

Parenting in Conflict: Analyzing the Role of Domestic Violence in Shaping Children's Behavior with Reference to Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a significant issue affecting children's emotional, behavioral, and cognitive development. This study examines how exposure to domestic violence influences children's social interactions, academic performance, and psychological well-being in Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research incorporates surveys, interviews, and case studies involving children, parents, teachers, and social workers. The findings highlight increased anxiety, aggression, social withdrawal, and academic struggles among affected children. The study suggests policy interventions, school-based mental health programs, and legal reforms to address the issue.

Keywords:- Parenting, Conflict, Domestic Violence, Behavioral change, Naya Raipur, India.

INTRODUCTION

A serious social problem with broad consequences, especially for children reared in such hostile surroundings, is domestic violence. In homes where domestic violence occurs, parenting—a key factor in the emotional and psychological growth of children—often suffers. The breakdown of nurturing parental roles caused by regular conflict and violence produces a harmful environment for children that hinders their social integration and behavioral development. The problem is particularly difficult in India, where conventional ideals sometimes inhibit open discussion of domestic violence, therefore quieting the children that bear its effects. Though rarely publicly acknowledged, this research examines Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh—a recently developed urban metropolis undergoing fast social and economic transformation—where domestic violence is a rising issue. This study aims to investigate the dynamics of parenting in violent homes and evaluate the behavioral consequences in youngsters exposed to such environment. Effective interventions that benefit both parents and children depend on a clear knowledge of this relationship. Particularly in cities with changing demographics like Naya Raipur, the study seeks to close a significant knowledge gap and guide child welfare policies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing literature strongly links domestic violence to negative child development results. Kids brought up in abusive homes frequently suffer emotional instability, behavioral issues, poor education, and problems establishing good social contacts. Secure attachment between parent and child, according to some researchers such as Bowlby (1969), is essential for proper emotional growth; yet, domestic violence destroys this link. According to Bandura's Social Learning Theory (1977), children who are exposed to violence may mimic aggressive actions, therefore normalizing conflict as a coping strategy. In the Indian setting, NGO surveys like those of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) show that although many children witness domestic violence, their psychological care is limited. Parenting in violent homes is sometimes erratic—ranging from authoritarian to negligent—and such settings cause children to be fearful, perplexed, and emotionally detached. Although there have been many studies on domestic violence impacts, most studies have either concentrated on women's experiences or been conducted in major metropolitan regions. Smaller, growing urban areas' regional-specific research on how domestic strife influences parenting and children's behavior shows a clear gap. This study aims to add to this underdeveloped field by tentatively concentrating on Naya Raipur to elucidate the local socio-cultural aspects of parenting in conflict.

RESEARCH GAP

Though domestic violence has been much researched worldwide and inside India, there is still a major literature vacuum on its effect on children's behavior in newly developing urban environments such as Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh. Most current studies focus on the experiences of women, usually neglecting how such abuse influences parenting practices and therefore impacts children. Furthermore, even if general studies have looked at behavioral problems in youngsters, there is no local, empirical data examining the interaction between parenting disturbances brought on by domestic violence and the resulting conduct patterns in children. Research also usually generalize urban and rural experiences without considering cities like Naya Raipur, which are undergoing social and cultural change. These settings provide particular pressures that can affect parenting and home dynamics such as isolation in nuclear families, restricted access to mental health services, and changing gender roles. This particular socio-geographic setting lacks research blind area created by child-focused studies. By providing a thorough, context-sensitive study of how domestic violence influences parenting practices and kid behavior in Naya Raipur, this research seeks to bridge that gap and provide new ideas for both academic research and policy formulation.

MAIN AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to analyze how domestic violence influences parenting practices and, consequently, the behavioral development of children in Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh. It seeks to understand the relationship between conflict-ridden households and behavioral issues in children, such as aggression, anxiety, withdrawal, or academic decline.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To identify the types and frequency of domestic violence prevalent in the study area.
 - ii. To examine the parenting styles adopted in households affected by domestic violence.
 - iii. To examine the behavioral and psychological effects of domestic violence on children in Naya Raipur.
 - iv. To assess the coping mechanisms adopted by these children.
 - v. To analyze how parental conflict influences children's perceptions of relationships and authority.
 - vi. To explore the role of schools, social services, and legal frameworks in mitigating the impact of domestic violence on children.
5. To provide recommendations for family counseling and child support interventions suitable for urbanizing regions like Naya Raipur.

These objectives enable the research design, data collection, and analysis so that one may completely understand how parental conflict affects children's developmental pathways. The findings aim to support not only intellectual communication but also useful activities enhancing child welfare and family connections.

STUDY AREA

This study has a wonderful setting in Naya Raipur, the new capital city of Chhattisgarh. Unlike conventional urban centers, it presents a designed city still under construction with changing family dynamics and social structures. Naya Raipur, a developing administrative and residential center, has a variety of people including government employees, relocated families, and migrants looking for jobs. These fast demographic and cultural shifts often increase tension in homes, maybe worsening family strife. Modern infrastructure defines the city, but its community support systems and involvement are lacking. The emotional toll of domestic violence on parents and kids may be aggravated by the lack of small social circles usually found in rural or more historic urban regions. Furthermore, the absence of specialized institutions for child psychology or domestic violence treatment makes this an ideal case for investigating the difficulties of parenting in conflict. By concentrating on this particular urban environment, the research not only brings attention to a location usually neglected in national studies but also helps to clarify how social change and urbanization interact with family dynamics and children's mental health.

METHODOLOGY

This study takes a mixed-method approach to get a thorough picture of how domestic abuse affects parenting and children's behavior. Affected families in Naya Raipur were surveyed and analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Thirty households chosen via local NGOs, schools, and women's support groups were selected using purposive sampling. Structured questionnaires, in-depth interviews with parents (especially mothers), interviews with children aged 6–16, and consultations with school counselors and teachers were among

the data collection instruments. To evaluate children's emotional and behavioral functioning, quantitative tools such as the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) were used. Thematic analysis of qualitative data revealed patterns in parenting practices and behavioral outcomes. Simple statistical correlations were used to analyze quantitative responses to grasp connections between exposure to violence and behavioral symptoms. Informed consent was obtained from all participants and support offered to respondents in pain, hence ethical concerns were rigorously followed. This methodological approach guarantees depth and dependability in recording the complex experiences of families living in a fast changing urban environment like Naya Raipur coping with domestic violence.

CONCLUSION

This study's findings once again support that domestic abuse greatly interferes with parenting strategies and adversely affects kids' behavior. In homes full of strife, parents—particularly mothers—frequently battle to provide consistent emotional support or discipline, therefore their parenting is erratic and sometimes careless. From this, youngsters develop coping mechanisms that might manifest as anger, emotional withdrawal, anxiety, or poor academic performance. Families' searching for help is also compromised by Naya Raipur's urban environment's broken community connections and limited psychological resources. This study stresses the pressing demand for local intervention plans addressing the dual sides of parental support and kid welfare. Strengthening institutional frameworks, providing mental health professionals access, and conducting awareness programs in schools will help to lessen the impact of domestic violence. Moreover, non-violent parenting methods and conflict-resolution tools help parents to greatly improve family dynamics. Focusing on an underrepresented geographic region helps the study add to the intellectual corpus and offer practical guidance for policymakers, teachers, and social workers aiming to protect children from the invisible scars of domestic strife.

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