

# The impact of violence during childhood on personality development

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*Abstract – The impact of violence in different age category on the formation and development of personality. A brief study of the topic shows that any emotional, physical, mental or sexual abuse of children not only leads to the formation of various psychopathologies but also to the inevitable warping and inadequate rejection of both peace and people.*

Key words – impact of violence, personality development, emotional, physical, mental and sexual abuse, childhood.

## I. Introduction

The influence of childhood on personality formation plays a significant role in the life of every person as a child formed the character, behavior, the fundamental rules and regulations to further lifestyle. Therefore, if in childhood the manifestations of violence, it can lead to serious mental illness, from the formation of aggressive behavior to the split personality.

English Explorer of sexual violence Peter Dale [1] believes that any violence, including sexual, is emotional abuse, diversion, rejection, which the author calls "especially fall-back" and "something that causes significant harm to the personality development and the formation of coping mechanisms". The results of empirical research of many scientists who've developed a problem of formation of the personality when the child is being abused.

## II. An overview of current research of child abuse

Some examples of research in which scientists interviewed different categories of people relative to the question of why they use violence against children. Among participants were both parents and children.

Special studies of the relations of adults to use various types of violence against children, conducted by domestic and foreign scholars, revealed that 60% of parents interviewed were convinced of the justification used measures of physical impact, and believe that physical punishment is necessary and effective means of controlling child behavior (1). A lot of parents resort to it at least once in my life in situations where, in their opinion, the child has violated the rules established by adults.

Among the main causes that provoke adults to apply measures of physical impact to the children, identified the following: bad behavior, school failure, not housework.

17% of respondents have used or approve of physical violence as a result of bad behavior of the child. Thus, characterizing this behavior indicated such characteristics as impulsivity, hyperactivity, excessive anxiety. Upon further analysis of the behavior of such children revealed that often the child with increased irritability and aggressiveness trying to attract the attention of adults, but faces aggression on their part.

13% of children suffer physical violence for poor training. It should be noted the fact that the use of physical impact for poor education often hides the failure of parents. But in any case the punishment will have extremely negative consequences. Some studies indicate that the normal population of children the prevalence of mental retardation is 2-3% and in the population of children who are abused, these figures reach 20-40% [2].

## III. Psychological consequences of mistreatment

These studies led to such results as the formation, under the action of violence, "wounded child", a distorted self-image, aggressiveness, anxiety, inability to empathize, low self-esteem, suicidal behavior, addiction to alcohol, addiction.

These studies allow us to conclude that physical violence against children is quite common, as children are in a dependent position. And, as a rule, the more severely punished the children, the less they tend to talk about it. This forms a type of "scored." [3]

As a result of such actions children can feel quite contradictory feelings: fear, pain, shame, hurt, hatred, humiliation, sense. So the child that had suffered physical violence at the age of 3 to 6 years may experience the following symptoms: reconciliation with what had happened, the lack of resistance, passive response to pain, painful comments, criticism, please behavior, excessive compliance, pseudomoral behavior (apparently copies the behaviour of adults), negativism, aggression, lying, stealing, cruelty to animals, a tendency to arson. Elementary school age children there is a desire to hide the cause of damage and injury, the feeling of loneliness, lack of friends, fear of going home after school, strange food cravings (plaster, feces, leaves, snails, bugs, etc.). In adolescence a characteristic escape from home, suicide attempts, inappropriate behavior.

Psychological violence can be seen and the situation in which the child is in a family with addictive behavior (family of alcoholics, drug addicts). The child, trying to take over the family problems, denies their own needs and requirements. Such conditions do not allow the child to feel safe, to experience unconditional love, to behave spontaneously. The result of this form of parental relationship researchers call the fragility and permeability of borders I, the depreciation of the senses (and the loss of the ability to Express them) and the ability to establish emotional intimacy.

J. Bobl (1979), a well-known researcher of the phenomenon of maternal deprivation, introduces the term "inadequate parenting" and provides the following types of inadequate parental relationship: the absence of a

parent or separation of a child from the parent (when placed in the hospital, child care); lack of an adequate response to the search of care and affection rejection of child; threats to abandon a child, used as a disciplinary measure (parent/mother threatens to deprive the child of his love, to leave his family to commit suicide, etc.); provoking a father/mother, feelings of guilt or feelings of their own "bad" person in the child. (The child is exceptional criticism. The most extreme option is assigned to the child responsible for the illness or death of a parent); a disturbing attachment to the child relating to the provision of the pressure on him. The parent (usually the mother) seeks to become the only source of care in the child's environment. [4]

Describing the pernicious consequences of such a parental relationship, J. Bobl notes that "the formation of one or another of psychopathology in these cases is because the world for such children is always ambiguous, uncertain, and always dangerous."

Also, it was found that the effects of physical violence (beating, corporal punishment) is found in the anamnesis of patients with personality disorder significantly more often than patients with other pathologies.(1)

A. Rowen, D. Fo, J. Goodwin write that sexual violence experienced in childhood more frequently than other traumatic situations leads to the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

The consequences of PTSD have an impact on the overall psyche of the child, and these effects are evident in adulthood in the form of psychosomatic diseases, various forms of abuse (drugs, alcohol, drugs), various disorders associated with the rejection of my body (D. Mendell, Damone L., 1998). Observed violations in a sexual relationship with a partner. There are data showing

that most men who perpetrate violence themselves in childhood were subjected to sexual violence. For many women, survivors, characterized by cases of violence, povtoryat them in adult life (1996).

Obsessive playing of traumatic event in children may be in the form of the game that is repeated, in which are traced the theme or aspects of the trauma.(1)

## Conclusion

However, from the review of theoretical sources we see that the roots of many psychological ailments adult life lies in children's situations of hopelessness to the physical and psychological skrigende adult. We are convinced that the problem in Ukraine should not be condoned. But it requires a broader discussion in society on different levels to find more effective ways of helping children to have a secure childhood and future life.

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