

ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOTHERS REGARDING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN SELECTED VILLAGES AT BAHOUR, PUDUCHERRY.

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Abstract

Background: child sexual abuse (CSA) continues to threaten the safety and development of children globally. Due to cultural taboos, caregivers often lack the awareness needed for prevention. This study aims to improve maternal knowledge using a self structure teaching programme.

Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of a self structure teaching programme on mother’s knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse in selected villages at Bahour, Puducherry.

Methods: A pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test design was used among 58 mothers with children aged 0-12 years. A self structured questionnaire measured knowledge before and after a 45-minute teaching session. Data analysis included descriptive statistics and paired t-test.

Results: pre-test knowledge levels were: inadequate (22.4%), moderate (65.5%), and adequate (12.4%). Post-test: 100% demonstrated adequate knowledge. The increase in knowledge. The increase in knowledge scores was statistically significant ($t=19.36$, $p<0.0001$).

Conclusion: self structured education significantly enhanced maternal knowledge. Mother’s can play a key role in preventing child sexual abuse when empowered whit the right information.

KEY WORDS:

Descriptive, child sexual abuse, mothers, knowledge, prevention.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Child sexual abuse is a growing concern in India, with over half of children reporting exposure to abuse (MWCD,2007). Despite culture barriers, educating mothers about CSA signs preventive

1.2 Problem Statement

While many CSA cases remain unreported, data suggest an increasing trend. There is a need for self structured awareness and educational programs targeting mothers.

1.3 Objectives

- 1. Assess baseline knowledge among mothers on CSA prevention.
- 2. Implement a structured teaching programme and measure post-test intervention knowledge.
- 3. Identify demographic correlates of knowledge levels.

2. literature Review

Studies from India and abroad report high CSA prevalence and low awareness among caregiver. A 2022 study by Desai et al. found that structured teaching in Gujarat improved mother’s CSA prevention knowledge by 79%.

Factors contributing to CSA include parental neglect, lack of communication, and digital exposure. Emotional regulation, socio-economic background, and education were consistent predictors in studies by sharma & Ramesh (2023) and khalid et al. (2022).

3. Methodology

3.1 Design

- **Type:** pre-experimental one-group pre-test and post-test design.
- **Setting:** selected villages in Bahour, Puducherry.

3.2 Participants

- **Sample:** 58 mothers of children aged 0-12 years, (convenience sampling).
- **Inclusion Criteria:** The mothers with children upto 12 years. And those who are willing to participate in Bahour area.

3.3 Instrument

- **Tool:** section A: Demographic data, section B: self structured knowledge questionaries (25 items)
- **Scoring:** Inadequate (<10), moderate (10-20), adequate (>20).

3.4 Analysis:

- Descriptive statistics (mean, SD); SPSSv28;
- Inferential (paired t-test, chi-square).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of an objective self structured teaching programme for mothers who have children age 0-10 years residing in bhaour, Puducherry.

A total 58 mothers participate in this study after providing orals consent and receiving an explanation regarding the purpose and procedures of data collection. Data were gathered using a self structured questionnaire.

Assess base line knowledge among mothers on CSA prevention.

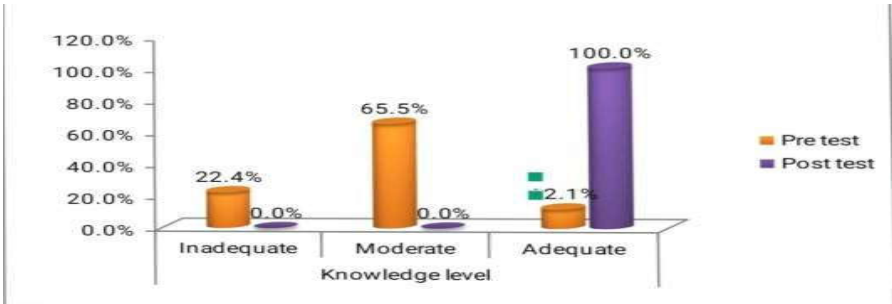
The first objective was to determine the knowledge among mothers on CSA prevention. The overall score in pretest knowledge of mothers showed that 22.4% of mothers had inadequate knowledge, 65.5% of mothers had average knowledge and 12.1% of mothers had adequate knowledge.

TABLE 4.2.1: Frequency distribution of pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers.

(n = 58)

know	Pre test		Post test	
	No of	percentage	No of	Percentage
Inadequate	13	22.4%	0	0.0%
Moderate	38	65.5%	0	0.0%
Adequate	7	12.1%	58	100.0%
Total	58	100.0%	58	100.0%

FIG 4.2.1: Percentage distribution of pretest and post-test knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers



Implement a structured teaching programme and measure post-test knowledge.

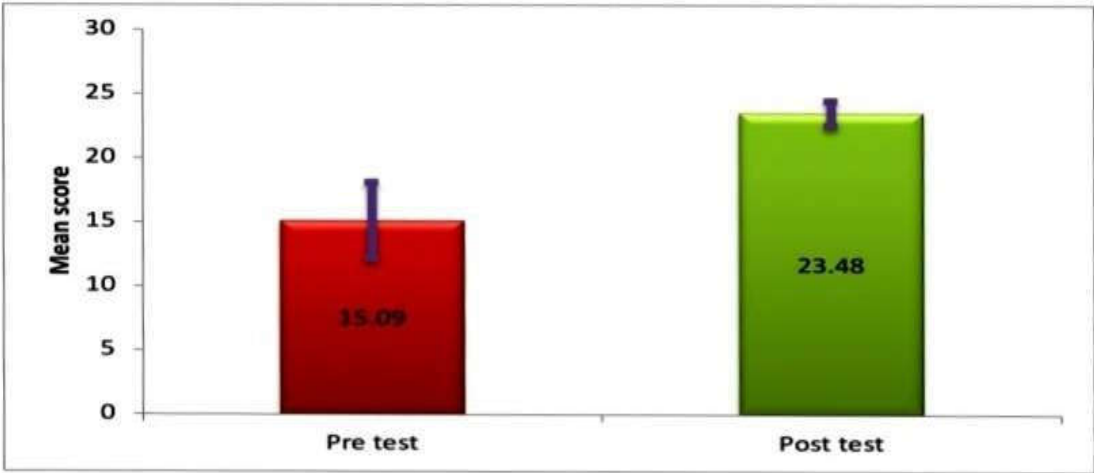
TABLE 4.3.1: Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse.

(n = 58)

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Paired Differences	Paired t-test	p-value
Pre test	58	15.09	2.999	0.394	8.39	19.36	<0.001
Post test	58	23.48	1.013	0.133			

The findings revealed that pretest mean score was 15.09 with the standard deviation 2.999 and the post-test mean score was 23.48 with standard deviation of 1.013. The paired ‘t’ test value of 19.36 was statistically significant at P<0.05 level. It implies that the structured teaching programme had significant effect in improving knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers. Hence hypothesis (H1) was accepted.

FIG 4.3.1: Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers.



Identify demographic correlates of knowledge.

There was significant association between age of mother, child’s age, child’s gender, residing duration, religion, marital status, education of mother, occupation of mother and monthly income with their pretest knowledge among mothers regarding child abuse. The obtained chi square value for age of mother was ($X^2=4.181$), child’s gender ($X^2 =1.764$), child’s age ($X^2 =4.569$), residing duration ($X^2 =2.107$), religion ($X^2 =0.097$), marital status ($X^2 =3.771$), education of mother ($X^2 =1.947$), occupation of mother ($X^2 =1.590$), monthly family income ($X^2 =0.281$) which was significant at $P<0.05$

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of an objective self-structured teaching programme for mothers who have children aged 0–12 years, residing in a selected village in Bahour, Puducherry. A total of 58 mothers participated in the study. Data collection was carried out using a self-structured questionnaire. The participants were informed about the purpose of the research and the data collection procedure. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. The overall score in pretest knowledge of mothers showed that 22.4% of mothers had inadequate knowledge, 65.5% of mothers had average knowledge and 12.1% of mothers had adequate knowledge. The post-test knowledge of mothers showed that 0.0% of mothers had inadequate knowledge, 0.0% of mothers had average knowledge and 100% of mothers had adequate knowledge. The present study revealed that the mothers improved their post-test knowledge.

The findings revealed that pretest mean score was 15.09 with the standard deviation 2.999 and the post-test mean score was 23.48 with standard deviation of 1.013. The paired ‘t’ test value of 19.36 was statistically significant at $P<0.05$ level. This study confirmed that structured teaching dramatically improved maternal knowledge. Prevalence of inadequate awareness dropped to zero, indicating the intervention’s success.

IMPLICATION:

The findings of the study implied in the area of nursing education and nursing administration, nursing research and nursing services.

IMPLICATIONS TO NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

Nurse can plan, organize, and conduct the health awareness on prevention of child sexual abuse.

IMPLICATIONS TO NURSING EDUCATION:

The nursing educator must be able to assess the knowledge of mothers and must create awareness to the mother’s regarding the importance of improving their knowledge on prevention of child sexual abuse among selected mothers.

LIMITATIONS:

- The study is only done with in the selected village at the Bahour, Puducherry.
- The study was applicable for (0-12) year child mothers only.

RECOMMENDATION:

- Conduct the study to others areas in Puducherry.
- Conduct the study with large number of sample.
- Find the solution for how to overcome this problem.

CONCLUSION:

Child sexual abuse is the physical and sexual maltreatment of the child. Child sexual abuse is any sexually activity that is done forcefully against the child. Hence the study concluded that, **“TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG MOTHERS”** who has age 0-12 years which can be enhanced Information through the flash card and to assess the knowledge regarding child sexual abuse using self structured questionnaire.

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