An Experimental Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Education Module On Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Among School Going Adolescents In Selected Schools Of Sri Ganganagar, (Rajasthan)

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Abstract
Child sexual abuse includes any activity that uses a child to create sexual gratification either in them or in others. The intent to use children in any way to create sexual arousal is illegal. This criminal behavior that is aggressively prosecuted and severely punished by the legal system of India IPC Section 12 with 3 years imprisonment and fine for child sexual abusers

Keyword- Evaluate, effectiveness, child sexual abuse, school.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of child sexual abuse (CSA) has been recognised on a global scale. When a child is coerced, threatened, forced, or subjected to false information or coercion in order to engage in sexual activity, it is considered sexual abuse. The World Health Organization defines child sexual exploitation (CSA) as the participation of a child in a sexual act before reaching the legal age of consent when the kid is not old enough to offer permission. CSA disobeys social norms and rules (WHO, 1999). For children to be raised in a healthy way and to freely experience childhood a positive and crime-free environment is required; but, in the current situation, children are exposed to exploitation, violence, and abuse. According to a data, about 15 million adolescent girls experience forced sex worldwide (UN Women, 2020).[1]

The exposure to sexual or pornographic information online is a significant component that is buried behind the rising prevalence of adolescent delinquency worldwide. Due to the rising trend of juveniles watching pornography, child or juvenile violence increases, they develop skewed views of sexuality and relationships, and "child on child" sexual abuse has become a global epidemic (Johnston, 2019). According to a news article, young boys' usage of alcohol and violent pornography is a major contributing factor to the rise in rapes in India (Thekaekara, 2018). Sexting—the practise of sending or receiving sexually explicit text messages—is ubiquitous among youths who use social media. Additionally, kids swap nude or semi-naked photos on social media. Teens involved in such activities sometimes become victims of rapes, murders, or sexual assault because they are unaware that the person they are communicating with may be a predator who would cause them great damage (Undiyaundeye, 2014).[2]

CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE

Abuse of children can occur in several circumstances. Here are some cases where a child is victimised:

- **Domestic Violence**
- **Substance Abuse**
- **Untreated Mental Illness**
- **Lack of Parenting Skills**
- **Stress and Lack of Support**

TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE

There are five documented types of child abuse:

- **Emotional Abuse**
- **Emotional Neglect**
- **Physical Neglect**
- **Physical Abuse**
- **Sexual Abuse**

CHILDREN WELFARE SCHEME
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The largest community-based programme in the whole world is the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The program's primary goals are to improve children's health, nutrition, and education as well as meet their psychological, physical, and social needs. It also aims to reduce infant mortality, malnutrition, and school dropout rates. [3]

UJJAWALA SCHEME

This initiative is being carried out by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to prevent victim trafficking and to rescue, rehabilitate, reintegrate, and repatriate them through awareness-raising campaigns, social mobilisation, and community engagement. [4]

NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION

On November 30, 2017, the Government of India approved the creation of the National Nutrition Mission (NNM), which aims to improve the nutritional condition of children, pregnant women, and adolescent girls while also reducing anaemia diseases in both children and women. It raises awareness of anaemia, under nutrition, and other low birth weight newborns. [5]

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the existing knowledge of school going adolescents on child sexual abuse.

2. To assess the acquired knowledge of school going adolescents on child sexual abuse.

3. To compare the results before and after introducing the education module on child sexual abuse.

4. To associate the knowledge of school going adolescents on child sexual abuse with selected demographic variables.

4. ASSUMPTION

1. School going adolescents may have deficit knowledge regarding Child sexual abuse.
2. Education module will enhance knowledge of School going adolescents regarding Child sexual abuse.

5. METHODOLOGY:

For this study the research design chosen is a method of conducting experiments that combines manipulation, control, and randomization. The design chosen is pre-test and post-test control group design is chosen. This design is used for evaluating the effects of education module on child sexual abuse (CSA) among school going adolescents. Sample size was 250.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The information offered in four parts was based on the aforementioned aims: -

Section-A: Distribution of the subjects according to Socio- demographic variables.

Section B: Assessment of pre-test knowledge of adolescents in experimental and control group.

Section C: Assessment of post-test knowledge of adolescents in experimental and control group.

Section D: comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge among experimental and control group.

Section E: Association between overall post-test knowledge and socio-demographic variables of the experimental and control group.

TABLE: 1 Distribution of demographic data between the control and experimental groups of adolescents.

SECTION-1 SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFORMA		Experimental (%)	Control (%)	Experimental (N=125)	Control (N=125)
Age	12-13 years	5.6%	4.0%	7	5
	14-16 years	74.4%	76.0%	93	95
	17-21 years	20.0%	20.0%	25	25
Gender	Male	69.6%	72.0%	87	90
	Female	30.4%	28.0%	38	35
Religion	Hindu	85.6%	88.0%	107	110
	Muslim	6.4%	6.4%	8	8
	Sikh	6.4%	4.0%	8	5
	Christian	1.6%	1.6%	2	2
Fathers Education	Illiterate	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
	Primary	4.8%	5.6%	6	7
	Secondary	30.4%	29.6%	38	37
	Graduate	39.2%	40.8%	49	51
	Post-Graduate	25.6%	24.0%	32	30
Mothers Education	Illiterate	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
	Primary	10.4%	9.6%	13	12
	Secondary	35.2%	34.4%	44	43
	Graduate	39.2%	42.4%	49	53
	Post-Graduate	15.2%	13.6%	19	17
Fathers occupation	Unemployed	11.2%	8.0%	14	10
	Self-employed	20.0%	20.8%	25	26
	Private employee	68.8%	71.2%	86	89
	Government employee	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Types of Family	Joint	71.2%	67.2%	89	84
	Nuclear	28.8%	32.8%	36	41
	Extended	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Place of Domicile	Urban	74.4%	75.2%	93	94
	Rural	25.6%	24.8%	32	31
Monthly Family income	Less than 5000	5.6%	4.0%	7	5
	5000-10000	4.8%	4.8%	6	6
	10000-20,000	20.0%	20.8%	25	26
	More than 20,000	69.6%	70.4%	87	88

TABLE: 1

The table shows the Distribution of Demographic Variables between the adolescents of the experimental and control group.

- With regards to age in Experimental group majority of adolescents 93 (74.4%) belongs to age group of 14-16 years, followed by 25 (20.0%) belongs to age group of 17-21 years and (5.6%) belongs to age group of 12-13 years and in control group majority of adolescents 95 (76.0%) belongs to age group of 14-16 years, followed by 25 (20.0%) belongs to age group of 17-21 years and 5(4.0%) belongs to age group of 12-13 years

- With regards to gender in Experimental group majority of adolescents 87 (69.6%) were male followed by 38(30.4%) were female in control group majority of adolescents 90 (72,0%) were male followed by 35(28.0%) were female

- With regards to religion in Experimental group majority of adolescents 107 (85.6%) belongs to Hindu, followed 8 (6.4%) belongs to Muslim and 8(6.4%) belongs to Sikh and 2(1.6%) belongs to Christian and in control group majority of adolescents 110 (88.0%) belongs to Hindu, followed by 8 (6.4%) belongs to Muslim and 5(4.0%) belongs to Sikh and 2(1.6%) belongs to Christian

- With regards to education of father in Experimental group 0(0.0%) were illiterate, 6(4.8%) were having primary education, 38(30.4%) were having secondary education, 49(39.2%) were graduates and 32(25.6%) were post graduate and in control group 0(0.0%) were illiterate, 7(5.6%) were having primary education, 37(29.6%) were having secondary education, 51(40.8%) were graduates and 30(24.0%) were post graduate

- With regards to education of mother in Experimental group 0(0.0%) were illiterate, 13(10.4%) were having primary education, 44(35.2%) were having secondary education, 49(39.2%) were graduates and 19(15.2%) were post graduate and in control group 0(0.0%) were illiterate, 12(9.6%) were having primary education, 43(34.4%) were having secondary education, 53(42.4%) were graduates and 17(13.6%) were post graduate

- With regards to occupation of father in experimental group 14(11.2%) were unemployed,25(20.0%) were self-employed, 86(68.8%) were private employee, and 0(0.0%) were government employee and in control group 10(8.0%) were unemployed,26(20.8%) were self-employed, 89(71.2%) were private employee, and 0(0.0%) were government employee

- With regards to types of family in experimental group 89(71.2%) belongs to joint family, 36(28.8%) belongs to nuclear family and 0(0.0%) belongs to extended family and in control group 84(67.2%) belongs to joint family, 41(32.8%) belongs to nuclear family and 0(0.0%) belongs to extended family

- With regards to place of domicile in experimental group 93(74.4%) belongs to urban area and 32(25.6%) belongs to rural area and in control group 94(75.2%) belongs to urban area and 31(24.8%) belongs to rural area.

- With regards to monthly income in experimental group 7(5.6%) having income of less than 5000, 6(4.8%) having income of 5000-10,000 and 25(20.0%) having income of 10,000-20,000 and 87(69.6%) having income more than 20,000 and in control group 5(4.0%) having income of less than 5000, 6(4.8%) having income of 5000-10,000 and 26(20.8%) having income of 10,000-20,000 and 88(70.4%) having income more than 20,000.

Section B: Assessment of pre-test knowledge of adolescents in experimental and control group.

Table No: 2 Distribution of sample of pre- test knowledge score.

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE		
CATEGORY SCORE	**PRE EXPERIMENTAL**	**PRE CONTROL**
ADEQUATE(21-30)	0(0%)	0(0%)
MODERATE(11-20)	56(44.8%)	58(46.4%)
INADEQUATE(0-10)	69(55.2%)	67(53.6%)

Maximum Score=30   Minimum Score=0

Table No: 2
The above table depicts the distribution of adolescents of pre-test knowledge on sex exploitation in experimental group majority of the sample 69(55.2%) had inadequate knowledge, whereas 56(44.8%) had moderate knowledge and none of sample were present with adequate knowledge and in control group majority of the sample 67(53.6%) had inadequate knowledge, whereas 58(46.4%) had moderate knowledge and no adolescents were present with adequate knowledge.

Table No 3: - Descriptive statistics between the experimental and control groups in terms of pre-test knowledge.

N=125+125

.	Descriptive Statistics	Mean Score	S.D.	Median Score	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean%
PRE	Experimental	14.12	5.055	10	20	8	12	47.07
	Control	14.15	5.027	10	20	8	12	47.17

Maximum=30 Minimum=0

Table 3: -
 The above table depict the pre-test knowledge of adolescents in experimental group total mean scores 14.12, the standard deviation was 5.055, the median score was 10, the maximum was 20, the minimum was 08, the range was 12 and the mean percentage was 47.07 and in control group total mean scores 14.15, the standard deviation was 5.027, the median score was 10, the maximum was 20, the minimum was 08, the range was 12 and the mean percentage was 47.17.

Section C: Assessment of post-test knowledge of adolescents in experimental and control group.
Table No 4: - Descriptive statistics of post -test knowledge between experimental and control group.

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE		
CATEGORY SCORE	**POST EXPERIMENTAL**	**POST CONTROL**
ADEQUATE(21-30)	115(92%)	3(2.4%)
MODERATE(11-20)	10(8%)	49(39.2%)
INADEQUATE(0-10)	0(0%)	73(58.4%)

 Maximum=30 Minimum =0

Table No.4
The above table depicts the distribution of samples of post-test knowledge on child sexual abuse in experimental group majority of the sample 115(92%) had adequate knowledge, whereas 10(8%) had moderate knowledge and none of sample were present with inadequate knowledge and in control group 3(2.4%) had adequate knowledge, While 73 (58.4%) had insufficient understanding and 49 (39.2%) had intermediate knowledge.

Table No 5:- Descriptive statistics of post -test knowledge between experimental and control group.

N=125+125

.	DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS	Mean Score	S.D.	Median Score	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean%
POST	Experimental	21.88	3.562	22	27	11	16	72.93
	Control	13.84	5.005	10	21	8	13	46.13
		Maximum=30 Minimum=0						

Table 5: -
The above table shows adolescents in the experimental group's post-test knowledge. total mean scores 21.88, the standard deviation was 3.562, the median score was 22, the maximum was 27, the minimum was 11, the range was 16 and the mean percentage was 72.93 and in control group total mean scores 13.84, the standard deviation was 5.005, the median score was 10, the maximum was 21, the minimum was 08, the range was 13 and the mean percentage was 46.13.

Section D:- Pre and post-test knowledge comparison of adolescents among experimental and control group.

Table 6: - Criteria measure of knowledge score in pre-test and post-test.

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE				
SCORE LEVEL	PRE EXPERIMENTAL	PRE CONTROL	POST EXPERIMENTAL	POST CONTROL
ADEQUATE(21-30)	0(0%)	0(0%)	115(92%)	3(2.4%)
MODERATE(11-20)	56(44.8%)	58(46.4%)	10(8%)	49(39.2%)
INADEQUATE(0-10)	69(55.2%)	67(53.6%)	0(0%)	73(58.4%)

Maximum=30 Minimum=0
Table 6: -
Shows Criteria measure of knowledge score in pre-test and post-test.
In the pre-test adolescents of the experimental group 0(0%) had adequate knowledge , 56(44.8%) scored moderate knowledge and 69(55.2%) had insufficient knowledge whereas In the post-test adolescents of the experimental group 115(92%) scored adequate knowledge , 10(8%) scored moderate knowledge and 0(0%) had insufficient knowledge and in the pre-test adolescents of the control group 0(0%) had adequate knowledge, 58(46.4%) scored moderate knowledge and 67(53.6%) had insufficient knowledge whereas in the post-test adolescents of the control group 3(2.4%) had adequate knowledge, 49(39.2%) had moderate knowledge and 73(58.4%) had insufficient knowledge.

Table No 7: Comparison of pre-test and post-test score in experimental and control group.

		KNOWLEDGE SCORE				Paired T Test		
		Pre-test		Post-test				
Group	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	df	T	Result
Experimental Group	125	14.12	5.055	21.88	3.562	124	15.449	P value=<0.001 Significant
Control Group	125	14.152	5.027	13.84	5.005	124	1.960	P value=0.052 Non Significant
Unpaired T Test	df	248		df	248			
	T	0.050		T	14.632			
	Result	P value=0.96 Non Significant		Result	P value=<0.001 Significant			

Maximum = 30Minimum = 0

Table 7: -

Shows pre-test and post-test score on child exploitation. There is a reasonable difference between pre-test and post-test scores.

In the experimental group the adolescents of the pre-test had a score of total mean= 14.12and S.D.= 5.055 and the adolescents of the post-test had a score of total mean= 21.88 S.D.= 3.562 Consequently, the pre- and post-test results are statistically different. So the difference is very large. Difference is statistically significant. It was calculated by using paired t-test.

In the control group the adolescents of the pre-test had a score of total mean= 14.152 and S.D.= 5.027 and the adolescents of the post-test had a score of total mean= 13.84 S.D.= 5.005 so in the control group there is no substantial statistical difference between the pre- and post-tests. The change is negligibly small. Distinction is not statistically significant and it was assessed by using paired t-test.

Table No 8:- Comparison of the pre- and post-test scores for the experimental and control groups.

		KNOWLEDGE SCORE				Paired T Test		
		Pre-test		Post-test				
Group	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	df	T	Result
Experimental Group	125	14.12	5.055	21.88	3.562	124	15.449	P value=<0.001 Significant
Control Group	125	14.152	5.027	13.84	5.005	124	1.960	P value=0.052 Non Significant
Unpaired T Test	df	248		df	248			
	T	0.050		T	14.632			
	Result	P value=0.96 Non Significant		Result	P value=<0.001 Significant			

Maximum = 30Minimum = 0

Table 8: - Shows Comparison of pre- and post-test scores for the experimental and control groups.

In the pre-test adolescents of the experimental group had a total knowledge mean score= 14.12 and S.D.= 5.055 and in control group adolescents had total knowledge mean score = 14.15 S.D.= 5.027 so there is no statistically significant difference between experimental and control group in both groups samples scored equally. The difference is very meagre so it is not statistically significant and it was assessed by using unpaired t-test.

In the post-test adolescents of the experimental group had a total knowledge mean score = 21.88 and S.D.= 3.562 and in control group adolescents had total knowledge mean score = 13.84 S.D.= 5.005 so there is significant difference between experimental and control group. Samples scored more in treatment group than control group and the difference is so large. Difference is statistically significant. It was calculated by unpaired t-test.

Section E: Association between overall post-test knowledge and socio-demographic variables of the experimental and control group.

Table No 9: -Association of post-test knowledge of experimental group with socio-demographic variables.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE WITH DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES (POST KNOWLEDGE)EXPERIMENTAL GROUP							
Variables	**Opts**	**ADEQUATE**	**MODERATE**	**INADEQUATE**	**Chi Test**	**P Value**	**df**	**Table Value**	**Result**
Age	12-13 years	7	0	0	3.086	0.214	2	5.991	Not Significant
	14-16 years	87	6	0					
	17-21 years	21	4	0					
Gender	Male	79	8	0	0.556	0.456	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Female	36	2	0					
Religion	Hindu	99	8	0	4.051	0.256	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Muslim	8	0	0					
	Sikh	6	2	0					
	Christian	2	0	0					
Fathers Education	Illiterate	0	0	0	1.970	0.579	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary	5	1	0					
	Secondary	35	3	0					
	Graduate	44	5	0					
	Post-Graduate	31	1	0					
Mothers Education	Illiterate	0	0	0	3.116	0.374	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary	12	1	0					
	Secondary	38	6	0					
	Graduate	47	2	0					
	Post-Graduate	18	1	0					
Fathers occupation	Unemployed	14	0	0	3.514	0.173	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Self-employed	21	4	0					
	Private employee	80	6	0					
	Government employee	0	0	0					
Types of Family	Joint	82	7	0	0.008	0.930	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Nuclear	33	3	0					
	Extended	0	0	0					
Place of Domicile	Urban	87	6	0	1.183	0.277	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Rural	28	4	0					
Monthly Family income	Less than 5000	5	2	0	11.887	0.008	3	7.815	Significant
	5000-10000	6	0	0					
	10000-20,000	20	5	0					
	More than 20,000	84	3	0					

Table 9

Above table demonstrates the relationship between the knowledge score and the socio demographic factor. As per the objective the chi-square test was performed to link certain demographic characteristics with knowledge level. The learning score and family revenue are significantly correlated, according to chi-square analysis. At the 0.05 level of significance, the estimated values exceeded the table value.

There is There is no meaningful connection between the knowledge scores and other demographic characteristics including age, gender, religion, and the levels of education of the parents, father's occupation, types of family and place of domicile. At the 0.05 level of statistical significance, the estimated chi-square values were lower than the table value.

Table No 10:- Association of post-test knowledge of Control group with socio-demographic variables.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE WITH DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES (POST KNOWLEDGE) CONTROL GROUP						
Variables	**Opts**	**ADEQUATE**	**MODERATE**	**INADEQUATE**	**Chi Test**	**P Value**	**df**	**Table Value**	**Result**
Age	12-13 years	1	3	1	17.399	0.002	4	9.488	Significant
	14-16 years	2	30	63					
	17-21 years	0	16	9					
Gender	Male	2	23	65	25.823	0.000	2	5.991	Significant
	Female	1	26	8					
Religion	Hindu	1	43	66	11.446	0.076	6	12.592	Not Significant
	Muslim	1	3	4					
	Sikh	1	2	2					
	Christian	0	1	1					
Fathers Education	Illiterate	0	0	0	40.531	0.000	6	12.592	Significant
	Primary	0	0	7					
	Secondary	0	6	31					
	Graduate	1	19	31					
	Post-Graduate	2	24	4					
Mothers Education	Illiterate	0	0	0	46.486	0.000	6	12.592	Significant
	Primary	0	0	12					
	Secondary	0	6	37					
	Graduate	2	28	23					
	Post-Graduate	1	15	1					
Fathers occupation	Unemployed	1	3	6	7.737	0.102	4	9.488	Not Significant
	Self-employed	0	6	20					
	Private employee	2	40	47					
	Government employee	0	0	0					
Types of Family	Joint	1	21	62	25.147	0.000	2	5.991	Significant
	Nuclear	2	28	11					
	Extended	0	0	0					
Place of Domicile	Urban	3	43	48	8.624	0.013	2	5.991	Significant
	Rural	0	6	25					
Monthly Family income	Less than 5000	0	0	5	8.996	0.174	6	12.592	Not Significant
	5000-10000	0	0	6					
	10000-20,000	1	12	13					

| More than 20,000 | 2 | 37 | 49 | | | | | |

Table 10

Shows the association between post-test of control group and socio demographic variable. As per the objective the chi-square test was performed to link certain demographic characteristics with knowledge level.

There is a clear association between both the knowledge score and the Chi-square value and demographic variables e.g. Age, gender, father's education, mother's education, types of family and place of domicile. At the 0.05 level of statistical significance, the estimated chi-square values were higher than the table value.

There is no clear association between the knowledge scores and other demographic variables e.g. religion, father's occupation and monthly family income. At the 0.05 level of statistical significance, the estimated chi-square values were lower than the table value.

7. RESULTS

- With regards to age in Experimental group majority of adolescents 93 (74.4%) belongs to age group of 14-16 years, followed by 25 (20.0%) belongs to age group of 17-21 years and (5.6%) belongs to age group of 12-13 years and in control group majority of adolescents 95 (76.0%) belongs to age group of 14-16 years, followed by 25 (20.0%) belongs to age group of 17-21 years and 5(4.0%) belongs to age group of 12-13 years.
- With regards to gender in Experimental group majority of adolescents 87 (69.6%) were male followed by 38(30.4%) were female in control group majority of adolescents 90 (72.0%) were male followed by 35(28.0%) were female.
- With regards to religion in Experimental group majority of adolescents 107 (85.6%) belongs to Hindu, followed 8 (6.4%) belongs to Muslim and 8(6.4%) belongs to Sikh and 2(1.6%) belongs to Christian and in control group majority of adolescents 110 (88.0%) belongs to Hindu, followed by 8 (6.4%) belongs to Muslim and 5(4.0%) belongs to Sikh and 2(1.6%) belongs to Christian.
- With regards to education of father in Experimental group 0(0.0%) were illiterate, 6(4.8%) were having primary education, 38(30.4%) were having secondary education, 49(39.2%) were graduates and 32(25.6%) were post graduate and in control group 0(0.0%) were illiterate, 7(5.6%) were having primary education, 37(29.6%) were having secondary education, 51(40.8%) were graduates and 30(24.0%) were post graduate.
- With regards to education of mother in Experimental group 0(0.0%) were illiterate, 13(10.4%) were having primary education, 44(35.2%) were having secondary education, 49(39.2%) were graduates and 19(15.2%) were post graduate and in control group 0(0.0%) were illiterate, 12(9.6%) were having primary education, 43(34.4%) were having secondary education, 53(42.4%) were graduates and 17(13.6%) were post graduate.
- With regards to occupation of father in experimental group 14(11.2%) were unemployed, 25(20.0%) were self-employed, 86(68.8%) were private employee, and 0(0.0%) were government employee and in control group 10(8.0%) were unemployed, 26(20.8%) were self-employed, 89(71.2%) were private employee, and 0(0.0%) were government employee.
- With regards to types of family in experimental group 89(71.2%) belongs to joint family, 36(28.8%) belongs to nuclear family and 0(0.0%) belongs to extended family and in control group 84(67.2%) belongs to joint family, 41(32.8%) belongs to nuclear family and 0(0.0%) belongs to extended family.
- With regards to place of domicile in experimental group 93(74.4%) belongs to urban area and 32(25.6%) belongs to rural area and in control group 94(75.2%) belongs to urban area and 31(24.8%) belongs to rural area.
- With regards to monthly income in experimental group 7(5.6%) having income of less than 5000, 6(4.8%) having income of 5000-10,000 and 25(20.0%) having income of 10,000-20,000 and 87(69.6%) having income more than 20,000 and in control group 5(4.0%) having income of less than 5000, 6(4.8%) having income of 5000-10,000 and 26(20.8%) having income of 10,000-20,000 and 88(70.4%) having income more than 20,000.

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8. CONCLUSION

From the study findings, it can be concluded that the education module was effective in improving the levels of knowledge, positive attitude and positive expressed practices regarding prevention of sexual abuse among scholars.

9. LIMITATIONS-

- This was limited to 250 School going adolescents.

10. REFERENCE-

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