

Cross Sectional Study to Assess the Types of Domestic Violence and its Coping Strategies

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Abstract

Aims: (1) To assess the prevalence and types of domestic violence in married women. (2) To assess the coping strategies used by married women. (3) To seek association between types of domestic violence and selected demographic variables. (4) To conduct an awareness programme on domestic violence.

Settings and Design: Pulkal Village, Sangareddy and a descriptive design (Cross sectional study).

Methods and Material: Multilayer Purposive sampling Technique was used all the married women in the respected Villages has been assessed using HITS scale (Hurt, Insult, Torture and Scolding) and the women showed mild, moderate and severe Domestic violence has been selected and give a structured tool of types of domestic violence and coping strategy.

Statistical analysis used: Descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: Screening for prevalence of domestic violence has been done among the 250 married women at pulkal village using HITS Likert scale among them 174 (69.6%) married women is facing some form of domestic violence among them physical violence ranked 1 with the modified mean of 2.8, followed by psychological violence stands in 2nd rank with the modified mean of 2.05 and 3rd rank goes to sexual violence with the modified mean of 2.

The majority of married women 98% coped up from domestic violence by doing whatever their husband wanted them to do. but 4 ie 2% didn't do it and the least number of married women i.e. 24% of married women coped up from domestic violence by sleeping separately still 76% of married women did not follow it.

The calculated chi square values of selected demographic variables like age, education, occupation, family income, type of marriage, marital duration, type of family, relationship, relationship, husband age, husbands education, husbands occupation, husbands income and substance abuse were less than the table values at the probability level of 0.05, which shows there was no significant association between demographic variables and levels of domestic violence. The computed chi square value for number of children was greater than the table value which shows significant association.

The researcher had conducted the awareness programme on domestic violence to the married women with the age group of 18-60 years.

Conclusions: •Majority of the married women have faced severe form of physical violence. • Among 250 married women, 174(69.6%) married women faced some form of domestic violence. •The study also showed that there was significant association between number of children and domestic violence among married women. • Based

on pre planned activity for conducting awareness programme on coping strategies of domestic violence was provided to married women.

Keywords: Awareness booklet was prepared for the women suffering with domestic violence.

Key Messages: Among 250 married women, 174(69.6%) married women faced some form of domestic violence.

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INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is not just a problem of the lower and middle classes. It is very prevalent even among prominent people. Domestic violence is a global problem that crosses cultural, geographic, religious, social and economic boundaries and is a violation of human rights. Violence against women deprives women of their right to fully take part in social and economic life. It causes a myriad of physical and mental health issues and in some cases results in loss of life. A lack of understanding of the magnitude of domestic violence, its causes and consequences, and the trends and patterns across cultures, hinders the development of efforts to address it.

In the chequered history of mankind, one finds that different and disparate cultures, however distant they may be in time and space have at least one thing in common and that is the contempt of women. However, the Gandhian era and the decades after independence have seen tremendous changes in the status and the position of the women in the Indian society. The constitution of India has laid down as a fundamental right the equality of the sexes. But the change from a position of utter degradation of women in the nineteenth century to a position of equality in the middle of the twentieth century is not a simple case of the progress of men in the modern era. The position of women in the Indian society has been a very complicated one. In fact, it could not be an exaggeration to say that the recent changes in the status of women in India is not a sign of progress but it is really are capturing of the position that they held in the early Vedic period. Yet, the status of women who almost constitute half of the Indian population is not that encouraging. Gender based violence including rape, domestic violence, mutilation, murder and sexual abuse is a profound health problem for women across the globe. Nonetheless, it is not considered as a public problem of serious concern.

The various forms of physical violence are:

- Female foeticide and female infanticide.
- Incest, connivance, and collusion of family members to selfish, sexual abuse, rape within marriage.
- Physical torture like slapping punching, grabbing, murder.
- Overwork, lack of rest, Neglect of health care.

Violence against women has been clearly defined as a form of discrimination in numerous documents. The World Human Rights Conference in Vienna, first recognised gender based violence as a human rights violation in 1993. In the same year, United Nations declaration, 1993, defined violence

against women as “any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a woman, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”. (Cited by Gomez, 1996) Radhika Coomaraswamy identifies different kinds of violence against women, in the United Nation’s special report, on Violence Against Women;

(a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation.

(b) Physical sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.

(c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, wherever it occurs.

So the research liked to research on the same in the view to develop the awareness booklet for the women who is suffering with Domestic Violence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cross sectional study is done to assess the prevalence and types of domestic violence and the coping strategies used by the married women in selected rural area of sangareddy with the view to conduct awareness programme.

Research Approach

In the present study the investigator has chosen quantitative research approach.

Sources of the Data

The data will be collected from rural married women in pulkal.

Research Design

The research design adopted was Non-experimental Descriptive research design.

Setting of the Study

The study will be conducted in selected rural village in pullkal.

Population

The population of the study married women in selected rural village in pulkal.

Sample Size

Total of 250 married women among them 174 showed mild, moderate and severe form of Domestic violence so the Sample size is 174 married women in a selected rural village in pulkal.

RESULTS

Screening for prevalence of domestic violence has been done among the 250 married women at pulkal village using HITS Likert scale among them 174 (69.6%) married women is facing some form of domestic violence among them physical violence ranked 1 with the modified mean of 2.8, followed by psychological violence stands in 2nd rank with the modified mean of 2.05 and 3rd rank goes to sexual violence with the modified mean of 2.

The majority of married women 98% coped up from domestic violence by doing whatever their husband wanted them to do but 4 married women i.e 2% didn't agree to do whatever their husband wanted them to do, followed by 96% married women tried to end their relationship in order to cope up from the domestic violence whereas 4% of married women never tried of leaving their husband, 87% of married women tried to cope up from the domestic violence by talking to their family member but 13% of married women didn't do it, subsequently 81% of married women hid their money to secure her future in order to avoid the domestic violence but 19% of women did not do it, closely 79% of married women tried to cope up from domestic violence by hiding their important documents to secure their children's life but whereas 36 did not do it, 75% of married women fought back physically with their husbands to cope up from the domestic violence still 25% of women did not follow this coping strategy, 70% married women tried staying with family or friends to avoid the domestic violence still 30% of women did not follow it, subsequently 49% of married women left home to get away from him but 51% of married women did not try them, followed by 31% Tried to get help from neighbor/employer or co-worker to cope up from domestic violence but 69% of married women did not follow it, least married women i.e. 24% of married women coped up from domestic violence by sleeping separately still 76% of married women did not follow it.

The calculated chi square values of selected demographic variables like age, education, occupation, family income, type of marriage, marital duration, type of family, relationship, relationship, husband age, husbands education, husbands occupation, husbands income and substance abuse were less than the table values at the probability level of 0.05, which shows there was no significant association between demographic variables and levels of domestic violence. The computed chi square value for number of children was greater than the table value which shows significant association.

The researcher had conducted the awareness programme on domestic violence to the married women with the age group of 18-60 years.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of domestic violence among married women.

N=250

Variable	Frequency	Prevalance rate of Domestic Violence
Women with No domestic violence	76	—
Women with domestic violence	174	—
Total	250	69.6

Abbreviations: (Give here full form of all abbreviations used in the table. Give the full form even if it has been explained in the text.)

Table 2: Mean and Sd of domain wise domestic violence.

Variable	Mean	Sd
Physical Intimate Partner Violence	28.8	6.3
Psychological Intimate Partner Violence	17.04	3.1
Sexual Intimate Partner Violence	8.95	1.2

Table 3: Frequency and percentage of Coping strategies used by married woman.

Coping Strategy	Frequency			
	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage
Did whatever he wanted	170	98%	4	2%
Ended the relationship	167	96%	7	4%
Left home to get away from him	86	49%	88	51%
Slept separately	42	24%	132	76%
Fought back physically	130	75%	44	25%
Stayed with family or friends	121	70%	53	30%

Talked to family	151	87%	23	13%
Hide money/valuable	141	81%	33	19%
Hide important papers	138	79%	36	21%
Tried to get help from neighbor/ employer or co-worker	54	31%	120	69%

Type of marriage	0.07	4	9.4	NS
Marital duration	9.5	2	5.9	NS
No. of children	2.3	8	15.5	S
Type of family	4.9	4	9.4	NS
Relationship	0	2	5.9	NS
Husbands age	9.5	6	12.5	NS
Husbands Education	5.7	10	18.3	NS
Husbands Occupation	4.6	4	9.4	NS
Husbands Income	1.3	4	9.4	NS
Substance abuse	2.1	4	9.4	NS

Table 4: Chi-square to find out the association between domestic violence scores and demographic variables.

Variable	Chi-square value	df	Table value	Level of significance
Age	3.3	6	12.5	NS
Education	0.36	10	18.3	NS
Occupation	1.8	6	12.5	NS
Family income	0.08	6	12.5	NS

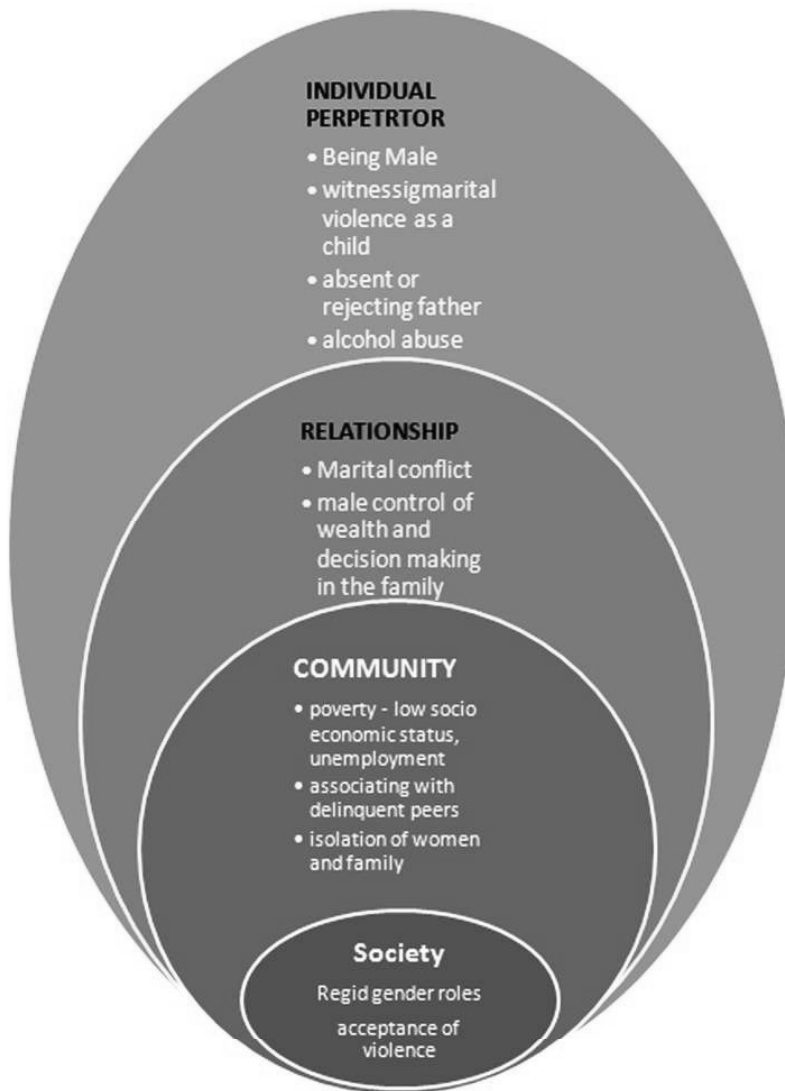


Fig. 1: Give here a description of figures/image, include information like contrast media, stain, chemical, power used, protect patient privacy at all times. End the legend with full stop.

DISCUSSION

The investigator has undertaken the present study to assess the prevalence and types of domestic violence and the coping strategies used by the married women in selected rural area of sangareddy with the view to conduct awareness programme" through structured interview. Data collected is analyzed with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings are among 250 married women majority of the married women face domestic violence 174 (69.6%) and physical intimate partner violence was ranked highest i.e 1st rank (modified mean 2.8) among the married women, followed by psychological intimate partner violence has ranked 2nd (modified mean 2.05) among married women and the sexual intimate partner violence ranked least i.e 3rd (modified mean 2) among the married women.

Finally, it was concluded that majority of married women suffering from domestic violence. There is an awareness gap and this has to be improved further. For this reason investigator had conducted a mass awareness program for married women on domestic violence.

CONCLUSION

The present study was attempted to assess the prevalence of Domestic violence in married women in rural area pulkal, sangageddy, with a view to conduct an awareness programme on Domestic Violence, and the following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the study:

- Majority of the married women have faced severe form of domestic violence.
- Majority of the married women faces severe

form of physioical violence.

- The study also showed that there is significant association between number of children and domestic violence among married women.
- Based on pre planned activity for conducting awareness programme on coping strategies of domestic violence was provided to married women.

On the whole carrying out the present study was an enriching experience to the investigator. The constant encouragement and guidance at each step, motivation and co-operation of the guide as well as the interest and co-operation of the participants in the study contributed to the fruitful completion of the study.

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Conflict of Interest: NIL

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