



# **“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR CHILD ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENCE IN SELECTED SCHOOL OF GREATER NOIDA, UTTAR PRADESH”**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to examine the knowledge on preventive measures of Child Abuse among adolescent. This study involved 200 of adolescent girls and boys those are studying at selected school in Greater Noida.

The study followed an evaluative research approach with one group pre-test and post-test design to evaluate the effectiveness of SEP on knowledge regarding preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence in selected school in Greater Noida. Convenient Sampling Technique was used to select 200 adolescence students as the study sample. The tool used was structured knowledge questionnaire which consisted of two parts, Part-I included eleven items on demographic data of the sample and Part-II included Twenty-Five items on knowledge regarding preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence. A structured educational programme was prepared based on review of literatures and expert's suggestions. The tools were validated by experts. The pilot study was conducted in Shahid Bhagat Singh Inter College, Surajpur, Greater Noida among 20 adolescence children. The main study was conducted in UMA Senior Public school, Surajpur, Greater Noida. Pre-test was administered to the sample for 30 minutes, after pre-test the structured educational programme was started for 45 min. On the 7th day post test was conducted to the same sample using the same tool. Data gathered was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency, percentage, mean, median, mode, standard deviation and Chi square test. The findings revealed that the adolescent do not have proper knowledge about preventive measure of Child Abuse such as who are the perpetrators and child victim and types of Child Abuse. Major findings of the study were: The existing knowledge of adolescence students shows that there was a lack of knowledge regarding preventive measures of child abuse. Overall post-test mean knowledge score (20.62% and SD 3.569215%) was higher when compared with pre-test knowledge score (11.47739% and SD 2.806601%). The statistical paired, 't' test implies that difference in pre-test and post-test knowledge found statistically significant at 5% level indicating the effectiveness of structured educational programme. There was no significant association between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables. Teachers of the selected school were supportive for the educational programme on preventive measures of Child Abuse. This study found that educational level was significantly associated with pre-test and post-test after providing intervention of structured educational programme. The major findings show that SEP on knowledge regarding preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence enhanced the knowledge of students.

The conclusion of the study was that adolescent appeared to gained good knowledge. Their knowledge and skill of effective communication should be promoting Child Abuse prevention level among adolescent.

### Key words

**SEP – Structured Educational Programme, SKQ – Structured Knowledge Questionnaire, Child Abuse, knowledge and adolescent.**

## INTRODUCTION

The most common violence against children is CHILD ABUSE. This abuse harms the child mental and physical status and it disturbs the child development. As developing country, India is suffering from many dangerous problems like CHILD ABUSE. There are also many other social problems in India like poverty, substance abuse etc. In many states of India is still being reported for child abuse. However, Children are at high risk of STDs as they have immature immunity system.[1]

A survey was held by the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) in 1999 on the RHAI (Recovering and Healing from Incest) foundation's survey of sexual abuse in India, the result of this survey was 76% of victims said that they had been abused as children 40% of those standing abusers were family members. APA (American Psychological Association) in 2014 stated that the Childhood psychological abuse is harmful as sexual or physical abuse. APA reported that nearly 3 million children experience some form of maltreatment annually. There is no such a single causing factor that why the children are abused by the adults. [2]

There are four the main types of child abuse. **PHYSICAL:** - A voluntary action performed by the adult to harm/injury the child physically. Example: - beating, kicking, biting, punching, burning, slapping. **EMOTIONAL:** - A negative behavior from the adult towards the child that interferes with cognitive, emotional, psychological or social development. Example: - ignoring, rejecting, verbal abusing. **SEXUAL:** -Sexual contact with the child performed by the adult is called sexual abuse. Example: - physical touch, prostitution encouragement. **NEGLECT:** - An adult is enabling to provide the basic needs of a child. Example: - adequate food, clothing, hygiene. [3]

Children who abused or neglected, including those who witness domestic violence, often exhibit emotional, cognitive and behavioral problem such as depression, suicidal behavior difficulty in school etc. child abuse and neglect are under reported and are found in families of all socioeconomic levels and ethnic groups. A Variety of risk factors exist for child abuse / neglect. Primary among them is parental substance abuse. Primary research shows that 30% to 60% of families that experience domestic violence, children are also abused. Other contributing factors include parental mental illness poverty and child disability. Prevention of child abuse and neglect requires public education and commitment from communities to provide emotional, social and financial support system for families. Approximately 3 million cases of child abuse and neglect involving almost 5.5 million children are reported each year. The majority of cases reported to child protective services involved neglect followed by physical and sexual abuse. There is considerable overlap among children who are abused with many sufferings a combination of physical abuse, sexual abuse; and /or neglect. The major reason for physical and psychological maltreatment of children within the family often is parental feeling of isolation, stress and frustration. Parents need support and as much information as possible to raise their children responsibility. They need to be taught how cope with their own feeling of frustration and anger without venting them on children. They also need the companionship of other adults who will listen and help during time of crises.[4]

A study has published in 2010, 13 Aug. Study was undertaken the 1066 pupils. The pupils were randomly selected 4 district and 8 schools, 2 schools selected from each district. The study design was the more compressive cross- sectional survey children between 12-17 age groups had taken for this study. An anonymous self-developed questionnaire was used for the data collection. Over all finding is emotional abuse 55.2% at least once in their school life time. Male pupils had higher prevalence of emotional abuse 72.6% than female 26.1% and teachers constituted the highest proportion of perpetrators 45.6%. Emotional child abuse was highly prevalent in pupils in basic school education, pupil's gender family type and father education wherethe main risk factor associated with emotional abuse. [5]

Self-reported child abuse in the home: across sectional survey of prevalence, perpetrator characteristics and co-relates among public secondary school students in Kathmandu, Nepal. Cross sectional study method used in this research they selected the 1000 population in the research than the result of this research the 962 students, 88.88% had experienced of at least one form of abused thought out there life time psychological abuse was the most prevalent form of abused (previous year 75.19%; life time 76.15%) followed by physical abuse, expose to violence, neglect and sexual abuse. Adults were the most common perpetrators of child abuse (37.55%). When the conclusion of the over 88% of student reported experience in child abuse in the home in one or more from throughout their lifetime. Delineating the reason

for the high burden and its implication are important topics for future research. [6]

A comparative study was done to assess the child abuse, resting blood pressure, and blood pressure reactivity to psychosocial stress. Sample size 168 adolescent aged 13-17 years. Self-report questionnaire and interview based on child abuse was used. Overall, SBP and DBP were 114.07 mmHg and 61.35 mmHg in those have history of child abuse and 111.39 mmHg and 56.89 mmHg in those without history of abuse. These findings suggest a potential pathway by which child abuse leads to hypertension. [7]

### **Statement of the problem:**

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured educational programme on knowledge regarding preventive measures for child abuse among adolescence in selected school of greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

### **Objectives:**

- 1) To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding preventive measures for child abuse among adolescents.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of SEP on knowledge regarding preventive measures for child abuse among adolescents.
- 3) To find the association between pre-test level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.

### **HYPOTHESES**

- H1: -The mean post-test knowledge score of adolescents regarding child abuse will be significantly higher than that of their mean pre-test knowledge score.
- H2: -There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables of adolescents regarding child abuse

### **Material and method:**

The research design used for the present study was pre experimental research design (one group pre-test, intervention and post-test) design and Convenient Sampling Technique was adopted to select the 200 adolescents samples according to the inclusion criteria. Data collection was done using a knowledge questionnaire to assess the level of the knowledge regarding child abuse among adolescents. The researcher developed the tool and sent for 5 experts for content validity.

The researcher had used the split half method to assess the reliability of the structured questionnaire. A pilot study was conducted to assess the feasibility for conducting the main study and it was done with 10 samples. The setting of the pilot study was Sub-Centre, Nehru gram, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The data collection of the main study was from 21-08-2015 to 30-08-2015. For conducting the study prior permission was obtained from the principal and ethical committee of the parental institution and the concerned authorities of Community Health Centre, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. Non probability Purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples who met the inclusion criteria. Confidentiality was assured to all subjects. An informed consent was obtained from subjects before data collection.

### **VARIABLES**

1. **Dependent variable:** - knowledge regarding preventive measures for child abuse
2. **Independent variable:** -structured educational programme
3. **Demographic variables:** - age, gender, occupation of father, occupation of mother, education, socio economic status, number of siblings, ordinal position of the child, type of family, area of residence, previous knowledge about child abuse.

### **Result-**

**Part 1: Percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of adolescent children in selected school of Greater Noida.**

**Table 1:** Frequency and Percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables

Sr. No.	VARIABLES	N=200	
		Frequency(f)	Percentage(%)
1	Age	13 years - 15 years	58.5
		16 years - 18 years	41.5
2	Gender	Male	54
		Female	46
3	Ordinal position in the family as a child	1	34
		2	33
		3	26
		if more than three	7
4	Number of siblings	1	6
		2	36
		3	43
		if more than three	15
5	Educational status	9 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup>	61.5
		11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup>	38.5
6	Occupation of Father	Government Job	13
		Private Job	41.5
		Business man	31
		Daily wages	11
		Other	3.5
7	Occupation of Mother	Home maker	81
		Working	19
8	Type of Family	Joint	29.5
		Nuclear	69.5
		Other	1
9	Income of the Family	≥32050 per month	31
		16020 – 32040 per month	34.5
		12020 – 16019 per month	16
		8010 – 12019 per month	8.5
		4810 – 8009 per month	3.5
		1601 – 4009 per month	1.5
10	Place of residence	Urban	63
		Rural	37
11	Previous information regarding child abuse	No	78
		Yes	22

**Part 2:** Self developed scale to determine the level of knowledge according to the marks rang obtained by the respondents.

**Table 2:** Scale to determine the level of knowledge

Sr. No.	KNOWEDGE LEVEL	RANGE
1	Excellent knowledge	19-25

2	Good knowledge	11-18
3	Poor knowledge	0- 10

### Clarification

This table shows level of knowledge with the range of marks that is divided into three parts, Excellent knowledge that ranges between 19-25, Good knowledge that ranges between 11-18, Poor knowledge that ranges between 0- 10.

### Part 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of overall pre-test level of knowledge on preventive measures of child abuse.

N=200

**Table 3:** Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test level of knowledge

Level of Pre-test Knowledge	Structured Educational Programme on preventive measures of child abuse	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Excellent Knowledge	7	3.5
Good Knowledge	115	57.5
Poor Knowledge	78	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Clarification

This table shows that overall pre-test level of knowledge on preventive measures of child abuse, among 200 samples, 7 (3.5%) had Excellent knowledge, 115 (57.5%) had Good knowledge and 78(39%) had Poor knowledge.

### Part 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of overall post-test level of knowledge on preventive measures of child abuse.

**Table 4:** Frequency and percentage distribution of post-test level of knowledge

N=200

Level of Post-test Knowledge	Structured Educational Programme on preventive measures of child abuse	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Excellent Knowledge	165	82.5
Good Knowledge	28	14
Poor Knowledge	7	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>



### Clarification

This table shows that overall post-test level of knowledge on preventive measures of child abuse, among 200 samples, 165 (82.5%) had Excellent knowledge, 28 (14%) had Good knowledge and 7 (3.5%) had Poor knowledge.

**Part 5: Determine the effectiveness of Structured Educational Programme Table 5: Effectiveness of Structured Educational Programme**

GROUP	RANGE	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEAN DIFFERENCE	t- Value
Pre-test Knowledge	4-19	11.47739	2.806601	9.142601	1.648905
Post-test Knowledge	4-25	20.62	3.569215		

### Clarification

This table shows that pre-test knowledge ranges between 4-19 marks with 11.47739% overall mean and 2.806601% of standard deviation, post-test knowledge ranges between 4-25 marks with 20.62% overall mean and 3.569215% of standard deviation. The mean difference is 9.14261% and table value is 1.648905.

**Part 6: Association between level of Knowledge on preventive measures of child abuse and socio-demographic variables in pre-test.**

**Table 6:** Association between pre-test level of Knowledge and socio-demographic variables

Sr. No.	VARIABLES	PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE						Chi Square Test	P Value
		Excellent Knowledge		Good Knowledge		Poor Knowledge			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	<b>Age</b>							3.9217	0.1407 36 NS
	13 years-15 years	3	1.5	75	37.5	41	20.5		
	16 years-18 Years	4	2	40	20	37	18.5		
2	<b>Gender</b>							1.7241	0.4222 95 NS
	Male	2	1	62	31	40	20		
	Female	5	2.5	53	26.5	38	19		
3	<b>Ordinal position in the family as a child</b>							2.3877	0.8808 21 NS
	1	3	1.5	42	21	28	14		
	2	1	0.5	32	16	27	13.5		
	3	2	1	32	16	18	9		
	if more than three	1	0.5	9	4.5	5	2.5		

4	<b>Number of siblings</b>								
	1								
	2	2	1	8	4	4	2		
	3	1	0.5	40	20	27	13.5	10.761	0.0960
	if more than three	1	0.5	51	25.5	34	17	1	47
		3	1.5	16	8	13	6.5		NS
5	<b>educational status</b>								
	9 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup>	2	1	75	37.5	48	24	3.8312	0.1472
	11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup>	5	2.5	40	20	30	15		55
									NS
6	<b>Occupation Father</b>								
	Government Job	1	0.5	10	5	9	4.5	15.0057	0.0590
	Private Job	2	1	54	27	28	14		
	Business man	1	0.5	33	16.5	29	14.5		
	Daily wages	1	0.5	11	5.5	11	5.5		
Other	2	1	7	3.5	1	0.5			
									34
									NS
7	<b>Occupation of Mother</b>								
	Home maker/non-working	6	3	102	51	58	29	6.8081	0.3323
Working	1	0.5	13	6.5	20	10			
									S
8	<b>Type of Family</b>								
	Joint							7.1077	0.1303
	Nuclear	3	1.5	30	16	23	11.5		
Other	3	1.5	83	41.5	54	27			
		1	0.5	2	1	1	0.5		NS

demographic variables such as age, gender, ordinal position in the family as a child, number of siblings, educational status, occupation of father, occupation of mother, type of family, income and place of residence among adolescence children at the level of  $P < 0.05$ , as calculated value is lesser than the table value (1.648905) which shows that there is no association between the pre-test knowledge with socio demographic variables hence, research accept Null hypothesis.

## DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Educational Programme on knowledge regarding Preventive Measures of Child Abuse among adolescence in selected school in Greater Noida. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, one group pre-test and post-test with pre-experimental research design was adopted. The sample comprised of 200 adolescence students of selected school. The data were collected from them before and after the administration of structured educational programme by using a structured knowledge questionnaire.

The findings of the study are discussed under the following sections:

Section 1: Socio-Demographic Variables of the Sample

Section 2: Objectives of the Study

**SECTION 1: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE SAMPLE**

Findings revealed that the highest percentage of the adolescent students were in the age group of 13 years-15years, 54% were male, 34% were having 1<sup>st</sup> ordinal position in the family as a child, 43% of them were having 3 siblings, 61.5% were from 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> class, 41.5% of their father were having private jobs, 81% of their mother were home maker/non-working, 69.5% of them were from nuclear family, 34.5% were having family income of 16020-32040 per month, 63% were from urban area of residence, and 78% were not having previous knowledge.

**SECTION 2: OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

**Objective 1: To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding preventive measures for child abuse among adolescents.**

The pre-test result shows that 3.5 % of respondents have excellent knowledge level; 57.5% of the respondents have good knowledge level and 39% of the respondents have poor knowledge regarding preventive measures for child abuse among adolescence. The post-test result shows that 82.5% of the respondents have gained excellent knowledge level and 14% of the respondents have good knowledge level and 3.5% respondents have poor knowledge regarding preventive measures for child abuse after structured educational programme; overall there is a need for structured educational programme to enhance knowledge regarding preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence.

**Objective 2: To assess the effectiveness of SEP on knowledge regarding preventive measures for child abuse among adolescents.**

Post-test knowledge level regarding preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence mean score was high 20.62 & SD of 3.569215. There was highly significant enhancement in knowledge level after structured educational programme among adolescent students and the t – value is 1.648905. These findings are supported by a study conducted on effectiveness of structured educational programme in improving knowledge of adolescence students regarding preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence.

This was conducted with 200 adolescence students. The knowledge score of adolescence students doubled after intervention with structured educational programme from 45.76 to 82.48%.

**Objective 3: To find the association between pre-test level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.**

The results shows that there is a significant association between the pre-test knowledge level on preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence and selected socio demographic variables. There is no significant association between the pre-test level of knowledge and socio demographic variables. Socio-demographic variables did not predict the enhancement in knowledge level among adolescence students. Therefore structured educational programme was independently effective among adolescence students.

**CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS**

The aim of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of structured educational programme on knowledge regarding “preventive measures for child abuse among adolescence in Greater Noida”.

The following conclusions were drawn from the result of the study.

Findings revealed that the highest percentage of the adolescent students were in the age group of 13 years-15years, 54% were male, 34% were having 1<sup>st</sup> ordinal position in the family as a child, 43% of them were having 3 siblings, 61.5% were from 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> class, 41.5% of their father were having private jobs, 81% of their mother were home maker/non-working, 69.5% of them were from nuclear family, 34.5% were having family income of 16020-32040 per month, 63% were from urban area of residence, and 78% were not having previous knowledge. The socio demographic variables show that there is no significant association between the pre-test level of knowledge and socio- demographic variables. The adolescence students were from UMA senior public school, greater Noida; overall there is a need for structured teaching programme to enhance knowledge regarding preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence. The study finding reveals that there was highly significant enhancement in knowledge level regarding preventive measures of child abuse among adolescence after conducting structured educational programme among adolescent students.



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