

Violence Against Women Affects Child's Personality: Perceptions Of The Mothers And Their Adolescent

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Abstract

Adolescents show distress when their parents have conflicts. Their common reactions are fear, anxiety, anger and sadness. The main objective of the study was to investigate the effects of violence against women at home on the personality development of the adolescents. To get meaningful information both methods of quantitative and qualitative research were used. A cross-sectional research was conducted in all four urban towns of District Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan. A random sample of 400 adolescents and their mothers (25 from each union council) were taken through pre-designed interviewing schedule. In qualitative study detailed information through 8 focus group discussions of 4-12 mothers of the adolescents were collected. Uni-variate and bi-variate analysis demonstrates the connection among the variables. Results showed that the majority of those mothers who had a high level of violence in their home had high levels of bad effect on their adolescent's personality development.

Keywords: Violence on Women, Adolescent, Personality Development, Parents, Conflicts.

تلخیص

والدین کے درمیان اختلافات بچوں کو پریشانی میں مبتلا کرتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے ان میں عام طور پر خوف، تشویش، غصے اور اُداسی کی علامات ظاہر ہوتی ہیں۔ اس تحقیق کا مقصد اس بات کا اندازہ لگانا ہے کہ عورتوں پر گھریلو تشدد کی وجہ سے نوجوانوں کی شخصیت پر کیا اثرات مرتب ہوتے ہیں۔ اس ضمن میں با معنی معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لیے کیفیتی اور کمیتی دونوں طریقہ کار کا استعمال کیا گیا ہے۔ پاکستان کے صوبہ پنجاب کے ضلع فیصل آباد کے چاروں شہری علاقوں میں کراس سیکشنل تحقیق کو اختیار کرتے ہوئے نوجوانوں اور ان کی ماؤں پر مشتمل ۴۰۰ کے نمونے کا انتخاب بے ترتیب نمونہ بندی کے ذریعے کیا گیا (یعنی ہر یونین کونسل سے ۲۵ کا نمونہ) اور معطیات انٹرویو شیڈول کے ذریعے جمع کیے گئے ہیں۔ جبکہ تفصیلی معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لیے ۸ فوکس گروپ بنائے گئے جو ۴-۱۲ نوجوانوں کی ماؤں پر مشتمل تھے۔ نتائج سے یہ بات سامنے آتی ہے کہ جن ماؤں پر بہت زیادہ گھریلو تشدد ہوتا ہے ان کے بچوں کی شخصیت کی تعمیر بے انتہا متاثر ہوتی ہے۔

کلیدی الفاظ: خواتین پر تشدد، نوجوان، شخصیت کی ترقی، والدین، تنازعات

Introduction

Parents are the gift of God. They perform an immense responsibility of personality development of their children. The total population of Pakistan is 207.3 million. The male population in urban areas is 1,931,770 while female population is 1,828,23. The adolescent (10-19 years) population in rural areas is 22.80 percent, while the adolescent population in urban areas is 24.39 percent (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2017).

There are diverse ways of socializing adolescents and of bringing up children. These behaviors, foster positive or negative thoughts, therefore promoting societal development. The personality of the adolescent develops from the interaction of adolescent and parent (Einsenberg *et al.*, 2001). There is sure ecological setting that a mother can give to improve the advancement furthermore the fitness of their adolescents. It's an essential bit of the human child to twist up evidently attached to a mother figure, in light of the way that strong mother-youthful association is an imperative antecedent of the early energy from other people and can be a major precondition for the personality change (Martins and Gaffan, 2000).

The examination of personality focuses on two wide domains: One is understanding individual complexities particular character qualities, for instance, kind disposition or irritability. The other is perceiving how the diverse parts of a man get together all things considered (Encyclopedia of Psychology, 2017). It is the child's representations of the social world and the self as well as the development of social and emotional competence (Thompson *et al.*, 2008). Parents perform a basic role in the socialization of their children. All youngsters experience phases of social improvement. Young people add familiarity of behaviors, values, rules in addition to the actions of their family members.

According to UNICEF, (2000) household violent behavior includes aggression from close associate as well as other family members where it takes place and in what shape it occurs. Regular researches (Hassan *et al.*, 2004; Garcia-Moreno *et al.*, 2006) have announced that this exploitation is practiced everywhere throughout the world, yet its force is higher in South Asian nations (Khosla *et al.*, 2005). Pervez and Iraqi (2018) found that in Pakistan, the violence against ladies happens in numerous structures, for example, honor killings, corrosive assaults, early marriages, human trafficking, rapes, lewd behavior in the working environment and so on. The mental violence that females have to face includes again violence at the domestic and societal level. Violence against mothers effects negatively their children.

Those parents who use abusive language, violent behavior, their children have chronic effects of personal destruction. Parental conflict influences kids' conduct adversely and inwardly. The social reactions of kids radically influenced by the negative state of mind of guardians (Schermerhorn *et al.*, 2007). The bad temper of family members also affects the personality of the adolescents. A survey shows the feelings of anger 37 percent in adolescents because of the bad temper of the family, 29 percent feel insulted, 1 percent want to run away from home (UNICEF, 2006).

There is a great association between poor role modeling of the parents and children's behavior. Young people will make a move comparable as their parents when they grow to be an adult. A child who continuously hears awful comments regarding father from mother or mother from the father, the hazard is, the parent-child friction may turn down. It can likewise be brought about the invert direction (Eugster, 2007).

Significance of the Study

Every institution has importance in society, but family is the most important institution with different responsibilities. The primary responsibilities of the family are: goods and services, provision of accommodation, regulation of sex, reproduction, socialization, affection, safeguard of interest, protection, education, religious and cultural values and emotional gratification. The deterioration of personality development starts when the conflict starts between parents. The focus of this study is on the gender based violence against women. Violence badly affects mothers and their adolescents. This research will help to solve or tackle such issues. This social problem needs to be solved on urgent basis because kids are the future of any state.

Objectives of the Research Study

1. To study the socio-cultural and demographic characteristics of the respondents
2. To assess respondent's attitude towards extent and determinants of parental conflict
3. To find out the effect of violence on adolescent personality

Review of Literature

Violence is more incessant inside societies where sexual orientation based roles are extremely characterized and connected; where manliness is straightforwardly connected with sturdiness, predominance or male respect. Ezeah, (2013) showed that 56 percent women had experienced domestic violence. Close associate violent behavior is the mainly common form of gender-based aggression universal (Heise *et al.*, 2002). Inside a male overwhelming society, men keep up an advantaged put through their capacity of

ladies alongside their control of social organizations. Ladies similarly impeding in a network association that guarantees and keep up their subordination by men and predominately male institutions (Renzetti, 1994).

Exposure to hostility on numerous levels can have an effect on the parents' actions, can amalgam the sound effects on the offspring (Osofsky, 1999). Various researches show that in 60 percent to 75 percent of families in which a female is exhausted, pre-adulthood is additionally worn out (Fantuzzo *et al.*, 1997). Ruthlessness in the family interferes with a kid's standard development of conviction besides a while later investigative practices which realize the advancement of autonomy (Leavitt and Fox, 2014). The most important factor for personality development is the home environment. Undersized family plus a small number of siblings joined with parents' involvement enhances student's presentation.

Different investigations have revealed that school age kids who are presented to family violence are influenced also to those presented to community brutality (Bell, 1995). Such adolescents much of the time give you a thought regarding a superior event of disguising (extraction, apprehension) and also externalizing (violence, criminal conduct) lead inconveniences as opposed to kids from quiet families. Quarrel between parents is an important civic health concern by virtue of its occurrence as well as risk to children's psychological well being. There is a connection between inter-parental clash plus a sense of security, protection as well as precautions in adolescence. There are differences in the pattern of family members linking inter-parental disagreement, coping manners as well as following adjustment for both genders boys and girls.

Lack of confidence in family relations lays the base for societal, exciting, cognitive along with bodily healthiness evils (Davies *et al.*, 2008). Mooney *et al.*, (2009) reported that parental conflict is a means mediating variable in producing downbeat outcomes in teenagers. Other researchers demonstrated that adolescent conduct issues undermine powerful child rearing and contribute to clashes among guardians and youngsters, thusly, repress child adjustment and prosperity (Ambert, 2014). There is an important relationship amongst internalizing and externalizing conduct issues and parent's behavior (Connor-Smith *et al.*, 2000). Conflict influences child rearing quality alongside emotional and mental impacts on kids. Relationship tensions are higher associated with relationship quality than individual topics of tension. Those adolescents who are living in the conflicted home environment have a greater sense of negative world view.

The basic reason of internalizing and externalizing behavior problems among children is conflict between parents (Clark, 2011). The outcomes of the near study demonstrate the intervening capacity of venting pessimistic assessment in the association between parental clash and youngsters' unease, give up, brutality notwithstanding a low feeling of worth moreover authority (Shelton and Harold, 2007). The advanced level of domestic violence pushes them towards mutilation, higher use of chronic drugs along with antisocial behavior. Hassan and Riaz (2012) reported that parent child relationship has great importance in the development of the personality. Kids learn through child raising practices and carries on in like manner. Children's terror plus a sense of helplessness are sensitive when offspring observer scenes in which their parents are at each other's throats. Youth behavior problems also may amplify the occurrence of inter-parental clash.

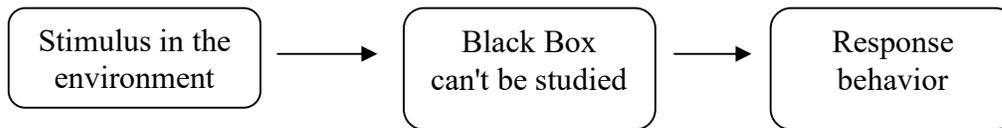
Domestic violence is not worthy and it has genuine antagonistic impacts on youngsters' conduct, advancement, scholastic achievement, and future well being. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (1999) stated that the whole situation clearly exhibits that violence against women is an epic general prosperity and social issue in Pakistan. Females who confronted violence, report more melancholy, bring down certainty, and more ill will than in non-violent partners. Adolescents who experienced inter-parental violence has more deficits in social capability, depression, nervousness, plus personality problems than adolescents in peaceful homes. Family is the foundational source of personality development. Every family member is mutually dependent in every sphere of living with each other.

Studies show that women casualties of personal accomplice violence are at expanding hazard for poor psychological well-being (Pico-Alfonso *et al.*, 2008; Ouellet-Morin *et al.*, 2015). Violence produces a pointless identity. Kids in families in which the lady is battered are in danger of both physical (Campbell, 2002) and sexual exploitation. Regardless of whether youngsters are not themselves abused, living in a family in which there is a viciousness between their parents puts kids in danger. These adolescents have been found to demonstrate irregular measures of intense and introverted, as well as terrible and thwarted practices. Education works as an important mediator between rational thinking and future life outcomes in adulthood. There are several proofs that the mother's effect is superior amongst less learned parents, at the same time as the father's effect is superior among improved cultured parents. There are a lot of effects of separation as well as divorce on the behavioral evils of the adolescents. Children hates their step-mothers because they want to show solidarity with their mothers. They think that their mothers don't like if they get close to step-mothers. If mother clearly gives her consent to be like her step-mother and let her know that being nasty to step-mother is not a choice, behavior and dislike it stems from, would likely disappear.

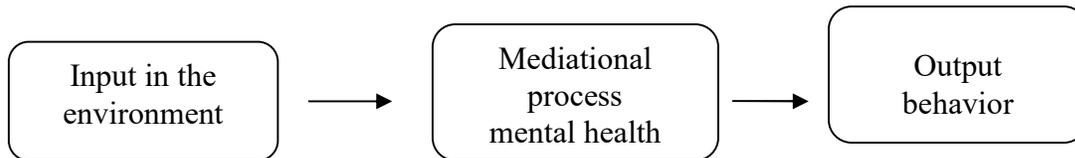
Theoretical Framework

Theory of social learning is presented by Albert Bandura in 1969, that focus on a mutual power linking people (behavior and cognition) as well as their situations of environment, decorated by their understandings of control. Children imitate the behavior as they have watched.

Behaviorist Model

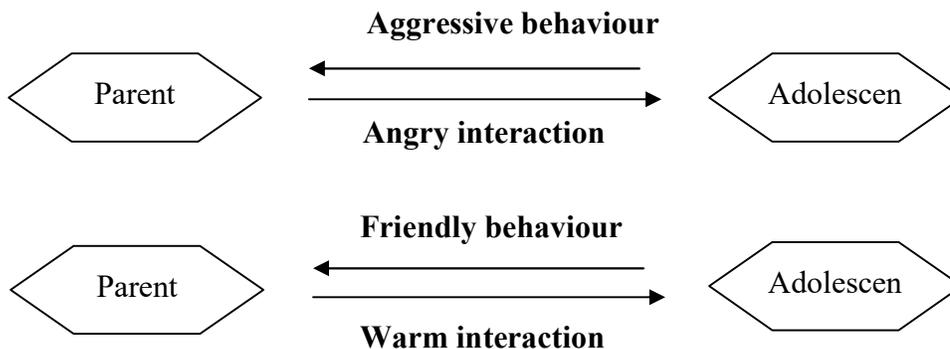


Cognitive Model



Reference: McLeod, S.A. (2011). Bandura social learning theory

Reciprocal Determination



Methodology

The violence against mothers affect the personality of her adolescent was measured by means of together quantitative as well as qualitative research approaches. The integrated approach: combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques, also known as triangulation is suggested by different researchers to explore human personality problem (Zafar, 1993; Berg, 2004). The reactions are accumulated from the quantitative path

through building up a very much outlined measuring instrument and furthermore through qualitative technique. Focus group interviews are conducted with different respondents. The District Faisalabad is chosen as a study area. The District of Faisalabad was randomly chosen through simple random sampling technique. An exploration was sorted out in Faisalabad's four urban towns. The conveyance of the region of research was comprised various union councils of urban towns of the District Faisalabad, which were randomly picked. The reason of choosing urban towns was to speak to the most extreme distinction in information.

Keeping in mind the end goal to improve the extent of the study, most extreme variety is caught in urban regions of the District from start to finish, every one of the four urban towns were chosen. A sample of 400 (adolescents and their mothers) was chosen through multistage sampling. At the main stage, four towns were conveniently chosen. From that point forward, at the second stage, four union councils from every town were picked randomly. At the third stage, 25 respondents (adolescents) aged 10 to 19 were chosen randomly from each chosen union council to explore the targets of the exploration. The respondents (mothers of adolescents) were picked through random sampling technique. Data was analyzed by using the software of statistical package of social sciences (SPSS). Uni-variate and bi-variate both techniques were utilized to find out the results of quantitative data. In uni-variate analysis, such as frequency, percentage and measures of central tendency (mean, standard deviation) were used to explain the data. In bi-variate analysis, association amongst diverse variables was examined all the way through applying chi-square in addition to gamma tests. In the qualitative examination, 8 focus group discussions of 4 to 12 ladies were gathered for gathering top to bottom data.

It was hypothesized in this study that:

H₁: Higher the age, higher the bad effects on personality development.

H₂: Female adolescent tend to have worse effects on personality development than male adolescent.

H₃: Higher the violence faced by mother, higher the bad effects on adolescent personality development.

H₄: Higher the impact of violence on mother's general health, higher the bad effects on adolescent's personality development.

Results

Table: 1
Association between age and bad effects on personality development

Bad effects on personality development				
% (Number)				
Age	Low	Medium	High	Total
10 - 14	45.6 (36)	41.8 (33)	12.6 (10)	19.75 (79)
15 - 19	24.3 (78)	42.1 (135)	33.6 (108)	80.25 (321)
Total	28.5 (114)	42.0 (168)	29.5 (118)	100.0 (400)
Chi-Square: 19.531 Sig. Level: 0.000 Gamma: 0.447 Sig. Level: 0.000				

Chi-square value (19.531) shows a highly significant association between age of the respondents and bad effects on their personality development. The gamma value shows a strong positive relationship between the variables. As age increased the effects on personality development also increased. Mroczek & Almeida (2004) highlighted that there is a more grounded relationship between everyday stress and negative affect for older when contrasted with more youthful grownups.

Table: 2
Association between sex and bad effects on personality development

Bad effects on personality development				
% (Number)				
Sex	Low	Medium	High	Total
Female	25.6 (79)	40.9 (126)	33.5 (103)	77.0 (308)
Male	38.0 (35)	45.7 (42)	16.3(15)	23.0 (92)
Total	28.5 (114)	42.0 (168)	29.5 (118)	100.0 (400)
Chi-Square: 11.250 Sig. Level: 0.004 Gamma: 0.317 Sig. Level: 0.001				

Males are more probable to understand marital conflict as a risk to themselves, while females are more possible to recognize parental conflict as a threat to the harmony of the family, feel caught in the middle of conflicts, and feel the need to intervene (Sun, 2001). Chi-square value (11.250) shows a highly significant association between sex of the respondents and bad effects on personality development. The gamma value demonstrates a positive connection between the factors.

Table: 3
Distribution of the mothers of the adolescents according to the type of violence they faced from their husbands

Violence	To a great extent		To some extent		Not at all		Total
	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	
Verbal abuse	65	16.25	179	44.75	156	39.0	400
Sexual violence	7	1.75	36	9.0	357	89.25	400
Physical violence	12	3.0	60	15.0	328	82.0	400
Emotional violence	97	24.25	209	52.25	94	23.5	400
Cultural violence	139	34.75	171	42.75	90	22.5	400
Financial abuse	69	17.25	102	25.5	229	57.25	400
Psychological violence	160	40.0	185	46.25	55	13.75	400

Mean and Standard Deviation

Mother's faced violence (discussed in above table)							
Violence No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mean	2.23	2.88	2.79	1.99	1.88	2.40	1.74
Std. Dev.	0.709	0.380	0.476	0.692	0.748	0.766	0.685

Violence against women occurs, though the form varies from one society and culture to another. In forty eight populations based studies from different parts of the world, ten to sixty nine percent of the women reported, having been physically assaulted by an intimate partner during their lifetime Krug *et al.*, (2002) and approximately seventy to ninety percent of Pakistani women are subjected to domestic violence.

Table: 4
Distribution of the mothers of the respondents according to the impact of violence on their personality n = 400

Statements	To a great extent		To some extent		Not at all	
	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age	Freq.	%age
Not pay attention to children	36	9.0	186	46.5	178	44.5
Not pay attention to domestic work	29	7.25	195	48.75	176	44.0
Not take proper decision	217	54.25	139	34.75	44	11.0
Not take proper diet	257	64.25	118	29.5	25	6.25
Feel inferior after faces violence	254	63.5	111	27.75	35	8.75
Try to kill or hurt herself	3	0.75	41	10.25	356	89.0

Mean and Standard Deviation

Violence impacts on Mothers (discussed in above table)						
Statement No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mean	2.36	2.37	1.57	1.42	1.45	2.88
Std. Dev.	0.640	0.615	0.683	0.608	0.651	0.345

Sometimes, violence that happened long ago still can affect. Sexual violence can have psychological, emotional, and physical effects on a survivor. In the theoretical perspective, the theory of social learning shows that adolescents learn from their parents and environment. On a worldwide scale, the human toll of viciousness, in excess of 1.6 million lives lost each year and perpetual more hurt in manners that are not for the most part self-evident, but instead revealed the numerous appearances of social, gathering and self-coordinated viciousness, and what's more, the settings in which fierceness occurs. There is an average association between forceful conduct at home and youth maul. Youngsters may encounter uneasiness, wretchedness, disgrace or different issues when clashed parental connections result in useless child rearing practices.

Qualitative Analysis

The researcher serves several functions in the focus group: moderator, listener, observer and eventually analyst (Krueger and Casey, 2014).

Marital Relationship Affects Adolescent's Personality Development

A number of women expressed that there are effects of parental marital quality on child well-being (mental and physical health). Marital conflict leads to adolescent adjustment problems, whether changes in marital conflict predict changes in adolescent problems. A happy parental relationship is important for adolescent positive personality development. A mother reported that "in families where marital conflict is at peak, children feel themselves unlucky and avoid to participate in any social activity." Members also reported that "witnessing high levels of destructive conflict between parents have been associated with greater child distress and negative thoughts in light of disputation." Regardless of the possibility that it's not the parents' expectation to cause hurt, continuous clash can undermine a youngster's feeling of well being.

Contribution of Violence in Adolescent's Personality Development

Most members complained about their husbands and in laws as they used to inflict verbal abuse. Mothers expressing their views with a feeling of embarrassment. As a matter of fact, it involved disgrace to state that they are feeble, having nothing to do with any family matter and for the most part beaten by their spouses and in laws. It is

vital to take note of that violent conduct with mothers in a roundabout way influences adolescent identity advancement. These social values and segregating demeanors towards ladies extremely influenced the identity of the mother and immature. Childhood and immaturity is the time when a person builds up his or her recognitions about parental connections and identity improvement. It is the time when a legitimate direction will help him or her to be a suitable common society part and in addition a superior individual.

Conclusions

To a noteworthy degree the identity of a pre-adult relies upon the family condition. In developing countries like Pakistan the parental conflict considers not a big issue. It is the story of every home. The participants were belonging to different age groups and different backgrounds. They had different number of children too. At the point when a few members were examined, one of the members said "kids usually keep quiet, it implies they are not developing admirably". While one respondent mother of 5 youngsters had the supposition "For the most part my little girl cry. This is altogether because of parental clash". Just three ladies plainly realized that what is parental clash and its connection with the juvenile identity advancement. They had genuine data because of their kids' mental issues. Where, the specialist had revealed to them that their youngsters have a headache and mental issue because of strains.

Most of the respondents in all FGDs viewed that their children have feelings of inferiority, like to be alone, disobey their parents and irritated attitude. This is altogether described with personality issues. A couple of ladies think about adolescent's identity advancement, yet they can't do anything to improve their condition on account of neediness, ignorance, and social restrictions nearby the oppressive perspective of the spouses and in-laws. Every couple fights, but when bruises become part of the picture, getting out before it's too late may save a person's life. Research shows that disclosure to mercilessness happens when youngsters see, hear, are direct drawn in with (i.e., attempt to intervene), or experience the outcomes of physical or rapes that occur between their parental figures.

The examination has likewise attempted to discover the effect of violence on mother's standard life. It was seen that personality development is essentially connected with the violent behavior in evident ways. The Male centric setup, the conduct of in-laws, destitution and birth of a baby girl were nearly connected with higher physical and psychological mistreatment. Several problems as mothers didn't take proper decision, proper diet, felt inferior and didn't pay proper attention to children closely linked to violence. Inter-parental conflicts absolutely linked to both internalizing and externalizing personality problems in adolescents. It is concluded that the extent of

parental conflict is at higher risk of personality disorder. Additionally, mothers who encounter spouse violence, their children are at more serious danger of antagonistic personality development. They are very focused, physically unfortunate and sad. The mother's fierce state of mind is additionally confusing adolescent's personality development.

Recommendations

To remove violence against women some genuine endeavors are required, which ought to be efficient, very much organized and practical.

- The state should take responsibility to take every accessible measure to make sure that adolescent rights (e.g., wellbeing facilities) are regarded, secured, and fulfilled.
- Parents should realize that adolescents are hurt less by divorce than by experiencing the severe conflict, whether their families are intact, dissolving, or wrecked.
- Never reprimand adolescent for whining, crying or staying aloof. Try to find out the reason behind the unnatural behavior.
- The husband should behave politely with her wife to keep peaceful home environment.
- Both spouses have to understand the rights of each other. In this way violence will demolish and children will raise positively.

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