



African Journal of Biological Sciences



A Comparative Study to Assess The Knowledge And Attitude Of Eligible Couples Regarding Domestic Violence In Selected Urban And Rural Areas Of District Hoshiarpur

Ramandeep Kaur*

¹*Associate professor**HOD of Community health nursing College of nursing, public khalsa college for women, Kandhala jattan, Hoshiarpur, (Punjab) Email: ramandeepkaur27131@gmail.com

***Corresponding Author:** Ramandeep Kaur

*Associate professor**HOD of Community health nursing College of nursing, public khalsa college for women, Kandhala jattan, Hoshiarpur, (Punjab) Email: ramandeepkaur27131@gmail.com

Article History
Volume 6, Issue Si4, 2024
Received : 04 June 2024
Accepted : 25 June 2024
doi:
10.48047/AFJBS.6.Si4.2024.3031–3041

ABSTRACT :

Domestic Violence refers to victimization of a person with whom the abuser has or had an intimate, romantic or spousal relationship. Domestic Violence encompasses violence against both men and women and includes violence in relationships. Domestic Violence consists of coercive behaviour used by one person to establish and maintain power and control over another competent person. The aim of study is to assess the knowledge and attitude of eligible couples regarding domestic violence in rural and urban areas of district Hoshiarpur.

The study was conducted by purposely selected hundred samples of eligible couples, 50 from urban and 50 from rural areas. Before the data collection permission was taken from Sarpanch of rural area of Nangal Farid and from MCA of urban area, Tanda. The study revealed that, there is a statically more positive attitude in urban areas as compared with rural areas.

Keywords:–Attitude, eligible couples, Knowledge, Domestic Violence.

INTRODUCTION

“older women as mothers, younger women as sisters, in all purity”.
(1 Timothy=5:2)

The status of women in india has been subject to many changes over the span of recorded indian history . their position in society was deteriorated early in india’s ancient period, especially in indo- aryan speaking regions and their subordination continued to be reified well into india’s early modern period. Practices such as domestic violence against women, female infanticide, dowry, child marriage and taboo on widow remarriage, had a long duration in india and have proved difficult to react out especially in hindu society in northern india.



Renuka Chowdhury, former Union minister for Women and Child Development, stated in 2006, that around 70% of women in India are victims of domestic violence. However her statistics were disputed by Save Indian Family Foundation, stating that Renuka Chowdhury talked about the reported dowry death cases and deliberately avoided mentioning the actual convictions in "dowry death trials" after false cases are dismissed in the courts. According to a BBC report, in 2013, around 309,546 crimes were reported against women of which 118,866 were for domestic violence alone.

Sexual assault: The Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) considers the forced sex in marriages as a crime only when the wife is below 15. Thus, marital rape is not a criminal offense under IPC. The marital rape victims have to take recourse to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 (PWDVA). The PWDVA, which came into force in 2006, outlaws marital rape. However, it offers only a civil remedy for the offence

Honor killing: In 2010, the Supreme Court of India issued notice seeking data and explanation for rise in honor killings to the states of Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Dowry-related abuse and deaths: According to Indian National Crime Record Bureau, in 2012, 8,233 dowry death cases were reported across India, or dowry issues cause 1.4 deaths per year per 100,000 women in India. For contextual reference, the United Nations reports a worldwide average female homicide rate of 3.6 per 100,000 women, and an average of 1.6 homicides per 100,000 women for Northern Europe in 2012.

National crime records bureau reveals that a crime against women is committed in every 3 minutes, a dowry death occurs every 77 minutes, a women is raped every 29 minutes and one case of cruelty committed by either the husband occurs every 9 minutes. This occurs despite the fact that women in india are legally protected from domestic violence under the “protection of women from domestic violence act”.

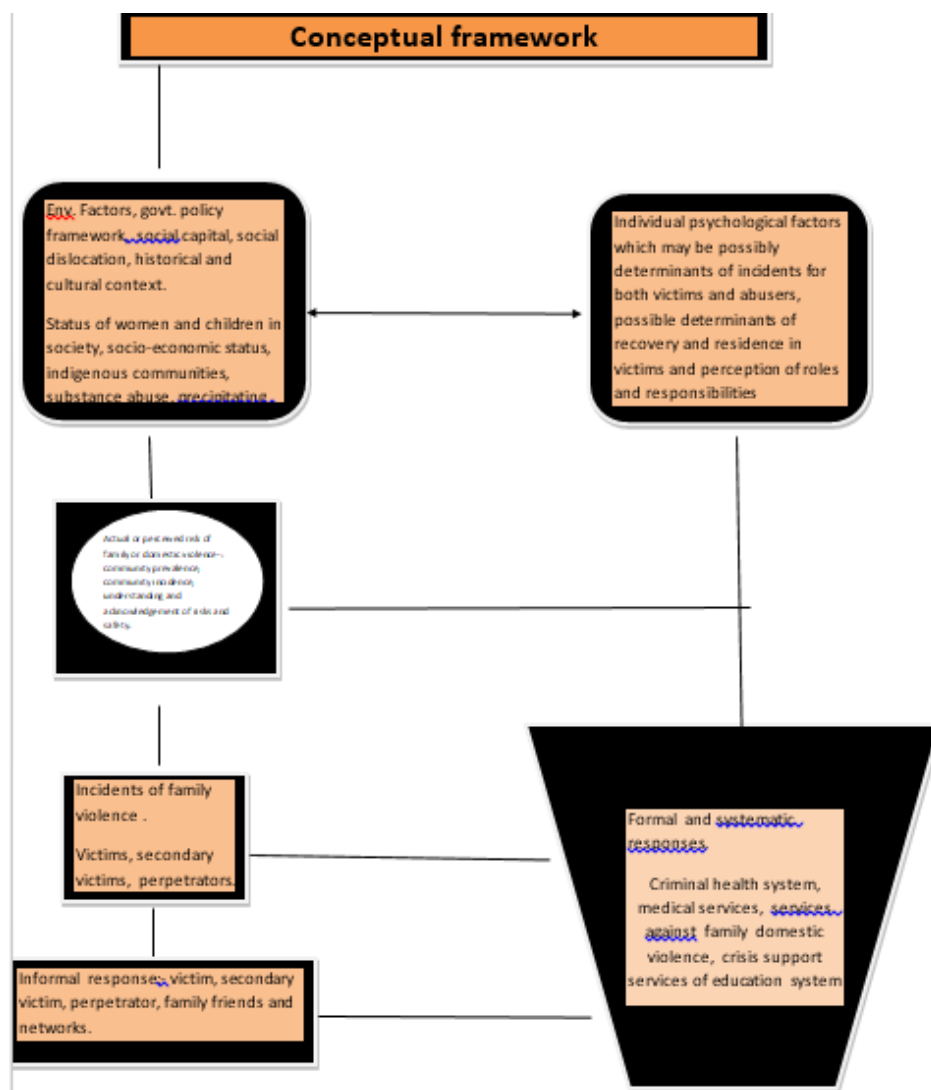
Problem Statement

A comparative study to assess the knowledge and attitude of eligible couples regarding domestic violence in urban and rural areas of district hoshiarpur.

Objectives

- 1.To assess the knowledge of eligible couples regarding domestic violence.
- 2.To assess the attitude Regarding domestic violence among eligible couples.
- 3.To find out the co-relation between knowledge and attitude Regarding domestic violence among eligible couples.
- 4.To Determine association between Knowledge And attitude regarding domestic violence Among eligible couples

Conceptual framework of the study



Material and methods

(Research methodology)

A quantitative non-experimental research approach was adopted for the study and descriptive research design was used. The research variables are domestic violence and attitude .

The study was conducted in the urban and rural areas of district. Hoshiarpur . The Target population comprises of eligible couples of age group (18 – >45) . Purposive sampling technique was used to selected adequate size of the sample . Total sample was 100. Research tool for data collected used includes:

Section –1 :- This part consisted of 10 items for obtaining information about socio Demographic variables such as age ,gender ,marital status ,occupation ,educational status , monthly income of family ,religion ,type of family , area of residence , behaviour of person .

Section–2:- Rating scale [Likert scale] 5 to assess the domestic violence among eligible couples [18–45] Likert scale was named after a psychologist Rensis Likert . It was developed to measure the attitude ,values and feelings of the people . In this study Likert scale was used to assess the attitude . In this maximum score of subscale is 5 .

Total maximum score is 100 .

Minimum subscale score is 1 .

Total minimum score is 20. For each item scored on 5 point scale is strongly agree (5) ,agree (4), uncertain (3), disagree(2), strongly disagree(1).

Criteria for assessment scoring

Minimum 20

Maximum. 100

Less Positive. 20– 75

More positive 76–100

Reliability of tool

Reliability of tool was computed after pilot study using Split Half [odd – even] correlation formula . Tool	Formula used	Reliability
Knowledge questionnaire	Split half	0.75
Attitude scale	Split half	0.76

RESULT:

SECTION-1 PROFORMA	SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC	URBAN(%)	RURAL (%)	URBAN(F)	RURAL (F)
Age	18–30 yrs	52%	26%	26	13
	31–40 yrs	30%	70%	15	35
	Above 40 yrs	18%	4%	9	2
Gender	Male	26%	20%	13	10
	Female	74%	80%	37	40
Marital Status	Married	86%	100%	43	50
	Divorced	10%	0%	5	0
	Widow/ widower	4%	0%	2	0
Occupation	Agriculture	0%	16%	0	8

	Unemployed	38%	82%	19	41
	Businessman	20%	2%	10	1
	Government Employee	42%	0%	21	0
Educational Status	Illiterate	0%	26%	0	13
	Upto Senior Secondary	20%	54%	10	27
	Upto Graduation	46%	20%	23	10
	Above Graduation	34%	0%	17	0
Monthly Income	Less than 10000	12%	40%	6	20
	10000–20000	28%	50%	14	25
	Above 20000	60%	10%	30	5
Religion	Hindu	28%	12%	14	6
	Sikh	62%	88%	31	44
	Muslim	10%	0%	5	0
	Christian	0%	0%	0	0
Type of Family	Nuclear	100%	74%	50	37
	Joint	0%	26%	0	13
Area of Residence	Urban	100%	0%	50	0
	Rural	0%	100%	0	50
Behaviour of a Person	Calm	58%	30%	29	15
	Angry	0%	14%	0	7
	Happy	42%	46%	21	23
	Sad	0%	10%	0	5

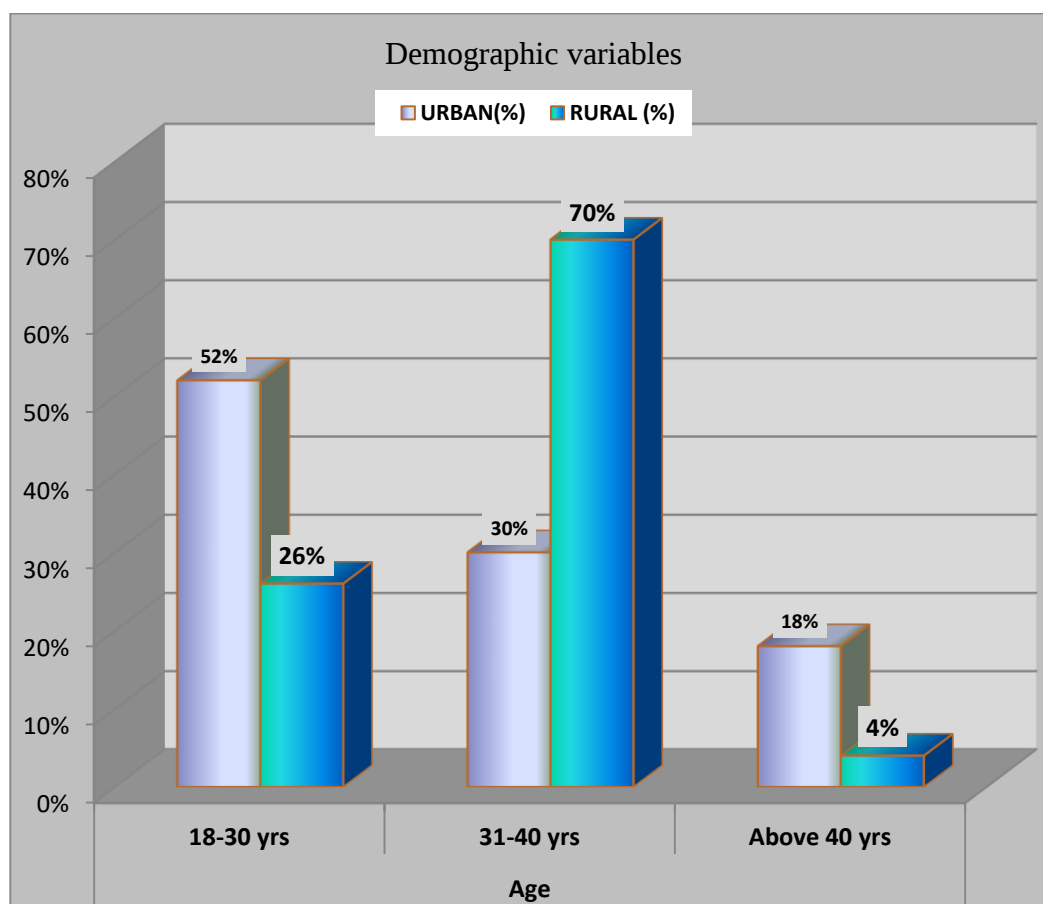
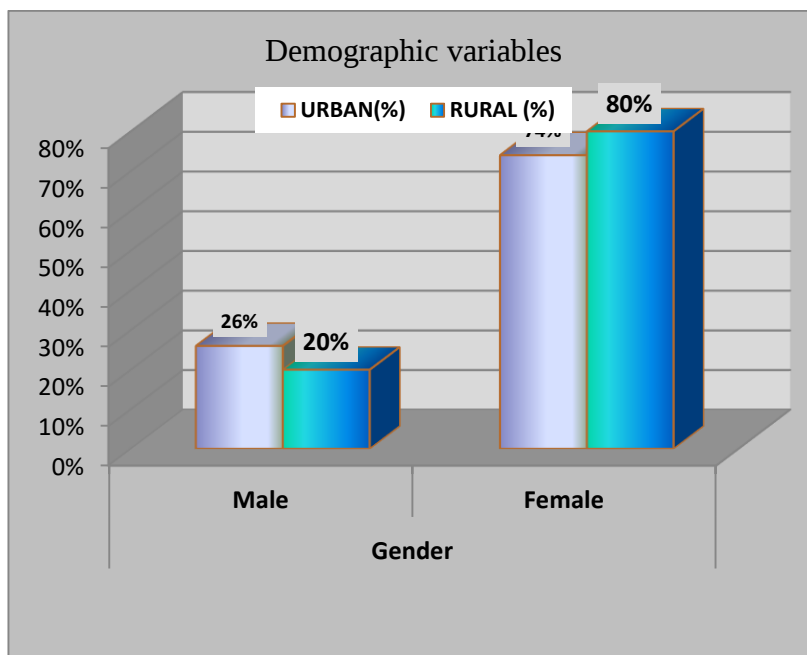


Figure no:–0.1



Objective1:- to assess the level of knowledge in urban area regarding domestic violence.

Group1

Table No2: Level of KNOWLEDGE

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE N=50	
Category Score	URBAN KNOWLEDGE(%)F
ADEQUATE (15-20)	47(94%)
MODERATE (8-14)	3(6%)
INADEQUATE (0-7)	0(0%)

Maximum = 20 Minimum = 0

		N= 50					
Descriptive Statistics		Mean	S.D.	Median	Range	Maximum	Minimum
KNOWLEDGE Score	URBAN	17.58	1.762	18	6	20	14

Maximum=20 Minimum=0

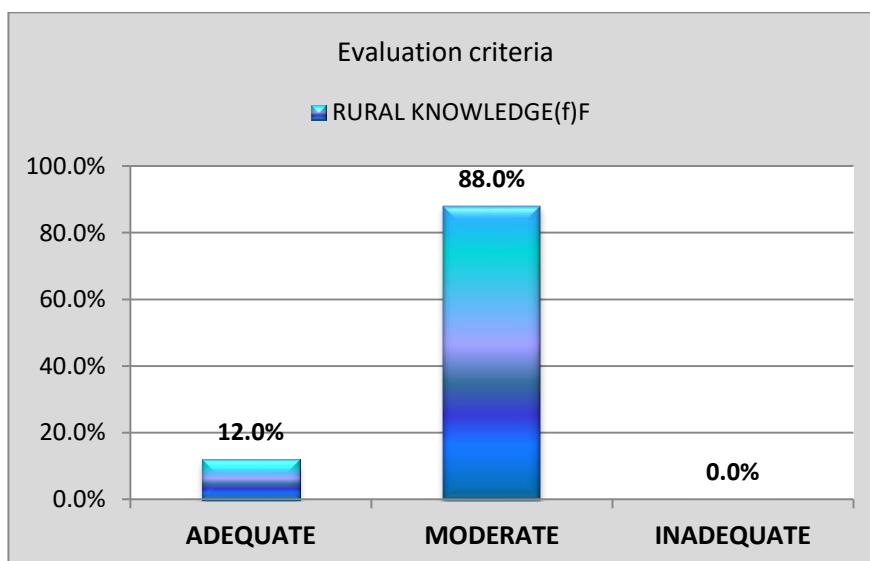


Figure No:0.13 Diagram Showing Level of KNOWLEDGE

Table No:5 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics		Mean	S.D.	Median	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Mean %
KNOWLEDGE Score	RURAL	13.08	1.226	13	5	16	11	65.40

Maximum=20 Minimum=0

Objective3:- to assess the frequency percentage level of both the groups.

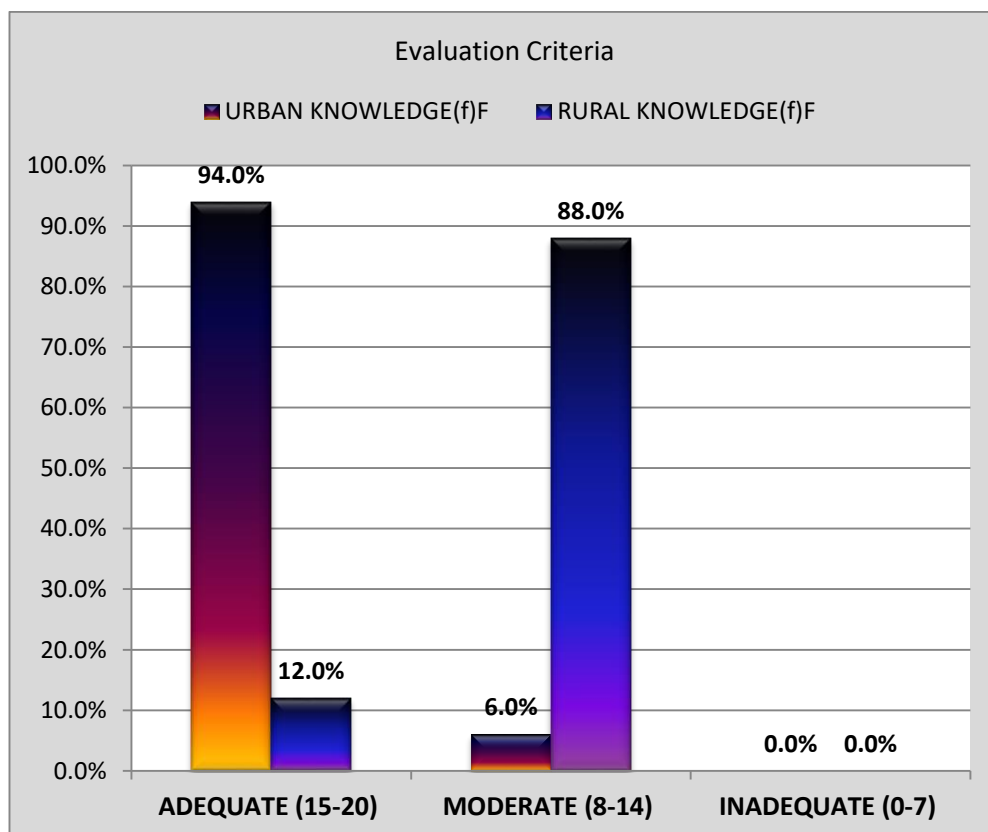
Table Showing frequency percentage of Level of Score of Both Group

Table No:6

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE Score		
Category Score	URBAN KNOWLEDGE(%)F	RURAL KNOWLEDGE(%)F
ADEQUATE (15-20)	47(94%)	6(12%)
MODERATE (8-14)	3(6%)	44(88%)
INADEQUATE (0-7)	0(0%)	0(0%)

Maximum = 20 Minimum = 0

Diagram Showing frequency percentage of Level of Score of Both Group

**Figure No:-0.15****Objective4:-** to compare the knowledge of both the urban and rural area groups regarding domestic violence.

Comparison of Scores

Statistics of Score

Table No: 7

Unpaired T Test		Mean Score	S.D.	N	Mean F	Unpaired Test	P value	Table Value at 0.05	Result
KNOWLEDGE Score	URBAN	17.58	1.762	50	87.90	14.821	0.000	1.984	Significant
	RURAL	13.08	1.226	50	65.40				

Maximum=20 Minimum=0

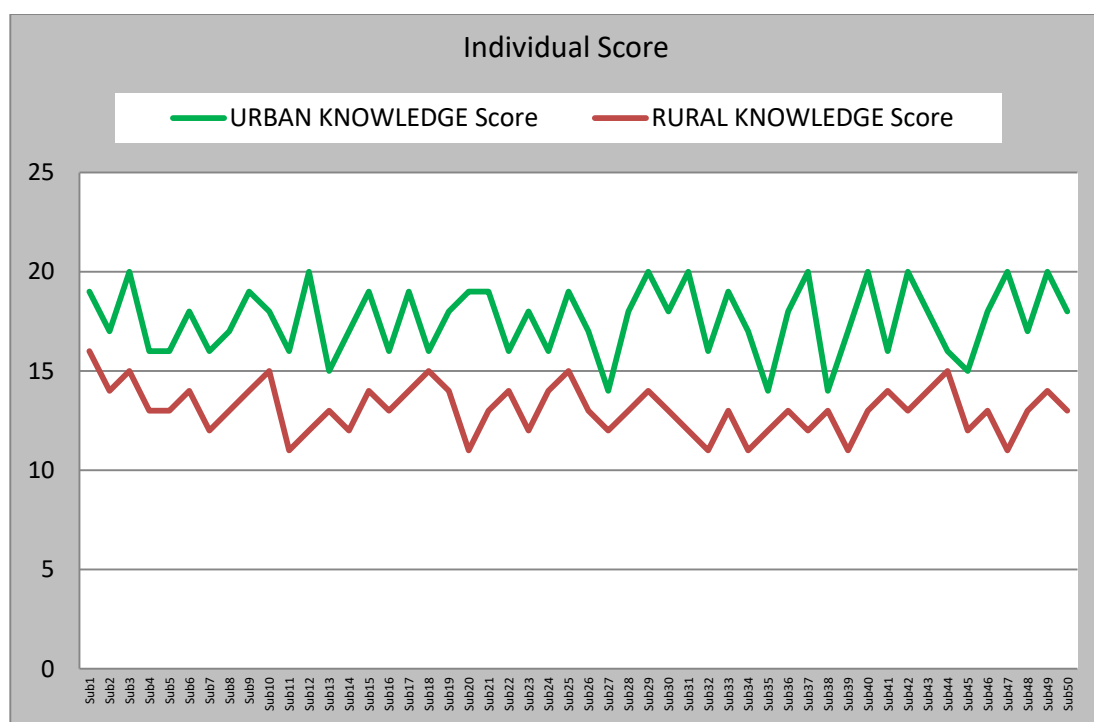


Figure No:0.16

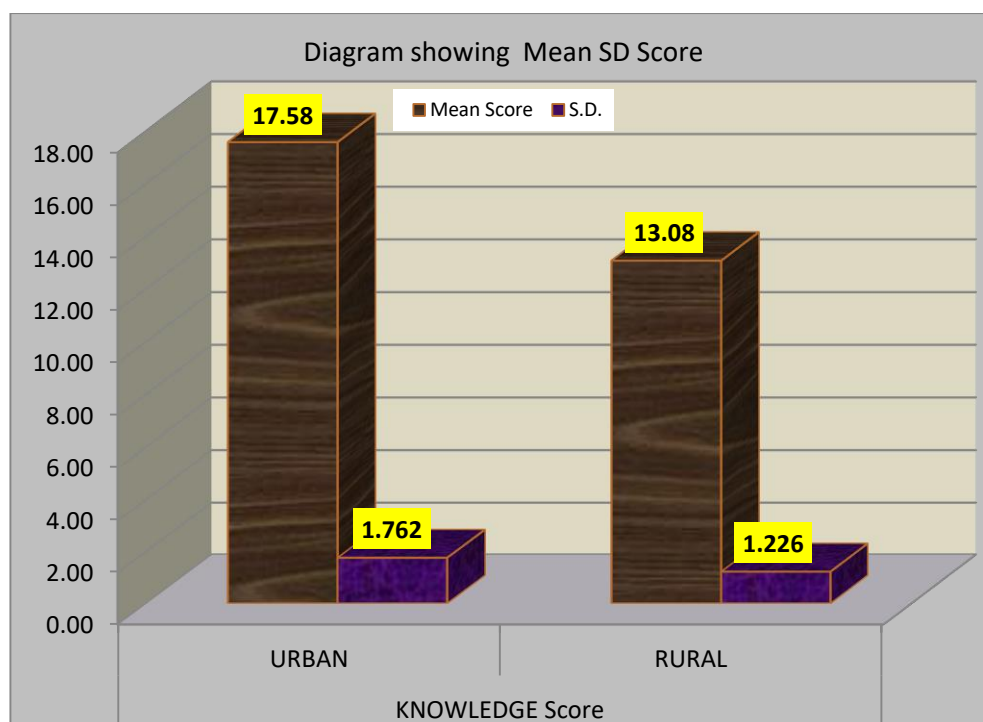


Figure No:0.17

Objective6:- to assess the level of attitude regarding domestic violence in urban area.

Group1

Table No:9B Level of ATTITUDE

CRITERI A MEASURE OF ATTITUDE SCORE N=50	
Category Score	URBAN ATTITUDE(%)F
MORE POSITIVE (76–100)	47(94%)
LESS POSITIVE (20–75)	3(6%)

Maximum = 100 Minimum = 20

Figure No=0.20: Diagram Showing Level of ATTITUDE

Objective8:- to find out the frequency percentage of level of score of both groups.

Table Showing frequency percentage of Level of Score of Both Group

Table No:13

CRITERIA MEASURE OF ATTITUDE Score		
Category Score	URBAN ATTITUDE(%)F	RURAL ATTITUDE(%)F
MORE POSITIVE (76–100)	47(94%)	2(4%)
LESS POSITIVE (20–75)	3(6%)	48(96%)

Maximum = 100 Minimum = 20

Objective9:- to compare the attitude scores of both the urban and rural area groups regarding domestic violence.

Comparison of Scores

Statistics of Score

Table No:14

						N= 50		Table Value at 0.05	Result
Unpaired T Test	Mean Score	S.D.	N	Mean F	Unpaired Test	P value			
ATTITUDE Score	URBAN	90.18	5.528	50	90.18	27.897	0.000	1.984	Significant
	RURAL	63.58	3.860	50	63.58				

Maximum=100 Minimum=20

Discussion

- The findings are according to age 52% of subjects belong to age group 18 –30 years, 30% of the subject belong to age group 31 – 40 years. 18% of the subject belongs to age above 40years in urban area . In rural area 26% of subjects belong to age group 18 to 30 years 70% belong to 31 to 40 years and 4% belong to above 40 years.
- According to gender 26% of the subjects are male ,and 74% of subjects are female in urban area .and 20% of subjects are male and 80% of subjects are female in rural area .

- According to marital status 86% of the subjects are married ,10% of the subjects are divorced ,and 4% of the subjects are widow /widower in urban area . In rural area 100% of the subject are married, 0% of the subject are divorced, 0% of the subject are widow/widower .
- The first objective of the study is to assess the level of knowledge in urban area regarding domestic violence . Knowledge scoring in the urban area is 87.90%.
- The second objective of the study is to assess the level of knowledge in rural area regarding domestic violence. Knowledge scoring in rural area is 65.40%.
- The third objective of the study is To compare the knowledge of both the urban and rural area groups regarding domestic violence. The urban area knowledge scoring is 87.90 and in the rural area knowledge scoring is 65.40.
- The fourth objective of the study is to find out the association of knowledge with demographic variables. The association shows that there is no significant relationship in urban and rural area .
- The fifth objective of the study was to assess the level of attitude regarding domestic violence in urban area .The attitude scoring in urban area is 90.18%.
- The seventh objective of the study was to assess the level of attitude regarding domestic violence in rural area .the attitude scoring in rural area is 63.58%.
- The eighth objective of the study was to find out the frequency percentage of level of score of both groups .frequency more positive % level in urban area is 94% and less positive level is 6.0%. Frequency more positive %level in rural area is 4% and less positive level is 96%.
- The ninth objective of the study is to compare the attitude scores of both the urban and rural area groups regarding domestic violence .The attitude score in urban area is 90.18% and in rural area is 63 58%.
- The tenth objective of the study is to find the association of attitude with demographic variables .The association shows that there is non significant relationship between urban and rural area.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Martin, Sandra; Amy Tsui; Kuhu Maitra; Ruth Marinshaw (1999). "Domestic Violence in Northern India". *American Journal of Epidemiology*: 150.[^] Jump up to:^{a b c d} Ellsberg, Mary (2008). "Intimate Partner Violence and Women's Physical and Mental Health in the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence: An Observational Study". *The Lancet*. **371**: 1165–1172. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(08)60522-x. PMID 18395577.[^] "Women's Empowerment in India" (PDF). National Family and Health Survey.
2. S. Harrendorf, M. Heiskanen, S. Malby, INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS on CRIME AND JUSTICE United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (2012)
3. Vizcarra, B. Partner Violence as a Risk Factor for Mental Health among Women from Communities in the Philippines, Egypt, Chile, and India. National Centre for Biotechnology Information. Department of Psychology Universidad De La Frontera, Temuco, Chile, 2004. 18 March 2013.
4. Kalpana Sharma (10 November 2010). "Contradictions and confusion cloud rape laws. The result is miscarriage of justice". *Tehelka*. Archived from the original on 3 February 2013. Retrieved 28 December 2012.
5. [^] Koenig, Michael. "Individual and Contextual Determinants of Domestic Violence in North India." *American Journal of Public Health* (2006). 18 March 2013.
6. Jump up to:^{a b c} Kimuna et al. (March 2013), Domestic Violence in India: Insights From the 2005–2006 National Family Health Survey, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, vol. 28, no. 4, pp. 773–807

7. Black MC, Breiding MJ. Adverse health conditions and health risk behaviors associated with intimate partner violence – United States, 2005. Morbidity and Mortality