

Impact of Modernization on Shaping Attitudes toward Domestic Violence: A Gender based Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The present research aims to investigate the impact of modernization on the attitudes of men and women towards domestic violence. This research aims to explore and enhance the understanding about impact of societal changes such as socio-economic, cultural, political, and educational changes, on individuals' perceptions of domestic violence. Specifically, it explores impact of modernization on shaping attitude toward domestic violence among men and women. For this purpose, a sample of 100 participants (both male and female) was selected with standardized questionnaire. Regression analysis was used as a statistical tool that reveals males tend to exhibit stronger agreement with patriarchal attitudes than female; men are more educated and likely to justify the domestic violence than the women. Some other findings reveal that the status of women improves, the likelihood of a husband's superiority diminishes and the socio-cultural factors evolve women's suppression decreases. It also reveals that the modernization in marriage practices improve, the justification of domestic violence decreases and modernization in socio-cultural norms reduces the acceptance or justification of domestic violence. This research contributes to the existing literature by bridging the gap between modernization and domestic violence perceptions, providing a comprehensive understanding of how education, marriage, parent-child relationship, religion, socio-cultural, and political changes influence gender attitudes and responses to domestic violence.

Keywords: *Modernization, Domestic Violence, Gender Attitudes, Socio-economic Changes, Education, Cultural Influence, Gender Roles, Perception Shifts, Gender Equality*

Modernization means a gradual transformation in societies from classical or traditional systems to more advanced forms. It includes educational and artificial intelligence technological advancements, social and economic progress, and changes in cultural and social norms (Eisenstadt, 1966). These changes reshape societies by fostering industrialization, urbanization, education, and globalization, while challenging age-old customs. For example, traditional agrarian societies that relied on joint family systems have shifted to nuclear families due to urbanization and economic demands (Inglehart & Baker, 2000). It also influences attitudes toward gender roles, making equality and individual rights more prominent. Now there is a trend of love marriage instead of arranges

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Received: May 29, 2025; Revision Received: June 13, 2025; Accepted: June 16, 2025

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marriage, by law live in relationship, inter-caste, and inter-religion marriage is also legal. This transition often redefines societal expectations, challenging patriarchal norms and opening discussions on issues like domestic violence.

The impact of modernization on society has been multifaceted. It has promoted progressive values, enhanced educational and employment opportunities, and improved the status of women. On the other hand, it has also led to social disintegration, identity crises, and value conflicts, especially in transitional societies like India (Giddens, 1991). When it comes to domestic violence, modernization has had paradoxical effects. While increased awareness, education, and legal reforms have empowered many women to resist or report abuse, modernization has also created stressors such as economic instability, changing gender roles, and weakening of joint family systems, which sometimes contribute to an increase in domestic violence cases (UN Women, 2011).

In pre-modern or traditional societies, domestic violence was often seen as a private matter, not subject to public scrutiny or intervention (Hochschild & Machung, 2012). Modernization, with its emphasis on human rights and gender equality, challenges this view by promoting the idea that domestic violence is not only a moral issue but also a legal one. As women's rights movements have gained momentum, there has been a growing recognition that domestic violence violates fundamental human rights, leading to legal reforms, such as the Domestic Violence Act of 2005 in India, which provides greater protection and avenues for victims. However, while modernization has brought significant improvements in the societal recognition of domestic violence, the shift in attitudes is not uniform. In many cases, modernization has exacerbated some issues, such as economic inequality, which may contribute to increased rates of domestic violence. The changing role of women in society, their increased participation in the workforce, and shifting family dynamics can sometimes lead to conflicts within households, especially in patriarchal cultures where traditional gender roles are strongly entrenched (Connell, 2005).

Modernization and Its Influence on Society

Effect of Modernization on Society, Economy, and Culture

Modernization significantly transforms society, economy, and culture by replacing traditional structures with modern frameworks. Socially, it challenges deep-rooted hierarchies like caste, class, and gender inequality, promoting inclusivity and individual rights (Inglehart & Baker, 2000). Awareness about education, health, and social issues such as domestic violence increases, leading to a shift in societal norms. Economically, modernization drives industrialization and urbanization, creating better infrastructure, job opportunities, and financial independence, particularly for marginalized groups, including women. This economic shift helps individuals move beyond traditional dependency structures (Sen, 1999). Culturally, globalization, a key aspect of modernization, introduces new ideas and values, reshaping customs and beliefs. While it fosters equality and innovation, it also creates tension between modern perspectives and traditional practices, requiring societies to balance progress and cultural heritage (Giddens, 1991).

Role of Education in Modernization

Education plays a central role in driving modernization by fostering critical thinking, awareness, and skill development. It acts as a bridge between traditional and modern values, enabling individuals to adapt to changing societal demands. Education empowers people with knowledge and opportunities, breaking the cycle of poverty and dependence. It

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promotes gender equality by providing women with access to learning and employment, challenging patriarchal norms (Sen, 1999). Moreover, education helps in reducing social inequalities by equipping marginalized groups with the tools to participate in economic and social progress. It also plays a vital role in creating awareness about issues like health, human rights, and domestic violence, fostering a progressive mindset (Inglehart & Baker, 2000). Thus, education is not just a part of modernization but a key driver of social, economic, and cultural transformation.

Role of Marriage in Modernization

Marriage, as a social institution, undergoes significant changes with modernization. Traditionally viewed as a union defined by cultural norms and familial expectations, modernization has redefined marriage by emphasizing individual choice, equality, and partnership. Modern education and economic independence have empowered individuals, especially women, to make informed decisions about marriage, challenging outdated practices like child marriage and forced unions (Sen, 1999). Marriage has evolved from being solely about familial alliances to being more about companionship and shared goals, influenced by values of equality and mutual respect (Inglehart & Baker, 2000). However, modernization has also brought challenges, such as increased marital conflicts due to shifting gender roles and societal pressures. Overall, modernization reshapes marriage into a more individual-centred and equitable institution while balancing traditional and modern expectations.

Role of Politics in Modernization

Politics plays a crucial role in modernization by shaping policies and governance systems that promote progress and equality. It facilitates the transition from traditional power structures to democratic frameworks, ensuring inclusivity and representation. Modern political systems emphasize individual rights, freedom of expression, and the rule of law, which are essential for societal modernization (Huntington, 1971). Through reforms, political institutions address issues like gender inequality, education access, and economic development, empowering marginalized groups and fostering social mobility. Furthermore, politics drives the development of infrastructure, healthcare, and welfare systems, which are key components of modernized societies. However, political modernization also faces challenges like corruption, populism, and resistance from traditional power centres, requiring strong institutions to balance progress with stability.

Role of Parent-Child Relationship in Modernization

Parent-child relationships are deeply influenced by modernization, reflecting shifts in societal values and lifestyles. Traditionally, these relationships were hierarchical, with parents exercising significant authority. However, modernization has introduced a more democratic and understanding approach, emphasizing mutual respect and open communication (Giddens, 1991). Education, urbanization, and exposure to global cultures have led parents to adopt modern parenting practices, focusing on the individual needs and aspirations of their children. This change fosters independent thinking, emotional bonding, and better decision-making among children. Modernization also challenges traditional expectations, such as the continuation of family professions or arranged marriages, allowing children more freedom to shape their future. Despite these positive changes, modernization can strain parent-child relationships due to generational gaps, lifestyle differences, and time constraints in urbanized settings. Thus, parent-child relationships play a crucial role in nurturing values, adapting traditions, and supporting societal progress during modernization.

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Domestic Violence: A Global Issue

Domestic violence is a form of gender-based violence that occurs within the private sphere of the home. It is not only a violation of human rights but also a major barrier to gender equality and social development (UN Women, 2011). The causes are multidimensional, involving social, economic, psychological, cultural, and institutional factors.

Factors Contributing to Domestic Violence

Several factors contribute to the occurrence and prevalence of domestic violence. Among the most significant are patriarchy and gender inequality. Patriarchy, a social system in which men hold primary power, results in the unequal distribution of power and resources between men and women, which can lead to abusive behaviors in relationships (Kishwar, 2000). This patriarchal mindset normalizes violence against women and justifies male control over women in the household. Additionally, gender inequality perpetuates societal norms where women are seen as inferior to men, making it easier for men to justify abusive actions against them (Basu, 2015). There are several other factors involving social, economic, psychological, cultural, and institutional factors. Dowry remains a deeply entrenched socio-cultural practice in South Asian societies, especially in India, despite its legal prohibition under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The failure to meet dowry demands frequently leads to domestic violence, including verbal harassment, emotional abuse, physical assault, and in severe cases, dowry deaths. According to NCRB (2022), over 6,000 dowry-related deaths are reported in India annually. Research by the World Health Organization (2013) identifies economic stress as a significant trigger for domestic violence, especially in urban poor households. The socio-economic crisis during events like the COVID-19 lockdown saw a global surge in reported domestic violence cases, reinforcing the connection between financial strain and household conflict.

Impact of Modernization on Domestic Violence

Modernization has had a dual impact on domestic violence — both in terms of reducing traditional causes and introducing new stressors that can trigger violence. The relationship is complex and context-specific.

1. Positive Impacts of Modernization

Modernization has led to stronger legal frameworks such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005) in India. Increased awareness and media coverage have empowered women to speak out against abuse (UN Women, 2011). With improved access to education and employment, women are gaining financial independence and self-confidence, which helps in resisting or escaping abusive situations (Inglehart & Baker, 2000). Modern societies increasingly support gender equality and challenge patriarchal dominance, which is one of the root causes of domestic violence (Giddens, 1991).

2. Negative Impacts of Modernization

As traditional gender roles are redefined, some men perceive the loss of control or authority within the household, leading to frustration and, in some cases, aggression (Connell, 2005). The breakdown of extended families due to urban migration has left many women without social support, increasing their vulnerability to violence within nuclear family setups (Desai & Andrist, 2010). Modern life brings job-related stress, unemployment, substance abuse, and mental health issues, all of which can increase the incidence of domestic violence (WHO, 2013). In transitional societies like India, cultural lag often leads to a clash between

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modern values (e.g., women's rights) and traditional mindsets (e.g., male dominance). This tension can result in backlash against women asserting their rights.

In recent years, the dynamics surrounding domestic violence have evolved with societal changes, particularly due to modernization. As societies become more modernized, traditional norms and structures begin to shift, which can lead to either positive or negative impacts on domestic violence. On the one hand, modernization can challenge traditional patriarchal values, promote gender equality, and increase access to education and resources, thereby reducing domestic violence rates. On the other hand, modernization can also disrupt familial structures, leading to greater instances of conflict, particularly when there is a mismatch between new, more progressive values and older, entrenched practices (Kawachi et al., 1997). In modern societies, increased awareness of domestic violence and more stringent laws are contributing to the reduction of violence in some regions. For instance, countries with progressive legal frameworks, such as the Domestic Violence Act in India (2005), have seen significant improvements in legal responses to domestic violence, allowing for better support systems and stronger protection for victims (Mishra & Khan, 2019). Past studies have shown that there is a complex relationship between modernization and domestic violence. In their study, Dube et al. (2001) found that while modernization processes such as urbanization and education lead to a reduction in domestic violence in many urban areas, the transition from rural to urban living can also cause social and economic strains that may contribute to family tension and violence. These findings suggest that modernization alone is not a guarantee for reducing domestic violence; rather, its effect is contingent upon several socio-cultural and economic factors.

Research by Martin et al. (2011) also highlights the impact of economic empowerment on reducing domestic violence, especially when women gain better access to education and the workforce. When women are financially independent, they are more likely to leave abusive relationships, as they no longer depend on their partners for economic support. In contrast, cultural and social expectations can counteract these advancements. In some societies, while modernization may have led to greater women's empowerment in theory, in practice, traditional gender roles and familial structures persist, often resulting in continued domestic violence. This contradiction has been observed in many developing countries, where urbanization and the influence of media and external cultures have shifted attitudes toward gender equality but where patriarchal traditions continue to influence personal and familial relationships (Kishor & Johnson, 2004).

Domestic violence remains a persistent issue despite progress in social and legal reforms. As societies modernize, it is crucial to consider both the positive and negative implications that these changes have on domestic violence. While modernization may provide avenues for reducing domestic violence through education, gender equality, and legal reforms, traditional values and socio-cultural practices still play a significant role in shaping attitudes and behavior. Understanding these dynamics is essential for addressing domestic violence in a comprehensive manner. While modernization theoretically promotes equality and justice, its impact on domestic violence is multifaceted. It is crucial to recognize that while economic and social progress can provide more resources and opportunities for victims of domestic violence, the disruptions caused by rapid modernization can also exacerbate family tensions, leading to an increase in domestic violence. The relationship between modernization and domestic violence highlights the complexity of societal transformation, where both progress and challenges coexist.

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Research Gap

Modernization has significantly influenced societal attitudes toward domestic violence, shaping perceptions through economic, social, and cultural changes. While many studies have examined how modernization impacts domestic violence, but as per my knowledge, there is still a lack of research specifically focusing on gender-based differences in these attitudes. Understanding how men and women perceive and respond to modernization differently in the context of domestic violence is crucial, especially in societies undergoing rapid social transformation. Previous studies have explored the general impact of modernization on reducing domestic violence. Research by Dube et al. (2001) and Garcia-Moreno et al. (2005) highlights the role of economic and social modernization in lowering domestic violence rates.

Objectives of the Study

The Objectives of the Study is to examine the influence of modernization on societal attitudes toward domestic violence. This includes understanding how education, marriage, social-cultural perspective, parent-child relationship, religion, status of women, politics have shaped attitude toward domestic violence.

Sample

The present study utilized a purposive sampling method to select participants, ensuring representation of both genders for a comprehensive analysis of attitudes toward domestic violence. To determine the appropriate sample size, the study used the Cohen's d test. Based on the results, It was identified that the required sample size for each group is approximate 35. This study consisted of 100 participants, evenly distributed between 50 males and 50 females, to examine gender-specific differences in perspectives that is statistically valid and reliable for the study. The age range of the participants was between 18 to 30 years. The selection criteria emphasized diversity in educational qualifications and occupational status, aiming to capture the multifaceted impact of modernization on attitudes. This balanced sample enabled the study to explore the nuanced relationship between modernization and domestic violence attitudes, providing valuable insights into how these dynamics differ across genders and socioeconomic strata.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Participants aged between 18 to 30 years were included in the study.
2. Only males and females participants were included.
3. Participants with normal mental health condition were included.
4. Participants who never experienced domestic violence were included in the study.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Participants below 18 years and above 30 years were excluded, as the study focused on young adults.
2. Transgender were excluded from the study.
3. Participants with severe mental health disorders were excluded.
4. Participants who inflicted domestic violence were excluded from the study.

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Tools

Attitude towards Domestic Violence Scale (Soni & Behmani, 2018)

The test consists of 16 statements with 6-point scale (1 = *completely disagree*, 2 = *disagree*, 3 = *little disagree*, 4 = *little agree*, 5 = *agree* and 6 = *completely agree*) measures the attitude towards aspects of domestic violence:

1. Suppression of women
2. Superiority of husband
3. Justification of domestic violence

More the total score more a person has an attitude supporting domestic violence and vice-versa.

To determine the internal consistency Cronbach Alpha was used. Cronbach Alpha for suppression of women factor was 0.79, for the superiority of husband was 0.74 and for justification of domestic violence was 0.81. The correlations ranged from .44 to .70.

Comprehensive modernization inventory (S.P. Ahluwalia and A.K. Kalia)

This test consists of 49 items on a five-point (strongly agree to strongly disagree) Likert scale. This inventory has divided in seven areas such as marriage, religion, status of women, socio-cultural, politics, parent-child relationship, and education. Each area contains seven items in which some have positive and some have negative scoring system.

Table 3.1: Scoring Procedure According to Response

Response Category	Positive Items	Negative Items
Strongly Agree	5	1
Agree	4	2
Undecided	3	3
Disagree	2	4
Strongly Disagree	1	5

Table 3.2: Area Wise and Type-Wise Distribution of Items

Area (Aspects)	Type of Items	Serial No. of Items
I. Education	Positive	1, 13, 18, 32
	Negative	3, 12, 19
II. P-C Relations	Positive	2, 16, 30, 31, 44
	Negative	17, 43
III. Politics	Positive	4, 21, 33, 45
	Negative	5, 20, 46
IV. Status of Women	Positive	6, 7, 22
	Negative	9, 23, 34, 35
V. Marriage	Positive	8, 25, 37, 47
	Negative	24, 36, 38
VI. Religion	Positive	10, 27, 39, 49
	Negative	11, 26, 40
VII. Socio-Culture	Positive	15, 29, 41, 42, 48
	Negative	14, 28

Procedure

This research is survey research that assesses the impact of modernization on shaping attitude toward domestic violence. Rapport building was the first step of the study to ensure

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participant comfort and honest responses. A total of 100 participants, including 50 males and 50 females aged between 18 to 30 years, were selected based on the predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Participants who met the criteria were invited to take part in the study. Before participation, an informed consent form was provided to each participant, explaining the study's purpose, the voluntary nature of participation, and the confidentiality of their responses. Only those who provided their consent were included in the study. This step ensured ethical compliance and participant awareness. After obtaining consent, a structured questionnaire was administered to assess the participants' attitudes toward domestic violence. They were given sufficient time to complete the questionnaire independently, and clarifications were provided if needed. Once the data was collected, it was carefully screened to ensure completeness and consistency. Responses that were incomplete or insincere were excluded from the final analysis. After screening, the data was analyzed using SPSS software with regression analysis to evaluate the impact of modernization on the attitudes of males and females toward domestic violence.

Data analysis

In this study, the SPSS software was used for data scoring and analysis. The primary objective of the data analysis was to understand the effect of modernization on attitudes towards domestic violence between men and women. To achieve this, Independent Sample T-test was used to determine if there is a significant difference in attitudes towards domestic violence between different groups, such as men and women. Finally, regression analysis was used to understand how different aspects of modernization affect the attitudes of men and women towards domestic violence. This entire process aims to clarify the positive or negative impact that modernization may have on attitudes towards domestic violence.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The present study focuses on effect of modernization on attitudes toward domestic violence among men and women. The results are examined in the context of the theoretical framework and in relation to the objectives of the study.

Descriptive statistics

It includes mean, standard deviation, and frequency distribution, which help in understanding the central tendency of the attitudes toward domestic violence and different aspects of modernization among men and women.

Table 4.1 shows the descriptive statistics of male and female on attitude toward domestic violence

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Women's suppression	Male	50	9.4800	3.97564
	Female	50	9.0400	3.84899
husband's superiority	Male	50	18.1800	6.26519
	Female	50	18.0800	5.55433
Justification of domestic violence	Male	50	14.9200	5.92759
	Female	50	11.5600	4.98635
Total of attitude toward domestic violence	Male	50	42.5800	13.61135
	Female	50	38.6800	10.44996

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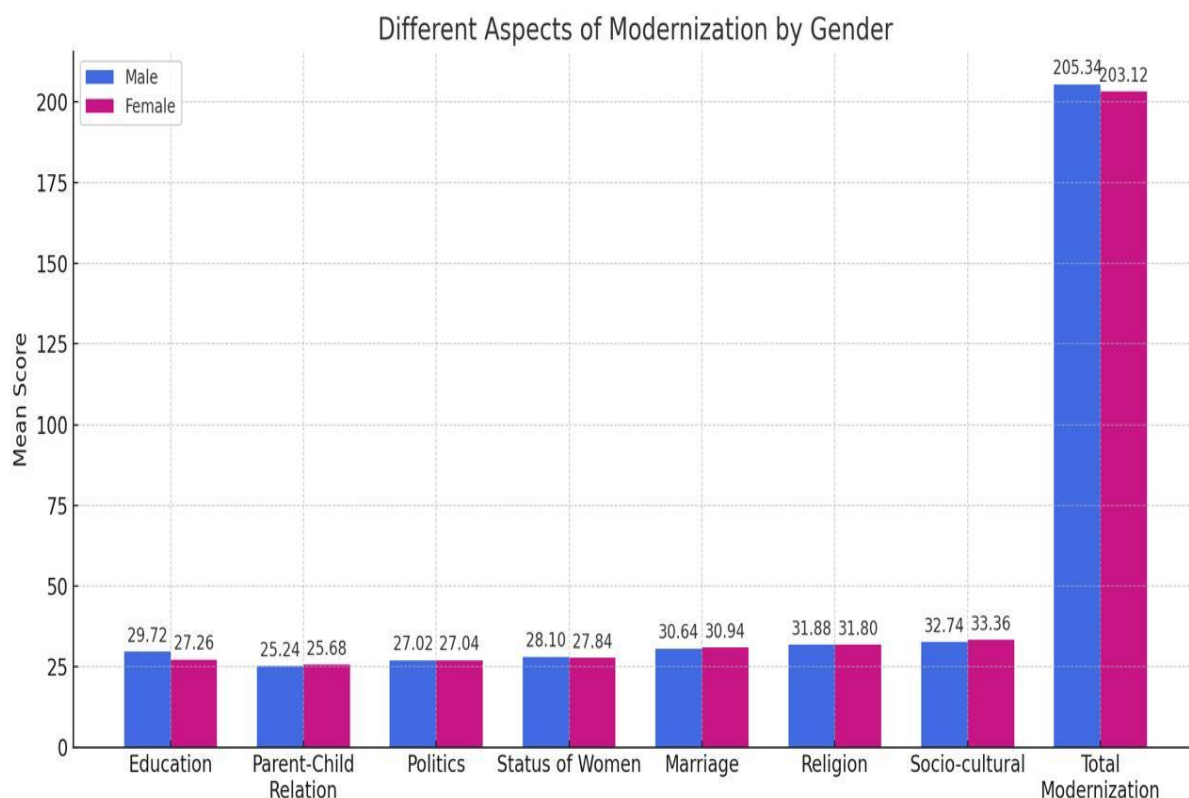


Table 4.1 presents the descriptive statistics for male and female attitudes toward domestic violence, covering three specific factors and an overall score. For women’s suppression, males reported a mean score of 9.48, while females scored slightly lower at 9.04, with standard deviations of 3.98 and 3.85, respectively, indicating similar perceptions with minor variation in male responses. On the husband’s superiority factor, males and females showed almost identical mean scores of 18.18 and 18.08, though the standard deviation was slightly higher for males (6.27) compared to females (5.55), reflecting greater variability in male responses. In the justification of domestic violence category, males had a higher mean score of 14.92 compared to 11.56 for females, with standard deviations of 5.93 and 4.99, respectively, suggesting that males are more likely to justify domestic violence and exhibit greater variability in their responses. Finally, the total attitude toward domestic violence shows a higher mean score for males (42.58) than females (38.68), with standard deviations of 13.61 and 10.45, respectively, indicating that males overall are more inclined toward traditional attitudes and display a wider range of opinions compared to females. This analysis highlights that **males tend to exhibit stronger agreement with patriarchal attitudes, while females show less acceptance of domestic violence and related factors.**

The below table 4.2 provides descriptive statistics comparing the levels of modernization across different aspects between males and females. The dimensions analyzed include education, parent-child relationships, politics, and the status of women, marriage, religion, socio-cultural aspects, and overall modernization. For each dimension, the mean (average) and standard deviation (variability) are provided for both genders. In terms of education, males (Mean = 29.72) scored higher than females (Mean = 27.26). For parent-child relationships, the scores were almost identical, with males scoring 25.24 and females scoring 25.68. Similarly, in politics, both genders had nearly equal scores (Males = 27.02, Females = 27.04). Regarding status of women, females scored slightly higher (Mean = 27.84) than males (Mean = 28.18).

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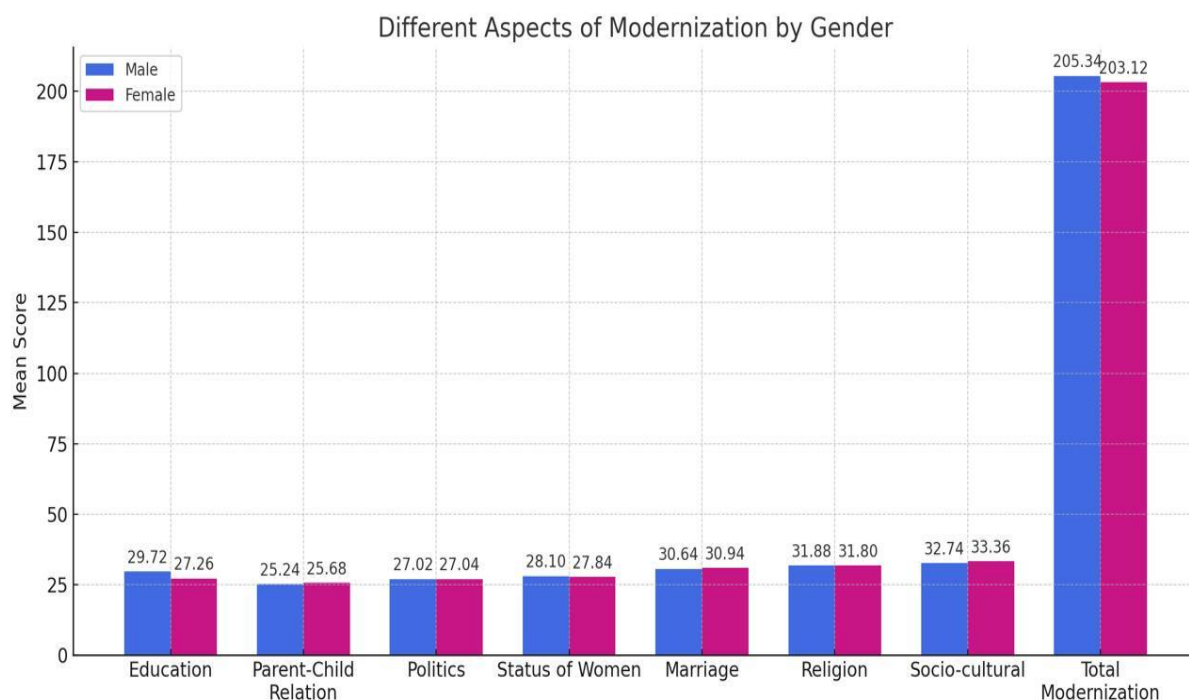
Table 4.2 shows the descriptive statistics of different aspects of modernization between male and female

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Education	Male	50	29.7200	4.20903
	Female	50	27.2600	5.60907
Parent-Child Relation	Male	50	25.2400	3.27364
	Female	50	25.6800	3.29155
Politics	Male	50	27.0200	3.81987
	Female	50	27.0400	4.23764
Status of women	Male	50	28.1000	5.10802
	Female	50	27.8400	4.80799
Marriage	Male	50	30.6400	4.05453
	Female	50	30.9400	4.20112
Religion	Male	50	31.8800	5.75925
	Female	50	31.0000	5.49954
Socio-cultural	Male	50	32.7400	2.22976
	Female	50	33.3600	2.58536
Total of modernization	Male	50	205.3400	13.44772
	Female	50	203.1200	12.85340

For marriage, the scores were nearly identical, with males scoring 30.64 and females scoring 30.94. In the aspect of religion, males had a higher score (Mean = 31.88) compared to females (Mean = 31.00). On the other hand, females slightly outperformed males in the socio-cultural dimension (Females = 33.36, Males = 32.74). In terms of the total modernization score, males had a slightly higher overall mean (205.34) compared to females (203.12). The standard deviation indicates the level of variability within each group. For instance, in education, males show less variability (Std. Dev. = 4.21) compared to females (Std. Dev. = 5.60). In summary, while the differences between males and females in modernization across various dimensions are minimal, **males tend to score slightly higher in education, religion, and overall modernization, whereas females slightly lead in socio-cultural aspects and the status of women.**

Having established a clear overview of the data through descriptive statistics, which highlighted the central tendencies and distributions of the attitudes toward domestic violence and modernization, the next step is to explore whether these differences are statistically significant across groups. To achieve this, I will now apply independent sample t-test which will allow us to test if the observed differences in attitudes toward domestic violence and modernization between men and women are meaningful and not due to random variation.

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Independent sample t-test

Independent sample t-test aims to explore whether there are statistically significant differences in attitudes toward domestic violence and various aspects of modernization between different groups, such as men and women.

The below table 4.3 presents the results of an independent sample t-test conducted to examine gender differences in attitudes toward various aspects of domestic violence. These aspects include women’s suppression, husband’s superiority, justification of domestic violence, and the overall attitude toward domestic violence. For the dimension of women’s suppression, the results of Levene’s test for equality of variance indicated that the variance between the male and female groups were equal ($F=0.972$, $p=0.327$). The test (sig. 2-tailed= 0.575) showed no statistically significant difference in attitude toward women’s suppression between men and women. This suggests the both genders exhibit similar attitudes in this regard.

In the case of husband’s superiority, Levene’s test again showed equal variance ($F=0.309$, $p=0.580$). This test (Sig. 2-tailed= 0.933) further revealed that there was no significant difference between men and women in their perception of the husband’s superiority. This indicates that both groups tend to have comparable views on this aspect. However, for the justification of domestic violence, the Levene’s Test revealed unequal variance ($F=4.004$, $p=0.048$). Therefore, the unequal variance were accounted for in the analysis, and the t-test result (Sig. 2-tailed= 0.003) showed a statistically significant difference between men and women. This finding suggests that **men and women differ significantly in their attitude toward justifying domestic violence, with one group potentially justifying it more than other. If we see the descriptive table number 4.1, we can clearly see that the men are more likely to justify the domestic violence than the women.** Finally, when examining the total attitude toward domestic violence, the results of Levene’s Test suggested equal variance ($F=3.199$, $p=0.077$). The t-test (Sig. 2-tailed= 0.111) indicated no statistically

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significant difference in the overall attitudes of men and women toward domestic violence are relatively similar.

Table 4.3 shows the independent sample t-test among male and female on attitude toward domestic violence

	Levene's test		t-test	
	F	Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Women's suppression	.972	.327	.562	.575
Husband's superiority	.309	.580	.084	.933
Justification of domestic violence	4.004	.048	3.067	.003
Total of attitude toward domestic violence	3.199	.077	1.607	.111

The analysis highlights that significant gender-based differences were observed only in the justification of domestic violence, while other dimensions such as women's suppression, husband's superiority, and total attitudes toward domestic violence showed no significant differences. **This finding underscores the importance of targeted interventions to address specific attitudes that justify domestic violence, as these differences may contribute to the perpetuation of harmful practices.**

Table 4.4 shows the independent sample t-test among male and female on different aspects of modernization

	Levene's test		t-test	
	F	Sig.	T	Sig. (2-tailed)
Education	3.835	.050	2.480	.015
Parent-Child Relation	.430	.513	-.670	.504
Politics	.323	.571	-.025	.980
Status of women	.020	.889	.262	.794
Marriage	.094	.760	-.363	.717
Religion	.213	.645	.781	.436
Socio-cultural	1.057	.306	-1.284	.202
Total of modernization	.515	.475	.844	.401

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The above table 4.4 presents the results of an independent sample t-test conducted to examine gender differences in various aspects of modernization. These aspects include education, parent-child relationship, religion, socio-cultural aspect, marriage, politics, status of women, and the overall modernization. For the dimension of education, the results of Levene's test for equality of variance indicated that the variance between the male and female groups were ($F=3.835$, $p=0.050$). The test (sig. 2-tailed= 0.015) showed statistically significant difference in education between men and women. Hence, the hypothesis one is accepted here. This suggests that **men and women differ significantly with one group more educated than other. If we see the descriptive table number 4.2, we can clearly see that the men are more educated than the women.** However, other variables of modernization such as parent-child relation, politics, and status of women, marriage, religion, socio-cultural aspects and total score of modernization shows no significant difference between two groups. These findings indicate that while education is a critical area of gender disparity in modernization. Other aspects remain relatively consistent across genders.

The independent sample t-test successfully analyzed the differences between men and women in terms of their attitudes toward domestic violence and modernization. The results highlighted the key variations and similarities across different dimensions, providing valuable insights into gender-specific perspectives. These findings serve as a crucial foundation for the next phase of analysis, which aims to explore the impact of modernization on attitudes toward domestic violence in greater depth.

Regression Analysis

The regression analysis will focus on examining the relationship between modernization and attitudes toward domestic violence. For this purpose, attitudes toward domestic violence will be considered as the dependent variable, while various aspects of modernization will serve as the independent variables.

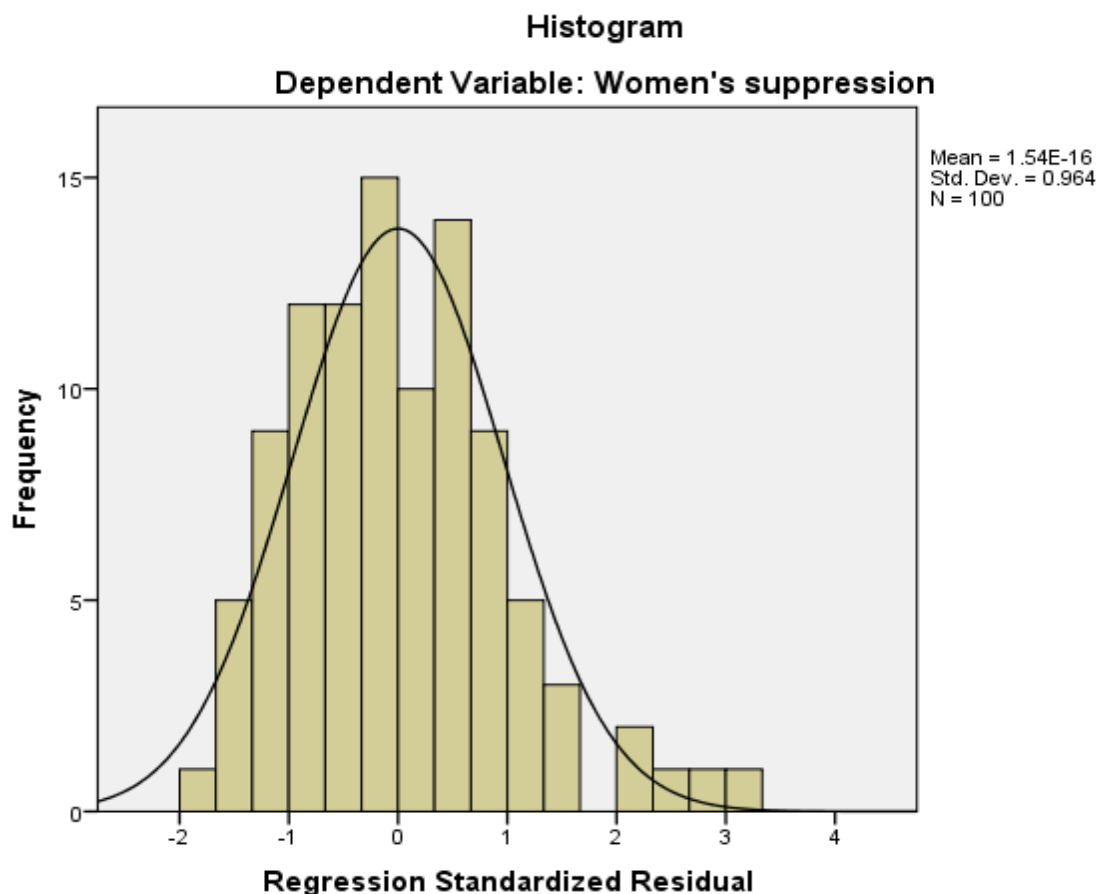
Table 4.5 shows the regression predicting women's suppression (domestic violence) from the different aspects of modernization

	B	S.E	Beta	t	Sig.
Education	-.040	.073	-.052	-.544	.588
Parent-Child Relation	.029	.117	.024	.248	.805
Politics	.087	.094	.090	.928	.356
Status of women	-.070	.080	-.088	-.874	.384
Marriage	-.091	.108	-.096	-.843	.401
Religion	-.090	.074	-.130	-1.219	.226
Socio-cultural	-.501	.157	-.311	-3.200	.002
R Square			.192		.005

The above table (Table 4.5) presents a regression analysis predicting women's suppression (domestic violence) from various aspects of modernization. The independent variables considered in this analysis are education, parent-child relationship, politics, status of women, marriage, religion, and socio-cultural factors. The results show that socio-cultural factors significantly predict women's suppression, with a Beta value of -0.311 ($p = 0.002$), indicating a negative relationship. This suggests that as **socio-cultural factors evolve women's suppression decreases.** Other variables, such as education (Beta = -0.052, $p = 0.588$), parent-child relationship (Beta = 0.024, $p = 0.805$), politics (Beta = 0.090, $p =$

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0.356), status of women (Beta = -0.088, p = 0.384), marriage (Beta = -0.096, p = 0.401), and religion (Beta = -0.130, p = 0.226), do not show statistically significant relationships with women's suppression.



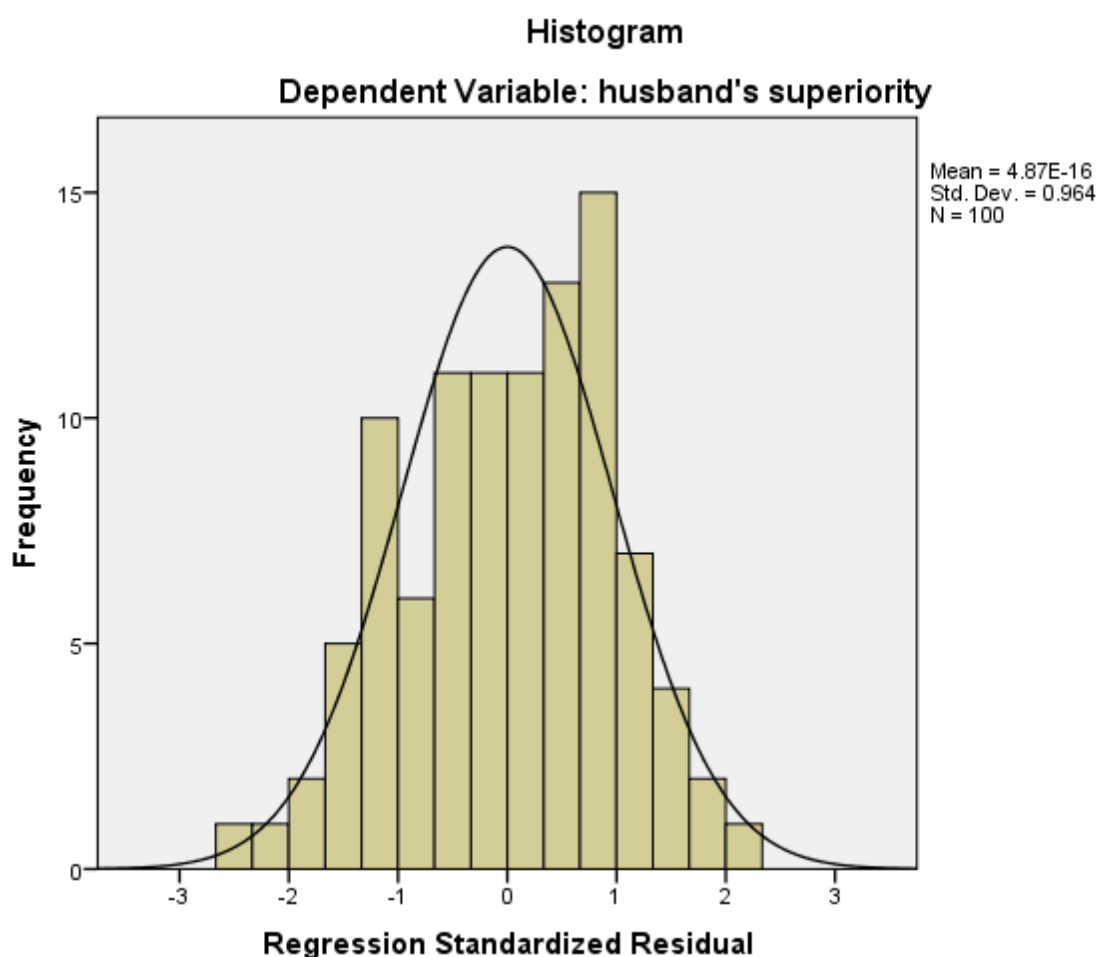
The R-Square value of 0.192 indicates that 19.2% of the variance in women's suppression can be explained by these factors collectively. The significance value for the model is 0.005, suggesting that the regression model is statistically significant overall. **This analysis highlights the critical role of socio-cultural factors in reducing women's suppression in the context of modernization.**

Table 4.6 shows the regression predicting husband's superiority (domestic violence) from the different aspects of modernization

	B	S.E	Beta	t	Sig.
Education	.037	.117	.032	.314	.754
Parent-Child Relation	-.097	.188	-.054	-.516	.607
Politics	.167	.151	.114	1.107	.271
Status of women	-.297	.128	-.249	-2.315	.023
Marriage	.038	.174	.027	.221	.826
Religion	-.063	.119	-.060	-.529	.598
Socio-cultural	-.001	.251	.000	-.002	.998
R Square			.089		.270

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The above Table 4.6 examines the relationship between various aspects of modernization and the prediction of a husband's superiority (domestic violence). The results indicate that most factors do not significantly contribute to predicting husband's superiority. For instance, education ($B = 0.037$, $Sig. = 0.754$), parent-child relations ($B = -0.097$, $Sig. = 0.607$), politics ($B = 0.167$, $Sig. = 0.271$), marriage ($B = 0.038$, $Sig. = 0.826$), religion ($B = -0.063$, $Sig. = 0.598$), and socio-cultural aspects ($B = -0.001$, $Sig. = 0.998$) all show insignificant relationships, as their p-values are greater than 0.05. However, the status of women ($B = -0.297$, $Sig. = 0.023$) stands out as a significant predictor. **The negative coefficient suggests that as the status of women improves, the likelihood of a husband's superiority diminishes.** Despite this, the overall model has limited explanatory power, with an R Square value of 0.089, indicating that only 8.9% of the variation in husband's superiority can be explained by these factors. Additionally, the model's overall significance ($Sig. = 0.270$) is not statistically meaningful. This suggests that **while the status of women plays a critical role, the other variables have minimal impact, and the model as a whole does not provide a strong predictive framework.**



The below table 4.7 presents the results of a regression analysis that examines how various aspects of modernization predict the justification of domestic violence. The dependent variable is the justification of domestic violence, while the independent variables include different modernization aspects such as education, parent-child relation, politics, status of women, marriage, religion, and socio-cultural factors. The model reveals significant relationships between marriage and socio-cultural factors with the justification of domestic violence. For marriage, the unstandardized coefficient ($B = -0.342$, $p = 0.033$) suggests that

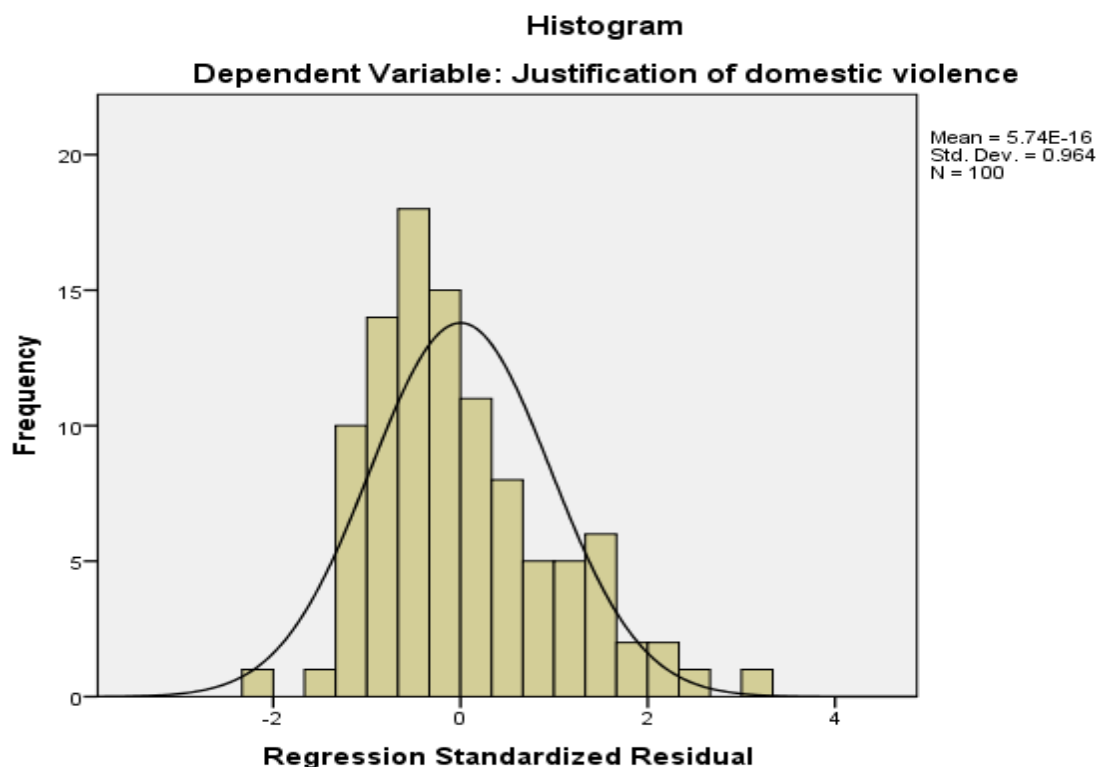
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as modernization in marriage practices improves, the justification of domestic violence decreases. Similarly, socio-cultural factors show a negative relationship ($B = -0.485$, $p = 0.037$), indicating that modernization in socio-cultural norms reduces the acceptance or justification of domestic violence.

Table 4.7 shows the regression predicting justification of domestic violence from the different aspects of modernization

	B	S.E	Beta	t	Sig.
Education	.090	.107	.080	.840	.403
Parent-Child Relation	.093	.171	.053	.541	.590
Politics	.008	.138	.006	.061	.952
Status of women	-.113	.117	-.098	-.965	.337
Marriage	-.342	.159	-.247	-2.158	.033
Religion	-.105	.109	-.104	-.970	.335
Socio-cultural	-.485	.229	-.206	-2.113	.037
R Square			.189		.006

The R^2 value of 0.189 indicates that 18.9% of the variance in the justification of domestic violence is explained by these aspects of modernization. However, other variables, including education, parent-child relation, politics, and status of women, do not show significant predictive power ($p > 0.05$). This implies that while marriage and socio-cultural aspects play an important role, other modernization factors may have less direct or no measurable impact in this model.



The present research reveals that modernization has significantly impacted societal attitudes toward gender dynamics, particularly by reducing women's suppression and diminishing the

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justification for domestic violence. Traditional patriarchal norms have weakened as access to education has increased. Women empowers in public and professional field. This transitional shift in women's power enhancing their autonomy, confidence, and decision-making abilities. The effect of this shift transformed the perceptions of domestic violence among men and women. Not only education behind this transformational shift but, public awareness campaigns, legal reforms, and educational initiatives have played crucial roles in fostering a societal consensus against the tolerance of domestic violence. Women are now growing and financially independent. This is the main reason behind shifting the attitude of male toward females. These changes enhance the ideology of gender equality.

Findings of the present research reveal that modernization significantly reduces women's suppression and decreases the justification for domestic violence. Hence the hypothesis number eight is accepted here. This shows similar results with several past studies that highlight the transformative impact of modernization on gender dynamics. A study that is publish in the International Journal of Indian Psychology emphasize the role of education and socio-religious beliefs in challenging traditional gender roles and diminishing the perception of male superiority (Singh, 2023). Similarly, research published in the International Journal of Intercultural Relations suggests that modernization fosters attitudinal shifts towards gender equality and reduces tolerance for intimate partner violence (Brown et al., 2021). Legal reforms and awareness campaigns have further supported these trends by criminalizing domestic violence and fostering social intolerance towards it (Journal of Family Violence, 2018).

However, findings also invite critical reflection when viewed through the lens of cultural persistence and intersectionality. Scholars like Geertz (2005), writing in Signs, argue that deeply ingrained cultural norms may resist modernization's influence, maintaining traditional gender roles despite broader societal changes. Additionally, intersectional perspectives from marginalized groups, as discussed in the Journal of Family Violence, suggest that the benefits of modernization are not evenly distributed and may not fully reach women experiencing compounded forms of oppression (Lindstrom, 2018).

It is concluded that findings are well-supported by the existing literature, which largely acknowledges the positive effects of modernization on reducing gender inequality and domestic violence. Nevertheless, these effects are not uniform, and further research could explore how modernization interacts with cultural and intersectional dynamics to produce varied outcomes across different societal contexts.

CONCLUSION

As the literature suggests, modernization plays a critical role in shaping attitudes toward domestic violence. As societies modernize, they tend to shift toward more progressive views that empower individuals and hold perpetrators accountable. However, the challenges brought by modernization, such as economic inequalities and shifting family dynamics also need to be addressed to effectively combat domestic violence. Understanding these dynamics is essential in forming policies and interventions that protect vulnerable individuals and promote societal change.

Limitations:

1. A more extensive and diverse sample could enhance the generalizability of the findings.

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2. Self-Reported data may produce social desirability bias, where participants might respond in a manner they perceive as more acceptable.
3. The influence of modernization on attitudes toward domestic violence can vary significantly across different cultural and regional contexts. Findings from one setting may not be directly applicable to another, especially when comparing developed and developing countries.

Future Directions for Research

Future research in the realm of modernization and domestic violence should focus on understanding the long-term effects of modernization on societal norms and individual behavior across diverse cultural contexts. One potential direction is to explore how different stages of modernization (urbanization, technological advancements, and economic shifts) uniquely impact the prevalence and nature of domestic violence. It would be valuable to examine the intersection of modernization with other social issues, such as mental health, substance abuse, and migration, to understand how these factors contribute to or mitigate domestic violence in various socio-economic settings.

Additionally, cross-cultural comparative studies could offer deeper insights into how different societies adapt to modernization and its effects on domestic violence. Research should consider examining diverse demographic groups, such as rural vs. urban populations, and their varying experiences with modernization and domestic violence. Finally, longitudinal studies that track the progression of attitudes towards domestic violence over time, as societies continue to modernize, could provide valuable insights into the evolution of societal norms and contribute to the development of more effective prevention strategies. This body of research would help inform policymakers, social workers, and community leaders, providing a deeper understanding of how modernization can both challenge and reinforce the factors that contribute to domestic violence, ultimately guiding the development of more nuanced and effective interventions.

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Acknowledgment

The author(s) appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Dwivedi, A. & Tehlani, A. (2025). Impact of Modernization on Shaping Attitudes toward Domestic Violence: A Gender based Analysis. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 13(2), 3708-3726. DIP:18.01.329.20251302, DOI:10.25215/1302.329