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# **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES**

AUTHORED BY – SNEHA

## **INTRODUCTION**

Across the world, a silent epidemic rages within the private confines of homes, leaving a trail of broken lives and untold anguish. Domestic violence against women, a widespread and deeply rooted phenomenon, crosses geographical borders, cultural divides and socio-economic differences. This is a clear sign of gender inequality and power imbalance in intimate relationships, which violates the basic rights and human dignity of countless women around the world.

Domestic violence has been in existence since centuries, the atrocities women are suffering is from past many years, women have been subjected to cruelty over the pettiest reason. The researcher has covered the brief of the topic along with the relevant legal provisions. Domestic violence against women is a pervasive and distressing societal issue that transcends geographical, cultural, and economic boundaries. This form of abuse, which occurs within the confines of intimate relationships, encompasses a range of behaviours intended to exert control and power over women. It manifests in various forms, including physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse. The consequences of domestic violence are profound, affecting not only the immediate well-being of the victims but also permeating through families and communities.

Sometimes physical abuse towards a woman leads to serious injuries including death, most of the cases of domestic violence comes from a background where families are insensitive towards women. The common disbelief among families and victims of domestic violence is that it is common and totally fine for men to abuse women especially in a relationship of marriage. Often women are told to compromise for the sake of children and families and for the acceptance in society.

Even after various legislations domestic violence is still prevalent at an alarming rate, from small streets of village to building in cities women are confined in the little cages of domestic violence. Domestic violence is not just a form of abuse but is also a violation of human rights and social

justice. Every human on this planet has a right to lead a dignified life.

Domestic violence against women essentially includes a variety of violent behaviors, from physical violence and sexual coercion to psychological manipulation and financial control. It thrives on power and control, supported by deep-rooted societal norms that support male dominance and female submission in intimate relationships. But behind closed doors, these dynamics play out in ways that defy easy categorization and trap victims in cycles of fear, shame, and isolation. At the heart of this conversation is the recognition that domestic violence against women is not just private thing but a serious violation of human rights with far-reaching social consequences. Its impact goes beyond individual victims and affects families, communities and entire societies. The intergenerational transmission of trauma, the continuation of cycles of violence, and the decline of social cohesion underscore the urgent need to address this systemic problem with compassion, determination, and urgency.

It is important to understand that domestic violence against women is a serious violation of their human rights and can have devastating consequences for their physical, emotional and mental well-being. Victims of domestic violence need support, resources and access to safety planning and law enforcement to escape violent situations and rebuild their lives. Victims need financial stability which means financial support to fight a legal battle and a source of income for living her life, also women especially need people who support her emotionally it is often seen that women tend to slip into depression after divorce or abuse they need someone who emotionally and mentally supports them.

### **CONSEQUENCES FACED BY VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Victims of domestic violence face countless challenges and consequences that can have a profound and long-lasting impact on their lives. First, victims often experience physical injuries and health problems as a result of abuse. The physical toll of domestic violence can be devastating, from bruises and broken bones to more serious injuries that require medical attention. In addition to immediate physical injuries, victims can also suffer chronic pain, disability, and long-term health problems from repeated abuse.

In addition to the physical effects, victims of domestic violence often struggle with severe mental and emotional trauma. Constant fear, anxiety and stress are common experiences of survivors

due to the unpredictability and intensity of their abuse. Emotional abuse, including verbal attacks, threats and manipulation, can damage victims' self-esteem, self-worth and identity, leaving them feeling powerless, isolated and emotionally drained. In addition, the psychological consequences of domestic violence can manifest as mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (ptsd) and suicidal ideation, further exacerbating the suffering of victims.

In addition to personal problems for victims, domestic violence often has significant social and economic consequences. Many survivors are isolated from friends, family and support networks as abusers try to control their every move and cut ties to the outside world. Such social isolation can make it difficult for victims to seek help or escape abusive relationships, leaving them trapped in a cycle of violence and addiction. In addition, financial abuse, such as controlling finances or denying access to resources, can make victims financially vulnerable and dependent on their abusers, making it difficult for them to leave or seek help.

In addition, victims of domestic violence may encounter. People. Many legal and systemic challenges in seeking relief and justice. Survivors often face barriers, from navigating complex legal processes to accessing support services and resources, that prevent them from seeking help and protecting themselves from further harm. Inadequate legal protection, lack of enforcement mechanisms and the stigma associated with domestic violence can further exacerbate the vulnerability of victims and prevent them from reporting abuse or seeking redress through the legal system.

In addition, the consequences of domestic violence extend beyond individuals. Victims. Entire families and communities. Children who witness or experience domestic violence are more likely to suffer behavioral problems, academic difficulties, and emotional trauma, which perpetuates intergenerational patterns of abuse and dysfunction. In addition, the social costs of domestic violence, including health care costs, court costs and lost productivity, place a significant burden on communities and economies. By addressing the challenges and consequences faced by victims of domestic violence, society can strive to create safer and more equal environments where all people can thrive without violence and oppression.

Domestic violence leads to so many consequences on women, many women suffer from depression because of the constant domestic abuse but also it deeply impacts the children of

The family hence we can categorize the consequences of domestic violence into two categories:

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1. Consequences of domestic violence faced by women
2. Consequences of domestic violence faced by children

## CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON WOMEN

Women who are victims of domestic violence face many devastating consequences that affect every aspect of their lives. First, there are the physical consequences, which include injuries ranging from bruises and cuts to broken bones and internal damage. In addition to immediate physical injury, victims often suffer long-term health problems such as chronic pain, disability, and reproductive health problems. The trauma of ongoing physical abuse can also lead to increased stress, sleep disturbances and increased susceptibility to illness, further reducing their well-being.

Secondly, women who are victims of domestic violence struggle with deep emotional and mental trauma. Continued abuse erodes their self-worth and self-esteem, leaving them feeling powerless, trapped and isolated. Emotional abuse, including verbal attacks, threats and manipulation, causes deep psychological scars that lead to anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (ptsd) and suicidal thoughts. The constant fear and anxiety of living in a violent environment affects their mental health, hindering their ability to trust others, build healthy relationships and navigate everyday life with a sense of security and confidence. Domestic violence against women has profound and multifaceted consequences that go far beyond immediate physical harm. Here are some of the main consequences.

- 1. Physical injuries:** - bodily injuries are a common and distressing outcome for victims of domestic violence. When a person is abused by a partner or spouse, they may experience various physical injuries such as bruises, cuts, broken bones or even more serious injuries. These injuries can cause pain, discomfort and suffering, making it difficult for victims to carry out their daily activities and affecting their overall well-being.

In addition to the immediate pain and discomfort, physical injuries caused by domestic violence can last. In the long run. Time -long-term impact on the victim's health and

quality of life. For example, broken bones may require medical attention or surgery to heal properly, while bruises and cuts may leave visible scars as a permanent reminder of the trauma. Victims may also experience chronic pain, mobility problems, or disabilities as a result of their injuries that affect their ability to work, participate in social activities, or care for themselves and their families. Overall, bodily injuries resulting from domestic violence highlight the urgent need for support, medical care and intervention to ensure the safety and well-being of victims and prevent further injury. Victims of domestic violence deal with the most painful impact and that is the physical injuries. Women gets tortured like animals in cases where they get burned or are deprived of food and water, lockup in rooms for months and months and there is no one who look up to them. Sometimes the victim is tortured and hit till she dies. Physical injuries also lead to the medical expenses and the abuser in most of the times does not provide any medical help to the victim which results in suicide, poor mental and physical health.

- 2. Unwanted pregnancies:** - unwanted pregnancy can be a worrying outcome for women who are victims of domestic violence. In abusive relationships, the abuser may use reproductive coercion or control to force or pressure their partner to become pregnant against their will. This can include sabotaging contraception, refusing to use protection during sex, or forcing the victim to have unprotected sex. As a result, women can end up with an unexpected or unwanted pregnancy, which can further exacerbate their vulnerability and stress.

For women who are victims of domestic violence, unwanted pregnancies can present significant challenges and risks to their physical and mental well-being. -being the fear, uncertainty and lack of control associated with an unwanted pregnancy can increase feelings of powerlessness and helplessness in abusive relationships. In addition, victims may be unwilling or unable to seek prenatal care or support due to concerns about their safety, privacy, or financial dependence on the perpetrator. The burden of an unwanted pregnancy can further isolate victims and reinforce their dependence on the abuser, perpetuating the cycle of abuse.

In addition, unwanted pregnancies resulting from domestic violence can have serious consequences for women's reproductive health, autonomy and future prospects. Victims may face difficult decisions about whether to continue, terminate, or terminate a

pregnancy, each with its own emotional, practical, and ethical considerations. For some women, the prospect of raising a child in a violent environment can be daunting, while for others accessing reproductive health care or support services can be a barrier. Finally, unwanted pregnancies resulting from domestic violence highlight the need for comprehensive support and resources to enable women to make informed choices about their reproductive health and safety.

Many at times the victim gets pregnant even if she does not want to be pregnant. Unwanted pregnancies happen when there is sexual abuse to the victim by the abuser is involved. The consequence of unwanted pregnancies is that women is the only one who bears the child alone and raise that child without any kind of help from the abuse/husband or his family. Due to the orthodox thinking of society victim's family also do not accept the aggrieved person leaving her all alone.

- 3. Psychological trauma:** - the psychological trauma of victims of domestic violence is an important aspect in understanding the effects of violence and seeking justice. Domestic violence often causes significant emotional and psychological damage to victims, causing anxiety, fear and trauma, which can have a lasting impact on their mental well-being. Survivors may experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (ptsd), depression, anxiety and other mental health disorders as a result of the abuse they experience. This psychological trauma can impair their ability to act, make decisions and participate in legal proceedings, affecting their ability to seek justice and protect themselves from further harm.

From a legal perspective, identify and treat the psychological trauma experienced by victims.

Domestic violence is necessary to ensure fair and equal legal protection. Courts and lawyers must consider the psychological effects of abuse when deciding cases and making decisions about protective orders, arrest warrants and other legal remedies. Providing trauma-informed support, resources, and accommodations to survivors can help them navigate the legal system and get the help they need to heal and rebuild their lives. In addition, legal measures that prioritize victims' safety and well-being, such as restraining orders and access to counseling services, are critical to combating the psychological consequences of domestic violence and promoting recovery and resilience for survivors.

Domestic violence can cause significant psychological trauma, including symptoms of

anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (ptsd) and other mental health abuses. Survivors may experience flashbacks, nightmares, hypervigilance, and difficulty trusting others.

- 4. Emotional impact:** - the emotional impact on victims of domestic violence can be profound and long-lasting, often leaving them with deep psychological scars that affect their well-being and quality of life. Continued abuse by an intimate partner or family member can leave victims feeling fearful, ashamed and worthless, and undermine their self-esteem and self-esteem. Emotional abuse, including verbal attacks, threats and manipulation, can leave victims feeling isolated, powerless and emotionally exhausted as they struggle to cope with constant insults, criticism and intimidation tactics designed to control and dominate them.

Also domestic violence has an emotional toll, the impact goes beyond individual victims and affects their relationships, social networks and overall mental health. Survivors may experience symptoms of depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (ptsd), and other psychological disorders as a result of the trauma they experienced. The constant fear and stress of living in a violent environment can damage their mental well-being and hinder their ability to trust others, build healthy relationships, and participate in daily activities with a sense of safety. Additionally, the emotional scars of domestic violence can remain long after the abuse has ended, affecting survivors' ability to heal, recover, and rebuild their lives. Domestic violence can undermine a woman's self-esteem, self-esteem, and sense of agency. Survivors may experience feelings of shame, guilt, and self-blame, as well as confusion and ambivalence toward abusive partners.

- 5. Isolation and social withdrawal:** - isolation and social withdrawal are common experiences for victims of domestic violence and are often perpetuated by abusers' tactics to maintain control and power over them. Abusers may intentionally isolate their victims from friends, family and support networks in order to control and prevent them from seeking help or support. Victims may find themselves cut off from their social circles, limited in their communication and prevented from participating in activities outside the home, leaving them feeling alone, isolated and unsafe.

Isolation caused by domestic violence can have profound consequences. Mental health and well-being of the victim. Without social support or external resources, victims may feel trapped in abusive situations and unable to seek help or support. Lack of social

connection and communication can increase feelings of loneliness, hopelessness and despair, which increase the psychological impact of abuse. Victims may also internalize the stigma and shame associated with their experiences, further isolating themselves from others and reinforcing feelings of worthlessness and inadequacy.

In addition, the social withdrawal caused by domestic violence can have far-reaching consequences for victims' safety. Autonomy and the possibility of receiving help. By removing victims from external sources of support, abusers effectively control their movements, decisions and resources, making it difficult for them to escape or seek help. Victims can become increasingly dependent on abusers for validation, affirmation and support, further perpetuating the cycle of abuse and isolation. Breaking the cycle of isolation and social withdrawal requires comprehensive support, resources and interventions to help victims regain independence, rebuild their social networks and get the help they need to break free from abuse. Perpetrators of domestic violence often use isolation to control their partner. As a result, survivors may withdraw from social interactions, isolate themselves from friends and family, and feel alienated from their support networks.

- 6. Economic instability:** - financial instability is a significant challenge for victims of domestic violence, often resulting from their abusers' tactics to control and maintain power in the relationship. Abusers may use various forms of financial abuse, such as controlling finances, limiting access to resources, and sabotaging employment or educational opportunities, to ensure the financial dependence and vulnerability of their victims. As a result, victims may be unable to access funds, make financial decisions, or seek financial independence, leaving them trapped in abusive relationships with limited options for escape.

The financial consequences of domestic violence can be severe and far-reaching., which affects all aspects of the victim's life. As a result of abuse, victims may lose income, employment or educational opportunities, making it difficult to financially support themselves and their families. Economic instability can also prevent victims from accessing basic needs such as food, housing and healthcare, increasing their vulnerability and stress. In addition, financial constraints caused by domestic violence can limit victims' ability to seek help or support, as they may not have the resources or financial independence to leave the abuser or obtain legal aid.

Domestic violence causes financial instability. Can have a long-term impact on the financial security, stability and well-being of the victim. Survivors may struggle to rebuild their lives and regain financial independence after leaving abusive relationships and facing obstacles such as debt, homelessness and limited employment opportunities. Financial abuse can leave victims with debt, financial obligations and legal problems that hinder their efforts to become independent. Breaking the cycle of economic instability requires access to comprehensive support services, financial resources and legal protection so that victims can rebuild their lives, secure stable employment and achieve financial independence. Domestic violence can have significant economic consequences for survivors, including loss of income, employment, housing and financial assets. Perpetrators may use financial abuse tactics to control access to resources and prevent survivors from achieving financial independence.

- 7. Health effects:** - victims of domestic violence often experience a myriad of health effects that can have significant physical and psychological consequences. Physical health problems resulting from domestic violence can range from acute injuries such as bruises, cuts and broken bones to more serious conditions such as traumatic brain injuries, chronic pain and reproductive health problems. The repetitive nature of abuse can exacerbate existing health problems or cause new injuries, often requiring medical attention and long-term care. In addition, victims may delay seeking medical care for fear of reprisals from abusers or the shame associated with their injuries, which will harm their health.

Domestic violence has a number of adverse health effects on women, including chronic pain, gynecological problems, substance abuse, STDs, and reproductive health problems. Survivors may also delay seeking medical care for fear of retaliation or stigmatization.

- 8. Legal and criminal involvement:** - in the legal context, victims of domestic violence often find themselves navigating complex legal systems that present various challenges and obstacles to seeking justice and protection. One important aspect is the involvement of law enforcement and the criminal justice system. Victims may face barriers to reporting abuse, such as fear of retaliation from the abuser, concern for their own safety, or lack of trust in the legal system. In addition, victims may encounter biases or misunderstandings from law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, or judges, which may affect their credibility

and the handling of their cases. Despite legal protections and orders to address domestic violence, victims may feel discouraged or marginalized by the criminal justice system, further exacerbating their vulnerability and stress.

In addition, victims of domestic violence may face legal challenges related to obtaining protective orders and being prosecuted. For their crimes. Prosecute abusers or manage family court proceedings. Although protective orders are intended to provide legal protection to victims and prevent further violence, they can be difficult to obtain or enforce due to limited resources, jurisdictional issues, or delays in court proceedings. Prosecuting perpetrators of domestic violence can also present challenges, such as gathering sufficient evidence, corroborating victims' statements, and obtaining convictions, especially in cases where there are no visible injuries or witnesses. In addition, victims may face legal obstacles in family court, such as custody disputes, visitation disputes, or child support disputes, which can further complicate the legal process and exacerbate their trauma.

Victims of domestic violence have legal involvement. In addition to criminal and family law proceedings to civil matters such as housing, employment and immigration. Victims may struggle to find safe housing, maintain employment or access social services due to financial, logistical or legal barriers. In addition, victims of domestic violence may fear deportation or retribution from abusers, leading to underreporting and reluctance to seek legal assistance. Ensuring access to law enforcement, resources and support services is essential for victims to navigate the legal system, protect their rights and seek justice and safety from domestic violence.

Survivors of domestic violence may find themselves in the legal system by seeking protective orders, filing criminal charges against abusers, or seeking divorce and custody. Legal processes can be complex and traumatic, exacerbating the challenges survivors face.

### **CONSEQUENCES FACED BY CHILDREN**

Children who are victims of domestic violence carry a heavy burden that goes far beyond the physical and emotional scars of their abuse. The effects of domestic violence on children are profound and pervasive, affecting every aspect of their lives and shaping their future trajectory.

Witnessing or experiencing violence in the home can have devastating effects on children's physical health, emotional well-being, social development and academic performance, and can have lasting effects that last into adulthood.

Firstly, the emotional burden of living a violent life. Household can be overwhelming for children. They may experience a variety of negative emotions such as fear, anxiety, confusion and sadness as they struggle with the trauma and stress of an abusive environment. The constant threat of violence and instability can undermine children's sense of security and self-confidence, leaving them vulnerable, helpless and emotionally overwhelmed. Secondly, children may internalize feelings of shame, guilt and responsibility for the abuse, further exacerbating their anxiety and impairing their ability to cope with their experiences.

- 1. Emotional distress:** children who are victims of domestic violence often experience profound emotional distress, which can have long-term effects on their well-being and development. Seeing or directly experiencing violence between caregivers can leave children feeling scared, confused and helpless. They may have difficulty understanding and dealing with traumatic events in their homes, leading to anxiety, insecurity and emotional instability. In addition, children may blame themselves for the abuse or feel responsible for protecting their caregivers, further exacerbating their distress.

The emotional impact of domestic violence on children can manifest in many ways, including behavioral problems, academic difficulties, and social withdrawal. Children may exhibit aggressive or disruptive behavior to cope with stress and chaos in their home, while others may withdraw or become withdrawn and withdrawn to avoid the chaos around them. Constant exposure to violence and instability can also impair children's ability to concentrate, learn and attend school, affecting their academic performance and future prospects. In addition, the emotional burden of domestic violence can strain children's relationships with peers and authorities, causing feelings of alienation and withdrawal from social networks.

The emotional stress of children who are victims of domestic violence can be harmful. Takes a long time -long-term effects on mental health and general well-being. Research has shown that children exposed to domestic violence are at increased risk of various mental health disorders, such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (ptsd), and substance abuse. The trauma of witnessing or experiencing violence in childhood can

leave lasting scars on children's psyches, affecting their self-esteem, self-concept, and ability to form healthy relationships in adulthood. Meeting the emotional needs of children exposed to domestic violence requires providing a safe and supportive environment, counseling and mental health services, as well as opportunities for healing and building resilience. Children who witness domestic violence often experience a variety of strong emotions such as fear, anxiety, guilt, shame and helplessness. They may feel responsible for the violence or feel insecure and unstable, not knowing when the next incident will happen.

- 2. Behavior problems:** children who are victims of domestic violence often have various behavioral problems that can be caused by trauma and stress experienced at home. One common behavior problem is aggression, where children may act out physically or verbally at others to express their frustration, fear or anger. This aggression can take the form of hitting, kicking or shouting against peers, siblings or authority figures, and can be a coping mechanism for the chaos and instability of their home environment.

Another behavior problem that victimized children experience. Domestic violence is withdrawal or social isolation. These children may become quiet, shy or hesitant to interact with others, preferring to keep to themselves rather than risk conflict or harm. Social exclusion can also be a way for children to protect themselves emotionally and create a barrier between themselves and the outside world as a means of self-preservation. However, this isolation can further exacerbate children's feelings of loneliness, sadness, and alienation, which affect their ability to form healthy relationships and participate in social activities.

In addition, children who are victims of domestic violence may experience other behavioral problems, such as hyperactivity, impulsivity and difficulty concentrating. The constant stress and uncertainty of living in an abusive household can disrupt children's ability to regulate their emotions and behavior, leading to impulsive behavior, distraction, and difficulty concentrating on tasks. These behavioral problems can interfere with children's academic performance, social interactions, and overall functioning, further exacerbating their anxiety and reducing their success. Addressing the behavioral problems of children exposed to domestic violence requires providing a safe and supportive environment, counseling and mental health services, as well as opportunities to heal and build

resilience.

Children exposed to domestic violence are more likely to have behavior problems at home and at school. This can include aggression, defiance, disobedience, impulsivity and difficulty concentrating. They may also self-harm to cope with their anxiety.

- 3. Academic challenges:** the academic challenges faced by children who are victims of domestic violence can significantly affect their educational rights and well-being. Domestic violence can interfere with children's ability to attend school regularly, participate in classroom activities and focus on their studies, leading to learning difficulties and failures. Children may miss school due to injuries, medical appointments, or safety concerns related to domestic violence, which can lead to absenteeism, retardation, and learning disabilities.

In addition, the emotional and psychological impact of domestic violence can interfere with children's functioning. Cognitive functioning, memory and concentration, which affect their academic performance and their ability to succeed in school. Children who witness or experience abuse may have difficulty concentrating in class, completing assignments, or retaining information due to fear, anxiety, and stress. In addition, the instability and chaos of living in an abusive home can disrupt children's routines, disrupt their sleep patterns, and create feelings of uncertainty and unpredictability that interfere with their ability to focus and learn.

In addition, children who have experienced domestic violence may have additional academic challenges related to social and emotional factors. They may have difficulty forming relationships with peers, trusting authorities, or participating in extracurricular activities due to shame, embarrassment, or fear of judgment. In addition, children may exhibit behavior problems in the classroom, such as aggression, withdrawal or defiance, which further hinders their academic performance and challenges teachers and principals in managing their behavior. Addressing the academic challenges of children affected by domestic violence requires providing them with customized supports, accommodations, and resources to help them overcome barriers to learning, recover from trauma, and succeed academically. The emotional turmoil caused by domestic violence can interfere with a child's ability to focus, learn and perform academically. They may have difficulty

attending, concentrating, and completing tasks, which leads to academic insufficiency and difficulties in school.

- 4. Social withdrawal and isolation:** children who are victims of domestic violence often experience social withdrawal and isolation as they struggle to cope with the trauma and stress in their lives. Seeing or experiencing violence at home can make children feel afraid, ashamed and withdrawn from others, causing them to withdraw from social interactions and withdraw into themselves to protect themselves. They may avoid spending time with peers, participating in extracurricular activities or social events, preferring to isolate rather than cause conflict or harm.

Social withdrawal and isolation of children who are victims of domestic violence. Can have significant consequences for their emotional well-being and social development. Children can feel lonely, misunderstood and alienated from their peers, leading to sadness, depression and low self-esteem. In addition, the lack of social support and connections can exacerbate their feelings of powerlessness and helplessness in violent situations and further isolate them from sources of comfort and support. In addition, social withdrawal can hinder children's ability to form healthy relationships, develop social skills and navigate social situations, affecting their long-term social and emotional development.

Combating social withdrawal and isolation for children exposed to domestic violence requires safe and supportive environments, access to counseling and peer support groups, as well as opportunities for sociability and positive social interaction. Schools, community organizations and mental health professionals play an important role in creating an inclusive and supportive environment where children feel valued, understood and have the opportunity to connect with others and build meaningful relationships. By addressing the social and emotional needs of children who are victims of domestic violence, we can help them recover from trauma, restore their self-confidence and develop coping skills. Children who witness domestic violence may withdraw from social interactions and isolate themselves from peers and family members. They may feel shame or embarrassment about their home life and fear judgment or retribution if they report abuse to others.

- 5. Poor relationship skills:** children who are victims of domestic violence often struggle to develop healthy relationship skills because they experience or witness disruptions in their homes. Growing up in an environment characterized by conflict, control and violence can change children's perceptions of relationships and communication, causing difficulty in forming and maintaining healthy bonds with others. They may lack positive role models for healthy communication, conflict resolution and empathy, which makes it difficult to navigate social interactions and build trusting relationships with peers, family members and authority figures.

Because of this, children are victims. Domestic violence can have poor relationship skills characterized by aggression, mistrust, and difficulty expressing feelings and needs. They may have difficulty communicating effectively, setting boundaries and resolving conflicts constructively, using aggression, manipulation or withdrawal as coping mechanisms. In addition, the trauma and stress of living in an abusive household can affect children's ability to form secure bonds and develop a sense of trust and security in relationships, which can lead to difficulties in forming close bonds and relying on others for support. Addressing poor relationship skills in children exposed to domestic violence requires providing them with social and emotional learning, therapy, and positive role modeling to develop healthy relationships. Growing up in an abusive environment can negatively affect a child's ability to form healthy relationships in the future. They may struggle with trust, communication and conflict resolution skills, perpetuating the cycle of dysfunctional relationships.

It is important to understand that children are not passive witnesses to domestic violence. They are direct victims whose lives have been deeply affected by the violence in their homes. Early intervention, trauma-informed support services and access to safe environments are essential to mitigate the long-term effects of domestic violence on children and promote their resilience and well-being.

Children who are victims of domestic violence face many profound consequences that extend far beyond their homes. Witnessing or experiencing violence at home can have a devastating impact on children's physical health, emotional well-being, social development and academic performance. The trauma and stress of living in an abusive household can lead to a range of emotional and psychological problems such as anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (ptsd) and low self-esteem, which affects their overall mental health and quality of life. . . Additionally, children may struggle to form healthy relationships, communicate effectively and

manage their emotions, leading to difficulties with social interaction and social isolation.

In addition, the effects of domestic violence can have long-term effects on children's well-being. Being and the results of life. Research has shown that children exposed to domestic violence are at increased risk of experiencing academic difficulties, behavioral problems, and social challenges that continue into adulthood. Trauma and stress from childhood abuse can shape children's beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors, affecting their relationships, career choices, and overall life satisfaction. In addition, the ongoing intergenerational cycle of family violence can further exacerbate the risks and challenges children face as they may struggle to accept the abuse and dysfunction in their lives.

