



## PREVALENCE AND AWARENESS REGARDING CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN

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### KeyWords

Awareness, contributing factors, domestic violence, married women, prevalence, women violence, violence against married women

### ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is a forceful activity done against the will of a person physically, verbally, sexually or emotionally that might harm the person in one or several ways done by the member of belonging family. It not only results in physical harm but may also create mental disorders among the victim. purpose of the study was to assess the prevalence and awareness regarding contributing factors of domestic violence among married women.

Cross sectional descriptive study was conducted by using interview with structured nepali version questionnaire. study was conducted at Kageshori manohara 7 Kathmandu. Sample size was 100 and sampling technique was non probability purposive technique. 8-10 respondents were interviewed in a day. Based on the research study, 89% have answered on forceful custody of someone against their will as meaning of domestic violence. The prevalence of domestic violence in the research setting was found to be 2 % whereas 59% respondents had answered alcoholism as the contributing factors of domestic violence. The mean awareness about domestic violence is 24.65. Based on the study, it was concluded that majority of women answered alcoholism as a contributing factor of domestic violence. Also, all the respondents have answered that women suffers more from domestic violence than men.

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 background of the study**

A forceful physical, verbal or sexual activity done against the will of a person who belongs to the same family is known as domestic violence [1].

Dissatisfaction with intimate partners, financial crisis and illiteracy have been the major contributing factors with many other minor factors such as household conflicts, social and cultural factors [2].

Studies have shown that among the women who suffer domestic violence, 45.3% require treatment, 25.3% seek treatment and only 9.8% have undergone treatment[3]

### **1.2 objectives if the study**

#### *1.2.1 General objective*

To assess prevalence and awareness regarding contributing factors of domestic violence among married women

#### *1.2.2 Specific Objectives*

To find out the prevalence of domestic violence among married women

To find out the awareness of domestic violence among married women

To identify the contributing factors of domestic violence among married women

### **1.3 rationale of the study**

Domestic based violence has been considered as a major social issue in most of the countries because it can impact both physical as well as mental health. A research in Nepal have concluded that 66% of the women have endured verbal abuse, 33% emotional abuse where 77% were by family members[1,4]. Therefore this study can be an eye opening to such a serious issue which requires a comprehensive solution. For the policy makers and planners, it will help to create awareness regarding contributing factors of domestic violence. Thus the researcher was interested to study about the prevalence and awareness regarding contributing factors of domestic violence among married women.



### **1.4 significance of the study**

This study helps to assess the awareness on the contributing factors of domestic violence among the married women and helps to conduct awareness programs on basis of that.

This study also helps to identify the prevalence of domestic violence among married women.

This study helps the planner for policy making regarding women's health and betterment.

This study result will help to create awareness program by giving intervention among married woman.

This study can be used as a source of reference or base line information for future researcher to conduct such research on a larger scale.

## **2 Methods of study**

### **2.1 Study design**

The design of study is descriptive cross sectional research design

### **2.2 Duration of the study**

The study was done for chaitra 2074 to mangsir 2075

### **2.3 Place of study**

The study was done at Kageshwori Manohara 7, Kathmandu , Nepal.

### **2.4 Ethical Approval and consideration**

Permission from Institutional Review Committee of Nobel college was taken.

Ethical approval was obtained by the ward office of kageshwori manohara at the beginning of the study.

Respondents' rights were respected by obtaining informed consent, maintaining confidentiality, anonymity and privacy, as well as showing respect for the dignity of respondents.

Respondents were informed about their rights to withdraw at any time from the study without incurring any penalty or victimization.

The opinions, health records and other private information of respondents were protected.

The respondent's anonymity was ensured as no identification was entered onto any questionnaire.

The researcher treated respondent's information confidentially, as this wasn't shared with any other person.

Only the researcher had access to the completed questionnaires.

## 2.5 Participant consent

A verbal consent was obtained from each participant before asking questions and written consent from the ward office was taken before the study.

## 2.6 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

### 2.6.1 *Inclusion criteria*

The women who were married were included in the study

The women who were willing to participate were included in the study

### 2.6.2 *Exclusion criteria*

Unmarried women were not included in the study.

The women who were not willing to participate were not included in the study

## 2.7 Sampling technique

Non probability purposive sampling technique was used in the study.

## Statistical analyses

## 2.8 Data analysis

All the data was reviewed, checked and rechecked daily for its competency, consistency and accuracy.

Coding and organization was done before data entering.

Statistical package for social science (SPSS) program version 20 was used to analyze data, repeated in descriptive statistics such as: frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation.

## 2.9 Scoring Procedure

One mark was given for each correct response to measure a score .

Any wrong response was given zero.

## 2.10 Software used

Statistical package for social science (SPSS) program version 20 was used to analyze data, repeated in descriptive statistics such as: frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation.

## 2.11 selection and description of participants

The study population was married women of all age. The total population of Kageshori Manohara is 12,900 and among them total female population is 6350 and among them, total married women population is 3,115

The participants were selected by the purposive sampling method as only married women were selected in the study.

The women who were willing to participate were included in the study

## 2.12 technical information

Non probability purposive sampling technique was used in the study

Sample size for this study was 100

formula for calculation

$$n = (Z\alpha/E)^2 * P*Q$$

where n is sample population

$Z\alpha$  is value associated with degree of confidence selected

( at 95% confidence)

E is permissible error

P is prevalence (8% prevalence in kathmandu)

Q is (1-P)

## 2.13 validity and reliability of tools and instruments

### *2.13.1 validity*

The questions was developed by studying and reviewing related literature.

The validity of the instrument was maintained by consulting advisor, research teacher, experts and reviewing the related literature.

### *2.13.2 reliability*

The reliability of the instrument was maintained by pretesting among 10% of the total population with similar characteristics to assess its accuracy & understandability.

### *2.13.3 data collection methods*

Administrative approval was obtained from Nobel College and authorities of the places of survey.

An informed written consent was obtained from ward office.

An informed consent written and verbally form the respondents.

Respondents were explained about the purposes of study.

Face to face interview technique using structured nepali version questionnaire was used.

Time of interview session was 15-20 minutes for each respondents.

Privacy and confidentiality of the information was maintained.

8- 10 respondents per day were interviewed.

Data was collected by the researcher oneself.

## 2.14 Statistics

### 2.14.1 Data analysis

All the data was reviewed, checked and rechecked daily for its competency, consistency and accuracy.

Coding and organization was done before data entering.

Statistical package for social science (SPSS) program version 20 was used to analyze data, repeated in descriptive statistics such as: frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation.

### 2.14.2 Scoring Procedure

One mark was given for each correct response to measure a score .

Any wrong response was given zero.

## 3 Result

The mean awareness score of respondents in this study was found to be 24.65. Based on the research study, all the respondents had heard about domestic violence . 89% of them have answered on forceful custody of someone against their will as meaning of domestic violence.

Regarding contributing factors, 59% of the women answered alcoholism as a contributing factor of domestic violence. Also, all the respondents have answered that women suffers more from domestic violence than men.



*Tables representing the result*

Table I

Respondent's Age, Educational status and Duration of Marriage

Variables	Frequency	n=100	
		Percentage	Mean age
<b>Age of the respondents</b>			
18-25 years	20	20	34
26-35 years	45	45	
36-45 years	25	25	
45 years and above	10	10	
<b>Educational status</b>			
Literate	90	90	
Illiterate	10	10	
If literate than, level of education	n=90		
Secondary	10	11.11	
Higher secondary	26	28.89	
Bachelor and above	54	60	
<b>Duration of marriage</b>			
1-5 years	21	21	
6-10 years	15	15	
11-20 years	7	7	
21 years and above	57	57	

Table I shows distribution of respondents according to demographic data where out of total respondents, 45% were of 26-35 years, 54% were literate with bachelor and above level and 57% had highest duration of marriage that is 21 years and above.

Table II

Respondent's Awareness about Contributing Factors of Domestic Violence

Variable	Frequency	Percentage n=100
<b>Contributing factors of domestic violence*</b>		
Lack of awareness	20	20
Alcoholism	59	59
Dissatisfaction with intimate partners	33	33
Personal issue	40	40
Prolong unemployment	29	29
Stress	38	38
Male dominated society	42	42
Poverty	55	55
Illiteracy	26	26

\*multiple response

Table II shows the respondent's awareness about contributing factors of domestic violence where 59% of women answered alcoholism and 29% answered prolong unemployment.

Table III  
 Prevalence of Domestic Violence

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
<b>n=100</b>		
<b>Experienced domestic violence</b>		
Yes	2	2
No	98	98
<b>If yes, which type of violence</b>	<b>n=2</b>	
Physical violence	1	50
Sexual violence	0	
Verbal violence	1	50
Emotional violence	0	
<b>Measures that were applied</b>	<b>n=2</b>	
Shout for help	0	
Inform the police	0	
Try to stop the violence	2	100
Avoid the violence	0	

Table III reveals that 2% of the respondents have experienced domestic violence where 50% experienced physical violence and 50% experienced verbal violence.

Table IV  
Respondent's Awareness about Habits leading to Domestic Violence

n=100

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Habits leading to domestic violence*</b>		
Gambling	72	72
Misbehaviour	78	78
Drug addiction of family members	42	42
Extramarital affair	62	62

\*multiple response

Table IV shows respondent's awareness about habits leading to domestic violence where 78% respondents answered misbehavior and 42% answered drug addiction of family members.

## **4 Discussion**

According to findings, 89% have answered forceful custody of someone against their will as meaning of domestic violence. This finding was similar to the study conducted by Dangi [5] in which majority of the respondents (60%) answered that domestic violence is forcing someone against their will.

According to the findings 59% of women answered alcoholism as the main contributing factors of domestic violence and 29% answered prolong unemployment. This finding was similar to the study conducted by Thapa [6] where 45 respondent (90%) answered alcoholism as the major contributing factor of domestic violence.

According to the findings, where 78% respondents answered misbehavior as habit leading to domestic violence. This findings contradict to the study conducted by Sthapit [7] where 78% women answered that dissatisfaction with intimate partners as a habit leading to domestic violence.

### **Limitations of the study**

The study was limited to kageshori manohara 7 kathmandu. So the results cannot be generalized.

The duration of the study was limited.

### **Implications of the study**

The findings of study can be used to raise awareness regarding contributing factors of domestic violence

A study regarding experience of domestic violence can be conducted

This study can be helpful to uplift the health status of women in the community

Women empowerment and leadership can be raised by using the findings of this study

## 5 Conclusion

This study had been focused on studying the prevalence and awareness of domestic violence among married women with an objective of determining the contributing factors of domestic violence in a certain area of Kathmandu. But not just that, this study also can help the policy makers in strengthening the women's status in society. In a country like Nepal where we face variability in development process, raising women's status is a very important part. Eventually, development is possible only when both men and women work together for it. Married women might face numerous difficulties to balance their work and family while women can gracefully participate in nation's development as much as men do. Thus, being aware about the contributing factors of domestic violence might help the women to be more concerned about their physical and mental health which leads to their overall development.



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