

## An investigation of domestic violence victims' women concerning emotional maturity

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### ABSTRACT

Domestic abuse regularly heightens from dangers and obnoxious attack to violence. And keeping in mind that physical injury may represent the clearest risk, the enthusiastic and mental outcomes of domestic abuse are likewise serious. 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 of domestic violence victims' women concerning emotional maturity. 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]. In this research study of domestic violence victim women is select from Anand and Kheda Districts in Gujarat state. 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. Emotional maturity scale by Kum. Roma Pal (1988) used as a tool. The mean scores of the result is clearing saw that no similarity found in the area, education, and age variables regarding emotional maturity.

**Keywords:** *Domestic Violence, Women, Emotional Maturity*

In the present domestic violence circumstances, youth as well as children are facing difficulties in life. These difficulties are giving rise to many psycho-somatic problems such as anxiety, tensions, frustrations and emotional upsets in day to day life. So the study of emotional life is now emerging as a descriptive science, comparable with anatomy. It deals with an interplay of force with intensities and qualities. Emotional maturity is not only the effective determinant of personality pattern but it also help to control the growth of adolescence's development. The concept "Mature "emotional behaviour of any level is that which reflects the fruits of normal emotional development. A person who is able to keep his emotions under control , who is able to break delay and suffer without self –pity , might still

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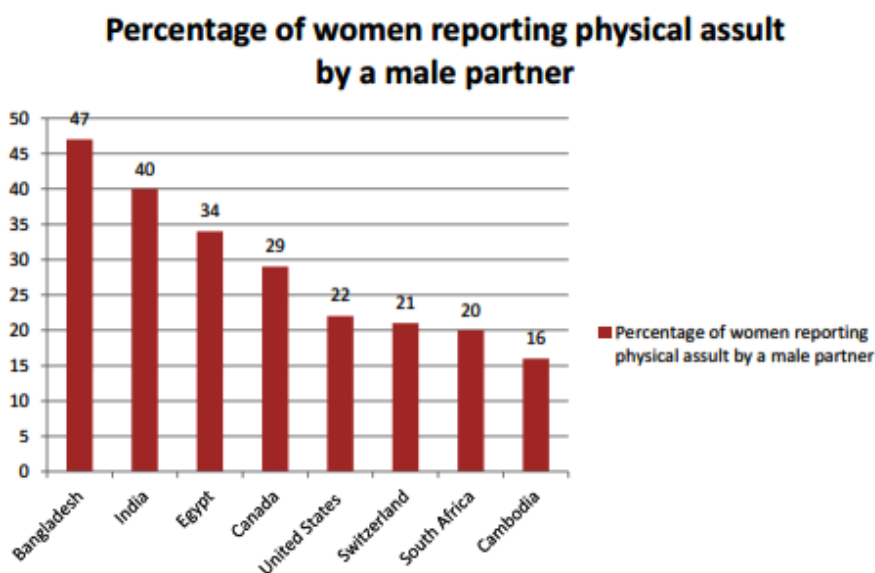
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be emotionally stunned and childish .Emotionally mature person has the capacity to withstand delay in satisfaction of needs. He has the ability to tolerate a reasonable amount of frustration. He has belief in long term planning and is capable of delaying or revising his expectation in terms of demands of situations. An emotionally mature child has the capacity to make effective adjustment with himself, members of his family, his peers in the school, society and culture. But maturity means not merely the capacity for such attitude and functioning but also the ability to enjoy them fully.



Domestic abuse regularly heightens from dangers and obnoxious attack to violence. And keeping in mind that physical injury may represent the most clear risk, the enthusiastic and mental outcomes of domestic abuse are likewise serious. Genuinely harsh connections can wreck your self-esteem, lead to nervousness and gloom, and cause you to feel vulnerable and alone. Nobody ought to need to persevere through this sort of torment—and your initial step to breaking free is perceiving that your relationship is injurious. 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. 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 pointedly 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

Sharma (2008) presenting a crime report on Ludhiana reported that as per records and crime listed under cruelty meted out to woman by her husband and his relatives has been 59 in 2008. It has been reported that crime against women, including dowry deaths, suicides committed by women under pressure of dowry, maltreating one's wife or rape have all been steadily increasing and reflect the condition of women in our society.

Kim et. al. (2003) reported that the incidence rate of husband-to wife violence among Korean women as 29.5%, which is much higher than those of other nations and it has strong association with the mental health of victims.

According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS, 1998-99) about 25 percent of women subjected to domestic violence came from nuclear families as compared to 18 percent from joint families. When both work and have a nuclear family with no support system leads to more clashes and higher number of cases of domestic violence.

Arcos et. al. (2003) studied the infants of abused and non abused women the two groups were compared for child care, anthropometric measurements and sickness-related physician visits. Both the groups sought appropriate well-child care, although the abused women were less likely to complete visits at the normally scheduled times and no differences existed in anthropometric measurements.

Bair-Merritt et. al. (2006) carried a study on physical health outcomes of childhood exposure to intimate partner violence and found that childhood exposure to intimate partner violence increases the likelihood of risk taking behaviour during adolescence and adulthood.

Adams (2006) conducted a study on the consequences of witnessing family violence on children and implications for family counselors and found that a large number of children directly abused, an even larger number may indirectly experience the effects of abuse as witnesses of family violence. Both the children are affected in various domains, including their physical or biological functioning, behaviour, emotions, cognitive development and social adjustment.

Ghahramani et. al. (2008) did a study on nocturnal enuresis and its impact on growth and found that growth failure is a coexisting problem in children with primary nocturnal enuresis. Since enuresis and other stressful conditions in family can cause growth failure in children, the treatment of enuresis eliminating a stressful condition could be an effective measure in improving children's physical growth.

## METHODOLOGY

### *Objective:*

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

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### ***Hypothesis:***

- Ho<sub>1</sub>. There will be no significant difference between rural and urban area of domestic violence victims women in relation to emotional maturity.
- Ho<sub>2</sub>. There will be no significant difference between below graduates and above graduate education level of domestic violence victims women in relation to emotional maturity.
- Ho<sub>3</sub>. There will be no significant difference between below 30 year and above 30 year age group of domestic violence victims women in relation to emotional maturity.

### ***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. Emotional Maturity

#### **3. Control variable:**

- 1. Only Anand and Kheda 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 getting information about the rural and urban domestic violence victim women mental health 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]

### ***Sample:***

In this research study of domestic violence victim women is select from Anand and Kheda 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. Emotional Maturity Scale:-**

Emotional maturity scale by Kum. Roma Pal (1988) (Department of psychology, Agra college, Agra published by Agra psychological research cell, Tiwari Kothi, Belanganj measures emotional maturity. It measures five factors of Emotional maturity that is Emotional instability, Emotional regression, and Faulty social adjustment, Lack of independency and Flexibility composite score for Emotional maturity. The scale is translated in Gujarati without changing the meaning and nature of the original item. Emotional maturity scale has a total 40 item and it is a self-reporting 5 point scale. The 5 options mentioned in strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. 5 for tick mark totally agree, 4 for tick mark agree, 3 for tick Methodology Page 156 mark neutral, 2 for tick mark disagree and 1 for tick mark totally disagree. The maximum possible score is 200 and minimum score

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is 40. Scoring pattern shows that more score indicate less emotional maturity. The less score indicate good emotional maturity.

### **Reliability:**

The internal consistency of the scale was checked by split has method and the values of internal consistency of its various arias and test retest validity are as given in the table.

Areas of Emotional Maturity s	split half	split half Test retest	Internal consistency
E.I	0.81	0.72	0.79
E.R	0.73	0.79	0.68
F.S.A	0.79	0.82	0.60
L OF I	0.76	0.72	0.82
FLEXIBILITY	0.80	0.80	0.65
TOTAL E.M	0.74	0.77	0.70

### **Validity:**

The scale was validated with Singh & Bhargava's Emotional maturity scale and correlation was 0.84. The main version of questionnaire is in final translated Gujarati version was delivered test retest reliability found 0.68.

### **Procedure**

The aim and object of current study is find information about mental health check list, emotional maturity scale and personality inventory of domestic violence victims women. Information was received according to matter of study from domestic violence victims women to take in Anand and Kheda District. Information was together from Anand, Kheda 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. Total 200 filled up questionnaires were together from the different district in Gujarat.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Main aim of this study is getting information about the rural and urban domestic violence victim women emotional maturity. For that purpose, the methods of factorial design weaseled. For this research study of domestic violence victim women is select from Anand and Kheda Districts in Gujarat state. This sample was selected by random sampling method.

*Table 1, Showing results of ANOVA scores of Emotional maturity*

Source of Variations	SS	Df	MSS	F	Sig.
Area	5.780	1	5.780	.033	NS
Edu	4.500	1	4.500	.025	NS
Age	706.880	1	706.880	3.997	Sig (.05)

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

### **(A) Area**

Main effects (A) correspond to the factor of area. It was inferential that domestic violence victims' women from two different areas each differ from other significantly. Main effects (A) which correspond to the factor of area obtained on F value of 0.03 which is not as much

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of as required to be significant at 0.05 level. As can be seen from the table-1 rural and urban area domestic violence victims women do not differ from each other in respect of Emotional maturity. It means the null hypothesis is accepted in case of main effect A.

*Table 2, Showing mean differences in Emotional maturity level with deference to area.*

Area	N	Mean	Mean Difference
Rural	100	147.68	0.34
Urban	100	147.34	

The mean scores of Rural and Urban areas are 147.68 and 147.34 in that order. The mean difference between rural and urban is 0.34. Emotional maturity does not seem to be influencing factor on area. This suggests that the level of area does not play a significant role in the level of emotional maturity of a domestic violence victim woman.

### **(B) Education**

Main effects (B) correspond to the factor of education. It was inferential that domestic violence victims' women from two different educations each differ from other significantly. Main effects (B) which correspond to the factor of education obtained on F value of 0.02 which is not as much of as required to be significant at 0.05 level. As can be seen from the table-1 below graduate and above graduate education of domestic violence victims women do not differ from each other in respect of Emotional maturity. It means the null hypothesis is accepted in case of main effect B.

*Table 3, Showing mean differences in Emotional maturity level with deference to education.*

Education	N	Mean	Mean Difference
Below graduate	100	147.66	0.3
Above graduate	100	147.36	

The mean scores of below graduate and above graduate education are 147.66 and 147.36 in that order. The mean difference between below graduate and above graduate is 0.3 Emotional maturity does not seem to be influencing factor on education. This suggests that the level of education does not play a significant role in the level of emotional maturity of a domestic violence victim woman.

### **(C) Age**

Show to the different value in table 4.2 it become visible that the main effect C is significant (F-3.99) at 0.05 levels. As can be seen from the table-1, 30 year below and 30 year above age of domestic violence victims' women differ from each other in respect of emotional maturity. It means the null hypothesis is rejected and it is conclude that, there is significant difference between the emotional maturity of 30 year below and 30 year above age of domestic violence victims' women.

*Table 4, Showing mean differences in Emotional maturity level with deference to age.*

Age	N	Mean	Mean Difference
30 year below	100	145.63	1.26
30 year above	100	149.39	

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The mean scores of 30 year below and 30 year above age are 145.63 and 149.39 in that order. The mean difference between 30 year below and 30 year above age is 1.26. The 30 year above aged women possess high emotional maturity than the 30 year below age of women. This suggests that the level of age dose play a significant role in the level of emotional maturity of domestic violence victim woman.

### **CONCLUSION**

The current study is descriptive in natural history. Descriptive research studies are designed to obtain pertinent and precise information relating to the present status of phenomena and, whenever possible to draw valid general conclusion from the facts exposed. There for, the research study information aim at important the person who reads the problems examine, the technique adopted, outcome found and the conclusion reached. The research study report should be written in a obvious and unmistakable words so judge the sufficiency and the strength of the research study.

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

### **LIMITATION**

1. Only Kheda and Anand 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 conclusions cannot be appropriate to such females.
4. Extracurricular activities of females were not measured in current research.
5. The individual opinion or review of the partner or relatives of the women was not measured in current study.
6. Illiterate women victims of domestic violence were not taken as a sample of the current study.
7. Any other Statistical methods can be also used on the same sample.

### **SUGGESTION**

1. Not only Kheda and Anand districts but other districts of Gujarat and other State will be measured in future research.
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.
4. A research can be through with the further affective variables which is not integrated in current study.
5. Dissimilar traditions related women victims of domestic violence can be in use as a sample and research can be completed.

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### **Conflict of Interest**

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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