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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF RISK OF MENTAL ILLNESS AMONG WOMEN UNDERGONE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SELECTED AREA AT PUDUCHERRY

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Abstract

Domestic violence (also known as domestic abuse or family violence) is violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation. The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A on experimental research design was used to assess the level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence in selected area at Puducherry. By using convenient sampling technique 30 sample. Majority of the women 25 (83.3%) had low level of risk of mental illness, and 5(16.7%) had high level of risk of mental illness and the mean and standard deviation level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence is (34.73+7.737) respectively.

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Introduction:-

Domestic violence (also known as domestic abuse or family violence) is violence or other abuse that occurs in a domestic setting, such as in a marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence is often used as a synonym for **intimate partner violence**, which is committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person, and can take place in relationships or between former spouses or partners. In its broadest sense, domestic violence also involves violence against children, parents, or the elderly. It can assume multiple forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, or sexual abuse. **Risk of mental illness among women:** Domestic violence is a terribly sad and emotional reality in many homes across America - and the world. Understandably, victims often experience an array of overwhelming emotions, even after being freed from the abusive home or relationship. It is important for victims to find emotional support to help them enact healthy ways of processing and healing from their trauma. Individuals who have endured physical or mental abuse are at high risk for the development of mental health conditions, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and suicidal thoughts.

Statement Of The Problem

A study to assess the level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence in selected area at Puducherry.

Objectives:-

1. To assess the level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence.

2. To associate the level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology:-

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A on experimental research design was used to assess the level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence in selected area at Puducherry. By using convenient sampling technique 30 sample was selected for the present study. The tool consists of demographic data and questionnaire.

Results:-

Table 1:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables amongwomen. (N=30).

SL. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (N)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Age in Years		
	a) 20-24	6	20
	b) 25-30	7	23.3
	c) 31-35	5	16.7
	d) Above 36	12	40
2	Sex		
	a) Male	0	0
	b) Female	30	100
3	Educational Status		
	a) Primary	3	10
	b) Secondary	10	33.3
	c) Graduate	8	26.7
	d) Illiterate	9	30
4	Place of Living		
	a) Urban	0	0
	b) Rural	30	100
5	Occupation		
	a) Unemployed	17	56.7
	b) Private	7	23.3
	c) Government job	2	6.7
	d) Business	4	13.3
6	Family Type		
	a) Joint family	10	33.3
	b) Nuclear family	20	66.7
7	Type of marriage		
	a) consanguineous marriage	11	36.7
	b) Non consanguineous marriage	19	63.3
8	Number of children		
	a) 0	0	0
	b) 1	5	16.7
	c) 2	22	73.3
	d) 3 and above	3	10
9	Family monthly income		
	a) Below Rs.2000	0	0
	b) Rs.2001-5000	0	0
	c) AboveRs.5001	30	100
10	Have you suffered from different forms of domestic violence?		
	a) Yes	7	23.3
	b) No	23	76.7

Table 1 shows frequency and Percentage wise distribution of demographic variables amongwomen. Majority of the women 12(40%) of study population were in the age group are above 36 years. Majority of the women were Female

30(100%). Majority of the women Educational Status were Secondary 10(33.3%). All of the women were Rural 30(100%). Majority of the women Occupation were Unemployed 17(56.7%). Majority of the women were Nuclear family 20(66.7%). Majority of the women were Non consanguineous marriage 19(63.3%). Majority of the women, Number of children were two 22(73.3%). All of the women Family monthly income was AboveRs.5001, 30(100%). Majority of the women were suffered from different forms of domestic violence 23(76.7%).

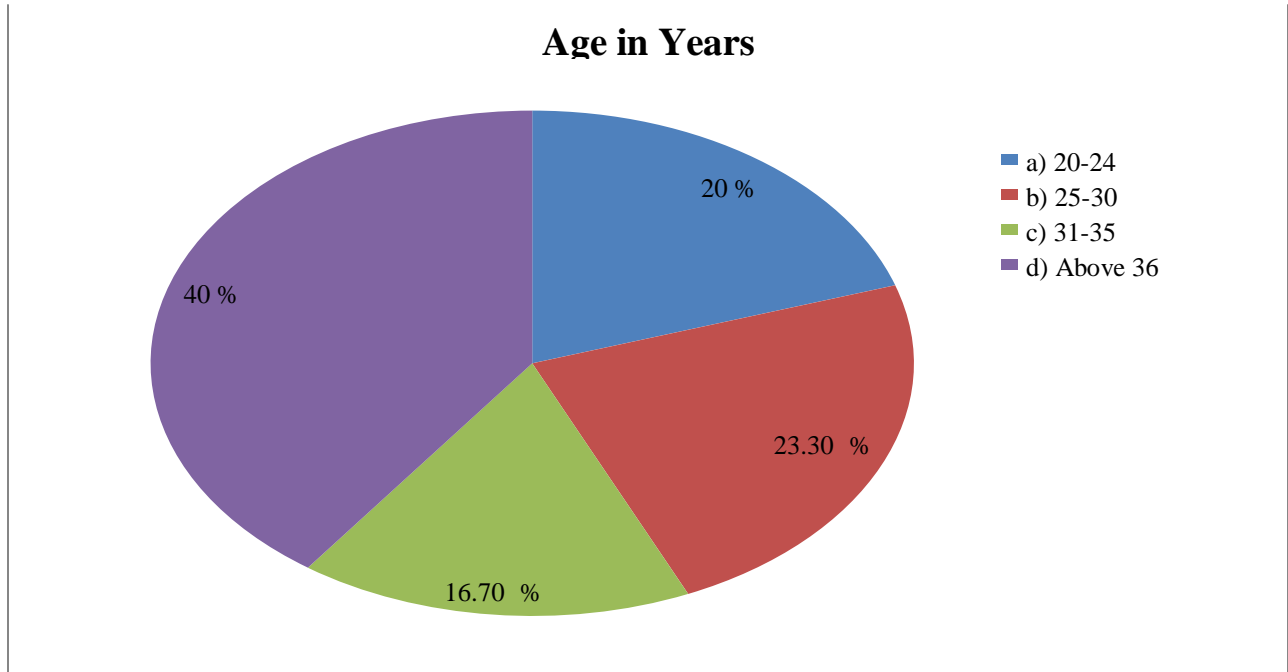


Fig 1:- Representing the percentage wise distribution of age of women.

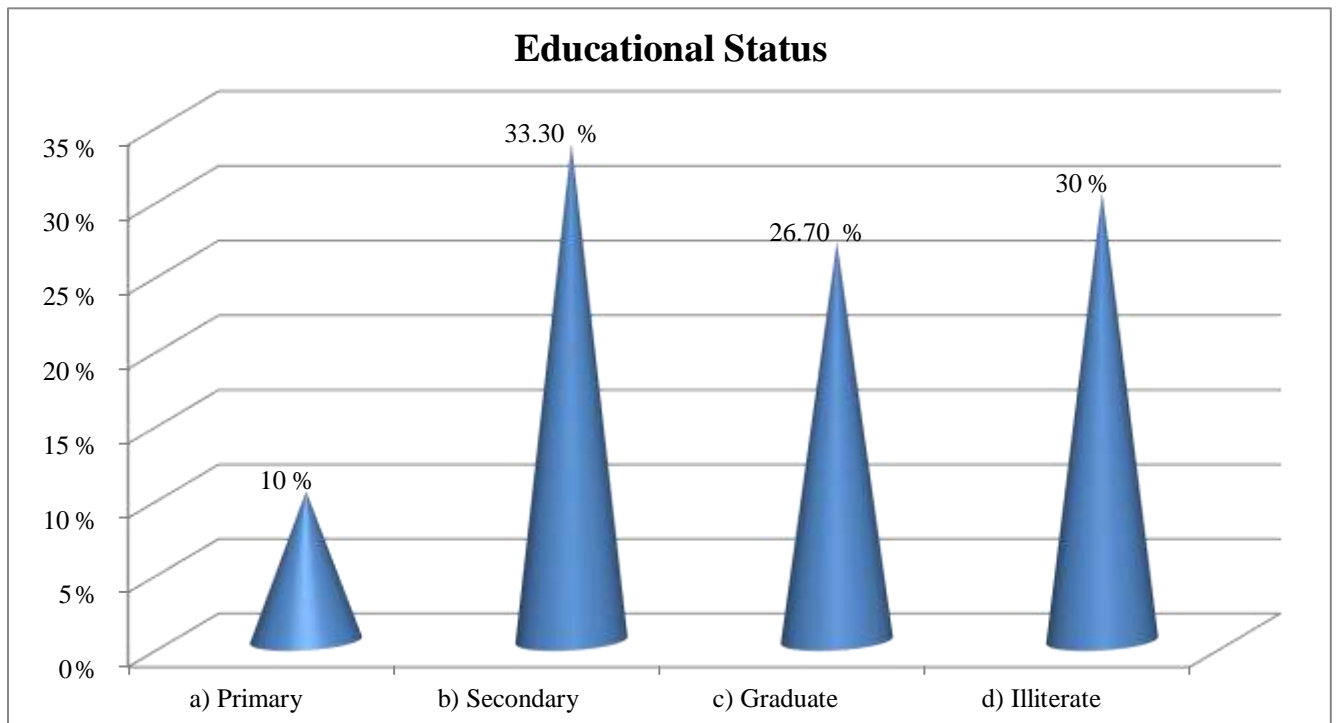


Fig 2:- Represents the percentage wise distribution of educational status of women.

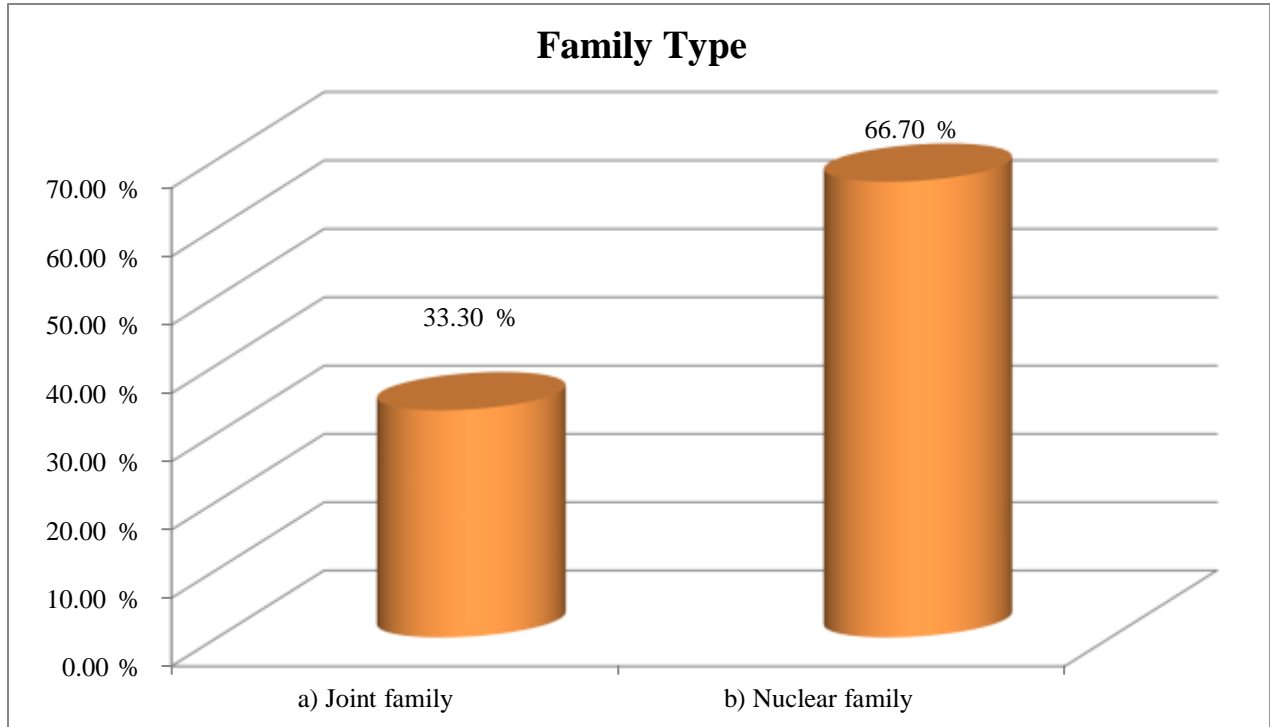


Fig 3:- Representing the percentage wise distribution of family type.



Fig 4:- Representing the percentage wise distribution of type of marriage.

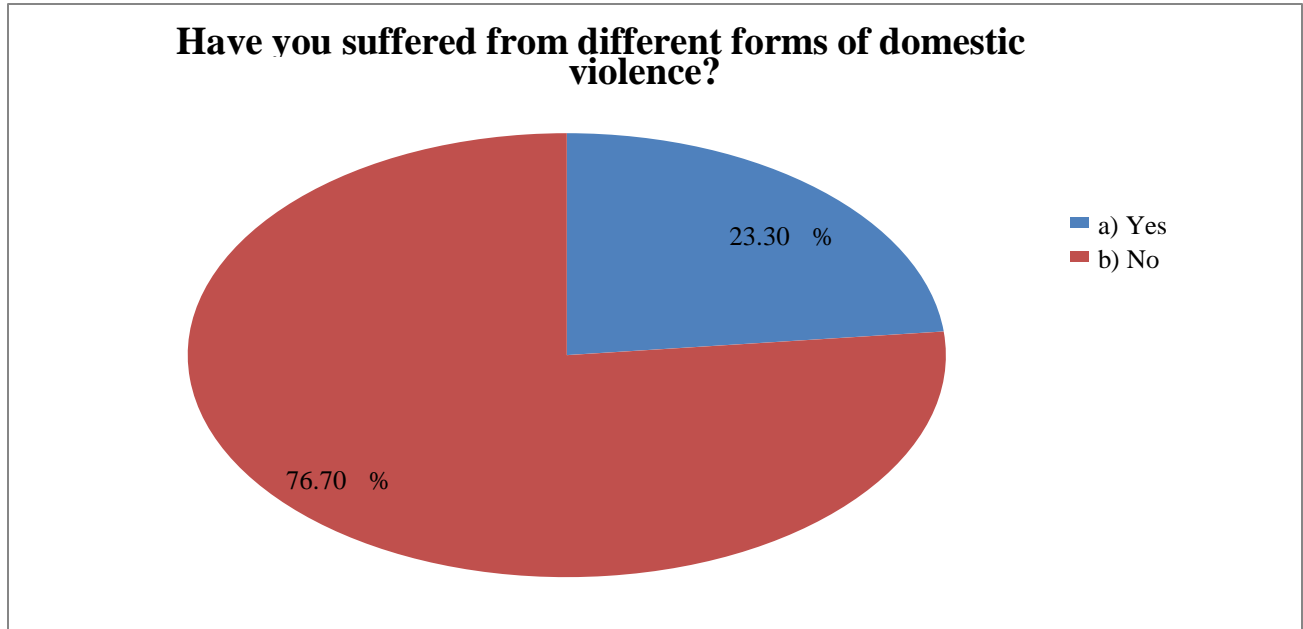
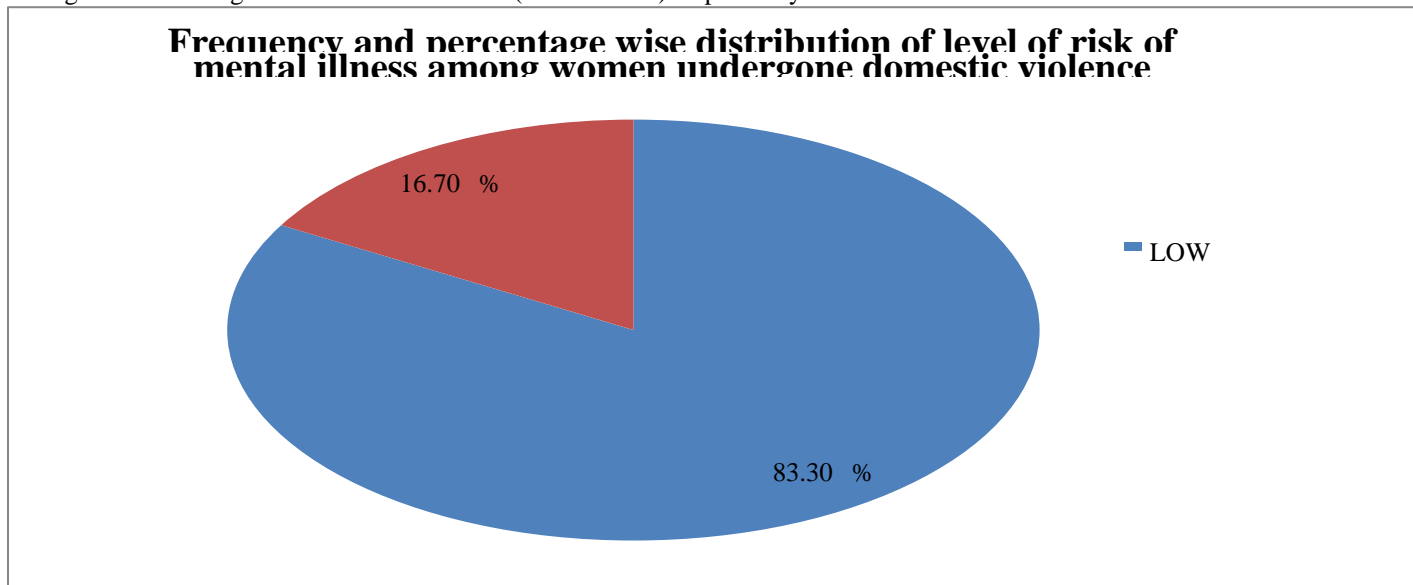


Fig 5:- Representing the percentage wise distribution of level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence.

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence. (N = 30).

LEVEL OF RISK OF MENTAL ILLNESS	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
LOW	25	83.3
HIGH	5	16.7
Total	30	100
Mean+Standard deviation	34.73+7.737	

Table –2 shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence. Majority of the women 25 (83.3%) had low level of risk of mental illness, and 5(16.7%) had high level of risk of mental illness and the mean and standard deviation level of risk of mental illness among women undergone domestic violence is (34.73+7.737) respectively.



Recommendations:-

1. A similar study can be conducted by large number of sample in future.
2. The study was conducted to particular group of people at particular age.
3. A prospective study can also be conducted
4. Study based on daily life of clients to do their daily task.

Conclusion:-

Majority of the women 25 (83.3%) had low level of risk of mental illness, and 5(16.7%) had high level of risk of mental illness.

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