



## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PERSONAL SAFETY EDUCATION AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AT MEERUT DISTRICT.

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*Abstract:* A study to assess the knowledge regarding personal safety education among primary school children at Meerut district. The objective of the study were To assess the knowledge regarding personal safety education among school children. To find out the association between knowledge score with selected demographic variable. The research approach adopted for a descriptive research design Non-probability purposive sampling technique the setting of the study was selected primary schools at Meerut district was used to collect the samples. The population comprised of school children in primary schools with 10 -12 years of age. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 50 primary school children. A self-structured knowledge checklist was prepared to assess the knowledge regarding personal safety education among school children at Meerut district. the reliability of the tool, feasibility was verified through a tryout and pilot study. The reliability of the tool was established by Karl Pearson formula. The data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics. As per class study, 42% are studying in 4<sup>th</sup> class, and rest 58% are studying in 5<sup>th</sup> class, As per institution type 26% are studying at a government institute, 38% are studying in a private institute, and the rest 36% are studying in mission/ society. As per type of Family 32% are in nuclear family, 26% are in a joint family, 26% are in a extended family and rest 16% are raised by a single parent. As per number of siblings, 18% have only 1 sibling, 14% have 2 siblings, 50% have 3 siblings, and rest 18% have 4- above siblings. As per socio economic status 28% have a salary of below 10000, 18% have between 10000-20000, 38% have between 20000-50000, rest 16% have above 50000. The mean knowledge score (6.38) of children regarding personal safety. The majority of the samples i.e. 44% are having moderately adequate knowledge, 18% are having adequate knowledge and the remaining 38% are having inadequate knowledge regarding personal safety education. The standard deviation score is 2.19 it indicating that school children have average knowledge regarding personal safety education

### I. INTRODUCTION

Childhood is the most important times in human development. Child sexual abuse is a serious and widespread problem in India. Centre for disease control and prevention. identified that sexual violence can lead to serious short- and long-term consequence including physical injury, poor mental health and chronic physical health problem. Both boys and girls are vulnerable to child sexual abuse. Research has shown that sexual abuse is three times more often in girls than boys and is common among children less than 15 years of age. In a year, one in 12 children are sexually abused. Safe touch is also known as good touch. Example - pat on the back, handshake Touch that keep children safe and are good for them, and that make children feel

cared for and important. Unsafe touch is also known as bad touch. Unsafe touch is a touch that makes a person feel uncomfortable and unsafe. It affects a person physically and emotionally. The example of unsafe touch is - hitting, pushing, kicking, pinching. While the examples of emotional effect of unsafe touch are sad, uncomfortable, frightened and ashamed. Smaller surveys conducted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) reported sexually abused children are by relatives at home, by neighborhood, at school and in orphans (Human Rights, 2013). The statistics indicate that sexual and physical abuse of children and adolescent girls is alarmingly high. Below 16 years raped every 155th minute, a child below 10 every 13<sup>th</sup> hour, and one in every 10 children are sexually abused at any point in time. National and local assistance reports of United Nations have revealed that 1 in 4 girls are sexually abused before the age of 18. Teenagers between the ages of 16 and 19 are 3-5 times more likely than the general public to become victims of sexual abuse. One in 5 children is solicited while on the internet. Nearly 70% of all reported sexual assaults occur to children aged 17 and under; 30-40% of victims are abused by a family member. Another 50% are abused by someone outside of the family. Ministry of Women and Child Development statistics revealed that about 53% of children in India face one or more forms of sexual abuse. Almost 22% face severe sexual abuse, 22.54% girls face rape, so do my, touching, or fondling; 58.69% girls face forcible kissing, being exposed to pornographic materials and 6% sexually assaulted. Onset of abuse is from 5 years of age. Severe sexual abuse in age group of 11-16 years; 73% of sexual abuse victims are in age groups of 11-18 years.

#### Material and Methods:

The researcher in this study aimed at assessing the knowledge of Children regarding personal safety education. The non-experimental descriptive research approach was adopted for this study and the non-probability sampling technique. Adopted setting was primary school in Meerut district. A Self-structured knowledge checklist was prepared to assess the level of knowledge regarding personal safety, 50 school children who were attending the primary school in Meerut district. Data was analyzed by using Descriptive Statistics (Frequency, Mean, Standard Deviation, and Percentage) at inferential statistics Chi-square test was used to find out the association and selected demographic variables values, the p-value 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

#### Conclusion

The following conclusion is drawn on the basis of the findings of the study. The findings showed that the school going children in Meerut are having moderately adequate knowledge regarding personal safety education. Findings also show that there is a significant association between knowledge level school children and their demographic variables. Hence it is concluded that the knowledge level school children is moderately adequate regarding Personal safety education.

#### DISCUSSION

The main findings of the research study and reviews that are in relation to the findings from the result of the present study. For this study the data was obtained from the modern public school at Meerut regarding The Knowledge regarding personal safety education among school children in the Meerut district. In order to achieve the objectives of the study quantitative research design was adopted and 50 samples were included in this study. The aim of the study is to assess The Knowledge score regarding personal safety education among school children in the Meerut district. The level of knowledge was evaluated by self-structured knowledge checklist and the association of level of knowledge regarding personal safety education among school children with their selected demographic variables were also analyzed by Chi-square test.

Keshni(2021) A study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among children (9-12years) in a selected school of Ludhiana, Punjab. A Descriptive approach and purposive sampling technique was used on 100 students of S.K.S.S. International Sen. Sec. Public School Sarabha, Ludhiana, Punjab. Data was collected by using self structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding good and bad touch. The results showed that 76% of students were having good knowledge, 23% were having excellent knowledge and 1% were having fair knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. Our study shows that among the total population i.e. 50 samples, the majority of the samples i.e. 44% are having moderately adequate knowledge, 18% are having adequate knowledge and the remaining 38% are having inadequate knowledge regarding personal safety education.

Objective 2- To find out the association between knowledge score regarding personal safety education with their selected demographic variable. Ansuriya Bengre(2019) conducted a study where there was a significant association between the age and the institutional type with their selected demographic variables. Our study showed a similar result shows the chi-square values between The Knowledge score regarding personal safety education among school children in the Meerut district. with their selected demographic variables. According to its institution type is found to have significant relationship with the level of knowledge.

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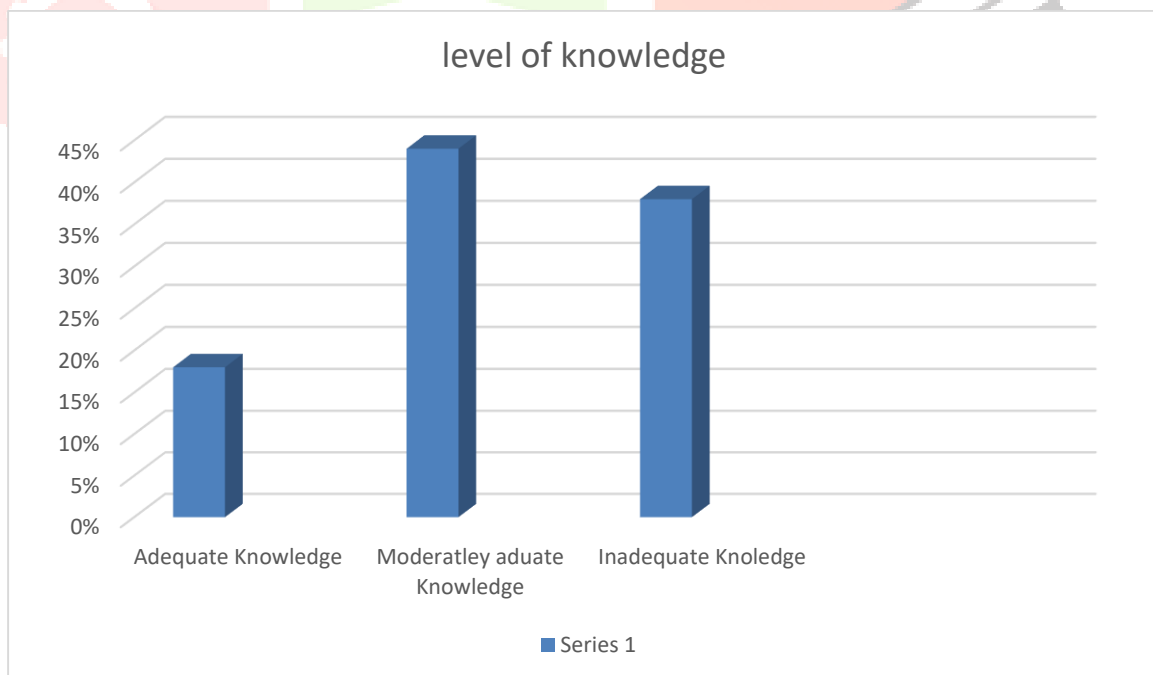
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**Tables:**

**Frequency and interpretation of knowledge regarding personal safety education among school children at the Meerut district.**

**N=50**

Sno	score interpretation	knowledge regarding personal safety education among schoolchildren	frequency	Percentage(%)
1	1-4	Adequate Knowledge	9	18%
2	5-8	Moderately adequate knowledge	22	44%
3	9-12	Inadequate knowledge	19	38%



Sno	Knowledge regarding personal safety education among school children.	mean	Standard Deviation(sd)
1.		6.38	2.19

