

A Study to Assess the Effect of Planned Teaching on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Domestic Violence Against Women among Railway Employees Working in Central Railway, Mumbai, Maharashtra-India

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Abstract

Background: Domestic violence is a global issue reaching across national boundaries as well as socio-economic, cultural, racial and class distinctions. It is wide spread, deeply ingrained and has serious impacts on women's health and well-being. However, some national violence studies show that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner. As is a public health priority, public health personnel can play a vital role in addressing this issue. Thus, investigator designed this study to assess the effect of planned teaching on knowledge and attitude regarding domestic violence against women.

Methods: A Descriptive approached- Pre-Experimental one group pretest- posttest design study was conducted among 100 employees working in central railway using non-probability purposive sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire and a 5-point Likert scale for attitude and a Teaching plan was used to assess the knowledge and attitude among women.

Results: Study revealed that the majority (59 %) of the women had good knowledge regarding domestic violence before planned teaching, 98 percent had very good knowledge during posttest. Majority (81%) of the sample had positive attitude regarding domestic violence before planned teaching, where as 98 percent of the participants showed highly positive attitude after planned teaching. There was poor co-relation between knowledge and attitude of the central railway employees regarding domestic violence against women.

Conclusions: Domestic violence is growing issue worldwide and it is significantly associated with knowledge and attitude towards domestic violence against women. Timely effective measures like planned teaching on the knowledge and attitude regarding domestic violence against women are needed to prevent the spread of this problem as it has revealed in study that both the knowledge and attitude scores were higher after planned teaching indicating the effectiveness of planned teaching.

Keywords: *Planned Teaching Programme, Knowledge, Attitude, Domestic Violence and Railway Employee.*

Introduction

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 behaviour. Domestic violence is wide spread, deeply ingrained and has serious impacts on women's health and well-being. [1] Domestic violence is a deadly crime, a social

menace, and a costly public health problem. Most of the victims are women. Domestic violence can take the form of threats, verbal abuse, battering, rape and murder. It is an escalating pattern of coercive behavior that includes physical, sexual, and psychological assaults against current or former intimate partner [2]. "The term 'domestic violence' can be any violence between current or former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever and whenever the violence happens. The violence may

include physical, sexual, emotional or financial abuse". A domestic violence incident against women occurs every 6-20 seconds.¹³¹ Domestic violence is perpetrated by, and on, both men and women. However, most commonly, the victims are women, especially in India. Even in the United States, it has been reported that 85% of all violent crime experienced by women are cases of intimate partner violence, compared to 3% of violent crimes experienced by men.¹⁴¹ Thus; domestic violence in Indian context mostly refers to domestic violence against women.

Domestic violence against women is an age-old phenomenon. Women were always considered weak, vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. The World Health Organization reports that the proportion of women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence or both by an intimate partner ranged from 15% to 71%, with the majority between 29% and 62%.

India's National Family Health Survey-III, carried out in 29 states during 2005-06, has found that a substantial proportion of married women have been physically or sexually abused by their husbands at some time in their lives. The survey indicated that, nationwide, 37.2% of women "experienced violence" after marriage. Bihar was found to be the most violent, with the abuse rate against married women being as high as 59%. Strangely, 63% of these incidents were reported from urban families rather than the state's most backward villages. It was followed by Madhya Pradesh (45.8%), Rajasthan (46.3%), Manipur (43.9%), Uttar Pradesh (42.4%), Tamil Nadu (41.9%) and West Bengal (40.3%).¹⁵¹

According to a 2013 global review of available data, 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. However, some national violence studies show that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner.¹⁶¹

Physicians and nurses are often the first to see the results of domestic violence. But their response has been to treat the bloody wounds without recognizing and responding to the underlying causes. That is beginning to change as more hospitals develop protocols and professional schools develop curriculum to train

students to recognize and respond to domestic violence such recommendations are given from research done by Shah Sandeep H , Kajal Rajani, Kataria Lakhan, Trivedi Ashish who studied on Perception and prevalence of domestic violence in the study population in year 2012 they suggested that efforts should be made to raise public consciousness and reporting of domestic violence and its attendant consequences.¹⁷¹

According to the American Medical Association, the problem is not confined to the emergency departments. "Physicians in all practice settings routinely see the consequences of violence and abuse, but often fail to acknowledge their violent etiologies," reported a 1994 AMA publication on domestic violence. "By recognizing and treating the effects of domestic violence, and by providing referrals for shelter, counselling and advocacy, physicians can help battered women regain control of their lives."¹⁸¹

Since childhood investigator experienced that the women are facing domestic violence in the community. Even while working as a nursing staff many times female class -4 workers reveals history of domestic violence at home either by husband or other family members. These phenomena also motivated investigator to create awareness about domestic violence and women's rights by providing them knowledge regarding the same.

Methods and Materials

A Descriptive approached- Pre-Experimental one group pretest -posttest design study was carried out among employees working in central railway in Mumbai, Maharashtra-India. Sample size of the study was 100 and non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from participants. Inclusion criteria for study were (i) Central railway employees from the age group of 18 – 60 years of age, (ii) Those employees who are willing to participate in the study and (iii) Permanent Railway employees who belong to class 3 and class 4 category. Employees those who have long absenteeism record and joined recently, not completed their probation period in Central Railways and employees those who are deaf and dumb as planned teaching cannot be delivered to them were excluded from the study.

Data Collection and Measures: For collection of the data from the subjects tool consisting of (i) Socio

demographic variables, (ii) A structured knowledge questionnaire containing 29 item and (iii) 5 point Likert scale for attitude containing 20 items were administered after verifying the reliability of the structured questionnaire and attitude scale by using internal consistency index with a value of 0.7 for the questionnaire and 0.715 for the attitude scale and data were collected from self-reported technique. Further, tool was translated in to Hindi by Hindi expert. The tool in Hindi was translated back to English, Thus the content validity of the Hindi tool was achieved.

Teaching plan was administered to participants was validated by 15 experts, teaching package was translated in both language Hindi and English by experts. The teaching plan in Hindi was translated back to English, Thus the content validity of the Hindi teaching plan was done.

Total time given to respondents for pretest was about 30-40 minutes. After the pretest immediately planned teaching was administered by PowerPoint presentation.

Table No. I depict that majority (59 %) of the samples had good knowledge regarding domestic violence before planned teaching.

TABLE: I - Overall knowledge scores as per the arbitrary Grading

Particular	Pre-test		Post test	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
0-25 (Poor)	1	1	0	0
26-50 (Average)	37	37	0	0
51-75 (Good)	59	59	2	2
76 & Above (Very Good)	3	3	98	98

It is evident from the above table that majority (59%) of the sample had good knowledge regarding domestic violence before planned teaching. The knowledge gain during post-test was 98 percent i.e. very good. The gain in knowledge can be attributed to the effect of planned teaching.

The post test was taken on 5 Aug 2015 after 7 days of pretest. Before collection of data, permission from the committee of academic research and ethics from college and permission from railway department was obtained.

Results

It was evident that 10 percent of the samples were in the age group of 18-28years, 18 percent samples were in the age group of 29-38 years and majority (72%) of the sample belonged to the age group of 39 years and above. With regard to the gender 50 percent of samples were male & 50 percent of the samples were female. Regarding education-35 percent samples completed their graduation & only three percent of the samples had completed their post-graduation.

(i) Knowledge Distribution of the Samples Regarding Domestic Violence against Women

Among 100 participants, knowledge was assessed on Concept/ meaning, causes, Types, Impact and Laws & prevention regarding Domestic Violence against Women.

(ii) Attitude Distribution of the Samples Regarding Domestic Violence against Women

Majority (81%) of the sample had positive attitude regarding domestic violence before planned teaching. Whereas 98 percent of the sample showed highly positive attitude after planned teaching.

TABLE: II- Overall attitude score in term of mean & mean percentage

ATTITUDE	Pre-test		Post test	
	Mean	Mean %	Mean	Mean %
	70.46	70.46	95.08	95.08

The Mean score of attitudes before planned teaching was 70.46 which was increased to 95.8 during posttest. The improvement in the attitude score during posttest can be attributed to the effect of planned teaching.

The relationship between post-test knowledge and attitude scores of samples

There was poor co-relation between knowledge and attitude of the samples.

The relation between post-test knowledge scores and demographic variable of the samples

There was no difference in posttest knowledge scores of the samples with regard selected demographic variables such as type of family, gender, designation, age and education.

The Relation between Post Test Attitude Scores and Demographic variable of the Samples

There was no difference in posttest knowledge scores of the samples with regard selected demographic variables such as type of family, gender, designation, age and education. The type of family, gender, designation, age and education doesn't influence the post test scores of the sample.

Discussion

The researcher has revealed that the knowledge of the respondents increased statistically. The central railway employees showed interest and satisfied were after planned teaching which was reflected in the form of highly positive attitude scores after posttest. The significant differences in women's empowerment and DV experience by region and population within India underscore the need to culturally and regionally tailor the screening and support services provided at such Centre's.^[9] As compared to present study with the study

conducted by Najwa I. Abu Taleba, Tareq A. Dashtib et (2011)^[10] the knowledge and perception of primary care physicians and nurses about domestic violence without any intervention among participants. The response rate was 62.8 percent for physicians and 61.1 percent for nurses and study revealed that the overall knowledge score was higher in physicians than nurses. The finding of this study supports present study as in present study the mean per cent of knowledge was 52.6 percent during pretest, however the mean per cent increased to 92 percent during posttest. Regarding Attitude of the respondents the mean per cent of attitude was 70.46 percent during pretest, and the mean percent increased to 95.08 during posttest. In present study knowledge and attitude did not show any co-relation. There was significant gain in knowledge and attitude after planned teaching, both gains stood independently and does not influenced each other. The knowledge and attitude did not show any relationship with the demographic variables of the study Thus investigator achieved all the objectives of the study. As the studies are lacking in this field, more researches with the large sample can be undertaken so that different version of knowledge and attitude can be developed.

Limitation-

The information obtained by using the self-reporting technique is personal in nature and therefore subjectivity and alteration of data by respondents cannot be ruled out. Due to time limitation for only twice investigator got opportunity to contact with subjects.

Conclusion

The study done by the investigator was to provide the teaching on domestic violence against women and to see the effect of planned teaching on the knowledge and attitude on domestic violence against women. Most

of the employees were unaware about the various aspect of domestic violence which was seen during pretest and improved in the same during posttest. Thus, investigator had achieved her aim of proposed study.

Implication-

Nurses play a key role in providing care to the victims of domestic violence. This study updates nurses with the current knowledge of domestic violence and also helps in the changing of attitude towards domestic violence against women of the community and since nursing studies in this area are few, the tool and techniques of this study can be used as future reference materials. The present research study can add up to the new body of knowledge. Further research can be conducted based on the finding of the study. And the result of the study clarifies that the community people had lack of knowledge in this field and unaware about the facts so this study provided updated knowledge. As a mental health nurse such teaching helps in improving attitude and resolving conflicts within individual and definitely keeps the person in mental harmony.

Ethical Clearance- Taken from the committee of academic research and ethics from college and permission from railway department obtained.

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Conflict of Interest – Nil.

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