

# A STUDY TO ASSESS LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG WOMEN REGARDING PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AT SELECTED COMMUNITY AREA AT NAMAKKAL(DT)

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**Abstract:** The aim of the study to assess the level of knowledge and attitude on prevention of women violence, to associate the level of knowledge and attitude on prevention of women violence, to find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude on prevention of women violence. Quantitative research approach was used to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding women violence, Non-Experimental research design was used for this study, the sample of the study consist of 30 women's with the use of non-probability convenience sampling technique. The result was supported to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding violence against women in a selected village in Namakkal (DT).

**Keywords:** knowledge, attitude, women, prevention, violence.

## INTRODUCTION:

“Violence against women is understood s a violation of human rights and form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender based violence that result in or are likely to result in physical , sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts....

Violence against women(VAW) also known as gender-based violence and sexual and gender based violence(SGBV) are violent acts primarily or exclusively committed against women or girls, such violence is often considered a form of hate crime, committed against women or girls specifically because they are female and can take many forms.

## SATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A STUDY TO ASSESS LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG WOMEN REGARDING PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AT SELECTED COMMUNITY AREA AT NAMAKKAL(DT).

## OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of women violence
- To assess the level of attitude on prevention of women violence
- To associate the level of knowledge and attitude on prevention of women violence
- To find out the correlation between mean knowledge and attitude on prevention of women violence

## HYPOTHESIS:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant difference between the knowledge and attitude on prevention of women violence

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significance difference between mean knowledge and attitude on prevention of violence

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Quantitative research approach was used to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding women violence, Non-Experimental research design was used for this study, the sample of the study consist of 30 women's with the use of non-probability convenience sampling technique.

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATION:

Ethical Clearance was obtained from ethical committee, VMCH.Prior to the collection of data, permission was obtained from Block medical officer and panchayat officer for conducting the study in the Manickampalayam panchayat. There were 30 women are selected to using convenience sampling technique. The women were assured that anonymity of each individual would be maintained and informed consent was obtained from the women.

## PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION:

The data was collected from 30 women in Namakkal District. After obtaining consent from the 30 selected samples, Researcher provided the structured knowledge questionnaire and to give completion period of structured knowledge questionnaire is 20 minutes. Per day 5 to 6 women were selected to participate this study.

**RESULT:****DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE AMONG WOMEN**

S.NO	Demographic variable	Women	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	<b>Age:</b>		
	a. 18-25 Years	2	6%
	b. 26-30 Years	9	30%
	c. 30-40 Years	12	40%
	d. Above 40 Years	7	24%
2	<b>Religion:</b>		
	a. Hindu	21	70%
	b. Christian	9	30%
3	<b>Education Status:</b>		
	a. Illiterate	5	17%
	b. Literate	25	83%
4	<b>Marital Status:</b>		
	a. Married	12	40%
	b. Divorced or Separated	4	13%
	c. Unmarried	14	47%
5	<b>Health Status:</b>		
	a. Healthy	28	94%
	b. Unhealthy	2	6%
6	<b>Occupation:</b>		
	a. Employed	8	27%
	b. Unemployed	21	70%
	c. Business	1	3%
7	<b>Type of family:</b>		
	a. Joint family	15	50%
	b. Nuclear family	15	50%

**Distribution of women according to their level of knowledge regarding violence against women.**

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	WOMEN(NO)	WOMEN PERCENTAGE(%)
1.	Inadequate<50%	22	73%
2.	Moderate 50-75%	8	27%
3.	Adequate	0	0%
TOTAL		30	100%

**Mean knowledge score regarding violence against women**

Aspects	Max score	Range Score	Womens Knowledge		
			Mean	Mean%	SD
Knowledge	30	9-22	14	46.7%	3.98

**ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WOMEN VIOLENCE AMONGWOMEN WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES**

S.N O	Demographic Variables	Category	Inadequate		Moderate		Chi Square Value
			No(22)	%	No(8)	%	
1	Age	18-25 Years	1	3%	2	7%	4.03 Df = 3
		26-30 Years	7	23%	1	3%	
		30-40 Years	8	27%	4	14%	
		Above 40 Years	6	20%	1	3%	

2	Religion	Hindu Christian Muslim	15 7 -	50% 23% -	5 3 -	17% 10% -	0.213* Df = 3
3	Education	Illiterate Literate	2 25	6% 84%	- 3	- 10%	7.64 Df = 2
4	Marital Status	Married Divorced/Separated Unmarried	8 2 12	27% 6% 40%	3 - 5	10% - 17%	0.861 Df = 3
5	Health Status	Healthy Unhealthy	2 2	67% 6%	8 -	27% -	0.27 Df = 1
6	Occupation	Employed Unemployed Business	22 16 -	20% 53% -	4 4 -	13.5% 13.5% -	1.5* Df = 2
7	Type of family	Joint family Nuclear family	10 12	33% 40%	3 5	10% 17%	3.53 Df = 2
8	With whom do you live	Parents Husband Alone	6 8 8	20% 27% 26%	3 3 2	10% 10% 7%	0.861* Df = 3
9	Source of income	Job No Source	7 15	23% 50%	3 5	10% 17%	0.213* Df = 3
10	Money you get is adequate to meet needs	Yes No	15 7	50% 23%	5 3	17% 10%	0.213* Df = 3

## DATA ANALYSIS

In the vie of distribution of women according to age among the women 2(6%) of them age was between 18-25 years, 9(30%)of them age was between 26-30 years,12(40%) of them age was between 30-40 years and 7(24%) of them age was above 40.

It shows the distribution of women according to religion,Among the women 21(70%) of them were Hindu,9(30%) of them were Christian and none of them were Muslim.

The distribution of women according to their educational status,5(17%) of them were illiterate,25(83%) of them were literate.

In accordance with distribution of women according to marital status,12(40%) of them were married,4(13%) of them were divorced or separated,14(47%) of them were unmarried.

It mentioned that distribution of women according to health status,28(94%) of them were healthy and 2(6%) of them were unhealthy.

The distribution of women according to occupation,8(27%) of them were employed.21(27%) of them were unemployed and 1(13%) of them were doing business.

It implies that distribution of women according to type of family, 15(50%) of them were joint family,15(50%) of them were nuclear family.

The distribution of women according to level of knowledge regarding violence against women,22(73%) of them had inadequate level of knowledge,8(27%) of them had moderate level of knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge regarding violence against women.

The mean knowledge score of women's regarding violence against women is 14, 46.7 and standard deviation was 3.98.

It shows that association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables, for considering the variables age, religion, marital status, health status, occupation, type of family of women, parity of women had no association between level of knowledge and religion, type of family had association with level of knowledge.

It shows that association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables, for considering the variables age, religion, education status, health status, marital status, occupation and type of family of women. Location of home,parity of women had no association between level of knowledge and religion, type of family had association with level of knowledge.

The result was supported to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding violence against women in a selected village in Namakkal (DT).

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