



EFFECT OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS REGARDING MALE CHILD ABUSE

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ABSTRACT

The mother is the first teacher of a child. The message she gives that child, that child gives to the world. The present study was intended to assess the effect of structured teaching programme on knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse. The objectives of this study were, assess the knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse, determine the effect of structured teaching programme on knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse, and to find out the association between level of knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse and selected socio demographic variables. The research design adopted for the study was Quantitative Quasi experimental research approach with one group pre- test post- test design. The samples were selected using convenience sampling technique. Eighty mothers of male children from selected wards Kilimanoor Panchayath were taken for the study. Their knowledge level was assessed using knowledge questionnaire. The data analysis revealed that 71.2% of the samples had poor knowledge, 28.8% had average knowledge and none had good knowledge regarding male child abuse. The analysis revealed that the mean knowledge scores of mothers before the intervention was 28.2 and mean knowledge score was increased to 83.2 after structured teaching programme. It was statistically significant at 0.001 level. It concluded that the Structured Teaching Programme was effective in improving the level of knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse and it was found that there is significant association between knowledge and education of mother, education of their spouse, occupation of mother and number of children.

KEYWORDS : Effect, structured teaching programme, knowledge, mothers of male children, male child abuse.

INTRODUCTION

"Investment in the well-being of children is an investment in the future of the country".

Dr. A. P.J. Abdul Kalam

Children are the wealth of any nation as they constitute one of the important segments of the population. India is the home to the largest child population in the world, with almost 42% of the total population under 18 years of age. Children in every country, every culture and at every social level face various forms of violence, exploitation and abuse. In a country like India with its multi-ethnic and multi-religious population, the problem of socially marginalized and economically backward groups are immense. Within such groups the most vulnerable section is always the children.¹

According to WHO child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical, emotional and sexual abuse and neglect. Child abuse seriously affect overall wellbeing of a child.²

According to the national statistics from 51 states, there were 1545 victims of fatal child abuse in 2011, resulting in a rate of 2.1 child abuse deaths per 100,000 children, the same rate as the year prior. Based on this information, it is estimated that nationally 1570 children died from abuse and neglect. Substance abuse, poverty and economic strains, parental capacity and skills, and domestic violence are cited as the most common presenting problems in abusive families³.

Various risk factors which can contribute to child abuse. They are high crime rate, lack of social services, high poverty rate, high unemployment rate, teenage parent, young single parent, severe stress, domestic violence, history of depression, low self esteem, multiple young children, unwanted pregnancy, handicap, unwanted children and separation from mother in neonatal period etc. Children in low socioeconomic family have three times the risk of being abused and seven times the risk of being neglected than other children⁴.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the effect of structured teaching programme

on knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse in selected wards of Kilimanoor Panchayath.

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach : Quantitative Quasi experimental research approach.

Research Design: descriptive design (one group pre- test post- test design).

Variables

- Dependent Variables
- knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse
- Socio-personal Variables
- age
- religion
- type of family
- education of mother
- occupation of mother
- education of husband
- occupation of husband
- monthly income of family in rupees
- number of children
- previous information regarding male child abuse.

Setting of the study: The setting chosen for the study was selected wards of Kilimanoor Panchayath

Population: Mothers having male child aged from 5 to 14 years at Kilimanoor Panchayath.

Sample: The sample of the present study consisted of 80 mothers having male child aged from 5 to 14 years from selected wards of Kilimanoor Panchayath, who fulfill the inclusion criteria.

Sampling technique: convenience sampling technique.

Sample size: A total of 80 samples were selected for the study.

Sample selection criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Mothers who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria

- Mothers who cannot read and write Malayalam.
- Mothers who are mentally unstable.

Tools and Techniques

Knowledge score	Mean	SD	T	P
Pretest	28.2	9.99	51.59	0.001
Post test	83.2	8.02		

- Section A – Socio demographic proforma which includes age of mother, religion, education of mother, occupation of mother, education of husband, occupation of husband, monthly income of family in rupees, type of family, number of children, previous information regarding male child abuse.
- Section B –Self-administered knowledge questionnaire to assess level of knowledge of mothers of male child regarding male child abuse.

RESULTS

- Thirtysix percentage of mothers of male children who participated in the study were in the age group of 25-30 years, 33% were 31-35 years, 19% were 18-24 years and 11% belonged to the age group of 35 years and above.



Fig 1: Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of previous knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse.

- More than half of the mothers of male children (58.8%) had previous information regarding male child abuse.
- 71.2% of the samples had poor knowledge and 28.8% had average knowledge.
- The mean knowledge scores of mothers before the intervention was 28.2 and mean knowledge score was increased to 83.2 after structured teaching programme.
- There was significant association between knowledge level and education of mothers of male children ($p < 0.001$).

Table : Mean standard deviation and t value on knowledge regarding male child abuse

- There was no significant association between knowledge level and previous knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse ($p > 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

The present study focused to assess the knowledge of mothers of male children regarding male child abuse. The major findings of the present study are discussed in relation to the findings of other research studies. The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse and study revealed that 71.2% of the samples had poor knowledge, 28.8% had average knowledge and none had good knowledge regarding male child abuse.

The second objective was to determine the effect of structured teaching programme on knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse. It was found that the mean knowledge scores of mothers before the intervention was 28.2 and mean

knowledge score was increased to 83.2 after structured teaching programme. It was statistically significant at 0.001 level. It concluded that the Structured Teaching Programme was effective in improving the level of knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse.

The third objective was to find out the association between level of knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse and selected socio demographic variables. It was found that there is significant association between knowledge and education of mother, education of their spouse, occupation of mother and number of children.

R. K. Sankaranarayan (2005) conducted a study on knowledge of mothers regarding child abuse in selected areas of Sivagangal district, Tamilnadu. Sample size consisted of 210 mothers aged between 18-50 years. Convenience sampling method were used. Questionnaire were used to collect data. The study revealed that 10% had poor knowledge, 53% had average knowledge about child abuse, 37% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge regarding child abuse.³⁵

John Samuel (2005) conducted a study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, practice and attitude of mothers regarding child abuse. The study sample consisted of 80 mothers selected by a convenience sampling method. Self administered knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge. The result of the study showed that 52% of mothers had poor knowledge regarding child abuse and 48% of mothers had good knowledge regarding child abuse. There was statistically significant improvements ($p < 0.01$) in mother's knowledge, practices and attitudes on the post test scores.⁴⁰

Nursing implications

The present study has got implications in the field of nursing service, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research.

Nursing Service

1. Nurses working in paediatric OPD and wards can utilize this structured teaching material prepared by the investigator as a guideline for imparting knowledge to mothers regarding male child abuse.
2. Tool used in this study can be used in other settings to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding male child abuse.
3. School health nurse can utilize this structured teaching material to conduct awareness programme to the teachers and students regarding male child abuse.
4. This structured teaching material can be used for preparing posters, charts and flash cards to disseminate knowledge regarding male child abuse to the public.

Nursing Administration

1. The nurse administrators can organize training programme for the staff nurses and school health nurses for early identification of signs and symptoms, physical and psychological effects of male child abuse.
2. Nurse Administrators can utilize this structured teaching programme to organise in-service education programmes for health team members.
3. A regular awareness programme can be organised for mothers in the rural and urban settings regarding male child abuse.
4. Nurse administrators can utilize this teaching materials to prepare pamphlets or leaflets to disseminate awareness regarding male child abuse.

Nursing Education

1. Nurse educators can utilize this structured teaching

- programme materials to teach students in class room and clinical settings.
2. Nursing students can utilise this structured teaching programme to conduct teaching programme regarding male child abuse prevention in schools, clinical settings and community.
 3. The research report of this study can be kept in the college library for reference.

Nursing Research

1. The finding of this study can be published in journals so that dissemination of the information is possible.
2. The structured teaching programme can be modified by further research.
3. Tools used in this study can be standardized by conducting similar studies.
4. The dissertation can be kept in the college library for reference.

CONCLUSION:

Kerala statistics regarding the prevalence of child abuse is not clearly available because of the lack of accurate data. Most of the parents are unaware of the consequences and risk factors pertaining to abused children. In Indian society, mother plays a vital role in upbringing the child. If mother have knowledge regarding various sources and reason of child abuse, she can take precautions and can prevent the occurrence of child abuse. So measures are taken to create awareness among mothers and thereby protecting their children against child abuse⁵.

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