RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN AT SELECTED AREA, PUDUCHERRY

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Manuscript Info	Abstract

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Domestic violence(also named domestic abuse or family 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 descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge on prevention among women with domestic violence at Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. By using purposive sampling technique 30 samples was selected. In level of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among women\'s. The major findings of the study were, Majority of the women\'s 25 (83.3%) had inadequate level of knowledge, and 5(16.7%) had adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation level of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among women\'s is (3.60+1.958) respectively.

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Introduction:-

The WorldHealthOrganization (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 The Knowledge On Prevention Of Domestic Violence Among Women At Selected Area, Puducherry.

Objectives Of Study:-

1. To asses the level of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among women
2. Toassociate the knowledge on prevention among women with theirselected demographic variables

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Methodology:-
The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge on prevention among women with domestic violence at kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. By using purposive sampling technique 30 samples was selected for the present study. The period of data collection was two week. The tool consists of demographic data,self made questionstool. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results:-
The major findings of the study were;

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

SL. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (N)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	**Age of women**		
	16 – 20 years	0	0
	21 – 30 years	10	33.3
	31 – 40 years	12	40
	Above 41 years	8	26.7
2	**Marital status**		
	Married	30	100
	Divorce	0	0
	Widow	0	0
3	**Place of living**		
	Rural	22	73.3
	Urban	8	26.6
4	**Marital duration of women (years)**		
	1	2	6.7
	2	1	3.3
	3	2	6.7
	Above 3	25	83.3
5	**Number of children alive**		
	0	0	0
	1	11	36.7
	2	16	53.3
	Above 3	3	10
6	**Age of husband**		
	20 - 30 years	1	3.3
	31 – 40 years	14	46.7
	41 – 50 years	8	26.7
	Above 51years	7	23.3
7	**Education status of the husband**		
	Illiterate	7	23.3
	Literate	16	53.3
	Graduate	6	20
	Post graduate	1	3.4
8	**Occupational status of husband**		
	Unemployed	0	0
	Private	28	93.3
	Government	2	6.7
	Business	0	0
9	**Did you experience any type of domestic violence in your life?**		
	Yes	7	23.3
	No	23	76.7

10	If your husband is having any type of bad habits?		
	Alcohol	13	43.3
	Tobacco	1	3.3
	Smoking	3	10
	None of the above	13	43.4

In distribution of demographic variables among women. Out of the 30 womens who were interviewed, Majority of the women 12(40%) of study population were in the age group are 31 – 40 years. All of the womens were Married 30(100%). Majority of the womens were Rural 22(73.3%). Majority of the womens were Above 3(years) Marital duration of women 25(83.3%). Majority of the womens were 2 Number of children alive 16(53.3%). Majority of the womens were 31 – 40 years Age of husband 14(46.7%). Majority of the women's Education status of the husband were Literate 16(53.3%). Majority of the women's Occupational status of husband were Private 28(93.3%). Majority of the women's were had not experience any type of domestic violence in life 23(76.7%). Majority of the women's were husband is having any type of bad habits 13(43.3%) and not having any type of bad habits 13(43.3%).
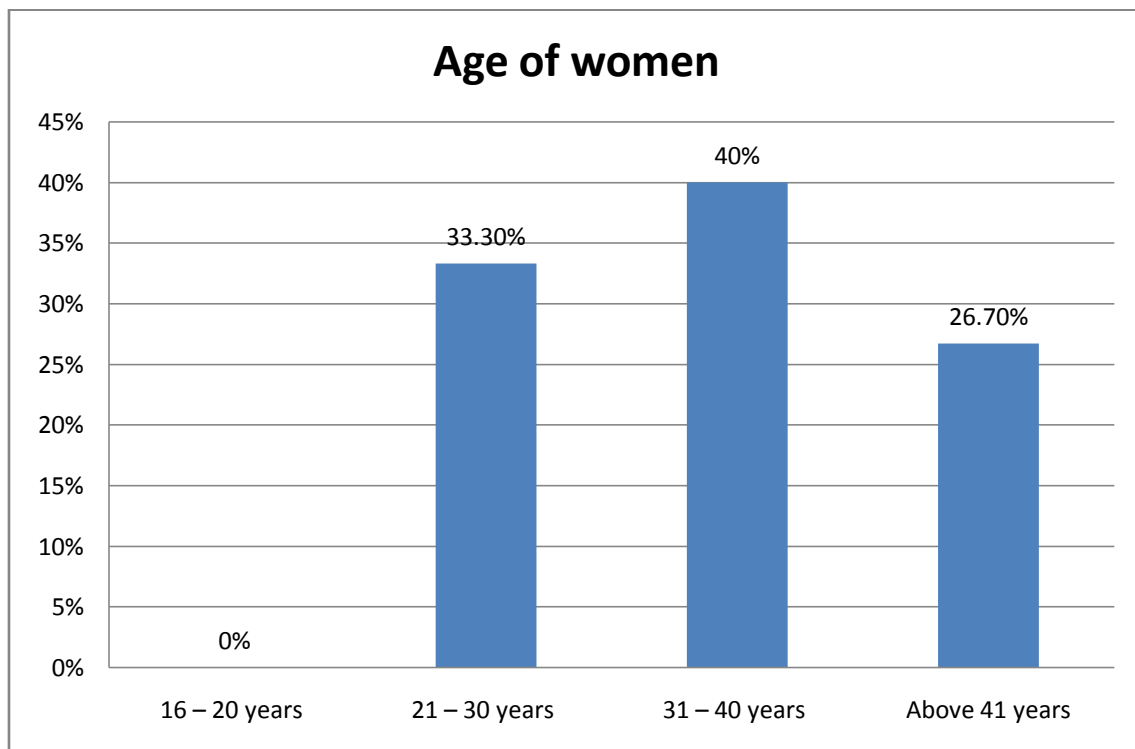

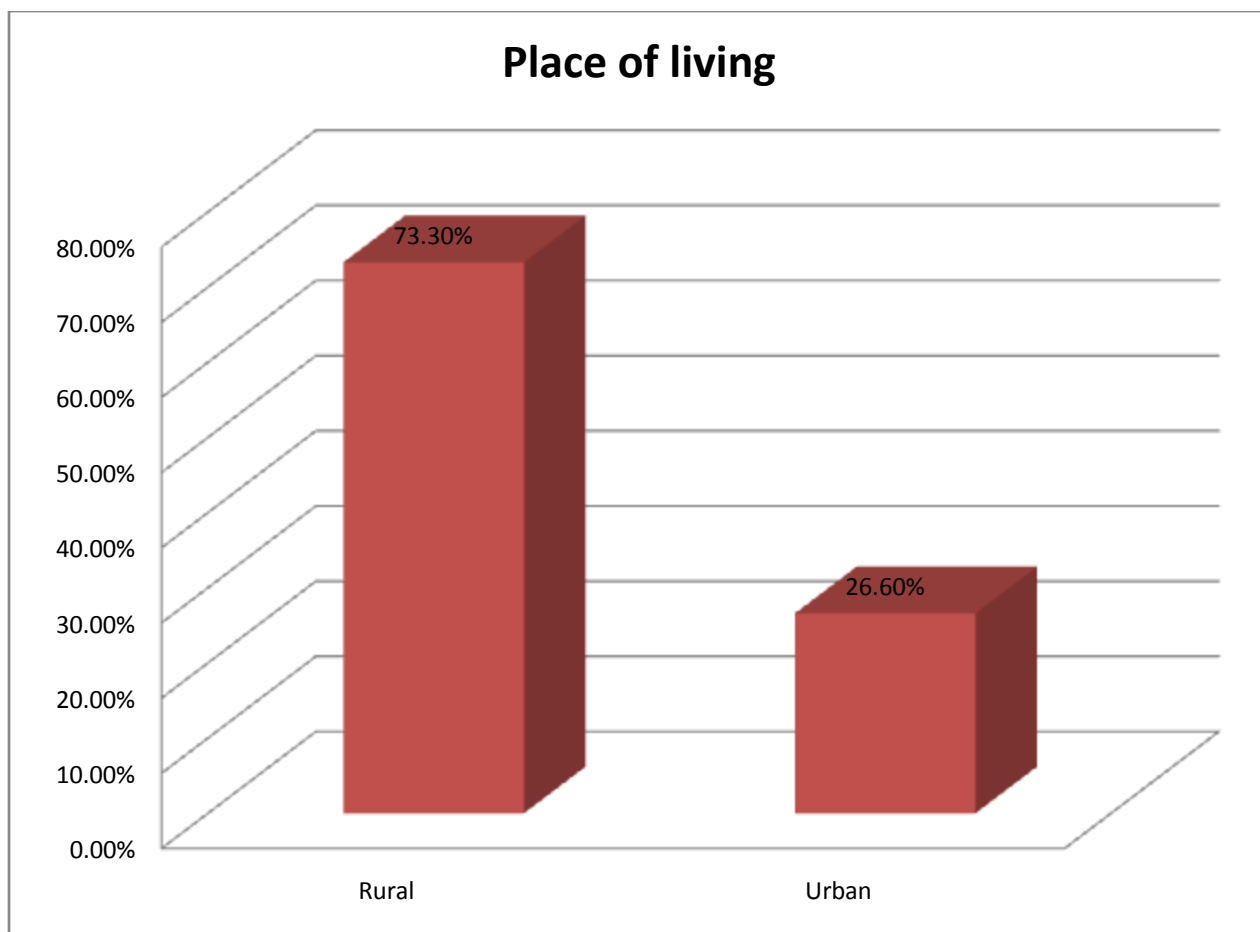**Fig 1:-** Representing the percentage wise distribution of age of women.

Place of living

Fig 2 : Representing the percentage wise place of living.

Marital duration of women (years)
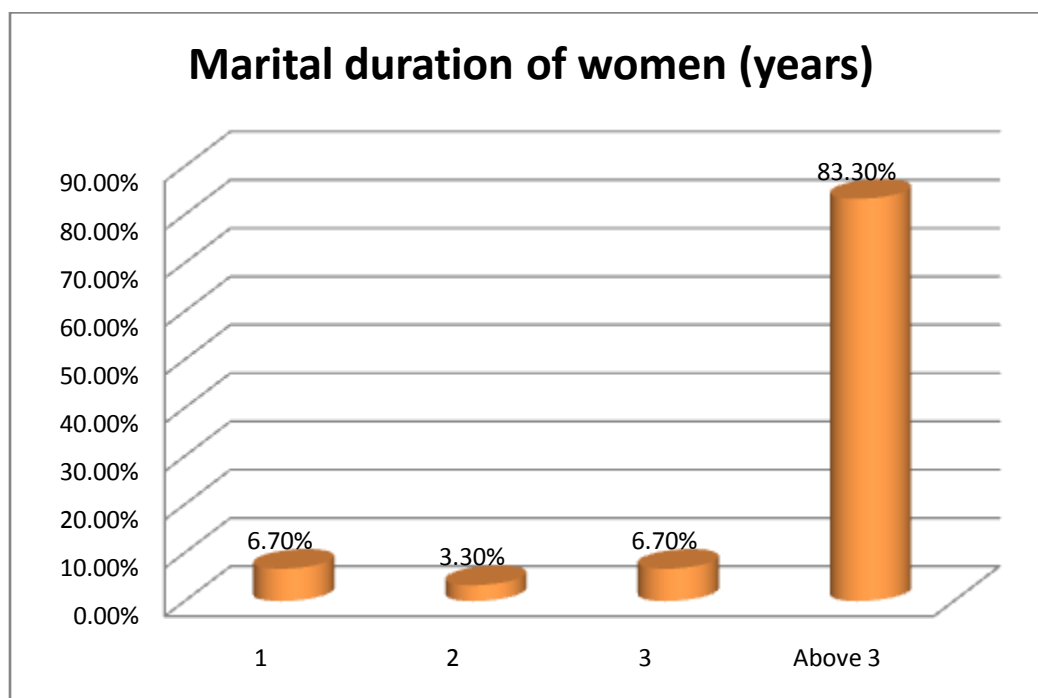
Fig 3:- Representing the percentage wise distribution of Marital duration of women.

Number of children alive
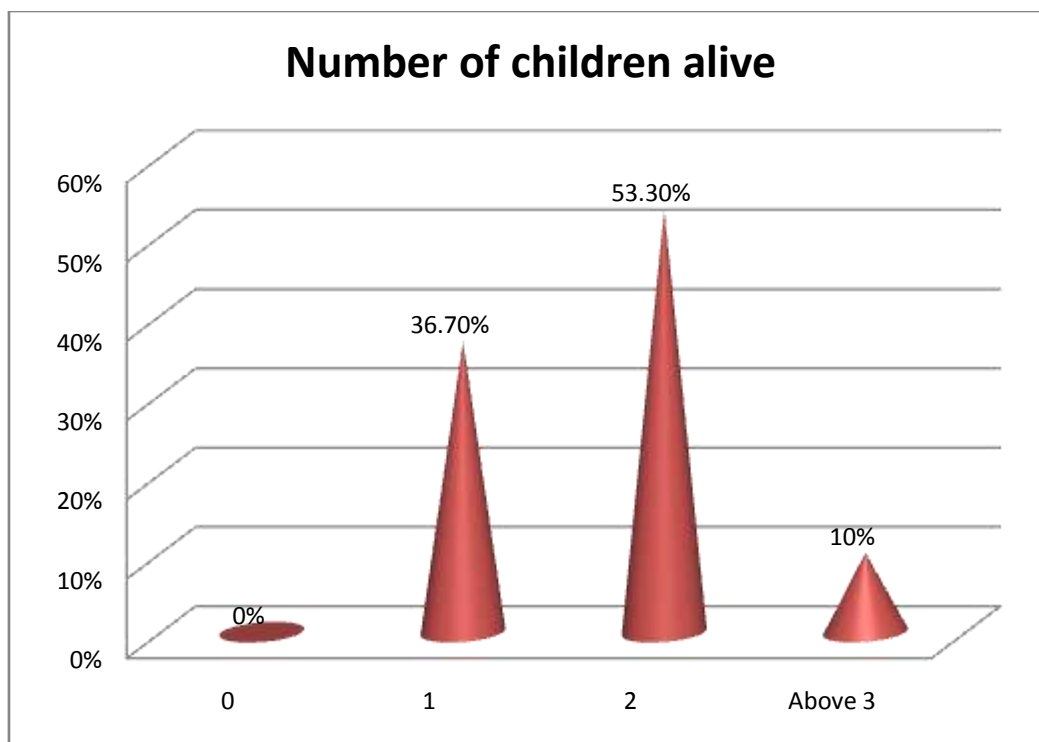
Fig 4:- Representing the percentage wise distribution of number of children alive.

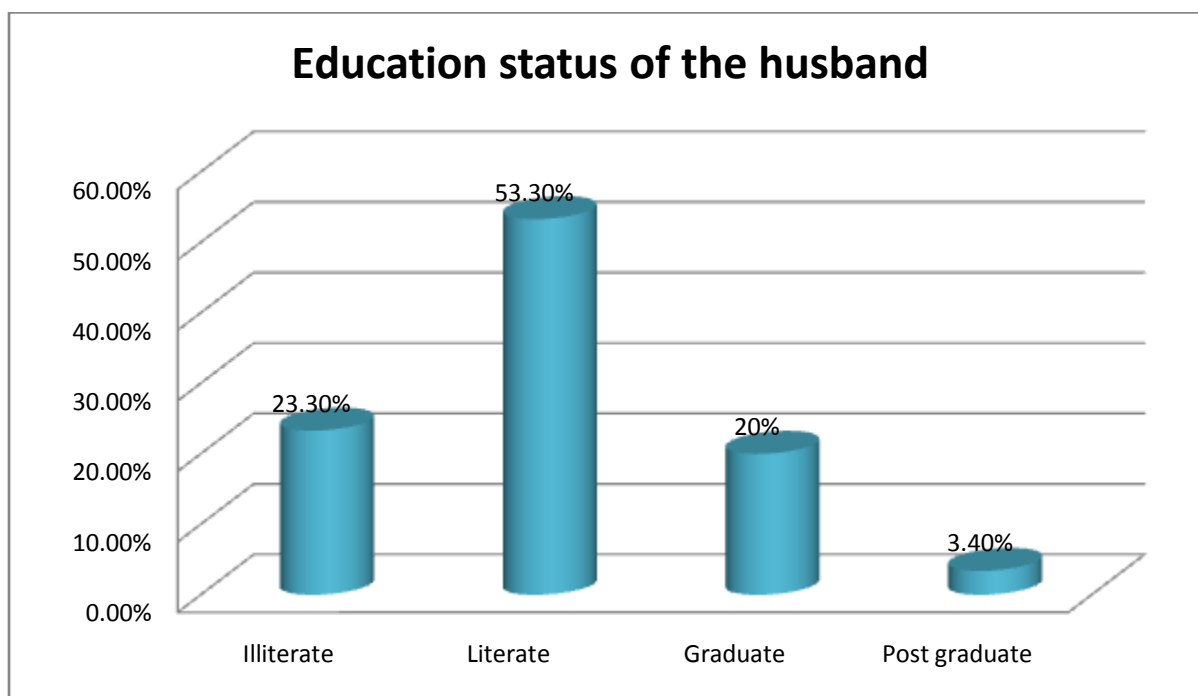## Education status of the husband

Fig 5:- Representing the percentage wise distribution of education status of the husband.

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution oflevel of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among womens. (N = 30).

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Inadequate	25	83.3

Adequate	5	16.7
Total	30	100
Mean+Standard deviation	3.60+1.958	

In level of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among womens. Majority of the womens 25 (83.3%) had inadequate level of knowledge, and 5(16.7%) had adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation level of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among womens is (3.60+1.958) respectively.
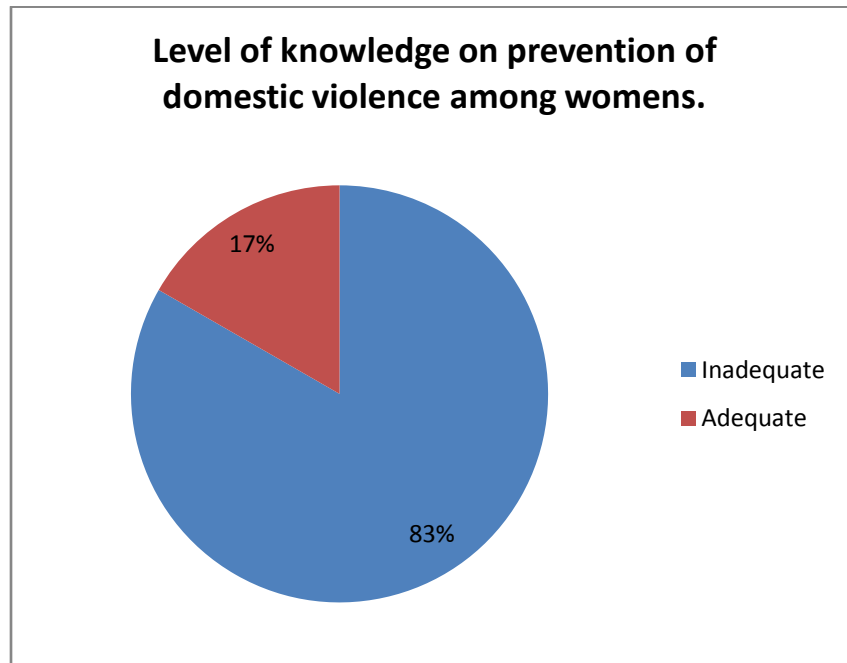

Fig 6:- Representing the percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among women.

Table 3:- Association between the level of knowledge on prevention among women with their selected demographic variables. (N=30).

SL. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE				Chi-square X^2 and P-Value
		INADEQUATE		ADEQUATE		
		N	%	N	%	
1	**Age of women**					X^2=1.08 Df=2 p =0.583 NS
	16 – 20 years	0	0	0	0	
	21 – 30 years	8	32	2	40	
	31 – 40 years	11	44	1	20	
	Above 41 years	6	24	2	40	
2	**Marital status**					CONSTANT
	Married	25	100	5	100	
	Divorce	0	0	0	0	
	Widow	0	0	0	0	
3	**Place of living**					**X^2=9.174 Df=2 p =0.007 *S**
	Rural	19	76	3	60	
	Urban	6	24	2	40	
4	**Marital duration of women (years)**					X^2=3.79 Df=3 p =0.285
	1	1	4	1	20	
	2	1	4	0	0	
	3	1	4	1	20	

	Above 3	22	88	3	60	NS
5	**Number of children alive**					X^2=6.66 Df=2 p =0.036 *S
	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	9	36	2	40	
	2	15	60	1	20	
	Above 3	1	4	2	40	
6	**Age of husband**					X^2=0.557 Df=3 p =0.906 NS
	20 - 30 years	1	4	0	0	
	31 – 40 years	11	44	3	60	
	41 – 50 years	7	28	1	20	
	Above 51years	6	24	1	20	
7	**Education status of the husband**					X^2=8.600 Df=3 p =0.012 *S
	Illiterate	7	28	0	0	
	Literate	14	56	2	40	
	Graduate	3	12	3	60	
	Post graduate	1	4	0	0	
8	**Occupational status of husband**					X^2=1.714 Df=1 p =0.190 NS
	Unemployed	0	0	0	0	
	Private	24	96	4	80	
	Government	1	4	1	20	
	Business	0	0	0	0	
9	**Did you experience any type of domestic violence in your life**					X^2=1.826 Df=1 p =0.177 NS
	Yes	7	28	0	0	
	No	18	72	5	100	
10	**If your husband is having any type of bad habits**					X^2=1.200 Df=3 p =0.753 NS
	Alcohol	11	44	2	40	
	Tobacco	1	4	0	0	
	Smoking	3	12	0	0	
	None of the above	10	40	3	60	

Association between the level of knowledge on prevention among women with their selected demographic variables. The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with Place of living, Number of children alive and Education status of the husband, suffered from different forms of domestic violence belongs to significant *-$p<0.05$, others are belongs to non-significance.

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

Conclusion:-
A study to assess the knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among women at selected area kalitheerthalkuppam Puducherry. The findings of the study revealed that Out of 30 samples,level of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among womens. Majority of the womens 25 (83.3%) had inadequate level of knowledge, and 5(16.7%) had adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation level of knowledge on prevention of domestic violence among womens is (3.60+1.958) respectively.

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