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#### **4.DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN**

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##### **Abstract**

Violence against women can be addressed through a fundamental rights lens. It is a violation of human dignity and, in its worst form; it violates the right to life. A descriptive study was carried out among 30 married women, at a selected hospital in Varanasi. Participants were selected through convenient sampling. Data was collected through interview, by using Socio demographic proforma and structured domestic violence questionnaire. The result showed that the overall prevalence of domestic violence among women was 23(76.7%). Although, there was no correlation between domestic violence and Expenditure, Disability, Burden, Duration of illness. Domestic violence was higher amongst the group of middle educated and house maker women in area of Uttar Pradesh. 30% of the sample belonged to diagnostic category of schizophrenia. This was followed by Depression in nearly 16.7%. Most of the cases, 86.7% precipitating factor were present and 60% cases past mental illness was absent, so effective actions should be taken to stop Domestic Violence at no time.

**Key words:** Domestic violence, domestic abuse, married women, Family violence, violence

##### **INTRODUCTION**

Domestic violence is the most common form of gender based violence. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life"<sup>1</sup>. Domestic violence against women has been

identified as a serious public health problem. Every day of the week in every town and country all over the world women are experiencing domestic violence either she is working or nonworking women<sup>2</sup>. Domestic violence can be described as the power misused by one adult in relationship to control another. This violence can take the forms of physical assault, psychological abuse, social abuse, financial abuse or sexual assault<sup>3</sup>. Violence as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against a group or community<sup>4</sup>.

The National Crime Report of 1991 reveals that in every 33 minutes a woman is abused by her husband. According to United Nation Population Fund Report, around two-third of married Indian women are victims of domestic violence and as many as 70 per cent of married women in India between the age of 15 and 49 are victims of beating, rape or forced sex. In India, more than 55 percent of the women suffer from domestic violence, especially in the states of Bihar, U.P., M.P. and other northern states. Protection of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was enacted to protect the rights of women from different types of domestic violence. In recognition of the fact that Domestic Violence is a major social problem, the Act was enacted to help the women who are victim of Domestic Violence. The overall prevalence of physical violence among married women is quite high and a serious problem. The economic problems were reported as the most important reason for domestic violence (31.4%)<sup>5</sup>. Domestic violence is the biggest problem in INDIA. The rationale behind undertaking this particular research topic can be understood by two motivating factors- firstly the increasing awareness as to the prevalence of domestic violence has sparked interest with numerous researchers. Secondly and perhaps the more influential of the two, is the fact that we have had the experience in working directly with perpetrators of Domestic violence as a facilitator on the south east Domestic violence intervention program<sup>6</sup>.

Both an employed and unemployed woman play a significant role in household activities of their families. Their life is more family centered than that of men. The happiness of a family to a great extent depends upon her. Women fulfill their duties

and responsibilities sincerely in their outside profession. The double work pressure affects frustration stress and other problems. Assessment of dual diagnosis and Domestic violence linkage between programme for Domestic violence, mental health and substance abuse treatment, improve staff training and the use of annualized treatments that address these area <sup>7</sup>.

Count, found that where women have a higher economic status they are seen as having sufficient power to change traditional gender roles, and it is at this point that violence is at its highest<sup>8</sup>. Heise, postulated that poverty probably acts as a marker for a variety of social conditions that combine to increase the risk of violence faced by women<sup>9</sup>. Deyessa, found that economic problems were reported as the most important reason for domestic violence (31.4%)<sup>10</sup>. Financial issues were the commonest reason for domestic violence followed by infertility and not having a son<sup>11</sup>.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

it is descriptive study. A convenience sample of 30 mental illness was selected. Domestic violence questionnaire which enquires about the frequency of domestic violence. It was intended to be a short, simple, self-administered, discriminative instrument. It was designed with the intention of capturing the major dimensions of the concept of- physical, sexual, economical and psychological violence. Reliability of tool was 0.86, which showed that the tool was reliable. It has been standardized on using Indian population domestic violence questionnaire <sup>12</sup>. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in order to analyze the data using SPSS version 16. Demographic variables containing sample characteristic would be analyze using frequency and percentage. The correlation between domestic violence and Expenditure, Disability, Burden, Duration of illness by Pearson test.

## Observation and Results

**Table 1 A. Socio-demographic characteristic of the sample**

| <b>Patient Group (N=30)</b>   |          |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| <b>Variable</b>               | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b> |
| <b>Religion</b>               |          |          |
| Hindu                         | 29       | 96.7     |
| Muslim                        | 1        | 3.3      |
| <b>Domicile</b>               |          |          |
| Rural                         | 20       | 66.7     |
| Urban                         | 10       | 33.3     |
| <b>Occupation at marriage</b> |          |          |
| House maker                   | 29       | 96.7     |
| Unskilled Worker              | 1        | 3.3      |
| <b>Occupation now</b>         |          |          |
| House maker                   | 29       | 96.7     |
| Unskilled Worker              | 1        | 3.3      |
| <b>Education at marriage</b>  |          |          |
| Illiterate                    | 4        | 13.3     |
| Primary                       | 5        | 16.7     |
| Middle                        | 6        | 20.0     |
| High school                   | 4        | 13.3     |
| Intermediate/Diploma          | 6        | 20.0     |
| Graduation/Post graduation    | 5        | 16.7     |
| <b>Education now</b>          |          |          |
| Illiterate                    | 4        | 13.3     |
| Primary                       | 4        | 13.3     |
| Middle                        | 7        | 23.3     |

|                             |    |      |
|-----------------------------|----|------|
| High school                 | 4  | 13.3 |
| Intermediate/Diploma        | 5  | 16.7 |
| Graduation/Post graduation  | 6  | 20.0 |
| <b>Socioeconomic status</b> |    |      |
| Upper class                 | 2  | 6.7  |
| Upper middle class          | 12 | 40   |
| Lower middle class          | 13 | 43.3 |
| Upper lower class           | 3  | 10   |

**Table 1 A.** Shows Regarding majority of the subjects was Hindu and belongs to rural background. Domestic violence was higher amongst the group of middle educated and house maker women both at the time of marriage and at the time of recruitment of the study, and came from lower middle class status (Refer table 1A).

| <b>Table 1 B. Socio-demographic characteristic of the sample</b> |             |               |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| <b>Patient Group</b>   |             | <b>(N=30)</b> |
| <b>Variable</b>  | <b>Mean</b> | <b>SD</b>     |
| Age at marriage  | 18.5        | 3.7           |
| Age now  | 31.6        | 6.1           |

| <b>Table 2 A. Socio-demographic characteristic of the sample</b> |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| <b>Husband group</b>   |          |          |
| <b>(N=30)</b>  |          |          |
| <b>Variable</b>  | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b> |
| <b>Religion</b>  |          |          |

|                               |    |      |
|-------------------------------|----|------|
| Hindu                         | 29 | 96.7 |
| Muslim                        | 1  | 3.3  |
| <b>Domicile</b>               |    |      |
| Rural                         | 19 | 63.3 |
| Urban                         | 11 | 36.7 |
| <b>Occupation at marriage</b> |    |      |
| Professional                  | 2  | 6.7  |
| Semi-professional             | 1  | 3.3  |
| Clerical/shop owner/farmer    | 9  | 30.0 |
| Skilled worker                | 3  | 10.0 |
| Unskilled Worker              | 5  | 16.7 |
| Unemployed                    | 10 | 33.3 |
| <b>Occupation now</b>         |    |      |
| Professional                  | 2  | 6.7  |
| Clerical/ shop owner/farmer   | 11 | 36.7 |
| Skilled worker                | 5  | 16.7 |
| Semiskilled worker            | 2  | 6.7  |
| Unskilled Worker              | 10 | 33.3 |
| <b>Education at marriage</b>  |    |      |
| Illiterate                    | 1  | 3.3  |
| Primary                       | 2  | 6.7  |
| Middle                        | 1  | 3.3  |
| High school                   | 9  | 30.0 |
| Intermediate/Diploma          | 10 | 33.3 |
| Graduation/Post graduation    | 7  | 23.3 |
| <b>Education now</b>          |    |      |
| Illiterate                    | 1  | 3.3  |
| Primary                       | 1  | 3.3  |
| Middle                        | 1  | 3.3  |
| High school                   | 8  | 26.7 |

|                                       |    |      |
|---------------------------------------|----|------|
| Intermediate/Diploma                  | 9  | 30.0 |
| Graduation/Post graduation            | 10 | 33.3 |
| <b>Total Family Income of Husband</b> |    |      |
| 1501-4500                             | 3  | 10.0 |
| 4501-7500                             | 6  | 20.0 |
| 7501-11000                            | 6  | 20.0 |
| 11001-15000                           | 4  | 13.3 |
| 15001-30000                           | 9  | 30.0 |
| 30001 and above                       | 2  | 6.7  |

**Table 1B.** Shows that the mean age of subjects at the time of marriage and at the time of recruitment of the study was  $18.5 \pm 3.7$  and  $31.6 \pm 6.1$ , 56.7 (Refer table 1B).

**Table 2 A. Shows** Regarding majority of the Husband was Hindu and belongs to rural background, Almost 36.7 % were clerical/shop owners/ farmers and 33% were unskilled workers. At the time of marriage, nearly 33.3% were unemployed and 30% were clerical/shop owners/ farmers. Regarding education 33.3% were graduate and post graduate and 30% were intermediate / Diploma. At the time of marriage, nearly 33.3% were intermediate / Diploma and 30% were high school. Majority of total family income of husband's home were 15001-30000 (Refer table 2A).

| <b>Table 2 B. Socio-demographic characteristic of the sample</b> |             |           |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| <b>Husband group (N=30)</b>                                      |             |           |
| <b>Variable</b>  | <b>Mean</b> | <b>SD</b> |
| Age at marriage  | 23.3        | 4.1       |
| Age now  | 36.1        | 6.7       |
| Total family members   | 5.9         | 1.9       |

**Table 2B.** Shows the mean age and total family members of husband at the time of marriage and at the time of recruitment of the study was  $23.3 \pm 4.1$  and  $36.1 \pm 6.7$ ,  $5.9 \pm 1.9$  (Refer table 2B).

| <b>Table 3: Characteristics of the sample:</b> |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| <b>Patient Group (N=30)</b>                    |          |          |
| <b>Variable</b>                                | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b> |
| <b>Type of Family</b>                          |          |          |
| Joint  | 20       | 66.7     |
| Nuclear  | 10       | 33.3     |
| <b>Type of marriage</b>                        |          |          |
| Arrange  | 30       | 100      |

**Table 3.** Shows the vast majority of patients hailed from joint family and marriages of patients were arranged (Refer table 3).

| <b>Table 3A: Clinical Characteristics of sample</b> |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|
| <b>Patient Group (N=30)</b>                         |          |          |
| <b>Variables</b>                                    | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b> |



|                                   |    |      |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|
| <b>Diagnosis</b>                  |    |      |
| Schizophrenia                     | 9  | 30.0 |
| Depression                        | 5  | 16.7 |
| Bipolar disorder                  | 3  | 10.0 |
| OCD                               | 3  | 10.0 |
| Conversion disorders              | 3  | 10.0 |
| Anxiety                           | 3  | 10.0 |
| MDD                               | 2  | 6.7  |
| Mania                             | 1  | 3.3  |
| Dissociative                      | 1  | 3.3  |
| <b>Precipitating Factor</b>       |    |      |
| Present                           | 26 | 86.7 |
| Absent                            | 4  | 13.3 |
| <b>Mental illness in the past</b> |    |      |
| Absent                            | 18 | 60   |
| Present                           | 12 | 40   |

**Table 3 A.** Almost 30% of the sample belonged to diagnostic category of schizophrenia. This was followed by Depression in nearly 16.7%. Most of the cases, 86.7% precipitating factor were present and 60% cases past mental illness was absent (Refer table 3A).

| <b>Table 3B: Clinical Characteristics of sample</b> |             |               |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| <b>Patient Group</b>                                |             | <b>(N=30)</b> |
| <b>Variables</b>                                    | <b>Mean</b> | <b>SD</b>     |
| Duration of illness<br>(in weeks)                   | 78          | 8.6           |
| Age of onset  | 28.40       | 6.2           |

**Table 3 B.** Mean duration of illness in weeks was  $78 \pm 8.6$  and Mean age of onset of first episode was  $28.40 \pm 6.2$  years [range 24 years (15 to 39 years)] (Refer table 3B).

| <b>Table 3C: Clinical Characteristics of sample</b> |             |               |  |
|---|-------------|---------------|--|
| <b>Patient Group</b>                                |             | <b>(N=30)</b> |  |
| <b>Variables</b>                                    | <b>Mean</b> | <b>SD</b>     |  |
| Duration of treatment (in years)                    | 3.07        |               |  |
| Treatment of cost (per month in rupees)             | 537.3       |               |  |
| Investigation cost (in rupees)                      | 536.7       |               |  |

**Table 3** duration of years was Mean of cost per rupees and C. Mean illness in 3.07 and treatment month in

investigation cost in rupees was 537.3 and 536.7 (Refer table 3C).

| <b>Table 4 : Distribution characteristics of the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale for women with mental illness</b> |             |           |              |
|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>Patient Group ( N—30)</b>  |             |           |              |
| <b>Distribution Characteristics</b>   | <b>Mean</b> | <b>SD</b> | <b>Range</b> |
| <b>Positive</b>   | 7.60        | 1.2       | 4 (7-11)     |
| <b>Negative</b>   | 7.90        | 1.5       | 5 (7-12)     |
| <b>General Psychopathology</b>  | 19.90       | 2.4       | 10 (16-26)   |
| <b>Total</b>  | 35.4        | 3.2       | 13 (30-43)   |

**Table 4.** The distribution characteristics from the PANSS, the mean of the positive and negative scales were strikingly close  $7.60 \pm 1.2$  and  $7.90 \pm 1.5$ , respectively (Refer table 4)

| <b>Table 4 A: The schedule for assessment of psychiatric disability for women with mental illness</b> |             |           |              |
|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Patient Group ( N—30)   |             |           |              |
| <b>Distribution Characteristics</b>   | <b>Mean</b> | <b>SD</b> | <b>Range</b> |
| Personal disability   | 11.4        | 3.0       | 14.0 (1-15)  |
| Social role disability  | 13.4        | 3.1       | 14.0 (6-20)  |
| Occupational Disability   | 2.4         | 0.6       | 2 (1-3)      |
| Overall disability  | 2.3         | 0.6       | 2 (1-3)      |

**Table 4 A.** The mean scores of Social role disability  $13.4 \pm 3.1$ , personal disability in  $11.4 \pm 3$ , occupational disability  $2.4 \pm 0.6$  and overall disability  $2.3 \pm 0.6$ . The highest disability was in the area of social role functioning and some items of personal disability (Refer table 4A)

| <b>Table 5: Correlations between Expenditure, Disability, Burden, Duration of illness and Domestic violence</b> |                    |                   |               |                            |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Patient Group (N=30)  |                    |                   |               |                            |
| <b>Variable</b>   | <b>Expenditure</b> | <b>Disability</b> | <b>Burden</b> | <b>Duration of illness</b> |
| <b>Domestic violence</b>  | .308               | -.255             | .093          | -.044                      |

**Table 5.** Shows that the there was no correlation between domestic violence and Expenditure, Disability, Burden, Duration of illness (refer table 5)

| <b>Table 6: Prevalence of domestic violence</b> |               |
|---|---------------|
| <b>Patient Group</b>                            | <b>(N=30)</b> |
|   |               |

| Variables                 | N  | %    |
|---------------------------|----|------|
| Overall domestic violence | 23 | 76.7 |
| Non domestic violence     | 7  | 23.3 |

**Table 6.** The study found out the overall domestic violence was 76.7%. In 23% there was no domestic violence (Refer table 6).

| Table 6A: Types of domestic violence |    |      |
|--------------------------------------|----|------|
| Patient Group (N=30)                 |    |      |
| Variables                            | N  | %    |
| Physical violence                    | 16 | 53   |
| Emotional violence                   | 14 | 46   |
| Verbal violence                      | 13 | 43   |
| Sexual violence                      | 10 | 33.3 |
| Dowry related harassment             | 11 | 36.6 |
| Stridhan harassment                  | 3  | 10   |

**Table 6 A.** Found out the overall prevalence of physical violence against married women 53.3%, Economic violence 46%, emotional/verbal violence 43%, Sexual abuse 33.3%, Dowry 36.6% and Stri Dhan related Harrassment 10% (Refer table 6A)

| Table 7: Verbal/psychological violence in patient group |  |    |      |
|---|--|----|------|
| (N=30)  |  |    |      |
| S.no  | Variable   | N  | %    |
| 1   | Accusation/ Aspersion on your character                  | 13 | 43.3 |
| 2   | Threat to commit suicide                                 | 8  | 26.7 |
| 3   | Demeaning/ humiliating or undermining remarks/statements | 6  | 20.0 |
| 4   | Accusation/ Aspersion on your or conduct                 | 5  | 16.7 |
| 5   | Ridicule   | 4  | 13.3 |

|    |  |   |      |
|----|--|---|------|
| 6  | Forcing you to get married when you do not want to marry                         | 3 | 10.0 |
| 7  | Preventing you from marrying a person of your choice                             | 2 | 6.7  |
| 8  | Preventing you from meeting a person of your choice                              | 2 | 6.7  |
| 9  | Forcing you to marry a particular person of his/ their choice                    | 2 | 6.7  |
| 10 | Name- calling  | 2 | 6.7  |
| 11 | Insult for not having any male child   | 1 | 3.3  |
| 12 | Insult for not having any child  | 1 | 3.3  |
| 13 | Preventing you from meeting any particular person in the normal course of events | 1 | 3.3  |

**Table 7. Psychological violence related to** Hurting the feelings of the spouse through use of accusation on character and demeaning /humiliating or undermining remarks/statements was a device resorted to by the majority of the husbands of our respondents.

The consequences of violence have been examined in terms suicide thoughts, and taking decisions of the wife(table-7).

| <b>Table 8: Economic Violence in patient group (N=30)</b> |   |          |          |
|---|---|----------|----------|
| <b>S.no</b>   | <b>Variable</b>   | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b> |
| 1   | Not providing money for maintaining you and your Children                 | 16       | 53.3     |
| 2   | Not providing food , clothes, medicines etc                               | 9        | 30.0     |
| 3   | Not allowing you to take up an employment                                 | 2        | 6.7      |
| 4   | Forcing you out of the house you live in                                  | 2        | 6.7      |
| 5   | Not allowing use of clothes, articles or things of general house-hold use | 2        | 6.7      |
| 6   | Not paying rent if staying in a rented                                    | 1        | 3.3      |

|  |                   |  |  |
|--|-------------------|--|--|
|  | accommodation etc |  |  |
|--|-------------------|--|--|

**Table 8.** Majority of husbands 53.5% were not provided money to wife for maintaining and caring of children and 30% husband not provided proper food, clothes and medicine.

| <b>Table 9: Physical Violence in patient group (N=30)</b> |   |          |          |
|---|---|----------|----------|
| <b>S.no</b>   | <b>Variable</b>                             | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b> |
| 1   | Beating                                     | 15       | 50.0     |
| 2   | Slapping                                    | 14       | 46.7     |
| 3   | Shoving                                     | 14       | 46.7     |
| 4   | Hitting                                     | 13       | 43.3     |
| 5   | Pushing                                     | 13       | 43.3     |
| 6   | Kicking                                     | 12       | 40.0     |
| 7   | Causing bodily pain or injury in any manner | 10       | 33.3     |
| 8   | Punching                                    | 7        | 23.3     |
| 9   | Biting                                      | 6        | 20.0     |

**Table 9.** The study found out the overall prevalence of physical violence against married women 53.3%. Beating, slapping, shoving, hitting and pushing of the wife were the major types of domestic violence. The victims had experienced this sort of harassment and offence at least thrice during the 12 months (table 9).

| <b>Table 10: Sexual Violence in patient group (N=30)</b> |                 |          |          |
|--|-----------------|----------|----------|
| <b>S.no</b>  | <b>Variable</b> | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b> |

|   |   |    |      |
|---|---|----|------|
| 1 | Forced sexual intercourse   | 10 | 33.3 |
| 2 | Forced to watch pornography or other sexual material  | 6  | 20.0 |
| 3 | Any other act of sexual nature to abuse, humiliate or degrade you, or which is in violation of your dignity | 3  | 10.0 |
| 4 | Any unwelcomed conduct of sexual nature   | 3  | 10.0 |

**Table 10.** Majority of cases 33.3% husband performed forced sexual intercourse and 20% used other sexual material .

| <b>Table 11: Stridhan related violence in patient group (N=30)</b> |   |          |          |
|--|---|----------|----------|
| <b>S.no</b>  | <b>Variable</b>   | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b> |
| 1  | Gifts (TV, Fridge, furniture, jewellery scooter/ motor cycle, car) from parents' family have taken away from you  | 3        | 10.0     |
| 2  | Tricked into giving away your personal valuables (movable or immovable) gifted to you by your parents family  | 3        | 10.0     |
| 3  | Not allowed to used the items gifted by your parental family such as TV, Fridge, furniture, jewellery scooter/ motor cycle, car                                   | 2        | 6.7      |
| 4  | Immovable property such as land, house, shares, fixed deposits etc, your own or gifted to you by your parental family has been taken away from you by your family | 1        | 3.3      |
| 5  | Coerced into giving away your personal valuables (movable or immovable) gifted to you by your parents family  | 1        | 3.3      |

**Table 11.** Majority of cases in laws family have taken gift from bride parent's family.

**Table 12: Causes of domestic violence (N=23)**

| S.no | Variable   | N  | %    |
|------|--|----|------|
| 1.   | Unable to perform domestic chores  | 18 | 78.0 |
| 2.   | Remain mentally sick, so husband does not like you                               | 12 | 51.2 |
| 3.   | Poverty, which is cause violence   | 10 | 43.4 |
| 4.   | Dowry is one of the cause which creates violence in the family                   | 10 | 43.4 |
| 5.   | Other family members complain about her behavior                                 | 10 | 43.4 |
| 6.   | Husband considers being a male so he dominates                                   | 9  | 31.9 |
| 7.   | Husband is greedy and demands money  | 8  | 34.7 |
| 8.   | Her husband considers more powerful  | 7  | 30.4 |
| 9.   | Husband has got approved by the family to do anything wrong or right against you | 7  | 30.4 |
| 10.  | Not spends money on your treatment, causes domestic violence                     | 7  | 30.4 |
| 11.  | Husband use cannabis/dependence which causes domestic violence                   | 7  | 30.4 |
| 12.  | Not good sex partner which cause for domestic violence                           | 6  | 26.0 |
| 13.  | Husband has low frustration tolerance by nature                                  | 6  | 26.0 |
| 14.  | Other members force to beat  | 5  | 21.7 |
| 15.  | Husband does not like you and creates problem                                    | 5  | 21.7 |
| 16.  | Husband as extramarital affair which causes domestic violence.                   | 5  | 21.7 |
| 17.  | Husband is not find time to know the truth & starts scolding                     | 5  | 21.7 |
| 18.  | The members of family put allegation for not respecting the elders               | 4  | 17.3 |
| 19.  | Slow which causes unsatisfactory performance it gives rise to domestic violence  | 4  | 17.3 |
| 20.  | Wants to get rid of and creates domestic violence                                | 4  | 17.3 |
| 21.  | Not liked by your husband on account of less education                           | 3  | 13.0 |
| 22.  | Male child is preferred over the female child                                    | 2  | 8.6  |



|     |  |   |     |
|-----|--|---|-----|
| 23. | Husband involve in any antisocial activities                 | 2 | 8.6 |
| 24. | Husband taking drug abuse which causes domestic violence     | 2 | 8.6 |
| 25. | The family members complain for violating the family norms.  | 2 | 8.6 |
| 26. | Disability due to listen bad remarks from the family members | 1 | 4.3 |
| 27. | Unable to take care of children                              | 1 | 4.3 |
| 28. | Husband considers himself elder and dominates you.           | 1 | 4.3 |
| 29. | Not good looking women in the eyes of husband                | 1 | 4.3 |

**Table 12.** The main etiological factors of Domestic violence were 78% of participants unable to perform domestic chores, 51.2% remain mentally sick so husband does not like, 43.4% poverty, dowry, family members complain about her behaviour, 31.9% male dominates and 34.7 husband is greedy and demands money was the main causes of Domestic Violence in the family (Refer table 12).

| <b>Table 13: Burden assessment of Primary care givers</b> |          |               |
|---|----------|---------------|
| <b>Patient Group</b>                                      |          | <b>(N=30)</b> |
| <b>Variables</b>  | <b>N</b> | <b>%</b>      |
| Severe  | 18       | 60            |
| Moderate  | 11       | 36.7          |
| Mild  | 1        | 3.3           |

**Table 13.** The severe burden of primary care givers were 60%, moderate 36.7% and mild 3.3% (Refer table 13)

### Discussion

In the present study, is done in northern Uttar Pradesh, India. The prevalence of wife abuse by men was 23(76.7%). According to NFHS-3<sup>13</sup>, 40% of ever married women aged 15-49 years ever reported spousal violence. The result of present study out of 30 women the mean age and income of subjects at the time of marriage and at the time of

recruitment of the study was  $18.5 \pm 3.7$  and  $31.6 \pm 6.1$ ,  $56.7 \pm 310.4$  and  $113.3 \pm 620.8$ . A study done in Chicago in 2002, it was observed that the mean age  $46 \pm 14$  years experienced domestic violence<sup>14</sup>. In the present study regarding education 33.3% were graduate and post graduate and 30% were intermediate / Diploma. According to study done in Ludhiana, Punjab<sup>15</sup>, it was observed that 56 % of women whose husbands were educated up to matric reported domestic violence and it was also observed that 60.1% women who were educated up to matric reported abuse. According to **NFHS-3**, 46% illiterate women reported spousal violence and 47% of women reported violence whose husbands were illiterate.

In the present study found out the overall prevalence of physical violence against married women 53.3%, followed by Economic violence 46%, emotional/verbal violence 43%, Sexual abuse 33.3%, Dowry 36.6% and Stri Dhan related Harrassment 10%. It was observed that emotional violence was 40% followed by economical violence 37% and physical violence was 22.4%<sup>15</sup>. In the present study the main etiological factors of domestic violence were 78% of participants unable to perform domestic chores so they were becoming the victim of domestic violence. 43.4% reported that Dowry was one of the causes which created violence in the family. According to **Jeyaseelan L reported** whose husbands regularly consumed alcohol; who experienced dowry harassment ; had reported experiencing harsh physical punishment during childhood and had witnessed their fathers beat their mothers, were at increased risk of spousal physical violence (beat, hit and kick)<sup>16</sup>.

## Conclusion

Intimate partner violence against women is a major public health problem in the study community. Moreover, women that experienced Almost sample belonged to diagnostic category of schizophrenia. This was followed by Depression. It is clearly indicated that the victims of domestic violence need not only treatment of mental illness and physical injuries but also counselling, and support (psychological, material) to enable them to cope with the violence and the emotional turmoil. The counseling could be

regarded decision-making about health care or leaving the relationship. This needs an urgent attention at all levels of societal organization including policy makers, stakeholders, and professionals. Moreover, extensive and longitudinal research is needed to explore more. It is concluded that physical, economic, emotional/verbal violence and Sexual abuse among married women is quite high and a serious problem.

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