

“DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS, AT RAJKOT DISTRICT WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET.”

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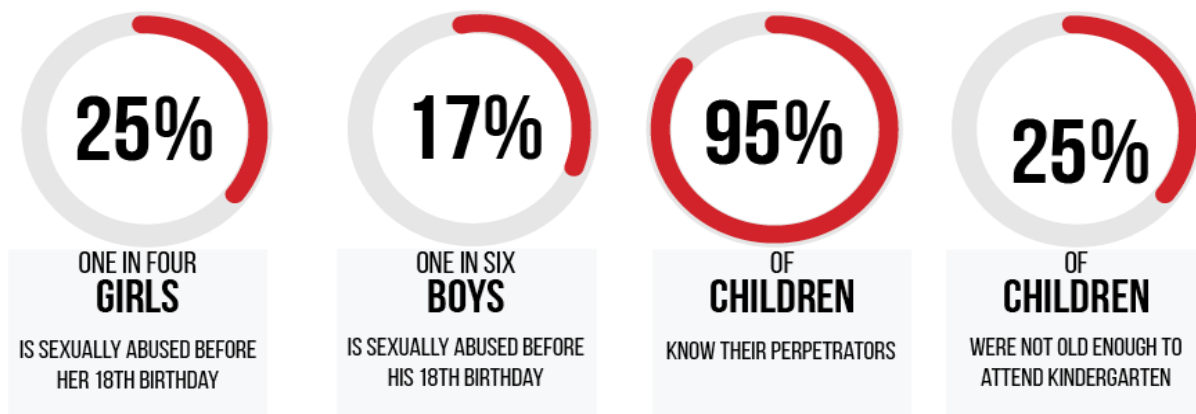
Abstract

The study attempt to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among primary student with objectives, to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among primary student and assess the association between the knowledge regarding child abuse in primary student and demographics variables. The study was carried out in selected primary school at Atkot. The sample comprise of 100 primary student were selected by purposive sampling technique. The data are collected by using a knowledge questionnaire. Study variables has significant relationship with as age of school student, sex, class, education level of parents, family type, victim of abuse, heard about child abuse. Most of the samples had good knowledge level 58(58%), 37(37%) sample had average knowledge 5(5%) sample had excellent knowledge level.

Keywords: Knowledge, Child Abuse, Adolescent, Students

INTRODUCTION

Life courses, with costly consequences for individuals, families, and society. These effect are seen in all aspects of human functioning including physical and mental health, the 1993 national research council (NRC) report understanding child abuse and neglect notes that “child maltreatment is a devastating social problem in American society” .the committee responsible for the present report, armed with research findings gleaned during the past 20 years, regard child abuse and neglect not just as a social problem but as a serious public health issue. Researchers have found that child abuse and neglect affect not only children but also the adults they become .its effect cascade throughout the well as importance areas such as education, work, and social relationship furthermore, rigorous examination of risk and protective. factor for child abuse and neglect at the individual, contextual and macro system levels have led to more effective strategies for prevention and treatment.



This public health problem requires swift and effective action. The committee's deliberations led to recommendations for responding to the problem of child abuse and neglect while remaining realistic about the nature of feasible actions in these challenging political and economic times. The intent is to capitalize on existing opportunities whenever possible while advocating for new action when they are needed. Neglect, integrating biological with behavioral and social context research, as well as studies and controlled prevention trials that integrate basic findings with services research, now provide a solid base for moving forward with more sophisticated and systematic research designs to address important unanswered questions. New knowledge and better research tools can yield a better understanding of the causes of child abuse and neglect, as well as the most effective ways to prevent and treat it.

According to the national crime record bureau, 109 children India face some form of child sexual abuse every day. The same record shows a sharp rise in crimes against children on a year on year basis. Unlike most other crimes, heinous crimes against children are often reported less. This is majorly because even if the children confides in someone, the facts are often covered under the fear of family reputation and social stigma. Child abuse is a violation of the basic human rights of a child.

The world health organization (WHO) states child sexual abuse (CSA) as the involvement of the child in sexual activity that they do not fully comprehend, are unable to give informed consent to, or for which the children are not prepared for developmentally and cannot give consent, or that violates the law of the land. The definition of CSA includes sexual activity like fondling, asking a child to touch or be touched sexually, intercourse, involving a child in prostitution or pornography, or child luring on cyberspace.

Child is the basic unit of the building block of the society. It is our duty to protect our children from Child Abuse. Most of the cases of Child Abuse remain unreported for various reasons such as fear of being accused, parental desire to curb publicity, fear of relation by the offenders or his friends and fear of police procedures. The lack of awareness and fear among the children amplify the intensity of Child Abuse. It is felt that abuses and its threats can be overcome through proper awareness about different types of Child Abuse. So the investigator intended to test the child abuse awareness among School students in Rajkot district of India. The study examines whether there exists any significant difference in the mean scores of Child Abuse Awareness among School students.

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among adolescent students in selected schools, at Rajkot district with a view to develop an information booklet.”

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge regarding child abuse in adolescent in selected schools
2. To find out the relationship between pre-test knowledge and selected socio demographical variables
3. To prepare an information booklet regarding child abuse

LITERATURE REVIEW RELATED TO KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

ROBERTO MANIGLIO (2011) analysis large amount of studies and literature reviews on the

consequences of child sexual abuse has appeared over the past twenty years. To prevent that the inconsistency in their conclusions along with their methodological differences and limitations may create interpretative difficulties, mistaken beliefs, or confusion among all professionals who turn to this literature for guidance, this paper addresses the best available scientific evidence on the topic, by providing a systematic review of the several reviews that have investigated the literature on the effects of child sexual abuse. Seven databases were searched, supplemented with hand-search of reference lists from retrieved papers. The author and a psychiatrist independently evaluated the eligibility of all studies identified, abstracted data, and assessed study quality. Disagreements were resolved by consensus. Fourteen reviews, including more than 270,000 subjects from 587 studies, were analyzed. There is evidence that survivors of childhood sexual abuse are significantly at risk of a wide range of medical, psychological, behavioral, and sexual disorders. Relationships are small to medium in magnitudes and moderated by sample source and size. Child sexual abuse should be considered as a general, nonspecific risk factor for psychopathology.

STEFANIE, DOYLE PETERS (2013) conducted a study on methodological considerations in research on the prevalence of child sexual abuse. Recent studies with nonclinical populations have yielded widely varying estimates of the prevalence of child sexual abuse. This paper focuses on four representative studies, describing how differences in methodology and sample characteristics may contribute to the variation in prevalence rates. Two aspects of data collection appear to be the most significant factors accounting for discrepant findings. First, the use of face-to-face interviews is associated with much higher prevalence rates than the use of self-administered questionnaires. Second, higher prevalence rates are reported in studies that use multiple questions to ask about specific types of abusive sexual behavior. Variation in the age range of subjects is an additional factor that may also have an effect on prevalence rates. The evidence reviewed points to several aspects of methodology and sample characteristics that do not seem to influence prevalence findings. These are the use of random sampling techniques, the area of the country in which the study is conducted, the educational level of subjects, and the ethnic composition of the sample.

LOOPS NR, Williams LC, et al; (2013) conducted a pediatric abusive head trauma as a form of physical abuse against infants and young children at Brazil, highlighting the prevalence, signs and symptoms, consequences, risk factors for its occurrence, and prevention. It occurs mainly in infants and children under 1 year of age and may result in severe consequences, from physical or mental disabilities to death. Although there are specific signs for this form of abuse, they can be mistaken for common illnesses in children or accidental head injury; thus, clinical training of professionals involved in the assessment of cases to attain the correct diagnosis is crucial. It is suggested that its incidence indicators be assessed at the national level.

METHODOLOGY

Sample technique: Purposive sampling

Sample size: 100

Data collection tool: Demographic Variable, Self Administer Questionnaire

Data analysis: Inferential statistics

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Sr. no.	Personal data	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	10 year	11	11%
	11 year	11	11%
	12 year	37	37%
	13 year and above	41	41%
2	Sex		
	Male	0	0
	Female	100	100%
3	Class		
	5 th class	11	11%
	6 th class	11	11%
	7 th class	37	37%
	8 th class	41	41%
4	Education level of Parents		
	Primary	30	30%
	Secondary	37	37%
	Higher secondary	14	14%
	Graduation	19	19%
5	Family type		
	Joint	66	66%
	Nuclear	19	19%
	Extended	15	15%
6	Are you heard about Child abuse		
	Yes	85	85%
	No	15	15%
	If yes where hear about child abuse		
	From parents	9	9%
	From relatives	3	3%
	From friends	14	14%
	From media	44	44%
	From teacher	20	20%

7	Are you victim of child abuse		
	Yes		
	No	2	2%
		98	98%

Findings regarding personal data of samples:

1. As regarding the age of the sample were 11(11%) sample were in the age group of 10 year,11(11%) sample were in the age group of 11 year, 37(37%) sample were in the age group of 12 year,41(41%) sample were in the age group of 13 year and above.
2. As regarding the sex of the sample were 0(0%) sample were in the male,100(100%) sample were female .
3. As regarding the class of the sample were 11(11%) sample were in the class of 10 year,11(11%) sample were in the class of 11 year, 37(37%) sample were in the class of 12 year,41(41%) sample were in the class of 13 year and above.
4. As regarding education level of parents sample were 30(30%) sample were in the primary, 37(37%)` sample were in the secondary,14(14%) sample were in higher secondary,19(19%) sample were in the graduation .
5. As regarding family type 66(66%) sample were in joint family,19(19%) sample were in nuclear family,15(15%)sample were in extended family.
6. As regarding are you heard about child abuse 85(85%) sample were is yes ,15(15%) sample were in no.
7. As regarding are you victim of child abuse 2(2%) sample were yes, 98(98%) sample were not the vivtim.

Chi-square value showing the association between pre test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Sr. No.	Variables	χ^2	df	Table value	Level of significance
1	Age	11.187	9	16.92	*
2	Sex	0	3	7.81	*
3	Class	11.187	9	16.92	*
4	Education level	16.475	9	16.92	*
5	Family type	8.6202	6	12.59	*
6	Are you heard about child abuse	2.203	3	7.81	*
7.	Are you victim of child abuse	0.581	3	7.81	*

P < 0.05 level of significance, ** not significant, * Significant

1. The chi square(χ^2) value is 11.187 is lower than the tabulated value 16.92 which was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level. It is evidence of the above table that there is significant relationship age and knowledge of school student regarding child abuse

2. The chi square(x^2) value is 0 is lower than the tabulated value 7.81 which was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level. It is evidence of the above table that there is significant relationship sex and knowledge of school student regarding child abuse
3. The chi square(x^2) value is 11.187 is lower than the tabulated value 16.92 which was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level. It is evidence of the above table that there is significant relationship class and knowledge of school student regarding child abuse.
4. The chi square(x^2) value is 16.475 is lower than the tabulated value 16.92 which was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level. It is evidence of the above table that there is significant relationship education level of parents and knowledge of school student regarding child abuse.
5. The chi square(x^2) value is 8.6202 is lower than the tabulated value 12.59 which was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level. It is evidence of the above table that there is significant relationship family type and knowledge of school student regarding child abuse.
6. The chi square(x^2) value is 2.203 is lower than the tabulated value 7.81 which was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level. It is evidence of the above table that there is significant relationship are you heard about child abuse and knowledge of school student regarding child abuse.
7. The chi square(x^2) value is 0.581 is lower than the tabulated value 7.81 which was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level. It is evidence of the above table that there is significant relationship are you victim of child abuse and knowledge of school student regarding child abuse.

The association of the pretest practice score with selected demographical variables was found out using chi square test. The data presented in table 4.3 shows that there was a significant association in the socio demographical variables. so the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected for these variable. However there is an significant association was found between age ,sex, class, education qualification of parents, family type, are you heard about child abuse, are you victim of child abuse.

The present study was conducted to assess knowledge regarding child abuse. And it's relationship with variable the finding of the study have several implication in nursing practice , nursing education, nursing research.

Nursing personnel are in the best position to indentify the knowledge in primary student regarding child abuse. Questionnaire tool required to assess the knowledge primary student.

Integration of theory and practice is a vital need it is important in nursing profession. There for the nursing educator can use the result of the study as informative tool to educate the student.

Nursing education must emphasis on the child abuse. As nurse educator, she can provide quality education on maintain prevention of child abuse.

Research should be continued on knowledge regarding child abuse. Findings of the study shows that the area needs further exploration. The study findings will help to expand the scientific body of knowledge upon which further researcher can be contributed. A large scale can be conducted by following various methods of researchers.

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