



Cover Page



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AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR AMONG WORKING AND NONWORKING WOMEN EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

Aggression is a response to domestic violence that arises against violence committed by family members. It is a type of Counter behaviour that occurs as a result of domestic violence in women. This is the kind of behaviour that often arises as a result of a certain objective reaction. The purpose of the present study is to measure the level of domestic violence among working and non-working women. domestic violence is violence against women and non-working women, but due to tendency of self-Reliance in working women, they are to strong and able to stop the widespread effect of domestic violence. In present research found a significant difference in the level of aggregation of working and non-working women. Therefore, the hypothesis made in the research is being confirmed.

Keywords: Aggressive Behaviour, Domestic Violence, Working and Non-Working Women.

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is an expression, expressed in the form of abuse or violence by husband against wife. Domestic violence is a violent and controlled behaviour that is committed on a married woman as a display of aggression by her husband and the husband's family members. Analysing the data of women who have been victims of domestic violence, it is clear that the aggression towards them has been shown to be very high and they are completely suppressed and confined within the boundary wall and preventing their expression as well as all members of the family, and she is compelled to perform the duty towards them (Allen et.al. 2009). Due to suppression of all the members, the suppressed aggression in them increases to such an extent that they themselves exhibit very aggressive behaviour. This aggression is either displayed on them or they blame this aggression on the children or other family members. This is a kind of letter integration because it's display will not be visible. It is called indirect aggression (Berek & Novak, 2012). In practice there is exploitation of women under the male dominated system. they are affected by a sense of insecurity. At present, women are the victims of double domestic violence. while on the one hand they have to deal with the feudal tradition and behavioural restrictions, on the other hand such pseudo methods are being devised, through which they terrorize the lives of women and force them to lead a disabled life. The irony is that the problem of domestic violence is not limited only to rural, poor and uneducated families, but women are also facing the problem of domestic violence in educated, middle class and urban families. in the domestic violence against women, cases of domestic violence were found more in in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Domestic violence is committed buy empowered male or female members of the family against the same members who joined that family due to marital relations, and who are forced to behave in a particular way in the family. Family violence refers to the harassment of women by close relatives of a woman such as parents of husband, mother-in-law, or father-in-law, brother-in-law or sister and other relatives of the husband. The nature of such violence is hidden and is not known to other persons unless it is simple and such violence becomes very serious (Cobb, Cann & Tedeschi,2006). If any complaint is made by the victim woman to anyone about domestic violence, people advise her to remain under social evil by telling her fate. Neighbours and relatives also do not interfere in this matter. they also do not interfere, telling it to be a personal matter of that woman and her family. In India, most such cases are not even reported in the police station because it makes a question of the identity of that woman by linking it with the morality and character of the woman. Domestic violence is considered to be the representation of such behaviour towards a woman, which causes the women to be a victim of physical, mental and social violence, as a result of which she has to face mental trauma (Jewkes & Darnall 2008). Sometimes she is compelled to work against social norms by her husband and the family members of the husband. Thus, domestic violence is the direct or indirect use of force by a family member to take something or force her to do any behaviour that she does not want to do voluntarily and thereby causing physical trauma or emotional harassment to her, is called domestic violence. Dowry demand, physical abuse, emotional and sexual abuse, female homicide, feticide, murder, marital abuse, economic abuse and violence against widows have been shown mainly as a result of domestic violence. Dr P Venugopal (2001) has written in his article that emotional and sexual abuse have been considered as the major types of a domestic violence. emotional abuse means humiliating the wife in the presence of other people, threatening, taunting or putting emotional pressure on her to do such things which the woman does not want to do with her heart. This is called mental abuse and it is disgusting in nature (Garcia- Moreno & Heise,2006). Which is more painful than physical torture is to compel the wife to have sex against our will under sexual abuse, then you have to force her to have sex in an unnatural way. Sexual abuse can include any kind of sexual relationship in in having that lacks of self-interest and connection. emotional and sexual violence is personal violence between husband and wife. Then the other members of the family are not aware of this kind of violence and it



Cover Page



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increases the tendency of aggression in Win because the female life has to face a lot of humiliation and their life becomes completely toxic and the feeling of aggression is very much in them. Aggression is a reaction to domestic violence that arises against violence committed by family members (Williams & Wilkins,2012). It is a type of counter behaviour that does not arise as a result of domestic violence in women. it is a behaviour that often does not result from a certain objective response. It is an intentional behaviour often does not result in a certain objective response. aggression is a process of demonstrating behaviour towards domestic violence that aims to harm or cause harm to sell for other persons. It can be displayed both physically and verbally. The display of aggression can be in both manifest and over forms. aggressive behaviour is the result of frustration or frustration resulting from a tendency to domestic violence, where the victim of family violence exhibits aggressive behaviour in some family or social context, similar to aggressive behaviour or other behaviour (Riggs & Street,2000). The inside seen is that as a result of family violence, she is unable to achieve the desired goal or her personal family life remains in heated in running the normal pace, then in such a situation the aggression arising in her is the result of frustration. aggression always results in frustration. When a woman who is a victim of domestic violence suffers a lot, then the feelings in front of her are completely hurt and when the feelings in front of hurt, she starts exhibiting aggressive behaviour. When women who are victims of domestic violence are subjected to extreme pain, The feelings in front of them are heart and due to the heart of the feelings in front there is a display of aggression in them (Cohen,2004). People who see aggressive behaviour due to excess pain increase the intensity of their aggressive behaviour due to being more prone to aggression and the tendency to aggression increases significantly. The purpose of the present research is to measure the level of aggression due to domestic violence among working and non-working women. Domestic violence is the violence against women. But due to the tendency of self-resilience in working women, they are not able to spread the effect of domestic violence. In such a situation, women are not able to openly express their thoughts and feelings (Sheikha et.al. 2014). One aspect of domestic violence is the violence committed by the spouses which adversely affects the lives of women. women are most affected by self-confidence as a result of this violence or aggression. As a result of this violence or aggression, the confidence level of women gets affected and the interpersonal relationships between them are also affected. Along with this, sexual disorders also arise between them. As a result of a strained relationship and aggressive behaviour with the life partner, mutual differences arise and there is also a behavioural imbalance in the virginal activities between them. Some researchers believe that women's poor performance and aggression lead to family in balances as well as sexual disorders. aggression has been shown to be an important factor in the development of such behaviours. A survey of United State research studies found that 45% of women were sexually abused with unnatural issues, with the intensity of aggressive behaviour being found to be significantly higher among them. Studies clearly show that through violence against women a variety of psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, phobia as well as problems with panic disorder develop. Along with this, their relationship is also adversely affected. Domestic violence has taken the form of a worldwide epidemic in the present context. Strategies for its treatment, investigation and prevention are being developed by healthy and Happy individuals or societies as well as by the national and international NGOs. (2010) Weinger, in their research study conducted in Japan found the prevalence of violence to be 67% higher than the emotional and physical forms of violence, with 60% and 23% as well as 32% in the the scientific and physical forms respectively (Jahan Fer & Malekzadegan,2007). One of the main reasons for the differences between the figures is the difference in ethnicity, cultural, religious, political and economic factors and the different backgrounds of women as well as their educational level. Highest frequency of aggression and violence correlated with emotional aggression. Jahanfar et.al. Data research study on emotional aggression and status of women and it is clear from the research results that emotional aggression is most prevalent among women and its percentage is about 60.5, Which is similar to Weinger et.al. to research. That is both research studies are confirming that most emotional aggression is displayed in women. The United Nations, in its research study, defines domestic violence as gender-based violence that results in women being likely to suffer physical or mental harm as well as emotionally. It includes works that are the result of an attack on women's liberties as well as their morals and private lives when they go public. As a result, violence and aggression increases (Hussain 1998). As a result, there is an increase in aggression and violence and at the same time it becomes the basis for the lack of physical protest and psychological strength by the life partner, which results in physical aggression, mental pressure, psychological abuse doesn't arise which controls the behaviour of the victim women. Blank (2013). Excess control leads to increase in aggression as well as violence. This aggression can be of any kind, such as an excess of verbal, nonverbal physical and passive violence, giving rise to anger, annoyance and feeling of negativity. Also in such a situation, the person finds himself unable to experience positive emotions. Ann & Dantel (2011). Increased propensity for violence leads to the highest prevalence of physical and emotional and unique violent behaviour Sternberg, Lamb, Gutterman & Abbott (2005). Women who are subjected to domestic violence or discriminative treatment tend to have lower self-esteem and more aggressive behaviour than women who lead healthier and happier lives (Naz 2005). Increasingly aggressive behaviour within the home between family and spouse leads to poor mental health which is directly related to aggressive behaviour (Holmes 2011).

The purpose of the present research is to measure the level of domestic violence among working and non-working women. domestic violence is violence against women. This violence affects both working and non-working women, but due to the tendency of self-resilience in working women, they are not able to face the widespread effect of domestic violence.



Cover Page



DOI: http://ijmer.in.doi./2021/10.11.119

Objectives of the study

- To ascertain the level of aggression in women victims of domestic violence.
- To find out the level of aggression in women who are not victims of domestic violence.
- To find out the level of aggression in working and non-working women victims of domestic violence.
- To ascertain the level of aggression among working and non-working women who are not victims of domestic violence.

Hypotheses

- There would be a significant difference in the level of aggression of women who are victims of domestic violence and women who are not victims of domestic violence.
- There would be a significant difference in the level of aggression of working and non-working women victims of domestic violence.
- There would be a significant difference in the level of aggression among women who are not victims of domestic violence.
- There would be a significant difference in the level of aggression of working women victims of domestic violence and non-working women victims of domestic violence.
- There would be a significant difference in the level of aggression among non-working women who are experiencing domestic violence and those women who are not experiencing domestic violence.

Research methodology

Sample: The sample of present investigation consisted of 150 women who are experiencing domestic violence. in which 75 working and 75 non-working 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 Bhojpuri District.

Research Tools

Aggression Questionnaire: aggression questionnaire developed by GC Pati is used for the collection of data. It is composed of 16 multiple alternative types of answers. its ratio is 0.71 and the validity against internal criteria is 0.828.

Result and Discussion

Table-1: Statistical analysis of aggression among women experiencing domestic violence and those who are not experiencing domestic violence.

Category of Women	Variable	N	M	SD	t-value
Women experiencing D.V.	Aggressiveness	150	23.01	4.85	2.12*
Women are not experiencing D.V.	Aggressiveness	150	20.18	3.55	

In the present research study, the level of aggression has been studied, whether this aggression has been found in those women who have been victims of domestic violence and also in those women who are leading their normal life that is they are not suffering with domestic violence. As per the description of table 1 which shows the analysis of aggression as well. it is clear from observation that the total number of women has been taken as sample 300, in which 150 such women have been victims of domestic violence and they have reported this from the records mentioned in Mahala Thana Bhojpuri and family court. So that victims of domestic violence 150 women who have reported domestic violence and 150 women are selected from the overall sample which have been selected who are not victims of domestic violence and our leading a normal life. statistical analysis has been calculated to determine the significance between their mean standard deviation and aggression level within the selected sample and their analysis. It is clear from the observation of the results that the mean value of women victims of domestic violence is 23.01, And their standard deviation is 4.85. In contrast, women who have not been victims of domestic violence have a mean of 20.18 and standard deviation of 3.55. women who are victims of domestic violence and not victims of domestic violence were used to determine the level of significance between the two groups. The t- test among these two groups has been also calculated and it is found that women experiencing domestic violence and the women who are not experiencing domestic violence it significantly differs with the score of 2.12. It is clear that the significance level between these two groups is 0.05. The present research results confirm that there is a difference in the level of aggregation of both the groups. therefore, the hypothesis constructed for the present research has been proved.



Cover Page



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Table-2: Statistical analysis of aggression among working and non-working women experiencing domestic violence

Group compared	N	M	SD	t- Value
working women experiencing domestic violence	30	7.08	4.51	
working women not experiencing domestic violence	45	4.63	3.29	5.38**
non-working women experiencing domestic violence	38	8.35	4.37	
non-working women not experiencing domestic violence	37	5.43	4.60	5.53**

In the present study, the purpose of the second hypothesis is to find out whether the two groups were compared for the purpose of finding the level of aggression on the domestic violence on working and non-working women and the results obtained are marked in table 2. Aggression is one such concept through which we want to find out in the present study whether working women are found to have higher levels of aggression than non-working women. for this purpose, to identify women who have been victims of domestic violence and another group of women who have not been victims of domestic violence. A comparison was made between these two groups. Observing the obtained results, it is clear that such working women who were victims of domestic violence were found to have higher levels of aggression and their mean is 7.08 and their standard deviation is 4.5. Where is the second group of women, that is, is working women who were not found to be victims of domestic violence and their mean showing that their level of aggression was found to be lower than women who were victims of domestic violence. The mean value of 4.16 and standard deviation of 3.2 9 has been calculated to determine the difference between the two groups. The t- ratio 5.38, which proves that working women who have been victims of domestic violence and on the other hand such working women have not been victims of domestic violence, are found significantly differ. Therefore, the hypothesis made in the researcher is being confirmed. On the other hand, working women who have been victims of domestic violence and those who are not victims of domestic violence have also been studied. On working women who have experienced domestic violence. their number is 38 and their mean value is 8.35 and SD is found 4.37. Another group of non-working women who are not experiencing domestic violence are 37 in number. and their mean value was 5.43 and SD value was 4.60. It is clear from the observation of table -2 that such non-working women who were experiencing domestic violence have higher mean values. Therefore, it can be said that the feeling of more aggression is found in them. A group of non-working women who are victims of domestic violence and another group that was not victims of domestic violence, significant difference between the two obtained groups has been also calculated. The significant difference was found to be 5.53. we therefore it can be said that there is a 0.01 level of significance of difference found between these two groups. Now it can be said that the hypothesis constructed between these two groups is being confirmed.

Limitations of the study

The components of aggression are not mentioned in the present study. the results could have been better if all the components of aggression were calculated separately.

Women victims of domestic violence and women who are not victims of domestic violence which have been selected only in Bhojpuri District. if this selection has been expanded a little more, the results would have been better.

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say that such women who have experienced domestic violence, were found to be more aggressive than women who have not experienced domestic violence. On the other hand, working women who are not victims of domestic violence have been found to have more aggressive behaviour than those women who were non-working. We can say that women victims of domestic violence suffer from feelings of this parity towards life with extreme stress and mental distress because they are being deliberately violent or controlling by their husband and the husband's family members. They are subjected to mental and physical abuse due to their Desire as well as violent tendencies that overwhelm them and controlled behaviour that leads to aggression, which increases the tendency for aggression in showing power over them and controlling behaviour. in the present research, aggressive behaviour has been considered as a dominant model of domestic violence, under which working women who were facing domestic violence were found to have higher percentage of aggression. relative Lee non-working women, which is showing that due to self-reliance, the feeling of aggression is found in them, but the structure of Indian families is such that instead of being self-reliant. As a result, she is unable to openly express her thoughts and feelings. one aspect of domestic violence is the violence committed by the spouses which has a



Cover Page



DOI: <http://ijmer.in/doi/2021/10.11.119>

significant adverse impact on the lives of women and this violence on aggression results in affecting the confidence level of the women and the interpersonal relationships between them.

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Cover Page



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