Domestic Violence on Women

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Introduction

Domestic Violence committed by men against women is an alarming global problem, having physical and emotional consequences. While some face-to-face interactions of the victims in health care have shown improvement potential, women are not ready to accept help from medical practitioners.

Many survivors of partner violence lose economic security and become practically homeless because they are forced to leave the house to escape violence. Due to this situation, it becomes difficult for a woman and her children to survive. This case discusses my client, who became a victim of domestic violence and decided to leave her house. She then decided to be in a women's shelter program, where the victims and their children could get refuge in a short span of time.

Intervention Plan

According to WHO(2013), the frequency of domestic violence is very alarming in relation to the number of negative health outcomes for women and children. Research has shown that abused women are at increased risk of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and suicide. Children of these women also experience bad health and developmental effects, whether they are the target of this violent behavior or if they witness it. My client is a victim of domestic violence, which has ended her relationship, and she was taken in by the Prevention Assistance & Temporary Housing (PATH). Now, she wants to enter a training program that will help her get employment and aid her family because she is anxious about staying in a shelter system for too long. Informal and formal support for domestic violence women can help the victims in safety and physical and mental health. However, women adopt private strategies like reframing their experiences and not disclosing what happened to them. Women feel shame or lack of trust when asked about the situation they face.

Action Plan

Studies have shown that control groups and training programs have a huge impact on the victims of domestic partner violence. Women who received treatment gained almost 50% improvement compared to those who did not. In this case, the client wants to enter a training program where she can learn about domestic violence better and be able to provide for their children. She is very anxious about being in a shelter system for a long time and wants to earn money to be able to have her own living place. In the case of her separation from her batterer, she has no money to provide for her

children at the moment. So, actions should be taken to get her into the training program, which can lead her to employment. In one study, across 24 comparison groups, 23 were positive, and 17 had statistical significance.

Evaluation Plan

In this case, the basic study is on the issue of women affected by domestic violence. This study suggests a Women's Domestic Violence Program, which aims to improve and provide shelter to the victims affected by it. Before, women affected by domestic violence were found to be more demotivated and had no faith in life. Women having children were more anxious and disrupted by their surroundings. Women separated from their batterers, having no income, and medical facilities, were found to be looking for a place where they could improve themselves.

As Bonomi and colleagues showed in a study, women who were physically or mentally abused get to visit more medical health centers, emergency departments, hospitals, pharmacies, and special care services. The training programs can provide women with a safe environment where they can improve themselves by disclosing experiences of violence and getting a supportive response. This can help the client improve mentally and physically in the study.

Additional Roles and Skills

The main role of training programs and health care systems for women and children is to provide supportive care and improvement. These groups can also contribute to the prevention of violence repetition and eliminate their consequences. They address the problems, such as depression, and provide ongoing care for the affected. Training programs also help in preventing violence before it starts by documenting violence against women, focusing on its health side effects, and comparing actions with other sectors. The shelter of domestic violence survivors discussed in this study, had safe refuge and on-site social services for the affected (García et al., 2015). Education on family safety and awareness about domestic violence is discussed. Special services for the victims include furnished apartments, individual and group counseling, house search assistance, parenting classes, follow-up services, a legal advisory board, and recreational activities.

Additionally, in this study, the identification of direct domestic violence should be addressed. This can be done by asking every individual about the violence. However, this is only effective if, followed by an appropriate response. Disclosure of violence is only affected if a woman is asked in a kind and non-judgmental manner. The environment should be safe and secure to make the woman feel protected.

Literature Review

The presence and response to women's domestic violence are formed by social norms and the ability to discourage and aid violence. Social norms can range across communities and societies, where cultural and religious beliefs can be a cause of dominant thinking. Community-level prevention aims to form an environment of equality and nonviolence. Individuals might attempt to change without such an environment, but practicing such a strategy might make it difficult or impossible (Berns, 2017).

Individually, women experience the direct impact of violence. Individual behaviors such as faithfulness to men/women gender norms, differentiation to violence, and distress of intervention lead to higher interpersonal violence. Forming aspirational programming is one of the most important factors in effective violence prevention. Aspirational programming explains ideas and examples of the world; we think for ourselves. Positive vision, equal relations, and relationship management are required to absorb aspirational programming. To prevent violence against women, everyone should be seen as, a potential agent of change. These agents of change follow the theory of thinking analytically about themselves and wider societal norms and behaviors("Ellsberg, Prevention of violence against women and girls Lancet.pdf," n.d.).

Women are violently abused mostly in one-to-one interpersonal interactions. These situations are often formed in the family, where they know about the norms and social values of themselves (Jahanfar, Howard & Medley, 2014). For example, there have been surveys around the world, which tell us about the circumstances where men's violence against women is admissible. This mindset is followed by the views that blame the woman for violence committed against her and might come across social and legal obligations. Efforts have been made to change the behavior at the interpersonal level by making small discussion groups about socialization, gender, and violence (Michau et al., 2015). Through these groups, women learn assertive skills, communication, and how to form healthy relationships. These types of programs are mostly done by and for women themselves. It also helps them empower others rather than make complementary processes that engage them.

Conclusion

Pertaining to the evidence and practices discussed in the study, it can be said that violence against women can be ended by getting to the root cause of it. Every government sector, institution, and individual has a role to perform to eliminate the factors that have made discrimination and abuse tolerable. Moreover, ending violence against women should be acknowledged as not only a moral and social responsibility but a personal matter each of us must make.

References

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