

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Domestic Violence Among People in Selected Areas of Pune City.

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Abstract- Domestic violence usually occurs in different types of relationships, such as married or cohabiting partners, dating relationships, and families. It is still crucial to conduct research on domestic violence. Firstly, it visions the problem's severe ness and prevalence while drawing attention to how ordinary it is in all civilizations. Through the scanning and scrutiny of various aspects, including power dynamics, socioeconomic position, and cultural norms, researchers can obtain thorough knowledge of the fundamental rudimentary of domestic violence and evolve focused outcomes. Title: to assess the knowledge regarding domestic violence among people in selected areas of Pune city. Descriptive method was used for assessing the knowledge regarding domestic violence among people in selected areas.

Material and methods: Quantitative Research approach was adopted for the study. A non-experimental descriptive research design was undertaken. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection. Sample size was 200 sample. The Study was done at selected areas of Pune city. Structured Knowledge questionnaire was used as a tool for collecting the data which include demographic questions and knowledge based questions. Data analysis was done by using descriptive inferential statistics. **Results:** Result revealed that 24%. of participants were poor knowledge Score (0-6) ,47% of people were average knowledge score (7-12), 29% of people were good knowledge Score (13-18] regarding domestic violence. **Conclusion:** Majority of the participants (47%) had average knowledge. There is no any association with the selected variables such as age, gender, marital status, knowledge aware about domestic violence

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, domestic violence, people

Introduction

The term "Domestic violence," also known as "Intimate partner violence," refers to a pattern of behavior within a relationship aimed at maintaining control over a partner. This can encompass various forms of abuse—physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or psychological—and includes threats of such actions that impact the victim. The spectrum of these behaviors includes any acts that cause harm, humiliation, fear, manipulation, injury, or emotional distress. Domestic abuse can affect anyone, irrespective of gender, sexual orientation, age, or race. It can occur in various relationship dynamics such as marriage, cohabitation, or dating, and it transcends educational and socioeconomic backgrounds. Its reach extends to individuals of all ages, races, genders, sexual orientations, religious affiliations, or social statuses. Furthermore, it can victimize any member of a household, including children and other relatives.

The repetitive infliction of violent behavior upon an intimate partner within a dating or familial relationship, where the abuser exerts power to command and dominate the victim, typifies domestic violence. Such abuse can manifest in sexual, financial, psychological, or physical forms. Incidences of domestic violence are often on the rise and rarely occur in isolation, often escalating to severe physical harm or even homicide within the family.

The pervasiveness of domestic violence underscores its serious and multifaceted nature. It involves a complex interplay of power dynamics, fear, and manipulation within intimate relationships. Victims of domestic abuse face profound challenges, including physical injuries, emotional trauma, financial dependency, and psychological distress. Importantly, domestic violence is not confined to any particular demographic or societal subset; it can impact individuals across diverse cultural, economic, and social backgrounds.

Addressing domestic violence requires comprehensive strategies encompassing awareness, prevention, intervention, and support services. It necessitates a collective effort from communities, policymakers, law enforcement, healthcare providers, and social service agencies to combat this pervasive issue effectively. By fostering a culture of zero tolerance towards domestic violence and promoting healthy relationship dynamics, we can strive towards creating safer environments for all individuals affected by this form of abuse.

Need of the Study

The need to study Occupational hazards is very obligatory as it helps to promote awareness of the common occupational hazards that are spread daily in the Industrial sites. Injury and fatality prevention are the most important reason for identifying the hazards in the workplace.

It is also needed for the following reasons:

The primary objective of studying occupational hazards is to identify and mitigate risks that can harm worker's physical and mental health. Understanding these hazards helps create safer working environments.

Many countries have regulations and laws in place they require employers to assess and address occupational hazards to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety standards. Failure to comply can result in legal penalties for employers.

The probability at the workshop and a range of causation of the health makes Industrial workers more prone to various infections as well as other stress disorders. Ameliorating occupational health, makes sure virtuous employee self-confidence and upliftment of the morale. A large spectrum of occupational health deals with the aim of safety which is possessed to ensure a protective environment and promotion of ease cooperation.

The prevalence of the occupational hazards is 61%. It is segregated into, the majority of Industrial workers are suffering from noise-related problems, i.e. 60.4%, followed by 40.5% stress related problems, 30.6% workers undergo dust-related problems, ventilation problems are faced by 23.4% industrial workers and 20.7% workers suffer from illness related to chemical exposure. Musculoskeletal disorders associated with occupational hazards have a significant impact on workers' health as well as on the productivity of the company. The prevalence rate of the current study on Occupational related upper and lower extremity musculoskeletal disorders ranged between 15.5 to 33.7%.

Aim of the Study

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding domestic violence among people and to associate the knowledge findings with the selected demographic variables.

Material and Methods

Quantitative Research approach was adopted for the study. A non-experimental descriptive research design was undertaken. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection Sample size was 200 sample. The Study was done at selected areas of Pune city. Structured Knowledge questionnaire was used as a tool for collecting the data which include demographic questions and knowledge based questions. Validation was received from 5 experts and necessary changes were made in the tool after discussion with guide as per the expert suggestions. Reliability was done by using Test-Retest method. The reliability calculated by Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient formula. The r value for knowledge Questionnaires tool is 0.89. Thus the tools are found reliable for the study as r value was more than 0.7. Final tool was prepared for the study. In pilot study, there

were no any major problem faced. Hence study is found feasible to conduct main study. Main data collection was collected from 200 Sample. Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

In the demographic variables in terms of age majority(38.5%) of people were in the age group of 39-48 years followed by 34 % in the age group of (29-38) years, and in the age group of (18-28) 16.5% were observed . Mostly male 52.7% were assessed than in female 47.5%. There were more married 83% assessed and among them 17% were unmarried. 98% people were aware about domestic violence. In resulting 97.5% people did not face any domestic violence.

SECTION -II

Table 1: Analysis of data related to knowledge related to Domestic Violence.

N=100

Level of Knowledge	Percentage (%)
Poor(0-6)	24
Average(7-12)	47
Good(13-18)	29

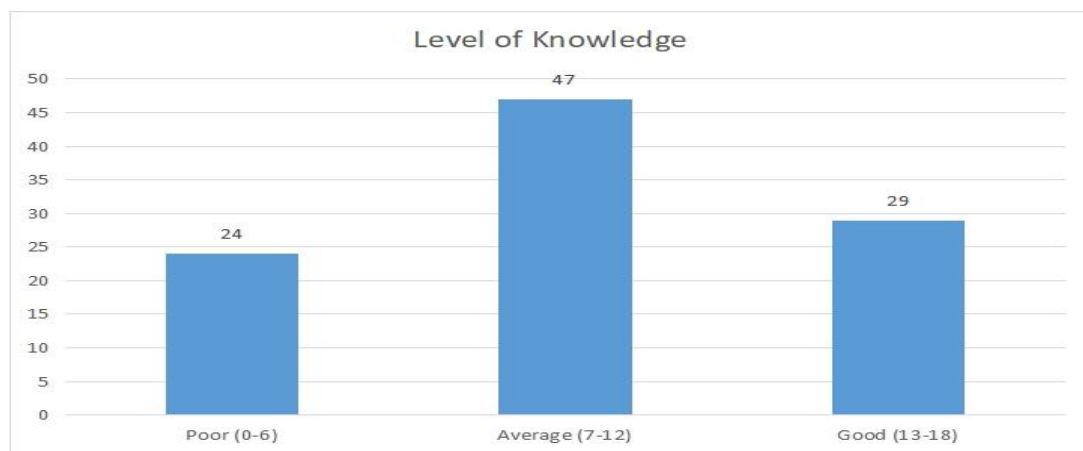


Table 1& Figure 1 revealed that majority 47% of people were average knowledge score (7-12), 24%. of people were assessed to have poor knowledge Score (0-6) , 29% of people were assessed to have good knowledge (Score-13-18] regarding domestic violence.

Section III

Table no.2: Data related to mean knowledge score related to Domestic Violence.

N=200

Level of Knowledge	Mean Knowledge score	SD
Poor(0-6)		3.75

Average(7-12)	10.5	
Good(13-18)		

Table 2 shows that mean knowledge score regarding domestic violence is 10.5 .SD is 3.75

N=200

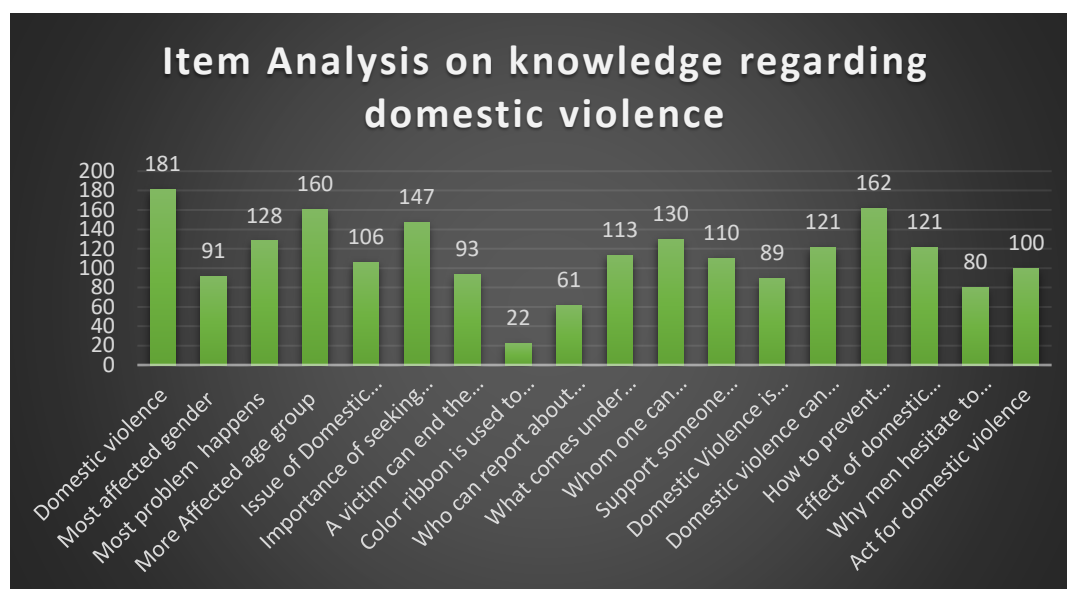


Figure 2: Item analysis on knowledge regarding domestic violence

Section- IV

Association of Knowledge with demographic variables

The demographic variables age, gender, marital stat.us, years of marriage, awareness about domestic violence, have you faced domestic violence were found to have a no association with the knowledge regarding Domestic Violence among people as p value is more than 0.05. Therefore there is no any significance association so it is accepting hypothesis for association.

Discussion

Study result shows that most of the people have average knowledge towards domestic violence. Majority sample were in age group between 39-48 Years. Majority 47% of people were average knowledge score (7-12), 24% of people were assessed to have poor knowledge Score (0-6) , 29% of people were assessed to have good knowledge (Score-13-18] regarding domestic violence.It was supported by study took place to find out how often partners' alcohol intake leads to domestic violence against women in rural Tamil Nadu.Researchers used structured questionnaires to perform a cross-sectional study to collect data on women's demographics, experiences with domestic abuse, and patterns of alcohol intake. The study utilised a multistage cluster sampling technique to pick homes from Tamil Nadu's rural districts. A sample of 500 women, ages 18 to 50, who lived in rural areas and reported experiencing domestic violence after their partners drank alcohol were included in the study. According to analysis, there is a significant association between alcohol intake and domestic violence in rural Tamil Nadu. 65% of polled women reported suffering domestic violence after their partners drank.

Another study also supports to investigate factors associated with domestic violence within urban couples. The study uses statistical analysis and surveys with a quantitative research design to look at relationships between

different variables and domestic violence. The approach of stratified random sampling is utilised to guarantee representation from a range of metropolitan groups. 500 urban couples make up the study's sample. According to analysis, thirty-five percent of urban couples reported having experienced domestic violence in some capacity. The strongest significant link, at twenty-eight, was found to be financial stress. Substance misuse twenty-two percent, past exposure to violence eighteen percent, and low educational attainment fifteen percent are other noteworthy associations. The study highlights the complexity of domestic violence and stresses the significance of resolving underlying socioeconomic issues.

Conclusion

The study found that a significant portion of participants, particularly those aged 39-48 years, engaged in the assessment, with males representing a slightly higher proportion than females. Most participants were married (83%), with the remainder unmarried. Interestingly, while almost all respondents were aware of domestic violence, only a small percentage (2.5%) reported personal experiences with it.

In terms of knowledge levels about domestic violence, the majority (47%) demonstrated average knowledge, while a quarter (24%) exhibited poor knowledge and 29% showed good knowledge based on their scores. Surprisingly, when analyzing the data, researchers did not identify any statistically significant associations between demographic factors (such as age, gender, marital status, years married, awareness of domestic violence, and personal experiences with it) and knowledge levels about domestic violence. The obtained p-values for these associations were greater than 0.05, which led to the acceptance of the null hypothesis, suggesting no significant influence of these demographic variables on one's understanding of domestic violence.

Therefore, according to this study, demographic characteristics like age, gender, marital status, and personal experiences with domestic violence do not appear to be linked to differences in knowledge about this important issue..

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Conflict of Interest: The authors certify that they have no involvement in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this paper

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Ethical Approval: Ethical approval is given by Institutional research & recommendation committee, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), College of Nursing, Pune

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