

A Comparative Study of Domestic Violence in Working and Nonworking Women

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Abstract

Domestic violence can be defined as a pattern of abusing behavior in any relationship that is used to maintain power and control over women. It is generally done by faithful male members of family i.e. Husband, father-in-law, stepfather, son and other relatives. The main aim of study is to investigate domestic violence in working and nonworking women. Domestic violence will be studied at four dimensions physical assaults, psychological abuses, sexual abuses and economical abuses. The sample of study consisted of 40 women selected from District Baghpat U.P. Stratified random sampling technique will be used for selecting participants. For collecting data, Domestic violence check-list constructed and standardized by Sushma Pandey will be used. The data will be analyzed with the help of mean, S.D and t-test. It is hypothesized that results of study will reveal that domestic violence of working women will not be differ significantly from non working women and both are suffering equally. Overall the study is the overview about domestic violence and here it is an attempt made by investigator to analyze the statistical data on domestic violence in working and nonworking women.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Physical assaults, Sexual abuses, Psychological abuses, Economic abuses

Introduction

Domestic violence against women is a serious problem concerning human right violation. It may have a wider and deeper impact in life of the victims. In the last four decades violence against women has emerged as the most burning issue throughout the globe.

Domestic violence also known as spousal abuse, family violence, domestic abuse, intimate partner violence. It includes slapping, pushing and pulling, kicking, tearing hair, hitting with an objects, kidnapping endangerment, rape, insult, imprisonment, trespassing, stalking, harassment, maltreatment, brutality, cruelty, attempting to strangulate or threatening and any kind of torture towards a women. It is not only comprises inter-spousal violence, but also violence perpetrated by other family members, friends and relatives.

According to **Domestic Violence act 2005** "Domestic violence includes any violence suffered to a woman by male member of her family or relative which endanger her health safety life limb or wellbeing and includes any act, omission or commission or conduct of the respondent shall constitute violence if it, Harms or injures or endangers the healthy safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical of aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse; or ii. Harasses, harms, injuries or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security; or iii. Has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or nay person related to her by any conduct mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b); or iv. Otherwise injures or causes harm, whether physical or mental, to an aggrieved person".

Domestic violence is surrounded under four dimensions of violence

Physical Abuse: Physical abuse is abuse involving contact intended to cause feelings of intimidation, pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. It includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, burning and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim.



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Sexual Abuse: Sexual abuse is any situation in which force or threat is used to obtain participation in unwanted sexual activity. Coercing a person to engage in sexual activity against their will, even if that person is a spouse or intimate partner with whom consensual sex has occurred, is an act of aggression and violence

Psychological abuse: Psychological abuse includes acts like intimidation, humiliating, deliberately doing anything to make the women feel nervous and isolating from family and friends. It also includes conflicting actions or statements which are designed to confuse and create insecurity in the women.

Economic Abuse: Economic abuse is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets?

Objective of the Study

1. To study the Domestic Violence in working and nonworking women.
2. To study the Physical assaults in working and nonworking women.
3. To study the Sexual abuses in working and nonworking women.
4. To study the Psychological abuses in working and nonworking women
5. To study the Economic abuses in working and nonworking women.

Review of Literature

The World Human Rights Conference in Vienna, first recognized gender- based violence as a human rights violation in 1993. UN General Assembly in 1993 defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a woman, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”. Heise and Germain³ quote the forms of violence experienced by women throughout their life span. 1. Pre birth: Sex- selective abortions, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy. 2. Infancy: Female Infanticide, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care. 3. Girlhood: child marriage, genital mutilation, sexual abuse by strangers and family members, differential access to food and medical care and education. 4. Adolescence: Violence during courtship, sexual harassment, trafficking, sexual abuse in the workplace, rape. 5. Reproductive Age: Physical, psychological and sexual abuse by intimate male partners and relatives, forced pregnancies, sexual abuse in the workplace, sexual harassment, rape. 6. Elderly: abuse of widows including property grabbing, accusation of witchcraft, physical and psychological violence by younger family members, differential access to food and medical care. Mishra (2000) had pointed out that marriage at a young age makes women vulnerable to domestic violence. Murthy et al. (2004) studied in their empirical study that numbers of family members, type of marriage and husband's education besides menstrual problems have significant influence on domestic violence. Harihar, Sahoo & Manas Ranjan Pradhan (2007) studied and discovered widespread prevalence of domestic violence (21% since age 15) in India but also the acceptance of majority of ever-married women (57%) to at least one reason for justifying a husband beating his wife. The national crime records bureau (NCRB) report for the year 2011 of domestic violence against women in the cognizable crime has grown from 3.8% in 2007 to 4.3% Verma .K., Srivastava and Kaul, (2015) Study of unnatural deaths in married female within seven years of marriage in Allahabad. and T Puranik (2018) and M. D. Manav (2020) Small area estimation of gender-based violence: rape incidence risks in Working women in Uttar Pradesh, India also found that Working women are more likely to be raped than domestic women and more oppressed.

Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference in the Domestic Violence among working and nonworking women
2. There is no significant difference in the Physical assaults among working and nonworking women
3. There is no significant difference in Sexual abuse among working and nonworking women
4. There is no significant difference in the Psychological abuses among working and nonworking women

5. There is no significant difference in the Economic abuses among working and nonworking women.

Methodology

Survey method was used to collect data for the study.

Sampelling

For this study 40 women (20 women of working and 20 women of nonworking) were randomly selected from district Baghpat (U.P)

Tools Used

In this study for the purpose of data collection, the tool used was D.V.C constructed and standardized by Sushma Pandey, Department of Psychology, DDU Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur concerning four dimension viz. Physical Assaults, Sexual abuses, Psychological Abuses, Economic Abuses. The test consists of 94 questions based upon a variety of similar situations. The test has four parts. First part consists of 30 items with four alternative answers and the second part consists of 11 items with four alternative answers. Third part consists of 42 items with four alternative answers. Fourth part consists of 11 items with four alternative answers in all there are 94 answers. The tool is highly reliable and valid. The split half reliability, correlating the odd even items (Spearman Brown Formula) has been found to be high ($r=.74, N=50$). Further, the retest was given with a time interval of two weeks. The test-retest reliability was found to be high ($r=.79$) and the reliability alpha was also calculated which was found to be high and significant ($r=.89$).

Statistics Used

In this study, mean, standard deviation and t-test were used to analyze the data.

Analysis**Interpretation of Data**

Table 1:- Results of the domestic Violence in working and nonworking women

Work Status	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	"t" value
Working Women	20	163	20.79	2.7633
Nonworking Women	20	146	18.02	

*denotes significant at 0.01 level of significance

Table 1: shows that the calculated t value 2.76 is higher than table value at 0.01 level of significance and degree of freedom 38. Hence the hypothesis "There is no significant difference in Domestic Violence among working and nonworking women" is rejected.

Table 2: Results of the Physical assaults in working and nonworking women

Work Status	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value
Working Women	20	23.13	5.34	0.517
Nonworking Women	20	22.27	5.17	

Table 2: *denotes significant at 0.05 level of significance

Table 2: shows that the calculated t value 0.517 is lower than table value at 0.05 level of significance and degree of freedom 38. Hence the hypothesis "There is no significant difference in the physical assaults among working and nonworking women" is accepted

Table 3: Results of the Sexual abuses in working and nonworking women

Work status	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value
Working Women	20	18.57	1.97	0.8015
Nonworking Women	20	18.05	2.13	

*denotes significant at 0.05 level of significance

Table 3: shows that the calculated t value 0.8015 is lower than table value at 0.05 level of significance and degree of freedom 38. Hence the hypothesis "There

is no significant difference in the physical assaults among working and nonworking women” is accepted

Table 4:- Comparative Results of the Psychological abuses in working and nonworking women

Work status	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t- value
Working Women	20	117.61	7.61	5.4667
Nonworking Women	20	103.24	8.96	

***denotes significant at 0.01 level of significance**

Table 4: shows that the calculated t value 5.4667 is higher than table value at 0.01level of significance and degree of freedom 38. Hence the hypothesis “There is no significant difference in Domestic Violence among working and nonworking women” is rejected.

Table 5:- Comparative Results of the Economic abuses in working and nonworking women

Work status	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value
Working Women	20	17.59	1.87	0.7655
Nonworking Women	20	17.13	1.93	

***denotes significant at 0.05 level of significance**

Table 3: shows that the calculated t value 0.7655 is lower than table value at 0.05level of significance and degree of freedom 38. Hence the hypothesis “There is no significant difference in the physical assaults among working and nonworking women” is accepted

Result and Discussion

It is hypothesized that there is no significant difference between working and nonworking working women , but the result reveal that working woman suffered more in comparison of non working women.This result shows that working women beard more domestic violenceThe Working Women are more prone to rape..The family members expect her to do household chores and also do office work, due to which she has to work equally at both the places. and she continues to be a victim of domestic violence.

Conclusion

Working women have to face dual responsibilities. They have to work hard for the betterment of the economic conditions of family status as well as uphold the other responsibilities of the family. Due to these dual responsibilities they are not able to satisfy the expectations of their family members and thus have to face various types of domestic violence.

Suggestions for the future Study

There are some suggestions to reduce the domestic violence of working women.

1. There should be more comfortable working hour for working women
2. As well as possible, the workplace should not be more fair from their home.
3. Mostly the Private sector does not give the proper leave to women. It's generated more headache and pressure in women employees. So the employer should be more sensitive to granting leave to women employees.
4. Pregnancy leave, child care leave, casual leave, sick leave ,earning leave etc. should be given to women employees according to rules and regulations.
5. Domestic violence should be recognized as a health issue. the society must become more gender sensitive.it's must strongly reinforce the message that violence against women is a serious crime and the abuser will be held accountable.

6. Domestic violence should be declare as a stigma for all the societies
7. Promoted the N.G.O which works in the field of "women rights", "save girls child" and Women education
8. Awareness programs about gender equality must be instilled in boys from a very early age in order to bring about a change in the mindset of the future generation
9. It should run a large number of programs for awareness of "National Women's Commission" among the women and educating women about her rights.
10. Separate and strict laws should be staged to deal with domestic violence.it's capable for prevention of vices such as alcoholism and dowry system.
11. There should be a special mobile court in each district to handle domestic violence cases.
12. Male attitudes need to undergo change. Prevention of domestic violence requires fundamental changes in attitudes and behavior.

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