RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN AT SELECTED AREA, PUDUCHERRY

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Manuscript Info	Abstract
	Domestic violence is violence or other abuse in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A quasi experimental research design was used. purposive sampling technique 30 samples. Majority of women with domestic violence 25(83.33%) had at threat and 5(16.6%) 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 womens affected with the domestic violence.

Statement Of Problem
A study to assess Prevalence of domestic violence among women at kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry.

Objectives Of Study:-
1.   To assess the prevalence of domestic violence among women.
2.   To evaluate the prevalence of domestic violence among women with their selected demographic variables.

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

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Results:-

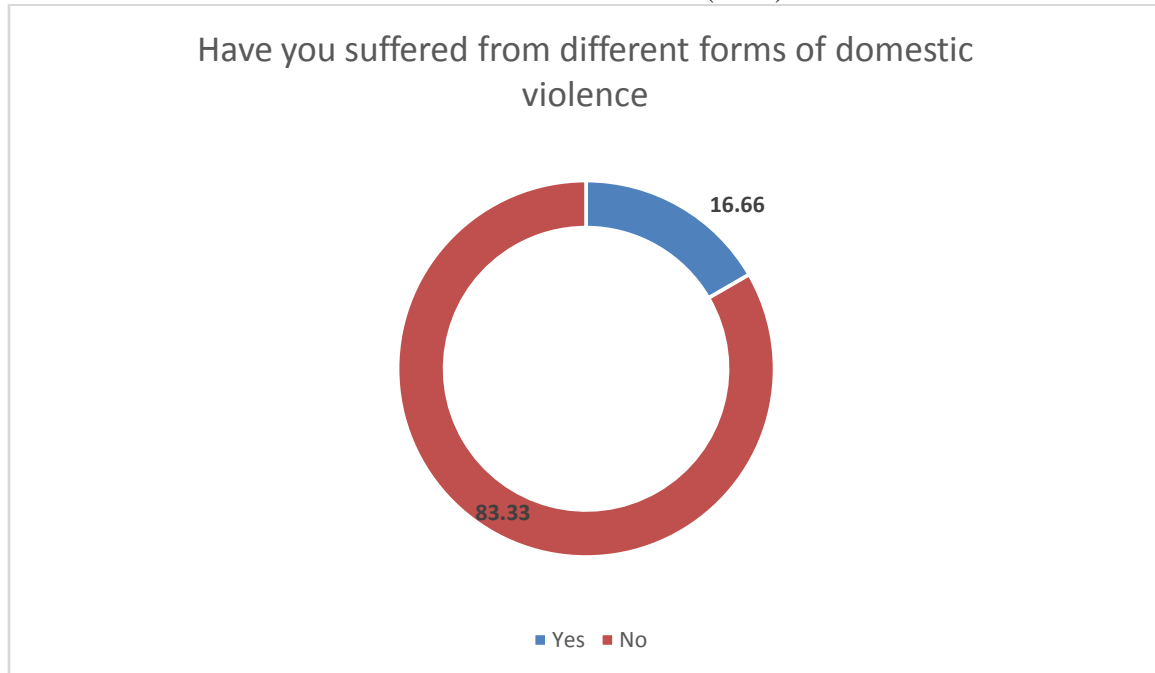The major findings of the study were;

Majority of women with domestic violence 25(83.33%) had at threat and 5(16.6%) had at serious threat.

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of Prevelance of domestic violence among womens (N = 30)

LEVELOFDOMESTICVIOLENCE	N	%
Atthreat	25	83.33
Atseriousthreat	5	16.66
Mean+ Standarddeviation	3.60+1.958	

Table –2: shows that frequency and percentage wise distribution of Prevelence of domestic violence among women .Majority ofwomen withdomestic violence 25(83.33%) had at threat and 5(16.6%) had at serious threat, the mean andstandarddeviationofPrevalence of domestic violenceamong women is(3.60+1.958)respectively

- the mean and standard deviation of Prevalence among women with domestic violence is (3.60+1.958) respectively

- Association Between Prevalence Among Women With Their Selected Demographic Variables
(N=30)

Have you suffered from different forms of domestic violence

16.66

83.33

■ Yes ■ No

*-p<0.05significant, *-p<0.001highlysignificant, NS-Nonsignificant

SL. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Atthreat		Atserious threat		Chi -square X2
		N	%	N	%	
1	**Age(in years):**					X^2= 1.08 Df= 3 p=0.583 NS
	20-25	0	0	0	0	
	25-30	8	32	2	40	
	31-35	11	44	1	20	
	above36years	6	24	2	40	
2	**Sex:**					Constant
	Male	0	0	0	0	
	Female	26	100	4	100	
3	**Educationalstatus:**					**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	**Placeofliving:**					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	
	Governmentjob	0	0	0	0	
	Business	0	0	0	0	
6	**Familytype:**					**X^2=3.69Df =1 p=0.005*S**
	Jointfamily	3	11.5	2	50	

	Nuclear family	2 3	8 8 . 5	2	5 0	
7	**Typeofmarriage**					X^2=1. 26Df =2 p=0.531 NS
	consanguineousmarriage	2	7 . 7	1	2 5	
	Nonconsanguineousmarriage	2 4	9 2 . 3	3	7 5	
8	**Numberofchildren**					X^2=6. 66Df =2 p=0.0 36 NS
	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	9	3 6	2	4 0	
	2	1 4	6 0	1	2 0	
	3andabove	1	4	2	40	
9	**Familymonthlyincome:**					X^2=2. 49Df =1 p=0.114 NS
	BelowRs.2000	0	0	0	0	
	Rs.2001-5000	1	3 . 8	1	2 5	
	AboveRs.5001	2 5	9 6 . 2	3	7 5	
1 0	**Haveyousufferedfromdifferentformsofdomesticviolence**					**X^2=1 8.4Df =1 p =0.000*** HS**
	Yes	2	7 . 7	4	1 0 0	
	No	2 4	9 2 . 3	0	0	

The table 4 depicts that thedemographic variable, **Educational status, Family typeand suffered from different forms of domestic violence** had shown statistically significantassociation between the Prevalence of domestic violence among women withselectedsocio demographic variables.

Recommedations:-
1. The study can do at the large number of samples.
2. The study can done by using other therapies
3. The study can be implemented at the various states of India.

Conclusion:-
A study to assess Prevalence of domestic violence among women at kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry.The findings of the study revealed that Out of 30 samples, Majority of womenwithdomesticviolence 25(83.33%)had at threat and 5(16.6%) had a serious threat

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