such as healthcare, food, etc. Married women have a 24.8% mean violence percentage which is notably higher than the women who are unmarried. This clearly shows the impact of intimate partner violence. Women living in rural areas are more exposed to domestic violence as their mean violence percentage is greater than those women living in cities by 7.7%.

	Question	Response	Median	Max	Min	Mean
0	Age	15-24	19.60	80.1	0.1	23.265542
1	Age	25-34	19.60	81.5	0.1	23.473253
2	Age	35-49	20.00	81.0	0.2	23.905783
3	Education	Higher	4.30	74.6	0.0	9.527628
4	Education	No education	28.00	82.0	1.6	30.438619
5	Education	Primary	23.70	80.5	0.1	26.699022
6	Education	Secondary	15.20	76.7	0.2	19.399518
7	Employment	Employed for cash	18.65	81.5	0.1	22.862129
8	Employment	Employed for kind	25.10	86.9	0.3	28.847188
9	Employment	Unemployed	18.70	80.1	0.2	22.797108
10	Marital status	Married or living together	20.60	82.1	0.2	24.869639
11	Marital status	Never married	16.75	72.1	0.0	19.872280
12	Marital status	Widowed, divorced, separated	19.00	75.9	0.1	22.609880
13	Residence	Rural	24.30	82.1	0.2	27.481446
14	Residence	Urban	13.10	74.4	0.1	18.160000

Figure 4.1: Median, Max, Min & Mean Violence % against women per demographic group

	Question	Response	Median	Max	Min	Mean
0	Age	15-24	14.9	74.1	0.7	18.444898
1	Age	25-34	11.3	70.5	0.2	15.142566
2	Age	35-49	10.6	73.6	0.2	13.807872
3	Education	Higher	4.1	65.3	0.0	8.148688
4	Education	No education	15.9	77.4	0.0	19.112780
5	Education	Primary	14.9	68.1	0.8	17.844514
6	Education	Secondary	11.2	69.6	0.2	14.934111
7	Employment	Employed for cash	11.6	72.6	0.3	15.528012
8	Employment	Employed for kind	16.3	73.5	0.5	19.006647
9	Employment	Unemployed	11.1	67.8	0.0	15.598542
10	Marital status	Married or living together	10.5	72.6	0.4	14.508163
11	Marital status	Never married	13.6	67.0	0.4	17.317231
12	Marital status	Widowed, divorced, separated	14.9	62.5	0.0	18.311276
13	Residence	Rural	15.0	76.1	0.5	18.227697
14	Residence	Urban	9.0	67.5	0.5	13.156268

Figure 4.2: Median, Max, Min & Mean % of men who think violence against women is justified against women per demographic group.

From figure 4.2, among the three age groups, the age group of 15-24 has the highest mean percentage of men who think violence against women is justified. The mean percentage of men who agree the most with the given five reasons for violence increase from higher education to no education and it can be clearly noted that men with a higher education do less domestic violence as compared to those with no education. Marital status is not a big indicator, but married men have a slightly lesser mean percentage. Whereas men living in rural areas are more likely to do intimate partner violence as they have a higher mean percentage than those living in urban areas. In short, the men in the age range of 15-24, employed for kind and from rural areas agree the most with the given set of reasons for violence.

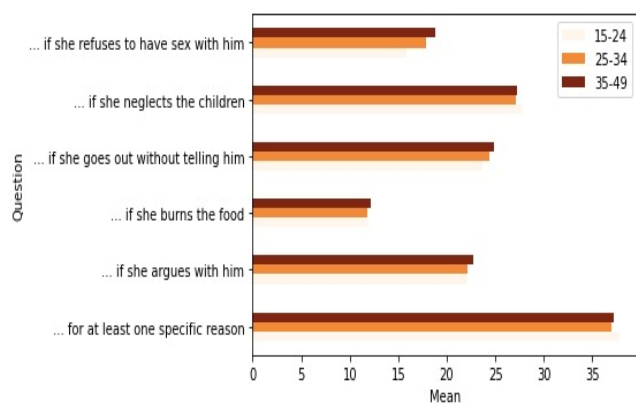


Figure 4.3: Mean violence % based on age

We mapped our data according to the questions that the respondents were asked, and Figure 4.3 presents a horizontal bar chart that shows the mean violence % based on age. We can see that all age groups of women have been exposed to a significant amount of violence. The mean violence % for respondents who said that they experienced

violence for at least one specific reason is the highest in all age groups: 15-24, 25-34, and 35-49.

Figure 4.4 presents an area chart, which shows the mean violence % against women based on education levels. Based on the area chart, education level has a negative correlation with the mean violence %. Education plays a major role in violence against women. Women with no education show an increased area in the area chart and have the highest % of mean violence as compared to women with higher education which has a lesser area in the area graph. Although, we see a peak or higher proportion for each group. Therefore, regardless of education level, most women shared that they experienced domestic violence when they purportedly neglected their children. This further begs the question that regardless of education level, women are still considered the primary caretakers of children. This is due to the fact that, even when women work full-time, women report undertaking an excessive number of domestic chores and shouldering more parenting responsibilities than males (Bianchi & Milkie, 2010). According to mediated moderation studies, men with high levels of manly honor orientation tended to attribute less positive and more negative emotions to perceived harm to their reputation among their male peers. Furthermore, most of the males who assault women thought of themselves as superior, thus they didn't want to be the children's primary caregivers (Gul & Uskul, 2019).

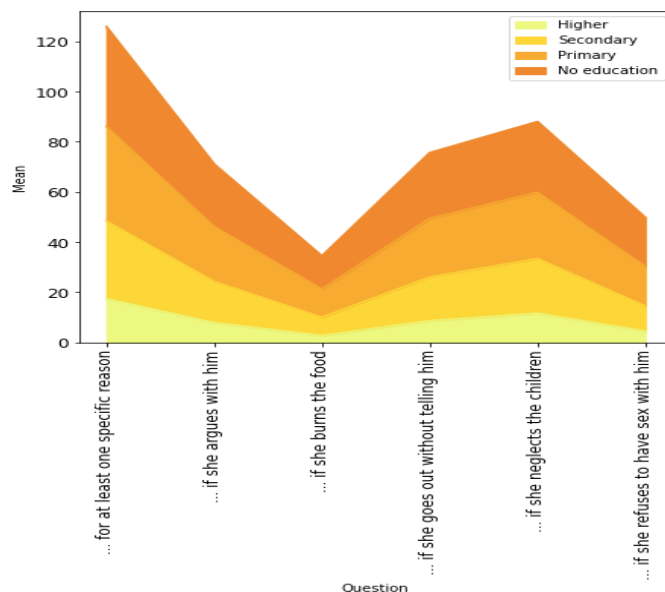


Figure 4.4: Mean Violence % based on education levels

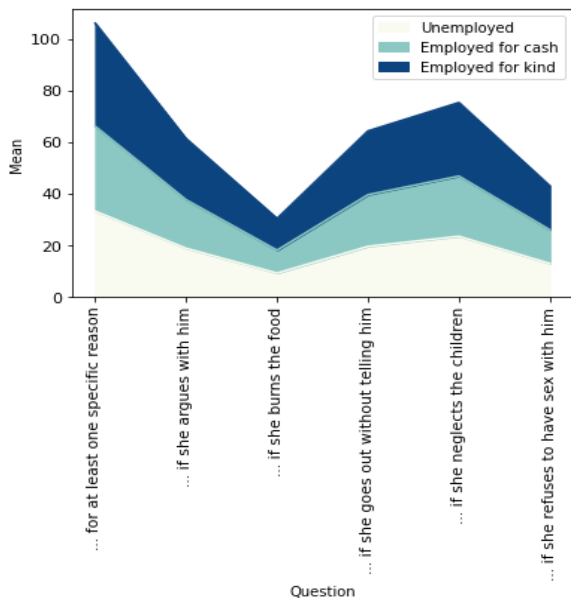


Figure 4.5: Mean violence % based on employment of women

Figure 4.5 presents the mean violence % based on the employment of women, and we can say that employment can be considered a factor, but it is not very significant as compared to other factors like education, marital status, or residence. Women who are employed are slightly more exposed to violence than unemployed but there is not much of a significant difference. Regardless of employment status, most women once again shared that they experienced violence when they purportedly neglected children.

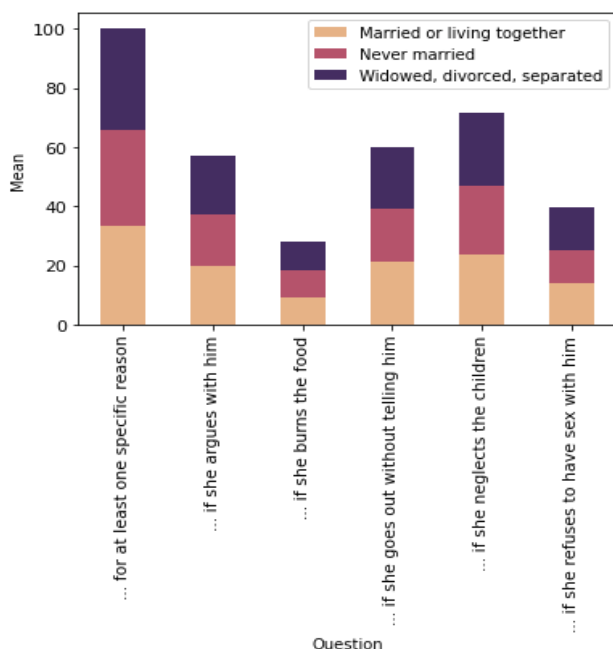


Figure 4.6: Mean violence % based on marital status

Figure 4.6 presents a stacked bar chart that shows the mean violence % based on marital status. The marital status of a woman has some correlation with the mean violence %. Married women are exposed to a higher

percentage of violence as compared to never-married women. Respondents who said that they experienced violence for at least one specific reason is higher than any other reasons mapped in the stacked bar chart.

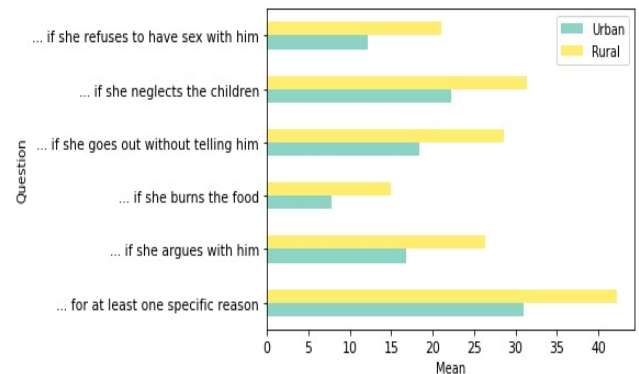


Figure 4.7: Mean Violence % based on residence

Figure 4.7 presents the mean violence % based on residence, and it tells us that residence has a positive correlation with violence against women. Women living in rural areas are exposed to a higher level of violence as compared to women living in urban areas, and that could be due to lack of resources available to them.

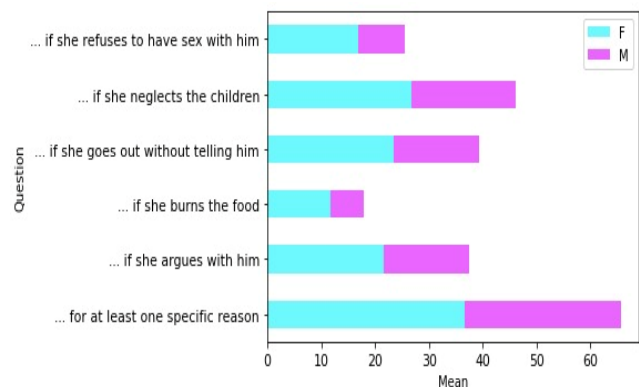


Figure 4.8: Mean Violence % from a gender perspective

Figure 4.8 presents a horizontal stacked bar chart that shows men's and women's perspectives on violence based on the questions that were asked. Men were asked if they feel these reasons are justified for violence, and women were asked if they ever received violence for these reasons. From this chart, we can see that a lot of women relate to these reasons for violence, and a lot of men think that the reasons above are justified for violence, which could be because of a lack of awareness in developing countries, and a lot of sociocultural factors that contribute to that mindset.

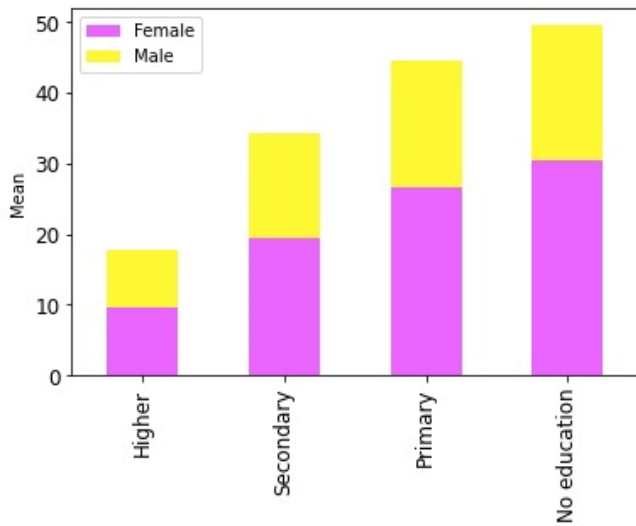


Figure 4.9: Mean violence % based on education levels in male vs female

Figure 4.9 presents a stacked bar chart that shows the mean violence percentage based on the education level of male vs. female. Fewer men with higher education agree with domestic violence against women. Whereas more men with no education feel that violence against women is justified. Education is one of the most pressing factors when it comes to domestic violence. We can see that women with no education are likely to experience more domestic violence as compared to women with a higher education level.

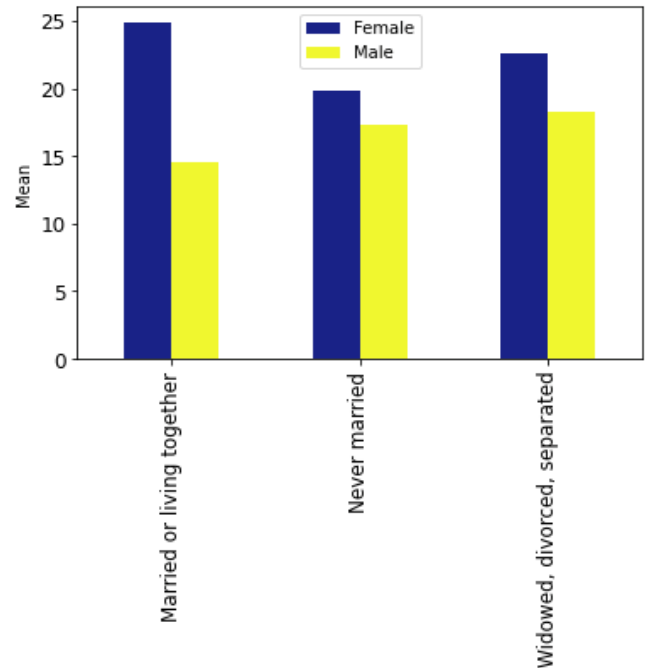


Figure 4.10: Mean violence % based on marital status in male vs female

Figure 4.10 presents a bar chart that shows the mean violence percentage based on marital status in males and females. We can tell from this graph that marital status in men is not a big factor in whether they agree or disagree with domestic violence for any given reason. Whereas women who are married are likely to experience more domestic violence as compared to women who are never married, divorced, widowed, or separated.



Figure 4.11: Mean violence % against women in developing countries

Figure 4.11 presents a map that shows the mean violence percentage against women in developing countries. Timor-Leste, Mali, and Chad are some of the top countries with the highest mean violence percentage against women. This is no surprise as these nations are high conflict or war zone with unstable government and poor economy.

Timor-Leste has one of the highest mean violence against women. There are several factors that contribute to the increase in domestic violence in Timor-Leste. According to the new research report done by Fernandez et al. (2015), in Timor-Leste, domestic violence is typically regarded as a family matter that should be kept private, and outside interventions are frequently viewed as interference. Domestic violence cases are poorly handled by the police, and women who report abuse frequently face stigma. Women who experience violence cannot rely on the formal and informal justice systems of the nation to provide for their basic needs.

Mali is also among those countries with the highest mean violence against women. According to the BTI Country Report (2022), some factors that are contributing to this are that Mali's record on human rights has gotten worse. The capital of Mali, Bamako, as well as numerous southern regions, have all experienced a gradual expansion of violence and terrorist assaults from the

country's north. The human rights violations being perpetrated include killings, torture, and degrading and inhuman ill-treatment.

Additionally, Chad is also among those countries with the highest mean violence, and that is mainly due to its high crime rates. According to the 2021 Country Report on Human Rights (2022), there has been an increase in gender-based violence from 2019-2020, violence typically including physical assault, psychological violence, and denial of resources.

On the other hand, women experience frequent political and social discrimination in stable economic and war-free nations like Turkmenistan, where the constitution guarantees women the same rights as males. Repressed nations like Turkmenistan do not promote women more because they perceive them as primary caregivers and inferior. Domestic violence affects women frequently as well, but they are typically reluctant to disclose it to the police out of mistrust or fear of retaliation. According to research, 16% of women in the nation have been the victims of intimate partner abuse, and 12% were victims of physical or sexual assault ("Turkmenistan releases first-ever national survey on health and status of a woman in the family", 2022).

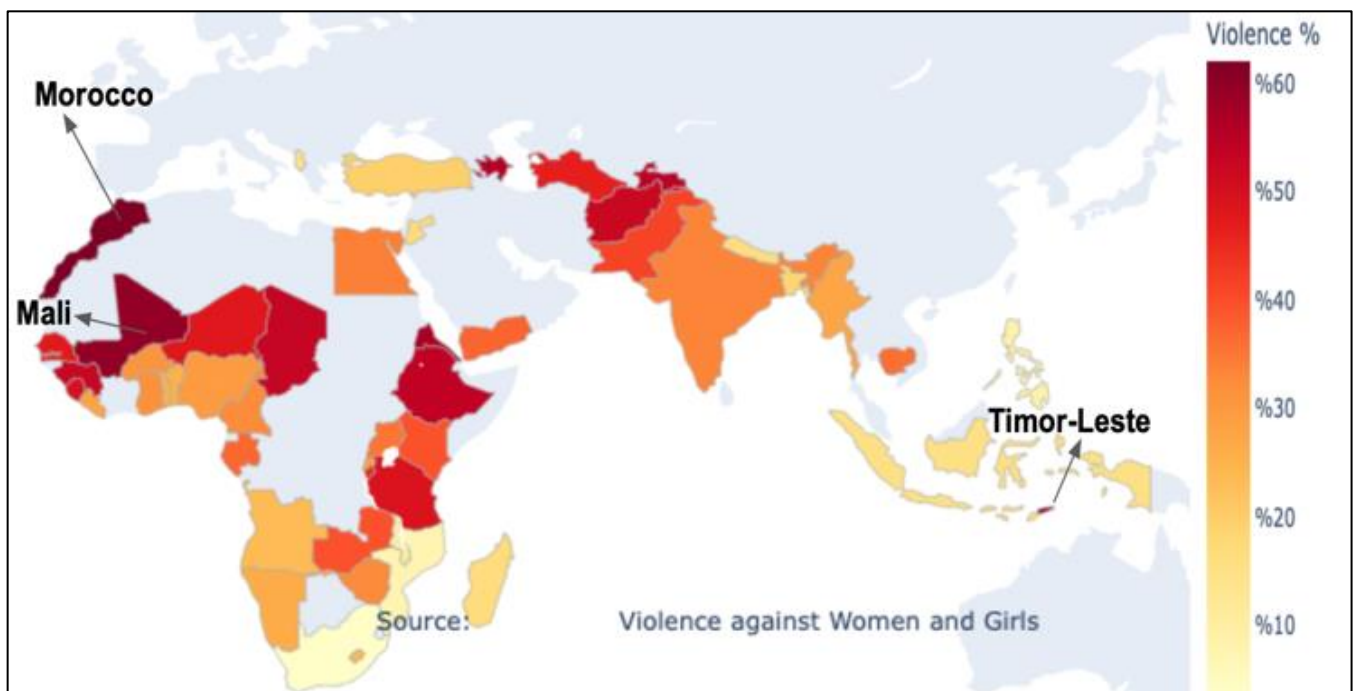


Fig 4.12: Mean violence % against women with no education in developing countries

Figure 4.12 presents a map that shows the mean violence percentage against women with no education in developing countries. We can tell that women with no education experience the most violence in Morocco, Mali, and Timor-Leste.

More than 50% of Moroccan women have been victims of violence. Only roughly 28% of these women

have sought help regarding their abusive environment (Thelwell, 2020). The government is taking a lot of initiatives to address this issue, but there is still a lot that needs to be done to effectively protect women against violence. Morocco signed the Marrakesh Declaration to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls in March 2020 to support women victims of violence, eliminate

child marriage, and combat school dropouts (United Nations, 2022).

Mali is ranked sixth on the list of worst countries for girls to obtain an education. (Kellogg, 2019) Education has never been a major emphasis in Mali historically, and because of the lack of educational resources for women, there is a high mean violence percentage for violence against women. According to a study on girls' access to education, only 38% of Malian females had finished primary school. More than 50% of Mali's female students drop out of school, and only 22.2% of them can read (Kellogg, 2019).

The prevalence of domestic violence against women in Timor-Leste continues to be a challenge in the country. The main factors contributing to this is the culture of impunity, family, and community pressure to keep the abuse within the family for the sake of the family's reputation, the patriarchal society resulting from Portuguese colonialism and Catholicism, poverty and social exclusion of women in both public and private sectors, leading them to be economically dependent on men (Haider, 2015).

Now if we look at some non-conflict nations like Zambia's, whose economy is growing even though a lot of poverty still prevails, we notice considerable amount of violence against women, especially uneducated women. Many girls and women in Zambia never get the chance to go to school (Thelwell et al. 2019). Thelwell et al. (2019) further states that 27 percent of women in rural areas have no education, primarily because of poverty, pregnancy, and early marriage which leads to women experiencing gender-based violence. Zulu (n.d) further explains that patriarchal power inequalities that are ingrained in many of Africa's traditional and cultural beliefs result in violence against women with damaging and dominating features of masculinity being the main causes of GBV. Women experience severe discrimination in the repressed nations of central Asia too, particularly when it comes to political participation and gender-based violence. Sadly, women from racial and ethnic minorities face these types of prejudice. The few women who do use their right to attend college are subject to limitations. For instance, in Turkmenistan, female students must wear the traditional Turkmen attire, which includes a scarf to cover their heads, to enter the institution. Men, on the other hand, are not subject to the same limitations.

V. KEY TAKEAWAYS

Age doesn't seem to be playing a big role in term of protecting women from violence while education turns out to be a savior for women in protecting them from domestic violence. In the highest violent countries, Lack of Education is most dominant reason for violence against women. Higher education indicates lesser violence with a mean of 9.5%, while No education shows a 30.4% mean

and a maximum violence percent of 82%. Employment can be considered a factor where working women are slightly more exposed to violence. Married women are exposed to higher level of violence with a staggering max of 82.1% while unmarried women seem to have some protection from it. Therefore, it's important that married women should be made more aware of their human rights in developing countries. Women from Urban areas are less exposed to violence than women from Rural areas with a high mean and max and hence governments should focus on increasing literacy for both men and women in these areas.

VI. CONCLUSION

The evidence supports the prevalent nature of intimate partner violence against women. The variance in occurrence within and between settings shows that this violence is unavoidable and needs to be tackled. Although there is more study on violence against women, there are no generally accepted categories of the many types of such violence that may be used to standardize research results. In no way is violence against women justifiable. Most men deal with their relationships in a dominating and controlling manner, and they believe that violence is acceptable. They want to instill dread in women. We must educate these men on how to transition from power and dominating behaviors to social behaviors founded on fairness, rationale, and respect for their female partners. There are many distinct forms of domestic violence, including general domestic violence, which is widespread around the world. Age, marital status, low literacy, and other characteristics that contribute to domestic violence may all be avoided by implementing health planning in these communities to enhance women's health and reduce violence against women. The prevention of violence can be significantly aided by a suitable reaction from the health sector. Therefore, another crucial tactic is to sensitize and educate health care and other service providers.

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