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## **Practices of Domestic Violence and Abused Women: A Phenomenological Study**

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### ***Abstract:***

Domestic violence is a common problem, especially for domestic women. These articles, which focus on women in particular, address health issues and risk factors among female victims in order to provide preventive strategies to eradicate them from societies. Most NGOs are working on victims' women and other related problems, which is the most effective role in the life of victims' women. As part of multi-sector efforts in the early identification and prevention of domestic abuse situations, the majority of commercial and governmental sectors working in the health sector are also crucial. The early detection and intervention of such individuals is a special responsibility of psychiatrists. Domestic violence frequently goes undetected. It can be a waste of time and a result of disobeying doctors' instructions, while women cannot fully say that they face violence. Yes, some women have to endure this cruelty. And some doctors' sympathies are aggressive. At the same time, women need to speak up for their rights and may need advice. We see some women experiencing domestic violence and social ills, including complications such as depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and pregnancy. None of these are specific to Domestic violence. Be sure to review such recommendations. Many countries on our list appear to be powerless to protect women facing domestic violence. While new laws should be enacted to improve women's care and provide women with full details of their rights, the doctor who completes the process of educating women should fully practice, and there should be a thorough investigation into how domestic violence against women can be prevented and how it can be completely controlled.

### ***Keyword:***

*Abused, Women, Domestic Violence, Violence*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Every age, colour, religion, and level of wealth is impacted by domestic abuse for both men and women. Due to the "privacy" of domestic abuse, it is frequently a societal issue that is not widely discussed. The "invisibility"

of the issue is mostly related to the idea that it is a personal family affair that shouldn't be shared with others. This issue is a global one and is not limited to any one area. A research on domestic abuse suffered by women in 35 countries was put together by the World Bank in 1994. The findings showed that between 25 and 50 percent of women in the nations under study had experienced physical abuse from their relationships. (Heise, Pitanguy, & Germaine, 1994). It is concluded that one woman victimized among every three women globally violence (Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2002).

According to the law, violence against women is considered both physical and sexual. And only according to police sources reports were given. Due to the complete failure of such a law, they are not violated only out of sight of the police but also victimized on social media. Women Violent against women is a common thing now, which is not accepted culturally, morally and religions. It was greatly united by different issues such as socially, politically and economically. By perspective to know the results of women violence almost up to 60 questionnaires were divided in Malaysia at once in 1990. The interview were collected from civil law enforcement agencies among three countries and hospitals. The law enforcement agencies in two countries stated that 39% of women brutally violated in India both physically and sexually but they are not reported to police force agencies.

To explore by this study the experiences of women who suffered from domestic violence. The study also focused on the practices of domestic violence, including the details of women's experiences. The researchers organized all the data under the themes extracted from the collected information from the women.

### **Review Literature:**

Domestic violence is a common occurrence for a person in whom ill-treatment of a woman is violated their rights intimacy with her. Economic status Sexuality creates distances between sects, such as religious associations and age. It is a hasty and lust-charged article in which a boy or a girl embraces each other in the form of love. After a while, the relationship takes the form of distance and violence. To see all this situation and to prevent it, some such legislation is needed in society.

The need to change of human behavior is an important factor. The sexual relations is not only form of violence against women but the right

exploitation of women also considered women violence. By globally there are many laws are implemented against women and judicially have been strictly deal with such cases. According to the United Nations (1993, A/RES/48/104), "women violence" lead to every type of gender violence such as male, female and transgender they are abused by physical, sexual, or psychological. Moreover, it was added that the given points is counted violence against women:

- The first one is women violence like sexual abuse, marital rape, genital mutilation among women and children.
- The second type of violence's includes sexual, physical, rape, sexual harassment and psychological tortured of women on public places, work places and in the other different institutions (UN, 1993, A/RES/48/104).

As a general phrase, it covers a variety of violent acts that take place in many contexts. However, this thesis focuses on studying intimate partner violence as a specific type. A heterosexual couple that engages in violence. Violence against intimate partners extends beyond only physical harm. It can come in a variety of shapes and frequently combines physical, mental, sexual, and financial abuse. Violence against women still occurs despite variations in its forms and degree within each relationship. No of their socioeconomic standing, colour, religion, or cultural background, it may happen to anybody. Numerous theories on why forcefulness against women occurs have been produced in a variety of fields, including sociology, psychology, public health, social work, and criminal justice (Jasinski, 2001). Two theoretical foundations are the basis of a current, contentious discussion over violence inside families. One wonders about the core causes of violence: do they come from a psychological perspective within the individual or are they socially ingrained? Whether or if violence is gendered is the second question.

On the other hand, Johnson (1995) said that there are actually two different types of violence: normal couple violence and male-controlled terrorism, which accounts for these theoretical disparities. He defines common couple violence as "one in which encounter rarely gets 'out of Hand' usually leading to "minor" forms of violence, and more rarely rising into Serious, sometimes even dangerous, forms of violence" in contrast to patriarchal terrorism, which results from patriarchal traditions of men's right to control "their" women."

Early psychology ideas emphasized the unique traits of violent males and abused women. In the early stages of domestic violence research, profiles of males who batter and women who were abused were created. Certain speculate that the abuser and victim both possess certain uncontrollable traits (Dutton & Gondoff, 2012). According to some, the battered women

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enjoy the violence they endure because otherwise they wouldn't stay in the relationship (Birns & Birns, 1994). A common trait of an abuser is a lack of self-worth and a strong thirst for power. There is, however, little evidence that the women have a victimized personality, according to Walker (1984) and others. According to her, battered women could have the battered women condition. Many battered women exhibit a pattern of negative psychological effects that has been given this label. The key components of an abused woman's illness are "learned helplessness" and signs of post-traumatic stress disorder, including disturbing memories, flashbacks, fear, apprehension, sleep disturbance, and hyper vigilance. However, varied effects are seen by different women, "depending on an individual woman's prior interactions with other dictators, mental health status, reachable support networks, frequency and severity of the abuse, and a feature best described as the 'hardiness' of the abuser. Walker (1979b) argued that the condition is brought on by the beating and not by a personality issue that makes them seek batterers via relationships. Mahoney, Williams, and West (2001) contend that psychological issues affecting battered women, such as alcoholism and depression, are a byproduct of the abuse rather than its cause. Why do "mentally ill" men routinely beat their spouses and not their employers is one of the key arguments against this extreme trait. Second, this approach ignores the fact that violence is ingrained in social and cultural contexts.

The historical framework of cultural and physical power disparities between men and women is used to situate feminist thought on violence against women. It is stated that the main motivations for domestic violence are control and power.

According to Gordon's (2000) theory, rigidity and attitudes (attitudes that justify male independence and dominance over women) are among the interpersonal and individual mechanisms involved in transferring societal devices to the individual level.

Males' conditioning to violent and domineering behavior in social interactions, upper-class and authoritative individuals' encouragement of aggression and control over women, and the lack of societal institutions' willingness to tolerate violence against women are all contributing factors, and the media's role modelling of violence against women, whether at home (as seen in domestic violence in families) or in public. Politics, religion, education, the economy, the media, and the family are just a few of the fundamental social institutions that are permeated by structure and ideology. According to feminist theory, the understanding of domestic violence starts with this very disparity between men and women. The patriarchal system is said to be responsible for the diminution of women.

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A rod no bigger than a thumb may be used to chastise a woman under common law, which gave men the power to "correct" their wife's behavior (Gelles, 1993). From there, we derive the phrase "rule of thumb."

According to Dobash (1979), men utilize violence to control their female relationships. Men reportedly employed techniques including pressure, seclusion, and psychological abuse to keep their partners under control in their encounters with women who had been mistreated, according to reports. The authors said that "in the family, the limitations of women's behaviors were set, her identical nature repeated, her relationships with men defined, her reduction experienced, and her abnormalities controlled." Men have been conditioned to be aggressive, domineering, and to rule over women throughout history. Women, on the other hand, are instructed to be subservient, dependent on males, and willing to make sacrifices for the good of the family.

She argued that the most invasive and dubious method of controlling and dominating women is through violence. Although not all men engage in this behavior, she asserted that all males have social authority and power over women. She advocates in her studies that women should build theories that are centered on them rather than historical theories that tend to diminish women's value in order to empower themselves. Thus, in matters that directly affect women, women's voices must be heard. Women must be given "voice" in studies so they may fully convey their experiences. (Kirkwood, 1993).

**Factors Influencing the Decision to End an Abusive Relationship**  
Although most research on leaving as a process concentrate on intra- and interpersonal factors, several have emphasized the significance of external support and access to resources from their network and the larger community. Women are thought to stay in violent relationships for a variety of reasons. First, according to Gelles (1976), women may have first underestimated the seriousness and frequency of the attacks. Second, she can be financially reliant on her abuser and be without employable skills (Strube & Barbour, 1983). In addition, wives who rely on their husbands for material assistance also look to them for emotional stability, self-esteem, and continuity (Ferraro & Johnson, 1983). Thirdly, if she tries to leave him, she could be afraid of his reaction. This apprehension is justified because many women's abusers murder or badly hurt them when they try to leave them (Walker, 1984).

## **Methodology**

The study used a phenomenological research method. According to Morrow's (2007) argument, qualitative research is useful for giving a

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thorough and in-depth analysis of a phenomena. A qualitative, phenomenological method would be suited for the study because the research questions aim to comprehend the phenomena of leaving in depth. Research requires to "bring forward the position and experiences of women that are often ignored or misunderstood in a culture where men control information," according to Kirkwood (1993). The voices of the women survivors who ended abusive relationships are heard in this study. The steps that lead to the in-depth interviews were created using an adaptation of the optional steps.

These procedures involve selecting participants based on deliberate sampling, selecting an appropriate interview style, creating an interview protocol, deciding on a suitable location, and gaining informed permission. Because of the self-selection process involved, participants who would be interested in discussing their experiences and less likely to edit their story of abuse were gathered using the purposive method of sampling. As a result, participants were able to give a more detailed, richer account of the events they had experienced.

Participants were most likely contacted by phone and given an outline of the research. Women who indicated interest in taking part in the study were contacted after hearing the overview, and appointments for interviews were set.

### **Findings:**

This study demonstrates that, based on experience, women do not see abusive relationships with a particular emphasis on the separation process. This study identifies the crucial component of a woman's relationship. To learn more about the women's individual experiences, in-depth interviews were undertaken. Although leaving an abusive relationship is not the best course of action, doing so will allow the woman to begin a new life. However, most women are not like them. The victims of this atrocity are warriors in and of themselves. Seven district women who had left abusive situations successfully made up the participants. Legally married to the abuser were all of the ladies. Every single one of them had kids with the abusers. Participants came from a variety of racial, academic, and religious backgrounds. You can see participant data that has been compiled.

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5	Person 6
Age	29	42	35	39	41	48
Status	Divorce process	Divorce	Divorce	Divorce process	Divorce	Divorce process
Education	Matric	Matric	F.A	Matric	B.A	Master
Numb of the year left	4Year	8 Year	3y	7 Year	7 Year	2 year

They were all Punjabi ladies. Participants were between the ages of 29 and 48. The relationships lasted an average of eight years. The average period spent apart from a partner was eight years. While the other ladies had already completed their divorces, three women had filed for divorce. One prevalent assumption of the abused woman is that her dependency is largely based on her educational background; all six of the women questioned were employed during their violent relationships, with the exception of one participant who ceased working after giving birth to her kid. Although there were differences in this group's educational backgrounds, most of the members had advanced degrees. One person had an intermediate qualification, three participants had completed the matric level, one participant had a bachelor's degree, and one participant had a master's degree. Although there were significant distinctions, their spouses' failures in school mostly mirrored their own. For instance, some of those men's qualifications fell below the matric level, and others were matric. When they were married, several women had educations similar to those of their husbands. Despite the abuse, she continued her schooling since she didn't see a future in the union. She described her life at the time as "four in one" since she had to work, care for her son, get her bachelor's degree, and battle with her husband every day. Except for one woman, all the ladies had married spouses who shared their racial identity. With household incomes of \$30,000 on average before separation, all but one may be considered to have hailed from the upper middle class. This is to be anticipated given there were often two sources of income. With the exception of two working professionals who were able to maintain their salary levels, the majority of participants' economic status decreased after the separation, placing them in the lower-middle income category (40 thousand and below).

All of the participants are parents; five of the women have children with their ex-husbands, while the other two each have two. The longest marriage to the abuser lasted 15 years, the shortest three or six months, with an average of eight years. The professional and management backgrounds of their partners ranged from technical to executive.

While in an abusive relationship, another lady earned her bachelor's degree, but her abuser did not advance in his academic career. The reasons why a woman persists in an abusive relationship baffle many people. They see themselves in the place of the victimized lady and picture themselves leaving the moment things start to become uncomfortable. But quitting is seldom as simple as it first seems. Every lady whose experience is featured in this research had a justification for sticking around. But despite the agony, anxiety, and humiliation she experienced, they all eventually went

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away. These are tales of ingenuity and strength among the ladies in this research rather than weakness.

**Factors that cause to leave the abusive relationship.**

I met them for the exam, as the First Lady recalled in their account. Her better half also works as a professional, and their household makes at least 10,000 every month. Together, they have a kid. Her separation was finalized at the time of the meeting. She was able to continue taking care of her child. She found it difficult to make an effort to stop the abuse. She considered the verdict, the court pioneers' objections, her own feelings of helplessness and agony at not having a method to escape in an emergency. She was appreciative of the help and support she received from her friends while she was about to leave, though. When she was considering leaving, she was thankful for the assistance and support of her friends. She received both financial and moral support from them. The fact that God is willing to help her and will be there for her through it all is what she is most thankful for. The maid we had at the time was not reasonable, so I advocated continuing to work but was unable to get a babysitter. Additionally, my wife's parents-in-law made an effort to maintain the earliest beginning point. "All right, you go back to work," they say. The child will remain in our care. So there was a risk that you would lose your child or have to lay down your arms and give up your job. She is typically anxious. She was terrified whenever her office was out of commission since she had no idea what state he would be in when he returned home. When he was at home, she was afraid because she was never sure what she would say or do to provoke a beating. She could see the ominous shadows advancing and the intensity of the building storm. She compared it to trusting that gushing spring in that it was a terrible experience. This acknowledgement group. It didn't take long for her to begin considering her next step, though, once it had taken hold.

The second respondent shared that powerlessness feelings after completing one year of marriage. She hadn't job or any other source of income working but she was responsible to manage budget and all domestic needs. This was threatening to her because it was first experience for her to manage all affairs financially. Because before this she didn't such experience. So it was very difficult task for her and create hard situation but in the all circumstances she had to manage. My wonderful companions, one of which offered me a place to stay. We lived with her for such a long time.

Furthermore, she shared that it was God who helped her stay up. I guess I was a Muslim, the biggest reason for my friendship with God. There was a time in the evening that I was unable to relax because it was so unnerving, my petition season" "I think easily, more or less, a portion of the stuff that

motivated me to leave was ah, I suppose it's knowing for myself that it's anything Misused? "It was worse than leaving; that was necessary." She pleaded for a break at that point and decided she was separating from him. In the family room, the third individual shared her tale. After permanently splitting from her boyfriend, she purchased it six months later. She proudly stated that she had purchased the home on her own initiative and expressed gratitude to God for providing her with such a wonderful home with a nursery since she needed to finish her studies in order to focus on graduating after getting married. She revealed with a great deal of satisfaction that the image was one of her receiving her degree. She was not encouraged by her significant other to earn this qualification. She thought her better half was a power crack and that his behavior looked too eager, thus it was a wonderful occasion. Lying Down with the Devil," a movie, She contrasts her life with her husband's since his route has been the majority of everything. The towel is frequently arranged with a specific goal in mind. Another option is to tidy while keeping an overarching goal in mind. The house is spotless and orderly, and everything is put away in its proper place. She had to use a cleaner to wash her feet every day before she moved into the residence. She wanted to keep up that excruciating chronology every day. However, before to the nuptials, she was prepared for what lay ahead, recognizing some of the tendencies of her future spouse; what came after the union, on the other hand, was always a surprise to her.

"We were married, therefore everything had to be done his way. It was disappointing to me. "So he is the aggressive type of guy," I said. And when he was upset, he picked me out. She chose a degree programmed after a half year of marriage because, "Any time I have wounds on my body," she understood in her heart that she wanted to concentrate on herself. It's important for me to remember that I don't see a future with him, therefore I must rely on myself. I should think again because I can't rely on him, "So pick low maintenance." I went on Saturday and Sunday to acquire my degree. He didn't generally approve of the notion of me returning to think. I said, "It doesn't matter; I won't attempt to conduct the investigation with even a single dollar of funding." My analysis will be paid for by myself.

The fourth person described how her ex-husband insisted that she use a cleaner to wipe her feet every day before she entered the home, calling him a fanatical ordinary human. There could be no guests since they were defiling the home. As it would clutter the kitchen, she was not permitted to prepare meals for their son.

Her battles and injuries were a recurring aspect of her life. Threats and intimidation were merely a matter of when they would occur. I could sense her resentment spreading throughout the room as I talked about the times she wanted to juggle the boy, her research, her work, and more modifications to her better half's dictatorial acts. It was "four of each," as she put it. She was content to have discovered how to graduate from that period in any case."

The tale was told by the fifth individual. The critical woman described the turning moment in the lives of mistreated women that I met in order to examine their story. Her significant other also works as a doctor, and their nuclear family makes at least 10,000 dollars per month. A little boy was born to them both. Her disagreement was resolved by the time of the conference. She was struggling to find a way to maintain the manner she was treating her child despite her best efforts to break free from the bullying. She found it challenging to continue escaping bullying while also trying to figure out how to maintain her child's therapy. No matter where she had intended to go, she had no plans to go, so she assessed the court founders' critical protests, their loss projections, and their sense of hopelessness. She was appreciative of the assistance and comfort, though. She got it from her partners when she was thinking about leaving. They accepted her too financially, but ethically. Furthermore the point may be, she is pleased to see God help to her and see her all internal thoughts. "I worked till the planned and scheduled. I had always anticipated continuing to work by that point, but I was unable to get a sitter because of the unjust method we hired the maid. Moreover the initial steps, the legal team measured that how to manage the teenagers. Furthermore, the time of retiring, she was received encouragement and more honored from their colleagues.

**Life after getting free of an abusive relationship.**

The first participant shared her experience. They supported her fundamentally and financially as well. She enjoys using God as an ally against her and supporting her all the way to "I labored till was considered. By that time, I suggested that I continue working, but I was unable to obtain a babysitter since the maid we had was unfair. As opposed to that, my lawyers managed to stop the adolescent at the very beginning. They say Okay, we're going to keep re-visiting the job so it was a very threatening that you would compromise on your future, or you lose your children. So, she feel uncomfortable mostly and was very depressed when her husband was gone, Instead of this she wasn't understand what would be in return of him. She explained non-sensation, analogous to expecting a spring of sputtering magma to explode.

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Another respondents told her story after completing one-year of marriage, she shared the fragile feelings because she was depend always and not working before, but her management was self-ruling and was well managed financially; she had good experience:

It was already annoying that she wasn't tax-free at the time since she wanted to work but her better half discouraged her from doing so. Even though he didn't pay any rent, "It was an unusual situation, it really was, but it was also terrible. If I survived, I would undoubtedly experience emotional decline. I then understood that I had been anticipating leaving because of how I had felt unsuitable. I didn't have any money, and I had nowhere to live."

My friends were shocked, and one tell me a place to stay. We remained for a long and crucial time. In addition, she shared that God helped her retain a sense of mental reliability even in an abusive relationship. It was the biggest clarification of my friendship with God as a Muslim. That was what kept me ordinary, ah, my request period. There was a time at night when I cannot relax because it was so alarming, my request time" "I think easily, pretty much a portion of the stuff that made me quit was ah, I suppose it's not understanding for myself that it's certainly not.

The third person told her story. She buy the family room half a year after she left her beloved for good. She happily let me understand that she purchased the house with her initiative. She was gratitude for God's intention for such a beautiful house with a nursery because she had to think she hope to complete her test after married life. She told me with exceptional pride that it was indicator of her graduation from her degree. Her loved one would not encourage her to complete this certification. It was a fun moment, a power split according to her significant other, and overall, she imagined that he appeared to have an over-the-top dire lead. In the movie "Setting Down with the Enemy," she distinguished her life and that of her life mate, as all must be his leading. In terms of a specific target, the towel is often masterminded. In light of a primary target, the cleaning should also be done. Everything in the house is spotless and tidy, and stuff is put in the doled-out spot. Until she entered the house, she intended to wash her feet with chemicals each time. It was an agonizing routine that she expected to maintain every day. Be it as it might, before the wedding, what followed the wedding was still a daze for her; she was excited for what was to come in her married life, knowing a little of her valuable other's ways.

"Everything must be in his path after we married. It was a daze to me, but he's the one who is a sort of bellicose guy. So, he singled me out when he was upset. Whenever I had wounds on my body, she constantly "knew in

her heart that she expected to rely on herself," I chose a degree program after a half year of marriage. I say I must understand how I don't see any future.

The fourth individual related their story. As he tried to promise that she would wash her feet with chemicals every day before entering the building, she considered her ex an obsessed, persistent human. No visitors were invited into the building, and they would pollute the house. However, she could not cook for her youngster, as the house would be messy. A reliable part of her life was his battles and wounds. Verbal transition and threats are merely an imminent possibility. When she expected to rearrange the infant, research, job, and adapt to her significant other's violent direction, I could see the error when she shared about those activities. She named it 'each of the four.' Regardless, she was happy to have figured out how to graduate from that time.

#### **The turning point in the lives of abused women**

Her narrative was told by the first speaker. She spent a year living with her parents, and her boyfriend faithfully came to see her and the child once a week. He grinned at her throughout those trips and eventually pleaded with her to return to him after a year. Her irritation would rise. I combine my reality with present-day activities like rearing a baby boy, learning, and engaging with a life partner—or, whichever you want to look at it, their marriage. I eventually managed to make a living and finished my education in three to four years. Currently, though, I am suffering from a strain brought on by their brutal marriage and witnessing their contented existence on earth." From its early beginnings, age has evolved similarly; this time, it has been more unfortunate. Later, when she was residing at his house, she realized that it was indeed her worst nightmare. Her significant other had not given her permission to transport any friends or family members. Her exercises and coping mechanisms have been entirely constrained at home.

The third person shared their experience, saying, "Dear friends, they continuing empowering me, offered me support in whatever way they could, that sustained me... That's basically it. The primary issue she had with leaving was the necessity of attending marriage counselling as ordered by the court, where the strict pioneer pleaded with her to change her mind and give her better half one more chance. She made a clear decision, though. Her friends and family supported her in her decision, and her family provided the essential moral support. She also had financial freedom. The law enforcement and medical records of the abuse over the years were carefully collected and kept by her as evidence for her to present in court. She quoting her life by Margaret Thatcher: "Ladies

resemble a tea-sack, you don't Skill solid it is till you place it in heated water." She made it through the hot water and emerged unscathed and credited it to creator who had helped her through everything.

The fourth woman record her story that first three years of marriage was very good, they got hitched. However, life began to shift when she was pregnant with their first child. She pointed out that her partner was out there searching for sexual help. Which rendered her vulnerability her adequacy on the off risk that she couldn't serve him with her better half? It left her insecure. When she learned her significant partner had been injured, she felt hurt.

Near ties to other ladies other than her. It's a lot of emotional torture. Sometimes he comes back; you realize that everything is filled with a scent that's not him, the T-shirt, the pants. It's from the girls. You notice that your heart is falling out of nowhere. With that other woman, he had this personal relationship. You know he's doing this with numerous young ladies, costly things. It hurt a lot." "And when I stood up to him, he said that his life would be perfect if I weren't this way; his life would be delightful. In the case of I was a little more idiotic and being a dumb lady, knowing nothing, thinking that nothing was happening, at that point, he was saying that his life would be good, his life would be perfect, not my life "Additionally, sometimes when my kids heard that he was back, my kids stressed that there would be quarreling, arguing at that moment until the feeling is there and would detonate. I was even more hurt."

The sixth respondents told her story about females; after one of the dysfunctional minutes, she had spent with best half, she had the option of helping to recall what her dad had meant regarding her mom not a signature on the properties, who was then just 8 years old. Rose initially tried to convince the world that she had a complete family, despite being manhandled and left anywhere close to her spouse. However, emotionally, she felt betrayed, wounded, and utterly drained, "I was struggling, fighting, as I had to portray to the general public that I have an incredibly full, sound, joyful family, but it wasn't. With no spirit, I was wandering about in fatigue. I knew no spirit." He's there, but intellectually, he's no longer with you. For holidays or brief outings for outstation occasions, he may take you abroad, you know that, but this man is truly there, intellectually, honestly, he is no longer with you. You will sense that as a spouse, a wife, a spouse.

My size is 4 feet 11 inches, and his size is 5 feet 8 inches. He repeatedly pulled my hair, and I couldn't get him to give up. You might guess he squeezed me back on the bed and beat me; he have hitting me, and I wanted to get him off for my self-preservation. "What's more, I threw him

off, went to my child's room, and called for help. I revealed that your daddy pummeled me. So, my child saw me at 2:45 am in the middle of the night, he got paralyzed, got incredibly scared at the same time, and then he just covered himself under the sheet." In the contrast, she set herself up by intentionally withdrawing from him: "I withdraw from my intimate relationship with him, to begin with. At the point where a woman steps back from a friend's sexual partnership, I would always say you're a mate. She asked that she had undergone the accumulated torture; and the knowledge that he would not improve in any way too. Before her better half, she also told her relative that if she went on remaining on at some point, she could be crazy enough to slaughter her significant other or end up being killed by him. It's a time when the moment comes when I'm going to be killed one day. It's only a matter of whether he bites the dust or I move on. He kicks the bucket when I can no longer contain my anger; he's most likely going to pass on I'm most likely going to pass on when I retaliate. Possibly one, so I walk out."

### **Discussion and Conclusion:**

In this study, these categories emerged.

- (1) The experience of abuse.
- (2) Factors affecting leaving.
- (3) Life after leaving.
- (4) Life without life partners.

From all these points, some additional factors were revealed. The effects of any similarities or discrepancies between the conclusions of this study and those in the review are examined in relation to the outcomes, along with what the current literature says about each component.

Although there is a general pattern in the study's findings about how women perceive harassment, there were also specific sorts of violence. Each relationship had elements of physical hostility. Only two or three instances of physical violence happened in a few instances. Several of them mentioned regular physical and mental abuse. In one instance, women in this research have talked about the abuse they experienced in marriage in addition to physical and psychological harassment, outlined how they overcome difficulties, and used internal and external assistance to leave the abusive relationship. Despite the fact that both women suffer physical tortured, none of them used it as their primary cause for leaving. Although her spouse was subjected to financial, physical, and psychological violence, she decided to leave because the abuser was unfaithful. Hibiscus' abuser subjected her to physical, verbal, emotional, and psychic harm. But after spending the night at her mother's house, she

decided to leave after her husband "chased" her ten-year-old son out of the house. The findings of this study support the argument made in the literature (Kirkwood, 1993; Walker, 1984) that emotional abuse is commonly accompanied by other types of violence. All the women in our sample experienced verbal, sexual, social, and mental abuse in addition to physical assault. Despite the financial, physical, and psychological abuse her spouse endured, she made the decision to end the relationship since the abuser wasn't faithful. Her attacker hurt Hibiscus physically, verbally, emotionally, and psychologically. However, she made the decision to leave when her husband "chased" her ten-year-old son out of the house after spending the night at her mother's house. The results of this study provide credence to the claim stated in the literature (Kirkwood, 1993; Walker, 1984) that emotional abuse frequently coexists with other forms of violence. In addition to physical violence, every woman in our sample also endured verbal, sexual, social, and emotional abuse.

Despite the financial, physical, and psychological abuse her partner experienced, she decided to quit the marriage since the abuser wasn't loyal. Hibiscus suffered harm from her assailant on a physical, verbal, emotional, and psychic level. Her ten-year-old son had spent the night at her mother's house, but she decided to leave after her husband "chased" him from the house. The findings of this study support the assertion made in the literature (Kirkwood, 1993; Walker, 1984) that emotional abuse commonly occurs in conjunction with other types of violence. In addition to physical violence, every woman in our sample also endured verbal, sexual, social, and emotional abuse. The interactions between research participants revealed that abuse might be verbal, sexual, emotional/psychological, or physical. Some participants described how their husbands first physically abused them before transitioning to more severe emotional and psychological abuse after he became ashamed that the other person had also experienced abuse. Because we have established sexual assault as the gold standard for identifying abuse, women who suffer these other types of abuse are unable to adequately express themselves.

As a result, many who could ordinarily show empathy and offer help appear to disregard women who experience these types of abuse. As a result, we require a more comprehensive framework for defining abuse. The Duluth Model is a useful tool for assisting women in better understanding the abusive strategies used by abusers via exposure to outside inputs; they obtain fresh perspectives and become aware of the options available to them. "I didn't able to be treated this way; I deserved a better life. I was happy when I was alone," is a realization that the ladies

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were there to support them in ending their relationship." It is uncommon for women to end a relationship permanently for the causes or reasons that they did. In order to best help a woman trying to leave an abusive relationship, we must thus consider the unique elements of each circumstance as well as the unique needs of each woman. This conclusion also suggests that women will live as she like, in the right to decisions and go anywhere at any time, so we must be ready to comprehend and appreciate them and their decisions. Many volunteers will need to be patient. Instead of the intention being to leave the abuser, there should be cooperative support.

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