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AWARENESS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF EDUCATED WOMEN OF JOINT AND NUCLEAR FAMILIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Ms. Rekha Modi

Assistant Professor

B.Ed Dept.

RCCV Girls College, Ghaziabad

Dr. Veena Dalania

H.O.D B.Ed Dept.

RCCV Girls College, Ghaziabad

Abstract

Domestic violence a social evil that is prevalent all around us. Violence against women-Particularly intimate partner violence and Sexual Violence. The term violence against women means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or Mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Sexual violence is any sexual act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. Domestic violence affects people of all socio-economic backgrounds and education levels. The objectives of this study is to discuss about what is domestic violence, reason, significance of the study and how aware are women about domestic violence?

KEYWORDS: Nuclear Family, Joint Family, Health status, sexual violence, etc..

“Awareness of domestic violence of educated women of joint and nuclear families : A comparative study “.

The changing time in today's world have encouraged many women to seek their own identity, the value and the worth of their lives, through the contribution they make to the family and society at large. She now wants to be regarded as an individual with feelings, aspirations, desires, as a human being. The women are demanding the male-dominated society, their due respect, dignity and status in all the spheres of her life. Unfortunately, many women today fall victims in the hands of those men who fail to respect and recognize a

women in her own identity for a variety of reasons. The outcome is domestic violence, battering, torturing both mental and physical, which has been quite a common phenomenon today.

Domestic Violence (DV), defined by the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 as physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse against women by a partner or family member residing in a joint family, plagues the lives of many women in India. National statistics that utilize a modified version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) to measure the prevalence of lifetime physical, sexual, and/or emotional DV estimate that 40% of women experience abuse at the hands of a partner ([Yoshikawa, Agrawal, Poudel, & Jimba, 2012](#)). Data from a recent systematic review by the World Health Organization (WHO) provides similar regional estimates and suggests that women in South-East Asia (defined as India, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Timor-Leste) are at a higher likelihood for experiencing partner abuse during their lifetime than women from Europe, the Western Pacific, and potentially the Americas ([WHO, 2013](#)).

Background of the Study :

Background of the study DV affects men and women of all ages, RACES, RELIGIONS, AND INCOMES. However due to the “secrecy” of domestic violence, it is often a hidden social problem. The “invisibility” of the problem is largely attributed to the belief that it is a private family matter, which should not be made known to outsiders. This problem is not confined only to India but is a world-wide concern. In 1994, the World Bank compiled a study on domestic violence experienced by women in 35 countries.

Causes of domestic violence :

The control in the family matters primarily by men against women. The imbalance is committed against the weakest one of sex or age or physical fitness. Even the dependency relationships mainly in terms of economic or employment status determined to a large extent in determining domestic violence. The imbalance of power which is making the weaker lose the control on basic Human Rights fundamental freedoms dignity and right to peace and security and acts are mainly due to the patriarchal orientation of the society at large. The most common causes for women stalking and battering include dissatisfaction with the dowry and exploiting women for more of it, arguing with the partner, refusing to have sex with him, neglecting children, going out of home without telling the partner, not cooking properly or on time, including in extra marital affairs, not looking after in-laws etc.

Significance of the study :

Significance of the study knowledge gained can then be utilized to aid women who are trying to end a relationship. They can be given practical assistance and support using the data gleaned from those women who have already left as they too move through the process of ending the abuse in their lives. The information gleaned from this study will be useful in many ways. Firstly, an in depth understanding of the women’s experiences of the partner abuse they endured and of the resources they relied upon for strength can help to inform the helping profession regarding what is the best way to assist those being abused. And by knowing the resources needed to help the abused women in their leaving process, policy makers may want to consider making these resources more accessible or provide them for women who are trying to leave an abusive relationship.

Statement of the problem: The study has been stated as “**Awareness of Domestic Violence of educated women of joint and nuclear families: A comparative study.**”

Objective of the Study:

1. To make comparison of awareness of sexual violence of educated women belongs to joint and nuclear families..
2. To make comparison of awareness of Deprivation of Rights violence of educated women belongs to joint and nuclear families.

Hypothesis of the study:

1. There is no significant difference between awareness of sexual violence of educated women belongs to Joint and Nuclear families.
2. There is no significant difference between awareness of Deprivation of Rights violence of educated women belongs to Joint and Nuclear families.

Delimitation of the study:

The present study is delimited to following:

1. The present study is delimited to urban (Ghaziabad} area only.
2. This study is delimited to domestic violence with the describes areas.
3. This study is on age group [18-51] married women of joint and Nuclear families.
4. This study is on educated women which have minimum 10 passed educational qualification.

Review of related literature

Gupta Shampa Sen (2012) has conducted a study on a domestic violence; Impact on women with disabilities. In this paper an attempts has been made to locate the impact of domestic violence in the lives of women with disabilities. Sen.’s paper presents three case studies on the basis of information from different authorities of West Bengal state. From all three case studies it is apparent that effects of DV on disabled women are similar to non-disabled women.

Ghoi and Deshpande and shailesh (2013) conducted a study, “Violence against women in India A case for Research in Tackling the Mence “. They pointed out that violence against women has long been a problem, in times of peace and war. This violence ranges from very mild teasing to rape and murder and takes place at home, in the streets, fewer still prosecuted and a negligent number of accused are actually punished. In the absence of detailed studies on incidence, it is difficult to come up with suggestions to reduce if not abolish such violence.

Research Methodology

It explains the development process used for the study, sources of data tapped, the channels prepared or adopted and utilized and the nature of data collected and its validity and reliability formed.

Following are the various aspect of research design which have been used in the present study

1. Method of study
- 2 Population of the study
3. Sample of the study
4. Procedure for sampling
5. Data gathering instruments
6. Description of tool used in the study
7. Statistical techniques used in the study

The present study consisted of 80 educated women for sample. The study sample selected by purposive sampling. The final sample included 80 educated women (40 joint families and 40 nuclear families).

Name of the Tool:

Domestic violence against women scale by Dr. Himanshi & Dr. Janki D. Moorjani.

Description of the tool used in the study:

This tool was developed by Dr. Himanshi & Dr. D. Moorjani (Agra) in the year 2008. It is published by National Psychological Corporation, Agra.

Statistical Techniques used:

In the present study the investigator has used the most appropriate statistical techniques available in the treatment of data. The mean and standard deviation of the scores on the variable were computed. Then “t” test was used to study the families in respect to DV.

Data analysis and interpretation

A comparative study **title “As Awareness of Domestic violence of educated women’s of joint and nuclear families”**. The purpose of study was to see the difference in domestic violence against the educated women in both families. The chapter has been devoted to the analysis and interpretation of the result based on the data collected on the proposed variables.

A research work is completely satisfied with collecting and classifying data. In educational research the step that comes net to the collection of data is that of its analysis, of data means studying the tabulated material in order to make it meaningful. It involves breaking down the existing complex factor into sample facts putting the parts together, making new arrangement for the purpose of interpretation, the main purpose of collection of data is to draw some inferences and collected, ace, to **Oliver**, “When data has been obtained, it is necessary to organize it for interpretation and presentation.

The analysis and interpretation of data has been under taking in respect of hypothesis that have been formulated in the study ,thus, this chapter presents the analysis ,interpretation and discussion of result ,hypothesis wise.

1. Hypothesis: - One states, “There is no significance difference between the educated women of joint and nuclear families regarding sexual violence.

This hypothesis has been tested by applying “t” test of significance.

The following table shows result on account of testing this hypothesis.

Table -1

Table showing significance of difference of mean between joint and nuclear families educated women on sexual violence area of domestic violence.

S. No.	Group of educated women	No. of women	Mean (X)	S.D ()	“t” value	Level of significance
1.	Joint families women	40	16.25	5.96	1.82	Not significance at both families
2.	Nuclear families women	40	18.12	6.26		

Not significant at both families

Calculates “t” value = 1.82

0.01 level = 2.64

Table value at

0.05 level = 1.99

Degree of freedom

$N_1 + N_2 - 2$

$40 + 40 - 2 = 78$

The above results illustrates that the calculated “t” value 1.82 is less than table value at both level .Hence the null hypothesis is accepted of significantly. It means that both the group i.e. joint families’ women and nuclear families women are similar on the sexual violence area of domestic violence.

Discussion: It means both group of women belonging to joint and nuclear families do not differ significantly on domestic violence in sexual violence area of domestic violence. Observed difference in the mean score of both groups is not real. It is due to sampling error, and some other unavailable circumstances.

2. The Hypothesis: - Second states, “There is no significant difference between the educated women of joint and nuclear families on Derivation of Rights violence area of domestic violence.

The hypothesis has been tested by applying “t” test of significance. The following table shows result on account of testing this hypothesis.

Table -2

Table showing significance of difference of mean between joint and nuclear families educated women on Derivation of Rights violence area of domestic violence.

S. No.	Group of educated women	No .of women	Mean (X)	S.D ()	“t” value	Level of significance
1.	Joint families women	40	13.57	18.12	3.96	significance at both families
2.	Nuclear families women	40	47.85	17.65		

Significant at both families

Calculates “t” value = 3.96

0.01 level = 2.64

Table value at

0.05 level = 1.99

Degree of freedom

$N_1 + N_2 - 2$

$40 + 40 - 2 = 78$

The above results illustrates that the calculated “t” value 3.96 is greater than table value at both level .Hence the null hypothesis is rejected at both level of significance. It means that both the group i.e. joint families’ women and nuclear families women are differ on the Derivation of Rights violence area of domestic violence. Nuclear families women are more aware to derivation of rights violence than joint families’ women.

Discussion : It means both group of women belonging to joint and nuclear families are differ significantly on domestic violence in Derivation of Rights violence area of domestic violence. Observed difference in the mean score of both groups is not real. It is due to sampling error, and some other unavailable circumstances.

Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions:

The present study title as Awareness of Domestic violence of educated women's of joint and nuclear families: A comparative study. The purpose of study was to see the difference in domestic violence between the educated women of both families.

It is based on the analysis and interpretation of the result based on the data collected on the proposed variables.

A research work is completely satisfied with collecting and classifying data. In educational research the step that comes next to the collection of data is that of its analysis, of data means studying the tabulated material in order to make it meaningful. It involves breaking down the existing complex factor into simple facts putting the parts together, making new arrangement for the purpose of interpretation, the main purpose of collection of data is to draw some inferences and collected, as per **Oliver**, "When data has been obtained, it is necessary to organize it for interpretation and presentation.

The analysis and interpretation of data has been undertaken in respect of hypothesis that have been formulated in the study, thus, this chapter presents the analysis, interpretation and discussion of result, hypothesis wise.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Joint family's educated women and Nuclear families educated women are similar in their awareness of sexual violence.
- Joint families' educated women are less aware than Nuclear families educated women in their awareness of Deprivation of Rights violence.

On the basis of these findings we can say that:

The research though examined the effects of domestic violence on women; a relevant concern was to find out the reason for the increasing domestic violence in the state which shows positive development in literacy, health etc. The study also addresses a paradoxical situation in the state. Even though little percent of women were not aware of physical violence. Almost joint families' women were unemployed. This explains a traditional outlook of the society of women not allowed to work. This will bring the financial power also in the hands of men which will pull her status down. According to the testing of hypothesis, it was found that there exists a significant difference Deprivation of Rights of violence.

The research found out the help seeking behavior of the respondents, and their awareness about the existing services for their protection. Though the Domestic Violence Act of 2005 is a boon to the women in India, only 33% of them had heard about it. Those who have heard about it also were not sure about how it helps them. It was found that the services that are advertised through television had the major reach to the women population.

SUGGESTIONS:

The suggestions listed in this section is divided into several sections like suggestions to Government, policy, judiciary, police, nongovernmental organizations, media, suggestions for awareness generation, counseling etc. These suggestions are evolved as a result of literature review, discussion with respondents etc.

Government: Starting from policy making to rehabilitation and prevention of domestic violence, government has the most important role to play. Following are some suggestions to make it more effective.

- **Law enforcement** - Government should ensure proper enforcement of existing laws related to women's rights. Government should make it possible that all police stations should be equipped with special legal aid cells and special officers should be appointed in all police stations to provide assistance to victimized women.
- **Education and Training** - Sex education may be included in the school curricula for students in the age group of 12-17 years. Long-term strategies for the prevention of domestic violence through curricular reforms in schools and universities (especially social work, law, and journalism, medical and nursing curricula); police training and legal and judicial reforms should be planned. State should set up vocational training centre's to rehabilitate the victims and make them financially independent.
- **Women's Commission** - Women's Commission should be given more penal powers beyond just recommendatory powers. It should be expanded with more members and provided with adequate resources and personnel.
- **Women's Cell** - There should be a separate wing of police dealing with women's issues, attached to all police stations and should be excluded from any other duty. Women police officials should handle all crimes against women.
- **Gender Sensitization** - Media plays an important role in promoting and reinforcing gender stereotypes, and often legitimizes gender violence against women
- **Legal awareness** - List of NGOs and other governmental organizations dealing with women's issues should be made known to the public. Frequent legal awareness camps for women, empowerment and spreading social awareness about women's status & rights should be organized in rural /urban areas.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study is about domestic violence and its effects on women; but it covers several areas such as changing status of women, the causes and nature and domestic violence, its implications on several areas, stress and domestic violence, the coping methods used by victims, awareness of victims about rules and regulations, their help seeking behavior etc. The study will prove helpful to law enforcing officials to make necessary changes in the existing policies in order to bring down domestic violence. The suggestions can be taken into consideration by nongovernment organizations, counselors, activists, health care institutions, police, media etc. Even though the respondents of the study are from Ghaziabad district only, the findings and suggestions can be used for all over the state, owing to the similar nature of our state.

CONCLUSION:

Even though domestic violence has now become a legally recognized category, violence against women in homes still persists. Law can easily help women in work places and in public; but that is not the case with violence at home as home cannot be policed all the time.

The Domestic Violence Act of 2005 has reached common men to a great extent and has the merit of putting in place a norm that violence against women is unacceptable, and such a norm is backed by State laws. But having a norm will not by itself end violence. It takes more than judges, protection officers, police and social workers to protect women from violence. Domestic violence may have a far wider and deeper impact in real

life than what has been covered in the thesis. If these factors can be controlled, the suggestions from the respondents and the professionals be taken into consideration, then more than one form of violence can be prevented from harming an individual or our society and India would be a much better place to live in.

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