



Efficacy of Interventional Package on Child abuse Among children at selected Schools in Lucknow

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Introduction

Physical abuse is defined as an act committed by another party involving contact with the intent of causing feelings of physical pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. It is the intentional infliction of physical harm on a child. This includes burning, hitting, punching, shaking, kicking, beating, or harming a child in any other way. The parent or caregiver may not have meant to injure the child. However, it could be the result of excessive discipline or physical punishment that is inappropriate for the child's age (WHO, 1999). Verbal abuse, mental abuse, and psychological maltreatment are all terms for emotional abuse. It includes actions or inactions by parents or caregivers that have caused or may cause serious behavioural, cognitive, emotional, or mental trauma. Sexual abuse is defined as the involvement of dependent, developmentally immature children in sexual activities for which they do not fully comprehend and for which they are unable to give informed consent or which violate social taboos of family roles. It encompasses paedophilia, incest, and rape (Kempe et al, 1962). Neglect denotes the parent's failure to act appropriately in protecting the child's health, safety, and well-being. Child Abuse Awareness is the level of information or knowledge about child abuse as well as understanding of different ways to respond in situations that may lead to abuse.

A number of studies have been conducted on child abuse. According to WHO (2013), a study of childhood abuse experiences among 1277 students from high schools and universities found a high reported prevalence of physical abuse (21%), emotional abuse (10.8%), sexual abuse (12.6%), physical neglect (20%), and emotional neglect (20%). (30.6 percent). Sexual abuse affected both men and women. Usha and Remitha (2019) discovered that boys and girls have significantly different levels of awareness about child abuse. Girls are more conscious than boys. In terms of awareness of child abuse, rural and urban students differ significantly. According to Gafoor and Gifty (2013), who conducted a study on Child Abuse in Relation to Anxiety in Idukki District, 97.7 percent of children experience severe or mild forms of abuse. According to the study, most abuses occur within the family environment, with the exception of sexual abuse from neighbours. Except for sexual abuse and child labour, all types of child abuse are more common in boys than in girls.

There is a significant and positive relationship between all types of child abuse, except child labour, and student anxiety. Because child abuse is a major issue in our society, the researcher was eager to conduct a study on the subject.

Aim

Aim of the study was to assess the Efficacy Of Interventional Package on Child abuse Among children at selected Schools in Lucknow

Methodology

A pre experimental one group pre test post test design was chosen, and a probability systematic random sampling technique was used. Based on the criteria, 100 school-age children from the permitted school's classes VI, VII, and VIII were chosen as samples. A self-administered questionnaire was used to assess knowledge. Four nursing experts and one medical expert validated the prepared tool. Following the conduct, a pretest Interventional Package teaching was performed, and knowledge was assessed using the same questionnaire.

The information was analysed and interpreted. The frequency and percentage distributions were used to analyse demographic variables. The frequency, percentage, median, and standard deviation of knowledge scores were computed. The effectiveness of Interventional Package on child abuse was assessed using the paired 't' test. The chi-square test was used to examine the relationship between adolescents' pretest knowledge scores and their chosen demographic variables.

Result

The study's significant findings are as follows: among the samples aged 10-11 years (30.0 percent), 11-12 years (60.0 percent), and 12-13 years (10.0 percent) (33.4 percent). Among the samples, the VI standard (30.0 percent), VII standard (30.0 percent), and VIII standard (40 percent) were the most common. In terms of religion, Hindus (40 percent), Muslims (25 percent), Christians (35 percent), and others were represented in the samples (5 percent). In terms of the number of siblings, one (46.6 percent), two (36.6 percent), three and above (6.7), and none (10.1 percent) were found in the samples. In terms of ordinal position in their family, first (40%), middle (30%), and last (30%) were the samples (30 percent).

In terms of family head, father (83.2 percent), mother (10.1 percent), and others were represented in the samples (6.7 percent). In terms of family living status, (83.2 percent) of children live with both parents, (10.1 percent) live with a single parent, and (6.7 percent) live with relatives. In terms of ordinal position in their family, first child (40%), middle child (30%), and last child (30%) were the most common. Professionals (23.4 percent), skilled (53.2 percent), and unskilled (53.2 percent) were the most common occupations among the samples (23.4 percent).

In terms of father/guardian monthly income, (16.6 percent) earns less than ten thousand rupees, (60 percent) earns between ten thousand and twenty thousand rupees, and (23.4 percent) earns more than twenty thousand rupees. In terms of unhealthy father/guardian habits, alcoholism (20%), smoking (16.6%), both (10.1%), and none were found in the samples (53.3 percent). In terms of family type, nuclear families (63.3 percent), joint families (23.3 percent), and extended families (23.3 percent) dominated the samples (13.4 percent). In terms of the number of family members, less than 4 members (50 percent), 4-6 members (33.4 percent), and more than 6 members were found in the samples (16.6 percent). In terms of previous source of information on child abuse, 16.6 percent received information from a parent, 10.0 percent from the media, 6.7 percent from health professionals, and 66.7 percent did not receive any information. The findings show that in the pretest, 20 (66.7 percent) of the 30 school-age children had inadequate knowledge, 10 (33.3 percent) had moderate knowledge, and 0 (0 percent) had adequate knowledge. After the intervention, the level of knowledge improved, and in the post-test, 13 (43.3 percent) had moderate knowledge and 17 (56.7 percent) had adequate knowledge.

The findings revealed that among school-aged children, the pretest mean was 9.7 and the posttest mean was 21, resulting in a mean difference of 21. The true difference was 12.4, and the standard deviation of the pretest was 5.3 and the standard deviation of the posttest was 4.1. At the 0.05 level, the calculated paired 't' value of 27 was significantly greater than the table value (2.8). As a result, the stated hypothesis was accepted. It was concluded that Interventional Packageon child abuse improved the knowledge of school-age children. The findings suggested that there was a significant relationship between the pretest level of knowledge score and their chosen demographic variables, such as parent education and source of information.

Conclusion

The study yielded the following conclusion. The study found that Interventional Packageon child abuse improved the knowledge of school-age children. The study's findings revealed that Interventional Packageon child abuse significantly improved knowledge.

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