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Unmatched Religion of Couples Play A Major Role in Dating Violence: An Analytical Study

Shubhangi Shree¹, Dr. Uday Shankar²

M. A. (Psychology) , Magadh Mahila College, Patna University, Patna, Bihar, India¹

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Patna University, Patna, Bihar, India²

ABSTRACT: Relationships are sensitive, and if proper care is not taken of them, they usually experience minor setbacks. A relationship can go through many stages, from dating to being married. And between couples, nothing stays the same. When two individuals experience ups and downs without allowing their relationship to suffer, that is the sign of a strong partnership. The biggest danger to a relationship, though, is when one or both parties give up.

Violence is a complicated idea. Violence is frequently defined as the use of force or the threat of using force that may lead to death, injury, harm, or other negative outcomes.

The World Health Organisation defines violence as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation” in the World Report on Violence and Health (WRVH).

I. INTRODUCTION

The term "dating violence" refers to acts of violence committed by someone who is or has been in a romantic or intimate social relationship with the victim. The presence of such an association is to be determined by taking into account the length, type, and frequency of interactions between the parties involved. Banyard (2008) defined dating violence as violent, abusive, and dominating behaviour in a romantic partnership.

Types of dating violence

Sexual Violence: Sexual action between two people that does not get the full, active, and voluntary consent of both parties is referred to as sexual violence.

Physical Violence: Physical abuse is any deliberate use of physical contact to inflict harm, arouse fear, or establish dominance. In many instances, little acts of physical aggression like pushing or shaking are what start the violence. It might swiftly become a life-threatening situation. Hitting, slapping, choking, pounding into the ground or a wall, pushing someone to the ground, and utilising physical objects or weapons as part of the abuse to inflict further bodily harm are examples of physical violence.

Psychological Violence: Any purposeful act that substantially compromises another person's psychic integrity through compulsion or threats is known as psychological violence.

Financial Violence: Financial abuse is the use of money as a means of control and power. This can be demonstrated in a dating relationship by repeatedly asking the other person for money, expecting them to cover all costs, criticising and making fun of the way they handle their finances, learning about their credit cards and using this information for personal purchases, and building a bad credit history for the other person.

Digital Violence: Digital assault is the bullying, stalking, threatening, or intimidating use of technology. Digital abuse can take many different forms, including sexting, cyberbullying, message checking, and monitoring a partner's mobile phone and computer use.

OBJECTIVES:

- To identify the levels of dating violence among student of colleges.
- To explore which gender endures more dating violence.
- To explore effect of unmatched religion on dating violence.

- To assess which dimension of dating violence is higher in unmatched group.
- To assess the efficacy of matched religion on dating violence.

To fulfill the objectives of the proposed research many studies from Europe, USA, India, and all around the world have been explored. Here are some studies given below.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Taquette S. R. (2019): 35 papers were examined, and 71.4% of them were produced in the United States. According to certain research, both genders are more likely to be victims and offenders than not, with females suffering the worst effects. ADV-related vulnerabilities, the cycle of violence, and ADV-related health issues were found to be the research' three primary thematic themes.

Frieze. I. H. (2005): According to research, sexual compulsion may affect men and women equally.

Ackard. D. M. et. Al. (2003) : In all, 9% of boys and 17% of girls reported experiencing violent dating relationships. Dating violence was more frequently reported by teenagers from lower socioeconomic origins than by those from higher socioeconomic backgrounds. For both sexes, diets, binge-and-purge behaviour, cigarette smoking, alcohol usage, drug use, suicidal ideation, despair, and lower self-esteem were linked to dating violence. About 50% of both females and boys who experienced physical and sexual dating violence said they continued their relationships out of fear of getting hurt.

Rickert.V.I.(2002): Dating violence affects teenagers from all racial and ethnic backgrounds as well as those who identify as gay or bisexual as well as those who have experienced previous victimisation.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

The following research questions were developed in light of the literature review:

- What is the level of dating violence among college students?
- Which gender endures more dating violence?
- Does unmatched religion play a role in dating violence among couples?
- Does dating violence start when religions are mismatched?
- Can dating violence be prevented by adhering to the same religion?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

To explore the research questions following research methodology was applied.

Dependent variable of this research is dating violence. Independent Variable of this research are gender, religion, and age. Extraneous variable of this research are alcoholic and non-alcoholic, family environment, etc.

Aim of the study:

The purpose of the study was to assess the effect of unmatched social demographic profile on dating violence among college students.

Sample:

The sample was comprised of 80 students (40 boys and 40 girls). The age range of students was 18 to 25 years

Tool:

Three tools were used for data collection and the details are given below

Informed consent form - It consists of title of the research, aim of the research and all those things that sample should know before filling the questionnaire and will have samples consent for participation.

Personal information sheet – it will consist of basic information about the participants such as name, age, education etc.



Dating violence (Self- made scale) – It measures the different dimensions of dating violence. They are physical violence, psychological violence, digital violence, sexual violence, economical violence. It consists of 30 items. Subject can obtain 60 as a highest score and 0 as a lowest score.

Research design:

The between group design was used in this study

Data Collection Procedure:

Data collection was done by structured interview schedule. Instructions were given to the participant regarding the research work. The students were assured about the confidentiality of the personal information and their responses. Then the scale was given to them. The students were then asked to answer the items by choosing the appropriate options according to them.

Data Analysis:

The obtained score was analyzed statistically with the help of Mean, SD, t-ratio, and bar graph.

Inclusive Criteria: Religion and Gender

Exclusive Criteria: Substance abuser and family environment

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Results of the study have been presented with the help of table and bar graph.

Table no. -1 represent the level of dating violence among boys and girls.

Table no. -1

Category	Mean	SD	df	t-ratio
Boys	40.03	7.5	88	3.44
Girls	45.30	10.5		

After the interpretation of table no.-1, we can say boys mean score was 40.05, SD value was 7.5 and girls mean score was 45.30, SD value was 10.5. To compare the mean of these two groups t-ratio had been used. So, as we can see in the table, t-ratio was 3.44 which is significant at 0.01 level which shows that there is a significant difference between boys and girls in level of dating violence.

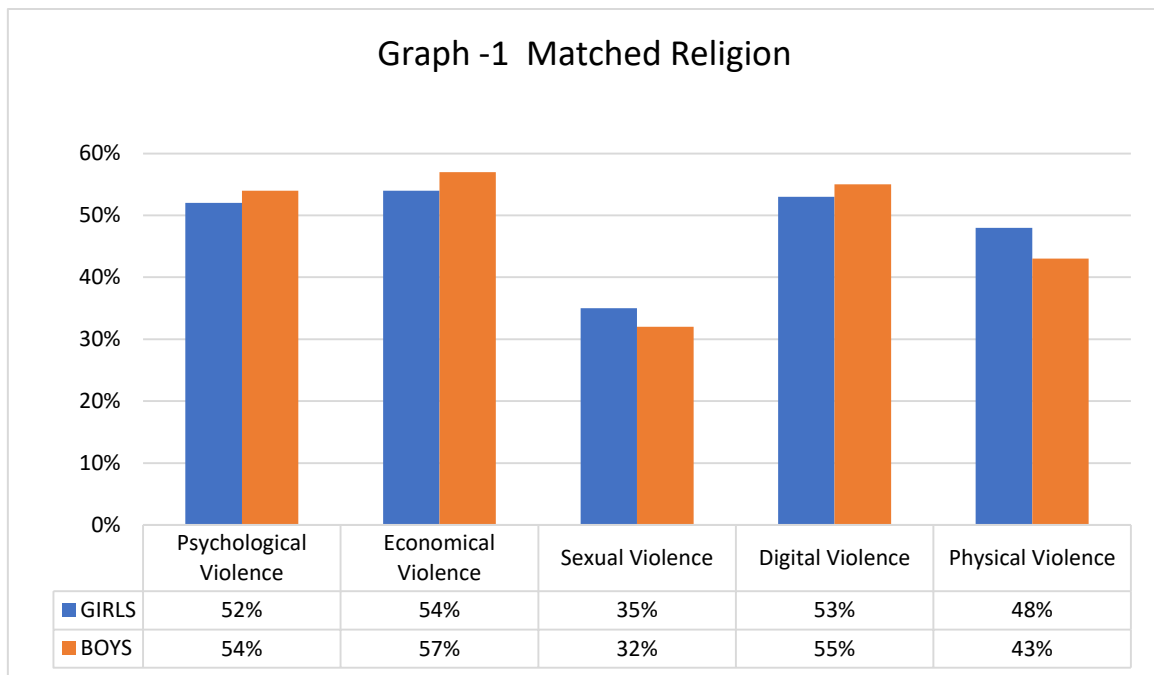
Table no. 2 represent the level of dating violence among matched religion and unmatched religion of couples

Table no. 2

Category	Mean	SD	df	t-ratio
Matched Religion	37.39	8.23	88	2.39
Unmatched Religion	41.77	8.57		

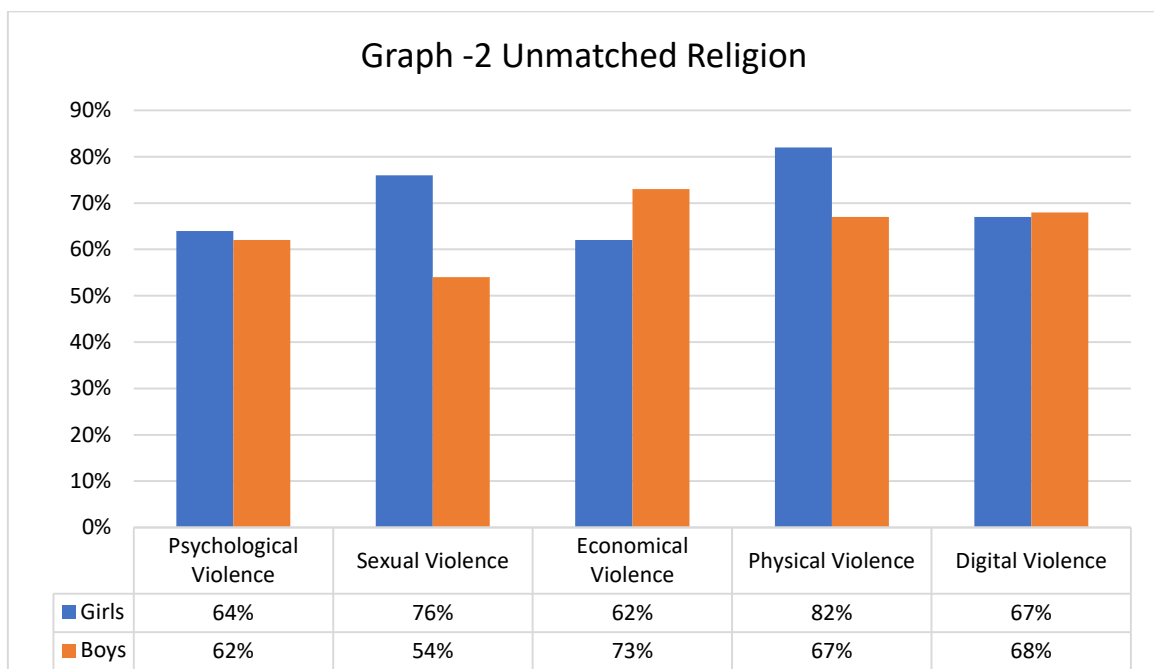
After the interpretation of table no.- 2, we can say matched religion mean score was 37.39, SD value was 8.23 and unmatched religion mean score was 41.77, SD value was 8.57. To compare the mean of these two groups t-ratio had been used. So as we can see in the table, t-ratio was 2.39 which is significant at 0.01 level which shows that there is a significant difference between matched religion and unmatched religion in level of dating violence.

Graph 1 represent the different dimensions of dating violence faced by boys and girls in same religion



Graph 1 depicts that 52% of girls and 54% of boys were suffering from psychological violence. 54% of girls and 57% of boys were suffering from economical violence. 35% of girls and 32% of boys were suffering from sexual violence. 53% of girls and 55% of boys were suffering from digital violence and 48% of girls and 43% of boys were suffering from physical violence. We can say that at average level boys and girls both were suffering from different dimensions of dating violence.

Graph 2 represent the different dimensions of dating violence faced by boys and girls in unmatched religion.



Graph 2 depicts that 64% of girls and 62% of boys were suffering from psychological violence. 76% of girls and 54% of boys were suffering from sexual violence. 62% of girls and 73% of boys were suffering from economical violence. 82% of girls and 67% of boys were suffering from physical violence and 67% of girls and 68% of boys were suffering from



digital violence. We can say that at different level boys as well as girls were suffering from different dimensions of dating violence.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on result and discussion, it can be concluded that

- Boys and girls both are suffering from dating violence at some level in different dimensions of dating violence.
- In same religion both boys as well as girls suffering from dating violence at average level.
- In unmatched religion girls were more suffering from physical violence and sexual violence in comparison to boys. On the other hand, boys were more suffering from economical violence in comparison to girls

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