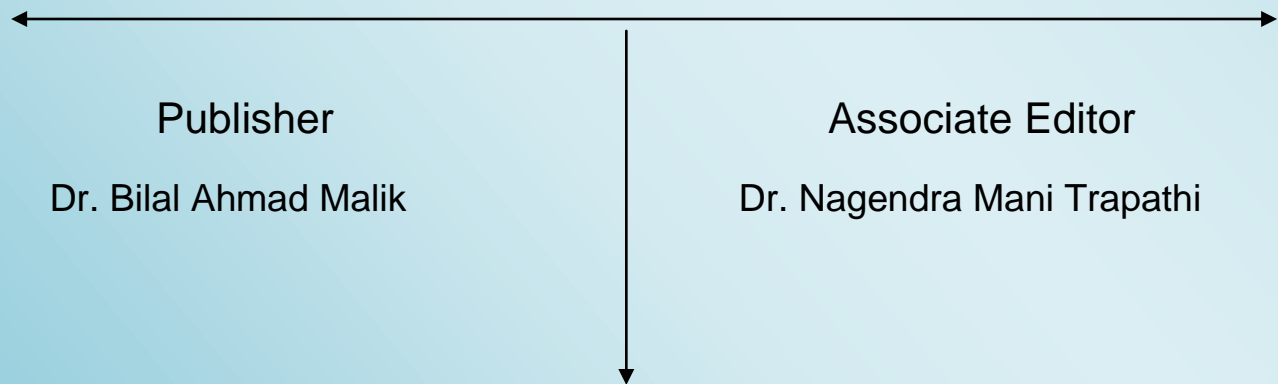


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## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PARENTING PATTERN OF NORMAL PARENTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS PARENTS

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study integrates an exploratory research model to study the effects of domestic violence on their pattern of parenting. One hundred and twenty mothers comprised of sixty domestic violence victims mothers and sixty non-domestic violent mothers were selected for the purpose. Family is a system of relationship existing between parents and their children. Parenting is the process of raising and educating a child from birth. Parenting is the process of raising and educating a child from birth. Parenting is a complex activity that includes many specific behaviors that work individually and together to influence a child's outcomes. Parenting style provides a robust indicator of parenting functioning that predicts child's well-being across a wide spectrum of environments and across diverse communities of children. It is the parental attitude towards the child that determines how well the child adjusts outside the home. 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. The main objectives of this research study were to determine the parenting of normal and domestic violence victims. A Standardized Parenting Scale developed by Dr. Rajeev Lochan Bhardwaj (1995) adopted for the study. New Delhi was selected purposively for the research Mean, frequency, percentages, standard deviation, z-test and  $\chi^2$  were used as statistical procedure for the analysis of data. It can be concluded that there is significant difference in the parenting of normal and domestic violence victims.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Family is the basic unit of society. Family is a system of relationship existing between parents and their children. Children watch, imitate and learn from their parents. Therefore parenting styles is a very important task. Parenting is the process of raising and educating a child from birth. Parenting is a complex activity that includes many specific behaviors that work individually and together to influence a child's outcomes. Parenting style provides a

robust indicator of parent functioning that predicts child's well-being across a wide spectrum of environments and across diverse communities of children. It is the parental attitude towards the child that determines how well the child adjusts outside the home. The child's key models are his parents and their behavior which affect the way the child learns to perceive, think, feel and act. Researchers have found that good relations with parents tend to show better social adjustment, emotional adjustment and self-esteem development. Domestic violence affects the psychological well-being of both mothers and children. Battered women experience increased levels of depression, lower self-esteem, and higher levels of psychological distress when compared with non-battered women. Children who are exposed to domestic violence, especially repeated incidents of violence, are at risk for many difficulties, both immediately and in the future. These include problems with sleeping, eating and other basic bodily functions; depression, aggressiveness, anxiety and other problems in regulating emotions; difficulties with family and peer relationships; and problems with attention, concentration and school performance.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the pattern of parenting of normal parents.
2. To identify the pattern of parenting of domestic violence victim parents.
3. To compare the pattern of parenting of normal parents and domestic violence victim 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. The data was collected by using purposive sampling method. Parenting Scale was by Dr. Rajeev Lochan Bhardwaj (1995) was administered on the mothers. Data was analyzed by frequencies/ percentages, mean, and standard deviation,  $\chi^2$  test, Z-test.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results derived from the study entitled "Parenting Pattern of Normal Parents and Domestic Violence Victims Parents" are analyzed statistically and the findings are portrayed under following sub-heads with tables and graphical figures and discussed in the following paragraph.

**Table 1: Pattern of parenting by normal parents.**

Categories	Range (sten value)	Normal Parents	
		Frequency	Percentage
Negative parenting	(0-5)	20	33.3
Positive parenting	(5-10)	40	66.6

The table 1 indicates 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 high proportion of positive parenting than negative parenting in normal families. **Taylor (1998)** stated that parents influence children's behavior through positively reinforcing consequences, such as attention, praise, and the delivery of rewards such as treats, privileges and time with a parent.

**Table 2: Pattern of parenting by domestic violence victims parents.**

Categories	Range (sten value)	Normal Parents	
		Frequency	Percentage
Negative parenting	(0-5)	38	63.3
Positive parenting	(5-10)	22	36.6

The table 2 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 (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 behavior, and positively with indicators of healthy adjustment.

**Table 3: Pattern of parenting by normal parents and domestic violence victim parents.**

Categories	Range (sten value)	Normal Parents		Domestic violence victims	
		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 3 indicates 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 high proportion of positive parenting than negative parenting in normal families. The table indicates that 63.3 percent of parents in families 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.

**Table 4: Analysis of the data to identify the difference between parenting among normal parents and domestic violence victims parents.**

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

Table 4 indicates the difference in the  $x^2$ -calculated value (10.81) was greater than the  $x^2$  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 (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 behaviors.

## 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 can be concluded from the study that the domestic violence affects the pattern of parenting.

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