



RESEARCH ARTICLE

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSELING AMONG WOMEN WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AT SELECTED AREA, PUDUCHERRY”

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Abstract

The study to assess the effectiveness of counseling among women with domestic violence at selected area kalitheerthaluppam, Puducherry. The study was quasi experimental with one group pre test post test research Design .the total of 30 women's who met the inclusion criteria were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The findings of the study revealed that Out of 30 samples, In pretest, Majority of women with domestic violence 16(53.3%) had at threat and 14(46.7%) had a serious threat. In post- test, Majority of women with domestic violence 26(86.7%) had at threat and 4 (13.3%) had at serious threat.

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Introduction:-

The World Health Organization (WHO) has analyzed and categorized the different forms of occurring through all stages of life from before birth to old age. Domestic violence(also named domestic abuse or family violence)is violence or other abuse in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation .In its broadest sense, domestic violence also involves violence against children, teenagers, parents ,or the elderly .It takes multiple forms, including physical ,verbal, emotional, economic, religious ,reproductive ,and sexual abuse, which Can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and to violent physical abuse such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that results in disfigurement or death. Domestic murders include stoning, bride burning, honor killing, and dowry death (which sometimes involve non-cohabitating family members).The standard domestic violence safety assessment tool (DVSAT) is used to assess the women's affected with the domestic violence.

Statement Of The Problem:

“A study to assess the effectiveness of counseling among women with domestic violence at kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry”

Objectives:-

1. To assess the women affected with domestic violence.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of counseling among women with domestic violence.
3. To associate the effectiveness of counseling among women with their selected demographic variables.

Materials And Methods:-

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A quasi experimental research design was used to assess the effectiveness of counseling among women with domestic violence at kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. By using purposive sampling technique 30 samples was selected for the present study. The period of

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data collection was two week. The tool consists of demographic data, standard domestic violence safety assessment tool. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Description Of The Tool:

Part I:

Demographic variables consisting of age, gender, place of residence, education, occupation, family type, type of marriage, number of children, and family income.

Part II:

Assessment of domestic violence was done by using standard domestic violence safety and assessment tool yes or no questionnaire. It consists of 25 yes or no questions and total score was 25.

Discussion:-

The study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of counseling among women with domestic violence at kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. A total number of 30 women's were selected from the present study. The pre-test was conducted using a structured questionnaire after pre-test, counseling technique were given among women's affected with domestic violence. After 2 days the post test was conducted by using the same questionnaire in the same manner. The study had proved that counseling had brought about excellent changes in the women's affected with domestic violence.

The first objective is to assess the women affected with domestic violence.

Table 1- shows description of the demographic variables among women with domestic violence. Majority of women with domestic violence 12(40%) were in the age group above 36years, 30(100%) were Female, 14(46.7%) were completed Secondary, 30(100%) were Rural, 21(70%) were Unemployed, 25(83.3%) were Nuclear family, 27(90%) were Non consanguineous marriage, 17(56.7%) were 2 children, 21(70%) were AboveRs.5001 Family monthly income and were not suffered from different forms of domestic violence 24(80%) respectively.

MadhutandraSarkar, (2021) the study was undertaken to determine the prevalence, characteristics, reasons and the socio-demographic correlates of domestic violence. Out of 141 respondents, for most of the females who were exposed to domestic violence, their husbands acted as the perpetrators (72.73%) and they reported slapping as the specific act of physical assault (72.73%). Majority of the respondents reported that opportunity of education (31.9%), being economically productive (31.9%) and better family income (23.4%) would help them to overcome the situation.

The second objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of counseling among women with domestic violence.

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post -test of counselling among women with domestic violence. (N=30)

LEVEL OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	PRETEST		POST TEST	
	N	%	N	%
At threat	16	53.3	26	86.7
At serious threat	14	46.7	4	13.3
Mean				
Standard deviation	7.90±4.196		4.83±3.185	

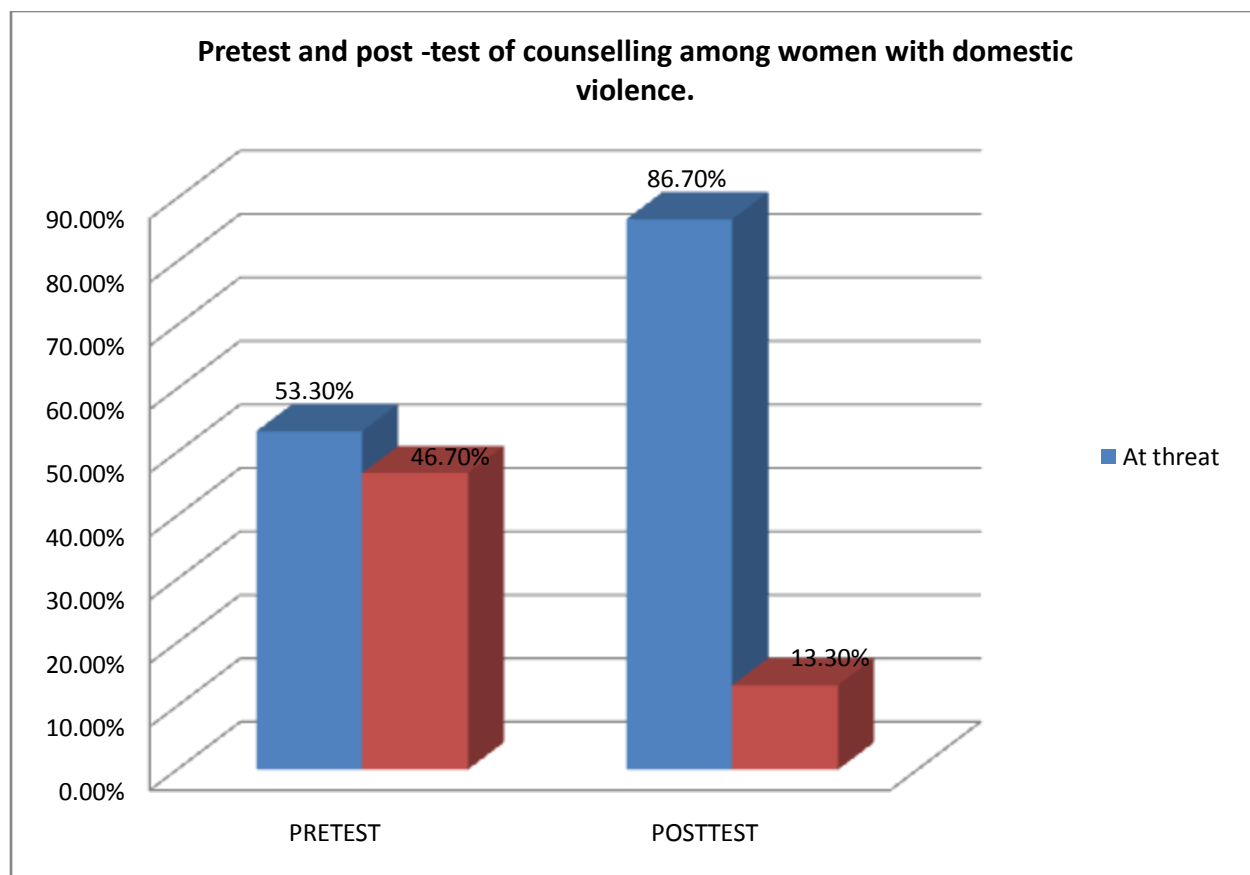


Table 2: shows that frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post -test of counselling among women with domestic violence. In pretest, Majority of women with domestic violence 16(53.3%) had at threat and 14(46.7%) had at serious threat, the mean and standard deviation of counselling among women with domestic violence is (7.90 ± 4.196) respectively. In post- test, Majority of women with domestic violence 26(86.7%) had at threat and 4 (13.3%) had at serious threat, the mean and standard deviation of counselling among women with domestic violence is (4.83 ± 3.185) respectively.

The third objective is to associate the effectiveness of counseling among women with their selected demographic variables.

Table 3:- Effectiveness of counselling among women with domestic violence. (N=30).

Effectiveness of counselling	TEST	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEAN DIFFERENCE	't' VALUE Paired test	df	'p' VALUE
	Pretest	7.90	4.19	3.067	5.02	29	0.000** HS
	Posttest	4.83	3.18				

**** -p < 0.001 highly significant , NS-Non Significant.**

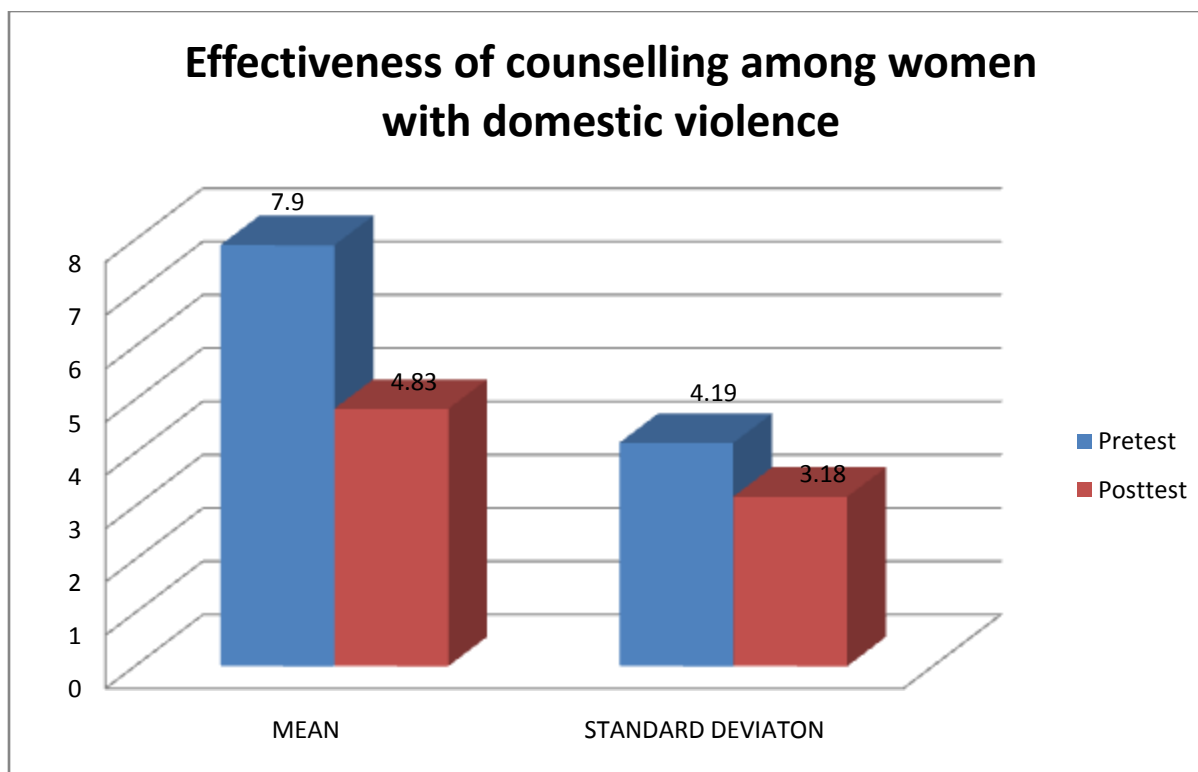


Table -3 shows that, the mean score of effectiveness of counselling among women with domestic violence in the pre-test was 7.90 ± 4.19 and the mean score in the post-test was 4.83 ± 3.18 . The calculated **paired 't' test** value of $t = 5.02$ shows **statistically highly significant difference** of effectiveness of counselling among women with domestic violence.

Diandra Daley, (2020) Domestic violence is a leading cause of social morbidity and may increase during and after Pregnancy. After screening 4818 articles, six studies were identified for inclusion. All included studies assessed women ($n = 894$) during pregnancy. Five studies reported on supportive counseling; one study implemented an intervention consisting of routine screening for domestic violence and supported referrals for women who required this. Two studies evaluated the effectiveness of the interventions on domestic violence with statistically significant Decreases in the occurrence of domestic violence following counseling interventions (488 women included). There Was a statistically significant increase in family support following counseling in one study (72 women included). There was some evidence of improvement in quality of life, increased use of safety behaviors, improved family And social support, increased access to community resources, increased use of referral services and reduced Maternal depression. Overall evidence was of low to moderate quality. Screening, referral and supportive counseling is likely to benefit women living in LMIC who experience domestic violence.

Table 4:- Association between the post-test of counselling among women with domestic violence with selected socio demographic variables.
(N=30)

SL. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	POST TEST				Chi-square X ²
		At threat		At serious threat		
		N	%	N	%	
1	Age (in years):					X ² =1.73 Df=3 p =0.63 NS
	20-24	4	15.4	0	0	
	25-30	8	30.8	2	50	

	31-35	4	15.4	0	0	
	above 36years	10	38.5	2	50	
2	Sex:					Constant
	Male	0	0	0	0	
	Female	26	100	4	100	
3	Educational status:					$X^2=8.36$ $Df=3$ $p=0.03$ *S
	Primary	2	7.7	2	50	
	Secondary	14	53.8	0	0	
	Graduate	4	15.4	0	0	
	Illiterate	6	23.1	2	50	
4	Place of living:					Constant
	Urban	0	0	0	0	
	Rural	26	100	4	100	
5	Occupation:					$X^2=1.97$ $Df=1$ $p=0.16$ NS
	Unemployed	17	65.4	4	100	
	Private	9	34.6	0	0	
	Government job					
	Business					
6	Family type:					$X^2=3.69$ $Df=1$ $p=0.005$ *S
	Joint family	3	11.5	2	50	
	Nuclear family	23	88.5	2	50	
7	Type of marriage					$X^2=1.26$ $Df=2$ $p=0.531$ NS
	consanguineous marriage	2	7.7	1	25	
	Non consanguineous marriage	24	92.3	3	75	
8	Number of children					$X^2=0.83$ $Df=2$ $p=0.66$ NS
	0	0	0	0	0	

	1	9	34.6	1	25	
	2	14	53.8	3	75	
	3 and above	3	11.5	0	0	
9	Family monthly income:					$X^2=2.49$ $Df=1$ $p=0.114$ NS
	BelowRs.2000	0	0	0	0	
	Rs.2001-5000	1	3.8	1	25	
	AboveRs.5001	25	96.2	3	75	
10	Have you suffered from different forms of domestic violence					$X^2=18.4$ $Df=1$ $p=0.000$ ***HS
	Yes	2	7.7	4	100	
	No	24	92.3	0	0	

*-p < 0.05 significant, *-p < 0.001highly significant, NS-Non significant

The table 4 depicts that the demographic variable, Educational status, Family type and suffered from different forms of domestic violence had shown statistically significant association between the post-test of counselling among women with domestic violence with selected socio demographic variables. The other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the post-test of counselling among women with domestic violence with selected socio demographic variables respectively.

Sanjida Arora, (2019) Effectiveness of a counseling intervention implemented in antenatal setting for pregnant women facing domestic violence: The sample was 2778 pregnant women accessing antenatal care (ANC) in the hospitals from February to November 2016 were approached for study participation; 2515 women consented. These women were screened by trained counselors for domestic violence during pregnancy. Domestic violence during pregnancy was reported by 16.2% (408) of women. Of these, 155 women sought counselling services. Post-intervention analyses were carried out with 142 women at 6 weeks post-delivery; 13 women were not contactable. 142 women who reported domestic violence during pregnancy were provided minimum two counselling sessions by trained counsellors during their ANC visits. A counselling intake form was used to collect pre and post-intervention data. : Prevalence of domestic violence during pregnancy (16.1%) was comparable to those of common obstetric complications routinely screened for during ANC. 60-65% women reported cognitive changes such as recognizing impact of violence and need to speak out against it. 50.7% women took action at individual level to address domestic violence during pregnancy. This change was not statistically significant (p value- 0.193). 35.9% adopted at least one safety measure. 84% of the women reported better health status post- intervention. Routine enquiry and counselling for domestic violence during pregnancy is effective in improving women's ability to cope, safety and health.

Summary And Conclusion:-

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of counseling among women with domestic violence at kalitheerthalkuppam puducherry. The study was quasi experimental research design with one group pre-test and post-test design. A total of 30 women who met the inclusion criteria were selected from the kalitheerthalkuppam by using purposive sample technique. The researcher first introduced himself to the women's and developed a rapport communication with them. After the selection of samples the data was collected with the prepared tools.

Conclusion:-

Part I:

Demographic variables consisting of age, gender, place of residence, education, occupation, family type, type of marriage, number of children, and family income.

Part II:

Assessment of domestic violence was done by using standard domestic violence safety and assessment tool yes or no questionnaire. It consists of 25 yes or no questions and total score was 25.

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