



REVIEW ARTICLE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN WORKERS: A SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors, including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion, that adults or adolescents use to gain power and control over their intimate partners. Domestic violence is lethal, common, and affects people of all cultures, religions, ages, sexual orientations, educational backgrounds and income levels. The frequency of domestic violence in urban areas is high tendency than the rural areas. The possibilities of domestic violence are more rampant in rural areas. The highest type of violence is makes on physical both in rural and urban areas. Both in rural and urban areas, majority of women are frequently influences the violence. More than half and above of the respondents are physically assaults and also caused by mental depression. Majority of the women are never felt upon suicidal tendency and they are mentally very much strong than the others. More women are not having any knowledge on Domestic Violence Act and they are also not having confidence on the Act. A majority of the respondents opined that police stations are working effectively and they are believed on police stations. Effective implementation of government policies may protect the women workers from domestic violence. Government should take effective policies to remove working hierarchy based conflicts and discriminations. Mass campaign programmes should be conducted to spread knowledge about rights and freedoms to the women workers. Apart from the government, mass campaign programmes should be organised by the media and NGOs to prevent work based violence.

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INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors, including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion, that adults or adolescents use to gain power and control over their intimate partners. Domestic violence is lethal, common, and affects people of all cultures, religions, ages, sexual orientations, educational backgrounds and income levels. It affects people from all socioeconomic, educational and religious backgrounds and takes place in same sex as well as heterosexual relationships. Domestic violence can affect anyone of any age or gender. Whether it's physical or psychological, domestic abuse is destructive for both the battered and the batterer. Its tendency to be passed down over generations makes it all the more important that we develop effective methods for combating abuse. This paper focuses on demographic and behavior characteristics of working women. The study sought to identify the how the working women facing the domestic violence with different manner in with family, husband and family members and adoption of coping strategies.

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Sampling

Stratified random sampling method is used to select the respondents in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh. In the first stage, 5 rural mandals and 2 cities are selected in Nellore District. In the second stage 2 villages are selected from each Mandal. In the third stage from the each village selected, 10 respondents selected. Two cities in Nellore district are selected. 50 respondents are selected from each of the cities. Thus 200 married women performing women work are selected from both rural and urban areas in the district.

Frequency of Domestic Violence

The table 1 indicates frequency of domestic violence. The data shows that total of 62 percent, regularly frequency of domestic violence in urban areas is high tendency (66%) than the rural areas (58%). In the occasional trends the total of 26.5 percent, majority in rural areas 30 percent than the urban areas 23 percent. The overall high rate of frequency is regularly done by (62%) followed by occasionally (26.5%), often (6%), rare (4%) and never (1.5%). Whenever never frequency shows 1.5 percent these women are facing violence with her husband. The calculated Chi-Square values depicted from the results that

there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas working women with regards to Frequency of Domestic Violence.

Violence with her husband

Women are facing the violence in many ways like in parents' home, in mother-in-law's home, with husband and with relatives. Violence with husband is most difference than the others. Woman or wife belief that husband is adoration for entire life. In rural areas 86.5 percent of women were facing violence with their husband and remaining 13.5 percent of the respondents were didn't facing any violence (See Table 2). The total of 86.5 percent, consist higher in rural areas (91%) than the urban areas (82%), the reasons are possibilities of domestic violence is more rampant in rural areas, young girls are married off at the tender age of 15 or 16 before they reach puberty. They have little knowledge about sexual relationships which they are going to share with their husband and lack of maturity with the family attachments, mingle with the family, ego problems, education, and awareness on DV Act etc. The calculated Chi-Square values portray from the results that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas working women with regards to violence with her husband of Domestic Violence.

But of the types of domestic violence, physical abuse is only one form of abuse. Domestic violence can be physical, emotional, psychological, financial, or sexual. Being victimized by a situation of domestic violence can create feelings of helplessness and even self-doubt, so it's important that you understand the different signs of abuse so that you can identify the problem and get help. The table 3 explains about types of domestic violence comparatively rural and urban areas. The highest type of violence is makes on physical 41percent both in rural and urban areas, in that total urban areas are (43%) slightly high than the rural areas (39%). For physical violence as slapping kicking, hitting, beating, through object etc. Next to 40 percent makes financial violence both areas, in that total dominant (49%) in rural areas and remaining (31%) urban areas. The reasons are more than high in rural areas women are daily went for work's and they are getting wages, so many of husband are become a alcoholics and bad habits (Playing cards, betting, watching movies in towns). Every time they want to money so this reasons are becoming a financial violence. Verbal (8%) and psychological (8%) violence's are equal proportional, verbal violence makes scold, abuse, blaming, using obscene language, humiliate and scam. In the psychological context is differing from others like continuously put on stress, stress as went depression, depression as chronic as a mental ill-health. Last but not the

Table 1. Frequency of Domestic violence

Area	Regular (%)	Occasional (%)	Often (%)	Rare (%)	Never (%)	Total	Chi-Square	df	P-value
Rural	58 ⁽⁵⁸⁾	30 ⁽³⁰⁾	7 ⁽⁷⁾	4 ⁽⁴⁾	1 ⁽¹⁾	100	2.107	4	0.716
Urban	66 ⁽⁶⁶⁾	23 ⁽²³⁾	5 ⁽⁵⁾	4 ⁽⁴⁾	2 ⁽²⁾	100	@		
Total	124 ⁽⁶²⁾	53 ^(26.5)	12 ⁽⁶⁾	8 ⁽⁴⁾	3 ^(1.5)	200			

Source: Field Survey. Note: @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Table 2. Violence with husband

Area	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
Rural	91 ⁽⁹¹⁾	9 ⁽⁹⁾	100	3.468	1	0.063
Urban	82 ⁽⁸²⁾	18 ⁽¹⁸⁾	100	@		
Total	173 ^(86.5)	27 ^(13.5)	200			

Source: Field Survey. Note: @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Table 3. Forms of Domestic Violence

Area	Physical (%)	Psychological (%)	Verbal (%)	Financial (%)	Technical (%)	Total	Chi-Square	df	P-value
Rural	39 ⁽³⁹⁾	4 ⁽⁴⁾	5 ⁽⁵⁾	49 ⁽⁴⁹⁾	3 ⁽³⁾	100	10.495	4	0.033
Urban	43 ⁽⁴³⁾	12 ⁽¹²⁾	11 ⁽¹¹⁾	31 ⁽³¹⁾	3 ⁽³⁾	100	*		
Total	82 ⁽⁴¹⁾	16 ⁽⁸⁾	16 ⁽⁸⁾	80 ⁽⁴⁰⁾	6 ⁽³⁾	200			

Source: Field Survey. Note: *= Significant at 0.05 level

Table 4. Frequency of husband's Domestic violence

Area	Never (%)	Rare (%)	Occasional (%)	Frequent (%)	Regular (%)	Total	Chi-Square	df	P-value
Rural	9 ⁽⁹⁾	7 ⁽⁷⁾	28 ⁽²⁸⁾	28 ⁽²⁸⁾	28 ⁽²⁸⁾	100	8.347 @	4	0.08
Urban	18 ⁽¹⁸⁾	4 ⁽⁴⁾	15 ⁽¹⁵⁾	34 ⁽³⁴⁾	29 ⁽²⁹⁾	100			
Total	27 ^(13.5)	11 ^(5.5)	43 ^(21.5)	62 ⁽³¹⁾	57 ^(28.5)	200			

Source: Field Survey, @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Table 5. Physical Assault of the respondents

Area	Very Serious (%)	Serious (%)	Moderate (%)	Very less (%)	Not at all (%)	Total	Chi-Square	df	P-value
Rural	25 ⁽²⁵⁾	19 ⁽¹⁹⁾	17 ⁽¹⁷⁾	12 ⁽¹²⁾	27 ⁽³⁴⁾	100	1.169 @	4	0.883
Urban	21 ⁽²¹⁾	24 ⁽²⁴⁾	15 ⁽¹⁵⁾	11 ⁽¹¹⁾	29 ⁽²²⁾	100			
Total	46 ⁽²³⁾	43 ^(21.5)	32 ⁽¹⁶⁾	23 ^(11.5)	56 ⁽²⁷⁾	200			

Source: Field Survey. Note: @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Forms of Domestic violence

When most people think of domestic violence, they imagine a situation where the abusive partner physically hurts the victim.

least is technical violence (6%), this violence same as in rural and urban areas. In rural women scenario most probably not using any technologies but in some cases they use mobile

phones but in urban areas having smart phones, tablets, computers etc. Technology is playing a role in all categories of violence against women (e.g., sexual violence, harassment and stalking, intimate partner violence). Telephones, computers, and the internet can be used to harm women. While the dynamics of violence largely remain the same, technology extends the reach and creates new forms of abusive behaviour. The obtained Chi-Square values are obvious from the results that there is significant difference between Rural and Urban areas working women with regards to forms of Domestic violence.

rural and urban areas, majority 31 percent of women are frequently influences the violence but slight change in high urban areas (34%), followed by both areas total of (28.5%) and nearly same proportionate in urban and rural areas (See Table 4). Next to rural and urban areas are belongs to total of (21.5%), a vast difference from rural areas (28%) to urban (15%) areas. It is interesting that 13.5 percent women are never felt domestic violence with their husband's, but those women's are effect violence other factors their houses. The calculated Chi-Square values describe from the results that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas working

Table 6. Reactions after facing violence

Area	Going to parents home (%)	Using abuse (%)	Beating Children (%)	Neglected household Chores (%)	Not taken food and water (%)	Quarrel with family member (%)	Total	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
Rural	23 (23)	29 (29)	4 (4)	21 (21)	8 (8)	15 (15)	100	3.604@	5	0.608
Urban	19 (19)	34 (34)	5 (5)	20 (20)	13 (13)	9 (9)	100			
Total	42 (21)	63 (31.5)	9 (4.5)	41 (20.5)	21 (11)	24 (12)	200			

Source: Field Survey. @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Table 7. Suicidal tendency among the respondents

Area	Never (%)	Occasional (%)	Regular (%)	Total	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
Rural	68 (68)	20 (20)	12 (12)	100	1.764 @	2	0.414
Urban	75 (75)	18 (18)	7 (7)	100			
Total	143 (71.5)	38 (19)	19 (9.5)	200			

Source: Field Survey. Note: @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Table 8. Knowledge on Domestic violence Act-2005

Area	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
Rural	13 (13)	87 (87)	100	3.388	1	0.066
Urban	23 (23)	77 (77)	100	@		
Total	36 (18)	164 (82)	200			

Source: Field Survey. @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Table 9. Confidence on DV Act-2005

Area	Fully (%)	Somewhat (%)	No difference (%)	Total	Chi-Square	Df	P-value
Rural	7 (7)	4 (4)	89 (89)	100	4.228	2	0.121
Urban	16 (16)	5 (5)	79 (79)	100	@		
Total	23 (11.5)	9 (4.5)	168 (84)	200			

Source: Field Survey. @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Table 10. Effective organization on DV

Area	Police station (%)	Family Counselling court (%)	NGO (%)	Gender line (%)	Personage (%)	Total	Chi-Square	df	P-value
Rural	35 (35)	25 (25)	13 (13)	8 (8)	19 (19)	100	6.904 @	4	0.141
Urban	28 (28)	26 (26)	14 (14)	2 (2)	30 (30)	100			
Total	63 (31.5)	51 (25.5)	27 (13.5)	10 (5)	49 (24.5)	200			

Source: Field Survey. @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Table 11. Confidence on organization against DV

Area	Police station (%)	Family Counselling court (%)	NGO (%)	Gender line (%)	Personage (%)	Total	Chi-Square	df	P-value
Rural	42 (42)	22 (22)	6 (6)	12 (12)	18 (18)	100	5.592 @	4	0.232
Urban	51 (51)	28 (28)	4 (4)	7 (7)	10 (10)	100			
Total	93 (46.5)	50 (25)	10 (5)	19 (9.5)	28 (14)	200			

Source: Field Survey. Note: @= Not significant at 0.05 level

Frequency of husband's Domestic violence

In the Indian family system, Husband, mother-in-law and father –in-law all having equal rights from married women. In some houses husband's and some houses are mother or father – in- law's are persuade with violence. In this table depict frequency of husband's domestic violence, a total of both in

women with regards to violence with her husband frequency of Domestic Violence.

Physical Assault

Table 5 educate about physical assaults, more than half and above (56%) of the respondents are physically assaults with

different frequency with moderate (16%), seriously (21.5%) and very serious (23%) with their husband's or with family members. More than 11 percent of the women are facing the violence very less and remaining 27 percent of the women are not facing violence at any cost. In this contest data shows as in rural areas facing high incidence physical assaults. The calculated Chi-Square values describe from the results that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas working women with regards to domestic violence physical assaults of the respondents.

Reactions after facing violence

The table 6 indicates reactions after facing violence. Women are having so many reactions whether it is positively nor negatively but majorities are given some responses. The highest response is using abuse (31.5%) to children, husband and family members, with using abuse she will reduce the stress with the violence. Next to going to parents home (21%), some women are not tolerate the high frequency of violence, they decided want to go to parents home where she has freedom. Go after 20.5 percent of the women are neglect the household chores, 12 percent quarrel with family members with physical manner and mumble, another 11 percent not taken food and water and only mere 4.5 percent are have beating children. In rural areas reactions is high volume, i.e going to parents home, neglected household chores, quarrelling with family members. In urban areas reactions is high degrees i.e using abuse, beating children, not taken food and water. The calculated Chi-Square values show from the results that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas working women reactions after facing violence.

Suicidal tendency

The Table 7 express on suicidal tendency among the domestic violence affected women. Be in the majority (71.5%) of the women are never felt upon suicidal tendency, those women are mentally very much strong than the others. Second highest volume (19%) of women are occasionally think that about suicide and nearly 10 percent of the women are regularly think about suicide and a few women are trying to suicide also. The calculated Chi-Square values examine from the results that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas among suicidal tendency of the women workers.

Awareness of Domestic Violence Act-2005

How far the working women aware the Domestic Violence Act-2005, it is analysed that a high 82 percent of the women are not having any knowledge and remaining only 18 percent are having knowledge of the Act(See Table 8). Out of 18 percent, urban areas (23%) having more knowledge than the rural areas (13%). The calculated Chi-Square values indicate that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas knowledge on Domestic Violence Act- 2005 among women workers.

Confidence on Domestic Violence Act-2005

In society, working women are facing many problems in family, from husband, in working conditions, social groups and also with the society. A high fraction (84%) of working women has not having any confidence on DV Act-2005, reasons are a large number of women having beliefs on strong

traditions, customs on family cultures and where ever they go, justice is not available because of male domination, laws also favourable for males, lack of awareness on the Act (See Table 9). More than one tenth (11.5%) of the respondents are having fully confidence on Act and meagre 4.5 of the women are having somewhat confidence on Act. In urban areas are having little edge compare to rural areas. The calculated Chi-Square values indicate from the results that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas knowledge on the Act among women workers.

Organization functioning of Domestic Violence Act

Domestic Violence Act working in various aspects with police station, court, NGO and Gender line. Table 10 Shows that a majority (31.5%) of the respondents opined that police stations are working effectively than the others, after that 25.5 percent of the women are supposed that family counselling courts effective, followed by nearly quarter (24.5%) of the women are believed that personage with the knowledgeable elders on legalities, understand of problem and showing superior solution. Now a days, majority people are not showing the interest to go to courts and police station and they chosen NGO (Non Government Organisation). Government has given many rights to work on the Act and they rapidly shown the progress on victims, 13.5 percent are women comes under NGOs, a few (5%) women are approach gender line for solutions. The calculated Chi-Square values indicate from the results that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas functioning organisations on Domestic Violence among women workers.

Confidence on working organizations

The table 11 analyses the confidence on organisation by women on the working of the Act. Nearly fifty (46.5%) of the women are believed on police stations, quarter (25%) of the women are supposed on family counselling courts, 14 percent opined on personage like village head, politician, knowledge on legalities, 9.5 percent assumed that gender line and only 5 percent of the women are whispered on local NGO's. In urban areas majority women believed on police stations (51%) and family counselling court (28%). The calculated Chi-Square values indicate from the results that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban areas confidence on organisations against Domestic violence among women workers.

Conclusions

The purpose of this study is to examine the domestic violence among women workers: a comparative study between rural and urban areas of Nellore district. The findings of this study demonstrated several interesting results about how domestic violence among women workers affected their lives in different ways. The frequency of domestic violence in urban areas is high tendency than the rural areas. The possibilities of domestic violence are more rampant in rural areas. The highest type of violence is makes on physical both in rural and urban areas. Both in rural and urban areas, majority of women are frequently influences the violence. More than half and above of the respondents are physically assaults and also caused by mental depression. Majority of the women are never felt upon suicidal tendency and they are mentally very much strong than the others. More women are not having any knowledge on

Domestic Violence Act and they are also not having confidence on the Act. A majority of the respondents opined that police stations are working effectively and they are believed on police stations. Effective implementation of government policies may protect the women workers from domestic violence. Government should take effective policies to remove working hierarchy based conflicts and discriminations. Mass campaign programmes should be conducted to spread knowledge about rights and freedoms to the women workers. Apart from the government, mass campaign programmes should be organised by the media and NGOs to prevent work based violence.

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