

THE IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC-STATUS AND ANXIETY ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF THE RESPONDENTS

*Dr. Archana Katiyar
Asst. Prof., Dept. of Psychology,
M. M. College, Patna University

Abstract- The present study was an attempt to investigate the effect of Socio-Economic-Status (SES) on domestic violence of the respondents. An incidental-cum-purposive sampling technique was employed on 100 women selected from Patna city. For this purpose, Manifest Anxiety Scale by Sinha (1968), Domestic Violence Inventory developed by Agrawal and Socio-Economic Status Scale (urban) constructed and standardized by Singh et al. (2000) were used. The obtained data were analysed using t-test. It was concluded that respondents having high SES showed less domestic violence in comparison to respondents having low SES and respondents having high anxiety level showed more domestic violence in comparison to respondents having low anxiety level.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Sampling Techniques, Patna City, T-Test

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviour which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence can take place in heterosexual and same-sex family relationships and can involve violence against children in the family.

Domestic violence can take a number of forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, sexual and/or psychological (Jain, 1976; Nanda, 1976; Kapur, 1984; Gupta, 2004). Basic formations of family are based on marriage and blood relationship. Family has its own hierarchical structure, where eldest male is usually the head of the family. The relationship in the family culturally defined according to the positions in hierarchical structures, family as an institution in ancient India laid down the principles which regulated the relationship between husband wife and parents and children.

Domestic violence against women is widely recognized public health issue across the globe. Domestic violence covers a range of physical, psychological and sexual coercive acts used against adolescent and adult women by current or former male intimate partner (WHO, 2005). Women's exposure to domestic violence, amidst other factors, could be attributed to their socio-economic positions (Weaver et al., 2009), particularly in patriarchal culture where they are relatively disadvantaged (Barnett, 2000). Socio-economic factors intertwined with patriarchal culture put the women in subordinate position, which in turn have repercussions for three important spaces of women namely; the bodily space, the personal space and the cognitive space (Burlae, 2004). Women's bodily space is violated through physical and sexual violence, while violation of personal space refers to women's experiences of restrained movement in society compared to those of males.

Globally, the victims of domestic violence are overwhelmingly women and women tend to experience more severe forms of violence (Mc Quigg, et al. 2011 & Garcia-Moreno, et al. 2013). In some countries, domestic violence is often seen as justified, particularly in cases of actual or suspected infidelity on the part of the woman and is legally permitted. Research has also shown there to be a direct and significant correlation between a country's level of gender equality and actual rates of domestic violence (Esquivel-Santovena, et al. 2013).

Research shows that victims with disabilities, whatever their age, face specific problems in accessing mainstream services for domestic abuse (Hague, et. al. 2008). This is also consistent with the research showing the reluctance same sex victims have to seeking outside support for dealing with domestic abuse; partly due to a belief they will encounter an unsympathetic response (Donovan and Hester, 2007).

Socio-economic-status is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. It is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group. SES affects overall human functioning: our physical and

mental health, the neighborhoods in which we live, our daily activities and our access to resources. Its effects can be observed across the life span. Variance in SES, such as disparities in the distribution of wealth, income and access to resources, mitigate social problems. Low SES and its correlates, such as lower education, poverty and poor health, ultimately affect our society as a whole.

Anxiety is a feeling of mingled dread and apprehensive about the future without specific cause for the fear. Generally, it refers to an unpleasant emotional state accompanied by physiological arousal and the cognitive elements of apprehensive, guilt and a sense of impending disaster. It is a psychological and physiological state characterized by somatic, emotional, cognitive and behavioral components. It is indicative of absence of adequate measure within organism to meet the threatening and overwhelming situation and interpsychic event. It influence on different aspects of human behaviour. If anxiety is within the limit it serves as a drive, but if its level is increased it causes inhibition and effects adjustment due to insecurity feeling.

OBJECTIVE:

The main objective of the present study was to examine the effect of socio-economic-status and anxiety on domestic violence of the respondents.

HYPOTHESES:

Based on the findings of the previous studies, it were hypothesized that

- I. There would be significant difference between respondents having high SES and low SES in respect of domestic violence.
- II. The respondents of high anxiety level would have more in domestic violence tendency than the respondents of low anxiety level.

METHODS:

[1] Sample:

An incidental-cum-purposive sampling technique was employed on 100 women selected from Patna city. The age of subjects ranged between 25 to 35 years.

[2] Tests used:

The following two tests were administered for the present study

- Fig. 1. Socio-Economic Status Scale (Urban) constructed and standardized by Singh et al. (1970) was used to measure the socio-economic status of the respondents.
- Fig. 2. Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale (TMAS) Hindi adaptation by Sinha (1968) was used to measure anxiety level of offenders.
- Fig. 3. Domestic Violence (Lethality) Inventory (DVI) developed by Agrawal was used to measure domestic violence of the respondents.

[3] Procedure of data collection:

The researcher established full rapport with the respondents prior to test administration. After rapport establishment, TMAS, DVI and SES scale were administered. The data were analyzed by using "t-test".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The obtained results are presented in table given below.

Table-1

www.ijergs.org

Compare between respondents having high and low SES in respect of domestic violence.

Groups	N	Mean of percentile scored	SD	t-value	Df	p-value
High SES	22	41.83	9.38	4.75	53	<.01
Low SES	33	49.52	8.29			

It is obvious from the results presented in table-1 that mean of percentile scored by respondents having high SES is 41.83 on the domestic violence inventory, another hand mean of percentile is 49.52 of those respondents whom belong to low SES on the measure of domestic violence. The mean difference is significant as the t-ratio is (t=4.75) significant beyond .01 level of significance. Thus, the hypothesis is confirmed through the results by showing respondents, having high and low SES differed significantly in respect of domestic violence. This finding is in agreement with that of Kumud Sharma of the centre for Women's Development studies in New Delhi traced the correlation between education and domestic violence to patriarchal attitudes. She found that educated women are aware of their right.

Table-2

Comparison on anxiety level in respect of domestic violence.

Groups	N	Mean of percentile scored	SD	t-value	Df	p-value
High Anxiety Level	60	44.63	5.74	2.26	98	<.05
Low Anxiety Level	40	41.24	8.21			

It is obvious from the table-2 that the mean of percentile scored respondents having high anxiety level is 44.63 and low anxiety level is 41.24 on the measures of domestic violence. The mean difference is significant as the t-ratio is (t=2.26) significant beyond .05 level of significance. Thus, the hypothesis is confirmed through the results by showing respondents, having high and low anxiety level differed significantly in respect of domestic violence.

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that

- [1] There is significant difference between respondents having high and low SES in respect of domestic violence. The respondents having high SES showed less domestic violence in comparison to respondents having low SES.
- [2] The respondents of high anxiety level showed more domestic violence in comparison their counterparts. Several study show that high anxiety level tends to frustration and insecurity. So, respondents having high anxiety level show more domestic violence.

REFERENCES:

1. **Barnett, O.W. (2000).** Why Battered Women do not Leave? Part 1: External Inhibiting Factors within Society. *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, 4:343-372.
2. **Burlae, K. K. (2004).** The Theory of Mindful Space: Identifying, Understanding, and Preventing Violence. *Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work*, 19: 85.
3. **Donovan, C. & Hester, M. (2007).** Comparing Love Violence in Heterosexual and Same Sex Relationships: Full Research Report, ESRC End of Award Report, RES-000-23-0650. *Swindon: ESRC*.
4. **Esquivel-Santovena, Eeteban Eugenio; Teri L.; Hamel, John (2013).** Partner abuse worldwide. *Partner Abuse (Springer)* 4 (1): 6-75. doi: 10.1891/1946-6560.4.1.6. Extract.
5. **Garcia-Moreno; Claudia; Stockl; Heidi (2013).** "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women", in Grodin, Michael, A.; Tarantola, Daniel; Annas, George, J. *Health and Human rights in a changing world, Routledge*, pp. 780-781.
6. **Gupta, H. P. (2004).** Nari Utpidan Avam Jagrookta. *Dinghra & Company, Allahabad*.
7. **Hague, G.; Thiara, R.; Magowan, P. and Mullender, M. (2008).** Making the links: Disabled women and domestic violence, *Women's Aid Federation England*.
8. **Jain, D. (1976).** Indian women, New Delhi, *Publication Division, Govt. of India*.
9. **Kapur, P. (1984).** The changing status of working women in India, *Delhi, Vikas*.
10. **Mc Quigg, Ronagh, J. A. (2011).** "Potential problems for the effectiveness of international human rights law as regards domestic violence". *International human rights law and domestic violence: the effectiveness of international human rights law*, Oxford New York: Taylor & Francis, p. 13.
11. **Nanda, B.P. (1976).** Indian women, from Purdah to Modernity, *New Delhi, Vikas*.
12. **Patel, P. (2008).** Faith in the State? Asian Women's Struggles for human Rights in the UK, *Feminist Legal Studies*, 9.
13. **Weaver, T.L., Sanders, C.K., Campbell, C.L., and Schnabel, M. (2009).** Development and Preliminary Psychometric Evaluation of the Domestic Violence-Related Financial Issues Scale (DV-FI). *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(4): 569-585.
14. **WHO (2005).** WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women. *Geneva: World Health Organization*