

## **Effect of Personality Factors on Intimate Partner Aggression among Married Couples in Kaimur District Bihar**

Ms Aparna Rai<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Neman Fernandes<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ph.D Scholar Joseph School of Business Studies SHUATS

<sup>2</sup> Professor School of Humanities & Social Sciences SHUATS

Corresponding Author: Ms Aparna Rai

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**Abstract:** There are few words in the English language that have such a fascination for the general public as the term personality. Although the word is used in various senses, most of these popular meanings fall under one of two headings. The first use equates the term to social skill or adroitness. An individual's personality is assessed by the effectiveness with which he or she is able to elicit positive reactions from a variety of persons under different circumstances. Personality of the individual to consist of the most outstanding or salient impression that he or she creates in others. A person may thus be said to have an "aggressive personality" or a "submissive personality" or a "fearful personality". In each case the observer selects an attribute or quality that is highly typical of the subject and that is presumably an important part of the over-all impression created in others and the person's personality is identified by this term. Personalities are commonly described as good and bad. Intimate partner violence (IPV)—defined by the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention as the "physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse"—continues to be a pervasive health and social problem in India, affecting about one in three women during her lifetime. Such violence has devastating effects on women and families, including serious physical and mental health problems, economic hardship, and decreased quality of life. (Although men can also be victims, women are disproportionately targeted; this article focuses on women.)

Personality is a psychic phenomenon which is neither organic nor social but an emergent from a combination of the two. Young personality is the totality of behaviour of an individual with a given tendency system interacting with a sequence of situations. Problems with the responses of health care providers may be magnified in the rural setting, where women face particular challenges. Studies have consistently found that factors such as limited availability and access to resources, lack of formal and informal support, isolation, patriarchal attitudes, economic stress, and privacy issues exacerbate IPV in rural settings. Though a large body of research exists regarding providers' IPV-related knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours, little is known in this regard that's specific to rural areas. The unique challenges faced by women in the rural setting, it's important to understand the perceptions of rural providers regarding IPV, available resources, and appropriate responses.

**Keywords:** Personality, Devastating, IPV, Attitudes, Psychological, Women, Spouse, Isolation.

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The term personality is derived from the Latin word *persona* meaning a mask. Personality is a patterned body of habits, traits, attitudes and ideas of an individual as these are organized externally into roles and statuses and as they relate internally to motivation, goals and various aspects of selfhood. According to Sigmund Freud, the personality is made up of three major systems the id, the ego, and the superego. Although each of these provinces of the total personality has its own functions, properties, components, operating principles, dynamisms, and mechanisms, they interact so closely with one another that it is difficult, if not impossible, to disentangle their effects and weigh their relative contribution to human behaviour. Behaviour is nearly always the product of an interaction among these three systems; rarely does one system operate to the exclusion of the other two. The id is the original system of the personality; it is the matrix within which the ego and the superego become differentiated. The id consists of everything psychological that is inherited and that is present at birth, including the instincts. It is the reservoir of psychic energy and furnishes all the power of the operation of the other two systems. It is in close touch with the bodily processes from which it derives its energy. Freud called the id the "true psychic reality" because it represents the inner world of subjective experience and has no knowledge of objective reality. The id functions in such a manner as to discharge the tension immediately and return the organism to a comfortably

constant and low energy level. This principle of tension reduction by which the id operates is called the pleasure principle. The ego comes into existence because the needs of the organism require appropriate transactions with the objective world of reality. The hungry person has to seek, find and eat food before the tension of hunger can be eliminated. This means that the person has to learn to differentiate between a memory image of food and an actual perception of food as it exists in the outer world. The basic distinction between the id and the ego is that the id knows only the subjective reality of the mind whereas the ego distinguishes between things in the mind and things in the external world. The ego is said to obey the reality principle and to operate by means of the secondary process. The aim of the reality principle is to prevent the discharge of tension until an object that is appropriate for the satisfaction of the need has been discovered. The secondary process is realistic thinking. By means of the secondary process the ego formulates a plan for the satisfaction of the need and then tests this plan, usually by some kind of action, to see whether or not it will work.

The ego is said to be the executive of the personality because it controls the gateways to action, selects the features of the environment to which it will respond, and decides what instincts will be satisfied and in what manner. The third and last system of personality to be developed is the superego. It is the internal representative of the traditional values and ideals of society as interpreted to the child by its parents and enforced by means of a system of rewards and punishments imposed upon the child. The superego is the moral arm of personality. It represents the ideal rather than the real and strives for perfection rather than pleasure. Its main concern is to decide whether something is right or wrong so that it can act in accordance with the moral standards authorized by the agents of society.

The main functions of the superego are: (1) to inhibit the impulses of the id, particularly those of a sexual or aggressive nature, since these are the impulses whose expression is most highly condemned by society; (2) to persuade the ego to substitute moralistic goals for realistic ones; (3) to strive for perfection.

The development of personality: Freud was probably the first psychological theorist to emphasize the developmental aspects of personality and in particular to stress the decisive role of the early years of infancy and childhood in laying down the basic character structure of the person. Personality develops in response to four major sources of tension: (1) psychological growth processes, (2) frustrations, (3) conflicts, and (4) threats. Stages of development: The child passes through a series of dynamically differentiated stages during the first five years of life. For Freud, the first five years of life are decisive for the formation of personality. Each stage of development during the first five years is defined in terms of the modes of reaction of a particular zone of the body. During the first stage (oral stage), which lasts for about a year, the mouth is the principle region of dynamic activity. The oral stage is followed by the development of cathexes and anticathexes around the eliminative functions and is called the anal stage. This lasts during the second year and is succeeded by the phallic stage, in which the sex organs become the leading erogenous zones. These stages the oral, anal and phallic are called the pregenital stages. The child then goes into a prolonged latency period, the so called quiet years, dynamically speaking. During this period the impulses tend to be held in a state of repression. The dynamic resurgence of adolescence reactivates the pregenital impulses.

If these are successfully displaced and sublimated by the ego, the person passes into the final stage of maturity, the genital stage. According to Carl Jung's analytic theory: The structure of personality: The total personality, as it is called by Jung, consists of a number of differentiated but interacting systems. The principal ones are the ego, the personal unconscious and its complexes, and the collective unconscious and its archetypes, the persona, the anima and animus and the shadow. In addition to these interdependent systems there are the attitudes of introversion and extraversion and the functions of thinking, feeling, sensing, and intuiting. Finally, there is the self, which is the centre of the whole personality.

**The Ego:** the ego is the conscious mind. It is made up of conscious perceptions, memories, thoughts and feelings. The ego is responsible for one's feeling of identity and continuity, and from the viewpoint of the individual person it is regarded as being at the centre of consciousness. **The Personal Unconscious:** The personal unconscious is a region adjoins the ego. It consists of experiences that were once conscious but that have been repressed, suppressed, forgotten, or ignored and of experiences that were too weak in the first place to make a conscious impression upon the person. The contents of the personal unconscious, like those of Freud's preconscious material, are accessible to consciousness, and there is a great deal of two way traffic between the personal unconscious and the ego.

**Complexes:** A complex is an organized group of constellation of feelings, thought, perceptions, and memories that exist in the personal unconscious. It has a nucleus that acts as a kind of magnet attracting to it or "constellating" various experiences. A complex may behave like an autonomous personality that has a mental life and a motor of its own. It may seize control of the personality and utilise the psyche for its own ends.

**The Collective Unconscious:** The concept of a collective or transpersonal, unconscious is one of the most original and controversial feature of Jung's personality theory. It is the most powerful and influential system of the psyche and in pathological cases overshadows the ego and the personal unconscious. The

collective unconscious is the store house of latent memory traces inherited from one's ancestral past and the psychic residue of human evolutionary development. It is inherited, racial foundation of the whole structure of personality.

**The Self:** Jung considered the self to be equivalent to the psyche or total personality. The self is the midpoint of personality, around which all of the other systems are constellated. It holds these systems together and provides the personality with unity, equilibrium, and stability. The self is life's goal, a goal that people constantly strive for but rarely reach. Jung discovered the self in his studies and observations of the religion of the orient. Before a self can emerge, it is necessary for the various components of personality to become fully developed and individuated. The concept of the self is probably Jung's most important psychological discovery and represent the culmination of his intensive studies of archetypes.

**The Attitudes:** Jung's postulation of attitudes and functions allowed him to account for the ego characteristics orientation and processes. He distinguished two major attitudes or orientation of personality, the attitude of extraversion and the attitude of introversion. The extraverted attitude orients the person toward the external, objective world; the introverted attitude orients the person toward the inner, subjective world (1921). This two opposing attitudes are both present in the personality, but ordinarily one of them is dominant and conscious while the other is subordinate and unconscious. If the ego is predominantly extraverted in its relation to the world, the personal unconscious will be introverted.

**The Development of personality:** The most salient feature of Jung's theory of personality aside from the conception of the collective unconscious with its archetypes is the emphasis that he placed upon the forward going character of personality development. Jung believed that humans are constantly progressing or attempting to progress from a less complete stage of development to a more complete one. He also believed that humankind as a species is constantly evolving more differentiated forms of existence.

## 1.2 INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Domestic violence, also known as domestic abuse, spousal abuse, battering, family violence, and intimate partner violence (IPV), is broadly defined as a pattern of abusive behaviours by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, or cohabitation. Domestic violence, so defined, has many forms, including physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects), or threats thereof; sexual abuse; emotional abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect); and economic deprivation. Alcohol consumption and mental illness can be co-morbid with abuse, and present additional challenges in eliminating domestic violence. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differ widely from country to country, and from era to era. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary definition, domestic violence is: "the inflicting of physical injury by one family or household member on another; also: a repeated or habitual pattern of such behaviour's term "intimate partner violence" (IPV) is often used synonymously with domestic abuse/domestic violence. Family violence is a broader definition, often used to include child abuse, elder abuse, and other violent acts between family members. Wife abuse, wife beating, and battering are descriptive terms that have lost popularity recently for few reasons:

- There is acknowledgment that many victims are not actually married to the abuser, but rather cohabiting or in other arrangements.
- Abuse can take other forms than physical abuse. Other forms of abuse may be constantly occurring, while physical abuse happens occasionally.
- Males as well as females are victims of domestic violence.

### 1.3 Intimate partner violence types

Michael P. Johnson argues for three major types of intimate partner violence, which is supported by subsequent research and evaluation as well as independent researchers. Distinctions are made among the types of violence, motives of perpetrators, and the social and cultural context based upon patterns across numerous incidents and motives of the perpetrator. Types of violence identified by Johnson:

- Common couple violence (CCV) is not connected to general control behaviour, but arises in a single argument where one or both partners physically lash out at the other.
- Intimate terrorism (IT) may also involve emotional and psychological abuse. Intimate terrorism is one element in a general pattern of control by one partner over the other. Intimate terrorism is less common than common couple violence, more likely to escalate over time, not as likely to be mutual, and more likely to involve serious injury. IT batterers include two types "Generally-violent-antisocial" and "dysphoric-borderline". The first type includes men with general psychopathic and violent tendencies. The second type is men who are emotionally dependent on the relationship.
- Violent resistance (VR), sometimes thought of as "self-defence", is violence perpetrated by victims against their abusive partners.

- Mutual violent control (MVC) is rare type of intimate partner violence occurs when both partners act in a violent manner, battling for control.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

**National crime report (1991)**,reveals that in every 33 minute 1 Indian woman is abused by her husband.

**National crime record bureau (1995)**,has recorded an increase of 40% in the case of social harassment and 15.2% in cases of dowry death during the period of 1987 to 1991.

**Rai(1995)**,in the town of Kathihar in the state of Bihar 35 daees testified that each of them killed three to four babies per month.

**Kapoor &Cossman (1996)**, Familial ideology naturalizes and universalizes the construction of women as wife's and mother, as economically dependent, as passive, beautiful and self sacrificing, across a broad range of personal loss. it is an example of the often homogenizing nature of legal discourse, which obscure the multiplicity of differences between and among women ,and the very different ways in which women live in and experience their family. **Maitrayeemukhoupaghyay (1998)**,The Indian women's movement has relied heavily on the state to safeguard this rights but notes that it becomes more difficult to "actualize" them when they are violated within the confines of the family.

**Devis (1999)**,domestic violence may lead to poverty for women in previously financially sound situation as women who escape violent relationship are often left with no financialresources.

**ICRW (2000)**,violence against women spans all geographical regions, economic strata, educational level, and age and employment status.

**INCLEN (IRCW 2000)**,find out what women considered to be precipitating factors for the violence. Women identified lapse in fulfilling their responsibilities (cooking, looking after children and in laws and attending to other household task) as the key factor influencing the occurrence of domestic violence.

**National family health survey (2000)**,the survey reveals that more than 50% of the women justify or accepts violence against them within the home.

**Tolman &Raphael (2000)**,the relation between poverty and domestic violence is complex. Poverty may exacerbate the livelihood of experiencing domestic violencewith fewer options for economic self-sufficiency and social support system with little ability to offer financial help .Poor women may feel more trapped in unhealthy relationship.

**Weitzman (2000)**,upscale violence is often not recognized publicly; thus ,there is a resulting lack of information about and resources for such victims. Such high status victims reported that law enforcement authorities were unwilling to assist when abuse was reported due to disbelief or fear of the ramification that could result from angering the high status husband.

**Grana(2001)**,explores the relationship of state level characteristic and domesticfemicide and concludes that the association between state size and homicide rates may be related to other variables such as poverty and public services .

**Benson et al. (2003) fox & Benson (2006)**,national survey of families and household supports the hypothesis that economic disadvantage on the community level as well as the household level affects the likelihood of experiencing domestic violence.

**Palker (2003)**,one such outcome is the widespread backlash against Penal Code Section 498 A, the only law inn India that specifically encompasses a crime of marital cruelty. the shortcomings of this law ,coupled with tremendous deficiency in police and judicial responses to crimes involving women ,creates significant obstacle for legal advocacy work and present question about the utility or what some has described as the "futility " of using a flawed law and dysfunctional legal system to address violence against women.

**Ahmad &Gosh (2004)**,Many women in India know that when it comes to domestic violence they have two choices: to report the violence to a justice system that is not in her favour and hope for justice or to divorce her abusers and hope for child support to survive .this study explores a women help seeking behaviour as a function offer abusive relationship. it is this hypothesized that Indian women may be unlikely to label abusive experiences as such and women have a more accurate perception and the women who have a more accurate perception of domestic violence are more likely to seek help.

**Mitra&Singh (2007)**, India exemplifies the patriarchal system in which women and men are expected to fulfil distinctly different roles from birth .women are trained, from a young age, to submit and acquiesce to the desires of their valued male counterparts while male are trained to dominate and guide their female counterparts who are often viewed as child like, vulnerable and easily laid astray. Despite the fact that many higher class women have been educated and westernized, the are expected to be well versed in westernized values as well as traditional Indian

values .when this traditional norms are not abided by, women and their families may be subjected to savour ramifications such as family alienation and domestic violence.

**Straus (2007)**, Psychological abuse was found to cause more long standing and substantial damage than physical abuse .it is thus hypothesized that the experience of psychological abuse is more strongly associated with post traumatic stress than physical abuse.

**Schermer, Petrides, and Vernon (2009)**,found in their two studies, evidence for the existence of a general factor of personality. In Study 1, the GFP represented high mental toughness, extraversion, and conscientiousness and low neuroticism. In Study2, the GFP represented high trait EI, extraversion and conscientiousness, and low neuroticism. Thus, in both studies, the GFP represents a cluster of desirable personality traits that have likely been subjected to natural selection and which, in combination, contribute to emotional stability.

**Awadh & Ismail (2012)**, examine in their present conceptual study attempts to contribute new knowledge to the existing literature of personality and employee performance by conducting an in-depth literature review on the subject matter. It was hypothesized that there exist positive direct significant relationships between personality and employee performance and also between work-related attitudes and employees performance, with the moderating effect of organizational culture.

**Lawrence & Thomas (2013)** proposed in their study that the lack of a definitive relation between SCD and adjustment was at least partially attributable to a predominant focus on trait variability, at the expense of other types of differentiation. Drawing upon the framework of personality description championed by McAdams (1995), we examined the relation between SCD and adjustment at not only the level of behavioral dispositions, but also those of characteristic adaptations and life narratives.

**Monalisha (2014)** found that the trait theories of personality suggest that every human being has some identifiable enduring qualities that form the basis of his personality. Locus of control being one of them. People may have high internal locus of control or high external locus of control or they may have a balance of the two. Talking about the professional growth, these traits play an important role in deciding success.

**Thomas, Shaun, and Christopher (2016)** found in their study that Personality is an important determinant of one's happiness. As Myers and Diener (1995) stated, happy people tend to be extraverted, and optimistic; they tend to have a sense of locus of control, and high self-esteem. People with these personality traits engage in strategies that are instrumental in producing happiness. The present study reveals that the use of positive forms of humour, self-enhancing humour and affiliative humour, represents one such strategy.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### Research Design:

The study carried out with both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire from samples of 25 respondents from the specified area. The samples have been considered by using non-probability technique (purposive sampling method) was validated and took it for further analysis. Secondary data is collected from articles, journals etc. The statistical tool used to analyse the data is correlation.

#### Area of the Study

For this study the respondents are randomly selected from Kaimur city, Bihar.

#### Research Approach

For this study, survey method is used for collecting data, respondents are requested to fill the questionnaire by self after explaining the various aspects mentioned in it. It contained both open and closed ended questions in a structured format.

#### Data Usage

For analysis and interpretation, the data collected through questionnaire are only taken into the consideration and it is analysed by using correlation method.

#### Research Instrument

Data was collected through structured questionnaire by using comparative scaling technique i.e. ranking method is used in the questionnaire. to identify the Effect of Personality Factors on Intimate Partner Aggression among married couples which can be studied through analysing the collected data. Secondary data were collected Journal, Case Studies, web sites, E-book, etc.

#### IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

One of the most common forms of violence in the family is performed by a husband or an intimate male/ female partner and vice versa. This is in contrast to the situation for men, who in general are much more likely to be attacked by a stranger or acquaintance than by someone within their close circle of relationships. It is a fact that women are often emotionally involved with and economically dependent on those who victimize them has major implications for both dynamics of abuse and the approaches to dealing with it. Intimate partner violence occurs throughout the country, irrespective of social, economic, religious or cultural group. Although

women can be violent in relationships with men and vice versa. For that reason, this chapter will deal with the question of violence by men against their female partners or vice versa and its relationship with 16 personality factors designed by Cattell. In general, it is viewed largely as a human rights issue, partner violence is increasingly seen as an important public health problem. A vital part of understanding a social problem, and a precursor to preventing it, is an understanding of what causes it. Research on the causes of violence among intimate partners has consisted the line of inquiry focusing on examination of the characteristics that influence the behavior of offenders, depending on their personality. Research has sought causal factors at

various levels of analysis, including individual, dyadic, institutional, and social. Various social learning models highlights the socialization experiences that shape individual couples to be violent; social information processing theory concerning the cognitive processes that offenders engage in before, during, and after violence sociocultural analyses aimed at understanding the structural features of society at the level of the pair/ couple, family, peer group, religion, media, and state that encourage male and female violence. Maintaining women as a vulnerable class of potential victims and feminist explanations stressing the gendered nature of violence against women and its roots in patriarchal social systems.

#### **Primary Factors and Descriptors in 16 Personality Factor Model**

Warmth, Reasoning, Abstract-thinking, Emotional Stability, Dominance, Liveliness, Rule consciousness, Social-boldness, Sensitivity, Vigilance, Abstractedness, Privatness, Apprehension, Openness to Change, Self-reliance and Perfectionism.

#### **A Complete Standardized Measurement Parameter Estimates for 16P.F with Degree of Violence among Registered Couple in Kaimur**

##### **Descriptive Statistics**

16 P.F	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Skewness	Std. Error
<b>A</b> Warmth	25	4.68	.802	.643	-.383	.464
<b>B</b> Reasoning	25	2.92	1.320	1.743	.985	.464
<b>C</b> Abstract-thinking	25	4.08	.862	.743	.262	.464
<b>E</b> Emotional Stability	25	5.96	2.541	6.457	-.515	.464
<b>F</b> Dominance	25	5.12	1.201	1.443	.378	.464
<b>G</b> Liveliness	25	2.92	1.320	1.743	1.103	.464
<b>H</b> Rule consciousness	25	5.68	1.492	2.227	.520	.464
<b>I</b> Social-boldness	25	3.00	1.414	2.000	1.057	.464
<b>L</b> Sensitivity	25	4.96	.935	.873	1.416	.464
<b>M</b> Vigilance	25	7.12	1.333	1.777	.337	.464
<b>N</b> Abstractedness	25	4.84	2.267	5.140	-.065	.464
<b>O</b> Privatness	25	4.12	1.563	2.443	.354	.464
<b>Q1</b> Apprehension	25	3.12	1.810	3.277	1.135	.464

<b>Q2</b> Openness to Change	25	7.08	1.470	2.160	.022	.464
<b>Q3</b> Self-reliance	25	5.24	.779	.607	.687	.464
<b>Q4</b> Perfectionism	25	4.20	1.443	2.083	.343	.464
<b>Valid N (listwise)</b>	<b>25</b>					

This distribution shows the shape of a normal curve. Specific gate consisting of  $\pm 1SD$  accounts for 68% of the distribution or 68% of the area under the curve,  $\pm 2SD$  accounts up to 95% and  $\pm 3SD$  accounts for >99%. At  $\pm 2SD$ , 95% of the distribution is inside the gates, 2.5% of the distribution is in the downward ward left tail, and the same amount (2.5%) is present in the upper tail, which is called as polygon error curve to show that small errors from the mean occur more frequently than large ones. The curve is showing probability distribution of frequency of personality factors of couples.

**The hypothesis (H<sub>1</sub>) states that, there is a significant relationship between personality factors and intimate partner violence (IPV).**

$\chi^2$  test is applied to test the above hypothesis. Where the magnitude of difference between observed frequencies and the expected frequencies under certain assumptions is described. Through  $\chi^2$  test association between personality factors and intimate partner violence (IPV), would be determined, which will be used further to analyse whether there is a symbolic difference between the expected frequencies and the observed frequencies of personality factors and intimate partner violence (IPV), and it will be helpful in finding solution for different queries like does the number of responses that fall in each category differ significantly from the expected values.

Whether the difference between expected and observed values due to sampling variation, or is it a real difference. Secondly the observation recorded and used are collected on a random basis, and items in the sample are independent. The overall numbers of items are reasonably large. The constraints are also linear because it doesn't contain no squares or powers.

**Computation of  $\chi^2$**

The Expected frequency in a cell of a contingency table is calculated as:

$$= \frac{\text{Row total} \times \text{Column total}}{\text{Grand total}}$$

The degree of freedom (df) is identified through

$$= (\text{Row} - 1) \times (\text{Column} - 1)$$

$$= (2 - 1) \times (4 - 1)$$

$$= 1 \times 3$$

$$= 3$$

The table shown below, consist of observed values and the expected values (i.e. Null hypothesis). Difference between each expected value and corresponding observed value (O-E) is calculated, squaring the "O-E" values, and dividing each with expected value to get  $(O-E)^2/E$  add all the  $(O-E)^2/E$  values and the total  $\chi^2$  (Chi square) is found.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(\text{observed} - \text{expected})^2}{\text{expected}}$$

**Test Statistics**

	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	L	M	N	O	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Chi-Square	11.9 <sup>b</sup>	14.12 <sup>c</sup>	6.84 <sup>b</sup>	8.60 <sup>d</sup>	13.16 <sup>c</sup>	14.40 <sup>a</sup>	11.6 <sup>f</sup>	17.96 <sup>c</sup>	11.00 <sup>b</sup>	11.60 <sup>a</sup>	2.20 <sup>d</sup>	3.08 <sup>c</sup>	15.60 <sup>f</sup>	2.00 <sup>a</sup>	17.08 <sup>b</sup>	9.32 <sup>c</sup>
df	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
.Sig.	.008	.015	.077	.283	.022	.006	.070	.003	.012	.021	.948	.688	.016	.736	.001	.097

- a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 12.5.
- b. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 6.3.
- c. 6 cells (100.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 4.2.
- d. 8 cells (100.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 3.1.

e. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 5.0.

Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the researcher conclude that there is association between personality factors and intimate partner violence. Using a p value approach, usually the computed value of  $\chi^2$  with  $df = 3$ , which is higher than the critical (table) value = 7.81 at 5% level of significance i.e. p value of chi square is 0.05 which is at the level of significance. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected. This means there is a significant relationship between personality factors and intimate partner violence.

## V. CONCLUSION

When studying the association between PF and DV, equally-high and equally-low personality factors are distinguished. The odds for DV among spouses with PF lie in between the two extreme values of spouses, who are equally-low or equally-high PFs. A causal-effect relationship was observed with the risk of DV declining with an increasing level of spouses" PF and vice versa. Further investigation may focus on the relationship between PF and DV with a special focus on the extent of behavioral bb aspects as this issue was not investigated in the previous studies.Regarding DV the difference between the values of PF (husband or wife) was low. Moreover, there were increased odds for wives who are weak than their husbands based on the used data. Therefore our results contradict the conclusion of earlier studies that higher education of women might be a risk factor for DV. PFs seems to be an important factor in preventing DV irrespectively of sex. As far as the severity of DV is concerned, only assumptions can be made. The results point towards a decrease of severity of violence with an increasing amount of particular PF among

spouses. Hence, the above-mentioned PFs restriction for women only or men only as a preventive step against DV is not supported by our results. The study suggests that increasing the educational level in spouses of both sexes validates personality factors which may be effective to reduce DV.

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