

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SLUMS: A GENERAL EXPLORATION OF DELHI, INDIA

Dr Dhaani

Doctor of Medicine (Homoeopathy), Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic Medical College,
Ludhiana 2017

Dr Tushar

Ph.D., E.C.C., Delhi

Nilanjana Rai

M.Sc. Fabric and apparel Sciences, Delhi

Abstract: Domestic violence against women is a common occurrence in India. It is defined as a condition that is aided and abetted by gender norms and ideals that place women in a subordinate position to men. The presence of domestic violence in Indian women is condemned in this study. To determine the prevalence of domestic violence, an interview schedule was created. The paper revealed that domestic abuse is still prevalent in Indian society, and women are generally unaware of the laws and organizations that deal with it. According to the report, husbands' drunkenness is one of the leading causes of domestic violence against women. The study finds many awareness facts. It suggests that to build a mass awareness against domestic violence various awareness program should be incorporated in school or university curriculum. This should revamp the thought process of youth and can build a strong resistance against this kind of domestic violence. There are several NGOs and other government organizations which are working to fight against domestic violence. So, the information regarding these organizations should be made public. Awareness program should play a pivotal role to fight against all the odds of domestic violence. Govt organizations should step forward to build a constructive awareness program against domestic violence. This review article is the general exploration of domestic violence women in slum and insight status of women in Delhi.

Key Word: Domestic Violence, slums, Delhi, NGOs

I. Introduction

Domestic violence is a prevalent issue globally. When a partner is involved in physical, sexual, and psychological assault against the other partner, it is broadly known as domestic violence. As per the data, women are generally targeted in domestic violence. In this article health issues and risk factors are discussed in regards to domestic violence against women in Mauritius. Precautionary measures are also being discussed along with. NGOs are taking the right initiatives to improve the quality of life among women and preventing violence related injuries among females. The article also refers that the health segment is also playing a pivotal role to help pre detect the root causes of domestic violence. We know that in most of the countries there is an equal right and status for men and women. But domestic violence is a pre dominant

aspect in most of the countries. It is the most regular and use pattern of torture against women, and one of the major social problems globally. Not only developing countries but also developed countries are facing this issue. The United Nation describes domestic violence as a pattern of violence which occurs in the homely environment between intimate partners. As per the latest UN report half of the female population has suffered domestic violence somehow. So, it is a high time to analyze the root causes behind domestic violence. (Agnihotri, 2006) Religion plays a vital role in the social context in almost every country. Religion is personal choice and at the same time it is the socio-institutional reality in countries like the United States. It should come as no wonder that many women's experiences of victimization are framed by their religious beliefs and affiliations. Religious societies and institutions transmit values and belief systems to their members through texts, traditions, teachings, and doctrine. Furthermore, members frequently have direct support or counselling ties with religious leaders, who may be able to assist them. Religious books and teachings can be used to help persons who are suffering. But at the same time religion can be misused to approve abusive behavior. Religious communities play a crucial role here. Christianity, Judaism, and Islam, for example, are among the numerous world faiths that include beliefs and practices as well as cultures that have a wide range of effects on women who are victims of violence. These three religions are majorly studied in this research to demonstrate the real causes of violence against women. (Marie, 2005) In India, violence against women is a result of societal and economical standards. Across India we can observe several genders-based discrimination and violence like female feticide, domestic violence, marital rape, and sexual harassment against women. The root causes behind domestic violence are being discussed in this paper. Despite rising female engagement in public life and legislative changes, India still has a long way to go in making Indian women equal citizens in their own country. Many women in our society are subjected to abusive treatment by their partners while suffering without any resistance. The paper investigates the definition, root causes, and several types of domestic violence against women along with post violence trauma. Role of the social institutions are also being considered widely. Several recommendations are being advised to diminish this issue at the root level. There are several factors which are closely involved in regards to domestic violence. These factors should be monitored and controlled in order to resist this kind of domestic violence against women. Psychological counselling is hugely required to aid the victims. Religious institutions should also come forward to fight against this evil. (Sharon, 2014) As per the data from throughout the world, one to three women has suffered domestic abuse at some point in her life. However, the empirical evidence on domestic violence in India is low. There are certain studies which highlight that physical torture against women is high in India. (22%-60%). Majority of the studies are qualitative in nature rather than statistical. Most of the available information consists of qualitative studies of very small sample size. The data is the sole large-scale indication of violence against women, pertaining to crimes against women, as published by the Ministry of Home's National Crimes Record Bureau. Domestic violence definitions can be broad, specific, or formless. The definition of violence is significant because it influences how we respond to it. A community response, for example, whether it is legal change or the provision of support services, is informed by a specific perception of what constitutes domestic violence and whether it should be viewed as an intra-family conflict or a criminal breach of

rights. The law's implied definition is especially important since it establishes norms and so influences larger social perceptions of the problem. (Visaria, 1999)

For both the performance and understanding of violence, the social context is crucial. Speak of "senseless violence" when a violent event occurs without provocation or when "insignificant" insults and disagreements seem to have triggered it. This indicates that "senseless" violence is in opposition to some other "reasonable" kind of violence or that what we find disgusting must be put outside the boundaries of rationality. For most people, the thought that someone may be justified in killing another person over a parking space is baffling and inexplicable. But despite this, many severe acts of violence are committed in reaction to apparently unimportant events, and violence nearly always has 'sense,' or social meaning, for both the offenders and the victims as a rule, the offenders and victims of violence are not picked at random. "senseless" may refer to a mental illness or other disorder that may explain otherwise unexplained behavior in certain cases. When someone acts in a cruel manner, these frames of meaning are commonly highlighted as an expression of concern. It is possible that some violent criminals are acting out of a mental condition, but even the most "dangerous" people seldom engage in violent behavior. A history of humiliation may be to blame for these seemingly senseless acts of severe violence. In addition, violence often has ceremonial features, is influenced by cultural notions, and bridges the physical and cultural divides. Pain, security, transgression, and notions about the body and its position in society are all intertwined with it.

Many of the social sciences' most important fields are riddled with disagreement. A considerable body of literature on the 'causes' of violence exists, even though some criminologists and sociologists argue that it is wrong and detracts from understanding the cultural and emotional and visceral components of the act. Violence is defined differently depending on the context, for example, between sportsmen on the sports field and strangers on the street. Random acts of violence may be carried out by individuals, or it may be highly planned and politicized. Even while most people consider violence to be illegal and illegitimate compared to the 'legitimate' force employed by the government, the most damaging and widespread incidents in modern history have all been state-organized and sanctioned. [sage, 2010]

Definition of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is, without a doubt, a major public health concern in the India. Knowing what it means may help act against the myriad ways it is abused. In other cases, abusers may not even be aware that they are harming another person via domestic violence. Domestic violence victims, on the other hand, may not intervene if they are not aware of the nature of their abusers' behavior. Friends and loved ones of domestic abuse victims are more positioned to help if they understand what domestic violence looks like. Consequently, it is vital that the public be informed about the many kinds of domestic abuse. Violence in the home may take many forms, including but not limited to:

- Physical abuse may include beating, biting, slapping, battering, pushing, punching, pulling hair, burning, cutting, pinching, and so on. (Any type of violent behavior inflicted on the victim). Physical abuse may also entail denying someone medical attention and pressuring them to consume drugs or alcohol.

- A victim is subjected to sexual abuse when the abuser coerces or tries to persuade the victim into engaging in sexual activity without the victim's permission. In many cases, this includes raping a spouse, sexually assaulting the victim, sexually humiliating the victim, or even making sexually insulting jokes at the victim's expense.
- Emotional abuse is characterized by the victim's feeling of self-worth and self-esteem being invalidated or deflated. Victims of emotional abuse may be subjected to verbal or physical abuse, including shaming, humiliation, and interference with the victim's ability to care for his or her children.
- Abuse of economic power occurs when the abuser makes or attempts to make the victim financially dependent on him or her. Victims of economic abuse are often denied access to money or prevented from attending school or working.
- There are a variety of ways in which someone can abuse another person's emotions: the abuser may incite fear in the victim by intimidating them; threaten to harm the victim's own children or those of the victim's family or friends; harm pets; separate the victim from loved ones; keep them out of school or work.
- Psychiatric abuse occurs when someone threatens to harm or use a weapon against another person.
- The victim, spying, observing, and pestering them may all be considered forms of stalking, as can showing up at their home or business, delivering presents, gathering information, making phone calls, leaving written notes, or just turning up. These actions are generally lawful, but if they are performed over a long period of time, they are considered stalking.
- Cyberstalking is defined as any online activity or correspondence that causes significant emotional anguish to the receiver (FindLaw, 2018).

II. Literature Reviews

Nyberg et.al., (2010) presented an article on Domestic violence against women: definitions, epidemiology, risk factors and consequences. They showed how Domestic violence is widely regarded as one of the most usual forms of gender-based violence. Several studies show that 10 to 35% women have faced domestic violence in their lifetime. Domestic violence is very common nowadays but widely overlooked. Mass awareness is needed to eradicate this problem. This paper dives deep into the core aspect of domestic violence and demonstrates the definition of domestic violence along with empirical analysis and associated risk factors. This paper also highlights the psychopathological profile of domestic violence victims in regards to Central European countries. Different studies are being conducted to assess the various risk factors like younger age, being not married, less education, violence faced in childhood, drug abuse of partners. But no consistency was found in those studies. The women victims really feel it difficult to elaborate their domestic violence experience and find help. Medical professionals also face difficult situations in such cases to assess the medical problems of the victims, understand the nature of violence and discuss these with the victims. In such cases providing help is a big difficulty, for that reason there should be a spread of awareness among victims so that they can share domestic violence experience and get adequate help from the

professionals. **Appiah et.al., (2007)** presented an article on Domestic Violence and Its Effect on Women. They illustrated in their article about the Domestic violence in recent times. It is an act of violence by an intimate partner. This can be occurred at any place and in any situation. Multiple patterns of violence are associated with this kind of domestic violence. This kind of gender-based violence likely triggers physical, sexual, and mental harm to women. This paper tries to investigate the real impact of domestic violence on women. As discussed in the study, the impact of domestic violence is severe. Physically, sexually, and mentally women suffer a lot. Monetary reasons are also involved in this kind of domestic violence. Sometimes women are forced to do certain things beyond their wishes. When they deny these things to do, they get victimized by domestic violence. Women are also scared to report these kinds of violence due to fear of damaging their relationships. Special assistance from the police is required to overcome these problems. **Sharma et.al., (2016)** presented a Social Dimensions of Domestic Violence against Women. They presented in their article about the real step towards women empowerment which is to get rid of domestic violence. That is the primitive requisite for better survival for women. Violence against women is really a trending cause and it is everywhere. From birth to death, women in the home are subjected to a variety of abuses ranging from simple repression to exploitation and domination. The right of husbands to reprimand their wives, even forcibly, was recognized in all ancient systems. Because women are fully reliant on men, a role model was established for them, and even minor deviations resulted in violence. It is caused by several causes, including family, community, and state-created social, cultural, political, economic, and legal elements. Many theories have been developed by various social scientists in this area. Victims and society suffer a variety of consequences as a result of such violence. Various national and international surveys reveal that such occurrences are common all throughout the world. As a result, various attempts have been done at the international and national levels, but more social activities and reforms are needed to eradicate this scourge. Women's violence is a worldwide problem that serves to preserve and promote women's subordination. As a result, efforts to address and eradicate this evil arose all over the world, gradually raising awareness of human rights issues and pressuring the international community, particularly the United Nations, to take several initiatives in this respect. So, every woman has a right to lead their life free from violence. **Daruwalla et al. (2020)**, Domestic abuse against women is common in informal communities. They sought to find out how often these sorts of violence are in Mumbai's informal settlements, as well as who perpetrates them. Domestic violence against women has a devastating impact on the lives of women, their families, their communities, and our society. Intimate partners or other family members may engage in physical, sexual, and emotional violence, as well as control and neglect. Domestic violence against women continues to be a problem in urban informal communities. Although physical and sexual violence was the primary perpetrator, mental abuse was also attributed to both spouses and family members of the couple. More than a third of women reported experiencing controlling behavior from intimate partners and members of their married family. Emotional violence and coercive control are two kinds of domestic violence that should be included in data gathering, according to their research. **Das et al. (2013)**, Pregnancy and post-pregnancy domestic abuse against women. When treating with individual cases and designing public health program, it is important to address the whole violent milieu. At least one-third of adult women in India have been subjected to domestic abuse by a spouse (IPV). Their wanted to find

out how often IPV is during pregnancy and after delivery in urban slums, as well as the societal factors that contribute to it and the effects it has on the health of pregnant women and their babies. **Magar et al. (2003)**, Gender-based violence may be combated by methods that promote women's empowerment. Study by an Indian nonprofit organisation finds that women in the Delhi shanty towns are redefining established gender norms (NGO). An empowerment paradigm focusing on individual and collective capacity is used to gain insight into a unique approach to self-governance. Women's courts, or mahila panchayats, are an indigenous method of dispute resolution that has been adapted to feminist principles. Research methods included in-depth interviews with NGO staff and women seeking assistance at the NGO, as well observations of NGO activities such hearings before mahila panchayats and counselling sessions. Demanded by the Mahila Panchayat that all women get financial assistance, regardless of their circumstances. Women were able to acquire resources with the use of debt repayment strategies and property purchase legal counsel. Women (10) who filed complaints against their husbands said that they wanted to put things right. **Grover et al. (2009)**, Marriage, love, and familial support among Delhi's underprivileged women are all based on real-life events. When it comes to marriage, people in popular culture think of a "planned marriage" and a "love marriage" as opposing forms of unions, with correspondingly divided emotions from the natal relatives. When it comes to planned and love marriages, working-class women in Delhi face a wide spectrum of reactions from their natal families. This study examines the experiences of working-class women in Delhi with both types of marriages. Women's relationships with their spouses and friends are shaped in large part by the emotional, monetary, and practical support they get from their main natal relatives. Using ethnographic methodologies, this study examines the dynamics of married couples' daily marital disputes in slums and low-income resettlement colonies in Delhi to better understand current natal kin support networks, mother-daughter ties, and spousal intimacy in metropolitan north India. The effects of domestic abuse on Indian women's mental health **Kumar and others (2005)**. From April 1998 to September 1999, researchers from seven medical institutions in New Delhi, Lucknow, Bhopal, Nagpur, Chennai, Trivandrum, and Vellore worked together as part of the Indian Clinical Epidemiology Network. Researchers used a population-based, cross-sectional survey approach to gather data from rural, urban slum, and urban non-slum strata in or near these cities. Domestic violence is any recorded act of physical or psychological hostility by a spouse against his or her partner. Slapping, kicking, and beating were all considered forms of physical aggression, and they were categorized into four subcategories: "slap," "hit," and "kick" (repeated blows). It was determined if one or more of seven psychological behaviors were present to evaluate psychological marital violence: insult, derogatory language against oneself or others, threats to oneself or others, 'activity that causes fear,' and (husband) adultery.' Physical violence is the only topic addressed in this work. **Hackett et al. (2011)**, Female Victims of Domestic Abuse. This study show how multivariate linear regressions of criminal records may provide interesting and statistically significant findings. A domestic violence ecological framework could help us develop some hypotheses on domestic violence in India. Dowry Death (wife murder) and Cruelty are connected to the level of development of a state in India, according to this research. The lower the rate of Dowry Death crimes in a state, the better the degree of gender equality, urbanization and health and education in that state. (And

vice versa). Cruelty crime regression analysis show a correlation to development, but the relationship across Indian states seems to be much more complicated. While domestic violence rates vary greatly throughout India, this study use a gendered resource theory to support the notion that changes in social development (such as a shift in gender roles) might lead to an increase in domestic violence. **Dutt et al. (2018)**, Locating patriarchy in India's violence against women. Female subordination and male dominance are key aspects in the persistence of the patriarchy and systemic violence against women, according to feminist ideas. As a second part of this study, it looks at the legislative basis of India's criminal justice system, claiming that it hasn't changed much and is still controlled by patriarchal narrative. As an alternative to official legal institutions, women's courts are explored and its empowering framework is critically scrutinized. As a result, the public reaction to diverse types of violence against women is contrasted to emphasize that there are marginalized forms of violence against women and women whose experiences of violence have been underrepresented. **Jeyaseelan et al. (2007)**, physical abuse by a husband or wife in India. It was the purpose of this research to examine the risk and protective variables linked with lifelong domestic violence. Women between the ages of 15 and 49 who had a child under the age of 18 were surveyed in rural, urban, and urban-slum environments in India. For the selection of samples, the probability proportional to size technique was utilized. Trained field workers used a standard questionnaire to gather data on marital physical violence. Key hypothesized factors were social support, watching a father attack a mother, having experienced severe physical violence as a youngster, and being married to an alcoholic. The outcome variables comprised three types of physical violence: hitting, kicking, and beating. The odds ratios for violence risk and protection were calculated by logistic regression. More than a quarter of women in a sample of 9938 indicated they had been physically abused by their husbands. **Sharma et al. (2019)**, There is a high rate of domestic abuse against women in Delhi. Domestic abuse has a major impact on women's health. Research shows that it is prevalent, yet there are large variances in prevalence across various contexts. Various aspects of domestic violence against women were examined, including its incidence, pattern, and causes. They cross-sectional, community-based, mixed methods research recruited 827 ever-married women in Delhi (India) between the ages of 18 and 60 utilizing cluster selection and systematic random sampling. 2010 to 2011 saw the usage of structured questionnaires and an extensive interview guide for the collection of data. Data from in-depth interviews were analyzed using Stata 11.0 (College Station, Texas, USA) for statistical purposes, while qualitative data was analyzed using theme analysis. **Daruwalla et al. (2018)**, Prevention of violence against women and girls in informal settlements by community members. On the incidence of violence against women and girls, we want to explore community mobilization via groups and individual volunteers in Mumbai slums in a cluster randomized controlled experiment. Violence against women is a serious public health issue in India, where one in three women has been the victim of physical or sexual abuse. Community mobilization has been recommended by reviewers, although trial data is scarce. It is expected that physical or sexual domestic violence, as well as mental or economic abuse or neglect, against women ages 15 to 49 would be the primary effects. This study's secondary objectives include reporting of violence to support services, community tolerance of violence against women and girls, the incidence of non-partner sexual violence, and mental health and well-being of the participants. The theory-based intermediate goals include bystander

intervention, the identification and assistance of victims of violence, and changes in individuals and communities. **Datta et al. (2011)**, demonstrated about Violence, gender, and everyday life in Delhi's slums. To broaden the scope of urban geography, propose the concept of the intimate city in this study. It is in these intimate material and social circumstances that an exclusionary city's violence is weaved, but it is also domesticated and portrayed as part of the daily in the slums. **Jungari et al. (2020)**, In India's urban slums, women are subjected to violence. Women are said to have been subjected to violence for a third of their lives on average. The number of people living in slums in India has increased steadily over the last several decades, as has urbanization. Urban slums are plagued by a wide range of violence, according to several studies. As far as they are aware, there has been no comprehensive examination of violence against women in India's urban slums. Research on violence against women during the last two decades (2000–2020) be the focus of the review. In the research, the prevalence of any kind of violence against women varied from 15% to 59%. Risk variables included the husband's alcohol intake, women's excuses for violence, poor educational levels of both men and women, dowry worries, age gap between the couples, and the termination of a past pregnancy.

III. Domestic violence against women

Domestic violence includes all forms of abuse, including emotional, sexual, and physical, as well as threats of damage. There are no boundaries when it comes to domestic violence. In abusive relationships, power and control are always unequal. Abusers use threatening and unpleasant language and actions to exert control over their partners. As a beginner, it may be difficult to recognize domestic abuse. Some relationships are aggressive from the start, while others develop over time and become more violent. Domestic violence may occur if a person in a relationship with someone who physically or emotionally abuses to victim. Someone who is lesbian, bisexual, or transgender, or who is dating someone who is, may also be facing domestic abuse (Mayo Clinic, 2021).

IV. Women and Slum Sanitation Inequalities in Delhi

Slums and informal settlements in Delhi and other Indian cities are home to millions of men, women, and children who must cope with inadequate sanitation facilities daily. As a result of their biological need for privacy, protection, and cleanliness, women and girls are more vulnerable to the health and social consequences of sanitation inequality. On the other side, men and boys are more prone to use public urinals and open defecation (OD) venues since privacy is less of a concern for them. While women and girls must risk their lives every day for sanitation tasks, they are also at danger of gender-based abuse and harassment while failing to achieve their biological and sociocultural demands. These discrepancies in urban sanitation have a significant impact on the amount of time women have available for paid work and family duties since they force women to spend their mornings waiting for toilets or getting up earlier to go to OD sites with other women. Adolescent females are frequently late to school because of this, putting their education and future professional prospects at risk (Chaplin & Kalita, 2017).

V. Conclusion

In India, domestic violence against women is becoming more prevalent and is becoming more regular. This state is characterized as one in which women are helped and encouraged by gender norms and ideals that put them in a submissive position in relation to their male counterparts. According to the findings of this research, domestic violence is prevalent among Indian women. A schedule of interviews was developed in order to evaluate the prevalence of domestic violence. According to the findings of the report, domestic violence is still pervasive in Indian culture, and women are typically uninformed of the laws and organizations that are in place to combat it. According to the survey, intoxication on the part of spouses is one of the most common causes of domestic violence against women. The research uncovers a slew of data about awareness. It recommends that different awareness program on domestic abuse be included in school or university curricula in order to raise widespread public awareness. This has the potential to reshape the cognitive processes of young people and to foster a strong resistance to this kind of domestic abuse. There are several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other government groups that are dedicated to the battle against domestic abuse. As a result, the information on these groups should be made available to the public. A comprehensive awareness campaign should be implemented to combat domestic abuse in all its manifestations. It is imperative that government organizations take the initiative to develop a positive awareness campaign against domestic abuse. Domestic abuse among women in slums is the subject of this review article, which focuses on women in Delhi with a small emphasis on women in slums.

Reference

- Daruwalla, N., & Machchhar, U. (2018). Community interventions to prevent violence against women and girls in informal settlements. *Trials*, 20:743.
- Daruwalla, N., Kanougiya, S., & Gupta, A. (2020). Prevalence of domestic violence against women in informal settlements. *Society for Nutrition, Education and Health Action*.
- Das, S., Bapat, U., & More, .S. (2013). Intimate partner violence against women during and after pregnancy. *BMC Public Health*, 13:817.
- Datta, A. (2011). The Intimate City: Violence, gender, and ordinary life in Delhi slums. 323-342.
- Dutt, A. (2018). locating patriarchy in violence against women in INDIA. *International Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(2), 212-228.
- Grover, S. (2009). Lived experiences: Marriage, notions of love, and kinship support amongst poor women in Delhi. *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 1(33).
- Hackett, M.T. (2011). Domestic Violence against Women. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, Vol. 42, Iss. 2, pp. 267-292.
- Jeyaseelan, L., & Kumar, S. (2007). physical spousal violence against women in INDIA. *J.biosoc.Sci*, 657–670.
- Jungari, S., & Chauhan, B.G. (2020). Violence against women in urban slums of India. *An International Journal for Research*.
- Kumar, S., & Jeyaseelan, L. (2005). Domestic violence and its mental health correlates in Indian women. *British journal of p psychiatry*, 62 – 67.
- Magar, V. (2003). Empowerment approaches to gender-based violence. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 26(6), 509 – 523.

- Sharma, K.K., & Vatsa, M. (2019). Prevalence, pattern and predictors of domestic violence against women in Delhi. *International Journal of Community Medicine and Public*, 6(8), 3391-3406.
- Agnihotri, A.K., Agnihotri, M., & Jeebun, N. (2006), Domestic violence against women. *TORTURE Volume*, 16(1).
- Marie, D., Fortune, M., & Cindy, R. (2005), Violence Against Women and the Role of Religion. *National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women*, 1(7), U1V/CCU324010.
- Sharon, D.S.P., Domestic Violence Against Women In India. *Social Science*, 4(12), 2249-555X.
- Nyberg, E., & Riecher-Rössler, A. (2010), Domestic violence against women. *Swiss Medical Weekly*, w13099.
- Rana, G.S., & Choudhary, R. (2014), Domestic Violence Against Women in India A Study. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 3354266.
- Visaria, L., Mitra, N. (1999), Violence against Women in India. *International Center For Research On Women*.
- Appiah, S.C.Y., Yaw, A.S.C., & Mohammed, A. (2007), Domestic Violence and its Effect on Women. *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Sharma, A. (2016), Social Dimensions of Domestic Violence against Women. *Journal of the Humanities and the Social Sciences*, 3: 185-208.
- Sage (2010). Retrieved from: https://us.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/39356_978_1_84787_036_0.pdf
- Findlaw(2018). What is the Definition of Domestic Violence? Retrieved from: <https://www.findlaw.com/family/domestic-violence/what-is-domestic-violence.html>
- Mayo Clinic (2021). Domestic violence against women: Recognize patterns, seek help. Retrieved from: <https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/adult-health/in-depth/domestic-violence/art-20048397>
- Chaplin S.E. & Kalita, R. (2017). *CPR India*, Infrastructure, Gender and Violence: Women and Slum Sanitation Inequalities in Delhi. Retrieved From: <https://www.cprindia.org/research/reports/infrastructure-gender-and-violence-women-and-slum-sanitation-inequalities-delhi>