



Effect of Planned Teaching Programme for Mothers of Primary School Children on Knowledge Regarding Sexual Abuse and its Prevention in a Selected School at Ernakulam District, Kerala

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KEYWORDS :

Introduction: Childhood is a vital period of life undergoing process of socialization involving transmission of attitudes, customs and behaviors through influence of family and community on the adult for all needs .A discerning adults can understand and meet these needs and help the child to a make a smooth transition through journey into adulthood . India is a home to almost 19% of world's children. More than one third of the country population around 440 million is below 18 years However in India, which has the largest number of child population in the world, nearly 40% of the its population 69% of Indian children are victims of child abuse .According to WHO: "Child abuse or maltreatment Constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent Treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health . Child abuse includes, physical violence 75%, sexual molestation 20%, mental and emotional 5%, maltreatment with negligence, deprivation and lack of opportunity .

A recently conducted survey revealed shocking facts pertaining to child abuse in India. More than 53% suffered with sexual abuse, while 54% with physical and 48% with emotional abuse at the hands of parents and family members. Sexual abuse is one of the most devastating type of child maltreatment and estimates that it has increased significantly during past decade. According to a 2007 survey sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development over 53% of the children have been sexually abused . Children between 5 and 12 years old are the most vulnerable age group and boys out number girls with 52.94% reporting abuse. In February 2011, the times of India reported that every 2.5 hours a child below 16 years of age and every 13 hours a child below 10 years of age is raped in India making it the country with the highest number of child sexual abuse of any country.

The global prevalence of child sexual abuse has been estimated at 19.7% for females and 7.9% for males according to a 2009 study published in Clinical Psychology .According to the study done by Chithra M (2011), regarding mothers knowledge regarding child abuse revealed that majority of mothers (82%) have inadequate knowledge child abuse. The mother is the primary care giver for the child hence has a major role to play in this arena. This prompted the researcher to undertake this study focusing on mothers.

Objectives are to ,

- assess the knowledge of mothers of primary school children regarding sexual abuse and its prevention before and after the Planned Teaching Programme.
- determine the effect of a Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge of mothers of primary school children regarding Sexual Abuse and its Prevention
- find the association of pretest score of knowledge of mothers of primary school children regarding sexual abuse in children and its prevention with the selected demographic variables

Methodology

Setting of the study : at Bethlehem high school, Njaralloor Perumba-
boor

Research approach : a quantitative approach was considered appropriate for this study.

Research design : pre- experimental one group pretest – post test design.

Sample : 40

Sampling technique : Non probability consecutive sampling technique.

Data collection Instrument : Structured Knowledge questionnaire

Data collection:

Data collection procedure is a process of gathering information to address the research Problem. After obtaining approval of ethics committee and permission from the authorities data was collected with 40 sample selected by using non probability consecutive sampling technique. After introducing about the self and purpose of the study, written consent was obtained assuring maximum anonymity and confidentiality. Pre test was conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers of primary school children regarding sexual abuse and its prevention by using structured knowledge questionnaire. The Planned Teaching Programme was conducted on the same day about 45 minutes using slide. The post test to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program was conducted using the same tool on 5th day onwards. At the end, respondents were thanked for their co-operation. The investigator didn't have any problems during the data collection process.

Data analysis :

organization of the study findings

The analysis and interpretation of data have been organized and presented under the following sections:

Section I : Description of sample characteristics

Section II : Knowledge of mothers of primary school children regarding Sexual Abuse and its Prevention in children.

Section III : Effect of a Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge of mothers regarding Sexual Abuse and its Prevention in children.

Section IV : Association of pre test score of knowledge of mothers of primary school children regarding Sexual a buse and its Prevention in children

Section I : Description of sample characteristics

Table-1: Socio – Demographic Profile of the respondents

Demographic variable	Category	F	%
Age	21-30	18	45
	31-40	16	40
	41-50	6	15
Education	SSLC	3	7.5
	Pre-degree	28	70
	graduate	9	22.5

Occupation	House wife	34	85
	Private employee	6	15
	Government service	0	
Number of Children	1	9	22.5
	2	24	60
	3	7	17.5
Religion	Hindu	14	35
	Christian	24	60
	Muslim	2	5
Income	<5000	11	27.5
	5000-10000	26	65
	10000	3	9.5
Types of Family	Nuclear	36	90
	Joint	4	10

The above table showed that the socio demographic characteristics of the respondents 45% were under the age group of 21-30 years and 70% with pre-degree .The 60%subjects belongs to Christians. Similarly 34%participants were housewives and 90% subjects are belongs to nuclear family, The majority 65% respondents were belonged to income between 5000-10000.

Section II: Knowledge of mothers of primary school children regarding Sexual abuse and its prevention .

Table 2 Mean and mean percentage knowledge of sample regarding sexual abuse and its Prevention (N=40)

Maximum possible knowledge score	Pre-test		Post- test	
	Mean(x1)	%	Mean (x2)	%
40	23.25	58.125	33.075	82.68

Table 2 showed that the post test mean knowledge score(33.075) and mean percentage (82.68%) was higher than the mean pretest knowledge score(23.25%) and mean percentage (58.125%).

Section III: Effect of Planed teaching program on knowledge of mothers children regarding sexual abuse and its prevention .

Table 3: Mean ,standard deviation and value of knowledge of sample regarding sexual abuse and its prevention . (N=40)

Pre-test		Post test		t value	P value
Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
23.25	3.095	33.08	2.314	21.769	.000

Significant at 0.05level

Table depicts that the mean post test knowledge score(33.07%)is significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score 23.25.The calculated t value (t=21.769)is greater than the table value(t=2.020) at 0.05 level of significance. The mean post- test knowledge score of mothers after administration of planned teaching program on sexual abuse and its prevention is significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score .

Section 4.Associaton between the knowledge of mothers and selected demographic variables .

It shows that there is no association between knowledge score and the demographic variables as calculated p value is more than 0.05 in the area of age (p=.333),education level ((p=615),occupation (P=206) Number of children (p=.05)

Conclusion :

Parents especially mothers have significant role in providing appropriate care for the age range from birth till adolescent, especially during the transition phase of a child. Early maltreatment can significantly alter a child's normal developmental and leave the victim with significant long-term impairments. Health care professionals who provide care for maltreated children must consider the consequences of

previous abuse for the child's ongoing development and adaptation when faced with a variety of long-term behavior problems regardless of whether children reside with their birth families, foster families, or adoptive families. An increasing body of evidence documents the robust relationship between adverse experiences in early childhood and a host of complications, both medical and psychological, that manifest throughout childhood and later in adult life. The mother can apply the knowledge effectively to promote children wellbeing.

Recommendation :

Nurse administrator can make awareness programme regarding sexual abuse and its prevention clinical setting through child guidance centers based on the study evidence and encourage parents and children to participate in it .

Nurse administrators can organize in service education programmes on utilization child care services in various sectors

The planned teaching programme can be organized for ASHA workers, anganwady workers and other health workers who are very closely to the public.

The contents and elements of child sexual abuse should be incorporate in to curricula and should prepare and provide proper educational materials like booklets, discussions on sexual abuse

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