

An Examination of Domestic Violence, Social Support, and Self -Esteem among Women

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Abstract

Domestic violence is a widespread problem across all types of societies. Violence against women makes them feel deprived of her rights and self-growth in the family and society as an individual. The current investigation aimed to explore the association between domestic violence, social support and self-esteem among females. The sample of 60 women was selected through random sampling in the Hisar district of Haryana. The sample was further categorized into two groups, one for studying women and the second for housewives. The data were collected through the Attitude towards Domestic Violence Scale, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and Social Support index. After statistical analysis, the findings revealed that mean scores of self-esteem, social support, justification, and suppression are not significantly different for both studying and housewife women. The result also shows that there is a positive correlation between self-esteem and domestic violence.

Keywords: *Domestic violence; Social support; Self-esteem; Women*

1 Introduction

Ladies face abusive behavior at home generally by their spouses and parents in law. The survivors of abusive behavior at home endure genuinely, sincerely, and mentally. They don't have any rights and dynamic decisions. Various ladies face such savagery in this world. Maltreatment against ladies is pervasive over the world, paying

little heed to culture, status, training, pay, nationality, and age. Domestic behavior at home is an inescapable issue overall kind of social order. Brutality against ladies causes them to feel denied of her privileges and self-development in the family and society as a person. Ladies are the homemaker and should be commended for this administration which is all-day work.

Notwithstanding their extraordinary commitment to caring for the general public, they are being overlooked as individual and substance. This hurt legitimately influences mental wellbeing which incorporates self-esteem, self-respect, confidence, and so forth.

William James “in 1890 defined self as the sum of all a person can call his/her own: the physical self, psychological traits, feelings, family, significant others, possessions, avocation, and vocation” (p. 2). Self-esteem is extremely basic for our typical living. An endeavor has been made to discover a connection between domestic violence, social -esteem, and social support of ladies. Individuals may underestimate their spouses and female individuals for conceded when they become their life accomplice. This prompts the abuse of their manly force. They become expected victims for making separated from the populace. Social help suggests having colleagues and others, including family, to go to amidst or crisis to give you a more wide attention and positive psychological self-view. Societal help updates notable satisfaction and gives a cushion against compromising life occasions. Social support is the physical and excited comfort given to us by our family, buddies, associates, and others. It understands that we are fundamental for an organization of people who love and care for us, and worth and regard us.

Domestic violence and Self-esteem

According to an assessment done by Papadakaki et al. (2009) women have

questions themselves when they have low self-esteem, which can propel keeping up relations with the victimizer. Elevated self-confidence may get a lady far from experiencing extended burdensome effect of misuse, which is perceived as a suffering problem that routinely marks from accomplice viciousness (Carlson et al., 2002). There is an overall arrangement across examines and among analysts that self-esteem is conversely identified with recurrence and seriousness of physical and additionally mental maltreatment (Lynch & Bermann, 2004). Low confidence can debilitate a lady's bind to her locale and in this way cause a much bigger impairment in her certainty and capacity to alter her circumstance (Papadakaki et al., 2009). Women have been generally associated to rely on connections as a wellspring of confidence. This is the place where brutality assumes a function in exhausting self-esteem and thusly departure the ladies feeling unfit and with no assets. It is conceivable that one time a lady's confidence brings down to a specific level, she won't feel capable or certain sufficient to depart a victimizer.

An investigation directed by Lynch and Bermann (2004) recommends that work can be utilized to assist characterize a female's self-appreciation, and in this way self -esteem identified with abuse. An association was established connecting the nature of a female's vocation and her ability to be self-aware in the working environment and in the residence. This infers that having service could be utilized as an asset for ladies to re-

establish their self-esteem and diminishing the feeling of “helplessness” to accomplish an autonomous and well-working way of life away from the victimizer. On the other side, it is considered by numerous a myths that low confidence makes people structure and eventually remain in harsh connections. Walker's (1984) studied detailed that a few overcomers of abuse experience equivalent to or improved than others as a result of their capacity to endure the fear of an oppressive connection. As indicated by Swann et al. (1992) that individuals who have a negative perspective on self are bound to look for negative assessments about themselves than people who feel positively about themselves. Their examination discoveries recommend that the craving for self-confirmation appears to energize a few people with antagonistic self-perspectives to pick accomplices who assess them negatively.

Domestic Violence and Social Support

As per the exploration by Itzhaky and Porat (2005), ladies who depart their harsh accomplices are normally overpowered by sentiment an absence of social help and inability to perceive their capacities. This in the end drives the ladies to re-visitation the harsh environment for passionate/budgetary security (Itzhaky&Porat, 2005). Numerous examinations have decided on the immediate effect of social help on the wellbeing of ladies who have encountered viciousness. Among female overcomers of IPV, social help is related to better broad wellbeing (Coker al., 2003). Liang et al. 2005 announced that social help has been

discovered to be a significant factor for interceding, buffering, and improving the results of overcomers of viciousness and improving emotional wellness results. Then again, social confinement and the absence of social help have been discovered to be connected with chronic weakness results for overcomers of violence.

Kareen et al. (2020) revealed in their research that household violence, maladaptive coping styles, and apparent not have of societal support are notably correlated with depressive symptoms. Three factors determined the 35% variance for depressive symptomatology.

METHOD

Aim

To assess the domestic violence, social support and self-esteem among studying and housewives women.

Objectives

To assess and compare the domestic violence, social support, self-esteem among studying and housewives women.

To assess the relationship between domestic violence, social support, self esteem among studying and housewives women.

Hypotheses

There will be a significant difference among studying and housewives women in domestic violence, social support and self-esteem.

There will be a significant relationship between domestic violence, social support and self-esteem.

Sample

The sample was selected through random sampling. The sample consisted of 60 women. The age group of the sample is 25—35 yrs. All women were in the Hisar district area. The sample was further categorized into two groups. Group 1 was for those women who are studying courses and Group 2 was for those who are a housewife.

Measures

1. Attitude towards Domestic Violence Scale (Soni and Behmani (2018)
2. Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965)
3. Social Support index

Attitude towards Domestic Violence Scale

It is a 16 item scale developed by Ekta Soni and Rakesh Kumar Behmani (2018). Respondents showed the degree of their agreement or disagreement with every question on a scale from completely disagrees to completely agree. Cronbach Alpha for concealment of ladies factor was 0.79, for the predominance of a spouse was 0.74 and for avocation of aggressive behavior at home was 0.81 and revised thing complete connections extended from .44 to .70. These qualities uphold the inside consistency of the demeanor towards aggressive behavior at home scores.

Rosenberg self-esteem scale

Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale has positive and negative aspect of emotions about self. It has 10 items. It assesses self-esteem by measuring both good and negative emotions about self. The scale is acknowledged one dimension. All items used in the scale

scored ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

Social Support Index

Every item of the social support index is rated on a 5-point scale. It scored from 0 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree). The total score is on the Social Support Index ranges from 0 to 68. Scores on all the items were added to make its composite score. Higher scores indicate a higher level of social support. The total items of the index are 17.

Procedures

First of all-purpose of the study was explained to the subjects to establish a proper rapport. Each participant was contacted separately and confidentiality of information was assured. Participants were asked about the information related to demographic variables. The instructions for each tool are provided separately.

RESULT

Descriptive statistics revealed that the sample consisted of 60 women in which further divided into two groups studying women (n=30) and housing women (n=30). Table 1 finding shows the mean score, S.D. score, and t-test score value for two groups. The independent samples t-test revealed similar mean self-esteem, social support, and justification and suppression scores for both groups with no significant differences. Table 1 also shows the significant mean difference between studying women and housewife women on husband superiority variable.

Table 1 Difference between self-esteem, social support, and domestic violence

Variables	Studying Women (n=30)		Housewife Women (n=30)		t-value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean.	S.D.	
Self-esteem	19.20	3.47	19.90	3.85	.74
Social support	43.13	4.73	40.83	5.69	1.70
Justification	9.17	3.54	10.97	4.61	1.69
Suppression	6.40	1.89	7.47	2.64	1.80
Husband Superiority	14.23	5.41	17.90	4.79	2.78**

** Significant at .01 level, *significant at $p < .05$ level

Table 2 presents the correlation values for different variables like self-esteem is positively correlated with justification domain of DV at .01 level, suppression domain is positively correlated with self-esteem the value is .41 significant at .05 level, self-esteem is correlated with husband superiority dimension of DV the value is .26 significant at .05 level. The second variable of social support is not significantly correlated with any dimension of DV and Self-esteem. Justification dimension is positively correlated with self-esteem, suppression, and husband superiority values are respectively .30, .49, and .38 these are significant at .01 level and .05 levels.

Table 2 Association between self-esteem, social support and three dimensions of domestic violence

Variables	Self -Esteem	Social support	Justification	Suppression	Husband Superiority
Self -Esteem	1	-.03	.30*	.41**	.26*
Social support		1	.20	.02	.16
Justification			1	.49**	.38**
Suppression				1	.33*
Husband Superiority					1

** Significant at .01 level, *significant at $p < .05$ level

Table 2 shows that suppression is positively correlated with self-esteem, justification, and husband superiority. These are significant at .01 levels. Husband superiority dimension also positively correlated with self-esteem, justification, suppression. These are positively significant at .01 levels.

Discussion

Domestic violence is the most common type of violence against women with the most social, psychological, and economic consequences. Domestic violence leads to the collapse of marital life. On the other hand, women's self-esteem is one of the

most important factors in the sustainability of marital life. Therefore, the rationale of this study was to inspect the association between domestic violence and women's self-esteem. The present study was a correlation study that was conducted on 60 women. The age group of the sample is 25—35. Statistics were analyzed as using Pearson correlation and independent-sample t-test by SPSS software. There Pearson correlation was used to measure the association between variables (domestic violence, self-esteem, and social support). Results indicated that domestic violence and self-esteem have a positive and significant relationship. Social support is not correlated with domestic violence and self-esteem. The current study exposed that there is insignificant variation between studying women and housewife women on social support, self-esteem, justification, suppression dimensions of domestic violence except husband superiority dimension of violence. That means the mean score of housewife women and mean score of studying women is different on the husband's superiority dimension of domestic violence.

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