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“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD MOLESTATION AMONG JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELECTED SCHOOLS AT MORADABAD, U.P.”

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Children are the one of the precious gift given to mankind they are the future of the nation. Child molestation is like a virus – it attacks the host organism and alters it physically. Children who survive abuse to adulthood in turn are more likely to abuse their own children who, if they survive, grow up more likely to abuse their own children.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the knowledge of junior high school children regarding child molestation. To assess the effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge regarding child molestation among junior high school children by comparing pre-test and post test knowledge score. To determine the association between mean pre-test knowledge score of junior high school and selected socio- demographic variables regarding child molestation.

METHOD

A quantitative research done with pre experimental research design among 72 participants of J.M Junior high school in Moradabad, samples was selected by simple random sampling. Self structured questionnaire were used to collect the data.

RESULT

Findings reveal that the among 72 respondents, majority were females 44(61.1%), in age the most were belongs to 13 years 28(38.8%), of samples 30(41.7%) were studying in 8th standard, 39(54.2%) were belongs to Hindu religion, 37(51.4%) were live with joint family, in area of residence 39(54.2%) were live in urban area, among them most of them 31(43.1%) were got information mass media and in related education of parents 45(62.5%) were studied intermediate and above.

Pre-test revealed that junior high school children were having low level of knowledge with a mean score of 7.40 out of 25. After awareness programme post test score increased to 18.51, which shows the effectiveness of awareness programme. It has been found that variables like age, gender, class, religion, type of family, area of residence, source of information and education of parents shows a significant no association with pre-test knowledge level.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

As the mean post test score is significantly higher than that of the pre-test it is evident that the knowledge junior high school children was improved after the awareness programme. The tool developed can be used to identify individuals in need of awareness programme as well as to assess the effectiveness of child molestation.

KEYWORDS

Junior high school children, awareness programme and child molestation, child sexual abuse

INTRODUCTION

“Childhood should be carefree, playing in the sun; not living a nightmare in the darkness of the soul.”

Children are the one of the precious gifts given to mankind they are the future of the nation and has much potential to change, they are assets of the society as they will shape the future of the society.

Children are often used for sexual abuse by adults in every society. They don't have any idea how traumatic it can be for the future of any sufferer. Childhood is a joyful period for any individual, but the abuses against children are very toxic for their future development. Sexual abuse can take place in any environment we have often studied that children had been molested even their schools, play school, society, home etc. Male and females both have been equally abused.

Child molestation is an ailment – it attacks the victim physically as well as mentally. It leaves a negative impact on the lifestyle of an individual. Schools also plays an important role in student life as it shape their future, encourages them to do well in their future.

The first documented case of child molestation occurred in New York in 1874. The estimate shows forty one thousand deaths every year, under the age of 15, child molestation is classified in various types as, physical molest, modern slavery self-neglect etc. Poverty can be determined as the most common cause of molestation. Each year about 5.5 million cases have been reported in which the large figure of about 3.3 million cases are of child abuse and neglect In India last six months, 1 January, 2019 to 30 June, 2019, 24212 cases of child abuse have been registered. It means 4000 cases in a month, 130 in a day and one in every five minutes.

NEED OF STUDY

Child molestation is a biggest social problem, not only in India, but the entire world. According to **WHO** 1 in 7 boys and 1 in 4 girls in the world are being child molestation. Every 10 seconds a report is made of child molestation and it shows the figure of exceeding 5 deaths per day.

As per the report of justice department there are round about four million child molesters are there in United States. According to Asian center for human rights “sexual offences” against children in India reached outbreak portion in 2013. In India more than 2.5 million cases of child molestation is reported every year, out of which, 54% involves physical abuse, more than 53% suffered sexual violation and 48% are emotionally tortured (mostly by family members).

Under the POCSO act, registered cases for child abuse increased from eight thousand nine hundred and four to fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirteen from 2014 to 2015. There are 81% of the crimes against minors like sexual offences and kidnapping. U.P is determined for holding the largest number of child molestation with 3,078 cases whereas, Madhya Pradesh is on second number by holding 1,687cases, Tamil Nadu is on third by holding 1,544 cases, Karnataka is on fourth and Gujarat is on fifth in the tally.

Child molesters are not described accurately in any data or account. There are many changes amid individuals as it affects their personal characteristics, experiences of life, criminal background, and enhances the reason for executing comparable crimes. Child molestation has been correlated with depression, shame, guilt, self-blame etc. victims children often blame themselves for everything that has happened with them, it reduces their confidence level.

In India serious problem of child molestation, one of the most commonly used strategies is school based prevention programme aimed at teaching children knowledge and skills. The programme is the main objectives, helping the children to recognize potential abusive situations and teach. The reason of vulnerability could be because of Children’s dependence on adults and lack of knowledge about their self protection

A Study became to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational program for the prevention of child abuse. In the intervention group, without intervention knowledge score 5.33, after giving intervention post-test was 8.66 and in control batch, pretest knowledge was 5.61 whereas, posttest knowledge was 6.61, and it reveals that post test also conclude that the child molestation program is effective. (Cecen, Hasirci 2013).

A study done among about 90 students regarding the effectiveness on bad through the planned teaching program. The post test score became better than the pre test score. It became that, the educational program was successful.

(Parul Sharma, Rohini Sharma 2018).

“Define Child molestation refers to an activity in which any adult abuses minors by touching them, by showing them indecent exposure, by interacting with a child for provocative.”

(Deblinger, Behl, and Glickman 2006).

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Child molestation can be explained as a universal problem with dangerous outcomes for the rest of the lives.

The study purpose to evaluate the child molestation awareness program for school age children through:

- ❖ Assessing children knowledge regarding child molestation.
- ❖ Designing awareness program according to previously needs.
- ❖ Implementing and evaluating the outcome of the awareness program.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To evaluate the knowledge among junior high school children regarding childmolestation.
- ❖ To find the effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge regarding childmolestation among junior high school children.
- ❖ To determine the association between level of knowledge pretest with selected socio demographic variables among junior high school children regarding child molestation.

HYPOTHESES

H₁: There is a significant difference in the mean pre-test and mean post-test knowledge score of junior high school children on child molestation.

H₂: There is a significant association between pre-test level of knowledge regarding childmolestation among

junior high school children with their socio-demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION

- ❖ Junior high school children had some knowledge regarding child molestation.
- ❖ Previous knowledge regarding the child molestation may affects the knowledge output.

VARIABLES

Independent variables: Awareness programme regarding child molestation.

Dependent variables: Knowledge of junior high school children regarding child molestation.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

CHILD MOLESTATION

- **Conceptual definition:** “Child molestation is an offensive Act. In which a child is abused or being molested by an adult, an older age or a teenager.”
- **Operational definition:** “it refers to an offence, when a child is violated by an adult before the age of 18.

EFFECTIVENESS

- **Conceptual definition:** Effectiveness refers to getting successfully a desired result or desired opinion.
- **Operational definition:**
- It refers to an activity which fulfils its intended purpose or function. According to this study, effectiveness is determining the range in which the awareness programme achieved the desired result by gain in knowledge assessed in the terms of structured knowledge questionnaire.

AWARENESS

- **Conceptual definition:**
- “Awareness is providing knowledge or perception about any in situation or a fact.”
- **Operational definition:** it indicates a method used for teaching junior high schoolchildren regarding child molestation, developed by researcher junior high school intended to provide information knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE

- **Conceptual definition:**
- “Knowledge is described as gaining information, skills, obtaining through education or experiences.
- **Operational definition:** it refers to an information and facts acquired through education; the theoretical understanding of the junior high school children regarding child molestation.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

- **Conceptual definition:** A school usually including grades 7th to 9th standard. - called also junior high.
- **Operational definition:** it refers to children's are in 7th, 8th, & 9th standard.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework concepts are words that narrate article, properties and the primary elements of theory. The conceptual framework provide a simplify and organize structure to investigate, pedagogy, direction, and implementation.

Present study aims at developing awareness programme regarding child molestation.

The have a look at of conceptual model turned into primarily based on the general gadget theory. According to this concept, the center of interest is on the separate component and their interrelationship, which include enter, throughout and output.

System has a assemble interaction, it's some distance a composition of or greater remarkable elements which creates an organized whole and engage with each other

According to theory 'input' are the energy and raw material transformed by system. Eg., information, time, individual efforts.

In this study input includes:

- Structured questionnaire.
- Demographic data of junior high school children.
- Pre-test knowledge regarding child molestation.

According Ludwig Von Bertalanffy, 'Throughout' refers the manner wherein the systems own enter and release an output. This study indicates, the throughputs taken into consideration processing the enter are;

- To develop and administration of awareness programme regarding child molestation.
- Administration of post test by usage of the equal based questionnaire used for pre-test, to take a look at the effectiveness of cognizance programme on child molestation.

According to Von, 'output' is energy, information, facts and matter that leave a system. In According to present study "output" is considered as gain in knowledge obtained through the processing of the post-test. It can be received inside the form of distinction amid pretest knowledge score and post test.

Effects of awareness programme (Gain in knowledge based on comparison amid pretest score, with post test).

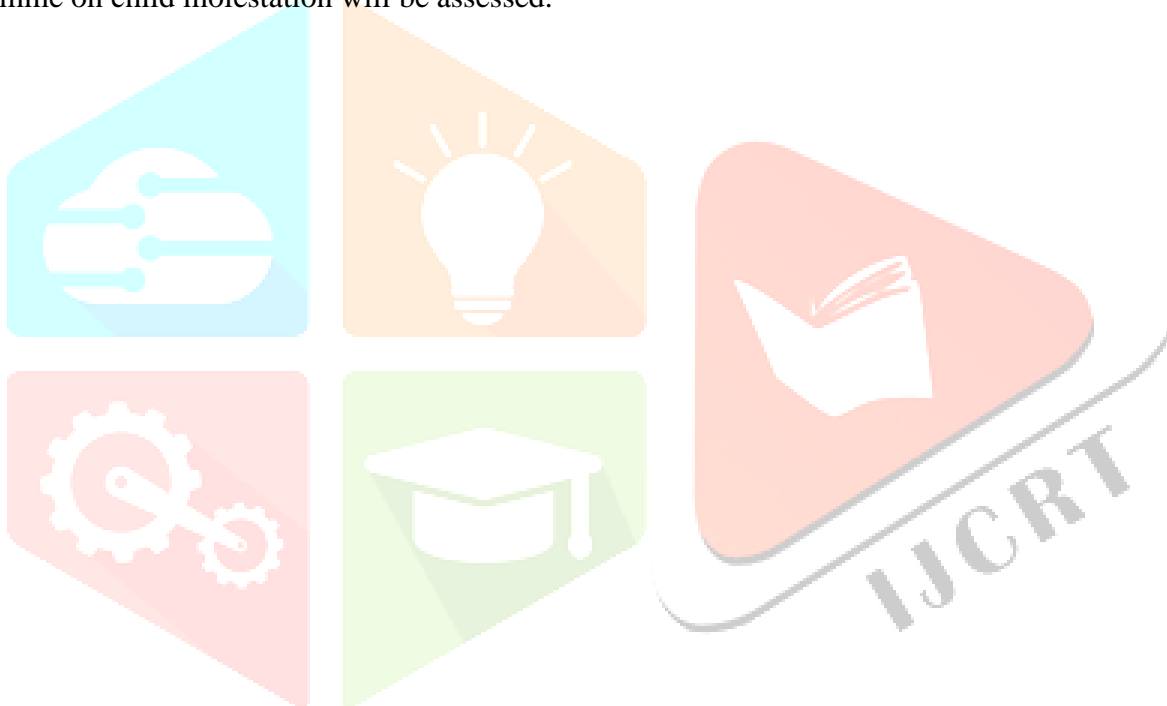
As per system theory "feedback" is an output which pays back to the system and allow it to observe by itself over time in a trial to move closer to a state of stability known as equanimity. The response can be positive, negative.

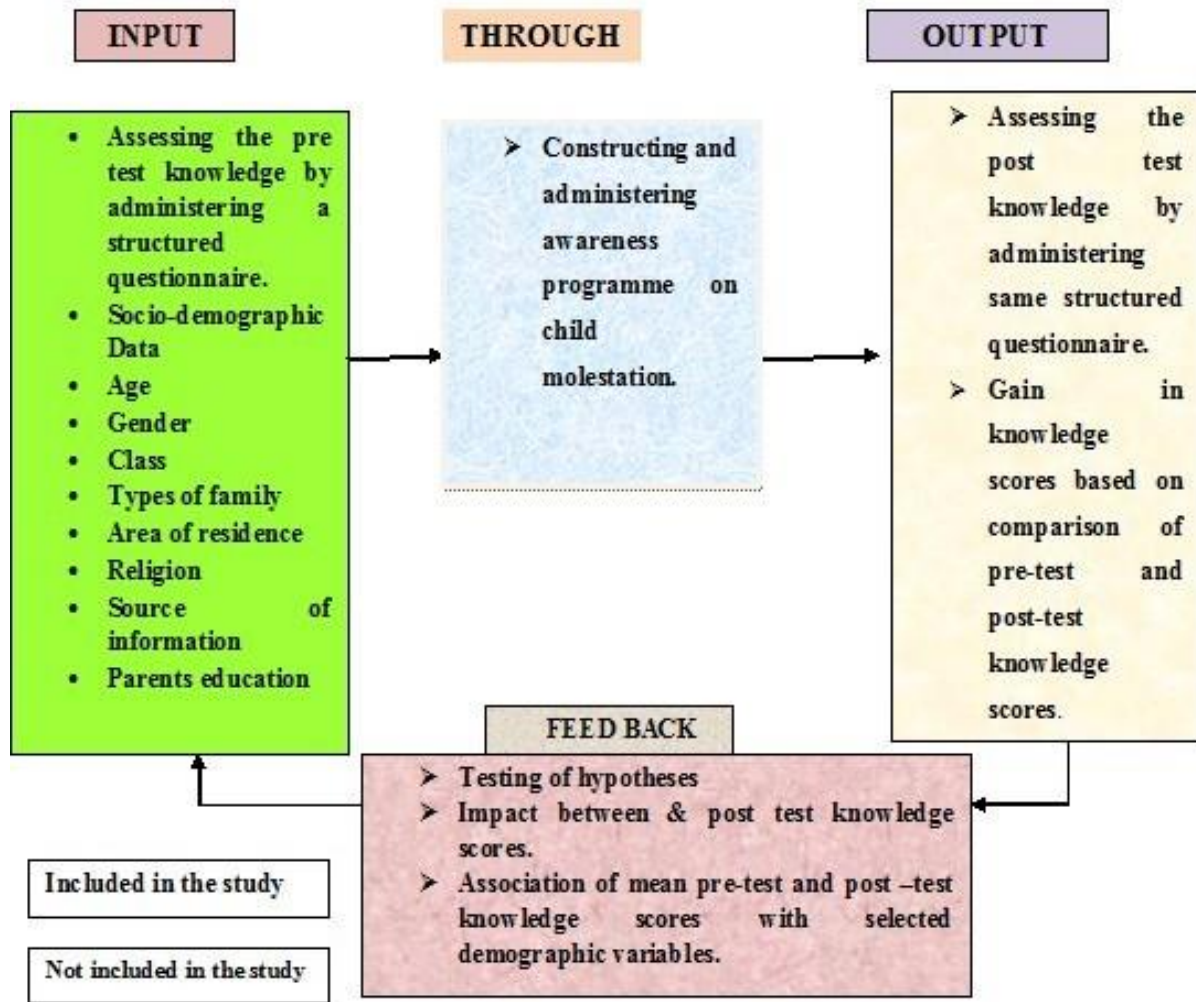
For the present study 'feed back' is related to the effectiveness of awareness programme and will be obtained by testing of hypotheses.

- Testing hypothesis
- Impact among pre and put up test information ratings.
- Association amid the mean pretest knowledge score and post test and the selected demographic variables.

According to Ludwig Von Bertalanffy the system acts as a whole. Dysfunction of a part causes system disturbances, rather than loss of a single function. Whole gadget may be resolved into an aggregation of remarks circuits including input, throughput and output. The comments circuits assist inside the maintenance and improvement of an intact device.

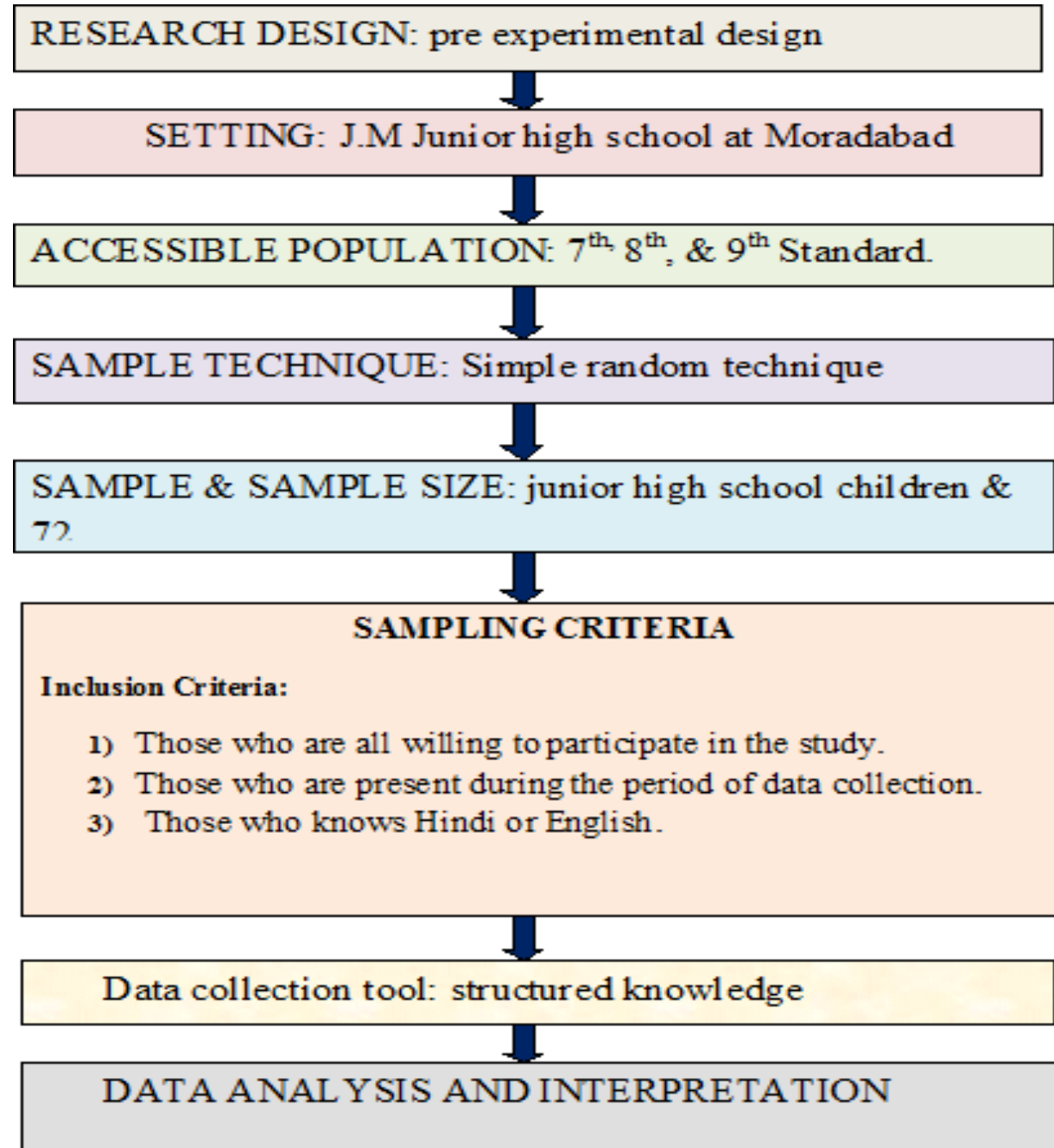
In this observe, effectiveness of awareness programme is assessed through inter related factors together with enter, throughput and output. From the feedback mechanism of the model the effectiveness of awareness programme on child molestation will be assessed.





Conceptual Frame Work Based On General System Model By Ludwig Von Bertalanffy

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



Sample size

Main study sample size is 72 and it is calculated by using power analysis

$$n = 2 \left[\frac{(z_{1-\alpha/2} + z_{1-\beta}) s}{d} \right]^2$$

$z_{1-\alpha/2}$
= Standard value (1.96)

$z_{1-\beta}$
= Standard value (0.84)

D = Mean difference S = pooled SD

SAMPLING CRITERIA

Inclusion criteria

- ❖ Children who're willing to participate in the research examine.
- ❖ Present at some stage in statistics collection.
- ❖ Children who understand Hindi or English.

Exclusion criteria

- ❖ Children who had been no longer present on the time of statistics collection.
- ❖ Children who were unwell at the time of statistics collection.

Sampling technique

In this look at, the simple random sampling approach becomes obtained to pick the sample.

Description of tool

The tool was classified into two parts:

PART A: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

There are eight items in first tool for getting information about the select background elements like age, gender, class, religion, types of family, area of residence, source of education, and education of parents.

PART B: KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionary to evaluate the knowledge of junior high school children about child molestation contains 25 items.

Total score is 25. These items were covers the following the topics,

- Definition of child molestation.
- Types and risk factors.
- Effects of child molestation.
- Complications of child molestation.
- Prevention of child molestation.

VALIDITY

The arranged instruments on the side of the desires, operational definitions, scoring keys and standards checklist for validation were submitted to 7 experts, which include 1 doctoral, 6 nursing facilities to establish content validity.

The demographic data consisted of 10 items, as per views of expert opinion the closing tool consisted of 8 objects.

The final draft of knowledge questionnaire consisted of 30 items. There were 100% agreement on 25 items of the knowledge questionnaire were retained as per the expert's judgment.

Content validity of the device changed into acquired from a medical practitioner and nursing professional for his or her opinion and suggestions. The suggestion of the experts was included and the tool was modified before

conducting main study data collection.

RELIABILITY

In order to set up the reliability of the tool, test-re-test approach changed into used. The device became administered to 10 subject and 'r' value changed into ($r = 0.85$).

DATA ANALYSIS

The data had been analyzed on the basis of the goals and the hypothesis of the research, through the use of descriptive and inferential statistical tests.

The data analysis is as follow:

Section A: Demographic data

Demographic data analyzed in frequency and percentage.

Section B: Knowledge questionnaire

The knowledge of the junior high school children analyzed in terms of frequency, percentage, mean, range and standard deviation.

Section C: Chi-square test used to analyze association between knowledge and demographic variables

The level of significance is set at 0.05 levels to test the significance of difference. The level is often used as a standard for testing the difference.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The section handles with the interpretation and explanation. The evidences were randomly gathered from 72 junior high school children regarding child molestation. The gathered statistics were arranged on master data sheet. The study evaluation through inferential and descriptive facts as in keeping with the object of the

studies, through making use of SPSS, version20software.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To evaluate the knowledge among junior high school children regarding childmolestation.
2. To find the effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge regarding childmolestation among junior high schoolchildren.
3. To determine the association between level of knowledge pretest with selected socio-demographic variables among junior high school children regarding child molestation.

ORGANIZATION OF FINDINGS

- ❖ Narration of socio demographic characteristics of junior high school children.
- ❖ Description of knowledge score of junior high school children regarding childmolestation.
- ❖ Effectiveness of awareness program on knowledge regarding child molestation.
- ❖ Association between demographic variables with their knowledge of junior high schoolchildren regarding child molestation.

❖ **SECTION A: NARRATION OF SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

Table -1 frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables.

N-72

S. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age		
	a. 11 year	2	2.7%
	b. 12year	16	22.2%
	c. 13 year	28	38.8%
	d. 14 year	26	36.1%
2.	Gender		
	a. Male	28	38.9%
	b. Female	44	61.1%
1.	Class		
	a. 7 th class	20	27.8%
	b. 8 th class	30	41.7%
	c. 9 th class	22	30.6%
2.	Religion		
	a. Hindu	39	54.2%

	b. Muslim	26	36.1%
	c. Christian	7	9.7%
3.	Types Of Family		
	a. Nuclear family	35	48.6%
	b. Joint family	37	51.4%
6.	Area Of Residence		
	a. Rural	33	45.8%
	b. Urban	39	54.2%
7.	Source Of Education		
	a. Mass media	31	43.1%
	b. Peer group	5	6.9%
	c. Family of educated	18	25.0%
	d. School	18	25.0%
8.	Education Of Parents		
	a. No formal	1	1.4%
	b. Primary	4	5.6%
	c. High school	22	30.6%
	d. Intermediate/above	45	62.5%

The table 1 shows that,

In age, 2(2.7%) of children belongs to 11 year, whereas 16 (22.2%) of children belongs to 12 year, 28(38.8%) of children belongs to 13 year, 26(36.1%) of children belongs to 14 year.

In gender, 28(38.9%) of children are male and 44(61.1%) children are female.

In class, 20(27.8%) of children belongs to 7th class, 30(41.7%) of children belongs to 8th class, 22(30.6%) of children belongs to 9th class.

In religion, 39(54.2%) of children belongs to Hinduism, 26(36.1%) of children belongs to Muslimism,

7(9.7%) of children belongs to Christianity.

In types of family, 35(48.6%) of children by their family belongs to nuclear families and others, 37(51.4%) of children by their family belongs to joint families.

In area of residence, 33(45.8%) of children belongs to rural area, 39(54.2%) of children belongs to urban area.

In source of information, 31(43.1%) of children got information by mass media, 5(6.9%) of children information collected by peer group, 18(25.0%) of children educated by family member, 18(25.0%) of children educated by school.

In education parents, 1(1.4%) of children parents formal educated, 4(5.6%) of children parents primary educated, 22(30.6%) of children parents high school educated, 45(62.5%) of children parents intermediate/above educated.

SECTION B: DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN PRE-TEST REGARDING CHILD MOLESTATION AMONG JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLCHILDREN.

Table 2: Description of Pre-test knowledge scores.

Variable	Range	Mean	Standard deviation
Knowledge	5-16	7.40	2.026

The statistics in the above list reveal the pre-test, range 5-16, mean 7.40, and standard deviation 2.026.

SECTION C: Effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge regarding child molestation.

Table 3: Comparison of pre test and post test knowledge score of junior high school children regarding child molestation.

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean difference	"t" Value	"p" Value	df	Inference
Pre test	7.40	2.026	11.111	30.395	.000	71	Significant
Post test	18.51	2.489					

The statistics in above table reveals, the mean post-test knowledge score (18.51 • 2.489) became higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (7.40 • 2.026), so mean difference of 11.111, which shows awareness program was helping to gain knowledge on child molestation among junior high school children.

The calculated "t" value was above in the list value at 0.05 level of significance, hence, the null hypothesis (H_{01}) rejected & inferred that there is a significant difference in mean post test knowledge score and pre- test score.

SECTION D: Association between pre-test level of knowledge of junior high school children regarding child molestation with their socio demographic variables.

S.No	Demographic variables	Category	Level of Knowledge				Total Frequency	Df	X ²	P Value	Inference
			Poor		Average						
			(f)	%	(f)	%					
1.	Age in year	11 year	2	100%	0	0%	2	3	3.280	.350	NS
		12 year	14	87.5%	2	12.5%	16				
		13 year	20	71.4%	8	28.5%	28				
		14 year	17	65.3%	9	34.6%	26				
		Total	53		19		72				
2.	Gender	Male	18	64.28%	10	35.7%	28	1	2.051	.152	NS
		Female	35	79.5%	9	20.4%	44				
		Total	53		19		72				
3.	Class	Total	53		19		72	2	0.755	.685	NS
		7 th class	16	80%	4	20%	20				
		8 th class	22	73.3%	8	26.6%	30				

		class				%					
		9 th	15	44.1%	7	55.8	22				
		class				%					
		Total									
	4. Religion		(f)	%	(f)	%		2	2.832	.243	NS
		Hindu	28	71.7%	11	28.2	39				
		Musli	18	69.2%	8	30.7	26				
		m				%					
		Christi	7	100%	0	0%	7				
		an									
		Total	53		19		72				
	5. Types of family		(f)	%	(f)	%		1	2.997	.083	NS
		Nucle	29	82.8%	6	17.1	35				
		ar				%					
		family									
		Joint	24	64.8%	13	35.1	37				
		family				%					
		Total	53		19		72				
	6. Area of residence		(f)	%	(f)	%		1	.480	.488	NS
		Rural	23	69.9%	10	30.3	33				

						%					
		Urban	30	76.9%	9	23.0	39				
						7%					
		Total	53		19		72				
7.	Source of education		(f)	%	(f)	%					
		Mass	21	67.7%	10	32.2	31	3	1.549	.671	NS
		media				%					

		Peer group	4	80%	1	20%	5				
		Family of educational condition	13	80%	5	20%	18				
		school	15	83.33%	3	16.66%	18				
		Total	53		19		72				
8.	Education of family		(f)	%	(f)	%		3	5.581	.134	NS
		Non Formal	1		0		1				
		Primary high	4		0		4				
		High school	19		3		22				
		Intermediate/above	29		16		45				
		TOTAL	53		19		72				

INTERPRETATION

Above table depicts the result of chi square test. The evaluation outcomes reveal that there was no statistical significant association was established amid level of knowledge pre test among junior high school children regarding child molestation with their selected socio-demographic variables.

DISCUSSION CONCLUSION IMPLICATION, LIMITATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Implication of the examine of nurse education, nursing administration, nursing exercise and research are mentioned.

Implication of the study

The implication of the study could be discussed in nursing education, nursing administration, nursing service, and nursing research.

Nursing practice

❖ In a hospital or community set up nurses perform an important role in giving health education. In hospital setting child health nurse have ample of opportunities to educate the nursing students, mothers and school children regarding child molestation, encourage them to assess factors that causes child molestation and help them to develop to prevent those factors, particularly giving more emphasis in home and school. For activities nurses need update their knowledge through regular in service education.

Nursing education

❖ Discovery of the study can be used by the nurse educators to educate mothers, which help them to manage factors that cause child molestation and can conduct awareness programme on child molestation to school teachers, school children and mothers. The nursing curriculum should emphasis the importance of

teaching about child molestation and teaching programme enhance the knowledge and change the understanding levels.

Nursing administration

❖ The administrator can encourage them by organizing the seminar, workshops and convention for the nurses dealing with children.

Nursing research

- ❖ Discovery of the research help to expand studies on child molestation.
- ❖ A study to evaluate out the effectiveness of awareness program regarding child molestation among junior high school children at selected school Moradabad.

Limitation

- ❖ Only limited to 72 samples.
- ❖ This study does not have a control group.
- ❖ The study was limited to only junior high school children present in P.M public school in Moradabad.

Recommendations

- ❖ An analogous study could be conducted in a various settings like community, college, etc.
- ❖ A similar study could be done among teachers, mothers, parents, etc.
- ❖ The present study was conducted on a small sample, a more extensive study on large sample is recommended to arrive at generalization.
- ❖ It would be of immense value to conduct a study in different setting like, community areas, school and colleges etc.

Summary

The present study was undertaken to find the effectiveness of awareness program on knowledge regarding child molestation among junior high school children in selected school at Moradabad, (U.P).

- To evaluate the knowledge of junior high school children regarding child molestation.
- To observe the effectiveness of awareness program on knowledge regarding childmolestation among junior high school children.
- To observe the association between mean pre-test level of knowledge with their selected socio demographic regarding child molestation among junior high school children.

The researcher formulated following research hypothesis.

The post test score after awareness program will be significantly larger than their pre test knowledge score, level of significance at ≤ 0.05 .

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY

Results related to sample characteristics

- ✓ Majority of subjects were females 44(61.1%)
- ✓ In age the most were belongs to 13 year 28(38.8%)
- ✓ 30(41.7%) were studying in 8th standard.
- ✓ 39(54.2%) were belongs to Hindu religion.
- ✓ 37(51.4%) were live with joint family.
- ✓ In area of residence 39(54.2%) were living in urban area.
- ✓ Most of them 31(43.1%) were got information form mass media.
- ✓ In related education of parents 45(62.5%).

Findings related to effectiveness of awareness programme.

The mean post test knowledge score (18.51 ± 2.489) exceeding the mean pre test score (7.40 ± 2.26), so mean difference of 11.111 that shows awareness program was helped in improving knowledge on child molestation among junior high school children.

Finding related to association of pre test knowledge of level and selected socio demographic variables.

Findings reveal that, no statistical association was indicated amid level of knowledge pre test with their selected socio demographic variables among junior high school children regarding child molestation.

Conclusion

Result of the study concluded that child molestation is the sensitive purport so that study shows awareness program regarding child molestation was effective, it changes the perception among junior high school children. So, knowledge was significantly improved by awareness program regarding child molestation.

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