

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON AWARENESS REGARDING PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN SELECTED AREAS OF MEHASANA DISTRICT

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Abstract

Domestic violence is an extremely complex and vicious form of abuse, committed most often within the four walls of the family house and/or within a particular deep-rooted power dynamic and socio-economic structure, which do not allow even the acknowledgement or recognition of this abuse. Meaning and detection of domestic violence itself is the most demanding task. Violence against women in any form is a violation of the right to equality. State inaction in the field of preventing violence would itself be a violation of the fundamental right to equality. The aim of study to assess the knowledge of domestic violence among married women¹. Quantitative pre experimental pre-test and post-test research design was used. by using Non probability convenient sampling technique. 100 Married women of Mehasana district by using Non probability convenient sampling technique. Self-Structure knowledge questionnaire. In this study overall the highest percentage in the demographic data including 36(36%) of married women were in the age group of 31-40 years. Religion represent that highest percentages 88(88%) of married women belong to Hindu. educational status of married women Represent that majority 31%(31%) of married women in primary. Education educational status of husband represents that highest percentage 32(32 %) in secondary education. employment status of husband represent majority 51 (51%) in private job. employment status of wife represents that highest percentage of 66(66%) belong to house-maker. types of marriage represent that highest percentage of 93(93%) of arrange marriage. type of family represents that highest percentage of 53(53%) belong to nuclear family. Socioeconomic status represents that majority 62(62%) of middle class family. period of marriage represents that highest percentage of 49(49%) of more than five years. alcohol consumption habit that highest percentage of 78 (78%) of never. number of children that highest percentage of 61(61%) of 2 child It reveals post-test that knowledge score(0%) (score: 01-08) of the sample had poor level knowledge of domestic violence 'while moderate knowledge of domestic violence (score:08-16) was observe ding(42%) of the sample, and (58%) have good average knowledge of domestic violence (score:17-25) There is significant association between the knowledge and their demographic variables such as educational status of husband, employment status of husband ,socioeconomic status, Period of marriage, Alcohol consumption habit frequency of married women at $p \leq 0.05$ level. There is no significant association between the knowledge and their demographic variables such as Age (in year), Religion, Educational status of married women, Employment status of wife, Types of marriage, Type of family, $p \leq 0.05$ level. The finding the study revealed that planned teaching programming help in improving knowledge.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Married women, Planned teaching program.

INTRODUCTION

In Indian society, domestic violence is bursting. Behind the closed door of homes, women are being tortured, beaten and killed. Domestic violence happening everywhere in the country either rural and urban. It's becoming a custom or habits in a society that is being treated like inherited from one generation to another generation. The spectrum of domestic violence (which, incidentally, has a high level of recidivism) may include psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse which may manifest itself as physical injury, the deprivation of food, money or other resources, intimidation, humiliation and degradation, and may result in a hedonism, pain, exhaustion, isolation, alienation, depression, fear, and decreased levels of self esteem, productivity and attentiveness.²

Women Specific Legislation is, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 (Amended in 1986), The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Act, 2013 The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 and legalizing abortion are all in favor of women. Even after all these legislation, several other laws were enacted as well as the amendment was made.³

Well despite having such wonderful legislation, does the number of cases is decreasing ? Passing of the Dowry Prohibition Act, still, the number of dowry death is increasing every year. Bigamy is an offence in India but the rate of desertion by Hindu husband and second marriage is higher than "Talaq" rate of the Muslims. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 and the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 securing for women the right to divorce and property have not automatically given women rights. Under the Hindu Succession Act, parents are depriving daughters even before the amendment of Hindu Succession Act 2005, rights in ancestral property.⁴

Society still believes that once a daughter is given away in marriage, she can't be given away again to another person or remarriage. Hence, widow remarriage, though sanctioned by Hindu Widows Remarriage Act of 1856, seldom takes place and is discouraged.⁵

NEED OF THE STUDY

According to The Hindu Over 2,300 domestic violence complaints were filed with the National Commission for Women between January and May in 2021, the highest for any year since 2000. Most complaints were received from U.P., while the highest complaint rate was recorded in Delhi.⁶

According to National Commission for Women (2021) the country saw a rise of 46 per cent in complaints of crimes against women in the first eight months in 2021 as against the corresponding period of last year, According to data, the NCW received 19,953 complaints of crimes against women from January to August in 2021.⁷

According to divvy Bhaskar news article female helpline centre received 972 cases of domestic violence in last 7 years, 467 cases recorded only in last two years (2020 2021). In the year of 2019 2020 the number of domestic violence cases among married women were 207. When there was a remarkable increase in number of cases from 207 to 263 in 2020 2021⁸

According to Times of India 138 women in Gujarat faced domestic violence daily in the year of 2020. Incidence of domestic violence in Gujarat also spiraled out uncontrollably due to lockdown during covid 19. 181 Abhayam helpline received 50,500 calls across the state, 9,715 incident were such when those inflicting violence on women were under the influence of alcohol or drug⁹

According to National family health survey 5 2020 over 30 percent of women suffered physical and

sexual violence by their spouse in India. NFHS 4 2015 2016 data showed 31 percent married women had experienced domestic violence. 40 percent in Bihar, 39 percent in Manipur, 36.9 percent in Telangana, 32 percent in Asam, 30 percent in Andhra Pradesh suffered spousal violence. NFHS3 2005 2006 data revealed more than 37.2 percent married women In the age group 15 49 experienced domestic violence committed by their husband in 85.5 percent cases of physical and 87.5 percent of cases sexual violence.¹⁰

According to WHO and UN interagency working group (2018) Analysis of prevalence data from 2000 2018 violence against among women across 161 countries found that worldwide nearly 1 in 3 (30 percent) of women have been subjected physical / sexual violence by their intimate partner. Almost one third (27 percent) of women aged 15 49 years who have been in a relationship report that they experienced physical violence. Prevalence estimate of lifetime intimate partner violence range from 20 percent in western pacific countries, 22 percent in high income and European countries, 25 and 33 percent in USA and Africa respectively, 30 percent in south east Asian region.¹¹

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on awareness regarding prevention of domestic violence among married women in selected areas of Mehsana district”

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To assess the awareness regarding prevention of domestic violence among married women.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on awareness regarding prevention of domestic violence among married women.
- To find out the association of the knowledge with their selected demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀ : There will be no significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding prevention of domestic violence among married women at 0.05 level of significance.

H₁ : There will be significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge scores regarding prevention of domestic violence after administration of structured teaching program among married women at 0.05 level of significance

MATERIAL AND METHOD

quantitative pre experimental pre-test and post-test research design was used by using Non probability convenient sampling technique. This study was done on 100 sample; data was collected by questionnaire to assess the knowledge of domestic violence among married women.

RESULT

Demographic data was analysed using frequency and percentage. Frequency, percentage, mean mean percentage (%) and standard deviation was used to determine the knowledge score . The “t” value was computed to show the effectiveness of Structured teaching program and chi square test was done to determine the association between pre-test knowledge of adolescent girl with selected demographic variable.

Findings related to demographic data

In this study overall the highest percentage in the demographic data including the age group 36 % of married women in (31-40 years category), religion 88 % were Hindu, Educational status of married women (31 %) were graduate, Educational status of husband (30 %) were graduate, Employment status of husband (51%) were private job, Employment status of wife (66%) married women were unemployed, Type of marriage (93%) were done arrange marriage, Type of family (53%) were in nuclear family, Socio economic status (62 %) were belong from middle class, Period of marriage shows (49 %) were more than 5 year period of marriage, Alcohol Consumption habit (78%) husband were never consumption, Number of children of married women (61%) were 2 children.

Findings related to pre and post knowledge score

Pre-test Before the administration of structure teaching program 35 % sample had poor Knowledge score (0-8), and 65 % of sample had average knowledge score (9-16) regarding prevention of domestic violence among married women.

Post-test there was significant improvement in the knowledge of sample, 58 % gained good knowledge score (17-25), and 42 % sample had gained average knowledge score regarding prevention of domestic violence among married women.

It was inferred from the below table that the structure teaching program was effective in improving knowledge regarding prevention of domestic violence among married women.

FINDINGS RELATED TO EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAM.

Table 1: Distribution of subject on Paired ‘t’ test between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of domestic violence among married women.

Finding related to association between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variable.

Parameter	Mean	Mean different	SD	“t” value
Pre-test	10.3	7.16	3.60	14.32
Post-test	17.46		3.64	

The association between the pre-test level of knowledge and socio demographic variable. Based on the third objective used to chi-square test to association between pre-test level of knowledge and selected demographic variables. The chi-square value of educational status of husband, employment status of husband, socioeconomic status, period of marriage, alcohol consumption habit, number of children show that there is significance (The calculated chi-square value was more than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.) between demographic variables and pre-test knowledge score. The chi-square value of other demographic variable shows that there is no any significance (The calculated chi-square value was less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.) between demographic variable and pre-test knowledge core.

CONCLUSION

From all the above findings it can be concluded that most of the married women had average knowledge regarding prevention of domestic violence in the pre-test. After administration of structured teaching program, knowledge of majority of the married women had considerably increased to a higher score in post-test than compared to the pre-test scores.

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