

USING A ROUTINE ACTIVITY METHODOLOGY TO UNDERSTAND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA DURING COVID-19

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Abstract

Domestic violence is one of the most dangerous gender-based evils in human society. Researchers have confirmed the inevitable consequences of domestic violence (physical, sexual, and emotional) in increasing vulnerability to mental illnesses in addition to physical illness. matter. Cases of domestic violence are huge in India, and the numbers are getting worse at an alarming rate during the COVID19 pandemic. This study aimed to explore cases of domestic violence among Indian women during the COVID19 pandemic. Media coverage of domestic violence cases over the past 5 years is analysed to understand issues related to the rise in domestic violence cases during the COVID19 shutdown. There has been a significant increase in domestic violence cases during COVID19 compared with previous years. In addition, cases were higher in the early stages of the pandemic but decreased over time. The impact of the COVID19 pandemic on women is unprecedented and worse than before. Home confinement as a measure to protect the health and well-being of the public has increased women's suffering from both illness and domestic violence.

1. Introduction

The COVID19 pandemic has been considered by people around the world as one of the greatest threats to humanity. The adverse consequences of the disease are not limited to the loss of life, but also have serious psychosocial consequences. As of December 20, 2020, more than 1.6 million people worldwide have lost their lives (WHO, 2020). The psychological impact of the Covid19 pandemic and the resulting lockdowns has led to extremely dire consequences for almost everyone. This has resulted in fear, anxiety, and sadness not only among ordinary people (Bhanot, Singh, Verma, and Sharad, 2020) but also among medical professionals (Jaiswal, Singh, and Arya, 2020), leading to an

alarming increase in the number of suicidality states and other mental disorders (Raj, Ghosh, Singh, Verma & Arya, 2020). However, the impact of this pandemic on women is even worse and worth exploring. Incarceration and other social isolation measures implemented by all affected countries have forced women to be confined in their homes despite being victims of domestic violence, with options to choose limited or non-existent social support (van Gelder et al., 2020). As a result, the steady rise in domestic violence during the coronavirus pandemic has certainly emerged as an equally powerful and complementary global challenge. An increase in domestic violence is also observed in the Global South, including India (Mittal & Singh, 2020), and the present study is attempting to explore this question.

WHO defines intimate partner violence as "an act of physical, sexual or psychological coercion by a current or former partner or spouse against a woman" (WHO, 2013)? There are many psychological theories about intimate partner violence. Psychological theorists, for example, emphasize riot riots to explain the decision of a woman persisting with an abusive partner. However, this theory has been completely criticized (Fisher, 1986) to indirectly blame the victims, enhance violence and consider Masochism as a female foot (Young & Gerson, 1991). The theory of injury communication (Dutton & painter, 1993) attributes an imbalance between partners to explain relational violence. When abuse is not continuous, the attachment between partners is strengthened through a negative consolidation mechanism, meaning to say that the deletion of the threshold (Young & Gerson, 1991).

Feminist scholars argue that the patriarchal gender power dynamics are at the heart of domestic violence (Dobash & Dobash, 1979; Yllo, 1993). Johnson and Leone (2005) refer to the term "intimate terrorism" to refer to violence stemming from the need to exercise control over a partner; This male coercion functions as a "resource" in controlling the partner (Goode, 1971). Inconsistency (Yllö, 1984) between men and women is a strong predictor of domestic violence. Domestic violence is therefore the result of "cultural values, rules, and practices that give men more status and power than women" (Torres, 1991). This explains why the prevalence of domestic violence varies across cultures and countries. For example, in South Asian countries, high rates of domestic violence have cultural roots in roles, disproportionate gender expectations, patriarchal family systems,

1.1 Domestic Violence

On March 22, 2020, the Prime Minister of India announced a national blockade of the day. The blockade was then extended for a week, then 21 days, and finally, until May 3, 2020, limiting the spread of COVID 19. India has declared COVID 19 a "reported disaster" under the Disaster Management Act of 2005 (Sharma et al. 2020). Long-term blockades and other social distance measures imposed to contain the pandemic make women more vulnerable to domestic violence. Women fought a shadow pandemic at home (UN Women2020).

According to data from the National Women's Commission (NCW), complaints of domestic violence have doubled after a national blockade in India (Vora et al. 2020). Tamil Nadu police reported an increase in complaints of domestic violence. They received about 25 calls a day during the blockade and registered at least 40 such cases (Kannan2020). Similarly, Bangalore police reported that complaints from victims of domestic violence increased from 10 to 25 times a day (Peter2020). This data from various sources shows that domestic violence cases increased nationwide during the blockade. On the contrary, organizations such as Jagori, Shakti Shalini, and the AKS Foundation have reported a reduction in complaints related to domestic violence (Ghoshal2020). This reduction is due to domestic confinement, constant surveillance (Piquero et al. 2020), control by decision-makers, social isolation from victims' friends and family (Kaukinen 2020), and reduced opportunities for assistance (Kaukinen 2020). Usher et al. 2020). There are also studies investigating the phenomenon of domestic and post-disaster domestic violence in India, such as Hines (2007) and Rao (2020).

However, there is little existing literature on domestic violence during the blockade. Moreover, the blockade situation is different from other types of disasters. Almost all states were affected by the presence of this virus at the same time. The question remains which factors are associated with the increase in domestic violence during the COVID19 pandemic. Is there a theoretical framework that can explain these factors? Limited research uses Routine Activity Method (RAM) to uncover complex phenomena of domestic violence (Mannon 1997; Roman and Reid 2012). As far as we know, no studies have been conducted in India using the RAM framework to understand the factors that lead to the execution of domestic violence, especially during a pandemic. Some authors have proposed applying criminal theories such as RAM to predict the increase or decrease

in crime during COVID 19 by associating it with specific changes in daily activity (Piquero et al. 2020; Stickle and Felson 2020). Therefore, this treatise aims to investigate the factors leading to an increase in domestic violence incidents in India during the COVID 19 pandemic by incorporating a routine activity theory model.

1.2 Routine Activity Methodology

Perception of RAM (Schwartz and Pitts 1995; Mustaine and Tewksbury 2002; Mustaine and Tewksbury 1999; Schwartz et al. 2001; Franklin et al. 2012). TAR's feminist interpretation emphasizes the importance of examining the social conditions that facilitate violence against women. This may help to better understand the factors of criminal motivation (Schwartz & Pitts, 1995). Borrowing insight from feminist interpretations of the RAM, we found aspects of reported incidents and review that can help us understand the factors responsible for driving people to cause violence to their spouses during pCohen and Felson (1979) proposed the RAM by analyzing the evolution of crime rates in the United States from 1947 to 1974. Instead of emphasizing personality specificity, characteristics of offenders like their contemporaries, they focus on the factors that facilitate criminal behaviour (Cohen and Felson 1979). Since then, various studies have applied the RAM to explain different types of offenses: property crimes, for example (Massey et al. 1989); marital status and marital violence (Mannon 1997); victims of women who are harassed; auto theft (Rice and Smith 2002); and cybercrime (Nguyen 2020).

Cohen and Felson (1979) elucidated three factors co-occurring in space and time that give rise to criminal behaviour: (1) motivated offenders, (2) appropriate goals, and (3) lack of competent guardians (Cohen and Felson 1979). A motivated offender is both willing and able to commit a crime (Felson & Cohen, 1980). A suitable target is a person/object who may be threatened by a potential offender (Miro 2014). Ultimately, a competent guardian is a person or thing that can deter or prevent a potential criminal from acting on his bad intentions (Felson and Cohen 1980). According to the theorists, the daily activities of our lives are influenced by the convergence of these three elements in time and space. These daily activities were called routine activities. Felson and Cohen argued that criminal and noncriminal activities are interdependent and that our routine activities, even if legitimate, provide opportunities to commit a crime (Felson and Cohen 1980).

In the case of domestic violence, mostly men are perpetrators. Though men also

experience domestic violence (Malik and Nadda 2019) but in societies where patriarchy prevails, domestic violence is usually associated with women as victims (Dutt 2018). Felson (1987) identified that offenders often want to put the least amount of effort to carry out the criminal activities such as traveling significantly less distance to find a target and choosing a target who is evident and proximate (Felson 1987). This explains the rise in domestic violence cases during COVID19, as home became the very space where the three elements that Cohen and Felson identified converged.

A motivated offender now must put in the least amount of effort to find its target. In its original form, the RAM assumed motivation to be given and placed much attention on the other two factors. Over the years, many researchers tried to interpret RAM from a different lens. One of the most common approaches to understanding violence against women is the feminist epidemic. These aspects are discussed in the document below. For a crime to occur, the presence of a motivated offender is not enough.

2. Methodology

To explore the home violence crisis between Pandemic Covid19, we supported the analysis of three Indian newspaper data: Dainik Jagran (Hindi), March 2020, March 2020 -Times India in July, and Hindu (English). Limited published academic works and government reports are given to domestic violent benefits. Could not collect empirical data, and therefore the newspaper was the only immediate knowledge source. The essential limitation of considering only newspaper reports to maintain the ideas of domestic violence is that most of these newspapers report only serious physical battery circumstances. They rarely cover emotional abuse and sexual violence instances. Therefore, the reported cases only give a glimpse of this harmful scenario, and the actual situation is not better than any other pandemic. We chose these newspapers because they cover reports and news from all states and have a broad readership (Indian Readership Survey, 2019). In addition, the online site has a convenient search mechanism. In my current work, I followed the following systematic review procedure.

2.1 Choice of search engine

We used the Google search engine for the prevailing work. Google Search offers pretty some superiors seek options (region, language, actual term, etc.) to get correct results. Also, Google's indexing appears to be higher than that of the alternative serps available.

.2 Search term and strategy

For all three newspapers, the following search term format was used: "domestic violence website:". For example, in the case of The Hindu, the search term used was "domestic violence" on the website www.thehindu.com. We also used the "verbally" tool options to get search results that contained the exact phrase "domestic violence" in the article.

2.3 Automation

Normally, Google search returns 10 links per page and an average of 25 or more pages per query, so you can't collect data manually. So, I used a combination of Python scripts (<https://www.python.org/>; programming language) and a browser automation tool called Selenium (<https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/>) to do everything. The search was repeated. Get the results automatically and calculate the number of articles published in the following formats:

Month Year: Number (e.g., April 2020: 33).

2.4 State-wise data

The URL of each article returned from Google search was used to find state-wise data.

2.5 Ethical Considerations

The safety of study participants is paramount when researching domestic violence during COVID19 (Sexual Violence Research Initiative 2020). Due to government guidelines on travel restrictions, we were unable to field trips and collect data directly from victims of domestic violence or domestic violence activist organizations such as the Force of the order, NGOs, staff Accreditation of Social Health Activists (ASHA). We have also decided not to conduct phone interviews with victims of domestic violence for their safety and to prevent them from becoming victims. As a possible option, we decided to collect and review cases of domestic violence reported in newspapers during India's lockdown. The data used in this article is secondary. Therefore, there is no need for the ethical approval of the Institutional Review Board.

3. Findings

3.1 Structural and environmental factors

3.1.1 Lockdown and movement restriction

A few of the distinguishing characteristics of the onset and spread of COVID19 globally are the shock, confusion, and panic resulting from the speed and scope at which the

pandemic has spread combined with the initial lack of knowledge on how to best combat it. Lockdown measures—even when considered being drastic—were swiftly instituted as a policy option for the greater good of the public in many countries given their efficacy at slowing the spread of the virus. Airports and other forms of public transportation had to be shut down temporarily to control the spread of the virus. International air travel dropped by 90% cause of the pandemic lockdown measures (Suhartono 2020). The success of combating the virus through lockdown measures can be seen in New Zealand where they succeeded in recording zero cases of the virus over a month after implementing strict national lockdown measures (Cousins 2020). However, the speed and severity with which lockdowns are being enforced and the profound disruption that Pandemic is causing globally is creating panic and uncertainty about the future everywhere. place. This uncertainty increases stress, anxiety, depression - as well as other mental health problems - in the global population affecting everyday functions (Torales et al. 2020). Unlike the forced displacements seen among refugees, COVID19 has resulted in a global movement restriction being imposed. However, both isolate a person from familiar environments, routines, and support systems, increasing the risk of violence. Lockdown forces people to stay at home, allowing families to spend more time together.

This strengthens relationships but also creates tension and intense arguments, especially when people are unusually confined to each other all day (NSPCC 2020; O'Halloran 2020). In societies where women are primarily responsible for household chores, it has been shown that in times of crisis such as armed conflict or natural disasters, tensions in the family increase when partners are at home. together at home, which increases IPV (Interagency Standing Committee 2015). Globally, during the COVID19 pandemic, reports of domestic violence have increased as containment measures are implemented (Graham Harrison 2020; Kadi 2020; Lewis 2020a; Wanqing 2020).

Restricting movement and keeping abusers at home during quarantine will prevent survivors from escaping, reporting domestic violence, and seeking help (Godin 2020; Gupta 2020; Jeltsen 2020; Taub 2020). Survivors are reporting not being allowed to go out and threatened if they get sick with COVID19 and infect the abuser (Godin 2020). They are also unable to reach out and talk on the phone or call for support because of the loss of privacy. Calls from Syrian refugees in a province in Lebanon decreased by 15% during midMarch when the lockdown started (Kafa 2020a). This could be due to limited access to help and social services due to movement restrictions, lack of privacy and fear

to report, and lack of access to a phone or phone credits (UN Women et al. 2020).

3.1.2 Overwhelmed health care

In instances of outbreaks fitness care assets are redirected towards addressing the disaster leaving ladies confined to get entry to ladies' fitness offerings and DV assist offerings (Owen 2020; Sochas et al. 2017). For instance, ladies died extra of obstetrical headaches than of Ebola in Sierra Leone (Women's Budget Group 2020). In instances of COVID-19, the fitness care device is crushed and overloaded with the pandemic leaving disaster facilities in tertiary hospitals not able to offer to take care of survivors of DV or IPV (UN Women 2020a). Women's facilities are being repurposed into homeless shelters in China and Italy in addition to restricting secure locations ladies can visit if they have skilled DV (Fraser 2020; Wanqing 2020). In Lebanon, ladies' shelters are at complete potential and are now no longer accepting new instances because of the worry of spreading the virus (Lewis 2020a). In Italy and France, the nearby government has used motel rooms as brief shelters for survivors of DV because the real shelters can't acquire new instances because of worry of spreading the virus (Taub 2020).

In addition, crushed fitness care structures diverting their assets to address the COVID-19 disaster is affecting care added to different sufferers. The U.K. records from the Office for National Statistics have proven that in the COVID-19 disaster there was a boom in non-COVID-19 deaths as compared with the 5-yr common death. Deaths because of dementia and Alzheimer's disorder elevated through 52.2% as compared with the 5-yr common all through mid-March to the start of May 2020; deaths because of different reasons which include ischemic coronary heart disorder, stroke, sepsis, asthma, and diabetes additionally elevated (Office for National Statistics 2020). The boom withinside the instances of non-COVID-19 deaths can likely be indicating that those instances aren't getting right care on time because of a crushed fitness care device or put off in search of care because of tension of publicity to the pandemic withinside the fitness care setting. Delayed care and confined care in a crushed and overstretched fitness care device can result in violence when you consider that sufferers and their households might be annoyed approximately now no longer being capable of acquiring the right care they want in the sort of situation. There were reviews of elevated violence towards fitness care people withinside the time of the pandemic at crushed hospitals, with ladies making 67% of the fitness care frontline people (Boniol et al. 2019; Fraser 2020; UN Women 2020a).

The criminal apparatus, the police, and the impunity for violence have all crumbled.

Access to criminal and fitness care structures for ladies is confined all through public fitness emergencies (Peterman et al. 2020). Newspaper or information shops mentioned the breakdown of the criminal device for DV survivors all through the disorder outbreak. Reports of DV to police in China have tripled all through the time of the lockdown (Wanqing 2020). However, interest has now no longer been nicely directed to DV instances or reviews. In China, a sufferer of DV recorded a verbal exchange with a police officer wherein after she suggested being abused at domestic through her husband, the officer is heard telling her to neglect about approximately pursuing the case (Wanqing 2020). During the Ebola epidemic in West Africa in 2014–2016, the police system got overwhelmed with the epidemic resulting in increased disregard to punishing acts of gender-based violence (UNICEF GBViE Helpdesk 2018). On the other hand, in Lebanon, during the lockdown, some judges made use of remote listening technology such as video calls to allow survivors of abuse victims to give their testimony for court orders regarding cases of domestic abuse to be issued (Kafa 2020b).

3.2 Community/societal

3.2.1 Remould sex ratio

Male mortality from the COVID19 pandemic is higher than female mortality worldwide (Chenetal. 2020; GlobalHealth 5050 2020; Onderetal. 2020; Richardson et al. 2020). There is no direct explanation for this observation, but it may be related to the fact that men smoke more than women, men are at increased risk of chronic illnesses such as high blood pressure and type 2 diabetes, and men wash their hands. Men and women who have sex use soap less often (Gaoetal. 2013; Parascandola and Xiao 2019; Rabin 2020; World Health Organization 2019). Women, on the other hand, tend to be victims of domestic violence during times of problem. After the war, the lifetime risk of women victims of DV increased by 65% each time the standard deviation of the sex ratio between men and women decreased (La Mattina 2013). Women married in states where the sex ratio of men and women declined after the 1994 genocide in Rwanda are more likely to be IPA survivors, have less financial decision-making power, and use contraceptives. Less likely to use and married. A poorly educated husband (La Mattina 2013). The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on female violence is not yet fully understood, but using the example of war, the decline in the male-female gender ratio due to increased male mortality is like war. It can affect women's violence

3.2.2 Widespread poorness and unemployment

The economic impact of the pandemic has pushed poverty to a higher level than it was 30 years ago, and it is estimated that about 500 million people will be unemployed worldwide (Shipp 2020; Sumner et al. 2020). In Lebanon, the country is already suffering from the impending financial crisis, with poverty rising to 40 before the coronavirus crisis (Houssari2020). Faced with deteriorating economic conditions and difficult food supplies to families, people began protesting again on the streets amid a pandemic blockade (Chulov2020). Women are more affected by the outbreak of the crisis as they work in informal areas such as low wages, no unemployment insurance, service industry, and home cleaning and childcare (European Parliament A80281 2015; Evans 2020; UN ESCWA). 2020; Women's Household Group 2020). During the outbreak of Ebola, economic stressors impaired women's ability to find jobs in the informal sector and adversely affected women's economic empowerment (European Parliament A802812015). In some cultures, women are also expected to be responsible for their households, and in this case, women may have to sacrifice work to take on this additional responsibility (Women's Budget Group 2020).

Unemployment makes women more economically dependent and more vulnerable to IPV (Bhalotra et al. 2019; Buller et al. 2018; Harman 2016; Wenhametal. 2020; Women's Budget Group 2020). In addition, male unemployment has been shown to increase IPV, and physical abuse by economic and psychological stressors is increasing, especially in countries where women have unequal access to divorce from men (Bhalotra et). al.2019). The reduction of the financial burden of financial assistance through cash benefit programs has resulted in some decline in IPA, primarily centred on physical abuse (Buller et al. 2018). In patriarchal societies where men are expected to be household donors, economic and psychological stressors threaten men's authority at home and make them more aggressive in trying to regain their authority. It is believed to increase IPV by doing so (Bhalotra et al 2019; Buller et al 2018). The financial burden makes women more dependent on their male partners, making it more difficult to leave an abusive relationship.

3.3 Relationship

3.3.1 Changing norms and shift in gender roles and relationship dynamics

With confinement enforced and social distancing in place, new norms of social interaction are taking shape. In-person meetings are limited to a small number of people while

practicing social distancing by staying 2 meters apart (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2020). Schools and universities are using online teaching tools with online virtual classrooms. Business meetings are happening virtually. The use of online platforms is on the rise and women in some Lebanese households may not be used to this, especially the elderly and those in rural and low-income communities. Emezue 2020). In addition, resources to support women against violence have shifted to online platforms and mobile applications, restricting the access of some vulnerable groups without internet or phone access, or experiencing violence. the online platform (UN Women et al. 2020). The epidemic changes gender roles and women are more vulnerable to having to assume gender roles to stay at home and sacrifice their careers. With schools and daycares closed, parents must shoulder additional responsibility for the care and education of their children during the lockdown (Evans 2020). In most societies, women take on the responsibility of taking care of children in the family, so they will take unpaid leave or leave work to stay home with their children (Women's Budget Group 2020).

Some female students not only lost their jobs but also lost their educational opportunities because many of them did not return to school (Evans 2020). For example, girls who dropped out of school did not return after the Ebola crisis and teen pregnancy rates increased (Fraser 2020). These circumstances put women in a lower position than their male counterparts. Given the risk of financial dependence and unemployment, women are at higher risk of IPV in places where they have less power than men (Bhalotra et al. 2019). The changing norms encountered in a short time as well as the isolation in the family create tension and tension in the households and lead to an increase in domestic violence. An explanation for this statement can be extrapolated from the observed increase in violence among Syrian refugee men in Lebanon in response to regaining power in their homes in the face of change.

3.4 Individual

3.4.1 Perpetrator's characteristics and increased violence during the lockdown

Isolation and unemployment are some of the consequences of the COVID19 pandemic that are prompting a greater response from the perpetrators. News agencies and NGOs from different parts of the world report cases of women facing new or increased domestic violence. In Lebanon, the founder of an NGO fighting violence against women said "we see the nature of violence becoming more severe and there are more death threats" during

the shutdown (Asharq AlAwsat 2020). In Croatia, a woman sought help after her verbally abusive partner became more aggressive while locking lips and began physically abusing her for the first time in her relationship. family (Bami et al. 2020). In China, a woman said that during her husband's detention, tensions increased with her husband, there was no way out, and they argued continuously until one day he became aggressive, and I beat him. (Taub 2020). The increased stress and strain that the pandemic has created in households put dysfunctional families more at risk of violence and increases dysfunctional patterns in spouses. violence (Bami et al. 2020). In addition, there has been an increase in alcohol and drug use during the embargo, which may contribute to the increase in IPV and DV (Abdo et al. 2020; Edleson 1999; Marques et the para. Year 2020). Violence seems to be an act of escape. The changing gender roles of Syrian refugees in Lebanon have led men to vent their frustrations on their wives and children to regain power in the family (Harvey et al. 2013). While incarcerated, abusers become stressed and become increasingly violent with domestic partners.

3.4.2 Stress frustration and lack of opportunities

In times of emergency or disaster, blockages, heightened domestic tensions, and lack of access to legal assistance for domestic violence survivors all increase IPV (DVRCV 2020; Gearhart et al. 2018). Economic tensions, unemployment, and blockades are causing increased stress and frustration (Bhalotra et al. 2019). In addition, with the closure of public and private leisure centers and sites of activity, people have lost access to traditional stress relief mechanisms such as B. Exercise in the gym or take a walk outdoors. This can further impede stress relief and exacerbate the stress and frustration felt by the individual, which in turn can increase home tension and lead to increased IPV (Bouillon Minois et al. 2020).

3.4.3 Survivor characteristics and increased violence during the lockdown

The impact of public health emergencies includes early marriage, shorter education years, and lower-income potential. The COVID 19 blockade is expected to have similar implications consistent with previous health emergency experiences. During the Ebola crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, early marriages and teenage pregnancies increased, and many girls went out of school after the blockade (Boniol et al. 2019). The effects of poor education and early marriage will further limit a woman's already low-income potential. Women are more likely to work in an informal economy that lacks

adequate protection for safe work and is at risk of losing wages in blockage scenarios (International Labor Office 2017). Because women are also involved in care work, they are exposed to three times as much unpaid care work as their male colleagues around the world (International Labor Organization 2018). This creates a household financial burden that has been shown to increase IPV (Buller et al. 2018). Early marriage and reduced education further increase the risk of women developing domestic violence or domestic violence. Low tolerance thresholds for increased violence are found in female domestic violence survivors with poor socioeconomic status and education (Jesmin 2017; Uthman et al. 2009). This is a big problem. This is because when faced with worsening domestic violence survivors, the threshold for violence is lowered and more victims are inflicted.

3.4.4 Recommendations to Prevent the Increase in DV During the Pandemic

A few interventions at the individual and community level can help mitigate the rise of domestic violence during pandemics. Intervention programs that raise awareness about domestic violence and advocate for nonviolent ways to deal with stress and anger can help reduce violent responses during crises. In Lebanon, before the crisis, an NGO engaged perpetrators of violence directly in stress and anger management programs, as well as workshops on positive masculinity programming. polarity, where men and boys critically examine their conceptions of masculinity to reduce (re)violence (Abaad 2012). During the lockdown, this work continues via phone or teleconference whenever the lockdown goes into effect. Similar programs, in the pre-COVID19 era, including behavioral and substance abuse interventions have been shown to significantly reduce IPV (Karakurt et al. 2019).

At the community level, an emergency preparedness plan should be developed for use during a crisis to prevent panic and anxiety, maintain resource networks, and slow down increased violence. In addition, support should be given to increasing digital literacy and ensuring equal access to technology. NGOs and VI response services should diversify and widely disseminate their outreach services, including helplines, to pandemic VI survivors. different virtual platforms and/or live, respecting security measures. In addition, communities can engage in activities that strengthen social cohesion and support individuals in the community. With the rise of telehealth during the shutdown, primary care physicians need to be more attuned to this "second pandemic" and are playing a vital role in identifying, supporting, and referring survivors, as well as supporting the mental health of their communities. Finally, a continuation of studies should be encouraged

during a pandemic as this is a protective factor against DV (Uthman et al. 2009).

Conclusion

Cohen and Felson have repeatedly shown that changes in our daily activities create opportunities for greater crime (Cohen and Felson 1979). With the pandemic affecting almost every country in the world, there has been a dramatic change in our daily activities. With India and other countries imposing lockdown measures or issuing stay-at-home orders, people's daily activities have completely changed. During detention, people are not allowed to leave their homes for work, school, or recreation. They are only allowed to leave their homes to access essential services. Those involved in providing essential services are the only ones who continue their daily activities even during incarceration. As pointed out by Cohen and Felson (1979), the legitimate day-to-day activities of individuals create opportunities for illegal activities (Cohen and Felson 1979). Applying this principle to the problem at hand, lawful activity following a lawful stay-at-home order to prevent the spread of COVID19 results in allowing a likely offender to consider one's sexual partner. They are suitable targets for causing violence, in the absence of guardians.

RAM is applied in several studies to understand domestic violence. However, the discussions to date have emphasized that the importance of the RAM in understanding common domestic violence phenomena cannot be denied. Elimination of one of the three factors that facilitate domestic violence to exist at the same time and space, i.e., motivated aggressor, appropriate goals, and absence of a qualified guardian, can lead to a significant reduction in the number of victims of domestic violence.

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