

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Prevention of Child Abuse among Mothers of School Going Children (5 to 12 Years) in a Selected Rural Area at Kalapani, Bhopal, M.P.

Purabi Modak

Lecturer, MKSS College of Nursing for Women, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract

The study has been conducted to enhance the knowledge of mothers about child abuse and its preventive measures. Child abuse is a significant problem that requires an effective means of prevention. The research approach was an quasi experimental approach and the research design was one group pre-test post-test design. Non probability purposive sample technique was applied for data collection. The main study was conducted in kalapani, Bhopal, M.P.

Keywords: Child abuse; Structure teaching programme.

Background

“A child needs both to be hugged and unhugged.the hug lets her know she is valuable. The unhug lets her know that she is viable” (Billy Graham). Each child is unique and has the right to be given a healthy and meaningful life to contribute to the society. If children’s are educated, healthy, and happy and have access to opportunities, they are the country’s greatest human resource. Child abuse is a serious problem that has a significant long term impact on individual, families, and community. Raising awareness and understanding of child abuse is the first important step towards addressing the issue.

However in India, which has the largest number of children 375 million in the world, nearly 40% of the population. But 69% of Indian children are victims of child abuse. According to WHO: “Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in

the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.”

Objective

The study was under taken based on the following objectives:

1. To develop and conduct the structured teaching programme on prevention of child abuse among the mothers of school going children.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of child abuse among mothers of school going children.
3. To find the association between the mothers knowledge on prevention of child abuse with selected demographic variables.

Methodology

Research Approach

The research approach used in this study was evaluative approach.

Research Design

Research design was one group pre-test post-test

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design .

Sample Size

Sample size was 50 mothers of school going children(5-12 years) in a selected rural area of Bhopal.

Setting of the Study

The study was conducted in a selected rural area, Kalapani , Bhopal.

Sampling Technique

Non probability purposive sample technique was applied for data collection.

Tools Used

Questionnaire and checklist was used for collection of data.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Section-A

Description of mothers of school going children according to sociodemographic variables by using frequency and percentage.

Section-B

Evaluate the effectiveness of pre test and post test of mothers knowledge on prevention of child abuse among mothers by using Z test.

Section-C

Association between the mothers of school going children post test knowledge score on prevention of child abuse with selected demographic variables by using chi- squire test and frequency.

Z test was higher than the tubulated value at >3 which statistically indicates that post test score was significantly higher on prevention of child abuse among mothers.

The table shows that the educational status, the degree of freedom is 2, the c2 value is 5.99 , it is more than the concern value 6.48 , so it is considered as the highly significant at 0.05

Result

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following conclusion was drawn

Table 1: Evaluate the Effectiveness of Pretest and Post-test Score on Prevention of Child Abuse Among Mothers by Z Test.

Test	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	Significant
Pretest	14.12	2.76	0.6	12.69highly significant at 1% as z value is>3)
Post test	21.68	4.0		

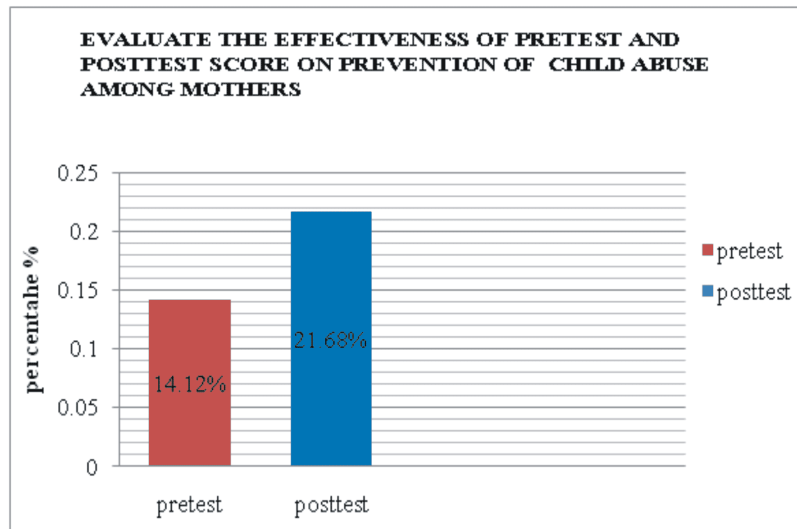


Table 2: Association between the Mothers of School Going Children Post Test Knowledge Score on Prevention of Child Abuse with Selected Socio Demographic Variables by Using Chi-Square Test and Frequency

Demographic variables	Category	Numbers	Knowledge of mothers		χ ² Value
			Average	Good	
1) Age	Below 25 yrs	28	10	18	5.98
	26-30 yrs	4	4	0	
	31-35yrs	12	5	7	
	Above 36 yrs	6	3	3	
2) occupation	Working	30	11	19	1.63
	Non-working	20	11	19	
	Primary	26	16	10	
3) educational status	Middle	18	4	14	6.48
	Higher secondary	6	2	4	
	Graduate	0	0	0	
	Not aware	24	1	10	
4) precautional status	aware	26	8	18	3.85
	News paper	29	11	18	
5) previous knowledge	t.v	21	9	16	1.34
	Nuclear family	25	9	16	
6) family type	Joint family	25	13	12	1.25

H1

There is a significant difference in mothers knowledge on prevention of child abuse among mothers of school going child before and after administration of structured teaching programme in selected rural area.

The total pre test mean score was found to be 14.12 and the total mean score percentage was found to be 28.4%. The total post test score was found to be 21.68 and the total mean score percentage was found to be 43.36%. In the pre test 96% of the mothers had average knowledge and 4% of mothers had good knowledge. None of the mothers was in poor criteria. In the post test 10% of mothers had average knowledge and 40% of mothers had good knowledge. None of the mothers was in poor criteria. Comparison of overall knowledge score in pretest the percentage was 54.3%. post test the percentage was 83.38%. Z test value is 12.6 significant at 1% it indicates that post test score was significantly higher on prevention of child abuse among mothers of school going children so that the first hypothesis was accepted.

H2

There is a significant association between mothers knowledge on prevention of child abuse among

mothers of school going child with selected demographic variables no significant association with age, socioeconomic, type of family, previous knowledge, occupation and accepted in area of educational status.

The significant association educational status, the degree of freedom is 2, the χ^2 value is 5.99, it is more than the concern value 6.48, so it is considered as the highly significant at 0.05. the degree of freedom is 1, the χ^2 value is 3.85, it is more than the concern value so it is considered as the highly significant at 0.05.

It includes there is association between the post test knowledge scores educational status and precursor. So that the second hypothesis is also accepted by this research study.

Conclusion

Study shows the mothers of school going children has improved their knowledge regarding the prevention of child abuse and mothers took many actions to try to clarify their doubts and learned to watching things more closely and how to take the preventive measures. The mothers were highly interested to participate in the study and to attend

the structure teaching programme.

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