"TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ABUSE AMONG ELDERLY POPULATION IN SELECTED AREAS."

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND Elder abuse was first introduced by "granny battering" in the early 1970s in the United Kingdom. With the increase in the number of elder populations, the country is experiencing a major shift demographically, popularly known as the "Grey Tsunami," with a simultaneous rise in their needs and our nation is totally unprepared to manage it in future. Elder abuse, once considered a western problem, has now started holding its existence in India but has never been admitted seriously. The isolation, lack of attention, care, and their exclusion in taking important decisions in family matters makes them feel neglected and ignored leading to loneliness and depression. **OBJECTIVES:**1.To assess the pretest knowledge score regarding abuse among elderly population in selected areas. 2. To Evaluate the effectiveness of educational programme on knowledge regarding abuse among elderly population in selected areas.3. To find out association of study findings with selected demographic variables**. MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Quantitative research approach with Pre experimental one group Pre test Post test design.60 subjects Were selected by the Non probability Convenient sampling technique. Duration of the study was one month. The data was collected with the help of Self structured questionnaire. **RESULT:** Study results shows that the Educational Programme had improved the knowledge regarding abuse. There was significant improvement in the mean score from 8.26 to 20.20 after administration of intervention. The educational programme was statistically significant in the post-test level of knowledge. **CONCLUSION:** The significance of educational programs on elderly abuse lies in their ability to raise awareness, empower both elderly individuals and caregivers, reduce the occurrence of abuse, and foster more supportive environments.

Keywords: *Educational programme, Elder abuse, Elderly population, Knowledge.*

I.INTRODUCTION:

Everyone in the world faces varieties of problem. But there are indescribable sufferings in old age. An aged person now termed; senior citizen becomes unwanted property in the family.[1] It is always the assume that elder abuse occurred only in developed countries. But due to modernization and urbanization now it can be acknowledged that it is prevailing in India with extensive features. The joint family system is the major source of integrating the different ages in one place. Now been broken down in the nuclear family system. Although previously where the elders gain respect and support with dignity has now been challenged by the younger generation's capabilities and strange behaviour towards them. Such behaviour seems to be abnormal for elders but cannot be identified.[2] Elderly is the term used for the age above 60 years. As per data of the present century,

about 280 million world's population belongs to the age group of 60 years and above.[3] A definition of elder abuse is: "the reoccurrence of inappropriate actions in any relationship that contain high expectation can lead to great distress among elders and disrupts their well-being and rights.[4]

II.NEED OF THE STUDY:

As per WHO prediction the older population (60 years), is going to be 2 billion by 2050, then the older age victims will reach to 320 million. approximately 15.7 percent older generation 60 years and above were subject to some kind of abuse[5]

III.OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the pretest knowledge score regarding abuse among elderly population in selected areas.
2. To Evaluate the effectiveness of educational programme on knowledge regarding abuse among elderly population in selected areas.
3. **To find out association of study findings with selected demographic variables.**

IV.HYPOTHESIS:

H0- There is no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding abuse among elderly population.

H1-There is significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding abuse among elderly population.

V.MATERIAL AND METHODS

5.1 Study setting and design

Quantitative research approach with Pre experimental one group Pre test Post test design.

60 Elderly People were selected by the Non probability Convenient sampling technique , in selected areas.

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5.2 Inclusion Criteria:

-Elderly people of 60 to 80 years of age

-Elderly people who can read, write in Marathi or Hindi or English.

Exclusion criteria

-Elderly people who have previously attended educational programme on Elder abuse

5.3 Data Collection Tool

Section A: Demographic data

It comprised 7 items seeking information on demographic data such as Age, Gender, Religion, and Educational status, Marital status, Type of Family, Monthly income.

Section B: Questionnaire to assist the knowledge regarding abuse

It consisted of a self- structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding abuse, which comprised 30 closed-ended, multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 options in which 1 option was correct and other options were incorrect. Every correct response was given a score of 1 and every unanswered or incorrect response was given 0.

Scoring procedure for assessing level of knowledge

Knowledge was graded from Inadequate to Adequate **,** based on scores. This grading was solely for the purpose of this study. The different levels of knowledge are categorized as follows:

Level Of Knowledge	-	Score Range
Inadequate	-	0-50%
Moderate	-	51 to 75%
Adequate	-	76 to 100%

Validity over the questionnaire were established for build up through both the construct and content manner to seek for the result what has intended purposely for the inferences and conclusion to measure. Reliability of the questionnaire were calculated by using Parallel form method of reliability, it is found to be 0.9417 for knowledge score and hence tool is reliable and valid.

Reliability

Pearson's Correlation Coefficient	-	0.890
Reliability(%)	-	0.9417

5.4 Discription Of Intervention And Data Collection
Planned teaching program on elderly abuse was developed and validated by the investigator along with experts of concern field including community health nursing and psychiatric Nursing.

5.5 Pilot study

Pilot study was conducted to check feasibility.

Sample taken 10 as estimated on basis of 10 to 12% estimated population size.

5.6 Statistical Analysis

Overall results for the outcome variables were listed in tables and graphs for both descriptive (mean, mean percentage, standard deviation) & Inferential statistics

(paired T test were used to find the significance difference between two groups (Before and after) Association results were analyzed using chi square test analysis).

5.7 Ethical Consideration

The present study was approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee of CON, GMC Nagpur IEC/2024-25/2088 dated 27/02/24.Written informed consent was obtained from each participant after a Careful explanation of the concept and purpose of the study. Participants were informed that participation in this study is voluntary and they can withdraw at any time. Confidentiality was ensured throughout the study.

VI.RESULTS:

Table No.1:Percentage wise distribution of Elderly Population according to their demographic characteristics.

Demographic Variables	No. of Elderly Population	Percentage(%)
Age in year		
61-70 yrs	53	88.3
71-80 yrs	7	11.7

≥81 yrs	**0**	**0**
Gender		
Male	**36**	**60.0**
Female	**24**	**40.0**
Other	**0**	**0**
Religion		
Hindu	**34**	**56.7**
Muslim	**16**	**26.7**
Christian	**0**	**0**
Other	**10**	**16.7**
Educational Status		
Primary	**46**	**76.7**
Secondary	**12**	**20.0**
Graduate	**2**	**3.3**
Postgraduate	**0**	**0**
Monthly Family Income(Rs)		
Less than 10000 Rs	**3**	**5.0**
Rs 10000-20000	**7**	**11.7**
Rs 21000-30000	**47**	**78.3**
>30000 Rs	**3**	**5.0**
Type of family		
Nuclear	**2**	**3.3**
Joint	**58**	**96.7**
Other	**0**	**0**
Marital Status		
Married	**60**	**100**
Unmarried	**0**	**0**
Widower	**0**	**0**
Other	**0**	**0**

This Table shows percentage wise distribution of Elderly Population with regards to their demographic characteristics.The data obtained to describe the sample characteristics including, age, gender, religion, educational status, monthly family income, type of family and marital status respectively.
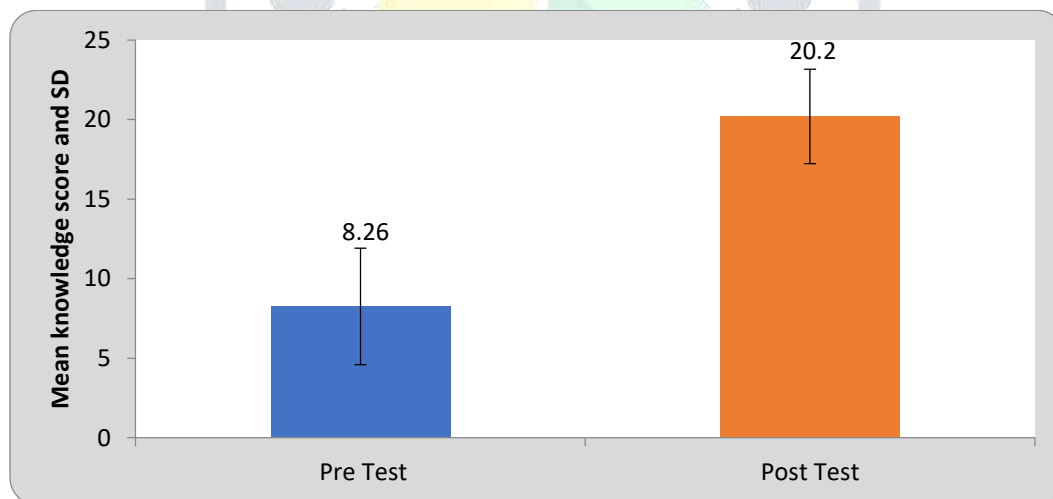
Evaluation Of Effectiveness Of The Educational Programme On Knowledge Regarding Abuse Among Elderly Population In Selected Area

The hypothesis is tested statistically with distribution of pretest and posttest mean and standard deviation and mean percentage knowledge score. The levels of knowledge score during the pretest and post-test are compared to prove the effectiveness of Educational Programme. Significance of difference at 5% level of significance is tested with student's paired 't' test and tabulated 't' value is compared with calculated 't' value. Also the calculated 'p' values are compared with acceptable 'p' value i.e. 0.05.

Table No.2: Significance of difference between Knowledge Score in Pre and Post Test of Elderly Population

Overall	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-value	p-value
Pre Test	8.26	3.66	11.93 ± 3.22	28.66	0.0001 S,p<0.05
Post Test	20.20	2.97			

In this table mean, standard deviation and mean difference values are compared and student's paired 't' test is applied at 5% level of significance. The tabulated value for n=60-1 i.e. 59 degrees of freedom was 2.00. The calculated 't' value i.e. 28.66 are much higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance for overall knowledge score of elderly population which is statistically acceptable. Hence it is statistically interpreted that Educational Programme on knowledge regarding abuse among Elderly Population from selected area was effective. Thus the H_1 is accepted.

Graph No.1 Pre And Post Test Knowledge Score

Association of level of pre test knowledge score regarding abuse among elderly population from selected area in relation to their demographic variables

Findings shows that there is a Statistical association of Age and Educational status with knowledge, as p-values resulted in P = 0.0001 for both Age and Educational status, which was less than the acceptable level of significance i.e.P=0.05. There is statistically not association of Gender and Religion with knowledge, as p-values resulted in P = 0.87 for gender and P=0.75 for religion, which was higher than the acceptable level of significance i.e. P=0.05.

VII.DISCUSSION

Finding of the study was discussed in the light of previous studies. This study was undertaken to identify the impact of educational programme related to abuse on elderly population in selected areas. The results shows that the educational program was effective. The significant increase in post test scores suggests that such interventions can successfully raise awareness and potentially mitigate elder abuse.There was significant improvement in the mean score from 8.26 to 20.20 after administration of intervention. The educational programme was statistically significant in the post-test level of knowledge at p-value. The systematic review conducted on efficacy of community based elder abuse interventions on level of knowledge study was performed by multidisciplinary and psychological interventions, results showed that there was rise in level of knowledge as compared to baseline and study identified that there was scarcity of studies on abuse among older population [6]

VIII.LIMITATION

The level of knowledge can differ based on their educational status. The study involved specifically to elderly population. So, the study cannot be generalised and no randomisation. The investigator found it difficult to gather elderly people all at a time to conduct a study.

IX.RECOMMENDATIONS

Further research should focus on long-term effectiveness and whether improved knowledge leads to better reporting and prevention of abuse.

Similar programs should be rolled out on a larger scale to assess the broader impact across diverse populations.

X.CONCLUSION

The significance of educational programs on elderly abuse lies in their ability to raise awareness, empower both elderly individuals and caregivers, reduce the occurrence of abuse, and foster more supportive and compassionate environments.

Declaration regarding no conflict of interest: There is no conflict of interest exists.

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