



UHLB2122-41 ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Lecturer:

Prof. Madya Dr. Abdul Halim Bin Abdul Raof

Group Members:

No	Name	Matric No
1	Saidah Binti Saiful Bahari	A20EC0141
2	Nurzarifah binti Azizan	A20EC0127
3	Hanis Rafiqah Binti Hisham Razuli	A20EC0041
4	Nik Syahdina Zulaikha binti Badrul Hisham	A20EC0108

OUTLINE

I Introduction

Recently, Malaysia was thrown with news of domestic violence that has left a serious injury to a woman, Jahidah Nordin who is pregnant at that moment. She was a victim of her own husband who left her in a coma and ran away from the hospital after calling his wife's sister. He was accused by his wife's sister that he beat up his own wife. Domestic violence is one of the serious cases that people should be aware of and make sure it does not happen in their family. Domestic abuse happens when one person who is in a relationship uses violence towards their partner to maintain their power in the particular relationship and it could happen both mentally and physically. Domestic violence which is also called intimate partner violence most likely happens against the women. Domestic abuse will affect their career, their marriage life and it also will impact their health in terms of mental and physical.

II Main Idea 1 - Women who reported abuse were more likely to have experienced unemployment and held more jobs and to report more health problems.

- The effect of women's employment status reflects the tension between the reduction of violence which may be generated by the effect of her work on increasing the economic resources of the household and the increases in violence which may be generated due to challenges to a husband's authority and masculinity (Bedi et al, 2011).
- The experience of domestic violence may depress women's socioeconomic and occupational status attainment over time, but does not influence employment status at a moment in time. (Susan, 1997)
- Own evaluation - Male partner's hostile behaviours against women are so extensive that their consequences are reflected in women's lower income and occupational standing. Due to domestic violence, it can make women's emotions disturbed therefore can affect the quality of their work.

Women who reported abuse were more likely to have experienced unemployment and held more jobs and to report more health problems. The effect of women's employment status reflects the tension between the reduction of violence which may be generated by the effect of her work on increasing the economic resources of the household and the increases in violence which may be generated due to challenges to a husband's authority and masculinity (Bedi et al, 2011). The experience of domestic violence may depress women's socioeconomic and occupational status attainment over time, but does not influence employment status at a moment in time. (Susan, 1997) Male partner's hostile behaviours against women are so extensive that their consequences are reflected in women's lower income and occupational standing. Due to domestic violence, it can make women's emotions disturbed therefore can affect the quality of their work.

III Main Idea 2 - Women who live in a domestic violence situation are affected in their marriage or family life.

- “Women with relatively smaller dowries, those whose in-laws have expressed dissatisfaction with their dowries, and those who have faced post-marriage dowry requests have been repeatedly found to be more likely to report domestic violence.” (Rocca et al., 2008)
- A survey in Mali shows that wife beating occurs among married women when women participate in the household decision making, especially those at a young age such as 15-19 years old. (Seidu et al., 2021)
- Own evaluation - When talking about marriage, the responsibility is not in one person and partners should not use violence to resolve problems. Husband must not be a douchebag to his wife.

Women who live in a domestic violence situation are affected in their marriage or family life. “Women with relatively smaller dowries, those whose in-laws have expressed dissatisfaction with their dowries, and those who have faced post-marriage dowry requests have been repeatedly

found to be more likely to report domestic violence.” (Rocca et al., 2008). A survey in Mali shows that wife beating occurs among married women when women participate in the household decision making, especially those at a young age such as 15-19 years old. (Seidu et al., 2021). When talking about marriage, the responsibility is not on one person and partners should not use violence to resolve problems. Husband must not be a douchebag to his wife.

IV Main Idea 3 - Domestic violence can affect the victim’s health in terms of mental and physical especially on women.

- A recent study has found that victims of domestic violence mostly from women deal with mental illnesses and have been linked to psychological disorders such as depression, fear, anxiety, low self-esteem, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder. (Mohd Idris et al., 2018)
- According to Chhabra S (2018), woman who experiences domestic and sexual violence has high chances of suffering from severe menstrual problems, sexual diseases, or urinary incontinence and were doubled if she had been the victim of childhood abuse or violent crime based on the research from United States.
- Own evaluation - At this rate, it can be indicated that domestic violence can have a variety of negative significant effects on the victim's health and also on the work performance therefore it is crucial to be aware of the possibilities and emphasize the importance of health care providers in the prevention, detection, and intervention of domestic violence.

Domestic violence can affect the victim’s health in terms of mental and physical health, especially on women. A recent study has found that victims of domestic violence mostly from women deal with mental illnesses and have been linked to psychological disorders such as depression, fear, anxiety, low self-esteem, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder. (Mohd Idris et al., 2018) According to Chhabra S (2018), woman who experiences domestic and sexual violence has high chances of suffering from severe menstrual

problems, sexual diseases, or urinary incontinence and were doubled if she had been the victim of childhood abuse or violent crime based on the research from United States. At this rate, it can be indicated that domestic violence can have a variety of negative significant effects on the victim's health and also on the work performance therefore it is crucial to be aware of the possibilities and emphasize the importance of health care providers in the prevention, detection, and intervention of domestic violence.

V Conclusion

In conclusion, domestic violence is a serious crime in a relationship. There are so many impacts that would happen towards the victims whether it is long term effect or short term effect. Victims most likely will keep silent even though they have experienced all the horrible things due to being afraid of their partner more and feeling unsafe if they ever open up about the problem. Hence, the society has to be aware of what happened around them whether the victims are their family, neighbours or a person they know or love. By being alert on this problem, it will help saving the victims life since domestic abuse could have a long term effect on the victims.

References

1. Amin Jalil (2021,May). Terkejut kakak hampir maut dibelasah. My Metro. <https://www.hmetro.com.my/utama/2021/05/709156/terkejut-kakak-hampir-maut-dibelasah>
2. Chhabra S. (2018). Effects of societal/domestic violence on health of women. *Women's Health and Reproductive Medicine*, 2.
3. Khan, Sarah; Klasen, Stephan (2018) : Female employment and Spousal abuse: A parallel cross-country analysis of developing countries, Discussion Papers, No. 249, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Courant Research Centre - Poverty, Equity and Growth (CRC-PEG), Göttingen.
4. Lloyd, S. (1997). The effects of domestic violence on women's employment. *Law & Policy*, 19(2), 139-167.
5. Mohd Idris, S. A., Abd Aziz, N. N., Raja Mohd Khalid, R. K., Mohamed Nizar, N. F., A. Rasip, K., & Ayub, W. (2018, June). Causes and effects of domestic violence: A Conceptual Model On The Performance At Work. *International Journal for Studies on Children, Women, Elderly And Disabled*.
6. Rocca, C. H., Rathod, S., Falle, T., Pande, R. P., & Krishnan, S. (2008). Challenging assumptions about women's empowerment: social and economic resources and domestic violence among young married women in urban South India. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 38(2), 577–585. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyn226>
7. Seidu, A.-A., Dzantor, S., Sambah, F., Ahinkorah, B. O., & Ameyaw, E. K. (2021). Participation in household decision making and justification of wife beating: evidence from the 2018 Mali Demographic and Health Survey. *International Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihab008>