



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## A STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FACED BY WOMEN TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN CUTTACK DISTRICT

<sup>1</sup>Arpita Jena, Lecturer in Education

Gopabandhu Science Degree college, Athagarh, Odisha.

### Abstract

The present study ascertains the impact of domestic violence which have been faced by the women teachers of Secondary Schools. Exploratory & descriptive study is used as a purpose of the study to obtain & analyse the data. In the secondary school women teachers comprise the population of the study and 100 sample of secondary school women teachers term both urban and rural respectively 50 from urban and 50 from rural area are to be randomly selected as sample from the study. The collected data was processed and analysed with the help of domestic violence against women scale by Dr. Himanshi Restogi and Dr. Janki D. Moojrani for secondary school women teacher. The study has enormous educational value for the educational planner, administrator, curriculum developers, social scientists while planning, administering and executing the plan for national development and international cooperation. This research has an important value and touch bearer to other researcher while researchers in sociological foundation of education. Domestic violence is a multifaceted and disturbing problem which occurs within the four walls of the home, unseen to the outside world. It is a universal phenomenon which is widespread in every society. It cuts across all backgrounds be it social, cultural, economic or religious. Domestic violence is essentially violence perpetrated by persons in intimate family relationships. It is a universal phenomenon which is widespread in every society. Domestic violence does not depend on age. It is not a gender-specific phenomenon either as it happens to both men and women alike. However, women are far more likely than men to fall victims of domestic violence. The most affected victims, physically and psychologically, are women, including single and married women and women separated or divorced from their partners. It will be enable us to understand the magnitude of violence against secondary school women teachers. This study also help to know about different types of Domestic Violence which can be occurred with the women teachers of secondary level and what are the impacts of those on the society.

*Keyword* : Domestic Violence.

### INTRODUCTION:

“The fight is not for woman’s status but for human worth. The claim is not to end the inequality of women but to restore universal justice. The bid is not for the loaves and fishes for the forsaken gender but for cosmic harmony which never comes till woman comes “Justice Krishna Iyer. The world today has entered in a new millennium where we have achieved progress in each and every field but an age-old reality about the status of women had universally not changed. Women were and are ill-treated, given a degrading status in our patriarchal society.

Hence the researcher undertakes to study the concept of domestic violence in general and in particular with reference to the PWDVA, 2005 and examine the causes of domestic violence with reference to Indian society so that the conceptual and remedial reforms can address the social evil.

### **CONCEPT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:**

Domestic violence is defined as the threat or exercise of physical, psychological, and/or emotional violence; i.e., any type of force against another person with the intent of inflicting harm or exercising power and control over them. The perpetrator belongs to the victim's "domestic environment": an intimate partner, husband, former intimate partner, family member, friend or acquaintance. Included among friends or acquaintances of the family, are those who maintain a friendly relationship to the victim and encounter her in a domestic setting.

### **MEANING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:**

Domestic violence (also named domestic abuse or family violence) is violence or other abuse in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence is often used as a synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by a spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner, and can take place in heterosexual or same-sex relationships, or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, domestic violence also involves violence against children, parents, or the elderly. It takes a number of forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, and sexual abuse, which can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and to violent physical abuse such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that results in disfigurement or death. Domestic murders include stoning, bride burning, honor killings, and dowry deaths (which sometimes involve non-cohabitating family members).

### **DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:**

There are many forms of abuse that create risk and danger in love relationships. Physical violence, verbal abuse, psychological tactics-including intimidation and degrading someone, an in sexual assault, are the most obvious ways one person in a relationship establishes power over their Partner. The abuse is intended to maintain control and limits the ability of the victim to make personal choices, have access to family resources or assets, or have self determination.

Intimate partner abuse is not the same in every relationship. Some abusers are frequently violent, others may resort to physical violence from time to time to assert their power. The fear that a victim lives with makes it difficult for her (victims are most often female, but not always) to confide in friends or family, because the retaliation may result in more danger.

People do not use violence or become abusive because they are under stress, or experiencing financial problems, using drugs or drinking too much. Of course, these factors may make the situation worse, but it is not a cause of abuse.

In our community, and in most cultures, we have values and social norms that expect or permit men to be in control (particularly their family); this control creates an imbalance of power in the relationship. The messages we give to our children (and learn ourselves) about masculinity and femininity make us believe that men have a right to be dominant over their partner, and can do whatever is necessary to get their partner to do what they want them to do, or behave the way they believe they should behave.

Domestic violence is a crime in Hawaii. If you are hurting the people that you love, you must understand that domestic violence is against the law and if you commit this crime you can be arrested. Only you can stop the violence and there are services in our community that can help you find the courage to stop the harm that you are creating in your intimate partnerships.

### **CHARACTERS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:**

Domestic Violence comes in many forms. Some typical situations include:

- Regular criticism, name-calling, put-downs.
- Minimized or belittled feelings
- Unsafe or fearful feelings
- Hitting, punching, slapping, kicking, shoving, strangling, or biting

- Harassment at school or work
- Forceful or un consensual sexual acts
- Use of weapons to hurt or threaten

#### **TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:**

- i. Emotional and Verbal Abuse
- ii. Physical Abuse
- iii. Sexual Abuse
- iv. .Financial Abuse

#### **RATIONAL OF THE STUDY:**

In the present society women are facing different problems and domestic violence is one of them. Domestic violence is a multifaceted and disturbing problem which occurs within the four walls of the home, unseen to the outside world. It is a universal phenomenon which is widespread in every society. It cuts across all backgrounds be it social, cultural, economic or religious. Domestic violence is essentially violence perpetrated by persons in intimate family relationships. Domestic violence is a multifaceted and disturbing problem which occurs within the four walls of the home, unseen to the outside world. It is a universal phenomenon which is widespread in every society. Domestic violence does not depend on age. It is not a gender-specific phenomenon either as it happens to both men and women alike. However, women are far more likely than men to fall victims of domestic violence. The most affected victims, physically and psychologically, are women, including single and married women and women separated or divorced from their partners.

So the purpose of this study is to know about the concept of Domestic Violence and this study has also made an effort to bring to the forefront issues which have remained unspoken and invisible. It will be enable us to understand the magnitude of violence against secondary school women teachers. This study also help to know about different types of Domestic Violence which can be occurred with the women teachers of secondary level and what are the impacts of those on the society.

#### **OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE STUDY:**

- **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** :- Domestic Violence is an act where a partner or any close relative within the family member is abusing, threaten or harming the other partner or family members physically, sexually, psychologically and financially.
- **WOMEN TEACHERS**:- Women teachers are women whose professional activity is student instruction, involving the delivery of lessons to students.
- **SECONDARY SCHOOL** :- A secondary school describes an institution that provides secondary education and also usually includes the building where this takes place. Secondary schools follow on from primary schools and prepare for vocational or tertiary education.

#### **DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:**

The study is delimited to the following :-

- The study is delimited to domestic violence.
- The study is delimited to secondary school women teacher.
- The study is delimited to locality like rural and urban area of Cuttack district.
- The study is delimited to MA education an duration is 2years.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

1. To study the following components of domestic violence faced by women teachers.
  - a) Physical violence
  - b) Psychological violence
  - c) Economic violence
  - d) Sexual violence
  - e) Derivation of Rights violence

2. To study the domestic violence faced by women teachers on the basis of

- a) Types of the family(joint/nuclear)
- b) Govt. and private schools
- c) Offsprings
- d) Locality (Rural/Urban)

### HYPOTHESIS OF STUDY:

Ho-1:- “There is no significant difference between women teacher from joint and nuclear families in their experience of domestic violence”.

Ho-2:- “There is no significant between Govt. and private school teachers in their experience of domestic violence”.

Ho-3:- “There is no significant difference between women teacher having and not having offspring in their experience of domestic violence”.

Ho-4:- “There is no significant difference between rural and urban women teachers in their experience of domestic violence”.

### RESEARCH DESIGN:

In the present study, exploratory and descriptive study is used as a purpose of the study to obtain and analyse the data.

### POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

In the secondary school women teachers comprise the population of the study and 100 sample of secondary school women teachers from both urban and rural respectively 50 from urban and 50 from rural area are to be randomly selected as sample from the study.

### TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:

The following tools are to be adopted:-

Domestic Violence against women scale by Dr. Himanshi Restogi and Dr.Janki D. Moojrani for secondary school women teacher are to be adopted.

Technics:-

- Development of Scale
- About Domestic Violence Women Scale **PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION:**

In this study, the data( on both rural and urban areas) used in the study has been collected from the primary sources which have been collected through questionnaire. In the case of questionnaires, data can be collected in different ways and through schedules is one of them.

### ANALYSIS TECHNIC:

For the present study the investigator used for drawing out meaningful results from the collected data, the investigator adopts Descriptive Survey Method for the analysis and interpretation of the data.

### DATA ANALYSIS:

Table-1: Analysis of levels Domestic Violence faced by Women Teachers

Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	Extremely Low
2	54	19	23	2
2%	54%	19%	23%	2%

Table-2: Analysis of levels Physical Violence faced by women teachers.

Average	Below Average	Low	Extremely Low
23	28	20	29
23%	28%	20%	29%

Table-3: Analysis of levels Psychological Violence faced by women teachers.

Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	Extremely Low
8	36	25	4	27
8%	36%	25%	4%	27%

Table-4: Analysis of levels Economic Violence faced by women teachers.

High	Above Average	Average
24	46	30
24%	46%	30%

Table-5: Analysis of levels Sexual Violence faced by women teachers.

Extremely High	High	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	Extremely Low
1	5	23	42	22	5	2
1%	5%	23%	42%	22%	5%	2%

Table-6: Analysis of levels Derivation Of Rights Violence faced by women teachers.

Above Average	Average	Below Average	Low	Extremely Low
4	44	20	9	23
4%	44%	20%	9%	23%

Table-7: Analysis of Domestic Violence faced by women teachers among Single and Joint family system.

Variable	Number	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Table Value	Significance
Single Family	48	229.5	37.66	98	0.786	2.36 at 00.1	No significant
Joint Family	52	223.78	34.95			1.66 at 00.5	

Table-8: Analysis of Domestic Violence faced by women teachers among Offspring Son and Daughter.

Variable	Number	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Table Value	Significance
Son	49	229.59	35.43	98	0.827	2.36 at 0.01	No significant
Daughter	51	223.58	37.04			1.66 at 0.05	

Table-9: Analysis of Domestic Violence faced by women teachers among Rural and Urban.

Variable	Number	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Table Value	Significance
Rural	58	224.58	37.43	98	0.628	2.36 at 0.01	No significant
Urban	42	229.21	34.7			1.66 at 0.05	

### MAJOR FINDINGS:

In this study some major findings were came to that,

- "There is no significant difference between mean score of Single Family and Joint Family among Domestic Violence Faced by Women Teachers"
- "There is no significant difference between mean score of Son and Daughter among Domestic Violence faced by women teacher."
- "There is no significant difference between mean score of Urban and Rural among Domestic Violence faced by women teacher." After the analysis of this study and saw the above findings it is clear that here null hypotheses is accepted so that alternative hypotheses is automatically rejected.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY:

On the basis of above discussion, it is clear that crimes against women are on the rise. Hence, it becomes necessary to suggest some measures to prevent woman's abuse and exploitation in our society, for tackling various crimes against women, and for dealing with female depersonalization trauma. For our convenience, the suggested measures may fall into five main categories:

- 1) Socially redefining patriarchal norms and removing gender bias,
- 2) Change in women's values and their parents' thinking,
- 3) Strengthening women organizations, 4) Adopting humanistic approach to victims, and 5) Changing criminal justice system.

### EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study has enormous educational value for the educational planner, administrator, curriculum developers, social scientists while planning, administrating and executing the plan for national development and international cooperation. This research has an important value and touch bearer to other researcher while researchers in sociological foundation of education.

**CONCLUSION:**

Even though domestic violence has now become a legally recognised 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.

**REFERENCE**

1. Abuya, B. A. Omsomu, E. O. and Moore, D. (2012)-Educational Challenges and Diminishing Family Safety Net Faced by High School Girls in a Slum Residence, Nairobi, Kenya. International Journal of Educational Development. 32:81-91.
2. Abuya, B. A., Omsomu, E. O, Moore, D. and Piper, C. N (2012) Association Between Education and Domestic Violence among Women Being Offered an HIV Test in Urban and Rural Areas in Kenya. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27: 2022-2038.
3. ACHR (2013) State of Juvenile Justice in Mizoram, Asian Centre for Human Rights, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
4. Adams ID. (1988): The Treatment Models of Men who Batter. A Profeminist Analysis.
5. Adjah, O:(2016): "DETERMINANTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN GHANA":Cyprus University of Technology, Limassol, Cyprus BMC public Health.
6. Adler S, E (1981): The Underside of Married Life Power, Influence and Violence.
7. Ahmed, N., & Kushem, A. (2015). Exploring the socio-cultural context of dowry practice in Bangladesh. Sociology and Anthropology, 3(3), 171-8.
8. Ahuja R. (1987): Crime Against Women.
9. Ahuja, Ram (2001). Violence Against Women, In Shashi Prabha (ed) Violence Against Women, New Delhi.
10. ALAIN (2000), Violence in School European Education, 44-47.
11. Alam N, Roy SK, Ahmed T (2010)-Sexually Harassing Behaviour against adolescent Girls in Rural Bangladesh: implications for achieving millennium development goals, Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Vol 25, Issue 3, pp. 443-456.
12. Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Why do abusers batter? Retrieved February 2, 2012 from <http://www.acadv.org/abusers.html>.
13. Ali Abdel Aziem A; Yasmin. K; Omer. R(2014) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN EASTERN SUDAN Kassala University; Ali et al. BMC Public Health 2014. <http://www.biomedcentral.com>.
14. Ali. T. S., Asad, N, Mogren, L, & Krantz, G. (2011), Intimate partner violence in urban Pakistan: Prevalence, frequency, and risk factors. International Journal of Women's Health, 3, 105-115.
15. Allen C. & Straus (1980): The Social Cause of Husband-Wife Violence
16. Alzyound.M; (30 April 2016): VIOLENCE AGAINST TEACHERS IN JORDANIAN SCHOOLS The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan: European Journal of Scientific Research Vol. 12, No. 10.
17. Al-Zyoud (2001). Academic Freedom, University Autonomy and Admission Policy in the Jordanian Public Universities. Nottingham: Nottingham University.
18. Ashrafun, L. (2013) Seeking a way out of the cage: Underprivileged women and domestic violence in Bangladesh. Department of Social Research, Sociology, University of Helsinki. Finland: The Helsinki University Press.
19. BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) (2013). Report on violence against women (VAW) survey 2011. Dhaka: BBS(Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics).

20. Barnett, O and L.K. Hamberger, 1992. The Assessment of Martialy Violent Men an the California Psychological Invennory Violence snd Victim. 7:15-22.
21. Balch G. R. (1974): Violence in Family.
22. Bates, L M., Schuler, S. R.. Islam, F, & Islam, M. K. 12004). Socioecomomic Tactors and processes associated with damestic violence in nural Bangladesh International Family Planning Pepectives, 304), 190-9.
23. Bensley, L., Van Eenwyk, J., & Simmons, K. W. (2003). Childhood family violence history and women's risk for intimale partner violence and poor beall. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 25(1), 38-44.
24. Berry, D.B. (20XO). The domestic violence sourcebook. Los Angeles, CA: Lowel House.
25. Black, M. C.. Basile, K. C., Brioding M. 3., Smith, S. G. Walters, M. L Merrick, M. T, et al. (2011). The National ntimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Censter for Injury Preventio and Control, Centers for Disease Control amd Prevention.
- 26, Bhatt, R. V. 1998. Domestic Vaolence and Substance Abuse. Intemational Journal of Gymecology and Obstetrics 63(Suppl.1): 525-31.
- 27 Blair, R. Chttord; Higgins, James J. (1980) "A Comparison of the Poner ot Wileofomis Rank Sum Statistie to That of Stalent'st Statistic Inder Various Nonnormal Distibutians" Journal of Educational Statistics. 5 (4): 309-335 doi: 10 2307/1164905. 1STOR 1164905.
28. Bland, Martin (1995) An Intruduction to Malical Statistics. Oxfard Lniversity Press. p. 168. 15BN 978-0-19-262428-4.
29. Boruah: Rickey rani; (2015)"A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF WOMEN REGARDING LEGAL PROVISION TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE".
- 30 Browns, Angela, and Kirk Williams, 1992. "Resource Availability for Women at Risk aod Partner Hoemicide." Law aund Society Review 23(1):75.
31. Brumberg. Joan Jacobs. 1988. Fasting Girls: The Emergence ot Anorexia Nervosa as a Modem Disease. Canabridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.
32. Chacon, K., F. Hervera, A.M Rojas, and M. Villalobos. 1990. Caracteristicas de La Mujer Agredida Atendila en el Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANIJ" San Jose, Costa Rica As cited in Gioconds Batres and Cecilia Claramunt, La Violencia Contra La Mujer En La Familia Costari conse: Ue Problema de Salud Publica, San Jose, Costa Rica: 11.ANUD, 1992.
33. Chatterjee, Meera 1990. Indian Women: Their Health and Economic Productivity. Woekd Bank Discussion Paper 109. Washington, D.C.