Observations
CHAPTER VI

OBSERVATIONS

To study the domestic violence in families of school children and its influence on physical growth, psychological behaviour and academic performance of these children, 1074 subjects (554 boys, 520 girls) ranging in age from 8 to 16 years were taken into consideration. The results obtained through statistical computation for physical growth, psychological behaviour and academic performance have been presented in tabular form for both the sexes classified in three groups i.e. children from low, medium and high domestic violence families in each age group. Figures based on various observations have been drawn to illustrate the results. The results obtained have been presented as follows:

6.1 Background Information of the subjects
6.2 Domestic violence in the families
6.3 Physical Growth
   Weight (kg)
   Linear measurements (cm)
     Height
     Sitting height
     Subischial length
   Circumferences (cm)
     Head
     Upper Arm
     Calf
   Diameters (cm)
     Humerus bicondylar
     Femur bicondylar
   Skinfolds (mm)
     Biceps
     Triceps
     Superailiac
     Subscapular
     Calf
6.4 Psychological behaviour of children
6.5 Academic performance of children

6.1 Background Information of the subjects

To carry out research on a particular group of subjects it is essential to know the background information of the subjects. The background information of the selected subjects for the present study has been presented in Table 1.

**Family Type:** As per the type of the family, majority of the data i.e. 71.29% have been from nuclear families and the rest i.e. 28.21% children were from joint families.

**Family members:** As per family members, majority of the data have been from small families with three to four members (60.99%). About 34.26% families were having 6 to 8 members and the rest were from large families comprising of 9 to 14 members.

**Birth order:** Out of the total number of children taken for the present study 35.01% were first born and 64.99% were born later.

**Number of siblings:** Majority of the subjects (89.20%) have on an average 1-3 siblings. 8.85% have 4-6 siblings and 1.96% were the only child in the family.

**Caste:** 47.95% of the data have been from families who belonged to general category, 26.63% from backward class and 25.42% have been from schedule caste category.

**Religion:** The subjects taken for the present study belonged to different religions. Out of the total sample 59.22% were Hindus, 40.32% were Sikhs and only 0.47% were from Muslim religion.

**Education of parents:** Table 1 reveals that among the total sample the educational qualification of the children’s fathers was better than their mothers. As regards qualification of the fathers, 11.55% were illiterate, 10.89% were having primary education, 10.80% studied up to middle school, 24.77% up to matric level, 24.86% studied up to 10+2 level, 12.38% studied up to graduate level and only 4.75% have studied up to postgraduate level.
As regard the educational qualifications of the mothers 26.72% were illiterate. 12.01% were having primary education, 9.22% have studied up to middle level, 25.05% studied up to matric level 16.85% were gone up to 10+2 level and 7.73% studied up to graduation and only 2.42% have complete their postgraduate studies.

**Occupational profile of the parents:** As per the occupational profile of the fathers, majority of them (46.28%) were self employed, 43.81% were doing jobs and 9.87% were daily wagers.

As regards the occupational profile of mothers of the children majority of them (59.22%) were housewives, 19.55% were self employed, 12.66 were working on daily basis. Only 8.57% belonged to salaried class.

### 6.2 Domestic violence in the families

Table 2 presents the mean scores of domestic violence in the families of school children ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. The domestic violence score ranges from 36.19 to 40.26 in the families of boys and from 33.27 to 39.65 in the families of girls. The ‘t’ test applied to compare the score of domestic violence in families of boys and girls were statistically non significant. As per domestic violence scale the subjects who scored less than 30 were grouped in as low domestic violence, who scored above 40 were grouped in as high domestic violence and who scored between 31 to 40 were grouped in as medium domestic violence. Therefore the subjects studied in each age group were further classified into three groups i.e children from low domestic violence, medium domestic violence and high domestic violence families in both the sexes separately (Table 3).

### 6.3 Physical growth

**Weight (kg)**

Table 4 presents mean, standard deviation and standard error of mean of weight in both boys and girls in the age range of 8-16 years classified in three groups i.e. from the low, medium and high domestic violence families. In boys the weight has increased from mean value of 22.85 kg at 8 years to 54.32 kg at 16 years of age in low domestic violence families and from 21.75 kg at 8 years to 49.10 kg at 16 years in high domestic
violence families. In case of medium violence families the increase in weight has occurred from 22.36 kg at 8 years to 51.82 kg at 16 years. Thus the total gain in weight of 31.47 kg, 29.46 kg and 27.35 kg in boys of low, medium and high domestic violence families has taken place respectively.

A similar trend of increase in weight has been observed in the girls classified in three groups. The weight has increased from a mean value of 22.50 kg at 8 years to 48.50 kg at 16 year in girls from low domestic violence families and from 20.86 kg at 8 years to 42.89 kg at 16 years in girls of high domestic violence families. In case of medium violence families the weight has been found to increase from 21.62 kg at 8 years to 45.29 kg at 16 years. Thus the total gain in weight is 26 kg, 23.67 kg and 22.03 kg in low, medium and high domestic violence groups respectively. The maximum annual increase has occurred earlier between 12-13 years and is of high magnitude (7.10kg) in girls from low domestic violence families as compared to girls from high domestic violence families in whom maximum annual increase has occurred between 13-14 years and is of low magnitude (5.23 kg).

To illustrate the impact of domestic violence on physical growth of children the distance curves have been drawn for boys and girls only from low and high domestic violence families for all the anthropometric variables.

The distance curves (Figure-2) clearly reveal that both boys and girls from low domestic violence families have more weight at all age levels than boys and girls from high domestic violence families.

**Height (cm)**

Table 5 exhibits the statistical contents of height of both boys and girls from low, medium and high violence families ranging in age from 8 to 16 years of age. The height increases from a mean value of 127.63 cm at 8 years to 168.72 cm at 16 years in boys from low domestic violence families and from 125.07 cm at 8 years to 162.48 cm at 16 years of boys from high domestic violence families. In case of medium violence families, moderate increase has been observed from 125.98 cm at 8 years to 165.68 cm at 16 years. A total gain of 41.07 cm, 39.70 cm and 36.41 cm in boys from low,
medium and high domestic violence families have taken place from 8 to 16 years of age.

In case of girls from low domestic violence families the height has increased from a mean value of 125.26 cm at 8 years to 158.37 cm at 16 years and in girls from high domestic families it has increased from 123.85 cm to 152.35 cm from 8 to 16 years of age. In case of girls from medium violence families height has increased from 124.78 cm at 8 years to 154.79 cm at 16 years. Thus the total gain in height is 33.11 cm, 30.01 cm and 28.50 cm in girls from low, medium and high domestic violence families respectively.

The distance curves (Figure-3) reveals a continuous increase in height with advancement of age in both the boys and girls from low and high domestic violence families. The boys and girls from low domestic violence families have been found to be taller than their counterparts of high domestic violence families at all age levels.

**Sitting height (cm)**

Table 6 exhibits the mean, standard deviation and standard error of mean of sitting height in boys and girls from low, medium and high domestic violence families ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. In low domestic violence families the mean value of sitting height in boys has increased from 64.25 cm at 8 years of age to a maximum of 87.15 cm at 16 years. In high domestic violence families the sitting height has increased from 62.80 cm at 8 years of age to a maximum of 84.50 cm at 16 years, with a total gain of 22.90 cm in the former and 21.70 cm in the later group. In boys from medium domestic violence families the sitting height has increased from 63.09 cm at 8 years to 86.55 cm at 16 years, with a total gain of 23.46 cm which has been found to be more than other two groups.

A similar trend of increase in sitting height has been observed in girls from three groups. The mean value of sitting height in girls from low domestic violence families has increased from 63.78 cm at 8 years to 82.38 cm at 16 years and in girls from high domestic violence families it has increased from 62.60 cm to 80.81 cm from 8 to 16 years. In case of girls from medium
violence families the sitting height has increased from 62.80 cm at 8 years to 81.36 cm at 16 years. Thus the total gain in this parameter during 8 to 16 years was slightly more (18.60 cm) in girls from low domestic violence families as compared to (18.21 cm) in girls from high domestic violence families. The maximum annual increase has occurred between 11 to 12 years in girls from both the low and high domestic violence families but the increase has been found to be more (5.62 cm) in girls belonging to low domestic families as compared to high domestic violence families (5.44 cm).

The distance curves (Figure-4) plotted for sitting height reveal that there is a trend of increase with advancement of age in all four groups. Children from low domestic violence families have been found ahead of their counterparts from high domestic violence families in having more values of sitting height, at all ages.

**Subischial length (cm)**

Table 7 presents the statistical constants for subischial length in boys and girls from low, medium and high violence families. In boys from low domestic violence families the mean value of subischial length has increased from 63.39 cm at 8 years to 81.57 cm at 16 years. In boys from high domestic violence families it has increased from 62.27 cm at 8 years to 77.98 cm at 16 years. In case of medium violence families the increase has taken place from 62.89 cm at 8 years to 79.14 cm at 16 years of age. A total gain of 18.18 cm, 16.25 cm and 15.71 cm has occurred in subischial length in these three groups respectively. In boys from low and high domestic violence families the maximum annual increase has occurred between 10-11 years i.e. 5.37 cm and 3.43 cm and the magnitude of increase is more in children from low domestic violence families.

In girls the mean value of subischial length from low domestic violence families has increased from 61.49 cm at 8 years to 75.00 cm at 16 years and in girls from high domestic violence families, it has increased from 61.25 cm at 8 years to 69.54 cm at 16 years of age. The total gain in this parameter during 8 to 16 years of age is 13.51 cm and 8.29 cm in former and later groups respectively. In case of girls belonging to medium domestic violence
families the subischial length has been increased from 61.98 cm at 8 years to 73.43 cm at 16 years. The maximum increase has occurred between 12-13 years in girls from all the groups.

The distance curves (Figure-5) plotted for subischial length reveal a pattern of increase with advancement of age from 8 to 16 years in all the children except at the 12 and 14 years in girls from high domestic violence families.

The subischial length is greater in children from low domestic violence as compared to children from high domestic violence families.

**Head circumference (cm)**

Table 8 presents the mean, standard deviation and standard error of mean of head circumference of boys and girls from the low, medium and high domestic violence families. The head circumference has increased from mean value of 51.35 cm at 8 years to 55.29 cm at 16 years in case of boys from low domestic violence families and from 50.68 cm at 8 years to 54.51 cm at 16 years in boys from high domestic violence families. In boys from medium violence families it has increased from 50.25 cm at 8 years to 54.08 cm at 16 years. A total gain of 3.94 cm, 4.44 cm and 3.83 cm from 8 to 16 years has occurred in the three groups respectively. The maximum annual increase has occurred between 8-9 years (1.47 cm) in boys from low domestic violence families and between 14-15 years (2.54 cm) in high domestic violence families.

The girls from low domestic violence families have shown an increase in head circumference from 50.85 cm at 8 years to 55.35 cm at 16 years and in girls from high domestic violence families it has increased from 50.60 cm to 53.82 cm from 8 to 16 years of age. In case of medium violence families the head circumference has been found to increase from 50.79 cm at 8 years to 52.55 cm at 16 years of age. The total gain in head circumference of 4.50 cm, 3.29 cm and 2.89 cm has taken place in girls from low, medium and high domestic violence families respectively.

The distance curves (Figure-6) illustrates an increase in head circumference with advancement of age in all the four groups. Moreover,
children from low domestic violence families have been found to possess large head circumference at all age levels, than their counterparts from high domestic violence families.

**Upper arm circumference (cm)**

Table 9 depicts mean, standard deviation and standard error of mean in the upper arm circumference for the boys and girls at different ages (8 to 16 years) at different levels of family violence (low, medium and high). The mean value of upper arm circumference of boys from low domestic violence families has increased from 16.56 cm at 8 years to 24.29 cm at 16 years. In boys from high domestic violence families, it has increased from 16.00 cm to 22.84 cm from 8 to 16 years of age. The total gain in upper arm circumference was more (7.73 cm) in the former group as compared to 6.84 cm in later group. In case of medium violence families upper arm circumference has increased from 16.20 cm at 8 years to 22.88 cm at 16 years. The maximum annual increase has occurred between 13-14 years (1.63 cm) in boys from low domestic violence families whereas in boys from high domestic violence families, the maximum annual increase has occurred between 14-15 years (3.46 cm).

The mean values for upper arm circumference in girls from low domestic violence families has increased from 16.41 cm at 8 years to 23.00 cm at 16 years and in girls from high domestic violence families, it has increased from 16.22 cm to 18.95 cm from 8 to 16 years of age. Thus the total gain in upper arm circumference is more (6.59 cm) in former group as compared to the (2.73 cm) later group. In case of girls belonging to medium domestic violence family upper arm circumference has increased from 13.31 cm at 8 years to 20.34 cm at 16 years. The maximum annual increase has occurred between 11 to 12 years in girls from all the three groups.

The distance curves (Figure-7) have shown a trend of increase in upper arm circumference with the advancement of age in the four groups. The children from low domestic violence families have been found ahead of their counterparts of children from high domestic violence families in having more value of their upper arm circumference.
Calf circumference (cm)

Table 10 presents the statistical constants of calf circumference in both boys and girls from low, medium and high violence families. The results reveal that the mean values of calf circumference in boys from low domestic violence families has increased from 23.19 cm at 8 years to 33.12 cm at 16 years. In boys from high domestic violence families the calf circumference has increased from 22.87 cm at 8 years to 31.41 cm at 16 years of age. In boys from medium violence families increase has been observed from 22.23 cm at 8 years to 31.22 cm at 16 years. A total gain of 9.93 cm, 8.99 cm and 8.54 cm has occurred in the three groups respectively. The maximum annual increase has occurred between 15-16 years in all the three groups i.e. 3.10 cm, 2.16 cm and 4.15 cm in boys from low, medium and high domestic violence families respectively.

The mean value of calf circumference in girls from low domestic violence families has increased from 22.88 cm at 8 years to 30.81 cm at 16 years and from 22.63 cm to 26.77 cm in girls from high domestic violence families ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. Thus the total gain in this parameter was 7.92 cm and 4.14 cm in both the groups respectively. In case of medium violence families a trend of increase from 22.69 cm at 8 years to 29.59 cm at 16 years has been observed.

Distance curves (Figure-8) reveal that there is a trend of increase in calf circumference with advancement of age in all the four groups. Children from low domestic violence families have been found ahead of their counterparts of children from high domestic violence families for having more mean value of their calf circumference.

Humerus bicondylar diameter (cm)

Table 11 reveals the statistical constants of humerus bicondylar diameter of children in three categories of domestic violence ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. In boys of low domestic violence families the humerus bicondylar diameter has increased from 5.04 cm at 8 years to 6.53 cm at 16 years. In boys of high domestic violence families, this diameter has increased from 4.38 cm at 8 years to 6.20 cm at 16 years. In boys from medium violence families the diameter has increased from 4.85 cm to 6.32 cm from 8
to 16 years of age. A total gain of 1.49 cm, 1.47 cm and 1.82 cm has taken place from 8 to 16 years in boys from low, medium and high domestic violence families respectively.

The mean value of humerus bicondylar diameter in girls from low domestic violence families has increased from 4.51 cm at 8 years to 6.07 cm at 16 years and in girls from high domestic violence families, it has increased from 4.35 cm at 8 years to 4.84 cm at 16 years. In girls from medium violence families this diameter has increased from 4.85 cm at 8 years to 6.32 cm at 16 years. The maximum annual increase has occurred between 9-10 years (0.48 cm) in low domestic violence families and in 12-13 years (0.50 cm) in high domestic violence families. The increase has been found to be earlier in low domestic violence families as compared to high domestic violence families.

It is evident from the distance curves (Figure-9) that there is trend of increase in humerus bicondylar diameter with advancement of age. Children from low domestic violence families have been found to possess more diameter at all age levels from their counterparts from high domestic violence families. The boys have been found to possess bigger diameters all age levels as compared to girls in both groups except at 11 years of age from high domestic violence families.

**Femur bicondylar diameter (cm)**

Table 12 presents mean, standard deviation, standard error of mean and gain or loss per year with increasing age in children from three categories of domestic violence families. The mean value of femur bicondylar diameter in boys from low domestic violence families has been found to increase from 7.10 cm at 8 years to 8.65 cm at 16 years and in boys from high domestic violence families, it has increased from 6.44 cm at 8 years to 7.95 cm at 16 years. Thus the total gain has been found to be 1.55 cm in former and 1.74 cm in the later group from 8 to 16 years of age. In case of boys from medium violence families an increase has been observed from 6.69 cm to 7.53 cm from 8 to 16 years of age. The maximum annual increase has been found to occur earlier i.e. between 10-11 years (0.47 cm) in boys
from low domestic violence families as compared to boys from high domestic violence families, in whom it has occurred from 12-13 years (0.81 cm).

In girls from low domestic violence families, mean value of femur bicondylar diameter is 6.86 cm at 8 years of age which has increased to 8.21 cm at 16 years of age. In girls from high domestic violence families, mean value of femur bicondylar diameter has increased from 6.45 cm to 6.84 cm in age range of 8 to 16 years. In girls from medium violence families this diameter has increased from 6.62 cm at 8 years to 7.75 cm at 16 years. Thus, a total gain 1.35 cm, 1.13 cm and 0.39 cm have occurred in low, medium and high domestic violence groups respectively from 8 to 16 years of age.

As it is evident from distance curves (Figure-10) the mean value of femur bicondylar diameter has increased with advancement of age in all the four groups. The children from low domestic violence families have been found ahead of their counterparts of children from high domestic violence families in having more value of femur bicondylar diameter at all age levels.

**Biceps skinfold (mm)**

Table 13 reveals the various statistical constants for biceps skinfold in boys and girls across low, medium and high violence families ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. The biceps skinfold in boys from low violence families at the age of 8 years is 5.40 mm and at the age of 16 years it is 6.73 mm. However, in boys from high violence families the biceps skin-fold thickness at 8 years is 4.88 mm and at 16 years it is 5.90 mm. The total gain in this parameter during 8 to 16 years of age is more (1.33 mm) in boys from low domestic violence families as compared to (1.02 mm) in boys from high domestic violence families. In case of boys from medium domestic violence families the biceps thickness has increased from 5.00 mm at 8 years to 6.55 mm at 16 years, thus making a total gain of 1.55 mm.

The range of minimum to maximum skinfold thickness value in case of girls from low and high domestic violence families has been found as 6.24 mm at 8 years to 7.5 mm at 16 years and 5.18 mm at 8 years to 5.94 mm at 15 years respectively. In girls from medium domestic violence families the biceps skinfold thickness has increased from 5.62 mm at 8 years to 6.50 mm
at 16 years. The total gain in girls from low domestic violence families has been found to be more (1.26 mm) as compared to girls from high domestic violence families (0.76 mm).

As it is evident from distance curves (Figure-11) biceps skinfold has shown lot of fluctuations from 8 to 16 years in children from both the families (low and high domestic violence). Both boys and girls from low domestic violence families have been found ahead of their counterparts from high domestic violence families in having more value for biceps skinfold.

**Triceps skinfold (mm)**

Table 14 represents mean, standard deviation, standard error of mean and gain or loss per year of triceps skinfold in both boys and girls from low, medium and high violence families ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. The triceps skinfold in the boys from low violence families at age 8 years is 12.10 mm and it increases to 15.77 mm at 16 years. In boys from high violence families the triceps skinfold at age 8 years is 11.33 mm and it increases to 15.58 mm at 16 years of age. In case of boys from medium domestic violence families the triceps thickness has increased from 11.57 mm at 8 years to 15.55 mm at 16 years. Thus the total gain in triceps skinfold has been found 3.67 mm, 3.98 mm and 4.25 mm in boys from low, medium and high violence families, respectively.

The girls from low, medium and high violence families have shown an increase in triceps skinfold with the advancement of age with intermittent fluctuations. At 8 years the triceps skinfold is 12.12 mm, it has increased to 13.60 mm at 16 years of age. In case of the girls from high violence families, the values are 11.68 mm at 8 years followed by an increase to 13.45 mm at 16 years of age. Whereas in girls from medium domestic violence families the triceps skinfold thickness is increased from 11.77 mm at 8 years to 14.33 mm at 16 years. Thus the total gain observed in this parameter from 8 to 16 years of age is more (3.48 mm) in girls from low violence families as compared to (1.77 mm) girls from high violence families.

The distance curves (Figure-12) for triceps skinfold reveals lot of fluctuations from 8 to 16 years range. The boys and girls from low domestic violence families have been found ahead of their counterparts from high
domestic violence families in having more mean value of triceps skinfolds at all age levels.

**Suprailliac skinfold (mm)**

Table 15 presents the statistical constants of suprailliac skinfold of children in three categories of domestic violence ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. The mean values of suprailliac skinfold in of boys from low violence families has been observed to be 6.55 mm at 8 years followed by an increase to 9.27 mm at 16 years. In boys from high violence families the value at 8 years is 6.42 mm and has increased to 8.77 mm at 16 years. In boys from medium violence families the value at 8 years is 6.43 mm and has increased to 8.91 mm at 16 years. The total gain in this parameter is 2.72 mm. 2.48 mm and 2.35 mm in boys from low, medium and high domestic violence families respectively.

In girls from low violence families the value of suprailliac skinfold is 6.24 mm at 8 years followed by an increase to 11.55 mm at 16 years. In girls from high violence families mean value is 6.05 mm at 8 years has increased to a mean value of 8.68 mm at 16 years. In girls from medium violence families the value at 8 years is 6.15 mm and has increased to 10.50 mm at 16 years. The overall gain in this parameter is more (5.31 mm) in girls from low violence families as compared to (3.73 mm) the girls from high violence families. The annual increment is higher in girls from low domestic violence families between 11-12 years (2.85 mm) as compared to their counterparts from high domestic violence between 12-13 years (2.57 mm).

The distance curves (Figure-13) plotted for suprailliac skinfold reveal a pattern of increase with advancement of age with lots of fluctuations in all the four groups. Boys and girls from low domestic violence families posses more value of suprailliac skinfold as compared to boys and girls from high domestic violence families at all age levels except 11 years in girls from high domestic violence families.

**Subscapular skinfold (mm)**

Table 16 presents the statistical constants of subscapular skinfold in both boys and girls across the low, medium and high violence families,
ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. The mean values of subscapular skinfold
in boys from low violence families ranges from 8.45 mm at 8 years to 12.77
mm at 16 years whereas in case of boys from high violence families the
range has been observed between mean values of 7.75 mm at 8 years to
11.77 mm at 16 years. In boys from medium violence families the value at 8
years is 7.93 mm and has increased to 12.18 mm at 16 years. The trend in
the gains/loss has been found to be fluctuating across the different age
categories in both the groups.

Girls of low violence families give a range of 9.41 mm at 8 years to
12.40 mm at 16 years. In girls from high violence families the value is 8.59
mm at 8 years followed by increase to 10.59 mm at 16 years. In girls from
medium domestic violence families the subscapular skinfold thickness has
increased from 9.08 mm at 8 years to 11.42 mm at 16 years. The total gain in
this parameter is more (2.99 mm) in girls from low violence as compared to
(2.00 mm) girls from high domestic violence families. The maximum annual
increase has occurred earlier in girls from low domestic violence as
compared to girls from high domestic violence families.

The distance curves (Figure-14) reveal that the children from low and
high domestic violence families have shown an increase with the
advancement of age with intermittent fluctuations. The boys and girls from
low domestic violence families have been found ahead than their
counterparts from high domestic violence families in having more value of
subscapular skinfold at all the age levels.

**Calf skinfold (mm)**

Table 17 presents mean, standard deviation, standard error of mean and
gain or loss per year of calf skinfold in the boys across low, medium and high
violence families. The boys of low and high violence families give values of
calf skinfold as 14.95 mm at 8 years to 18.86 mm at 16 years and 13.00 mm
at 8 years to 17.61 mm at 16 years respectively. In boys from medium
domestic violence families, the calf skinfold thickness has increased from
13.50 mm at 8 years to 18.00 mm at 16 years. Thus, the observed total gain
in this parameter is 3.91 mm, 4.50 mm and 4.61 mm in low medium and high
violence families respectively. The maximum annual increase has been observed between 10-11 years (2.36 mm) in low violence family boys and between 15 to 16 years (2.52 mm) in high violence family boys.

Girls from low violence families have calf skinfold 15.12 mm at 8 years increases to 19.95 mm at 16 years. However, in case of girls belonging to the high violence families the minimum value of 13.82 mm has been observed at 8 years and it has increased to 6.59 mm at 16 years of age. In girls from medium domestic violence families the calf skinfold thickness has increased from 14.77 mm at 8 years to 18.92 mm at 16 years. The total gain of 4.83 mm, 4.15 mm and 3.23 mm in girls from low, medium and high domestic violence families has taken place respectively.

The distance curves (Figure-15) plotted for calf skinfold have shown lots of fluctuations. There is an overall increase in calf skinfold with advancement of age. The children from low domestic violence families have been found to posses more calf skinfold thickness at all the age levels as compared to children from high domestic violence families.

6.4 Psychological behaviour of children

Table 26 exhibits the psychological behaviour of children (8-16 years) in three categories of domestic violence. The scores of psychological disturbances have been found to decrease with increasing age. In boys the scores of psychological disturbances in low domestic violence group has found to be more i. e. 33.50 at 8 years and minimum i. e. 29.81 at 14 years. Similarly in medium group also, the psychological disturbances the scores is maximum at 8 years (36.71) and minimum at 16 years 29.64. In high domestic violence group, the psychological disturbances score in maximum at 9 years (39.05) and minimum at 15 years (33.00).

In girls the scores of psychological disturbances in low domestic violence group has found to be more i. e. 34.05 at 14 years and minimum i. e. 28.50 at 15 years. Similarly in medium group also, the psychological disturbances the scores are maximum at 12 years (38.90) and minimum at 13 to 15 years (32.50). In high domestic violence group, the psychological disturbances score in maximum at 12 years (41.38) and minimum at 16 years.
(33.20). So it clearly reveals that in all the three categories the psychological disturbances are more in the early age groups and although the scores of psychological disturbance are more at all age levels in the high domestic violence group.

### 6.5 Academic performance of children

Table 30 highlights the academic performance of children ranging in age from 8 to 16 years in the low, medium and high domestic violence families. In both boys and girls the academic performance has shown a trend of decline as the domestic violence increased from low, medium to high at all age levels.