



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AMONG PARENTS AT A SELECTED AREA IN KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT.

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ABSTRACT **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:** Child Abuse is one of the serious emerging problem that has significant impact on individual family and community. A Study was conducted to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Child Abuse Among Parents at a Selected area in Kanchipuram District.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY : To assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse among parents in pre and post test. A Pre experimental research design one group pre and post test was adopted for this study. A total of 50 parents were selected by simple random sampling technique based on the inclusion criteria. The Structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on child abuse in pre and post test among parents. Data were collected, organized and analyzed in terms of both descriptive and inferential statistics. The result revealed that there was a statistically significant differences between pre and post test knowledge score on child abuse among parents at $p < 0.05$. Hence the structured teaching programme was effective among parents.

KEYWORDS : Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, knowledge and Child abuse.

INTRODUCTION:

Child abuse is a major public health crisis. Abuse has long been associated with psychopathology and maladjustment in children. Abused children learn that the world is unsafe and that people are not to be trusted.

Children are expected to respect and obey authority figures such as parents, teachers, guidance and counselors. But in some times most of the children are abused by them and also not aware that they are being abused and the children are growing up not knowing their rights have been violated. Most of the victims bury the abuse as a painful and shameful memory never to be told to anyone.

Physical abuse can be the result of punching, beating, kicking, biting, burning, shaking, or otherwise harming the child's body. The parent or caretaker may not have intended to hurt the child; rather, the injury may have resulted from excessive disciplinary efforts or physical punishment.

Emotional abuse is the most pervasive of all the previously listed forms of child abuse. There are several categories of emotional abuse and they may occur as unique experiences or together in the same child. They include rejecting, isolation, terrorizing, corrupting, verbal assault, and over-pressuring. Emotional child abuse is also sometimes termed psychological child abuse, verbal and abuse, or mental injury of the child. Physical abuse can be the result of punching, beating, kicking, biting, burning, shaking, or otherwise harming the child's body. The parent or caretaker may not have intended to hurt the child; rather, the injury may have resulted from excessive disciplinary efforts or physical punishment.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding child abuse among parents at a selected area in Kanchipuram District.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i) To assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse among parents in pre and post test.
- ii) To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding child abuse among parents.
- iii) To associate the selected demographic variables with the level of knowledge regarding the child abuse among parents.

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with a brief description of research approach, research design, setting of the study, population, sample and criteria for sample selection, sample technique, development of a tool, scoring

procedure, pilot study, data collection procedure and data analysis.

RESEARCH APPROACH

A quantitative approach was used for this study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A Pre -Experimental design, one group pre and post test was used for this study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding child abuse among parents at a selected area in Kanchipuram District.

TABLE 1
RESEARCH DESIGN

Group	Pretest	Intervention	Post-test
Study Group	O1	X	O2

Independent variable

In this study, the independent variable was that structured teaching programme regarding child abuse among parents

Dependent variable

It refers to the knowledge regarding child abuse among parents

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted at Mampattu village at Kanchipuram district. This was situated 5 kms away from Karpaga Vinayaga College of Nursing, Chinnkolambakkam, Kanchipuram District. The total population of Mampattu village was around 5000.

POPULATION

Target population

It refers to all the parents those who had children with the age group of 0-16 years.

Accessible population

The parents those who had children with age group of 0-16 years residing at Mampattu Village in Kanchipuram district.

SAMPLE

It consisted of 50 Parents at Mampattu in Kanchipuram district who fulfilled the inclusive criteria.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample selected for this study was 50 parents who fulfilled the inclusive criteria.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A probability type of simple random sampling technique was adopted

for the study.

SAMPLING CRITERIA

Inclusion Criteria

- Parents residing in Mampattu, and those who had children with the age group of 0-16 years.
- Parents who were willing to participate in the study.
- Parents who could read and write Tamil or English.
- Parents who were mentally healthy.

Exclusion Criteria

- Parents who were mentally challenged.
- Parents who had sensory impairments. Ex. Loss of Hearing and Vision.

SCORE INTERPRETATION

Part I

The numerical values were assigned for the demographic variables

Part II

This consisted of 30 multiple choice questions and scores 1, 0 were given for right and wrong answer respectively.

The total score were computed and categorized as follows:

SCORES	CATEGORY	%
15 <	Inadequate knowledge	< 50%
16-23	Moderately Adequate knowledge	51 – 75%
24-30	Adequate knowledge	76 – 100%
Total Score = 30		

Distribution of level of knowledge on child abuse among parents in pre and post test

N = 50

S.No.	Level of knowledge	Pre Test		Post Test	
		N	(%)	N	(%)
1.	Inadequate knowledge	49	98	0	0
2.	Moderately Adequate	1	2	6	12
3.	Adequate knowledge	0	0	44	88
Total		50	100	50	100

The above table disclosed that 49(98%) study participants had inadequate knowledge whereas 1(2%) had moderately adequate knowledge in pre test. But in post test 6(12%) study participants had moderately adequate knowledge and 44(88%) had adequate knowledge.

Comparison of pre and post test knowledge score on child abuse among parents

N = 50

S.No	Observation	Mean	SD	Paired "t" value	'p' value
1.	Post test	24.76	1.97	37.68*	P=<0.05*
2.	Pre test	8.88	2.73		

Significant at p<0.05*

The above table unveiled that there was a statistically significant difference between pre and post knowledge score on child abuse among study participants at level p<0.05*. The above data intervals also that the post test mean knowledge score- 24.76 was higher than the pre test mean knowledge score 8.88 among parents. The obtain 't' value was 37.68 significant at 0.05 level (p<0.05). Hence the state hypothesis was *significant

CONCLUSION

The study findings proved that the Structured Teaching Programme administered by the researcher was effective to increase the knowledge on the child abuse among parents.

LIMITATIONS

There was a difficulty to gather all the parents in particular area in selected place because of job status, with the parents and village health worker cooperation, the researcher could make it possible.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the study has implication in different field of nursing that is nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research, by assessing a level of parents knowledge towards child abuse. The investigator received a clear picture regarding the

different maps to be taken in different field to improve the same.

NURSING EDUCATION

- The investigator had drawn the following implication for nursing education. Nursing educator can encourage the parents prevent about child abuse.
- The study outlines, the significance of short term courses and in-service education to equip nurses with the current knowledge on child abuse.
- Nurse educator should educate the students regarding child welfare agencies and help lines that that will help them to educate parents in their clinical and community postings
- The nursing educator can prepare the parents to utilize teaching according to needs of community
- Nurse educators when instructing the parents, should provide adequate opportunity for each parents.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

- Nurse administrator should motivate the subordinates for participating in various programs and improve their knowledge and skills.
- Nurse administrator can organize seminars on child abuse and prevention.
- nurses, nurse educators with continuing education opportunities the risk factors and effects of child abuse.

NURSING RESEARCH

- This study will help the nurse researchers to develop insight into the developing module and set information towards awareness about child abuse and prevention of complication.
- Extensive research can be conducted to find out the child abuse among parents.
- A study can be conducted to determine the impact of child abuse.

NURSING PRACTICE

The psychiatric health nurses should take an initiate and imparting knowledge to parents through periodical health education program in the hospitals and community settings.

The psychiatric health nurses have major role in creating awareness on child abuse.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research findings the recommendations are as follows.

1. A similar study can be replicated on a large sample for wider generalization and also at different settings.
2. A similar study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and prevention among children regarding child abuse.

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