

Domestic Violence: Impact on Domestic Violence Victims Women Concerning Personality

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ABSTRACT

In the present study an attempt was made to examine Impact on Domestic Violence Victims Women Concerning Personality. In this research study of domestic violence victim women is select from Ahmedabad Districts in Gujarat state. This sample was selected by random sampling method. A total of 200 domestic violence victims' women shall be selected out of which 100 would be rural and urban out of which 50 would be below graduate and 50 above graduate from each of these 100 women 25 below 30 year and 25 above 30-year victim women would take. P.F. Aziz and Rekha Gupta Introversion extraversion inventory (2009) was used in this research. And the result found is that significant difference between below 30 year and above 30 year age group of domestic violence victims women in relation to personality.

Keywords: *Domestic Violence, Women, Personality*

Domestic violence will be violence or other maltreatment in a domestic setting, for example, in marriage or living together. Domestic violence is regularly utilized as an equivalent word for close accomplice violence, which is submitted by a life partner or accomplice in a personal connection against the other companion or accomplice and can happen in hetero or same-sex connections, or between previous mates or accomplices. In its broadest sense, domestic violence additionally includes violence against youngsters, guardians, or the old. It takes various structures, including physical, verbal, passionate, financial, strict, regenerative, and sexual maltreatment, which can go from unobtrusive, coercive structures to conjugal assault and to savage physical maltreatment, for example, stifling, beating, female genital mutilation, and corrosive tossing that outcomes in distortion or demise. Domestic homicides incorporate stoning, a lady of the hour consuming, respect killings, and endowment passings. The principal known utilization of the term domestic violence in an advanced setting, which means violence in the house, was in a location to the Parliament of the United Kingdom by Jack Ashley in 1973. The term recently alluded principally to common distress, violence from inside a nation instead of violence executed by a remote force.

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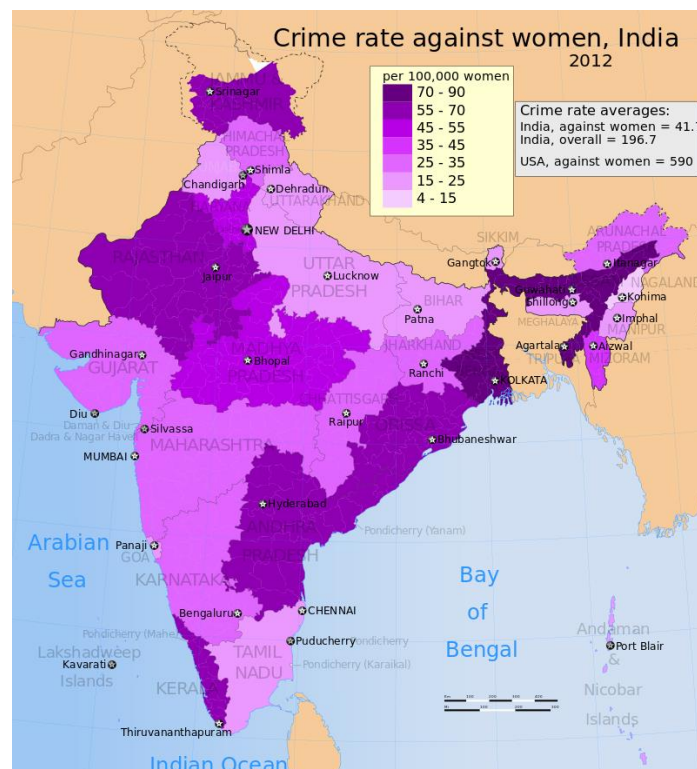
Generally, domestic violence (DV) was for the most part connected with physical violence. Terms, for example, spouse misuse, wife-beating, wife battering, and battered lady were utilized, however, they have declined in fame because of endeavors to incorporate unmarried accomplices, misuse other than physical, female culprits, and same-sex connections. Domestic violence is currently usually characterized extensively to incorporate "all demonstrations of physical, sexual, mental or financial violence" that might be submitted by a relative or cozy accomplice.

PERCEIVE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence — likewise called cozy accomplice violence — happens between individuals in a personal connection. Domestic violence can take numerous structures, including passionate, sexual, and physical maltreatment and dangers of misuse. Domestic violence can occur in hetero or same-sex connections. Oppressive connections consistently include a lopsidedness of intensity and control. An abuser utilizes scary, destructive words and practices to control their accomplice. It probably won't be anything but difficult to recognize domestic violence from the start. While a few connections are plainly injurious from the beginning, misuse frequently begins quietly and deteriorates after some time.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA

The National Family Health Survey of India in 2006 evaluated the lifetime pervasiveness of sexual violence among ladies matured 15–49, remembering occasions of conjugal assault for India. The investigation remembered for its meaning of "sexual violence" all examples of a lady encountering her significant other "genuinely driving her to have sex with him in any event, when she would not like to; and, constraining her to play out any sexual demonstrations she didn't need to". The examination inspected 83,703 ladies across the nation, and established that 8.5% of ladies in the 15-49 age bunch had encountered sexual violence in their lifetime. This figure incorporates all types of constrained sexual movement by spouse on wife, during their wedded life, yet not perceived as conjugal assault by Indian law.



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The 2006 NFHS study revealed sexual violence to be most reduced against ladies in the 15-19 age gathering, and urban ladies announcing 6% lifetime predominance pace of sexual violence, while 10% of provincial ladies detailed encountering sexual violence in their lifetime. Women with ten years of training experienced psintedly less sexual violence, contrasted with ladies with less education. The aggregate of nearly 83703 ladies participated and of 67426 Hindu ladies who partook in it 22453, that is equivalent to 33.3% respondents said yes to being genuinely abused at their home, comparable is the situation of Buddhist ladies where 40% ladies said yes to being truly abused.

REVIEW OF PAST STUDIES

Martin et. al. (1987) overviewed wedded men concerning their youth encounters of seeing parental violence in their groups of the cause, their mentalities with respect to the propriety of spouses, to control their wives, their genuinely and explicitly damaging conduct toward their own wives and socio segment variables. They presumed that men from brutal homes were essentially bound to have confidence in the husband's privileges to control their wives and to be truly/explicitly harsh toward their own wives.

Willams (1992) proposed and tried an incorporated hypothesis of attacks among accomplices and found that expanded protection, disparity among genders, and violence through social and social standards were liable for the violence that happened in the family. Sexual orientation-based socialization and inconvenience of every evil custom on little girls is another easygoing component of domestic violence (Kishwar, 1994).

Guardians direct their girls to adjust commonplace female qualities for example accommodation, nurturance, reliance, and low accomplishment direction to effectively do their future jobs as respectful girls and devoted spouses. Studies displayed that sex generalization is an all-inclusive wonder and has a direct connection with violence against ladies behind the nearby entryways (Rao and Rao, 1982; Ward and Sethi,1983 and Panday, 2008).

Kumar et. al. (2005) considered domestic violence and emotional well-being in Indian ladies and discovered a solid relationship between domestic violence and poor psychological wellness. Truly rough conduct was seen as fundamentally connected with the more prominent commonness of poor emotional well-being.

Erel and Burman (1995) examined conjugal relations and parent-kid relations and detailed that conjugal clashes influenced kids' alteration in a roundabout way because of progress in child-rearing practices and the nature of the parent-youngster relationship. It additionally influenced youngsters' socio-enthusiastic advancement legitimately by molding kids' insight and recognition, their capacity to manage feelings, and their specific adapting reactions.

Larsen and Juhasz (1985) detailed that negative child-rearing mentalities portrayed by the empathic attention to the necessities of youngsters and confidence in the utilization of physical discipline were decidedly related with constrained social-passionate advancement just as low degrees of obligation, resistance, socialization, and discretion. The outcomes uncovered that a specific degree of social-passionate development is vital for intellectual guidance and a powerful child-rearing demeanor.

Nomura et.al. (2002) announced that youngsters presented to parental sorrow or family conflict showed more mental issues than kids not presented to family hazard factors.

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Joshi (2002) revealed that higher the degree of parental clashes and the more drawn out the length of contentions, the increasingly unfriendly are the youngster results. These contentions have more grounded and additionally enduring impacts on young men prompting solitary conduct though young ladies were found to turn out to be increasingly discouraged and pulled back.

Tandon (2003) contemplated impacts of presentation to domestic violence on kids and uncovered that a portion of the manifestations these youngsters may show incorporate forceful conduct, decreased social skills, misery, dread, uneasiness, rest unsettling influences and learning issues. Hidden huge numbers of those issues are the kids' enthusiastic reactions to the violence, for example, serious dread, the dread of death, and dread of loss of a parent. Furthermore, kids may harbor rage, the sentiment of blame, and an awareness of other's expectations for the violence.

METHODOLOGY

Objective:

1. To study the personality among rural and urban domestic violence victims women.
2. To study the personality among below graduates and above graduates domestic violence victims women.
3. To study the personality among below 30 year and above 30 year domestic violence victims women.

Hypothesis:

1. There will be no significant difference between rural and urban area of domestic violence victims women in relation to personality.
2. There will be no significant difference between below graduates and above graduate education level of domestic violence victims women in relation to personality.
3. There will be no significant difference between below 30 year and above 30 year age group of domestic violence victims women in relation to personality.

Variables:

1. Independent variables :-

1. Types of area :- Rural / Urban
2. Education:- Below graduates / Above graduates
3. Age :- Below 30 year / Above 30 year

2. Dependent variable:-

1. Personality

3. Control variable:-

1. Only Ahmedabad districts women include in this study.
2. All religious D.V.V. women not include in this study.
3. Only domestic violence victim women include in this study.

Research Design:

Main aim of this study is get information about the rural and urban domestic violence victim women personality other important variable like types of area, education, age level.

This research was adopted 2×2×2 factorial design with 2 types of area [rural and urban] 2 education [below graduate and above graduate] 2 age [30 below and 30 above]

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Sample:

In this research study of domestic violence victim women is select from *Ahmedabad Districts* in *Gujarat* state. This sample was selected by random sampling method. A total of 200 domestic violence victims women shall be selected out of which 100 would be rural and urban out of which 50 would be below graduate and 50 above graduate from each of this 100 women 25 below 30 year and 25 above 30 year victim women would take.

Tools:

For this research to collect required information the following tools shall be used.

1. Personal Data sheet:-

A personal data sheet developed by researcher was used to gather information about types of area, education, age.

2. Personality Scale:

P.F.Aziz and Rekha Gupta Introversion extraversion inventory (2009) was used in this research. The preliminary form of the inventory consisted of 60 items of YES-NO type. For the construction of items recourse was had to Neymann Kohlstedt Diagnostic Test for Introversion- Extroversion. Extrovert responses are considered to be correct. One mark is awarded for each correct response.

The sentences no-3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 28, 31, 34, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60 response NO to score $=1$ and response Yes to Score $=0$. The sentences no-1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10,12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32,33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 51, 56, 57 response YES to score $=1$ and response NO to Score $=0$.

Reliability:

The reliability was determined on a sample of 361 male and female subjects by the test-retest method after an interval of 15 to 20 days. Table 1 gives the retest reliability coefficient, index of reliability and standard error of measurement. Standard error of measurement was found to be 4.50, indicating that the true scores did not deviate too greatly from their true values.

Method	N	r	Index of Reliability	SEmeas.
Test-retest	391	.91	.95	4.50

Validity:

Cross validation was carried out on a sample of 288 individuals. The criterion related validity was determined by correlating the scores obtained on the inventory with the scores obtained by the subject on the Neymann Kohlstedt Introversion- Extroversion Test. The validity coefficient obtained is .95, which is significant beyond .01 level.

Procedure

The aim and object of current study is find information about personality inventory of domestic violence victims women. Information was received according to matter of study from domestic violence victims women to take in Ahmedabad District. Information was together from Ahmedabad family court, probation office and NGO. After receiving permission of related chief person about total number of domestic violence victim's women of urban and rural area to take questionnaire were prepared.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Principle point of this examination is get data about the provincial and urban domestic violence casualty ladies personality. For that reason the techniques for factorial structure weaseled. For this exploration investigation of domestic violence casualty ladies is select from Ahmedabad Districts in Gujarat state. This example was chosen by irregular testing strategy.

Table 1, Showing results of ANOVA scores of personality

Source of Variations	SS	Df	MSS	F	Sig.
Area	.245	1	.245	.021	NS
Edu	.125	1	.125	.010	NS
Age	53.045	1	53.045	4.453	Sig (.05)

Value- .05 level<3.89 and .01 level<6.76 – NS=Not significant, Sig= Significant

(A) Area

Principle impacts (A) relate to the factor of the zone. It was inferential that domestic violence casualties' ladies from two distinct zones each vary from other fundamentally. Principle impacts (A) which compare to the factor of territory got on F estimation of 0.021 which isn't as a lot of as required to be huge at 0.05 level. As can be seen from the table-2 provincial and urban zone domestic violence casualties ladies don't vary from one another in regard to Personality crumbling.

Table 2, Showing mean differences in personality level with deference to area.

Area	N	Mean	Mean Difference
Rural	100	30.86	0.07
Urban	100	30.79	

The mean scores of the Rural and Urban zone are 30.86 and 28.80 in a specific order. The mean contrast among countries and urban is 0.07. Personality breaking down doesn't appear to impact factor on the zone. This proposes the degree of the region doesn't assume a critical job in the degree of Personality crumbling of a domestic violence casualty woman.

(B) Education

Principle impacts (B) relate to the factor of instruction. It was inferential that domestic violence casualties' ladies from two unique pieces of training each varies from other fundamentally. Principle impacts (B) which relate to the factor of training got on F estimation of 0.010 which isn't as quite a bit of as required to be critical at 0.05 level. As can be seen from the table-3 underneath graduate or more alumni instruction of domestic violence casualties ladies don't contrast from one another in regard to Personality crumbling.

Table 3 , Showing mean differences in personality level with deference to education.

Education	N	Mean	Mean Difference
Below graduate	100	30.85	0.05
Above graduate	100	30.80	

The mean scores of below graduate and above graduate education are 30.85 and 30.80 in that order. The mean difference between below graduate and above graduate is 0.05 Personality disintegration does not seem to be influencing factor on education. This result suggests that

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the level of education does not play a significant role in the level of Personality disintegration of a domestic violence victim woman.

(C) Age

Show to the different value in table 4.2.4 it become visible that the main effect C is significant (F=4.45) at 0.05 levels. As can be seen from the table-4 30 year below and 30 year above age of domestic violence victims' women differ from each other in respect of Personality disintegration.

Table 4, Showing mean differences in personality level with deference to age.

Age	N	Mean	Mean Difference
30 year below	100	30.31	1.03
30 year above	100	31.34	

The mean scores of 30 year below and 30 year above age are 30.31 and 31.34 in that order. The mean difference between 30 year below and 30 year above age is 1.03. The 30 year above aged women possess high Emotional regression than the 30 year below age of women. This suggests that the level of age dose play a significant role in the level of Personality disintegration of domestic violence victim woman.

CONCLUSION

The present investigation is distinct in characteristic history. Expressive research considers are intended to get appropriate and exact data identifying with the current status of wonders and, at whatever point conceivable to make a substantial general inference from the realities uncovered. Therefore, the exploration study data focus on significant the individual who peruses the issues inspect, the method embraced, the result found and the end came to. The examination study report ought to be written in undeniable and obvious words so judge the adequacy and the quality of the exploration study.

1. No significant difference found between domestic violence victim women of rural and urban area in relation to personality.
2. No significant difference found between domestic violence victim women of below graduates and above graduate education level in relation to personality.
3. There is significant difference found between domestic violence victim women of below 30 year and above 30 year age group in relation to personality.

LIMITATION:

1. Only Ahmedabad districts women victims of domestic violence were included in this study so conclusion of this study were not considered with other district of Gujarat state/other states.
2. In this study only women who have suffered physical, emotional and domestic violence have been taken. So the findings of the current study will not be generalized on other common women.
3. Physically or psychologically retarded females were not chosen in the current study as a sample, so these conclusion cannot be appropriate to such females.

SUGGESTION:

1. Not only Ahmedabad districts but other districts of Gujarat and other State will be measured in future research.

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2. Illiterate domestic violence victim women of rural and urban areas can be measured and research can be followed.
3. Study can be set at all situation level instead of a number of areas of country, state or districts for the study of mental health, emotional maturity and personality of women victims of domestic violence.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors carefully declare this paper to bear not conflict of interests

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