

## **“A study to assess the effectiveness of SIM on knowledge regarding POSCO Act among young women in rural community at Kanpur”.**

**S. Sumiya, Madhu Rajput, Moni Sachan, T. Monika Devi, Shalini Singh Tomar**

[sumiya.rcn@ramauniversity.ac.in](mailto:sumiya.rcn@ramauniversity.ac.in)

Faculty of Nursing, Rama University, Mandhana Kanpur U.P 209217

### **ABSTRACT**

POSCO ACT is a National Women's safety act; the POSCO ACT has become a hugely important empowerment tool for women in the state. The statement of the problem was a study to assess the effectiveness of SIM on knowledge regarding POSCO ACT among young women and to determine the association of POSCO ACT with selected demographic variables. The research approach was quantitative evaluative research approach and research design was Quasi Experimental pre-test and post-test research design. The sample size was 60. The study setting was a selected rural community at Kanpur. The paper is based on primary data collected from the young women of selected rural community at Kanpur through self-structured knowledge questionnaire. The study result showed that (37%) young women don't have knowledge about POSCO ACT and (63%) young women have knowledge about POSCO ACT and their source of information are majority (27%) from newspaper, (12%) from social media, (20%) from books & journals, (5%) from others. An SIM was developed regarding POSCO ACT for young women to enhance their knowledge. The study concludes that most of the women heard about POSCO ACT but they don't know the exact procedure to register the complaint and similar study can be conducted on a larger sample for broader generalization on POSCO ACT.

**Keywords:** POSCO, SIM.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In general, women are more concerned about their personal safety. In today's world, the harsh fact is that the rising numbers of atrocities against women. In India where women are ranked as goddess and goddesses are worshiped. In that society most of the girls grow up by listening these two common words i.e., ignore and tolerance. She tolerates all kinds of harassment, from simple teasing to groping, stalking, vulgar comments and even outright physical assault. It is extremely thoughtful and painful to see women in this 21st century is not safe. So, we have to make a society where women are safe, have self-respect, for that we can take some actions to ensure women's safety.<sup>4</sup> For that, firstly the government must make straight laws that ensure the punishment of criminals. The most important things to taught men are to respect women from an early age and stop considering women inferior.

**NEED FOR THE STUDY:**

There are some International laws and policies to prevalent offenses against women are declaration of human rights, convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women ,United Nation declaration on the elimination of violence against women, UNGA (United Nations General Assembly) addressed the issue of domestic violence against women and is the first resolution against women requested the ‘Eight United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and Criminal justice’ committee on the elimination of discrimination against women and many more. In India UP government take numerous actions for the women safety by launching various schemes for women safety like Mission Shakti, Anti-Romeo Squads and some helpline number. One of them is POSCO ACT but large number of populations is not aware about the scheme so that government continuously working for empowerment with the help of radio and TV media advertisement.

**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

**“A study to assess the effectiveness of SIM on knowledge regarding POSCO ACT among young women in rural community at Kanpur”.**

**OBJECTIVES**

- 1- To assess the level of knowledge regarding POSCO ACT among young women in selected rural community, Kanpur, UttarPradesh.
- 2- To evaluate the effectiveness of the SIM on knowledge regarding POSCO ACT among young women in selected rural community, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- 3- To find out the association between the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding POSCO ACT with their selected demographic variables.

**HYPOTHESIS:**

The hypothesis of the present study are -

**Null hypothesis-**

**H01-** There is no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding POSCO ACT.

**H02-** There is no significant association between pre-test knowledge score of young women with their selected demographic variables.

### **Positive hypothesis-**

**H1-** There is significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding POSCO ACT.

**H2-** There is a significant association between pre-test knowledge score of young women with their selected demographic variables.

### **ASSUMPTIONS**

The study assumes that –

- The young women are having some basic information regarding POSCO Act.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **RESEARCH APPROACH**

Quantitative evaluative research approach chosen for the study.

### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research design used in Quasi Experimental pre-test and post-test research design used in the current study.

### **SETTING OF THE STUDY**

The study was conducted in rural community of Hora Bangar at Kanpur.

### **VARIABLES**

#### **INDEPENDENT VARIABLES**

The independent variables of the present study are SIM on POSCO ACT

#### **DEPENDENT VARIABLES**

The dependent variable refers to the knowledge of young women regarding POSCO ACT

### **POPULATION**

The population of present study consists of young women who reside in rural community at Uttar Pradesh.

### **TARGET POPULATION**

The target population of present study consists of young women who reside in rural community at Kanpur.

## **ACCESSIBLE POPULATION**

Accessible population of present study was young women of 20-40 age groups who reside in rural community of Hora Bangar at Kanpur.

## **SAMPLE**

The sample used for this study was young women who are meeting the inclusion criteria.

## **SAMPLE SIZE**

Sample size for the study consist of 60 young women who are living in rural community at Kanpur.

## **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

Non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

## **CRITERIA FOR SAMPLING**

### **INCLUSIVE CRITERIA**

The study includes young women who are:

- Age group of 20-40 years
- In selected rural community
- Available at the time of data collection
- Who can read Hindi or English?

### **EXCLUSIVE CRITERIA**

The study excludes the young women who are-

- Not able to attend the data collection
- Not willing to participate in the study

**Table 1: Tools and techniques of data collection**

Dimension	Content	Questionnaire Number
Section I	Socio demographic data	1 – 8
Section II	Structured knowledge questionnaire	1 – 34
Section III	SIM	

**Table 2: Scores according to their level of knowledge**

S. N	Level of knowledge	Score	Range
1.	Inadequate knowledge	0-13	0-38.23%
2.	Moderate knowledge	14-20	38.3-58.8%
3.	Adequate knowledge	21-34	58.9-100%

**Major Findings of the Study-****Finding related to percentage wise distribution of sample as per the demographics' variables.**

The finding reveals that 19(32%) are in between 20-25 years 16(27%) are in between 26-30 years, 11(18%) are in between 36-40 years of age, 53 (88%) are Hindu, 7(12%) are Muslims and 0(0%) Christian, and 0(0%) are others majority 11(18%) are primary education, 15(25%) are secondary education, and 7(12%) are graduate and above education oral qualification that 35(58%) are home workers and 6(10%) are daily wages and 11(18%) private employee and 4(7%) are government employee and 9(7%) are businesses 7(11%) are single and 46(77%) Married 4(7%) are widow 3(5%) are divorced marital status, 9(15%) are below 5000, 23 (38%) are 5001-10000, 24 (40%), family monthly income, 38(63%) are yes 22(37%) are no Previous knowledge related-POSCO Act. Majority 16(27%) from newspaper 7(12%) from social media 12(20%) from books & journal 3(5%) from others source of information.

**Findings related to assessment of pre-test knowledge of young women regarding POSCO Act.**

The findings reveal that in pre-test among the subject 38 sample (63.3%) had inadequate level of knowledge, 18 sample (30%) had moderately level of knowledge, 4 sample (6.66%) had adequate level of knowledge

**Findings related to assessment of post-test knowledge of young women regarding POSCO Act.**

The findings reveal that, in the post-test majority in the subject, 8 sample (13.33%) inadequate level of knowledge, 10 sample (16.66%) had moderate level of knowledge and 42 sample (70%) had adequate level of knowledge.

**Findings related to effectiveness of SIM on knowledge POSCO act among youngwomen.**

The comparison of mean pre- test and post-test knowledge level on POSCO Act. The post-test mean score (79.95) was high when compared to the pre- test mean (12.9) score of knowledge. The obtained t value (40.88) was greater than table value at 2.00 level of significance, which shows that there is significant difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding POSCO ACT among young women. Hence, the formulated research hypothesis H<sub>1</sub> was accepted.

**Findings related to association of demographic variable with pre-test score of knowledge regarding POSCO Act.**

The association of demographic variable with pre-test score of knowledge by using chi square test revealed there statistically no significant association with variables that there was statistically no association at  $p > 0.05$  level.

**CONCLUSION:**

The findings of the study revealed that was significant association of knowledge with selected demographic variables such as age, education, occupation religion, type of the family, family income marital status and previous knowledge regarding POSCO Act, source of information.

**REFERENCES**

1. Abhilash Kumar, Essay and letter writing book for SSC CGL TIER,2021(<https://>)
2. Safety of Women in India, youtube, GSV Education, November,2021
3. May.Rader.E Goodrum,2009, A gendered assessment of the “threat of victimization” Examining gender differences in fear of crime, perceived risk, avoidance and defensive behavior criminal Justice Review,32, 159-160.
4. Brownlow,2005;Day,stump and carreon 2003; Harris and Millar , 2001, MAY 2001;Riggs and Cook,2014.
5. Zishaan Hayath, Safety of women in India for students and children (<http://www.toppr.com/guides/essay/safety-of-women-in-india>)
6. Home Department Government of Uttar Pradesh India, Women Powerline (WPL)1090,2017(<http://uphome.gov.in/wpmen-powerline-1090-htm>)
7. Press Information Bureau Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs Safety and Security of Women and Girls, PIB Delhi,25th June 2019
8. Neetu Singh , Two Schemes of UP Government for women safety Women Helpline181 and Mahila Samakhya – languish for want of fund, Gaon Connection , July 8th 2020(<http://en.gaonconnection.com/two-schemes-of-up-government-for-women-safety-women-hepline-181-and-mahila-samakhya-languish-for-want-of-funds/>)

9. Om Prakash Prida, women safety in India, TOI,  
December 23rd2019
10. WHO, LSHTM,SAMRC,global and regnal estimate of violence  
against women prevalence and health impact of intimate partner  
violence and nonpartner