



A sociological study of the impact of domestic violence on child socialization

NWARW Nnayakkara

B.A, Special Degree, University of Kelaniya, Candidate of Master of Philosophy Degree, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Abstract

There have been some changes in the living conditions of the household due to the modernization. In that complex social context, the family unit has a peculiar place. Many social problems have arisen due to the rapid rise of domestic violence in the family unit in modern society. Women as well as children are constantly harassed due to domestic violence. The main purpose of this research paper is to identify how domestic violence affects the process of child socialization. It also identifies the impact on children and their consequences. Domestic violence contributes to the socialization process only if it occurs as a punishment. Beyond that, the abuse of children, both physically and mentally, and the constant harassment of children can lead to arbitrary behaviors as well as physical behaviors in children. These behavior patterns of children are detrimental not only to the family but to society as a whole. This has become a social problem and this study has a temporary significance.

Keywords: socialization, domestic violence, adultery, family, well-being

Introduction

Due to the complexity of modern society, various crises of family cooperation have arisen. Having to adapt to a changing social pattern with a competitive social system, the mutual camaraderie, bonding and good interpersonal relationships among the members of the family corporation are splitting. The varieties of domestic violence occur as result of that. Violence against women as well as other members of the household can occur. One of the main causes of violence in the home is poverty, drug addiction, or mental illness. This type of violence within the family will have a direct impact on the socialization of children. Children who develop experiences in association with various activities in the home may reactivate them in society, contrary to social norms. The mental health of children who are victims of domestic violence is also deteriorating, and as they become adults, they may be tempted to make that experience an accepted norm. Such physical as well as mental stress can be normalized. Arbitrariness, aggression, theft, drug use, not going to school, prostitution, joining underworld gangs, becoming street performers, etc. can be pointed out as the legacies passed on to children from a broken family background where domestic violence is active. Children facing such adverse conditions have become a social problem. Accordingly, the impact of domestic violence on such a current social problem can be identified.

Research problem

My research question is, "Has domestic violence had an impact on the subject of child socialization?"

For many, this can be described as an opaque social problem. I believe that it was timely to study in depth because of the way we live.

Research Methodology

In investigating this issue, the primary sources obtained from the field, or the above micro- analysis and macro analysis are analyzed. The natures of domestic violence in Sri Lanka, such as legal background, taxonomic theories, etc., are the factors that led to such a background. This includes the ideas and ideologies that have been put forward about how it happens. Various books written on the topic of research, Secondary sources such as magazines, newspapers, research reports, hospital reports, etc. are also used.

Discussion

If the entire human community is considered as a unit, then the children can be considered as a unique group. If someone asks the question of who children are, it is difficult to answer them at once because there are extreme legal conditions associated with it. The child is a unique character in the universe, taking into account the many variations of his own character traits and behavior patterns and conversation etc. There is something wonderful on the saying, "Little children are like flowers." That is to say, the child's mind gradually understands what it feels. Through it, knowing and understanding also takes place well over time.

There is no definite age limit to identify a child, as there are various theories about it. In making decisions about children in different countries and their social activities, the child is introduced according to the social and cultural norms of each country. "The age limit can be seen as a formal reflection of society's judgment of the abilities and responsibilities of children in all cultural communities." (Bellamy, 1997: 25) The United Nations definition is important in defining who a child is. Accordingly, the minimum age of puberty, if not recognized by national law, is 5 years. A person under the age of 18 is

considered a child. ” In addition to this, there are several definitions on child. They are as following ways.

“Every human being under the age of 18 can be considered as a child.” (Sri Lanka Charter of the Rights of the Child - 1991)

“Child is the age person who under 14 years of age. Young is the age of over 14 years but under the age of 16.”(Children and Young persons ordinance, 1939, No.498)

Under the law which is still in force in Sri Lanka, there are several definitions of the age of the child. Accordingly, some confusion has arisen. The reason is, according to the statutory law of Sri Lanka the age levels of the children are also mentioned as 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. (Handbook on Child Abuse, 1995: 5)

Despite the various interpretations, the average age is those who over 18 are now accepted as children. It is important to identify what socialization is when focusing on the impact of domestic violence on the subject of child socialization. Socialization is the social interaction in which an individual learns how to live in the society in which he or she belongs and builds his or her own personality. That definition also focuses on the factors that socialize an individual. The family is the primary chance for socialization. From that time onwards, socialization activities began through school, peer groups, the media and the subcultural groups in which the individual socialized.

Although the process of socialization in the family is a primary stage, not only the physical but also the mental development of the child takes place in that process. Every aspect of learning the vocabulary, eating habits, habits and maintaining physical health is learned via family environment in order to build effective relationships with other people in the society. For this, the guidance or assistance of the mother, father, siblings and other relatives in the family corporation is important. Thus, the proper socialization of the child from an early age affects the whole life, otherwise the negative personality traits that are rooted in childhood will affect the whole life. This can happen especially in children living in a broken family environment or in a conflict-ridden household. Domestic violence has a negative impact on the socialization process. A child who is a victim of domestic violence fears that his parents will punish him. He also fears and doubts that he will be shirked by his family. So the child is afraid to join the society as well. It also breaks down the mentality of children who are lonely. (leftancois, 1986: 62) In childhood and adolescence, one should avoid isolation in the family in order to work away from the narrow perspective. This lack of awareness of the child in domestic violence negatively affects the process of socialization of the individual. When focusing on the impact of domestic violence on the socialization process, it is important to first identify whether it is violence or violence.

Although man has adapted to a current social pattern from the earliest times, through the agrarian, agricultural and industrial eras to the modern technological world but the shadows of the barbarism still remain today. The violent nature of those who conquered the environment from the riots of the early days, stoned, hunted and ate animals is still genetically inherited in humans. Violence is common not only in humans but also in predators and they have the organs to manifest it externally. While it is fair for the leader or members of his or her group to use their limbs when they encounter an animal that is a threat, a force, or a threat, it is difficult for a man without the limbs of violence to make a fair judgment about doing so. Violence is a

term that means "very violent, violent, violent, and very cruel." (Liyanage, Siri, 2003: 739) In 1911, the psychologist William Jamesie published the book, “There is a concept of conflict that is deeply ingrained in us from our parents' lineage. This concept has taken peace away from us for thousands of years.” Is referred to as. One aspect of it is the violent behavior seen in domestic life. Violence in the home is divided into several main categories. They are as following ways.

- 1 Violence by a man against a woman
- 2 Violence by a woman against a man
- 3 Violence by parents against children
- 4 Violence committed by children against their parents
- 5 Violence against slaves
- 6 Violence by maids and maids against homeowners and so on.

Women and children are often the victims of domestic violence. Among them, cases of violence against women are common. Domestic violence also involves children being abused by their parents. Punishment or scolding of children is a form of violence. Violence against children is a common thing in many societies around the world. Parents' lack of awareness of or ignoring their children's color stage can cause them to lose control of their children's activities. Violence against children is seen by parents through bullying, coercion, denial of demands, obstruction, reprimand, and assault. The killing of little girls was active in China until recently. Although it has been attributed a cultural value, it is a domestic violence. This is because it is done by a member of the household. Even in our country, corporal punishment in the past was not accepted as a crime. It appears that parents abused their children in schools as well as at home. Although the child is expected to be acquitted, the child develops more mental scars than physical scars. It is a very serious condition. Researchers pointed out that the person who abuses that face during child age he or she would be issued when they become adults to the children.

Violence against women and children (April to June 2018)

Table 1

The nature of offence	Non- domestic	Domestic	Accumulation
Domestic homicides	19	-	19
Other harassment	-	34	34
Attempted death	02	02	04
Rape – Adults	03	30	33
Attempt to rape	01	11	12
Rape –Children	08	41	49
Rape and Murder	-	10	10
Sexual Hazard	01	07	08
Sexual harassment	-	09	09
Total			

Thus, there are several factors that contribute to violence in domestic life. They are as following ways.

- 1 Economic factors
- 2 Social factors
- 3 Cultural Factors
- 4 Psychological factors

The economic sector is one of the major factors influencing domestic violence against children. Poverty causes many problems in domestic life. When a person is not able to meet the minimum requirements properly, they face various problems. Excessive debts, unemployment, low employment, lack of housing, increased family burden are the basis for domestic violence. Due to the lack of a good economic background in the home, many husbands use women as conservation effects. The end result of the stress that erupts over not fulfilling one's needs on purpose is the spread of violence against one another. Accordingly, violence against children is spreading. It also affects the socialization of children.

Social factors can be cited as another factor influencing domestic violence. Factors such as drug use, ignorance, incompatibility, infertility, as well as adultery are the leading causes. Drug use can be pointed out to spread domestic violence to children socially. Spending money on it and neglecting the duties and responsibilities of family members and risk of various diseases created various problems. The situation can escalate into assault on a wife or children, leading to injuries or even death. As a result of drug abuse, parents often abuse their children in the home. Ignorance is also a factor in the occurrence of violence in domestic life. Although our country is ahead in terms of literacy, it is clear from looking at the society that despite reading and writing, there are few people who can understand something. (Hema chandra 1990: 21). As a result, their social awareness declines. Through it, they become addicted to drugs as an alternative to problems. Drug addiction can lead to many problems in the home. He abuses his wife and children by beating and scolding them. As a result of child abuse in domestic life, it also affects the social life of children. Although punishment is a backbone in child coordination, children are also more likely to suffer from physical and mental illness as a result of domestic violence. Adultery is one of the most common forms of domestic violence. As the crime lurks within the family unit, the loss and persecution are borne by the victims themselves. This is also a social factor influencing domestic violence.

Cultural factors as well as psychological factors are important factors influencing the occurrence of domestic violence. Dowry, virginity, beliefs related to astrology can be pointed out as cultural factors. Violence related to sexual activity, sexual impotence, casual sex, etc. are psychological factors. Domestic violence is on the rise due to those factors.

Conclusion

The limitations that emerged from the study of this research problem were the difficulty in directly selecting families who had been victims of domestic violence. But after analyzing the information obtained indirectly, it was found that domestic violence affects the socialization of children. Harassment from an early age can have a devastating effect on a child's mental well-being.

References

1. Liyanagei S. Sinhala Dictionary S. Godage and Brothers, Colombo, 2003, 10.
2. Karunathilake K. Crime and rehabilitation, Malinmga Publication, Kadawatha, 1998.
3. Lilananda G. Sexuality and Marriage, Godage and Brothers Publication, Maradana, Colombo, 1998.
4. Carrol B. Situation of the children in the world, UNICEF, 1997.
5. Wijethunge K. Domestic Violence, Department of Women, Colombo, 1990.
6. Guide book on Child Abuse, Sri Lanka Police Department, Colombo, 1995.
7. Buzawa, Eves, Buzawa Carl G. Domestic Violence the Criminal Justice, SAGE Publication, New Delhi, 1990.
8. Lefrancois GR. Children and Introduction to child Developmet, Sworth Publishing Company Californina, 1986.
9. Murdock GP. Prevent Violence Agoinst Women, United Nation International School, 1961.