The Consequences Of Domestic Violence: A Review Study On Children’s Development

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ABSTRACT
Domestic violence can be systemic violence in a relationship used to gain and maintain control and power over another person. It can include physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, and technical or financial abuse. This study seeks to address three main areas: critically analyse the various theories and concepts concerning domestic violence. Second, to determine the factors causing the rise in domestic violence and its impact on child's development, recommend strategies for reducing domestic violence and its impact on children. The researchers acquired secondary data for data collection. Actual databases such as EBSCOhost, Science Direct, Emerald, Wily, and others were used for data collection. The study findings reveal that a wide range of elements must be considered when assessing and resolving the problem. A narrow theoretical focus may lead to the omission of potentially exploratory aspects. It demonstrates that the current domestic violence theory is insufficient to increase therapies’ clinical effectiveness and requires an essential research foundation.

Key Words: Domestic Violence, Childhood Trauma, Family Upbringing, Abusive Behaviour, Object Relations Theory, Attachment Theory

1.0 Introduction
According to Katz (2016), domestic violence can be defined as systemic violence in a relationship used to gain and maintain control and power over another person. It can include physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, and technical or financial abuse (Pepler, Catallo, & Moore, 2018). Pingley (2017) also reports domestic violence is the most common cause of injury for women in Pakistan. In addition, one in four women in Pakistan is a victim of domestic violence, and one woman is killed every six hours; this means that a woman is assaulted every 16 seconds (Naz & Malik, 2018). The consequences of violence spread through the family and affect the victim and the children. Domestic violence affects approximately 496 million children worldwide and over 6.9 million children in Pakistan (McFarlane et al., 2017). Madhani et al. (2017) and Ashraf, Abrar-
ul-Haq, and Ashraf (2017) state that between 3.3 and 10 million children in Pakistan experience domestic violence yearly. Each year, more than 1.6 million people worldwide lose their lives to violence, and all victims of violence are traumatised and suffer from a range of physical, sexual, reproductive, and mental health problems (Sanders-McDonagh, Neville, & Nolas, 2016). Researchers argue that patriarchal societies have historically led to unequal attitudes toward social issues such as domestic violence. In the past, police viewed these disturbances as domestic disputes rather than violence against individuals (Rayner-Thomas, Dixon, Fanslow, & Tse, 2016).

According to Lewis, Munro, Smith, and Pollock (2021), the social power structure is reflected in interpersonal relationships where men abuse power because they are socialised to believe that they can control women, including through violent means (Katz, 2016). Similarly, children are one of the components affected by domestic violence. According to Amir-ud-Din, Fatima, and Aziz (2021), an average of 496 million children worldwide are victims of domestic violence each year. The impact of domestic violence on children who witness it can be devastating and increase their risk of becoming victims of violence themselves (Sanders-McDonagh et al., 2016). The data show a correlation between domestic violence cases where a child's safety is at risk and the number of calls or referrals to child protective services. The number of referrals or referrals to child protective services can directly impact the likelihood that a child will remain in the home or family (Orr, Fisher, Preen, Glaucert, & O'Donnell, 2020). Child protection agencies are more likely to be involved in domestic violence cases and intervene earlier when children are placed outside the home. As for the impact of domestic violence on victims, the effects on children are far-reaching; children who witness violence experience various psychological consequences (Rayner-Thomas et al., 2016). Children can experience delayed cognitive and emotional development, extreme introversion or aggression, anxiety disorders, and internal and external behavioural problems (Osofsky, 2018). Research on children who have experienced domestic violence has evolved rapidly, from studies of domestic violence and child adjustment in the 1960s and early 1970s to more recent studies of post-traumatic stress symptoms, social cognitive and relational issues, and the use of complex models to explain outcomes (Devaney, 2015). Violence has many symptoms, and many children are negatively affected by it. However, most research addresses only one aspect of the problem, and few studies explain the results theoretically (Ragavan, Fikre, Millner, & Bair-Merritt, 2018).

However, domestic violence is a sensitive issue, and information is scarce. Domestic violence is often seen as a family problem that does not require legal intervention (McFarlane et al., 2017). As a result, many cases go unreported and remain behind closed doors until society accepts or rejects domestic violence as a regular occurrence (Madhani et al., 2017). According to Ragavan et al. (2018), Children who suffer from domestic violence experience emotional, mental, and social trauma that affects their growth. Some children have lost the ability to recognise others. Others feel socially isolated and cannot easily make friends due to discomfort or confusion about good things (Piquero, Jennings, Jemison, Kaukinen, & Knaul, 2021). At the same time, in addition to physical abuse, countless women face countless acts against their mothers, including threats, intimidation, exploitation, and various emotional cases of abuse (Lewis et al., 2021). In order to meet the significant challenges of domestic violence, child protection professionals need to understand them and be able to identify, assess and treat children and adolescents who have been victims of domestic violence.
Systematic studies on domestic violence measure the cumulative effects of domestic violence and parental abuse on children's social and emotional adjustment (Lewis et al., 2021). In addition to physical abuse, children who experience domestic violence are taught power and control strategies that demonstrate both behaviours when interacting with family members and others. In Pakistan, domestic violence is on the rise. Domestic violence should not be viewed as a personal or individualised issue but as public health. If domestic violence is to be effectively addressed, it must be recognised how sexual violence is founded and worsened by more significant structural injustice between men and women.

The study critically analyses the various theories and concepts concerning domestic violence. Furthermore, the study aims to determine the factors causing the rise in domestic violence and its impact on children and their development. Finally, the study aims to recommend strategies to reduce domestic violence and its impact on children. The focal point of the study is a) To critically analyse the various theories and concepts concerning domestic violence. b) To determine the factors causing the rise in domestic violence and its impact on children and their development. c) To recommend strategies for reducing domestic violence and its impact on children.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Domestic Violence (DV):
A study by Cross, Dragiewicz, and Richards (2018) has demonstrated that everyone who can become a victim of abuse, regardless of gender, is vulnerable to domestic violence. In reality, the study found that pregnant women were also subjected to abuse. Domestic violence is a modern phenomenon (Frattaroli, Zeoli, & Webster, 2021). Women have always been viewed as frail, vulnerable, and exploitable. Cultural norms, religious practices, and economic and political conditions may all be factors in initiating and continuing domestic violence.

Although the role of macrosystem forces (such as social and cultural norms) in the aetiologic of gender-based violence in any country, including India, cannot be overstated, individual variables (such as witnessing violence between parents during childbirth, the absence or rejection of a father, and criminal partnership play an essential role in the development of macrosystem forces (Harris, Dragiewicz, & Woodlock, 2020). Gender imbalance in domestic violence contributes to differences in physical strength and size. In patriarchal societies with set gender standards, women are ill-equipped to protect themselves if their spouses become violent (Fotheringham, Wells, & Goulet, 2021). However, much of the difference stems from human dependence, and fear is a societal construct. Men who abuse women typically feel justified, maintain good family order and punish their wives' faults, particularly women's incapacity to maintain their rightful place (Harris et al., 2020).

According to a study by Bryant, Oo, and Damian (2020), employment, gambling, financial debt, drug and firearms use, and access to weapons have all been noted, although this may also be connected with poor push control. According to a study by (Chernikova, Shaidukova, & Yamaeva, 2020), alcohol is a socially acceptable explanation for bad behaviour, which often leads to violence (Ghoshal, 2020). According to Bradbury-Jones and Isham (2020), it is justified not just by women beating but also by others. Looking at it from a different angle, it has been found that many victims of domestic violence either refused to name the perpetrator or attributed their injuries to another cause. Bryant et al. (2020) think that other than menstruation, the number of family members, marriage, and marital education all impact housekeeping violence (Fotheringham et al., 2021).
Domestic violence victims have the following characteristics: Some experts believe that the status of homemakers is equivalent to women's impotence, the victims are those who have studied or finished school and have a good income or a steady employment position at the very least associated with rural areas (Elliffe & Holt, 2019). A study by Ertan, El-Hage, Thierrée, Javelot, and Hingray (2020) also contends that families that have miscommunications are more likely to be victims of domestic violence, confusion, conflict, and provocation can result from a failure to communicate. This lack of communication also led to victims of violence refusing to seek help (Cross et al., 2018). Elliffe and Holt (2019) noted that women facing abuse postpone or are unwilling to seek help because of cultural guilt, marriage obligations, social support loss, and fear of being mocked or ignored (Frattaroli et al., 2021). Those in romantic relationships with men who abuse drugs (especially alcohol) have been unemployed or underworked are poor, have not completed secondary school, and are or have been in a romantic relationship with the victims are at the highest risk of domestic violence.

Theoretical explanations of domestic violence against men, on the other hand, are intimately related to the patriarchal cultural system defining gender issues; in this dreadful scenario, men are represented as having coercive control (Bryant et al., 2020). False rape and other claims, such as abuse, are also common. Because the law and society always regard women as the weaker sex, numerous false reports of sexual abuse/violence against women have been filed. This is true for males charged with 498A (home abuse) and false dowry, and numerous judges have said the same in their cases. According to a 2016 study by Cross et al. (2018), lower earnings, middle-class education, the creation of a nuclear family, and the influence of alcohol are risk factors for men's aggressiveness (Chandan et al., 2020).

According to a study by Chernikova et al. (2020), women have serious difficulty controlling their fury, and as a result, they are violent. Women stressed at work are disappointed and furious because their expectations have not been met. Financial constraints due to insufficient husband income and rising wife income may motivate violence.

2.2 Domestic Violence and Children
Children who are involved in domestic violence homes may be easily neglected. It is not always necessary for a child to be visibly harmed to testify against domestic violence; children exposed to domestic abuse had much worse psychosocial outcomes than those who were not exposed to domestic violence at all (Chernikova et al., 2020). The consequences of domestic abuse may differ for each individual. Domestic violence may significantly impact children, depending on the trauma's severity. Children can begin to develop and mature as early as conception (Bryant et al., 2020).

2.3 Domestic Violence in Pakistan
Globally, violence against women is a superbug. Its effects can lead to severe injuries, depression, and even death in extreme cases (Mentus, 2021). According to local data, there will be 83,920 cases of violence against women by the end of 2021, including honour killings, acid attacks, kidnapping, and sexual assault. In Pakistan, district courts had a backlog of just under 197,515 cases, amounting to just under 197,515. The shockingly high rates of acquittals in cases of gender-based violence indicate inefficient regulations execution and court proceedings (Zia, 2021). There are various sources of data that reveal the gender-based catastrophe that Pakistan has experienced. Pakistani women have always been viewed as inferior to men and trail them significantly. Children
between the ages of six and fifteen, both boys and girls, remained the most susceptible to abuse and violence. This is due to the fact that women play a preponderant role in society, transmitting these phenomena to the next generation. There were at least 1,896 documented child abuse cases in the United States between January and June, although the number is likely higher. 1,084 cases of sexual abuse, 523 cases of abduction, 238 cases of children who went missing, and 51 cases of child marriage (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, 2021). Children who witness or are victims of domestic violence are at high risk for developing long-term physical and mental health issues (Gilbert et al., 2015).

2.4 Hypothesis Development:

2.4.1 Family Upbringing and Domestic Violence:
The impact of a child witnessing domestic violence on social and emotional development and physiological and physicochemical development is immeasurable. JohnBosco and Ggoobi (2020) stated that children have a higher risk of adverse behavioral and emotional effects than other childhood stressors. Compared to children who had not been exposed to this type, the most common symptoms were hyperactivity, fear, and increased aggression toward peers. Children typically seek fundamental needs from their caregivers, such as protection and role modelling for self-regulation (Chernikova et al., 2020).

H1: Family upbringing is a significant factor that influences Domestic Violence impacting children’s growth and development is accepted.

2.4.2 Abusive Behaviour and Domestic Violence:
Historically, a caregiver's connection has been love, support, and nurture, and domestic violence may interrupt and ruin this bond ((Lorandos, 2020). Child witnesses of domestic violence are at a higher risk of developing health problems. Earlier research found that children exposed to experience irritability, sleep problems, fear of being alone, immaturity, language development, poor concentration, aggressiveness, antisocial behaviour, anxiety, depression, violence, low frustration, eating, and passive or withdrawal problems (Cross et al., 2018). Children are more prone to acquire weight due to sleeping and dietary issues. When children reach pre-school age and see domestic abuse, they typically become more concerned, nervous, and retreatant. Unfortunately, domestic violence can impact their capacity to educate when their children reach school age (Crawley et al., 2020). As a result of domestic violence, children experience a range of emotions.

Chronic stress can produce physiological responses in children, leading to stress-related illnesses. Children who had experienced domestic violence had behavioural, emotional, and cognitive responses, as well as a substantial dread experience. Children want safety and self-regulation from their caregivers, and regular care is critical for their development. Household violence may have a long-term impact on a child's emotional, social, physiological, and physical development and their relationships (Banyard, Rizzo, & Edwards, 2020).

H2: Abusive behaviour is a significant factor that influences Domestic Violence impacting children’s growth and development.

2.4.3 Childhood Trauma and Domestic Violence:
To avoid mental disturbances such as depression, nurses can play the most crucial role in early evaluation and psychological care (Chandan et al., 2020). Expanding and replacing restrictions on conventional ideas of men's abilities in family life and society by increasing men's role as part of the normalisation of childcare, spending more time caring for children improves guys' mental health(Kelly-Teare, 2020). Care for children and a dedication to the lives of young people can lead to males having a more vital ability to convey emotions and empathy (Bellini, Forrest, Westmarland, & Smeddinck, 2020). Increased positive father engagement is associated with lower levels of family conflict and violence and an increased chance of children growing up in emotional and physical safety. A study by Jordan and Pritchard (2021) also relates fathers' active engagement to a decrease in child maltreatment, notably child sexual assault. Furthermore, children learn from a young age that society wants them to supply, protect, minimise, and be stoic in the face of sickness or sorrow (Cross et al., 2018).

It focuses on enabling women to speak up against injustice, sexism, and abuse of men and boys, including increased action to avoid sexual harassment and assault and discussing aggressive or shameful behaviour with other men and boys. On a larger scale, women's supporters are collaborating to achieve gender equality for men and children. According to research, partnerships with women should consider the diversity of women's experiences and adopt a life-cycle approach with diverse groups (JohnBosco & Ggoobi, 2020).

H1: Childhood Trauma is a significant factor that influences Domestic Violence impacting children’s growth and development is accepted.

2.4.4 Domestic Violence and Pakistan’s Children

Pakistan is an emerging nation in South Asia with a population of 153 million, of which 43% are children younger than 15 years old(Zia, 2021). Pakistan strives to create a general and specific environment that is favourable to constructive and feasible progress in all realms of human development. In 1990, Pakistan signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The literature identifies family conflict, inconsistent discipline, poverty, living with a stepparent, young mothers, food scarcity, low maternal education, and troubled parental relationships as significant risk factors for severe child abuse (Ali & Khuwaja, 2014). Intergenerational abuse is considered a potential risk factor for children who are numerous times as vulnerable to violence by parental figures subjected to parental mistreatment during their childhood. This phenomenon is "perpetuation across generations"(Bartlett, Kotake, Fauth, & Easterbrooks, 2017). Another study found that 30% of abused parents will likely abuse their children (Kaufman & Zigler, 1987). The health issues reported by children and the extent of potential human loss are unknown. Providers must identify and address violence as a threat to children's future in alternative ways(Anwar, Abbasi, Hafeez, Sikander, & Hafeez, 2020; Hyder & Malik, 2007).

H4: Domestic violence is a significant factor affecting child development with negative attributes

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Figure:2.3
2.4 Theories and Concepts
Various psychological theories address the causes of domestic violence. The most famous theories acknowledge that abusers abuse power and control, such as Object Relations Theory (Fairbairn, 1954) and Attachment Theory (Ainsworth & Bowlby, 1991), although their function varies depending on theoretical orientation. The subject of psychoanalytic theories is individual psychological internal processes that necessitate abusive behaviours (Modell, 1985). According to social theories (Comte, 1998), individual family members learn about aggression, abuse, and violence and then pass it on to other families (Franzblau, 1999; Ragavan et al., 2018). Cognitive behaviour theories (Violence as Trauma also focus on how people learn via aggression, abuse, and violence, but these theories explain why abuse is sometimes passed down from generation to generation (Bellini et al., 2020). Finally, familial and system theories, Control Theory (Wilson, 1948) concerns family relationships and responsibility for family events. For example, the feminist perspective on DV focuses on patriarchal societies that promote a patriarchal family system in which males should have authority over women (Kelly-Teare, 2020). Feminist theory (Odum, 1948), often known as the Feminist model, seeks to comprehend violent relationships by analysing the sociocultural context in which they emerge (Guadamillas-Gómez, Donate-Manzanares, & Škerlavaj, 2010). Gender inequality and sexism, according to proponents of this theory, are the primary causes of DV in patriarchal societies (Ashraf et al., 2017).

3.0 Methodology
3.1 Research Approach
The researchers chose a qualitative research design in terms of study design since it is easier to complete and takes less time than quantitative research (Banyard et al., 2020). Because the time necessary for this study is short, qualitative research may be considered the best option. This study may also be mainly generalised since the results will apply to a specific field, i.e., domestic (Bellini et al., 2020).
Because research phenomena relate to a rise in domestic violence and its impact on and development of children, which is not new but has become the primary concern, the researcher avoided random data collection and sought only relevant and up-to-date material (Banyard et al., 2020). As a result, the researcher will only collect relevant studies using the Convenience Sampling technique. The research will adhere to the exclusion and inclusion criteria, which will only include new studies (from the previous five years), while all other studies will be removed in the systematic review of completed studies. Furthermore, it will only include studies on the rise in domestic violence and its impact on and development of children and will exclude research on other issues (Bradbury-Jones & Isham, 2020). Furthermore, only peer-reviewed journal publications from reputable databases are included in this study, whereas non-authentic sources and articles based on websites are excluded. As a result of using a sample method, the researcher will collect essential data on the topics under discussion in this study (Chernikova et al., 2020).

3.2 Data Collection
The researcher also looked at World Health Organization papers on the rise in domestic violence and its impact on children's development (WHO). Actual databases such as EBSCOhost, Science Direct, Emerald, Wily, and others were used by researchers for data collection (Banyard et al., 2020). The researchers collected data using the inclusion and exclusion criteria listed below to get a limited and reliable information source and access the required data (Chernikova et al., 2020).

3.3 Data Collection Criteria

3.3.1 Inclusion Criteria
- The data included the word domestic violence and its impact on children and their development.
- The data was included to address the rise in domestic violence and its impact on children and their development.
- The data was collected if it is from 2015 onwards.
- The data was collected from journal articles, books, World Health Organization data bases, and government reports.

3.3.2 Exclusion Criteria
- The data was not included if it was not about the rise in domestic violence and its impact on children and their development.
- The data was not included if it did not address the rise in domestic violence and its impact on children and their development.
- The data was not collected if it was from before 2015.
- The data was not collected if it was not from journal articles, books, World Health Organization data bases, and government reports.

3.4 Data Analysis
As a result, the researcher used themed analysis to analyse data collected through a qualitative approach, the prior studies, and the current and preceding reports of the various researchers concerning the increase in domestic violence and its impact on children and their development.
growth (Bradbury-Jones & Isham, 2020). The key results and table findings will be contrasted and analysed following the review. Finally, research questions and goals were discussed to ensure that the study's objective was met (Chernikova et al., 2020). Change reports and efforts have also been investigated and analysed for the impact of domestic abuse on children's development. Reports from the World Health Organization and the Government of Pakistan have been compared to other sources (Chandan et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, the theme analysis technique was utilised. This process consists of 5 or 6 steps. In the first step, the researchers learned about the data and created programs in the second. The codes were the phrases used in the search, and the third step was taken (Chernikova et al., 2020). The necessary data was gathered, and sub-themes were synchronised and elaborated. Finally, the researcher contrasted opinions and points of view in the data and participated in the debate (Bryant et al., 2020).

3.5 Prisma Diagram
Records identified from databases:
Science Direct (n = 21)
Wiley (n = 45)
Google Scholar (n = 35)
EBSCOhost (n = 17)

Non-Duplicate Citations Screened (n = 118)

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Applied

Articles Excluded After Title/Abstract Screen (n = 45)

Articles Retrieved (n = 73)

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Applied

Articles Excluded After Full Text Screen (n = 35)
Articles Excluded During Data Extraction (n = 30)

Articles Included (n = 8)
After searching the databases, 118 articles were identified. Forty-five articles were excluded after the title or abstract screening, and 73 were identified. Furthermore, 35 articles were excluded after the full-text screening, and 30 were excluded after data extraction. Finally, eight articles were narrowed down and selected for the analysis. After meeting the inclusion requirements, the articles were categorised based on familiar topics. Each piece's data, including subjects and subtopics, was re-read following the articles' categorisation. These publications were then analysed and thematically classified to uncover commonalities, contrasts, and themes. The fundamental themes were revealed by synthesising the papers, and the research's similarities and differences were examined.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

According to Piquero et al. (2021), ethics is utilised to resolve ethical concerns that may arise purposefully or unintentionally throughout the research, primarily due to adopting an ineffective technique. The researchers have so paid particular attention to ethical problems in addition to the techniques outlined above, ensuring that the study was carried out within ethical boundaries (Crawley et al., 2020). To begin with, the researcher followed the plagiarism guideline to avoid duplicating the work of earlier researchers. At the same time, by identifying the authors, the researchers maintain the work's authenticity and provide a complete list of secondary sources (Chandan et al., 2020). The researcher will also ensure that earlier writers' work is preserved and respected (Bryant et al., 2020).

4) Results

4.1.1 Study # 01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Year</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tazeen and Saeed (2020)</td>
<td>The goal is to provide treatments based on literary research to prevent and control domestic violence.</td>
<td>Secondary methodology and qualitative approach is used</td>
<td>The study's findings back up Pakistan's alarmingly high rate of domestic violence. Women are victims of physical, emotional, and sexual abuse at home, which is perpetrated in some cases by siblings and parents.</td>
<td>The study concluded that comprehensive legislation and enforcement against dowry and alcohol consumption in low-income nations such as Pakistan are required.</td>
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Table:4.1

4.1.2 Study # 02
Daniel (2020)

The study focuses on domestic violence and strategies to reduce the re-victimisation of persons who have been abused in the past.

Secondary methodology and qualitative approach is used

The findings demonstrate the many consequences of domestic abuse for individuals, children, families, and communities. Many victims are unfamiliar with law enforcement, shelters, hospitals, and other social service providers. Despite substantial research gaps in the re-victimisation of domestic violence, the study discovered some lucrative legal, social, health, and collaborative processes. Although numerous studies are essential, research does not fully support any particular solution.

Table:4.2

4.1.3 Study # 03

Ursula (2019)

This page gives an overview of the historical foundations of DV and an assessment and critique of historical and contemporary viewpoints on the causes of DV and its reactions to DV.

Secondary methodology and qualitative approach are used

Domestic violence is a public health concern and a significant social justice issue: its resolution aim includes care, research, and social activities that address all of these components. The training culminates theoretically based nursing and research on DV-presenting mothers and children.

Table:4.3

4.1.4 Study # 04
Table: 4.4

4.1.5 Study # 05

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<td>Gulina et al. (2018)</td>
<td>The study aims to critically evaluate existing domestic violence theories, methodological frameworks, typologies, and terminology.</td>
<td>Secondary methodology and qualitative approach are used</td>
<td>The study indicates that neither the DV nor the conceptual framework recognises the intricacy of the occurrences. Although specific theoretical frameworks for DV research appear to provide a possible edge over other researchers, their practical feasibility remains unknown.</td>
<td>Because of the DV's complicated multidimensional structure, a limited theoretical approach may ignore many exploratory elements and limit the phenomenon's interpretation.</td>
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4.1.6 Study # 06

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<td>Narmada and Gedara (2017)</td>
<td>This study looks at the consequences of domestic violence on children and the factors that contribute to domestic violence.</td>
<td>Primary methodology and quantitative approach are used</td>
<td>Numerous hazards and protective factors might either increase or lessen the consequences of violence experienced and witnessed by youngsters. Domestic violence dynamics are</td>
<td>According to the report, domestic violence should be handled as a personal, individualised problem and a public health concern. If domestic violence is to be adequately managed, more significant structural inequalities and a lack of women's control must be recognised as factors in developing and maintaining gender-based violence.</td>
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4.1.7 Study # 07

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<td>Michele (2018)</td>
<td>The initiative aims to research how domestic violence affects children's lives and education and promote it in the educational system.</td>
<td>Primary methodology and quantitative approach are used</td>
<td>What happens to children and teens has a significant impact on the well-being of adults. Domestic abuse is the most prevalent among impoverished children in England. The findings emphasise the need to address this chronic condition through prevention, early intervention, and education.</td>
<td>According to the report, domestic violence should be handled as a personal, individualised problem and a public health concern. If domestic violence is to be adequately managed, more significant structural inequalities and a lack of women's control must be recognised as factors in developing and maintaining gender-based violence.</td>
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essential for primary care professionals, such as school employees, who have more close relationships with children and their families.

and its impact on children and schools.

Table: 4.7

4.1.8 Study # 08

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<td>Terra (2017)</td>
<td>The study looked at existing research on children's exposure to domestic violence and its effects on their behaviour, adaptability, and development.</td>
<td>A secondary methodology and systematic review (qualitative) approach are used</td>
<td>Data shows a significant risk of holistic development and exposure to domestic violence (DV) and intimate partner abuse (DV).</td>
<td>The research came to a close, focusing on the effects of domestic violence and intimate partner abuse. More research on child witness treatment measures is required.</td>
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Table: 4.8

5.1 Discussion
The first hypothesis of the study significantly affects that family upbringing. It is one of the significant issues create domestic violence and its effects on children; they claim that DV is predominantly an issue produced by men's violence against women, as a result of social legislation and patriarchal values that favour male and female dominance and this situation ultimately cause on children development (Suga, 2021). Feminist substantive theories suggest that men frequently employ various techniques, including physical violence (Scheffer, van de Leemput, Weinans, & Bollen, 2021), to dominate and rule women and their families and that women's aggressive behaviour toward men should be viewed as a form of self-defence, retaliation, and prevention (Devaney, 2015). They propose that, to combat such violence against women, the use of high-quality, non-patriarchal technologies in the framework of patriarchy and attempts to deal with violent events be examined (Harris et al., 2020). Zheng et al. (2020) stated that domestic violence is accommodated in culture and family connections. Theory of Power Contrary to feminist dogma,
the interaction and growth of DVs and society's knowledge of violence and family conflicts are expected to contribute to gender inequality (Lentz, 2018). People are said to utilise violence to resolve disagreements in their families and romantic relationships because they were physically abused as children (Howarth et al., 2016). According to power theorists, power disparities between partners can produce family stress and thus increase the likelihood of DV (Lloyd, 2018). Several studies suggest that childhood abuse or child witnesses may predict future DV or adult victimisation. The notion is divided into background conditions and events that lead to court hostility. The background refers to future aggression's historical, social, and individual factors (Lentz, 2018). A history of child maltreatment, exposure to childhood violence, personality traits, aggressive past, psychopathology, social standards, and aggressive attitudes to address problems may be considered. The scenario's part relates to elements that set the stage for violence. Examples of these are expectations of punishments for violence, interpersonal issues, information levels, substance misuse, and a lack of troubleshooting capability (Amir-ud-Din et al., 2021). Study the second hypothesis leads to the significant impact of abusive behaviour as, The combination of these components can influence the severity of a conflict and thus determine whether or not violence develops (Lentz, 2018). Drug misuse, relational aggressiveness, and the degree of tension between people have all been proven to influence judicial assaults and other characteristics such as violence, parental assault, and aggressive attitudes (Elliffe & Holt, 2019). A study by McFarlane et al. (2017) revealed the negative impacts of domestic violence on many children. Evidence shows that different types of maltreatment at different ages impact a child's growth and personal potential during their development.

First and foremost, children are more prone to attachment issues since they rely entirely on their mother for primary care and other caregivers. The violence was not reported as a memory when the child was less than two months old (Lentz, 2018). The stressful and unsustainable atmosphere causes emotional and behavioural difficulties in young people of this age. As a result, they are highly agitated, concerned by emotions, disturbed by sleep, afraid to be alone, mood swings, language and restroom issues, and immature behaviour (Bradbury-Jones & Isham, 2020).

Study third hypothesis leads to a significant impact of childhood trauma on domestic violence: Children are terrified of sleep nightmares and have limited emotions for the rest of their lives. The child's connection to his mother is disturbed in violent households because the unhappy and anxious mother delivers comfort and terror to the youngster. Such unhealthy attachments might have severe developmental consequences that affect your emotional and bodily systems (Bellini et al., 2020). On the other hand, pre-school children rely entirely on their parents' development, health, safety, and security requirements. They are more vulnerable than those subjected to domestic violence (Sanders-McDonagh et al., 2016). They are less exposed to developmental limits such as cognitive ability and management options.

Sediri et al. (2020) mentioned that the presence of these adult children's symptoms, such as trauma re-experience, avoidance, and insomnia, is quite identical to post-traumatic sickness (Sediri et al., 2020). Empathy is more difficult for them because violence may prevent them from committing acts of violence (Zheng et al., 2020). As a result of their inability to communicate sensations for an extended period, they exhibit behaviours such as rage and violence, weeping, and comfort or pain. Furthermore, there is a particular concern in this group of youth possession (Howarth et al., 2016). Lentz (2018) shows that school-age youngsters usually get more sophisticated in their emotions and environment. At this point in life, the thoughts are more convoluted, and the mother
is accused of abuse and guilty of the violence at home. It leads to heightened behavioural and social issues and post-traumatic and low self-esteem stress symptoms.

Moreover, these young people find it challenging to comply with and act according to the school norms, have trouble with peers, endure grief and disappointment and often attract the attention of their instructors (Ghoshal, 2020). They are pretty vulnerable to harassment and harassment. They consider school an area for preventing individuals from returning home. However, as their children grow older, they are more likely to be worse off at school (Scheffer et al., 2021). The connection between unpleasant events in childhood and negatives is thus identified as being linked physically, cognitively, mentally, behaviourally and socially.Ashraf et al. (2017) find that the child is associated with adult mental health depressive diseases.

5.2 CONCLUSION
The study concludes that domestic violence is diverse and complex. As a result, a wide range of elements must be considered when assessing and resolving the problem. A narrow theoretical focus may lead to the omission of potentially exploratory aspects. It demonstrates that the current DV theory is insufficient to increase DV therapies' clinical effectiveness and provide the essential research foundation. Domestic violence was widely recognised as a significant social and health concern(Chernikova et al., 2020).

Family violence is a diverse and complicated issue that can manifest itself in various ways. Intimate relationship violence and child abuse are necessary because millions of children worldwide are exposed to violence between mothers and fathers, both directly and indirectly. In research studies assessing the effects of domestic violence on children, violence between parents may be considered harmful to children and personal abuse. These effects can contribute to the cycle of violence and have long-term health and developmental consequences. If not addressed early on, the consequences of familial violence can, unfortunately, lead to subsequent intergenerational cycles of abuse. To interrupt the cycle of violence, the family, the community, and everyone else must work together. Trauma therapy can be therapeutic in and of itself. Therapists working with these children must acknowledge their trauma and consider the children's resilience due to their complicated nature and trauma(Elliffe & Holt, 2019). How the victim recovers from the traumatic event significantly impacts how the community reacts. The domestic abuse community views this negatively, as it re-victimises and shames victims. Unfortunately, children frequently witness domestic violence, forcing them to remain in their surroundings and experience traumatic and recurring victimisation. Domestic violence should not be viewed as a personal or individualised issue but as public health. If domestic violence is to be effectively addressed, it must be recognised how sexual violence is founded and worsened by more significant structural injustice between men and women(Banyard et al., 2020).

In Pakistan, domestic violence is on the rise. Women are mistreated physically, psychologically, and sexually in their homes by lovers, lawyers, and, in some cases, brothers and families. Domestic violence in Pakistan is caused by women's poor economic performance, a lack of awareness of women's rights, a lack of education, mistaken convictions, unequal empowerment difficulties between men and women, masculinity dominating society, and a lack of public support(Ashraf et al., 2017). In domestic violence cases, integrated aid, legal action, and compensation should be offered. The intervention approach must include assistance and support for women in reconstruction and recovery, such as consulting, refurbishing, lending, and employment, and women's lives must be rebuilt following abuse. New plans and intervention maps must be drafted
in societies with the participation of health team members, religious and social leaders, NGOs, police services, and people from other similar groups in order to prevent and support women in their domestic violence and provide them with the medical, judiciary, and legal support. That method should be implemented. Practitioners, policymakers, and academics can take various concrete steps to improve domestic violence research and practice.

5.3 Practical implications:
Domestic violence is a significant issue in Pakistan, and this problem must be recognised at the national level. The government of Pakistan has examined this question, but it must be continuously monitored (HRCP, 2021). Educational programmes in all countries and cultures at the same level should be sufficient for women and men. More money should be made available to develop women in the country. Government should ensure the inclusion in all Pakistan health institutions of a programme to adequately screen for all forms of domestic violence and abuse. Adequate emergency treatment techniques must be offered (JohnBosco & Ggoobi, 2020). All health practitioners should be aware of domestic violence, its causes, potential treatment and preventive efforts (Lakhdir et al., 2019). Education can quickly be done directly or indirectly eagerly (Bradbury-Jones & Isham, 2020). Direct approaches might be instruction, counselling or group-based training. Indirect tactics include media usage, pamphlets, plays, performances and talk shows. In Pakistan, it is essential to adopt religious concepts of critical women's rights such as autonomy and freedom at the federal level, and the government must examine all women's fundamental rights (Lentz, 2018). Government should also ensure that each country citizen respects the fundamental themes put out by the Religion Committee (Scheffer et al., 2021). In the context of children mental health government of Pakistan initiate some program at school levels; it is help for children’s to stable their mental health and get rid of abusive behaviour.

5.4 Research Limitations
There are also numerous study limitations in future research inquiries. In particular, research is limited to qualitative methods and does not engage researchers in gathering facts and data by any means available. Instead, the researcher relies solely on secondary information or data or already disclosed data. As a result, the investigator may have been unable to provide any new insights (Chandan et al., 2020). Furthermore, the second limitation is sampling since the researcher simply gathers and compares the eight studies to generate a systematic review to answer the issue. This may limit the researcher's experience in developing data collection abilities and force him or her to rely only on the views and opinions of prior researchers (Banyard et al., 2020). Thus, the future researcher should address such constraints for the best answer based on the present conditions to acquire additional knowledge and information on the subject in question (Bellini et al., 2020).

Reference


Kelly-Teare, V. (2020). ‘One thing I’d never stand for in a relationship is violence, so when she tried to kill me, that was it’: The impact of heteronormativity and assimilation on Domestic Violence and Abuse in same sex women’s relationships.


