



Research Paper

Analysis of Domestic Violence Against Higher Secondary School Girls Students

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Abstract: Domestic Violence occurs when a family member, partner or ex-partner attemptsto physically or psychologically dominate another. Domestic violence often refers to violence between spouses, or spousal abuse but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners. Domestic violence occurs in all cultures; people of allraces, ethnicities, religions, sexes and classes can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetrated by both men and women, occurring in both same-sex and opposite-sex relationships. Education is the process of instruction aimed at the all-round development of boys and girls. Education dispels ignorance. It is the only wealth that cannot be robbed. Learning includes the moral values and the improvement of character and the methods to increase the strength of mind.

Key words: Analysis, Domestic Violence. Higher Secondary School, Girls Students

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I. Introduction

Domestic violence has been outlined by Amnesty International as most violent attacks on an individual or group of people or women. It can be physical, sexual and psychological violence in the family which involved battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to any member of the household (Barns, 2010). Domestic violence is one of current social problems facing the society at large especially the girl-child in secondary school. Many researchers such as Njorge (2014) worked on Domestic violence on academic performance of public secondary schools: a case study of Muguja location, Kiambu, county Post graduate diploma: Thesis in Education in the university of Nairobi, Mitchell (2012) also worked on Violence in the family, Gracier and Herrero (2007) researched on Perceived Neighbourhood social disorder and attitude toward reporting domestic violence against women.

Domestic violence is pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviours, 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 people of all cultures, religion, ages, sexual orientations, educational backgrounds and income levels. Domestic violence is a crime and it happens in many different ways. A strong predictor of domestic violence in adulthood is domestic violence in the household person was reared. For instance, a child's exposure to their father's abuse of their mother is a risk factor for transmitting domestic violence from one generation to the next. The cycle of violence is difficult to break because parents have presented violence as the norm.

Individuals living with domestic violence in their households have learned that violence and mistreatment are the way to vent anger. Someone resorts to People may have the attitude that the abuse is the fault of the victim, or that the abuse part of marriage or domestic partnerships. Community solutions may be inadequate, such that victims cannot get the help they need. For seeking refuge in a shelter women to leave her neighborhood, social support school and childcare. In addition, teenagers are often not welcome at shelters, particularly the males. Teenage girls with children may have difficulty finding shelter because of their own male victims of domestic violence have trouble finding shelters that will take them. Domestic violence abuse is more common in low-income populations. Low-income victims may lack the financial to leave an abusive situation.

Literatures have revealed a growing trend towards violence and brutality towards pupils from their parents and homes. Often this violence plays out in other forms towards fellow pupils. Further investigation revealed that the perpetrator of this crime had suffered domestic violence. This has resulted in a trend where many families are pre-occupied with the pressure of daily living to the extent that some hoes are witnessing indiscipline among pupils. The propensity for pupils to be violent is also in part influenced by domestic ecology. While domestic violence has been recognized as one of the most entrenched and pervasive forms of violence in Nigeria today, its influence on school going children have yet to receive the same degree of attention (Tony,2012). Children who are victims or witnesses of domestic violence may develop physical, psychological and behavioural problem as a result of physical, verbal, psychological and other forms of violence. This may affect their participation in school as they may go to school when they are too scared to learn and a good number of them may lag behind in class as well as in life due to exposure to domestic violence. The short-term and long-term emotional and physical aftermath of domestic violence may affect pupil’s school attendance, academic performance, and behavioural patterns in school and class participation. It’s unclear how types extent of domestic violence cause student’s poor academic performance, but this study seeks to investigate this scenario.

Objectives of the study:

- To find out domestic violence against higher secondary school students with respect to
A) Government schoolB)Government aidedC) Private school
- To find out domestic violence against higher secondary school students religion with respect to
A)HinduB)MuslimC)Christian
- To find out domestic violence against higher secondary school students community with respect toA) General categoryB) BC categoryC) SC category
- To find out domestic violence against higher secondary school students with respect to parents qualification A)Literate B)Illiterate/un educated
- To find out domestic violence against higher secondary school students with respect to locality of home A)RuralB)Urban

Method of thestudy

The investigator has used survey method

Population and sample

The population for the present study consists of higher secondary School girls students atDindigul District in Tamilnadu.

The investigator has proposed to select 150 students who are studying ingovernment, Aided and Private School.

Procedure and Analysis

Domestic violence questionnaires of the school girl’s students was constructed and validated by the investigator.The investigator visited three selected school students at Dindigul district in Tamilnadu, India. With the permission of the head, the investigator administered the tool. They were given the clear instructions to answer the items in the tool. Percentage analysis, Mean and SD have used for the analysis and interpretations of the study.

**Table:
Mean and SD of the Domestic Violence against girl students**

Variable	Sub Variable	N	M	S.D
Type of School	Government	50	19.68	11.222
	Aided	50	18.72	9.158
	Private	50	15.68	13.32
Location	Rural	140	18	11.60
	Urban	10	17.4	8.54
Parents Educational Status	Literate	84	17.47	10.25
	Illiterate	66	18.72	12.78
Community	General	45	16.35	9.90
	BC	77	12.90	12.45
	SC	28	18.28	10.74
Religion	Hindu	90	17.78	12.47

	Muslims	10	18.48	9.99
	Christians	50	18	8.48

II. Findings of the study

- It is found that there is mean difference between government and government aided and private school girls' students of their domestic violence. Government School has more domestic violence than aided and private school.
- It is found that there is significant difference between Hindu, Christian and Muslim of girls' students their domestic violence.
- It is found that there is mean difference between general and BC and SC categories girls students their domestic violence. The SC category girls' students have more domestic violence than other categories.
- It is found that there is mean difference between literate and illiterate parents of their girls domestic violence. The girls from the illiterate parent they have more domestic violence than the girls from the literate parents.
- It is found that there is mean difference between rural and urban of girls students of their domestic violence. The rural area girls students have more domestic violence than rural girls students.

III. Conclusion:

Since Indian society is male dominated society, empowerment of women does not seem an effective solution to this problem. Reservation to women in education and jobs may be more effective than their direct participation in policy making. Providing women adequate representation in parliament and other executive bodies may help them in future in making policies oriented towards women. The problem of the present study has been discussed briefly in this significance of the domestic problem.

Attitudinal Change is needed among men and women; the basic social structure from long time in India is Patriarchal structure where we can see a male dominated society. There is unequal distribution of power relationship is the root cause of violent attacks. There should also be change in the attitudes between men and women to overcome the victimization of violence.

Gender Perspective training is necessary Gender perspective training should be mandatory by the law and is crucial for changing the crucial mind set of patriarchal society, police, service providers, medical practitioners and protection officers. Educational Institutions should conduct awareness programme on domestic violence to the community.

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