Domestic Violence, Life Satisfaction and Quality of life among young Females in Sialkot

Salbia Abbas
Salbia.abbas@gcwus.edu.pk .
Department of Psychology, GCWUS

Saira Abass
Saira.abbas51214@gmail.com
Department of English, UMT Sialkot

Chanda Iqbal
Chanda.Iqbal@gmail.com
Department of Psychology, GCWUS

Dr.Muhammad Lafit.
Muhammad.Latif@gucwus.edu.pk
Department of Education, GCWUS

Amina Razzaq
aminarazzaq204@gmail.com
Department of Psychology, GCWUS

Abstract

Purpose of current research is to explore the impact of domestic violence on quality of life and life satisfaction among young females in Sialkot. Purpose of current research is to explore the impact of domestic violence on quality of life and life satisfaction among young females in Sialkot. Cross sectional research design with quantitative research methodology was administered to determine the severity of Impression of domestic violence on quality of life and life satisfaction among young females. The sample comprised of 105 females was selected through random sampling technique from the female population of community. Data was collected in the period of 4 months by the administration of three Assessment tools 1) Severity of violence against women scale (SVAWS) to measure the severity level of domestic violence, 2) Quality of life scale (QOLS) to assess quality of life and 3) Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) to assess the life satisfaction of females. The results indicates that there is a negative correlation between domestic violence and quality of life i.e. r= -.837 and same between domestic violence and life satisfaction i.e. r= -.877. To conclude, it is stated that when domestic violence increases life satisfaction and quality of life decreases, which affects a female physically, psychologically and emotionally.

Objective

Purpose of current research is to explore the impact of domestic violence on quality of life and life satisfaction among young females in Sialkot. Present study explored the impact of domestic violence on married and unmarried females in Sialkot.

Hypothesis:

I. There would be strong relationship between domestic violence and life satisfaction.

II. There would be strong relationship between domestic violence and quality of life.

Methodology

Sample

The sample of 105 females was selected.

Procedure

- The data collected from female in Sialkot
- Willingness, Confidential of participants was ensured.
- The ethical guidelines were followed.

Measures

Data is collected by administration of three Assessment tools

1. Severity of violence against women scale (SVAWS)

This was developed by Linda Marshall in 1992 and it has 46-items. This is used to measure the severity level of domestic violence

2. Quality of life scale (QOLS)

This was developed by American psychologist John Flanagan in the 1978. This scale used to assess quality of life

3. Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS)

This scale was created by researchers Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin in 1980. this is used to assesee the life satisfaction of female with their life partner.

Results

- ❑ Quality of life has negative strong correlation with domestic violenceas r = -.837.
- ❑ Life satisfaction also has negative strong correlation with domestic violence as r = -.877.
- ❑ Results also shows a strong positive correlation between quality of life and life satisfaction as r = .898.

Conclusion:

The study showed evidence of an association between domestic violence, quality of life and life satisfaction among young female university students. As the females who experienced domestic violence possess low quality of life and life satisfaction as compared to those who have not been experienced domestic violence.

Implications

- It can be to use new strategies and approaches to resolve the problem of domestic violence against women
- It also can stimulate debates and awaken new developments and future possibilities

Limitations

- ➢ the study was limited to areas within Sialkot only.
- ➢ The research study to an age limitations

References

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