



Violence of women as an actual phenomenon in present-day society

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In this work the domestic violence, women, was investigated. In the experimental group of women, a high level of neuroticism, spontaneous aggressiveness, and low level of emotional intelligence and signs of depression were revealed. That is, women who have been abused, have an inherent constant feeling of anxiety, and insecurity. Most of the women in the experimental group are co-dependent. They are unsure of themselves, responsive, soft, and try to act in accordance with social norms. Based on the analysis, it can be argued that there are much more families where several types of violence are present at once than those where only psychological pressure is used.

Keywords: domestic violence; co-dependent; neuroticism; spontaneous aggressiveness; signs of depression.

Introduction

The most widespread violation of human rights in Ukraine is violence and especially domestic violence. It remains being a deliquescent phenomenon, which become known only when hiding the problem becomes impossible. The idea that violence only takes place in socially disadvantaged families is not true: it happens in different ranks of population regardless of class, cultural, social and economic aspects. All members of the family can suffer from assault, but most of the times it happens to the weak, dependent and unable to defend themselves family members: children, elderly people, physically and mentally disabled people and women.

Goal

In this article we look at the problem of violence towards women. There are a lot of reasons that cause and influence manifestations of violence, but no matter for the reasons for the violence are it always entails negative consequences which the victim, often, can't overcome on their own.

Results and discussions

In order to study the situation of violence towards women we tested 68 women, who were divided into two groups: auditorial and experimental. It should be noted that

in the auditorial group only in 17% of cases did not contain estimates of violent acts in families. Part of the questionnaires (83%) only by some indicators contained estimates of mental abuse. In the experimental group 100% of respondents were faced with violent actions. All in all, by the results of the study 59% of the interviewed faced violence in their families in one way or another.

Table 1

Respondents' assessment of the admissibility of using types of psychological violence in the family

Nº	Types of mental abuse by degree of importance	EG, %	AG, %
1.	Critics of wife's imperfections	87	71
2.	Control of actions and thoughts	43	9
3.	Insults and shouting	14	-
4.	Prohibition to meet relatives and friends	9	-
5.	Neglect and ignoring	17	-
6.	Humiliation in front of other people and children	3	-
7.	Intimidation (blackmail)	3	-
8.	Threats to beat, kill	2	-

Analyzing data that is given in table 1 we can mark that there are some forms of violent relations which are declared admissible by most of the respondents. Therefore, 87% of women from the experimental and 71% from auditorial groups consider critics of men's imperfections admissible. Almost half of women from the experimental (43%) and 9% of the auditorial group consider control of actions and thoughts admissible. Nearly every fifth women (17%) thinks it is alright to ignore and neglect, even though in some situations it can be a result of partner's behavior in a conflict.

After analyzing answers of the respondents and also their assessment of their partner's behavior we can conclude that mental abuse is widespread in modern families. Given that a certain percentage of respondents consider some forms of violent relations acceptable, we can talk about the systematic abuse in their families. Let's review motives of abusive behavior according to women from the experimental and auditorial group. Note that due to the existence of a stable myth of "provocative behavior" of victims, respondents were able to "justify" the behavior of a partner through their incorrect behavior (table 2).

Table 2

Motives of violent behavior

Nº	Motives of violent behavior	EG, %	AG, %
1.	Impetuousness, difficulty to restrain	29	29
2.	For the purpose of training	-	20
3.	Incorrect behavior of the victim	20	-
4.	Insult	23	14
5.	Self-defense, partner is the first to start	14	6
6.	Stress at work	11	6
7.	Under the influence of alcohol or drugs	3	26

The biggest difference in motives of violent behavior noticed by women is as follows: 20% of women from the auditorial group thinks that the reason of the violent behavior is the education, at the same time 20% of the experimental group see the reason of the psychological and/or economical pressure in their own bad/not correct behavior. Another important difference can be observed in paragraph self-defense: 14% of women from the experimental group says, that the partner starts first whereas only 6% of women from the control-group answered, that the woman is forced to be self-defended from the partner's aggression. While analyzing the Intel from the table 2, the insult can also be considered as the motive of the violent behavior in 23% of incidents (the experimental group).

Significant differences in markings for motives of violent behavior of men can be seen in point 7. Thus, 3% of women from the experimental group admitted that they suffer from psychological and/or economical abuse from men under the influence of alcohol and drugs, among the auditorial group 20% of women named that reason for abusive behavior.

It should be noted that the topic of sexual coercion in marriage is the most closed topic for discussion and evaluation. For example, respondents talk openly about psychological pressure and economic manipulation by loved ones, trying to change relationships and prevent conflicts. Physical violence is known to be difficult to conceal, especially if it has obvious implications for somatic health, and can often be discussed as violence. Thus, 42% of all questionnaires contained information about a woman being physically abused. Approximately one in five (22%) of the experimental group surveyed experienced relatively mild physical violence in their family. Violence of relatively moderate severity, such as blows, kicks, and slaps, was experienced by 14% of respondents in the experimental group. Brutal violence was suffered by 6% of the respondents in the experimental group. The data is shown in table 3.

Table 3

Types of physical abuse experienced by the respondents

Nº	Types of physical abuse experienced by the respondents	EG, %	AG, %
1.	Mild form of physical abuse		
2.	Pushing, throwing	22	-
3.	Physical abuse of moderate severity		
4.	Blows, kicks and slaps	14	-
5.	Severe form of physical abuse		
6.	Beating	6	-

In general, physical violence of all forms of severity is recognized by the respondents as domestic violence. The majority of respondents found inadmissible beatings, blows, hits and slaps in family relationships. 9% of respondents in the experimental and 3% of the auditorial group consider admissible pushing and throwing objects. Let's look at the reasons for the use of physical and sexual violence in the family according to the respondents (table 4).

Table 4

Motives for the use of physical and sexual violence in the family

Nº	Motives of violent behavior	EG, %	AG, %
1.	Impetuousness, difficulty to restrain	26	25,7
2.	For the purpose of training	-	14
3.	Incorrect behavior of the victim	15	15
4.	Insult	14	3
5.	Self-defense, partner is the first to start	6	3
6.	Stress at work	18	9
7.	Under the influence of alcohol or drugs	23	32

As it can be seen in the chart, the largest number of respondents in both groups mentioned the variance of «impetuousness, hard to restrain». Almost 5 times more often women of the experimental group noted as the reason, the option of "insult" than women of the auditorial group. A significant difference in the responses of groups is observed in the variance «under the influence of alcohol and drugs». Women in the auditorial group reported this reason for violent behavior in the family in 32%, women in the experimental group - in 23%. At the same time, women consider alcohol as an external component of physical violence, in which a man «allows» more aggressive behavior than usual.

You can also see a significant difference in the responses of women in the experimental and auditorial groups to the stress option - 18% and 9%, respectively. It should be noted that physical aggression can be considered by respondents as self-defense for less severe forms of influence, such as psychological and vice versa.

Table 5

Causes of domestic violence

Nº	Causes of domestic violence	To a greater extent %	On average %	To a lesser extent %	In no relation to the problem %
1.	Alcoholism and drinking of one of the family members	78	16	6	-
2.	The abuser is brought up that way or abused as a child in childhood	55	25	11	9
3.	Impunity, non-recognition of domestic violence by the law	52	24	16	8
4.	Mental abnormalities and diseases	46	25	23	6
5.	One partner wants to humiliate and control the life of another partner	44	34	16	6
6.	Cheating	40	29	22	9
7.	Social and financial situation of the family (unemployment, etc.)	32	34	23	11
8.	Misunderstanding, a form of clarifying relationships	26	32	34	8
9.	Low intellectual development	26	25	31	18
10.	Influence of the media	23	26	28	23

In the case of psychological and/or economic violence, the respondents more accurately identify the partner's motives, as these forms are more likely to involve verbal communication and are able to understand the causes of aggression in their address. In the case of physical violence, it is much more difficult to do so. Perhaps the «abuser» is often unable to determine the true cause of his behavior and the «object of violence» is only to fix the outside of the situation (for example, alcohol intoxication). The same thing happens in a situation of control, where the «abuser» instills in the wife a sense of guilt for «wrong behavior», which justifies his aggression.

We have analyzed 68 questionnaires and found that there are quite a large number of families that have a psychological, economic, sexual and/or physical violence. Based on the analysis, it can be argued that families where there are several types of violence are much greater than those where only psychological pressure is used. Moreover, the more severe the degree of violence, the more often women are exposed to it.

We then examined the causes of violence in family relationships and the implications of this phenomenon, both for individuals and for the social well-being of society as a whole. The data in chart 5 only reflects the opinion of the respondents and to some extent demonstrates the level of awareness of the respondents about the problem of domestic violence.

Table 6

Ways to withstand of violence

Nº	Ways to withstand	Number of respondents, %
1.	Prohibit the display of violence on television	46
2.	Fight alcoholism and drug addictions	42
3.	Do not do violence yourself	38
4.	Know the rights and be able to protect them	37
5.	Seek the help of experts, friends, acquaintances	34
6.	Create a favorable environment in the country	34

According to the respondents, the causes of violence are the most affected by alcoholism or drinking by some family members. Thus, 52% of the respondents believe that impunity and non-recognition of domestic violence by crime are the cause of domestic violence.

More than 55% of those polled believe that parenting, as well as being abused or seeing abuse as a child, is a major influence on abusive behavior.

With the help of the research we can analyze not only the respondents' opinions about the expected consequences of the violence, possible ways of confronting it, but also consider the personal experience of the experienced or seen domestic violence and its influence on the formation of aggressive personality behavior. Thus, to the question "How

can violence be resisted?" the respondents gave the following answers, which are highlighted in table 6.

Although respondents noted the influence of the media as a cause of domestic violence being one of the last (see table 5), the main way of confrontation was to ban the display of violence on television, that is, the respondents' desire to shift responsibility and delegate solutions to someone's problem.

Substantial impact on human health is experienced by the survivor. It affects potentials, affects labor productivity, the upbringing of children, the absence of work as a result of disability, puts a negative impact on all aspects of life. According to 91% of respondents, violence is more likely to affect mental health. 66% of respondents believe that violence causes serious damage to physical health, both in the form of psychosomatic illnesses and directly the consequences of the injuries. According to 55% of those who have experienced domestic violence, sexual health is highly disturbed.

In this study, respondents were asked to select the three most obvious social consequences of domestic violence out of the 8 suggested.

Table 7

The consequences of domestic violence for society

Nº	Consequence	Number of answers, %
1.	Children transferring behavioral patterns into their future family	63
2.	Rise of crime	57
3.	Vagrancy	52
4.	Increasing number of alcoholics and drug addicts	46
5.	Increase in suicide rate	40
6.	Decreasing the level of health of the nation	37
7.	Prostitution	35
8.	Increase in victims of exploitation and slave trade	11

The largest number of respondents (63%) said that children living in situations of domestic violence would inevitably transfer parental behaviors to their adult families. More than half of respondents (57%) believe that the increase in crime, incl. and adolescence, is a direct consequence of the violence experienced. 52% of respondents believe that vagrancy is directly related to the problem of domestic violence. The least (11%) of respondents noted a link between domestic violence and a widespread problem of trafficking, especially in recent times.

Consider the psychological characteristics (emotional state) of women's personality in the experimental and auditorial groups using a Freiburg's questionnaire (table 9).

It should be noted that all women were sufficiently candid in their answers. Women in the experimental group have a high level of neuroticism - 95%, the average level of neuroticism is 5% of women, low level of neuroticism in the experimental group was not observed. The most common features of women with high scores on the scale of "neuroticism" is high anxiety, excitability. At the same time, women in the auditorial group have a low level of neuroticism. People with low marks on the factor "neuroticism" are characterized by calmness, ease, emotional maturity, and objectivity in the evaluation of self and other people, permanence in plans and commitment. They are active, proactive, ambitious, and prone to competitiveness and competition. They are distinguished by seriousness and realism, a good understanding of reality, high demand for themselves.

Table 9

Emotional state of women's personality in experimental and control groups

Scales	EG, %			AG, %		
	low	average	high	low	average	high
Neuroticism	0,0	5	95	63,0	37,0	0,0
Spontaneous aggressiveness	0,0	58	42	72	28	0,0
Depression	0,0	0,0	100,0	80,0	20,0	0,0
Irritability	100,0	0,0	0,0	91	9	0,0
Communicative	0,0	40,0	60,0	3	94	3
Balance	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	38	62
Reactive aggressiveness	88	12	0,0	59	41	0,0
Frankness	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0

Thus, in the experimental group, 58% of women had an average level of spontaneous aggression and 42% had a high level of spontaneous aggression. High scores on the spontaneous aggressiveness scale indicate a lack of social conformity, self-control, and impulsiveness. These women act impulsively and ill-considered.

All women in the experimental group showed signs of depression. This is due to the state of constant domestic violence, the possibility of violence at any time. These women are immersed in their own experiences; they cause animosity, irritation in others. Often, they are not capable of long-lasting willpower and are easily lost.

Irritability in women in both the auditorial and experimental groups is generally low. For women with low values of the "irritability" factor, such traits as a sense of responsibility, honesty, stability of moral principles are characteristic. In their behavior, they are guided by a sense of duty, strictly adhere to ethical standards, and always strive to meet social requirements. This factor also leads to the perception of domestic violence, as women try to comply with social standards, that is, not to take out the garbage at home and to destroy the family who use the abuser.

Regarding balance, all women in the experimental group had a low level, in the auditorial group 38% had a medium level of balance, and 62% had a high level. High marks on the "balance" factor indicate the absence of internal tension, the absence of conflicts, satisfaction with themselves and their successes.

In personal stories about themselves, women in the experimental group complain of chronic fatigue and exhaustion, their own inferiority and maladaptation, helplessness, loss of power, inability to focus, understand their own experiences, feelings of unbearable loneliness. That is, women who have been abused have a constant feeling of anxiety, insecurity. This leads to an escalation of the conflict, more severe abuse of the man.

Thus, most women in the experimental group are unsure of themselves, responsive, gentle, responsible and trying to comply with social norms.

Let's consider the results of testing on the scale of dependence (table 10). The results of this table suggest that most women in the experimental group - 87% - are interdependent. Dependent behavior always borders on violence. The same can be said about interdependence. Interdependent relationships are relationships where there is no open and direct communication between the parties. In such relationships there is a lot of manipulation, emotional abuse, control and sharing of areas of responsibility. Most clearly, such relationships are evident in families where one of the partners has a passion for alcohol.

Table 10

Results of interdependence in the experimental and auditorial group of women

Interdependence	EG	AG
	%	%
Absence of interdependence	0,0	64
Moderate interdependency	13	34
Pronounced interdependence	87	2

Being in a co-dependent environment, the woman gradually becomes accustomed to the fact that others can start manipulating at any moment, can change their emotional state for no apparent reason and send their negative to the «guilty». Meeting other people's expectations is a good strategy for avoiding collision with their negative reactions.

As a result, the focus is not on themselves but on others. Thus, when confronted with different situations, the woman begins to proceed not with their desires, feelings, motives, but with the desire to build their behavior by focusing on the husband.

The next step in the study was to determine statistically significant group differences using the T-Student test. The results are presented in table 11.

According to the results of the diagnosis, the indicator of marital satisfaction has statistically significant differences in the experimental and auditorial groups in the following parameters: marriage satisfaction - 21,57 and 37,66; neuroticism - 8,14 and 32,89; co-dependence scale - 77,63 and 45,94; Interpersonal Emotional Intelligence - 15,97 and 22,74; Managing other people's emotions - 35,49 and

50,66. That is, by all these indicators we found differences at a reliable level.

Table 11

Statistically significant differences in the main indicators studied

Scales	The difference between the experimental and control groups	t - criterion
Marriage satisfaction (MS)	-16,086	-11,014*
Neuroticism	5,257	16,040*
Co-dependence scale	31,686	12,851*
Interpersonal Emotional Intelligence (MEI)	-15,171	-16,040*
Managing other people's emotions (ME)	-6,771	-10,872*

* - reliable values of indicators

In order to study the individual-psychological differences between the two groups, a comparative analysis was performed, the results of which are presented in table 12.

Table 12

Comparison of experimental and control group on individual psychological characteristics

Scale	The difference between the indicators	t - criterion
Spontaneous aggressiveness	3,8**	10,22*
Depression	6,34**	26,9*
Irritability	0,2	1,31
Communicative	2	7,9*
Equability	5,14	17,37*
Reactive aggressiveness	1,17**	3,83*
Understanding others' emotions	8,4	11,5*
Understanding emotions by him\herself	12,34	11,06*
Managing of emotions	5,4	10,29*
Expression control	8,5	14,2*
Intrapersonal Emotional Intelligence	26,2	14,9*
Understanding their own and others' emotions	20,7	15,95*
Ability to manage your own and others' emotions	20,6	19,25*
General emotional intelligence	41,37	20,1*

* - reliable values of indicators;

** - higher values of indicators in the experimental group

As a result of determining the dependence between indicators by Pearson's criterion, the relationship between

individual and psychological characteristics was determined. The results of the study are presented in table 13.

Table 13
Relationship between indicators in a group of women who have been abused in a family relationship

Scale	Marriage satisfaction	Neuroticism	Co-dependence scale	Managing other people's emotions	Intrapersonal Emotional Intelligence
Marriage satisfaction	1	-0,907**	-0,763**	0,700**	0,742**
Neuroticism	-0,907**	1	0,801**	-0,726**	-0,808**
Co-dependence scale	-0,763**	0,801**	1	-0,659**	-0,716**
Managing other people's emotions	0,700**	-0,726**	-0,659**	1	0,903**
Intrapersonal Emotional Intelligence	0,742**	-0,808**	-0,716**	0,903**	1

** Correlation is significant at 0,01

Thus, the relationship between the following indicators was determined: the level of satisfaction with marriage and interpersonal emotion management (0.700; $p < 0.01$), which indicates that with the increase of ability to manage others' emotions, the level of satisfaction with marriage increases; neuroticism and the dependency scale (0.801; $p < 0.01$), which indicates that with increasing neuroticism, partner dependence increases; This is confirmed by the inverse relationship between marriage satisfaction and neuroticism (-0.907 ; $p < 0.01$) and interdependence (-0.763 ; $p < 0.01$). That is, with decreasing satisfaction with marriage, neuroticism and interdependence with the husband increase.

Conclusion

Thus, the data obtained in the course of the study indicate that psychological violence is common in most respondents' families; physical abuse occurred in every third family; economic violence - one in five; every twentieth study participant was subjected to sexual coercion in marriage. Most of the respondents consider the family's acceptable forms of psychological control to be permissible and justify the violent psychological behavior. All this testifies to the need for qualified assistance to victims of violence, which consists in their psychological rehabilitation and social readaptation.

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