A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Child Sexual Abuse among High School Students in Selected Schools at Gonda

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ABSTRACT

Background of the study: Child abuse and neglect is one of the Nation's most serious concerns. Child abuses or child maltreatment is any kind of physical, sexual, or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or other caregiver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or other caregiver those results in actual or potential harm to a child. The global prevalence of child sexual abuse has been estimated at 19.7% for females and 7.9% for males. The Indian government has acknowledged that child sexual abuse 1s an issue whid1 requires government intervention.

Objective of the study: To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among high school students. To develop and evaluate the structured teaching programme on child sexual abuse To assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among high school students To find the effectiveness of school-based education programme on child sexual abuse. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score of knowledge on child sexual abuse with their selected demographic variables. *Methods:* The study involved non-experimental approach, and non-experimental one group pre and post-test design research design with non-probability convenient sampling technique. To collect the data from respondents, knowledge on child sexual abuse questionnaire was used and administered to 50 high school students following inclusion and exclusion criteria. The tool consisted 20 items regarding assessment of child sexual abuse. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics. *Result:* In pre-test 10.0% had adequate where as in post-test 90.0% of the samples reached adequate knowledge on child sexual abuse. This shows an improvement in knowledge level after STP. In the assessment of pre-test overall mean knowledge mean percentage were 39.60. In the assessment of post-test overall mean knowledge mean percentage were 82.90. In this study the Calculated't' value ~0.607 was higher than the tabulated't' value of 2.027 So, the H hypothesis is accepted. The researcher concluded the teaching was effective. There was significant relationship between selected demographic variable 'knowledge on child sexual abuse with the knowledge level on child sexual abuse, as the calculated chi-square value is higher than the tabulated value m the 0.05 level of significance. So, the null hypothesis was rejected and H_2 was accepted.

Keywords: Sexual Abuse; Child; School; Structured Teaching Programme

1 Introduction

Child abuse and neglect is one of the Nation's most serious concerns. Child abuse or child maltreatment is any kind of physical, sexual, or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or other caregiver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or other caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with. Child marriage is one of the main forms of child sexual abuse; UNICEF has stated that child marriage "represents perhaps the most prevalent form of

Sexual abuse and exploitation of girls" The effects of child sexual abuse can include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, complex post-traumatic stress disorder, propensity to further victimization in adulthood, and physical injury to the child, among other problems. Sexual abuse by a family member is a form of incest and can result in more serious and long-term psychological trauma, especially in the case of parental incest.

Global level in 2017, the WHO estimated that up to 1 billion minors between the ages of 2 and 17 years of age have endured violence either physical, emotional, or sexual. A landmark survey (the first and last of its kind) revealed rampant physical and sexual abuse across13 states It interviewed 12,447 children; 53 % had suffered some kind of sexual violence and around one in five said they had suffered serious sexual assault. The most worrying statistic was that 70%of children had not disclosed

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the abuse to anyone, confused about what to say, afraid of their abuser, or afraid that they would not be supported but blamed. Most children said they knew their abuser who was often a neighbour, relative or friend. When they did disclose abuse, many were told to keep quiet, or were blamed for the abuse. Too many caregivers took no action, even denying the disclosure of abuse.

From the above the examiner thought to develop an awareness program through this research on child sexual abuse among High school students in selected schools at Gonda. Child sexual abuse on knowledge, attitude and psychological distress among high school students in selected high schools at Gonda This would be help full to understand the current situation on child sexual abuse and thereby it would be helpful to make changes in the society.

Statement of the problem

"A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among High school students in selected schools at Gonda".

2   Objectives of the Study
1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding child. Sexual abuse among high school students.
2. To develop and evaluate the structured teaching programme on child sexual abuse.
3. To assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among high school students.
4. To find the effectiveness of school-based education programme on child sexual abuse.
5. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score of knowledge on child sexual abuse with their selected demographic variables.

3   Hypothesis
H_1: There will be a significant association between retest and post-test knowledge scores regarding child sexual abuse.

H_2: There will be a significant relationship between pre-test scores of knowledge on child sexual abuse with their selected demographic variables.

4   Assumptions
1. High school students may not have adequate knowledge on child sexual abuse.
2. Structured teaching programme may improve the knowledge on child sexual abuse.

5   Delimitations
1. The study will be limited to

2. 50 high school students from selected high schools.
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme only in gaining knowledge on child sexual abuse.

6   Methodology
The conceptual frame work of the present study was developed using the concepts from Stuffle Beam context, Input process and product model (CIPP model). The research approach adopted for this study was an evaluative approach. For the present study the design was anon-experimental one group pre and post-test design. In this study independent variable refers to Structured Teaching Programme regarding child sexual abuse. In this study the dependent variable refers to knowledge on child sexual abuse among high school students. The present study was conducted St. Xavier Schools at Gonda. 50 students from XI-XII standard were selected for this study. In the present study, St. Xavier Schools at Gonda who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected as sample. Non probability convenient sampling was used. The inclusion criteria are students who are willing to participate. Students who are able to write and read English Both male and female students are included. Exclusion criteria are those who were not willing to participate and students who are sick. Socio Demographic data and Knowledge assessment questionnaire and attitude scale. A structured questionnaire was prepared by the investigator. The review of the related literature, opinion from experts in the field of Child Health Nursing and community medicine and the material from various sources helped in the selection of the content for structured questionnaire. The final format of the structured questionnaire comprises of two parts.

Part I: Consists of items describing the demographic variables of the sample like age, gender, experience, educational qualification of parents and parent's occupation, and source of information.

Part II: Deals with knowledge level of subjects regarding child sexual abuse. The content was explained in as multiple-choice questions format, each question had one possible correct answer. Each correct response by the subject is awarded with "one" score with a maximum score of 20. The pilot study was carried out on 10 subjects. The reliability of the tool was computed by using split half technique. The reliability co-efficient found to be 0.81 and validity coefficient worked out to be 0.97 revealing that the tool is feasible for conducting the main study. The respondents were assured that the confidentiality of the information provided by them; it took2minutes for introduction

and rapport building and 15 minutes for filling the questions. Data was collected during the school days. The data collection procedure was done. χ^2test was used to determine the significance of relationship of knowledge with demographic variables.

7   Results

The table 1 shows that 25 (50.0%) of the high school students were males and 25 (50.0%) were females. Maximum of respondents 26 (52.0%) were Hindu, 17 (34.0%) of them were Muslims, 5 (10.0%) of them were Christian and 2 (4.0%) of them were from other religion. Maximum of 17 (34.0%) students mother studied high school, 12 (24.0%) of student's mother were Illiterate, 10 (20.0%) of student's mothers were completed primary school, 6 (12.0%) of student's mothers were done postgraduate and 5 (10.0%) of their mother were Graduates. Maximum of respondents 22 (44.0%) of the high school students' fathers were done their High school studies. 11 (22.0%) of student's fathers did their Primary school, 6 (12.0%) of student's fathers were Illiterate, 6 (12.0%) of student's father were Graduates and 5 (10.0%) of the students' fathers were Postgraduates.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution based on the Gender, religion, mother's education and father's education.

S. No.	Socio Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Gender a) Male b) Female	25 25	50.0 50.0
2.	Religion a) Hindu b) Christian c) Muslim d) Other religion	26 5 17 2	52.0 10.0 34.0 4.0
3.	Mothers education a) Illiterate b) Primary school c) High school d) Graduate e) Postgraduate	12 10 17 5 6	24.0 20.0 34.0 10.0 12.0
4.	Fathers education a) Illiterate b) Primary school c) High school d) Graduate e) Postgraduate	6 11 22 6 5	12.0 22.0 44.0 12.0 10.0

The table 2 show that many of the high school students 13 (26.0%) mothers were house wife. 12(24.0%) of the student's mother were Government employee, 10 (20.0%) of student's mothers were Coolie workers, 9 (18.0%) students mothers having own business and 6 (12.0%) students' mothers were working in private institution. 18 (36.0%) students father's working in private institution, 13 (26.0%)student's father in Government job, 10 (20.0%) of the student's fathers doing their own business,7 (14.0%) student's fathers were Coolie workers and the remaining 2 (4.0%) students' fathers were unemployed. Maximum of high school students34 (68.0%) were from Joint family 16 (32.0%) of them from Nuclear family. Maximum of high school students 39 (78.0%) in selected schools at Gonda were having the form Rural area, 11 (22.0%) of them from Urban area. Many of high school students 1 38 (76.0%) were having the knowledge on child sexual abuse whereas 12 (24.0%) of these not having knowledge on child sexual abuse. Many of high school students 28 (56.0%) got on child sexual abuse from Parents, 11 (22.0%) of them. from Friends, 6 (12.0%) of them from Media and5 (10.0%) of them from Neighbours.

Table 3 compares the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge. In pre-test 62.0% had Inadequate, 28.0%had Moderate and 10.0% had Adequate where as in post-test 4.0% of the samples became Inadequate6.0% showed Moderate and 90.0% of the samples reached Adequate knowledge. This shows an improvement in knowledge level after STP.

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution based on mother's occupation, father's occupation, family type, knowledge on child sexual abuse and mode of information on child sexual abuse.

S. No.	Socio Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Mothers occupation a) House wife b) Government employee c) Coolie d) Employee in private institution e) Own Business	13 12 10 6 9	26.0 24.0 20.0 12.0 18.0
2.	Fathers occupation a) House wife b) Government employee c) Coolie d) Employee in private institution e) Own Business	2 13 7 18 10	4.0 26.0 14.0 36.0 20.0
3.	Family type a. Nuclear family b. Joint family	16 34	32.0 68.0
4.	Area of residency a) Rural b) Urban	39 11	78.0 22.0
5.	Knowledge on child sexual abuse a) Yes b) No	38 12	76.0 24.0
6.	Mode of information on child sexual abuse a) Media b) Friends c) Parents d) Neighbours	6 11 28 5	12.0 22.0 56.0 10.0

Table 3: Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge levels

Level	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate	31	62%	2	4%
Moderate	14	28%	3	6%
Adequate	5	10%	45	90%
Total	50	100	50	100

The table-4 shows that, In the assessment of pre-test there was 36.00 mean percentage on Knowledge Level "Knowledge on anatomy of reproductive system" 40.55 mean percentage on "Knowledge Level of Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse" 43.33 mean percentage on "Knowledge Level of Knowledge about prevention of Child Sexual Abuse" 36.00 mean percentage on Knowledge Level of Knowledge on treatment for victims". Overall mean knowledge mean percentage was 39.60.

The above table, In the assessment of post-test there was 53.00 mean percentage on Knowledge Level of "Knowledge on anatomy of reproductive system", 40.55 mean percentage on Knowledge Level of "Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse 38.67 mean percentage on "Knowledge Level of Knowledge on prevention of Child Sexual Abuse" 49.50 mean percentage on "Knowledge Level of Knowledge on treatment for victims". Overall mean knowledge mean percentage was 82.90.

The Maximum gaining knowledge Mean percentage score was 53.00 in "Knowledge on anatomy of reproductive system" and other aspects with the gaining mean percentage score was 49.50 in "Knowledge on treatment for victims", 40.55 in "Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse", 38.67 in "Knowledge on prevention of Child Sexual Abuse".

The table 5 depicts the pre-test mean score of knowledge was 7.92 with the standard deviation4.96, and the post-test mean score of knowledge was16.58 with the standard deviation 3.16. In this study the Calculated't' value 10.607 was higher than the tabulated't' value of 2.027 So, the H₁ hypothesis's accepted. The researcher concluded the teaching was effective.

Table 4: Mean, SD and mean percentage and gain mean score percentage of knowledge of high school students in selected school sat Gonda regarding child sexual abuse before and after STP

S.No	Knowledge Level	Pre-test				Post test				gain in mean
		Max	SD	Mean	Mean%	Max	SD	Mean	Mean%	Percentage
1.	Knowledge on anatomy of reproductive system	2	0.757	0.72	36.0	2	0.465	1.8	89.00	53.00
2.	Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse	11	2.801	4.46	40.5	11	1.926	8.9	81.09	40.55
3.	Knowledge on prevention of Child Sexual Abuse	3	1.129	1.3	43.3	3	0.762	2.5	82.00	38.67
4.	Knowledge on treatment for victims	4	1.146	1.44	36.0	4	0.810	3.4	85.50	49.50
	Overall	20	4.965	7.92	39.6	20	3.156	16.6	82.90	43.30

Table 5: Association between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores

S No.	Test	Samples	Mean	Mean Percentage	Standard. D	't' value	d.f	'p' value
1	Pre-Test	50	7.92	39.60	4.965	10.607	49	0.05
2	Post-Test	50	16.58	82.90	3.156			

Table 6: Association between socio demographic values with the pre-test knowledge level N=50

S. No	Demographic variables	Level		N	df	χ2	P-value	P<0.05
		Above Mean	Below Mean					
1.	Gender a) Male b) Female	12 15	13 10	25 25	1	0.72	3.84	NS
2.	Religion a) Hindu b) Christian c) Muslim d) Other religion	11 3 11 2	15 2 6	26 5 17 2	3	3.99	7.82	NS
3.	Mothers education a) Illiterate b) Primary school c) High school d) Graduate e) Postgraduate	4 5 13 1 4	8 5 4 4 2	12 10 17 5 6	4	8.30	9.49	NS
4.	Fathers education a) Illiterate b) Primary school c) High school d) Graduate e) Postgraduate	4 5 13 2 3	2 6 9 4 2	6 11 22 6 5	4	2.04	9.49	NS
5.	Mothers occupation a) House wife b) Government employee c) Coolie d) Employee in private institution e) Own Business	10 5 3 3 6	3 7 7 3 3	13 12 10 6 9	4	6.42	9.49	NS
6.	Fathers occupation a) House wife b) Government employee c) Coolie d) Employee in private institution e) Own Business	2 7 2 10 6	 6 5 8 4	2 13 7 18 10	4	3.69	9.49	NS
7.	Family type a) Nuclear family b) Joint family	10 17	6 17	16 34	1	0.68	3.84	NS
8.	Area of residency a) Rural b) Urban	21 6	18 5	39 11	1	0.00	3.84	NS
9.	Knowledge on child sexual abuse a) Yes b) No	27 0	11 12	38 12	1	18.54	3.84	S
10.	Mode of information on child sexual abuse a) Media b) Friends c) Parents d) Neighbours	1 7 18 1	5 4 10 4	6 11 28 5	3	7.30	7.82	NS

N= Significant; NS= Non-Significant

The table 6 says that there was significant association between selected demographic values such as 'knowledge on child sexual abuse' with the knowledge level on child sexual abuse, as the calculated chi-square value is higher than the tabulated value in the 0.05 level of significance.

8   Discussion
Major findings were

1. 25 (50.0%) of the high school students were males and 25 (50.0%) were females.
2. Maximum of respondents 26 (52.0 %) were Hindu.
3. 17 (34.0%) students mother studied high school. Maximum of respondents 22 (44.0) High school students fathers done their High school studies.
4. Many of the high school students 13 (26.0%) mothers were house wife. 18 (36.0%) students father's working in private institution.
5. Maximum of high school students 34 (68.0%) were from Joint family. 39 (78.0%) samples were from Rural area.
6. Many of high school students 38 (76.0%) were having the knowledge on child sexual abuse. Many of high school students 28 (56.0%) got knowledge about child sexual abuse from Parents.

In pretest 10.0% had Adequate where as in posttest 90.0% of the samples reached adequate knowledge. This shows an improvement in knowledge level after STP. In the assessment of mean knowledge mean percentage the assessment of posttest overall mean knowledge mean percentage was 82.90. The Maximum gaining knowledge Mean percentage score was 53.00 in "Knowledge on anatomy of reproductive system". This was supported by a study on "Knowledge of sexual abuse amongst female students in Malawi". It shows that there were deficits in the interpretation of sexually abusive behaviours.

In this study the Calculated't' value 10.607 was higher than the tabulated't' value of 2.027 So, the H_1 hypothesis is accepted. The researcher concluded the teaching was effective. There was significant relationship between selected demographic value such as 'knowledge on child sexual abuse' with the know ledge level on child sexual abuse, as the calculated chi-square value is higher than the tabulated value in the 0.05 level of significance. So, the null hypothesis was rejected and H_2 wasaccepted. There was a supportive study on" A Pre experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge regarding Awareness about Sexual Abuse among the Adolescents studying in selected School of District Gurdaspur, Punjab". It concludes that there was significant association found between the levels of knowledge related to adolescents with source of information.

Ethical Consideration: Written permission was taken from Principal of St. Xavier Schools at Gonda. Written Informed consent was taken from each study sample.

9   Conclusion

In pre-test 10.0% had adequate where as in post-test 90.0% of the samples reached adequate knowledge on child sexual abuse. This shows an improvement in knowledge level after STP. In the assessment of pre-test overall mean knowledge mean percentage were 39.60. In the assessment of post-test overall mean knowledge mean percentage were 82.90. In this study the Calculated't' value 10.607 was higher than the tabulated't' value of 2.027   So, the H_1 hypothesis is accepted. The researcher concluded the teaching was effective. There was significant relationship between selected demographic variable 'knowledge on child sexual abuse' with the knowledge level on child sexual abuse, as the calculated chi-square value is higher than the tabulated value in the 0.05 level of significance. So, the null hypothesis was rejected and H_2 was accepted.

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