



Original Research Article

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**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NURSING INTERVENTION
ON PREVALENCE AND PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG
MARRIED WOMEN AT A SELECTED AREAS IN INDORE, M.P.**

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Introduction

Marriage is a socially recognized union or legal contract between spouse that establishes rights and obligations between them and their children.

Traditionally in an Indian family, the wife is typically dependent, submissive, compliant, and non-assertive and need to please her husband first. Women are entrusted with the responsibility of looking after the home and caring for the children and the elderly parents and relatives. Now a day, there has been a substantial increase in the number of middle-and upper-class women working to supplement their husbands' incomes. Cultural and household stress factors contribute to the prevalence of domestic violence.

Domestic violence is a global issue reaching across national boundaries as well as socio-economic, cultural, racial and class distinctions. This problem is not only widely dispersed geographically, but its incidence is also extensive, making it a typical and accepted behavior. Domestic violence is wide spread, deeply ingrained and has serious impacts on women's health and well-being. Its continued existence is morally indefensible. Its cost to individuals, to health systems and to society is enormous.

Domestic violence mentions any violence, abusive behaviour, whether physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, verbal, or financial, in which one person controls and dominates another within an intimate relationship. Domestic violence has not only a divesting societal problem but also a severe medical and mental health problem worldwide

Objectives

- To assess the pre test knowledge regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence among married women
- To assess the post test knowledge regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence among married women
- To compare the pre test and post test knowledge regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence among married women
- To prepare the nursing intervention regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence among married women
- To assess the effectiveness of nursing intervention regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence among married women
- To find out the association between the pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

All hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance

- H₁: There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence among married women
- H₂: There will be significant effectiveness of nursing intervention regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence among married women
- H₃: There will be significant association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Methods and Material

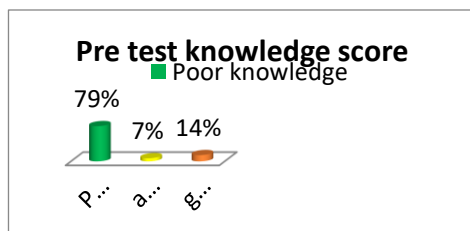
Study design and setting: Pre experimental one group pre test and post test design

Sample and sampling technique: The study population comprised of married woman regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence A sample of 50 married woman was selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique for the

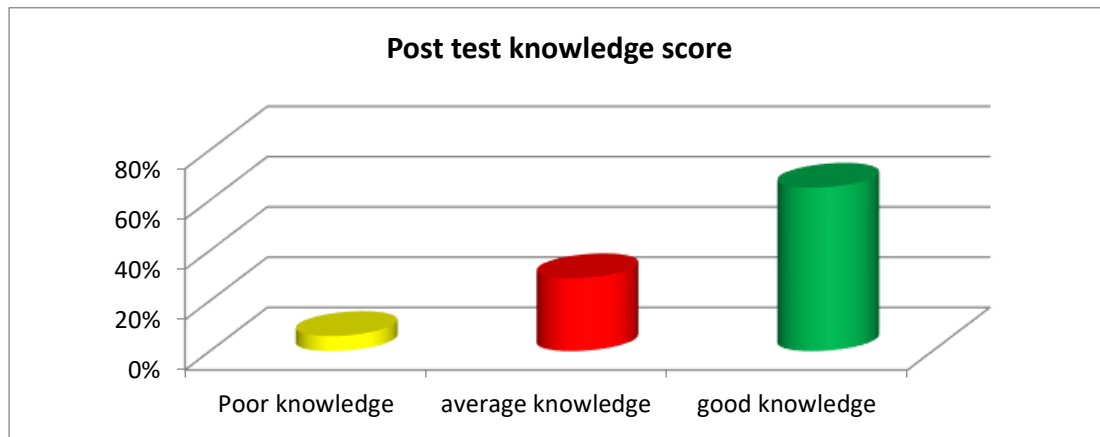
assessment of pre test knowledge and post test knowledge, taking expert opinion from 3 experts in the field of Nursing than the data was collected using structured knowledge questioner.

Result

- Demographic variables of the mothers 71% married woman are from 30-40 years of age, 69% woman are working, 67% are education up to primary school, 63% are living with extended family 81% woman are non vegetarian, 83% woman family monthly income 10000-15000/- 62% are having previous knowledge regarding sign & symptoms of menopause
- In pre test knowledge score More than 79% of woman's in the experimental group are from poor knowledge regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence and 7% are from average knowledge and 14% are from good knowledge regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence



In Post test knowledge score More than 6% of married women in the experimental group are from poor knowledge regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence and 29 % are from average knowledge and 65% are from good knowledge regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence



Effectiveness of nursing intervention regarding prevalence and prevention of domestic violence “t” value 0.85

- Association of pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables some of the demographic variables are associated like age, working pattern, area of living are associated and rest of others are not associated .

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