

Available online at <http://www.ijims.com>

ISSN - (Print): 2519 – 7908 ; ISSN - (Electronic): 2348 – 0343

IF:4.335; Index Copernicus (IC) Value: 60.59; UGC Recognized -UGC Journal No.: 47192. 1st July

Awareness for Domestic Violence: Exploring Educational Dimension

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the Awareness for Domestic Violence: Exploring Educational Dimension among School Students in Indian settings.

Keywords: Domestic , Violence, educational dimension

Introduction

India is struggling to get gender equality and equity since generations. However, the monster of sexual violences pulling India back on the path of success. Women feel doubly condemn in these situations as she has to face the challenge of modernisation in the form of sexual harassment at workplace and domestic violence and intimate partner violence at home. The changing role of women at workplace and home is triggering power psyche of masculinity. The power dimension of society is not allowing women to talk about freedom and liberation from the shackles of patriarchy. The resultant converts into domestic violence for women. Women have to struggle against many handicaps and social evils in the male dominated society. The era of independence didn't give freedom to women from subjugated place in family and society. The commonest form of violence within families is the 'domestic violence'. Domestic violence can be defined as "a type of repeated pattern of behaviors an abusive intimate partner uses to gain power and control over another" (Brodwin & Siu, 2007, p. 548) and as "repeated or frequent moderate acts of violence, sexual coercion through threats of violence or rape, any act of violence that causes injury no matter how infrequent" (Bograd & Mederos, 1999, p. 294). Domestic violence also can be defined as "physical, emotional, economic, and sexual abuse, threats, isolation, and control of children" (Almeida & Durkin, 1999, p. 313) and as emotional abuse such as jealousy, ridicule, restriction, and threats of violence (Follingstad, Rutledge, Berg, Hause, & Polek, 1990).

Operational definitions

1. Awareness: In the present study the word awareness means the legal & social facts knowledge of domestic violence.
2. Less educated Mothers: In the present study below 12th class education of mother is considered as less educated mother.
3. More educated Mothers: In the present study above 12th class education of mother is considered as more educated mother.
4. School definition: The present study considers only students of secondary classes. Thus here the term school students refer to secondary school students.

Objectives

1. To study the Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Rural and Urban School Students.
2. To study the Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Female and Male School Students.
3. To study the Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Children of Less educated and More Educated Mothers.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Rural and Urban School Students.
2. There is no significant difference in Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Female and Male School Students.
3. There is no significant difference in Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Children of Less educated and More

Educated Mothers.

Rational of the Study

There is an increasing awareness that exposure to domestic violence affects children's development and psychological well-being. It can have a long lasting impact on their lives. The Children Act (2004) and Every Child Matters (2003) provide a basis for the development of effective services to meet the needs of children and young people and offer focus on early intervention and improved multi-agency working to protect and safeguard children. Organisations and services have a duty to safeguard and protect the welfare of children under Section 11 Children Act 2004. Educational psychologists work with children and parents and focus on promoting psychological well being in schools: Furthermore, within the field of education the topic has received scant attention. Education is seen as a primary preventive measure against domestic violence. There is now a developing awareness of the role of schools and education in combating domestic violence. The failure to conceptualise domestic violence without explicit reference to its effects on children and child abuse has lead to difficulties. Furthermore, the role of education in addressing child welfare as well as child protection needs has not been explored. Despite the recent acknowledgement that education has a role in prevention and changing attitudes to domestic violence, the issue of how schools can work to create an understanding of domestic violence, raise awareness and build resilience within children to resist the domestic violence at home and society is an issue of concern. Thus the present study investigates awareness of domestic violence among school students.

Research Methodology

This study would be based on primary survey. Sample of 60 students are selected from different school of Mahendergarh district. The primary data will be collected through questionnaire made by the researcher.

Sample

The present study aims to study the awareness of student on domestic violence in private Secondary school. For this purpose a sample of 60 students in Mahendergrah were selected on based of convenient sampling method out 60 the investigator selected 30 students rural and 30 urban background. In 30 student 15 male 15 female in 15 male 7 urban 8 rural and 15 male 8 urban 7 rural student were selected.

Reliability

Reliability of the questionnaire is 0.617. Reliability is assessed with Cronbach's alpha method with the help of SPSS.

Validity

Validity of the questionnaire is found 100% assessed with SPSS.

Analysis, Interpretation and Discussion of Data

Table-1: Comparison of Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Rural and Urban School Students

Sr. No.	Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	SD	S.ED	t	Significance Level
1	Level of Awareness	urban	30	21.4	1.92	0.33	2.77	0.05&0.01
2		rural	30	18.4	1.64			

Table value of df 58 at 0.05 level=2 At 0.01 level=2.66

Table 1 shows the level of awareness between rural and urban school students for domestic violence. It can be observed from the table that the calculated t-ratio is 2.77, which is more than table vale at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. So it is significant difference exists between rural and urban students in level of awareness for domestic violence. The mean scores of urban and rural students are 18.4and 21.4 respectively. It implies that the urban students are more aware than rural students. So the hypothesis "**There is no significant difference in level of awareness for domestic violence between the rural and urban school students**" is rejected because significant difference is found. It can interpreted from here that urban student are more aware compare to rural students for domestic violence. It may be due the factor

that urban students are more exposed to media, educational and legal awareness. Thus they are more aware about domestic violence.

Table-2: Comparison of Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Male and Female School Students

Sr. No.	Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	SD	S.ED	t	Significance Level
1	Level of Awareness	Male	30	17.5	2.72	0.44	6.85	0.05&0.01
2		female	30	20.5	2.02			

Table 2 shows the level of awareness between male and female students for domestic violence. It can be observed from the table that the calculated t-ratio is 6.85, which is more than table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. So significant difference exist between male and female students in level of awareness for domestic violence. The mean scores of male and female students are 17.5 and 20.5 respectively. It implies that the female are more aware than male students for the domestic violence. So the hypothesis **“There is no significant difference in level of awareness for domestic violence between male and female school student.”** is rejected because significant difference is found. Thus it can interpreted from here that female student have high level of awareness in compare to male students for domestic violence. This may be due to the factor that being women, girl students confront close with sight of domestic violence compare to male students.

Table-3: Comparison of Level of Awareness for Domestic Violence between Children of Less Educated and More Educated Mothers

Sr. No.	Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	SD	S.ED	t	Significance Level
1	Level of Awareness	Less education	35	18.2	1.83	0.35	8.02	0.05&0.01
2		More educated	25	20.4	2.04			

Table 3 shows the level of awareness for domestic violence between children of less educated and more educated mothers for domestic violence. It can be observed from the table that the calculated t-ratio 8.02, which is more than table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. So Children of less educated mothers have low level of awareness for domestic violence in compare to children of more educated mothers for domestic violence. The mean scores of children of less educated mothers and children of more educated mothers are 18.2 and 20.4 respectively. It implies that the children of more educated mother are more aware for domestic violence. So the hypothesis **“There is no significant difference in level of awareness for domestic violence between children of more educated and less educated mothers.”** is rejected because significant difference is found. The analysis shows that education of mother plays a significant role in the awareness of right of women. If the mother is more educated then she better understood the consequences of domestic violence and the same is transferred to her children.

Conclusion

The research study depicts that urban students are more aware about domestic violence as their awareness level is high in comparison to rural students. Female students have higher level of awareness level in comparison to male students for domestic violence. Education of mother has great influence upon awareness level of their children regarding domestic violence. Children having more educated mothers have higher level of awareness of domestic violence.

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