

# AWARENESS AND EXPERIENCE OF NOVICE NURSING STUDENTS TOWARDS VARIOUS TYPES OF VIOLENCE.

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**Abstract:** *Background: Women violence is an important problem worldwide and India having more women violence and which affects women's health as well as their psychological status. By improving services for the victims, one can reduce the prevalence of violence in our community. Nurses who had worked in the particular department of hospitals like critical care units, emergency departments, and trauma centers experienced anger and aggressive behavior from the patients. Thus, to manage and prevent violence is an important role of all nursing personnel. Objectives: To determine the awareness and experience of nursing students regarding types of violence. Methods: Descriptive Research Design was used in this study. A self-structured questionnaire on the Socio-demographic tool, awareness of violence and for experience of novice nursing students on violence was used for data collection. Data collection was performed with GNM 1<sup>st</sup> year and BSc 1<sup>st</sup> year students studied in selected schools and colleges of Bhubaneswar. Result: Sixty percent of students know about violence. It involves like mental, physical destruction to someone or to kill somebody, 39 % of students experience the physical violence, 40% of subjects have the awareness that when the boss is the male person violence may occur, 42% of subjects have the awareness that the effects of violence are psychological trauma. The present study revealed age, gender and education levels of the patients had no significant influence of violence. The result depicted that 36% of students considered sexual violence as worst type and 42% of the students have knowledge that the effect of violence is psychological trauma. From the study it was found that there is a significant association between the awareness regarding the violence and marital status ( $P < 0.05^*$ ). Conclusion: In this study majority of the participant reported that they have awareness of various types of violence and physical violence they experienced more than other types of violence. Holistic interventions against various violence should be supported and promoted.*

**Keywords:** Awareness, Experience, Novice nursing undergraduates

## Introduction:

World Health Organization defined the violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation," although the group acknowledges that the inclusion of "the use of power" in its definition expands on the conventional understanding of the word.<sup>1,2</sup>

In India a person suffered any kind of domestic violence, but women are suffered violence more by male members or by relatives. According to the National Family and Health survey in 2005 a person having 33.5% of violence in his total lifetime. While 8.5% sexual abuse among women at the age group of 15-49 years. A study conducted in 2014 reported that India has the lowest sexual violence rate in the world. In India, a large number of populations that is 27.5 million women experienced any kind of violence over their life period.<sup>3</sup>

There are various forms of violence and abuses are present. Domestic Violence also has various forms, like- physical, mental, emotional, economic, sexual, psychological which affects mainly children and the elderly person. Teens and young adults experience the same types of abuse in relationships as adults.<sup>4</sup> Students have experience physical (21.9%), sexual (18.1%) and psychological violence (20.9%) at house and 29.7% of the children had witnessed family violence. Boys were more often affected by physical and mental violence while girls were more often affected by sexual violence.<sup>5</sup>

### **Materials and methods:**

**Research approach:** In our study quantitative survey approach is taken to assess the awareness and experience of 1st-year GNM and B.Sc. Nursing regarding violence

**Research design:** The design adopted for this study is a descriptive research design.

**Research setting:** The present study was conducted in selected nursing colleges of Bhubaneswar. The basic reasons for selecting this area for the study are the availability of the study sample, Feasibility for conducting the study, Availability of governance, familiarity, economic in terms of time and cost and authority permission and cooperation for conducting the study

### **Variables:**

#### **Research variable-**

Research variables are awareness and experience of novice nursing students regarding violence.

#### **Demographic variable:**

The demographic variables in this study are age, gender, marital status, types of family, monthly income of the family, students belong to which community and educational qualification.

#### **Study population:**

The population in this study was novice-nursing students of selected nursing colleges of Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

The target population in the present study includes nursing students of GNM 1st year and B.SC Nursing 1st year

**Sample:** In this study samples are the GNM 1st year and B.Sc. 1st-year students of selected Nursing schools and Colleges, Bhubaneswar

**Sample size:** The sample consists of 500 novice-nursing undergraduates from GNM 1st year and B.Sc. 1st year studied in Nursing schools and Colleges of Bhubaneswar

**Sample technique:** In this study, a simple random sampling technique was used.

**Data collection procedure:** The data were collected from the novice nursing students to assess the awareness and experience regarding the violence. Self-introduction was given to the student nurses along with the nature and purpose of the study and the importance of their participation in the study. The self-structured questionnaires for awareness and experience on various violence were distributed to the participants with instructions. Questionnaires were collected immediately after completed by the participants.

**Statistical analysis:**

Demographic variables were analyzed using (frequency and percentage). Awareness and experience were analyzed by using frequency and percentage.

Chi-square test was computed to find out the association between awareness and experience with the selected demographic variables of novice nursing undergraduates. Windows SPSS, Version 20.0 was used for the statistical evaluation. All statistical tests were performed at the level of significance of 0.05.

**Ethical consideration:**

Permission had taken from the Dean and ethical committee of the concerned institution. Informed consent was obtained from all the participants. Confidentiality was maintained with all information collected from the participants

**Results:**

**Awareness of nursing students regarding types of violence:**

Knowledge regarding the meaning of violence depicts that 14.81% of subjects told violence is the improper use of something, 60% belongs from Behavior involving physical, psychological destructive force intended to hurt, damage or kill someone or something, 15.5% belonged from when a student is guided by the teacher strictly, 9.6% belonged from Lack of giving freedom to children. Distribution of subjects according to activities of violence depicts 11.85 % belonged from the strict guidance, 36.29% belonged from financial gender, 29.62% belonged from discrimination and 22.22% were belongs from accusing girls for her dress using slangs. Distribution of subject accounting to cause of violence depicts 0.97% belonged from Mental illness, 16.29% belonged from Female independency, 40.74% When the boss is a male person, 33.33% Alcohol and drugs. Distribution of subject accounting to report any violence depicts 22.96% belonged from Call local police station, 38.51% belonged Inform the family members, 30.37% belonged from Inform local counselor, 8.14% belonged from There is no way of reporting.

Distribution of subject accounting to effects of any violence depicts 22.96% belonged from Physical trauma, 41.48% belonged from Psychological trauma, 25.92% belonged from both physical and psychological trauma, 9.62% belonged from Social negligence. Distribution of subjects according to the prevention of violence depicts 26.66% were belongs from public awareness, 35.55% belonged from supporting women empowerment, 29.62% belonged through education and 8.14% were from government responsibility.

**The experience of nursing students regarding types of violence:**

Distribution of the subjects accounting experience of violence depicts 100% of subjects experienced various violence. Distribution of subjects according to the frequency of experience any violence belongs from once were 35%, belongs from twice were 41%, belongs from thrice were 22% and belongs from more than thrice were 2%. Distribution of the subjects according to the reason of violence depicts 33 belonged from disobeying others, 39% belonged from arguing

back, 13% were refusing sex and 16% belonged from poor family income. Distribution of subjects according to the persons more prone to getting affected by any violence depicts 24% belonged from children, 27% were from elder people, 27% were from housewives and 21% belonged from disabled persons. Distribution of subjects according to the decision taken by them during a violent scenario depicts 21% belonged from trying to forcefully stop their opponent, 28% were from leave that place immediately, 31% belonged from inform the local police station and 20% belonged from try to come in an agreement. Distribution of subjects according to the type of violence they think it worst depicts 36% belonged from sexual violence, 21% belonged from physical violence, 23% belonged from psychological violence and 20% belonged from emotional violence.

**The association of knowledge and experience regarding types of violence with selected demographic variables:**

There is a statistically significant relationship between awareness regarding violence with students having different marital statuses ( $P=0.00<0.05^*$ ). There is a statistically significant relationship between awareness regarding activities called violence inside the home of students belongs from different family types ( $P=0.03<0.05^*$ ). There is a statistically significant relationship between the experiences of the students having different educational qualifications regarding the person prone to violence ( $P=0.00<0.05^*$ ). There is a statistically significant relationship between the experiences of the students belongs from different family types regarding the types of violence they have affected ( $P=0.00<0.05^*$ ).

**Discussion**

This present study emphasized to assess the awareness and experience regarding various types of violence among the Novice nursing students. Present study is supported by “A Study on Domestic Violence against Adult and Adolescent Females in a Rural Area of West Bengal”. Out of 141 respondents, 33 (23.4%) adult and adolescent females in this village were exposed to domestic violence in the past year. Among the demographic characteristics, statistically significant maximum prevalence was observed among 30-39 years of age group, illiterate and unmarried females. For most of the females who were exposed to domestic violence, their husbands acted as the perpetrators (72.73%) and they reported slapping as the specific act of physical assault (72.73%). The majority of the respondents reported that the opportunity of education (31.9%), being economically productive (31.9%) and better family income (23.4%) would help them to overcome the situation.<sup>6</sup>

**Conclusion**

In this study majority of the participant reported that they have awareness of various types of violence and physical violence they experienced more than other types of violence. Establishing the awareness program for novice students of both sexes about the type and effect of violence and the skill to manage the violence in the future is highly recommended.

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**Ethical statement:** This study was approved by the institutional ethical committee and the prior consent of the patient of the patients was taken before the collection of samples.

**Conflict of interest:** The author declares that there was no conflict of interest.

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