

“A Study To Assess Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Regarding Role Of Parents Related To Child Abuse On Knowledge Among The Parents Of Primary School Going Children From Selected Schools In Sangli Miraj And Kupwad Corporation Area.”

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Abstract:

Introduction: Though the children are regarded as most important asset of the world still their rights are overlooked on a large scale often resulting into tragic outcome. Abuse among child can be in the form of physical, sexual, psychological or neglect done by persons like parent, family member or by any unknown person that may result into harm at current stage or in the later years of life. According to WHO “Child abuse has many forms: Physical, psychological/emotional, sexual, neglect and exploitation, any of this that is harmful to a child’s healthy life, existence, respect and progress at present or in the later years of life are called as abuse.” Globally, over half of all children ages 2-17 years were victims of physical, sexual or emotional violence in the past year.

Aims: 1) To assess existing knowledge of parents regarding their role related to child abuse. 2) To assess posttest knowledge of parents regarding their role related to child abuse. 3) To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge score. 4) To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge score and demographic variables.

Methodology: Pre-experimental one group pretest posttest study was conducted to assess the knowledge of parents of primary school going children regarding their role related to child abuse from selected schools in Sangli Miraj and Kupwad corporation area. The reliability coefficient ‘r’ of the questionnaire was 0.81, hence it was found to be reliable. Three Clusters of school were made using geographical location of primary school going children and then from each cluster one school was selected by using simple random sampling and from each school 40 parents were selected by simple random sampling method. So, total 120 parents of primary school going children were selected for the study from three primary schools, one school from each cluster. A structured questionnaire of 20 items was administered to collect the data. Pretest was given on the 1st day followed by planned teaching and posttest was administered on the 7th day. The conceptual framework of Widenbach’s Helping Art of Clinical Nursing

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Theory (1964) was adopted in this research. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results and Conclusion: In the pretest about 63 (52.5%) samples had average knowledge level and 57 (47.5%) samples had poor knowledge level. No one belonged to the good and excellent knowledge level.

In the posttest 94 (78.33%) samples achieved excellent knowledge level, 26 (21.67%) samples had good knowledge level while none of them had neither poor nor average knowledge level regarding role of parents related to child abuse.

The overall pretest mean score was 5.58 with S.D.1.61 and the post test mean score was 18.86 with S.D.0.64. Highly significant difference found between pre and post test scores of level of knowledge in all the areas and in the overall level of knowledge at $P \leq 0.05$ level. There was significant association between the pretest knowledge regarding role of parents related to child and with their demographic variables at $P \leq 0.05$ level. Among mother's maximum of significant association was found with the demographic variable like age, education, occupation, type of family and previous information regarding child abuse. As compared with mothers, fathers had significant association with the demographic variables like education and no. of children with their pretest knowledge score. This study revealed that the effectiveness of planned teaching regarding role of parents related to child abuse was an effective intervention to increase the knowledge of parents of primary school going children.

Keywords: *Assess, Primary school going children, Planned teaching, Parents, Child abuse*

Introduction:

In India in the year 2018 it was seen that 109 children were sexually abused in a single day. As per the data published by the national crime record bureau it was seen that there was rise in each case up to 22 percent as compared to the previous year. Under the law of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POSCO) the NCRB published the data stating the rise in the number of cases from 32,608 in the year 2017 to 39,827 in the year 2018. The NCRB in the year 2018 released the report stating 21,605 of rape cases among the child. From which the girls were more victimized including 21,401 and 401 were seen in boys. Among all the states of India maximum child rape cases i.e., 2832 were recorded in Maharashtra, 2023 in Uttar Pradesh and 1457 were recorded in the state of Tamil Nadu.

According to the NCRB data release time to time from 2008 to 2018 it was seen that the overall crime against the children have increased up to six times more. In the year 2008 the recorded cases of crime against children were 22,500 while in the year 2018 it reached up to 41,764. The Director of Policy Research and Advocacy at CRY- Child Rights and You Priti Mahara stated that on one side there is tremendous increase in number of crimes against children up to an alarming stage while it was good to know that there was also increase in reporting the cases of crime against children. This was a positive sign because reporting the cases reflected faith of the public in the system. The NCRB data said that out of all crimes against children in India, about 51 percent of the crime was found in the leading states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi and Bihar.¹

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

1. Article 39(e) of the Indian constitution directs the State to see that the health and strength of workers, men, women and the tender age of children should not be abused.
2. As per Article 39(f) the Constitution asks the State to see that the children are not abstained from the opportunities and facilities to grow in a healthy manner. It further directs the State to look after the children so that the children grow and develop into free and respectful environment and their childhood and youth is safeguarded against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.
3. Article 45 provides for the State’s duty to ensure early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. ²

In the complex society the prevention of child abuse is unavoidable. Child abuse has an intense impact, that can be so intensive which persists in the childhood or in the adulthood too. The abused child sometimes deals with the problems like bodily injuries and anxiety that may affect the early development of the brain adversely. The child who is abused or neglected are more prone for health-related issues such as depression, alcoholism, drug abuse, smoking, sexual promiscuity, suicide and certain chronic diseases.

Material and Methods:

One group pre-test–post-test Pre-experimental design was used for the study. Quantitative research approach was adopted for this study The study was carried out in selected primary schools of Sangli, Miraj, and Kupwad corporation area with the sample size of 120.Ethical committee approved the Research proposal. Cluster random sampling was used to geographically separate the primary schools and simple random sampling technique was used to select the schools and parents. Pilot study and final study was conducted after approval of the ethical committee. The prior permission from the concerned authority was taken and informed written consent from each participant parent was taken before conducting the study. Pre-test was taken by using structured knowledge questionnaire for 15 minutes. Planned teaching was given immediately after pre-test for 45 minutes and on the seventh day, post-test was conducted. The data was analyzed Based on the objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency percentage, Mean, SD was calculated to get the pre-test and post-test knowledge score. Paired ‘t’ test was applied to check the effectiveness of Planned teaching. Chi square square test was used to find out the association between the pre-test knowledge score and demographic variables.

Result/ Findings:

The collected data of the present study was classified, organized and analyzed under the following sections.

Table no-1 Frequency and Percentage distribution score of the demographic variables.

N=120

Sr.no	Variable	Groups	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age in year	26-30	25	20.83
		31-35	45	37.5

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		36 -40	40	33.33
		41 and above	10	8.33
2	Education	Primary	0	0
		Higher secondary	30	25
		Graduate	76	63.33
		Post-graduate	14	11.67
3	Occupation	Self - employed	13	10.83
		Private	68	56.67
		Government	5	4.17
		Housewife	34	28.33
4	No. of children	1	59	49.17
		2	50	41.67
		3	11	9.17
5	Type of family	Nuclear	96	80.00
		Joint	23	19.17
		Extended	1	0.83
6	Previous information received by parents regarding child abuse.	yes	98	81.67
		No	22	18.33

Table no 1 show that about 45 samples were in the age group of 31 to 35, 76 samples were Graduate, 68 samples were privately occupied, 59 samples were having one child, 96 samples belonged to nuclear family and 98 samples had some previous information regarding child abuse.

Table no 2- Frequency and percentage distributions of pre-test knowledge score

N=120

Level of knowledge	Pretest	
	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (0-5)	57	47.5%
Average (6-10)	63	52.5%

The above table shows that in the pre-test about 63 samples had average knowledge level (52.5%) and 57 samples had poor knowledge level. No one belonged to the good and excellent knowledge level.

Table no 3- Frequency and percentage distributions of post-test knowledge score.

N=120

Level of knowledge	Posttest	
	Frequency	Percentage
Good (11-15)	26	21.67%

Excellent (16-20)	94	78.33%
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The above table shows that in the post-test 94 samples achieved excellent knowledge level, 26 samples had good knowledge level while none of them had neither poor nor average knowledge level.

Table no 4-Comparison of pre and post-test knowledge level of parents.

N=120

Test	Mean	S.D.	t value	p value
Pretest	5.58	1.61	91.599331	0.00001
Posttest	18.86	0.64		

Table no 4 and fig no 4 shows that the mean of the pre-test is 5.58 while the mean of post-test is 18.86. The S.D. of the pre-test is 1.61 while the S.D. of the post-test is 0.64. The table value is 91.599331 while the ‘p’ value is 0.00001 which is less than 0.05 and hence H1 is accepted. The comparison of the pre and posttest knowledge was done by t test.

Table no 5- Association of demographic variables with the pretest knowledge score of parents. N=120

Sr.no	Variable	Poor knowledge (0-5)	Average knowledge (6-10)	Chi square value	d.f.	p value	Interpretation
1	Age in years						
	26-30	23	2	20.63	3	0.000033	Significant
	31-35	19	26				
	36-40	15	25				
41 and above	0	10					
2	Education						
	Higher secondary	27	3	36.36	2	0.00001	Significant
	Graduate	30	46				
Post graduate	0	14					
3	Occupation						
	Self employed	6	7	30.26	3	0.00001	Significant
	Private	22	46				
	Government	0	5				
Housewife	29	5					
4	No. of Children						
	1	39	20	16.80	2	0.000226	Significant
2	16	34					

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	3	2	9				
5	Type of family						
	Nuclear	35	61	23.50	2	0.00001	Significant
	Joint	21	2				
	Extended	1	0				
6	Previous Information						
	Yes	39	59	12.72	1	0.000362	Significant
	No	18	4				

Table no 5 shows that- there is significant association of pretest knowledge of parents related to their role in child abuse with the entire demographic variable such as age in years, education, occupation, number of children and previous information.

On segregating the parents in terms of gender as mother and father, among the mothers there is significant association of pretest knowledge with the demographic variables such as age in years (p value 0.006217), education (p value 0.000643), occupation (p value 0.002009), type of family (p value 0.003698) and previous information (p value 0.041479).

While among the fathers there is significant association of pretest knowledge with the demographic variables such as education (p value 0.027324) and number of children (p value 0.01177)

Discussion:

. The pretest level of knowledge regarding role of parents related to child abuse shows that 63 (52.5%) parents had average knowledge level and 57 (47.5%) parents had poor knowledge level. Neither of them belonged to the good nor excellent knowledge level.

The posttest level of knowledge regarding role of parents related to child abuse shows that 94 (78.33%) parents had excellent knowledge level and 26 (21.67%) had good knowledge level. While none of them had poor nor average knowledge level. The mean of the pre-test is 5.58 while the mean of post-test is 18.86. The S.D. of the pre-test is 1.61 while the S.D. of the post-test is 0.64. The table value is 91.599331 while the ‘p’ value is 0.00001 which is less than 0.05 and hence H1 is accepted. It implies that the planned teaching was effective and showed improvement in knowledge level of parents of primary school going children regarding their role related to child abuse at $p < 0.05$ The p value of the variables age (0.000033), education (0.00001), occupation (0.00001), no. of children (0.000226), type of family (0.00001) and previous information (0.000362) received by parents regarding child abuse was less than 0.05, hence there was significant association of these demographic variables with the pretest knowledge score regarding role of parents related to child abuse. For mother the p value of the demographic variables age (0.006217), education (0.000643), occupation (0.002009), type of family (0.003698), and previous information regarding child abuse (0.041479) is less than 0.05, so there is association between these variables with the pretest knowledge score. While the p value of the demographic variable no. of children (0.778801) is greater than 0.05 hence there is no association of this demographic variable with the pretest knowledge score. For father the p value of the demographic variables education (0.116578)

and no. of children (0.01177) is less than 0.05. So there is association of these variables with the pretest knowledge score. While the p value of the demographic variables age (0.116578), occupation (0.541864), type of family (1) and previous information regarding child abuse (1) is greater than 0.05. So there is no association of these variables with the pretest knowledge score.

The present study was supported by a survey conducted by 301416651, II Year M.Sc. (N) Student, College of Nursing Thanthai Roever, Perambalur (2016). The level of knowledge, attitude and expressed Practice regarding prevention of child abuse Among mothers having school age children in Selected village at sivakasi. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaire tool, and about 100 samples participated in the study. The overall response pattern shows that majority of mothers 56 (56%) had average knowledge, 26 (26%) had poor knowledge and 18(18%) had good knowledge regarding prevention of child abuse among mothers whose children belong to the school going age having school age children.³

The present study was supported by a survey conducted by Miss G. Nandhini- Effectiveness of structured teaching program on child abuse among mothers of under five children. Primary data was collected by structured questionnaire and about 50 samples participated in the study. In the pretest among 50 mothers, 12 (24%) had moderately adequate knowledge, 38(76%) mothers had inadequate knowledge. During the posttest 28(56%) had adequate knowledge, 22 (44%) mothers of under five children had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them was in inadequate knowledge i.e., after the teaching programme the level of knowledge was increased which is highly significant. The improvement score of mean value was 9.94 with the standard deviation of 2.58 and the 't' test value was 27.22 which were statistically significant. It implies that the structured teaching programme was effective and showed improvement in knowledge level of mothers of under five children about child abuse at $p < 0.05$ ⁴

The present study was supported by a survey conducted by Mrs. R. Meera knowledge of mothers regarding child abuse in the selected rural and urban areas in Sivagangai district, tamilnadu. Primary data was collected by structured questionnaire and about 50 samples participated in the study. There is a significant association between knowledge of child abuse and the selected demographic variables such as age (chi-square value 22.25), education (19.91), occupation (27.55), types of family (10.07) and number of children (18.31) and previous information (9.55).⁵

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Source of Funding: The authors declare that did not used any source of funding for conducting the research, expenses is done by self.

Conclusion:

The study was conducted to assess to assess effectiveness of planned teaching regarding, role of parents related to child abuse on knowledge among the parents of primary school going children from selected schools in Sangli Miraj and Kupwad corporation area. The findings of the study showed that the planned teaching was effective in improving the level of knowledge. There was significant association found between the levels of knowledge of parents of primary school going children regarding their role related to child abuse with the demographic variables. This will also help the health care professional to develop their knowledge. The planned teaching is a proven method to improve the knowledge so the health care professionals can use this method of teaching in educating the parents, guardian, visitors to facilitate the healthy growth and development and healthy practices in day to day activities.

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It is well known that today's healthy children are the responsible citizens of tomorrow. Children are the mirror which reflects the future of our nation. Large number of hazards and complications can be controlled without any expense if proper guidance along with awareness is created among the people in time. This not only protects the children in respect of their health but it will also put an end for the delinquent behavior which may arise in future due to adverse experience resulting out of child abuse. The present study helps to prevent children exploitation and indirectly will save or valuable assets.

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