

REVIEW ARTICLE

Factors Influencing Intimate Partner Violence

Suji Prasad¹, Rangasami Periyan²

¹Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Social Work, Amrita School of Engineering, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India, ²Assistant Professor (SG), Department of Social Work, Amrita School of Engineering, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India,

Abstract	Introduction	Methodology	Results	Conclusion	References	Citation	Tables / Figures
--------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------

Corresponding Author

Address for Correspondence: P. Suji, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Social Work, Amrita School of Engineering, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

E Mail ID: sujirajesh19@gmail.com

**Citation**

Suji Prasad, Rangasami Periyan. Factors Influencing Intimate Partner Violence. Indian J Comm Health. 2019; 31, 1: 04-09.

Source of Funding: Nil **Conflict of Interest:** None declared

Article Cycle

Received: 18/08/2019; Revision: 14/02/2019; Accepted: 25/02/2019; Published: 31/03/2019

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License .
--

Abstract

The woman with intimate partner violence is facing more challenges and barriers in domestic circle and it terribly affects the healthy family life. This paper is based on issues and health consequences of family life of women with partner violence. Papers are collected from the online data base like Scopus, Sage, Pub Med, Google scholar, Elsevier and Springer, J-Stor since 2000. Specific search terms were domestic violence, marital partner violence, intimate partner violence, spousal abuse, gender-based violence. The articles were reviewed based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The reviews classified into demographic factors and personal factors and its health consequences. Comparisons in the prior review still the partner violence is prevalent. Recommendations for intervention and suitable techniques should be introduced to eradicate and gain an alert is protecting from all violence's

Keywords

Women; Intimate Partner Violence; Factors Influencing; Health Consequences.

Introduction

The marriage as a social institution has different form in different societies, the family as a premise of marriage has various functions between partners, were each partner perform their roles and responsibilities as a cooperative to form a healthy family. This paper reviews on intimate partner violence between husband and wife.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women particularly spouses beating wives, which has been standard social maybe in all occasions. The rate of intimate partner violence against women specifically includes spouse, wife and their relatives, it is a

societal setting which occurring inside the house. Suggest Intimate partner violence against women has been viewed as an intense general well-being problem. The world wellbeing association (2016) stated IPV as "conduct inside a private relationship that causes physical, sexual or mental damage, including demonstrations of physical animosity, sexual pressure, and mental manhandle and controlling practices".(1) In this manner the conduct of couples like inner self, outrage, and alteration issue may prompt to intimate partner violence. In the eastern district of India women had announced 16% encountering physical types of abusive behavior at home, 25% sexual frame, 52% mental, and 56%

revealed all type of abusive behavior at home. Subsequently the sorts of mishandle experienced by women are physical, sexual and mental. (2) Consequently, the elements like liquor, early marriages, and social demography like age, education, occupation, the range of home related with the personal accomplice brutality. Because of this violence women's physical and emotional well-being, kids and other relatives are influenced.

A thorough aggregation and efficient survey of studies including factors influencing IPV, includes the execution of physical, mental, and sexual abuse. Intimate Partner Violence can be the best comprehended dynamic formative frameworks viewpoint in which couple animosity is conceptualized as an interactional example that is receptive to the conjoint formative attributes and practices of each accomplice, and also relevant components and relationship impacts and procedures.(3)

The women continuously facing partner violence, it is not new in the society, it occurs from olden days. Even though in modern time's women rights have increased, but still partner violence is continuous. So the researcher reviews the studies which are most influencing factors.

Aim & Objective

This paper is based on factors influencing violence and health consequences of family life of women with partner violence.

Material & Methods

We utilized PubMed, Google Scholar, Elsevier, J-Stor, and Sage as the search engine published since 2000 that focused on intimate partner violence against women. Specific search terms were domestic violence, marital partner violence, intimate partner violence, spousal abuse, gender-based violence. On the process, a researcher came to know the various factors influencing partner violence and its implications. The articles were reviewed on basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria. The reviews classified into demographic factors like age, education, occupation, income and personal factor like attitudes towards partner, childhood exposure and substance abuse of partner. In the inclusion criteria we have included risk factors for IPV between husband and wife, and major health consequences. In exclusion criteria we excluded the living together couples, same sex couples and dating couples.

Risk factors of IPV

In this factors influencing IPV the major demographic variables come across the reviews are age, education, occupation and financial aspects. Personal factors like attitude, childhood exposure, and substance use.

Demographic factors

Age: According to the age at marriage a study conducted in Bangladesh investigates the relationship between immature marriage and intimate partner violence (IPV) among young adult women. The investigations are confined to young women 20 to 24 years of age. Strategic relapse examinations are built to assess the chances proportions and 95% certainty interims for the relationship between child marriage and IPV. (4) So generous decreases in IPV will probably oblige intercessions to battle youngster marriage itself and protect women from IPV.(5) The early marriage encounters of verbal, physical, or sexual IPV were more typical among females than males. More youthful married men than women revealed encounters of controlling practices by their partners. Early marriage, being ignorant, and presentation to sexual mishandle were related with involvement of IPV among youthful women, yet not among youthful men.(6)

Education: The education of men and women has high prevalence of IPV. Men with five years of education or less were more likely to abuse their wives than men with more education(7) and men's primary education influences more due to an ego problem.(8) Hence, if the men's education is lower than the women then there is a high possibility of conflict which leads to violence. Meanwhile, female illiteracy has higher odds of partner violence,(9) if literate rural women who married illiterate spouse, she face the highest odds of experiencing intimate partner violence.(10) But if men and women well educated there is a possibility of the reduction in intimate partner violence.(11)

The investigation utilizes the Indian National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III) 2005 concentrates on the 69,484 married women ages 15 to 49 from all districts. The outcomes demonstrate that 31% of respondents experienced physical brutality in the previous 12 months before the study; the comparing figure for sexual violence was 8.3%. Conversely, being employed and being the spouse of a man who drank liquor expanded the chances of encountering both physical and sexual abuse.(12)

Occupation & Income: The report stated that there is a positive relationship between women employment and physical and in addition psychological maltreatment by spouses, thus employed women are more exposed to intimate partner violence.(13) The women who were unemployed at one visit and started work by the following visit had 80% higher chances of brutality, when contrasted with women who have unemployed status. Likewise, women's whose spouses had constant work at one visit and recently experienced issues with business had 1.7 times the chances of violence when contrasted with women whose husbands kept up their constant employment.(14) The low pay and low financial status demonstrates that it is ineffectively connected with partner violence. Few authors have expressed that low financial and low salary of the family is more defenceless against partner violence. Subsequently the past examinations demonstrate that low monetary and wage have a high probability for IPV.(15,16,9)

Personal factors

The Attitude of Men towards Partner: The attitude of both spouses may lead to conflict. Among the young couple's wife, beating is more common, the age of women and age of husband having a more significant relationship with husbands beating wife.(2) In South-Central Asia, the extents of individuals in the general group who acknowledge wife beating are 57% among women and 56% among men.(17) In sub-Saharan Africa, these extents up to 74% among women and 62% among men.(18) Thus, husbands beating their wife's is accepted by few women. In Ghana author investigated men's attitude and beliefs regarding wife beating in Ghana, there house hold chores like no proper cooking, not taking care of children properly, if wife argues with husband, may lead to wife beating rather than a societal factor.(19) Meanwhile, men's controlling behaviour has a higher percentage of partner violence.(11) Similarly, along with working status, low economic if the husbands are having controlling behaviour there is a possibility for vulnerability.(15) The outcomes uncovered that women living in groups with tolerant mentalities toward spouse beating will probably legitimize husbands' beating. Women's hitched at a more youthful age, who had not as much as essential level instruction, lived in families sorted as poor or white collar class, and did

not expend media gave off an impression of being at higher hazard for defending spouse beating.(20)

Early Childhood Exposure: The men's childhood exposure like witnessing the IPV inside the family, childhood abuse, and male headed family considered risk factor for IPV. In 2015 a study conducted in Sri Lanka with 1560 men shows that almost 93% had experienced childhood physical abuse. Among those childhood sexual abuses was associated with greater perpetration of emotional (58%), sexual (26%), any IPV (75%). Whereas, childhood emotional abuse associated with the highest perpetration of financial IPV (31%). Thus, physical child abuse and emotional IPV perpetration are reported high.(21) Similarly, a cross sectional survey conducted in Vietnam with married men proved that witnessing physical violence against their mother have higher odds of reporting the reason for hitting their wives when they are adult.(22) Compared to nonviolent homes ,there are a higher odds seen in violent homes particularly physical and sexual abuse. Hence wife abuse in the second generation being attributable to parent's violence in the first generation. So, witnessing parent's violence while growing up is the main risk factor.(23)

Substance Use: The substance use like alcohol use of men is another factor which influences the higher percentage of partner violence among couples. Once the alcohol enters the body due to some chemical reaction few persons do not know what is happening around them so they shout, scream, use bad words, beat their partner and create a problem. Due to this woman suffer from all types of abuse like physical, verbal, psychological and sexual abuse. Similarly, studies have proven, In a case study with 12 women to analyse their experiences living with alcohol dependent husband. The finding shows that wives who found out about their husbands drinking were not worried initially, but when the wife came to know alcohol is a daily habit and due to that if the husband does not fulfill their responsibility it worries more. But still, women living with the alcohol dependent husband is for three reasons i) To follow Indian culture and tradition ii) To have a symbol of status than for iii) children future. Thus, the author mentioned that women living forever in the shadow of alcohol.(24) Meanwhile, few authors determined that alcohol consumption by males was risk factors for women experiencing intimate partner violence.(25,26,27) According to WHO, Solid

connections have been found between liquor utilize and the happen occurrence of partner violence in numerous nations. Confirmation proposes that liquor utilizes expands the event and seriousness of abusive behaviour at home. Liquor utilization as an immediate cause of partner violence has regularly been challenged either on the premise of extra elements (e.g. low socioeconomic status, indiscreet identity) representing the nearness of both or since visit substantial drinking can make a miserable, unpleasant organization that expands the danger of contention and brutality. However, alcohol use straightforwardly influences intellectual and physical capacity, reduce self-control and leaving people less able to do their activity. Excessive drinking by one partner can intensify money related difficulties, childcare issues, and other family problem. Hence the partner violence may lead to health consequences.(1)

Health Consequences: The reviewer collects the review based on the health consequences of intimate partner violence, in this, the reviewer comes across physical and mental health issues are more common in the study. Various studies have demonstrated that there are huge obstetric hazard elements related to aggressive behavior at home. Abused women will probably have a past filled with sexually transmitted illness diseases, vaginal and cervical contaminations, kidney infections and bleeding during pregnancy, all are hazard elements for pregnant women. Manhandled women will probably postpone pre-birth mind and are more averse to get antenatal care. Truth be told, intimate partner violence during pregnancy might be a more huge hazard consider for pregnancy complications than different conditions for which pregnant women are routinely screened, for example, hypertension and diabetes.(28) Moreover, women had undergone one or more kinds of emotional abuse during pregnancy by their husbands, the highest odds of violence during pregnancy associated with unintended pregnancies.(29) Complications like low birth weight baby, preterm delivery and some medical complications during pregnancy are common due to partner violence.(30) in Uttar Pradesh women are more prone to complications of reproductive health. Thus, there are higher percentages of women experienced 1 or more forms of violence, such as verbal, physical and sexual abuse by their spouse.(31) Hence women suffer from a long-term health problem which caused due to

violence.(32) Sometimes even the pregnant women do not care about her health due to physical and mental torture given by husband and their family. Thus, mothers who underwent intimate partner violence were significantly less likely to have a regular check-up for well-child care or a primary pediatric provider.(33)

In the mental health aspect depression, anxiety, somatoform and post-traumatic disorders are more common psychological aspect seen among partner violence. Few authors examined the relationship between emotional disorders and domestic violence in Turkey and stated that there is a higher rate of prevalence of emotional disorders like anxiety and somatoform disorders.(34) A survey in different countries shows that depression is shown in different ways across cultures; particularly somatization is common in Asian countries.(35) Intimate partner violence associated with psychological, neurological, biological health outcomes which may lead to post-traumatic stress disorder.(36) Hence women reporting intimate partner violence are more prone to high risk of post-traumatic stress disorder and depression.(37)

Discussion

The attitude of partner, lack of education, childhood exposure is the root cause of partner violence related issues in women with family life. The main objective of a family life is to make everyone happy in a family, but partner violence is a barrier to happiness, it will affect the life of both husband and wife and also the family members. The relationships full of conflict will have a more violent relationship throughout the lifetime. Hence factors like an individual, relationship factor and community factors lead to violence between spouses. For example, heavy alcohol consumption, low income, poverty, controlling behaviours of the husband, personality problem, may all have higher odds of partner violence. Hence husband abuse their wives for reasons like not doing household work properly, not taking care of children and in-laws, and inability to bring money from natal home.(2) Similarly physical violence was a major issue among women.(38) An alcoholic husband is the main cause for domestic violence and husband's relatives were also supported for wife beating. Many studies do not involve in an adequate larger theoretical model. Experimental, thoroughly outlined research is additionally expected to create and test a more

accessible collection of reactions, and build up what works best, with whom, in what conditions, and why. Particularly to strengthen the mental health we need more interventions. Thus, the intervention studies are minimal in the past studies, in future more qualitative and intervention studies may bring some change in reducing the partner violence.

Recommendation

The recommendation for reducing the violence is to have strict legal protection and create awareness in the society that violence against women is the violation of human rights.

- Social workers must be appointed in all the settings to strengthen society.
- In the education level, the boys and girls must treat equal and should teach boys how to treat and respect girls from their younger age.
- In family parents play an entire role, children's will easily be influenced by their parent's attitude so parents should be aware while making discussions in front of the children.
- More of intervention study will help to reduce the violence.

References

1. WHO Violence against women, Intimate partner and sexual violence against women Fact sheet, 2016, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/>
2. Abbas B. Nature of domestic violence against women in a rural area of Bangladesh: Implication for preventive interventions. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2003; 21, No.1, 48-54.
3. Babu BV. Domestic violence in Eastern India: Factors associated with victimization and perpetration, The Royal Society for Public Health. 2010;124 (3), 136-148.
4. Capaldi DM, Shortt JW , Kim HK. A life span developmental systems perspective on aggression toward a partner. Family psychology, 2005; 141–167.
5. Kidman R. Child marriage and intimate partner violence: A comparative study of 34 Countries, International Journal of Epidemiology. 2016; 0, dyw225v1-dyw225.
6. Hong Le MT,TranTD,Nguyen HT,Fisher .Early marriage and intimate partner violence among adolescents and young adults in Viet Nam, Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2014; 29,889-910.
7. Gerstein L . In India, poverty and lack of education are associated with men's physical and sexual abuse of their wives, International Family Planning Perspectives. 2000; 26, No.1, 44-45.
8. Chibber KS., Kruppa K, Pandian N, Purnima M. Examining the determinants of sexual violence among young, married women in Southern India, Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2012; 27, 2465-2483.
9. Atteraya MS, Gnawali S, Song IH. Factors associated with intimate partner violence against married women in Nepal, Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2015;30, 1226-1246.
10. Deyessa N, Berhane Y, Ellsberg M, Emmelin M, Kullgren G, Höglberg U. Violence against women in relation to literacy and area of residence in Ethiopia. Glob Health Action. 2010 Feb 25;3. doi: 10.3402/gha.v3I0.2070. PubMed PMID: 20200660; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC2830802.[PubMed].
11. SimisterJ, & Makowiec J . Domestic violence in India effects of education, Indian Journal of Gender Studies. 2008; 15, 507-518.
12. Kimuna RS ,DjambaYK ,CiciurkaiteG ,Cherukuri S. Domestic violence in India insights from the 2005-2006 National family health survey, Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2013; 28, 4, 773-807.
13. Paul S. Women's labour force participation and domestic violence evidence from India, Journal of South Asian Development. 2016; 11, 224-250.
14. KrishnanS, RoccaCH, HubbardAE, KalyaniS, EdmeadesJ, Pandian NS. Do changes in spousal employment status lead to domestic violence? Insights from a prospective study in Bangalore, Social Science and Medicine. 2009; 36-43. doi: 10.1016/j.
15. Dalal K, & Lindqvist K. A national study of the prevalence and correlates of domestic violence among women in India, Asia Pacific Journal Public Health,. 2012;24: 265-277.
16. Slabbert I. Domestic violence and poverty some women's experiences, Research on Social Work Practice. 2016; 0:1049731516662321v1-1049731516662321.
17. Rani M, Bonu S. Attitudes toward wife beating: a cross-country study in Asia. J Interpers Violence. 2009 Aug;24(8):1371-97. doi: 10.1177/0886260508322182. Epub 2008 Aug 15. PubMed PMID: 18718881.[PubMed].
18. Uthman OA, Lawoko S, Moradi T .Sex disparities in attitudes towards intimate partner violence against women in sub-Saharan Africa: A socio-ecological analysis.BMC Public Health. 2010; 10,223. doi: 10.1186/1471-2458-10-223.
19. TakyiBK,& MannJ. Intimate partner violence in Ghana,Africa: The perspectives of men regarding wife beating.International Journal of Sociology of the Family. 2006;32,61-78.
20. Jesmin S Syeda .Social determinants of married women attitudinal acceptance of intimate partner violence,Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2015;doi:10.1177/0886260515597436.
21. FonsekaW,Minnis M,Gomez. Impact of adverse childhood experiences on intimate partner violence perpetration among Sri Lankan Men,PLOS ONE. 2015;10(8).e0136321 . doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0136321.
22. YontM, Pham, Minh, KrauseH, Schuler, Ann, VanderEnde, KramerR. Violence in childhood ,attitudes about partner violence and partner violence perpetration among men in Vietnam, Ann Epidemiology. 2014;24(5),333-339.
23. MartinSL,MoraccoKE,GarroJT,suiAO,KupperLL,ChaseJL,Campbell JC.Domestic violence across generations: Findings from northern India, International Journal of Epidemiology. 2002;31(3),560-72.
24. Mahima N. In the Shadow of Alcohol: Women's experiences from Bangalore, Indian Anthropologist. 2009; 39, No. 1/2, 49-64.
25. RamaduguS,JayaramPV,SrivastavaK,ChatterjeeK,MadhusudhanT. Understanding intimate partner violence and its correlates, Indian Journal of Psychiatry. 2015; 24(2), 172-8. doi: 10.4103/0972-6748.181714.

26. WagmanJA,DontaB,RitterJ,NaikDD,SarithaN,NiranjanS,AnitaR,SilvermanJG.(2016) Husband's alcohol use, intimate partner violence, and family maltreatment of low-income postpartum women in Mumbai, India. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence.* 2016; doi:10.1177/0886260515624235.
27. Markowitz S. The price of alcohol, wife abuse, and husband abuse, *Southern Economic Journal.* 2000; Vol. 67, No. 2, pp. 279-303.
28. Shane B, & Ellsberg. Violence against women: Effects on reproductive health, *outlook,* 2002; Vol.20, no.1.
29. Salari Z, Nakhaee N. Identifying types of domestic violence and its associated risk factors in a pregnant population in Kerman hospitals, Iran Republic. *Asia Pac J Public Health.* 2008;20(1):49-55. doi: 10.1177/1010539507308386. PubMed PMID: 19124298.[PubMed].
30. Nongrum R, Thomas E, Lionel J, Jacob KS .Domestic violence as a risk factor for maternal depression and neonatal outcomes: a hospital-based cohort study, *Indian Journal of Psychology Med.* 2014; 36(2), 179-81. doi: 10.4103/0253-7176.130989.
31. Ahmad J, Khan ME, Mozumdar A, Varma DS. Gender-Based Violence in Rural Uttar Pradesh, India: Prevalence and Association With Reproductive Health Behaviors. *J Interpers Violence.* 2016 Nov;31(19):3111-3128. doi: 10.1177/0886260515584341. Epub 2016 Sep 29. PubMed PMID: 25948646.[PubMed].
32. Kavita A. "Long-term physical and mental health effects of domestic violence," *Themis: Research Journal of Justice Studies and Forensic Science.* 2014; Vol. 2, Article 5.
33. BairMerritMH,CrowneSS,BurrellL,CalderaD,ChingTL,DugganAK. Impact of intimate partner violence on children's well-child care and medical home, *Pediatrics.* 2008; 121(3):473-80. doi: 10.1542/peds
34. Savas N, & Agridag A. The relationship between women's mental health and domestic violence in semirural areas: A study in Turkey, *Asia Pacific Journal Public Health.* 2011; 23(3), 399-407.
35. Janet YH.Wong . A Cross-Cultural Understanding of Depression Among Abused Women, *Violence against women sage journal Violence.* October 1, 2016 22: 1371-1396
36. Dutton MA, Green BL, Kaltman SI, Roesch DM, Zeffiro TA, Krause ED. Intimate partner violence, PTSD, and adverse health outcomes. *J Interpers Violence.* 2006 Jul;21(7):955-68. Review. PubMed PMID: 16731994.[PubMed].
37. Chandra PS, Satyanarayana VA, Caray MP. Women reporting intimate partner violence in India: Associations with PTSD and depressive symptoms, *Arch Women's Mental Health.* 2009; 12(4), 203–209.
38. Ranveet K, & Suneeta G. Domestic violence against women: A qualitative study in a rural community, *Asian pacific journal of public health, Violence against Women.* 2016; 22, 1642-1658.