# A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BETWEEN MARRIED AND UNMARRIED YOUNG ADULTS OF SELECTED AREAS OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI.

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*Abstract*

**Introduction:**

Domestic abuse is a global problem that transcends barriers of race, religion, socioeconomic level, and culture, among others. The World Health Organization classifies youth violence as a global public health issue. According to the WHO, one in three women has experienced domestic abuse. The cause may be a low socioeconomic level, inequality, or discrimination; poverty may contribute to the occurrence of domestic violence.

**Aims:**

The aim of the study is to find out the difference in knowledge and attitude between married and unmarried young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**Materials and methods:**

Non-experimental two group comparative descriptive design was selected for this study to assess the knowledge and attitude of married and unmarried young adults on domestic violence.

**Results:**

The study result shows that among 150 samples of Married Young adults majority of samples (74.67%) had fair knowledge a regarding Domestic Violence. Among 150 samples of Unmarried Young adults majority of samples 82.67% had fair knowledge regarding Domestic Violence. Among 150 samples of Married Young adults 22.67% (34) had Neutral attitude and 77.33% (116) had positive attitude towards domestic violence. Among 150 samples of Unmarried Young adults 17.33% (26) had Neutral attitude and 82.67% (124) had positive attitude towards Domestic Violence. The correlation "r" of knowledge and

attitude of married young adults is 0.164 at the level of 0.05 and "p" value is 0.045. The correlation "r" of knowledge and attitude of unmarried young adults is 0.323 and "p" value is zero.

**Conclusion:**

The study shows that among 150 married samples, the majority of samples had fair understanding, as did 150 unmarried samples. The majority of married and unmarried respondents exhibited a positive attitude toward domestic violence. There is no substantial difference between married and unmarried young adults with regard to their knowledge, but there is a considerable gap between them with regard to their attitudes. The instructional movie was delivered to the samples in an effort to increase their awareness and understanding of domestic violence.

**Key words:**

**Domestic Violence, Knowledge, Attitude, Married Young adults, Unmarried Young adults.**

## INTRODUCTION

Society is a word derived from Latin word "societus" means companionship or friendship. [1] According to Capiere "society refers not to a group of people, but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction, that arise among and between them."  Society contains specific group and families. Society is one of group where people are living together. Every Individual or every human being cannot live alone in the society or live in isolation as every Individual or human being is social being.

Every individual or human being start to live by making social relationship in the society. Human being start interacts first in the family as family is one of the very important components of the society. Family is group of people, who are live under one roof share personal characteristics and common interest. In family, family members are meet to fulfil common goals and basic purpose. In the family the individual gets love, knowledge, understands values, morality, culture and so many things. Family has to be balanced in certain manner and for that it is important to cooperate, understanding, love, and respect, sacrifices, affection and so on.

For forming the family marriage is important. According to **Robert H. Lowie**, "Marriage is a relatively permanent bond between permissible mates." Husband and wife create bond with each other and start to involve in each other's circle. Every marriage has its pros and cons. Not every family nor every marriage is perfect. Sometimes disharmony can occur, and that is part of society. Disharmony can cause by excessive anger, improper communication, unbalanced relationship, unhappy relationship, trust issues, excessive possessiveness and etc.

If this disharmony becomes serious in the family; among family member there can be conflict and sometimes that will lead to house hold violence. According to American Psychological Association "violation means the expression of hostility and rage with the intent to injure or damage people or property through physical force." [4] Violence is defined by the World Health Organization in the WRVH as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation." [5] The violence take place in the domestic area is known as Domestic Violence.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

**A Comparative Study To Assess The Knowledge And Attitude On Domestic Violence Between Married And Unmarried Young Adults Of Selected Areas Of Dadra And Nagar Haveli.**

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge on domestic violence among unmarried and married young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
2. To assess the attitude on domestic violence among unmarried and married young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
3. To identify the difference in knowledge and attitude on domestic violence between married and unmarried young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
4. To find out association between knowledge and attitude on domestic violence and demographic variable of married and unmarried young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
5. To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude of unmarried and married young adults on Domestic violence.
6. To create an informational video on Domestic Violence.

## HYPOTHESES

### Null Hypotheses:-

$H_{01}$: There is no significance difference between knowledge level on domestic violence among married and unmarried young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

$H_{02}$: There is no significance difference between attitude level on domestic violence among married and unmarried young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

$H_{03}$: There is no correlation between knowledge and attitude of the married young adults on Domestic Violence of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

$H_{04}$: There is no correlation between knowledge and attitude of the Unmarried young adults on Domestic Violence of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

### Research Hypotheses:-

$H_1$: There is significance difference between knowledge level on domestic violence among married and unmarried young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

$H_2$: There is significance difference between attitude level on domestic violence among married and unmarried young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

$H_3$: There is a correlation between knowledge and attitude of the married young adults on Domestic Violence of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

$H_4$: There is a correlation between knowledge and attitude of the Unmarried young adults on Domestic Violence of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

## ASSUMPTION
**The study assume that**
Married and Unmarried young adults have inadequate knowledge regarding Domestic violence.
Domestic violence is not so commonly spoken topic.

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

**Knowledge:** In this study it refers to the related information about domestic violence among married and unmarried young adults which will be assessed by structured questionnaire.

**Attitude:** In this study it refers to the expression of feeling, opinion, action or behaviour which is positive, negative or neutral which exhibited by the unmarried and married young adults on domestic violence measured by 3 point Likert scale

**Domestic violence:** It is any kind of abuse or violence against married or unmarried woman by their spouse/husband or any intimate partner and it included physical, mental, religious, economical, emotional, and sexual abuse.

**Married Young adults:** People who are married and aged between 18-35 years.

**Unmarried Young adults:** People who are unmarried and aged between 18-35 years.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Research Approach:** Quantitative research approach

**Research Design:** Non-experimental Two group Comparative Descriptive Design.

## VARIABLES

**Research variable**: Knowledge and Attitude

**Demographic variable:** Age, Sex, Marital status, Religion, Occupation, Education, Monthly Income, Source of knowledge.

## RESEARCH SETTING: Selected areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

## POPULATION AND SAMPLE

**Population:** young adults of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Sample:** young adults who are between the age group of 18- 35 years of age of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**Sampling technique:** Non-probability convenient sampling method

**Description of tool:**

**Section 1: Demographic Data**
It contains the questions of demographic characteristic of age, sex, marital status, religion, education, occupation, Monthly income, source of knowledge.

**Section 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire on Domestic Violence.**

| Sr No | Score of Respondents | Level of Knowledge |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 14-20 | Good |
| 2 | 6-13 | Fair |
| 3 | Below 6 | Poor |

**Section 3: Structured Attitude scale (3 point Likert scale)**

| Sr No | Score of Respondents | Attitude |
|-------|---------------------|----------|
| 1 | -20 to -8 | Negative |
| 2 | -7 to 6 | Neutral |
| 3 | 7 to 20 | Positive |

## RESULTS

### SECTION I: LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF MARRIED AND UNMARRIED YOUNG ADULTS

Table No 1: Frequency and Percentage wise distribution of the Level of knowledge on Domestic Violence of Married and Unmarried Young adults.

n = 300

| Sr No | Knowledge Level | Married | | Unmarried | |
|-------|----------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1 | Poor | 36 | 24.00 | 25 | 16.67 |
| 2 | Fair | 112 | 74.67 | 124 | 82.67 |
| 3 | Good | 2 | 1.33 | 1 | 0.67 |
| | Total | 150 | 100.00 | 150 | 100.00 |

Table No 1 shows that among 150 samples of **Married Young adults** 24% (36) having poor knowledge, 74.67% (112) had fair knowledge and 1.33% (2) having good knowledge regarding Domestic Violence. Among 150 samples of **Unmarried Young adults** 16.67% (25) had poor knowledge, 82.67% had fair knowledge and 0.67% (1) had good knowledge regarding Domestic Violence.

### SECTION II: LEVEL OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF MARRIED AND UNMARRIED YOUNG ADULTS

Table No 2: Frequency and Percentage wise distribution of the level of attitude towards Domestic Violence of Married and Unmarried Young adults.

n = 300

| Sr No | Attitude Level | Married (n=150) | | Unmarried (n=150) | |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1 | Negative | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Neutral | 34 | 22.67 | 26 | 17.33 |
| 3 | Positive | 116 | 77.33 | 124 | 82.67 |
| | Total | 150 | 100.00 | 150 | 100.00 |

Table No 2 among 150 samples of **Married Young adults** 22.67% (34) had Neutral attitude and 77.33% (116) had positive attitude towards domestic violence. Among 150 samples of **Unmarried Young adults** 17.33% (26) had Neutral attitude and 82.67% (124) had positive attitude towards Domestic Violence.

## SECTION III: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE

Among **married young adults** there is no association between demographic data such as age, sex, religion, education, monthly income, occupation and source of knowledge and knowledge regarding domestic violence. Among **unmarried young adults** one of the demographic variable (**Education $\chi2$= 18.433**) have significant association with knowledge regarding domestic violence. Other variable not have association with knowledge regarding domestic violence.

## SECTION IV: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ATTITUDE LEVEL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE

Among **married young adults** there is no association between demographic data such as age, sex, religion, education, monthly income, occupation and source of knowledge and attitude on domestic violence. Among **unmarried young adults** one of the demographic variable (**Monthly Income $\chi2$= 10.196**) have significant association with attitude on domestic violence. Other variable not have association with knowledge regarding domestic violence.

## SECTION V: DIFFERENCE IN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE BETWEEN MARRIED AND UNMARRIED YOUNG ADULTS

Table 3: Difference in knowledge and attitude between married and unmarried young adults.

n= 300

|  | Married | | Unmarried | | "t"-test | "p"-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | | |
| Attitude | 10.41 | 5.16 | 11.9 | 5.14 | 2.5 | 0.013 |
| Knowledge | 7.38 | 2.54 | 7.95 | 2.6 | 1.93 | 0.055 |

Above given table shows the difference in knowledge and attitude between married and unmarried young adults on domestic violence. Between married and unmarried young adults the Mean Difference of attitude score is 1.490, t-value is 2.507, p-value is 0.013, in which the p-value (0.013) is less than 0.05 level of significance which suggests there is a significance difference in attitude level on domestic violence between married and unmarried young adults and the Research Hypothesis (H1) is accepted.

Between the married and unmarried young adults the Mean Difference of knowledge score is 0.570, t-value is 1.930 and p-value is 0.055. The p-value of knowledge score is 0.055 which is greater than 0.05, which suggest that there is no significance difference in knowledge level on domestic violence between married and unmarried young adults and the Null Hypothesis (H02) is accepted.

The mean score of attitude for married young adults is 10.40 and for unmarried young adults were 11.90. The mean score of knowledge for married young adults were 7.38 and for unmarried young adults were 7.95. The standard deviation of attitude of married young adults is 5.169 and for unmarried young adults were 5.147.

## SECTION VII: CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF MARRIED AND UNMARRIED YOUNG ADULTS

Table 4 Correlation between knowledge and attitude of married and unmarried young adults

| Marital Status | "r value" | "p" value |
|---|---|---|
| Married | 0.164 | 0.045 |
| Unmarried | 0.323 | 0 |

Above given table shows that the correlation between knowledge and attitude of married young adults and knowledge and attitude of unmarried young adults. The correlation "r" of knowledge and attitude of married young adults is 0.164 at the level of 0.05 and "p" value is 0.045. The correlation "r" of knowledge and attitude of unmarried young adults is 0.323 and "p" value is zero. Thus, the research Hypothesis ($H_3$) is accepted.

## DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to find out the difference between knowledge and attitude toward domestic violence between married and unmarried young adults in selected areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The study result shows that there is no significant difference in knowledge between married and unmarried young adults ('t' value = 1.930, 'p' value = 0.055) but there is a significant difference in attitude between married and unmarried young adults ('t' value =2.507, 'p' value = 0.013). Among 150 married samples, the majority of samples had fair knowledge, and among 150 unmarried samples, the majority of samples had fair knowledge. Among married and unmarried samples, the majority of the samples had a positive attitude toward domestic violence. There is a correlation between knowledge and attitude of married young adults and unmarried young adults.

## CONCLUSION

The study shows that among 150 married samples, the majority of samples had fair understanding, as did 150 unmarried samples. The majority of married and unmarried respondents exhibited a positive attitude toward domestic violence. There is no substantial difference between married and unmarried young adults with regard to their knowledge, but there is a considerable gap between them with regard to their attitudes. The instructional movie was delivered to the samples in an effort to increase their awareness and understanding of domestic violence.

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