



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTIONS REGARDING THE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE IN SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN PUNE CITY.”

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Statement of the problem: A study to assess the effectiveness of educational interventions regarding the awareness and prevention of child abuse in selected primary schools in Pune city.

Background: Children may not remember what you told them, but they will always remember how you made them feel. Harmful tradition practices like child marriage, caste systems, discrimination against girl child, child labor, devas tradition impact negatively on children, and increase their vulnerability to abuse and neglect. Violence against the children can be physical neglect, exploitation, sexual and emotional abuse, and the social factors let the fact being dumped under the fear of family reputation and other related issue.

Objectives of the study: 1) To assess the level of pretest knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among children in selected in selected schools in Pune city 2) To determine posttest knowledge among children in selected schools in Pune city 3) to compare the pretest and posttest knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among children in selected schools of Pune city 4) To associate the pretest knowledge with selected demographic variable regarding child abuse and its prevention.

Methods: An evaluative approach with one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The research method adopted for the study is quasi experimental

Conclusion: The planned teaching on child abuse found to be effective in increasing the knowledge of children. The sample had a highly significance gain in knowledge after planned teaching Programme.

KEYWORDS

Effectiveness; Educational intervention; child abuse

INTRODUCTION:

There is a large population in India and a large percentage of this population is vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, and neglect. “Children may not remember what you told them, but they will always remember, how you made them feel”, Baring a few sporadic studies with “Limited scope the attempt to understand the different forms and magnitude of child abuse across the country have been inadequate.¹ The only information available annually is the crime data maintained by NCRB. Child abuse is a state of emotional, Physical, economic and sexual maltreatment out to a person below the age of 18 and it is globally preventable phenomenon.² Child abuse is violation of the basic human rights of child is an outcome of set of interrelated families, social, psychological, economic factors.³ The problems of child abuse. The problem of child abuse and human rights violation is one of the most critical matters on the international human rights agenda.⁴ One of the major problems in understanding the scope of the subjects of child abuse is that it is extremely difficult to get responses from children on such a sensitive because of their inability to fully understand the different dimension of child abuse and to talk about their experience. It is there for difficult to gather data to abuse children.⁵ yet government do estimate that the number of abused and neglected children is alarming and unless government get their act together and respond to the situation by way of both prevention and treatment.⁶

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A study to assess the effectiveness of educational interventions regarding the awareness and prevention of child abuse in selected primary schools in Pune city.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To assess the level of pretest knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among children in selected in selected schools in Pune city
- 2) To determine posttest knowledge among children in selected schools in Pune city
- 3) To compare the pretest and posttest knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among children in selected schools of Pune city
- 4) To associate the pretest knowledge with selected demographic variable regarding child abuse and its prevention

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

An evaluative approach with one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The research method adopted for the study is quasi experimental. The group of the people selected from the population to participate in the study. In the study, the sample selected consists of 30 children from 3rd & 4th Standard.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

A) Findings related to demographic variables /samples characteristics

- **Distribution of samples according to age:**
- Out of 30 samples selected most of the samples (86.66%) were in the age group of 9-10yrs and (13.33%) were in the age group of 7-8 yrs.
- **Distribution of samples according to class**
- Out of 30 samples collected 53.33% samples are studying in 3rd standard and 46.66% samples are studying in 4th standard. Both the groups belonging to the primary education
- **Distribution of samples according to gender:**
- Out of 30 sample collected 66.6% samples are boys and 33.3% samples are girls
- **Distribution of samples according to previous knowledge:**
- Out of 30 samples, 5 were having previous knowledge about sexual abuse i.e. about 16.66% and 25 students don't have any previous knowledge about sexual abuse i.e. 83.33%

B) Findings related to area wise analysis of pretest and posttest knowledge score of the children regarding child abuse

Area wise analysis of the pretest and posttest knowledge score:

- Total score for awareness about child abuse was 120 out of which the pretest score was 78 (65%) and posttest score was 117(97.5%)
- The total score for meaning and definition of child abuse 60 out of which the pretest score was 22 (36.66%) and posttest score was 120 (91.66%)
- The total score for the knowledge about child abuse was 120 out of which the pretest score was 22(36.66%) and posttest score was 120(91.66%)
- The total score for knowledge about child abuse was 120 out of

- which the pretest score was 78 (65%) and posttest score was 120 (100%)
- The total score for the types of child abuse was 120 out of which the pretest score was 56(46.66%) and posttest score was (75%)
- The total score for prevention of child was 90 out of which the pretest score was 55(61.66%) and posttest score was 90(100%)

3. Wanda K, Mohar psychiatric mental health nursing 'wolter Kluwer' publications 6th edition page no.508-511,776
4. Indian express January 20th 2013 ,Madhuri edition
5. Times of India June 20th Chennai edition may 5th 2004 Pune edition November 19th 2008 Chennai edition October 24th 2010 chennai edition
6. Prevalence of child abuse in student samples "Amenta analysis" Journalist resource. org

c) Findings related to analysis of data to determine effectiveness of planned teaching:

- Mean value of pretest and posttest knowledge score in frequency and percentage the mean pretest value is 9.63 and posttest value is 15.73
- The selected group who received planned teaching on child abuse has higher mean knowledge score in posttest i.e. 15.73(92.55%) than pretest i.e. 9.63 (56.66%)
- Hence research hypothesis (H1) is accepted and null hypothesis (H0) is rejected
- It can be concluded that the planned teaching regarding the awareness and prevention of child abuse is provided to be effective in improving the knowledge of the children

D) Finding related correction of knowledge score with variable

Relationship between knowledge and age of children:

- It is concluded that children in the age group of 7-8 years have total score of 68 while in age group of 9-10 the total score is 442
- The children in the age group of 7-8 years have the pretest score of 27 and the posttest score 405
- The children in the age group of 7-8 years have the mean pretest score of 6.75 and posttest score is 16.75 while in the age group of 9-10 the mean pretest score is 10.07 and post test score is 15.57
- The children in the age group of 7-8 years have pretest percentage score of 39.70% and posttest score of 98.52% while in the age group of 9-10 years the pretest percentage score is 59.27% and the posttest score of 91.62% respectively

Relationship between knowledge and class

- The student who are studying in the 3rd std have the pretest score is 141 and the total score of 4th std have score of 141 and posttest score of 251 and that of 4th standard have that pretest score of 148 and posttest score of 221
- The student who are studying in 3rd standard have the mean pretest score of 8.81 and posttest score of 15.68 and in the 4th standard mean pretest score is 10.57 and posttest score of 15.78
- The students who are studying in the 3rd have the pretest percentage of 51.83% and posttest percentage of 92.27% & in the 4th std the pretest of 62.18 and posttest % is 92.85%
- This result support that children who are studying in the 4th std have more mean in both pretest and posttest score than the 3rd std children

Relationship between knowledge and Gender

- The boys have the mean pretest score of 9.35 and mean posttest score is 15.95 and in girls the mean pretest score of 10.2 posttest score 15.3
- The boys have the pretest score 9.35 and mean posttest score is 15.95 and in girls the mean posttest score of 10.2 and posttest score of 15.3
- The boys have the pretest score of 187 and posttest score of 319 and girls have the pretest score of 170 and posttest score of 102
- The boys have the pretest percentage of 55% and posttest of 98.82 and girls the pretest percentage of 60% and posttest percentage of 90%

Based on the researcher's personal experience, education regarding child abuse has been an important issue which children of primary group use logical thinking to accept and develop values. Keeping in view the above fact, the **investigators recommend** that,

A similar study may be conducted on a large sample for wider generalization.

Teaching programme may be designed for teachers and parents to disseminate knowledge regarding child abuse to reduce further problems in children

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2. Tortora Grabowski " principles of anatomy and physiology John wely and sons publication,10th Edition page no. 1014 to 1047