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GRT PARENTING PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS AND ITS IMPACT ON EMOTIONAL MATURITY OF THEIR CHILDREN

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Abstract:- Family is a system of relationship existing between parents and their children. It is the parental attitude towards the child that determines how well the child adjusts outside the home. Good relations with parents tend to show better social adjustment, emotional adjustment and self-esteem development. Emotional maturity is the effective determinant of personality pattern and helps to control the growth of children's development. Negative environment in homes affects the development of children in their developmental aspects. Battered women experience increased levels of depression, lower self-esteem, and higher levels of psychological distress when compared with non-battered women. The main objectives of this research study were to determine the parenting of normal and domestic violence victim, to determine the emotional maturity of children of normal parents. A Standardized Parenting Scale developed by Dr. Rajeev LochanBhardwaj (1995), Standardized Emotional maturity scale developed by Dr. Yashvir Singh, adopted for the study. New Delhi was selected purposively for the research. A self prepared interview schedule was administered to collect the general information. Mean, frequency, percentages, standard deviation, z-test and χ^2 were used as statistical procedure for the analysis of data. The finding shows that there is significant difference in the parenting of normal and domestic violence victims and it has significant impact on emotional maturity of their children.

Keywords: Family relationship , social adjustment, emotional adjustment , growth of children's development.

INTRODUCTION

Family is the basic unit of society. Children watch, imitate and learn from their parents. Good relations with parents tend to show better social adjustment, emotional adjustment and self-esteem development. Maturity is one of the most obvious pathways of development. Emotional maturity is the effective determinant of personality pattern and helps to control the growth of children's development. The concept "Mature" emotional behaviour of any level is that which reflects the fruits of normal emotional development. A person who is able to keep his emotions under control, which is able to break delay and to suffer without self-pity, might still be emotionally stunned and childish. Domestic violence can be described as a pattern of intentional behaviours that includes a variety of tactics, such as physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, threats/intimidation, isolation, and psychological attacks, spiritual and economic abuse. Children are at physical risk when they intervene in their parent's fights, they may also experience psychological distress. Negative environment in homes affects the development of children in their developmental aspects. The harmful effects of domestic violence can negatively influence parenting behaviours. Emerging research indicates that the harmful effects of domestic violence can negatively influence parenting behaviours. Parents who are suffering from abuse may experience higher stress levels, which in turn, can influence the nature of their relationship with and responses to their children.

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify and compare the pattern of parenting of domestic violence victims and normal parents.
2. To assess and compare the emotional maturity of children of domestic violence victims and normal parents.
3. To identify the impact of parenting on emotional maturity of children of domestic violence victims parents and normal parents.

METHODOLOGY

An exploratory research design was adopted for the study and New Delhi has been selected purposively for research. The survey method was selected by using purposive sampling for the collection of data. The total sample size was 120 mothers comprised of 60 domestic violence victims mothers and 60 normal mothers and 120 children comprised of 60 domestic violence victims children and 60 normal mothers children. The data was collected by using purposive sampling method. Parenting Scale was by Dr. Rajeev Lochan Bhardwaj (1995) and Emotional maturity scale (EMS) developed by Dr. Yashvir Singh Retd. was administered on the children. Data was analyzed by frequencies/percentages, mean, and standard deviation, χ^2 test, Z-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are portrayed under following sub-heads:

1. Pattern of parenting by normal parents and domestic violence victim parents.

| Categories | Range (sten value) | Normal Parents | | Domestic violence victim | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| | | F | P | F | P |
| Negative parenting | (0-5) | 20 | 33.3 | 38 | 63.3 |
| Positive parenting | (5-10) | 40 | 66.6 | 22 | 36.6 |

The table 1 indicates in that 66.6 percent of parents in normal family have positive pattern of parenting while 33.3 percent have negative pattern of parenting. The table indicates that a high proportion of positive parenting than negative parenting in normal families. The table indicates that 63.3 percent of parents in family with domestic violence have negative pattern of parenting while 36.6 percent have positive pattern of parenting. The table shows high proportion of negative pattern of parenting than positive parenting in families with domestic violence. Kaufmann et al. (2000) examined the relationship between authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles and socio-emotional adjustment in elementary school children. Results indicated that authoritative parenting was associated negatively with parent- and teacher-rated maladaptive behaviour, and positively with indicators of healthy adjustment.

2. χ^2 -test to find out the difference between parenting among normal parents and domestic violence victims parents.

| Type of sample | Sample size | Mean | Cal. value χ^2 | Tab. Value χ^2 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Normal parents | 60 | 9.15 | 10.81 | 3.81 |
| Domestic violence victims parents | 60 | 10.65 | | |

Table 2 indicates the difference in the χ^2 -calculated value (10.81) was greater than the χ^2 table value (3.81) at 5 percent of probability level and 1 degree of freedom. It can be concluded from the above data that there is significant difference between parenting among normal parents and domestic violence victims parents. Bancroft et al (2002) stated that domestic violence perpetrators may have an indirect impact on their children's relationship with the non-offending parent by undermining that parent and they may be involved in alienating and blaming behaviours.

3. Emotional maturity among children and domestic violence victims children.

| Characters | Range | Children of normal parents | | Domestic violence victims children | |
|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| | | F | P | F | P |
| Extremely stable | 50-80 | 18 | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| Moderate stable | 81-88 | 22 | 36.6 | 18 | 30 |
| Unstable | 89-106 | 15 | 25 | 29 | 48.3 |
| Extremely unstable | 107-240 | 5 | 8.3 | 10 | 16.6 |

Table 3 indicates that 30 percent of children had belonged to extremely stable category, 36.6 percent of boys had belonged to moderate stable category, 25 percent of children had belonged to unstable category, 5 percent of children had belonged to extremely unstable category. The table shows high proportion children had belonged to extremely stable/moderate stable category. Table 4.7 reveals that 5 percent of children had belonged to extremely stable category, 30 percent of boys had belonged to moderate stable category, 48.3 percent of children had belonged to unstable category, 16.6 percent of children had belonged to extremely unstable category. The table indicates that high proportion children had belonged to unstable/moderate stable category. Levendosky et.al(2001) conducted a study on 120 mothers and their children and results reveal that violence affects children negatively on their emotional and social development.

4. Z -test to find out the difference between emotional maturity of children of normal parents and domestic violence victims chi

| Type of sample | Sample size | Mean | Standard Deviation | Tab. Value Z | Cal. value Z |
|---|-------------|------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Children(normal parents) | 60 | 15 | 1.62 | 2.44 | 2.97 |
| Children(domestic violence victims parents) | 60 | 15 | 2.49 | | |

Table 4 indicates the difference in the Z-calculated value (2.97) was greater than the Z table value (2.44) at 5 percent of probability level. It can be concluded from the above data that there is significant difference between children of normal parents and children of domestic violence victims parents. White (2003) conducted a study on 240 children of families with domestic violence and result revealed that 50- 75% of children growing up in families with domestic violence are exposure to other risks and it affects their emotional, social and mental development.

5. Z -test to find out the impact of parenting on emotional maturity of children of normal parents.

| Type of sample | Sample size | Mean | Standard Deviation | Tab value Z | Cal. value Z |
|---|-------------|------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Parenting style (normal parents) | 60 | 9.15 | 5.77 | 2.77 | 6.87 |
| Emotional maturity (children of normal parents) | 60 | 15 | 1.62 | | |

Table 5 indicates the difference in the mean scores and Z-calculated value (6.87) was greater than the Z table value (2.77) at 5 percent of probability level. It can be concluded from the above data that parenting has significant impact on emotional maturity. As the parenting increases the emotional maturity among children also increases.

6. Z -test to find out the impact of parenting on emotional maturity among children of domestic violence victims parents.

| Type of sample | Sample size | Mean | Standard Deviation | Tab. Value Z | Cal. value Z |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Parenting style (domestic violence victims parents) | 60 | 10.65 | 5.66 | 2.77 | 3.55 |
| Emotional maturity (children of domestic violence victim parents) | 60 | 15 | 2.49 | | |

Table 6 indicates the difference in the mean scores and Z-calculated value (3.55) was greater than the Z table value (2.77) at 5 percent of probability level. It can be concluded from the above data that parenting has significant impact on emotional maturity of children. As the parenting decreases the emotional maturity among children also decreases.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that, there is significant difference between the parenting style among normal parents and domestic violence victim parents. Domestic violence victim parents have higher degree of negative parenting as compared to normal parents as compared to normal parents. It is concluded that, there is a significant difference between the emotional maturity among children of normal parents and domestic violence victims parents. Children of domestic violence victims parents have lower degree of emotional maturity as compared to children of normal parents. It can be concluded from the study that the domestic violence affects the pattern of parenting. Children of such parent are found to be emotionally immature.

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