

STUDY OF AGGRESSIVENESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG WOMEN EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Abstract: The problem of domestic violence within the family problem in Indian society is a major problem of the present era. Domestic violence is such a kind of problem due to which instead of giving protection to the women in the family. She is not only despised but also forced to forget her existence by humiliating and exploiting the women in an inhuman way. Present study is an effort to examine the influence of domestic violence on women in relation to aggressiveness and life satisfaction. The sample has been categorised in rural- urban and working and non- working category. The aggression questionnaire and the life satisfaction scale were administered on 150 women who were experiencing domestic violence. To check the significant difference between aggressiveness and life satisfaction among women who are experiencing domestic violence in their different categories like rural and urban, working and non- working categories. The result reveals that the women who experienced domestic violence score significantly high on aggression. As well as their life satisfaction was found lower. Non-Working women have more life satisfaction than non- working women and rural women have less aggression.

Keywords: Aggression, Life Satisfaction, Domestic violence

INTRODUCTION

In India, women are considered to be divine worshipped as the embodiment of all the virtues, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, they are being discriminated against and victimized by the standards that have been created by a male-dominated society. They did not receive the proper and rightful place in society, even with all of civilization and the cultural revolution. The issue of domestic violence in the context of a family of problems in Indian society is one of the most important problems of the modern world. Domestic violence is a problem that has resulted in the fact that rather than protecting the women in her family, they not only despised, but it also forced you to forget about its existence, humiliating, and, with the aid of a woman in an inhuman way. Domestic violence is not a new problem in many societies. the lives of women are ignored and will be discarded by Instagram centuries of history. However, now, the interest in equal opportunity for employment is increasing in society, so that they can start to understand and realize their rights.

Domestic violence has long been a major social problem affecting victims, abusers, and family members who see and experience it. At present, society does not give it enough importance because domestic violence between spouses is considered a personal matter, the problem of family members only, the problem of human rights violations, and the problem that outsiders should not deal with. As a result, it is a hidden social problem that has become very complex and difficult to prevent and solve (Pradabmuk, 2003; Kungsakon & Pojam, 2008). This is because nowadays Thai families are different and family relationships have changed in terms of economic and social conditions. Many men and women have to go to work to

earn enough money for family expenses, so they have less time to communicate. Sometimes they are confused about their jobs and the roles they have to play in their family. This weakens the family and affects family relationships, family members quarrel but try not to express their unpleasant feelings which when combined for a long time can create stress

family. Finally, conflict can be followed by the problem of domestic violence between spouses (Puawongpaet, 1994; Parimutto, 2010). Domestic violence is a form of behavior that violates human rights in the form of physical, mental, verbal, and sexual abuse by coercion, intimidation, physical harm, intimidation, and deprivation of liberty both in society and in private life. It could be a physical and/or psychological assault that resulted in the victim being psychologically and physically abused. Spouse abuse is one form of violence against women; deprives a person of physical and mental rights and prevents the existence of sexual equality and the development of peace. Spouse violence is a link between conflict and violence and therefore makes it difficult to prevent it because many people in the community believe that disagreements or disputes between husband and wife are common in all families and therefore the problem often escalates when it escalates into violence. (Wichitranon & Phongwet, 2000; Yoddamnoen-Adtidge, 2003; Phromrak, 2007; Supanichwatana & Laeheem, 2017).

In order to attract the attention of enlightened men, and they began to focus on the great exploitation of the weak sections of the society. It is because of this that the universal declaration on the protection of women against all forms of exploitation and abuse, which was adopted in 2001 as the United Nations Year for the Empowerment of Women. The reality is that the effort we make is in the form of representations, and promises to save the women from the operation, and service. The practical contribution of women in a male-dominated society makes their lives more than they did before. On the issue of domestic violence in India, one can recognize some of the shocking facts. To date, data from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, it is clear that for each day of the 16 women die as a result of the birth of a child, and about 70% of the rural and urban households that violence against women will continue in some form. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh are the leading states in an incident of domestic violence against women. Even after the adoption of the law, and in the number of cases of violence due to the talent on display is constantly growing. Because of the harassment and improper conduct on the part of the women in the cities, towns, and villages, it was difficult for them to get out of the house. In addition, there is a rapidly growing number of those families in which women are immoral, in order to force them to lead the broken lives back together again. The root cause of domestic violence is a complex problem. In addition, there is a rapidly growing number of those families in which women are immoral, in order to force them to lead the broken lives back together again.

Domestic violence is any behavior by any member of the family, to ensure that the physical or mental torture, or is seen as a deviation from the established norms of behavior.

Domestic violence is the act by which a man stays away from his wife or beats his wife in a way that leads to intentional violence or a state of complete control by that person. The management position is placed for certain reasons within the family where the victim has a close relationship with the victim. Domestic

violence is a form of domestic violence in which the wife is physically, mentally, or emotionally abused. These types of abuse end up where injury, sexual harassment, psychological abuse do not occur due to social and economic control. On the basis of the above definition, we can say that domestic violence is defined as violence where the behavior of any relationship is used to gain power and control over a close partner or to maintain control over him or her. The data show that the prevalence of domestic violence in various forms and forms is found in about a third of households in the country as there is some form of violence between husband and wife. but maintaining peace in the family and following the rules of public and orthodox policy is neglected and the wife of such families does not see that there is any form of domestic violence against her.

Domestic violence is evident in Indian families and due to the act of violence, they are severely divided into four parts.

1. Punishment: The lowest form of punishment for domestic violence is called the punishment system. Under this method, a man beats his wife simply because he does not do so. The wife is punished for not doing her job according to her husband's choice. It is a common form of domestic violence for most whites to become victims. It is a standard measure of domestic violence where anger or violence is expressed against a husband or wife when he or she acts contrary to her husband's family.

2. Prevention method: Another form of domestic violence is the prevention method, in which a man beats his wife to remind her that he will be heard in the family because he (the husband) is the head of the family. Therefore, he is being punished so that he will not make the mistake of disobeying him again in the future.

3. Explanatory method: Under this method, a man beats his wife because he is attacked by his negative emotions. He pressures his wife or commits domestic violence to hide his value and negative emotions such as anger, frustration, anger, corn cakes, and other negative ways.

4. Self-defence: Under the precautionary measure, a man often tries to beat his wife repeatedly to protect her and at the risk of this he protects himself.

Domestic violence affects the victim in a variety of ways including physical, psychological, psychological, and social. Domestic violence is a systematic form of violence that seeks to gain power and control over another person. Domestic violence is a crime that is considered to be a crime against a woman. It includes emotional, psychological, and social harassment including intimidation, etc. in a violent and illegal way of threatening Orphan and illegally. With domestic violence, wives are often mistreated by men to persuade them to do what their husband or family wants. As a result of the above, the tendency of women to participate in outside work is reduced, and at the same time, and they have problems such as insomnia, sexual violence in domestic violence is also kind that includes any sexual misconduct or sexual activity without consent. There can be many reasons for domestic violence. Because of the violence, women believe that the behavior of the man or family members in them will change and violence against them will improve. Many women who are abused in the family are unable to end their relationships with their husbands because he does not even raise his voice against violence or cruelty. Such women rely on luck but also want to stop

or control the violence against them. Domestic violence rarely starts with physical violence. Most traumatized women say that it begins with the creation of property, the feeling of envy, and the work of one's possessions and gradually become so distorted that its climax turns into war.

Violence and violence among women are Universal problems. This problem is becoming more complex and complex in Indian society and abroad as well. According to Arnold Buss (1961), violence is considered to be a behavior that harms or harms others. Chaplin (1975) Defines violence as beating or injuring others and that this respect is hurtful, suspicious, and apart from this punishment but engaging in ongoing pain is also included in the harassment. Chaplin also described the violence as the need to salt or injure another, to degrade, to inflict ridicule, or to be blamed for being harsh or cruel. Domestic violence can be defined as violent behavior where violence is motivated by desire or need. Harassment may or may not be fatal, but it is fully associated with domestic violence. It is an incentive or a need that will accompany anger. Violence is a key factor in the rise of domestic violence and when a woman is abused by a man or other members of her husband's family leading to domestic violence. But such people are well-educated, their social and economic status is a good thing. Women in such families have higher health satisfaction and life expectancy. Such families, which are below average, are more likely to show domestic violence as a result of the violence because a large number of people in India are poor and cannot afford a good education. At the same time, they have many economic problems that they do not have the resources to solve. The quality of their work is also not very high. As a result, such people use domestic violence to express their frustration and violence and women become victims of domestic violence. Violence is one of the major causes of the development of domestic violence. It is not an easy task as it varies from day to day depending on culture, person, or situation. Anger is a deliberate act that is intended to injure another person. Harassment can take many forms such as verbal, physical, effective, or failure. Intentional harassment is intended to harm.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the significant difference between aggressiveness and life satisfaction of women who are experiencing domestic violence.
2. To study the significant difference between aggression and life satisfaction among working and nonworking women.
3. To Study the significant difference between aggression and life satisfaction among rural and urban women.

Hypotheses:

1. There would be a significant difference between aggressiveness and life satisfaction in women who are experiencing domestic violence.
2. There would be a significant difference between aggressiveness and life satisfaction among working and nonworking women in reference to domestic violence.
3. There would be a significant difference between aggressiveness and life satisfaction among rural and urban women in reference to domestic violence.

Methodology

Sample: The sample of present investigation consisted of 150 women who are experiencing domestic violence. in which 75 working and 75 nonworking women. The category of women who are experiencing domestic violence is also classified in rural and urban women in which 80 rural women and 70 urban women are selected for the present study. Women who will experience domestic violence are selected through a purposive sampling method from recorded sources of police station and Civil Court of Bhojpur district.

Research tools:

- **Aggression questionnaire:** Aggression questionnaire developed by G.C. Pati Is used for the collection of data. It is composed of 16 multiple alternative types of answers. its ratio is 0.71 and validity against internal criteria is 0.828.
- **Life satisfaction scale:** The Hindi version of life satisfaction scale developed by AP Singh and Pramila Tiwari (2003) is used for the collection of data. The scale consists of 12 items for adult life satisfaction.

Result and Discussion

Table-1: Statistical analysis of women experiencing domestic violence on aggressiveness and life satisfaction:

S. N	Group	Variables	N	M	SD	t-Value	sig.
1	Women experiencing D. V.	Aggressiveness	150	23.01	4.85	2.12	0.038*
		Life satisfaction		22.56	5.55		

Our society has a long history of male domination so a large proportion of women remained neglected and forcibly confined to domestic affairs but now women have made every effort to rise up in all walks of life to become independent. But even in a society without strict laws, women's protection laws, still face various forms of domestic violence such as threats, beatings, push-ups, beatings, kicking, etc. and women face these forms of domestic violence and become victims of it. when any form of domestic violence is naturally tolerated it will psychologically affect women. They can therefore show psychological symptoms such as depression, frustration, stress, and conflict in their lives and often disrupt their relationships with other people.

Women experiencing domestic violence, it is clear from the results of the prevalence of abuse was higher among women experiencing domestic violence but the level of health satisfaction among women who were victims of domestic violence was found to be lower. Women who have been victims of domestic violence have been found to be more aggressive ($M = 23.01$, $SD = 4.85$) and have lower levels of satisfaction in life ($M = 22.56$, $SD = 5.55$). The significance of the difference between the level of violence and the satisfaction

of life was also found to determine whether there was a difference between trauma and health satisfaction in domestic violence. Aggression was found to be higher for women experiencing domestic violence and to determine the significance of the differences including t-tests of violence and health satisfaction and found to determine the level of significance between the two. 2.12 points scored and the mean value between trauma and health satisfaction is 0.038, which is found to be important at the 0.05 level of confidence. It is clear from the consideration of Table 1 that t-ratio is important. So the woman who is the victim of domestic violence is found to be more aggressive and lack a sense of satisfaction in life with their way of life. Women who are victims of domestic violence do not express their anger for fear of public shame and whatever they gain in life endures the will of God.

Table-2 Statistical analysis of working and nonworking women facing domestic violence.

SN.	Group compared	Variables	N	M	SD	t-test	sig.
1	Working women	Aggression Life Satisfaction	75	29.47 28.99	6.26 6.23	2.24	0.028*
2	Non-working women	Aggression Life satisfaction	75	29.7 29.49	6.64 6.51	1.94	0.054*

Table 2 includes those women who are victims of domestic violence who are classified as working and working. Under the group of 75 working women and under the group of unemployed women 75 women have been included as victims of domestic violence. Women have a second status in India. Whether portrayed as working women or as domestic women, working women are also victims of domestic violence. This is because India is a male-dominated society and the masculinity of the postal sector always wins over women. Because in this Indian context working women are also victims of domestic violence. Looking at the abuse of working women, it was found that their mean and SD levels of abuse were 29.49 and 6.51. On the other hand, the mean and SD value for life is found at 29.7 and 6.64 respectively. The ratio between abuse and health satisfaction for working women is also calculated and found at 2.24, which is also as important as the 0.05 level. The results showed that anger is more common in working women because they have a work ethic and the ability to make their own decisions. Therefore, they are more aggressive in abusing themselves than unemployed women. Table 2 also shows the differences between violence and health satisfaction among unemployed women. The mean and common resistance of unemployed women in the attacks is 29.7 and 6.64 respectively. While their mean and standard deviations from health satisfaction are 29.49 and 6.51. To find the significant difference between the two groups, the t-ratio is calculated and the t-ratio gain is 1.94 which is notable at the confidence level of 0.05. Significant differences between violence and health satisfaction among unemployed women victims of domestic violence were

also observed when unemployed women were found to be more satisfied with health than aggression but the difference between the two approaches was found to be real and significant at Level 0.05.

Table-3: Statistical analysis of rural and urban women experiencing domestic violence:

SN	Group compared	Variables	N	M	SD	t- value	sig
1	Rural Women	Aggressiveness Life satisfaction	80	26.94 27.43	7.17 7.37	2.29	0.025*
2	Urban Women	Aggressiveness Life satisfaction	70	21.00 20.47	2.35 0.022	2.35	0.022*

It is clear from the observation of table-3 the difference between rural and urban women was also calculated to find the significance of the difference in women who are experiencing domestic violence. On the dimension of aggression, it was found that rural women were found to be less aggressive and more satisfied with their life. On the dimension of aggression, 80 women were observed as women living in rural areas. Who are victims of domestic violence? From the observation of their mean, it is clear that life satisfaction is found to be higher in rural women than aggression (M- 27.43 and SD 7.37, 26.94, and 7.17 respectively). The yield t-ratio is 2.29, which is significant at the 0.05 level of confidence. On the other hand, aggression and life satisfaction among urban women victims of domestic violence were studied. It is clear from the observation of the results that the level of life satisfaction among urban women was found lower than that of rural women. When we compared with the level of aggression and life satisfaction of urban women, then the level of aggression in them was found to be higher than that of life satisfaction. From which it is clear that more aggression is found in them and the feeling of satisfaction towards life is being found less in them. Calculate the t ratio between these two groups and found that the t ratio is 2.35 which is significant at 0.022. It shows that aggression and life satisfaction differ significantly among urban women at 0.05 level.

The 2013 summary of the prevalence of domestic violence in Thailand by Violence against Children and Women and the Domestic Violence Information Center (2013) showed that the prevalence of domestic violence between couples was significantly higher from 2010 to 2013. There were 949 cases of violence in 2010, 1065 cases in 2011, 887 cases in 2012, and 776 cases in 2013. Domestic violence between couples shows that the wife's attack is even worse. Men who attacked their wives had all economic, occupational, ethnic, or religious backgrounds (Supanichwatana & Laeheem, 2017). Statistics show that there are 22,639 cases of women seeking asylum at the One-Stop Crisis Center (2011). Among them, 8,336 (36.82%) cases were those with former partners claiming to be family members or close people, and 1,950 cases (8.61%) were unknown. In addition, it was found that husbands were more likely to assault their wives (5 786 cases, 52.03%) and that assault eventually led to divorce (One Stop Crisis Center, 2011)

Conclusion and suggestions:

Today the world is changing rapidly and these changes have positive and negative effects on women's health. Negative changes in health satisfaction contribute to lowering their mental health and also coping with these changes is a major challenge and health is one of the most important factors related to human health satisfaction (Dubey, 2003). All the satisfaction of life to experiment with life is considered to be a stable but sufficient body of research (Pavot, Diener & Suh, 1998). Now a day everyone wants to make their lives satisfying but it does not happen the way they want because of limited resources and economic discrimination. So the health satisfaction of these groups of women concerns those who experience domestic violence in the way they cause health satisfaction to be very different from all group comparisons. This study clearly shows that women face domestic violence in all aspects of their lives such as wife, mother, daughter, etc. The results obtained clearly show that women suffer from domestic violence in any category of life, work, unemployment, household, or city. The results of this study show that a group of women who experience domestic violence have less satisfaction in life and aggressive behavior due to their stressful situations. They are aggressive and less satisfied with life than any other group.

Data is collected in the Bojpur district of Bihar, which is not sufficient for any common practices.

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