

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF STRUCTURED
TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG
GROUP OF MOTHERS IN SELECTED COMMUNITY OF
GREATER NOIDA.**



**Submitted to the faculty of School of Nursing
Galgotias University, Greater Noida, U.P**

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of B.sc Nursing

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CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that this thesis titled “ **a study to assess the impact of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention among group of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida**” is the bonafide work in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the impact of a structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention among group of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida.

Objectives: 1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida. To evaluate the impact of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse & its prevention among mothers To find out the association between preexisting knowledge level and selected demographic variables.

Methodology: A Quantitative research approach was used for the study to assess knowledge of mother regarding child sexual abuse. The study was conducted in selected community of Dankaur, Gautam budhha Nagar , Uttar Pradesh. Data was collected 60 mothers by using socio demographic data .

Result: It was found The mean posttest knowledge score is higher than pre test knowledge score and there was a significant association of knowledge score with educational status, exposure to previous teaching but there was no significant association of knowledge score with family income, type of family and religion of mother

Conclusion: It was concluded Awareness there is more no of mothers

Key word: Child Sexual abuse, Structured Teaching Program, Impact

Index

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER	CONTENT	PAGE NO
<i>i.</i>	INTRODUCTION	1-11
	• Background of the study	1-4
	• Need of the study	5-6
	• Statement of the problem	7
	• Objectives of the study	7
	• Assumption	8
	• Operational definition	8
	• Conceptual framework	9-10
	• Delimitation	11
	• Summary	11
<i>ii.</i>	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	12-17

///. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 18-25

- Research Approach 18
- Research design 18
- Variables 19
- Setting of the study 19
- Population 20
- Sample and sample size 21
- Sampling technique 21
- Inclusion Criteria 21
- Exclusion Criteria 21
- Description and development of tools 22
- Content Validity 23
- Language Validity 23
- Pre-testing 23
- Reliability 23
- Pilot Study 23
- Data collection Procedure 23

	• Plan for data analysis	24
	• Summary	25
IV.	ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	28-33
	• Objective of the study	28
	• Organization of study finding	28
	• Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of mother	29-31
	• Comparison of means of Pretest and posttest knowledge score of mothers regarding child sexual abuse	32
	• Association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables of mother	33
V	SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS, LIMITATIONS AND	34-40
VI	REFERENCES	41-49
VII	ANNEXURE	50-79

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO
1.	Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of mother	25
2.	Comparison of means of Pretest and posttest knowledge score of mothers regarding exclusive breastfeeding	26
3.	Association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables of mother	27

LIST OF FIGURES

S. NO.	CONTENT	PAGE NO
--------	---------	---------

1	Conceptual Framework	10
---	----------------------	----

2	Schematic Representation of Research Process	23
---	--	----

LISTS OF ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO
I.	Letter seeking permission from Principal school of nursing, Galgotias university	51
II	Letter seeking expert opinion for validation of tool	52
III	Letter seeking consent from participants	53
IV	Informed consent	54
V	Evaluation criterion checklist for validating tool	55-56
VI	Data Collection Tool <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tool no 1: Socio demographic tool• Tool no2: Structured Knowledge questionnaire	57
VII	Lesson Plan of structured teaching program on child sexual abuse	58-65
VIII	Photographic evidences of Data collection	66-67
IX	List of Validators	68-69
X	List of Formulas	70

Introduction



CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

A child is a young human being who is below the legal age of majority, which is different in different countries. The above statement is the dictionary definition of a child, and yes a child is dependent on human beings who are above the legal age of maturity. They decide for children. However, like every other human being in this world, a child has rights too, and they are deprived of it.

The theme of my research is “mother’s awareness on child sexual abuse.” Child sexual abuse is a topic of tremendous importance in the current day scenario. Child sexual abuse is defined as “the involvement of a child in sexual activity that She/he does not fully understand and is incapable of giving informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared, or else that violate the laws or social taboos of society” by World Health Organization in 1999. (World Health Organization, 1999) It contains a set of activities like “intercourse, attempted intercourse, oral-genital contact, fondling of genitals directly or through clothing, exhibitionism or exposing children to adult sexual activity or pornography, and the use of the child for prostitution or pornography”. It can lead to distress both mentally and physically in every aspect of life. It is time that we consider the causes and work to prevent child abuse from happening. (World Health Organization, 2017)

Child Sexual abuse has always been a scourge problem that is in all around the globe. The concept of child sexual abuse came in to picture of history in the later decades of the 20th century. Even though studies are being conducted on child sexual abuse, and statistics were available, it was somewhat secretive and socially unspeakable till then. In the beginning child sexual abuse was considered to be isolated events.

However, later when legal actions began to be prevalent, the number of reported child abuse cases increased drastically.

Child sexual abuse occurs when the adult, adolescent or child uses their power to involve a powerless child in sexual activity. A child victim of sexual abuse gets impacted physically, emotionally and socially as well. However, until the late 20th century, the psychological impact was not much emphasised. Instead, the physical harm and social reputation that a child has to bear for the rest of their lives were the only impact addressed.

Child sexual abuse laws in India

Historically, child sexual abuse was a hidden and publically ignored issue in India. Child sexual abuse cases were legally carried out under the three sections of the Indian Penal Code(IPC).

I. Rape (sexual intercourse without consent—section 376)

II. Outraging modesty of a woman (unspecified acts—section 354)

III. Unnatural acts defined as “carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal” (anal sex, homosexuality or bestiality—section 377).

(Belur & Singh, 2015). The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 can also be considered as legal progress in rescuing a child from early marriage and hence from sexual abuse and child pregnancy. (Bajpai, 2018)

Today people have accepted child sexual abuse to have adverse consequences and as an unforgivable crime. Increased activism on the issue child protection and on breaking the conspiracy of the secret has made a wave in the media and this public discourse can be considered as a partial quotient for the Government of India to enact the ‘Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. The major highlights of the act are as follows:

The Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and protects all children below the age group of 18 years from the offenses/crimes of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography. This is the first time that an Act has listed aspects of touch as well as non-touch behavior (e.g., obscenely photographing a child) under the ambit of sexual offenses. (Bajpai, 2018)

The Act incorporates child-friendly processes for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation, and trial of offenses. The attempt to commit an offense under the Act has also been made liable for punishment for up to half the penalty prescribed for the commission of the offense. The Act also provides for punishment for abetment of the offense, which is the same as for the commission of the offense. This would cover the trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

For the more heinous offenses of Penetrative Sexual Assault, Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault, and Aggravated Sexual Assault, the burden of proof is shifted on the accused. The media has been barred from disclosing the identity of the child without the permission of the Special Court. (Bajpai, 2018)

Child Rights Approach

In the history of human rights, the rights of children are the most ratified. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines Child Rights as the minimum entitlements and freedoms which ought to be sustained to every citizen below the age of 18 regardless of race, national origin, color, gender, language, religion, opinions, origin, wealth, birth status, disability, or other characteristics. (Moharana, 2015).

These rights envelope freedom of children and their social equality, family condition, essential health care services, and welfare, education, recreation, and cultural activities and special protection measures.

The UNCRC outlines the fundamental human rights that should sustain children in four broad categories that appropriately cover all civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights of each child. (Moharana, 2015)

- Right to Survival
- Right to Protection
- Right to Participation
- Right to Development

Right to Survival	Right to Protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right to be born• Right to minimum standards of food, shelter, and clothing.• Right to live with dignity.• Right to health care, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right to get protected from all kinds of violence.• The right to be protected from neglect.• Right to get protected from Physical as well as sexual abuse.• Right to be protected from dangerous drugs.

<p style="text-align: center;">Right to Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to freedom of opinion • Right to freedom of expression • Right to freedom of association • Right to information • Right to partake in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Right to Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to education • Right to learn • Right to relax and play • Right to all forms of development –emotional, mental and physical
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Figure no 1: Child rights as per UNCRC

Need for the study

India is a society where the victim of the sexual abuse is blamed responsible for the abuse they have gone through and hence is altogether a problematic action for them to come out as victims/ survivors. Child sexual abuse was never spoken of and was an issue that received the least attention until recent past. The lack of a law against child sexual abuse until the “Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act in 2012” is a fact of evidence for this. In the absence of specific legislation, a range of offensive behaviors such as child sexual 3 assault (not amounting to rape), harassment, and exploitation for pornography was never legally sanctioned or penalized.

The study on child abuse conducted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) in 2007 shows that among the 12,447 participants aging from 5-18 years, an unimaginable percent of 53.22 children reported having undergone more than one form of sexual abuse. The maximum number of cases said the victims/ survivors were between 11 years to 18 years which is percent. The number of incestuous cases is more than 50%, where the perpetrator has easy access to the victim. (Joseph, 2007)

There are some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) intensively working towards the eradication of child sexual abuse and helping the victims/ survivors come out of the impact of child sexual abuse. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) together with some activists and NGOs have vigorously joined in for a movement in helping to break 'the conspiracy of silence'. This movement could create a significant political and popular momentum to address the issue and lead to the enactment of the new legislation called the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) 2012. (Belur & Singh, 2015) This legislation brought in the idea of child sexual abuse that is not genital penetration to be equally traumatizing for the child survivor and has to be sanctioned and penalized.

The researcher wanted to take up this study so that the researcher could get an idea of whether the mothers of younger children are aware of the causes and effects of child sexual abuse. Also, have they ever thought of child sexual abuse concerning their children? From the experiences shared by the child sexual abuse victims/ survivors, over time in different media, which has caught the attention of the researcher, appeared to propose that victims/ survivors were unaware of concepts of child sexual abuse and they could realize what had been happening to them. Later when they realize the reality of abuse, it may be too late, and they become clueless on how to disclose it to their trusted family.

This concept made the researcher think of the mothers' enormous role to play in preventing child sexual abuse and creating an environment of awareness among themselves and their children. To this fact, the researcher would also like to study what parents do to create this environment of knowledge and help their children to cope with different circumstances. Along with which the researcher also tried to know if parents are aware of the legalities around child sexual abuse and POCSO Act, 2012.

Problem Statement

A study to assess the impact of a structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention among group of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida.

Purpose of the study

The key purpose of this study is to get an idea and understand whether the mothers of children are aware of the causes and effects of child sexual abuse. Also, have they ever thought of child sexual abuse concerning their children? To this, it is essential to understand what mothers do to create this environment of awareness and help the children to cope with different circumstances. Along with this, the study tried to find out the mother's awareness on the legalities around child sexual abuse and POCSO Act.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida.
2. To evaluate the impact of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse & its prevention among mothers
3. To find out the association between preexisting knowledge level and selected demographic variables.

Assumptions

- Mothers of children up to 15 years of age may have some knowledge of child sexual abuse.
- Mothers of children up to 15 years of age may know some preventive measures of child sexual abuse.

Operational definitions

1. **Child sexual abuse: It refers to** exploitation of a child sexually or expression of any inappropriate sexual behavior from any person to the children who do not even understand the sexual acts or are unable to give consent.
2. **Mothers:** Mothers are the mothers of children up to 15 years of age.
3. **Structured Teaching Program:** It refers to the organized and systematic way of information on child sexual abuse and its prevention. It includes categories, different kinds of child sexual abuse, perpetrators, child sexual abuse laws in India, child rights approach, effects of child sexual abuse, and prevention of child sexual abuse.
4. **Impact:** It refers to the measurement of difference of knowledge score regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention before and after structured teaching program.

Hypothesis:

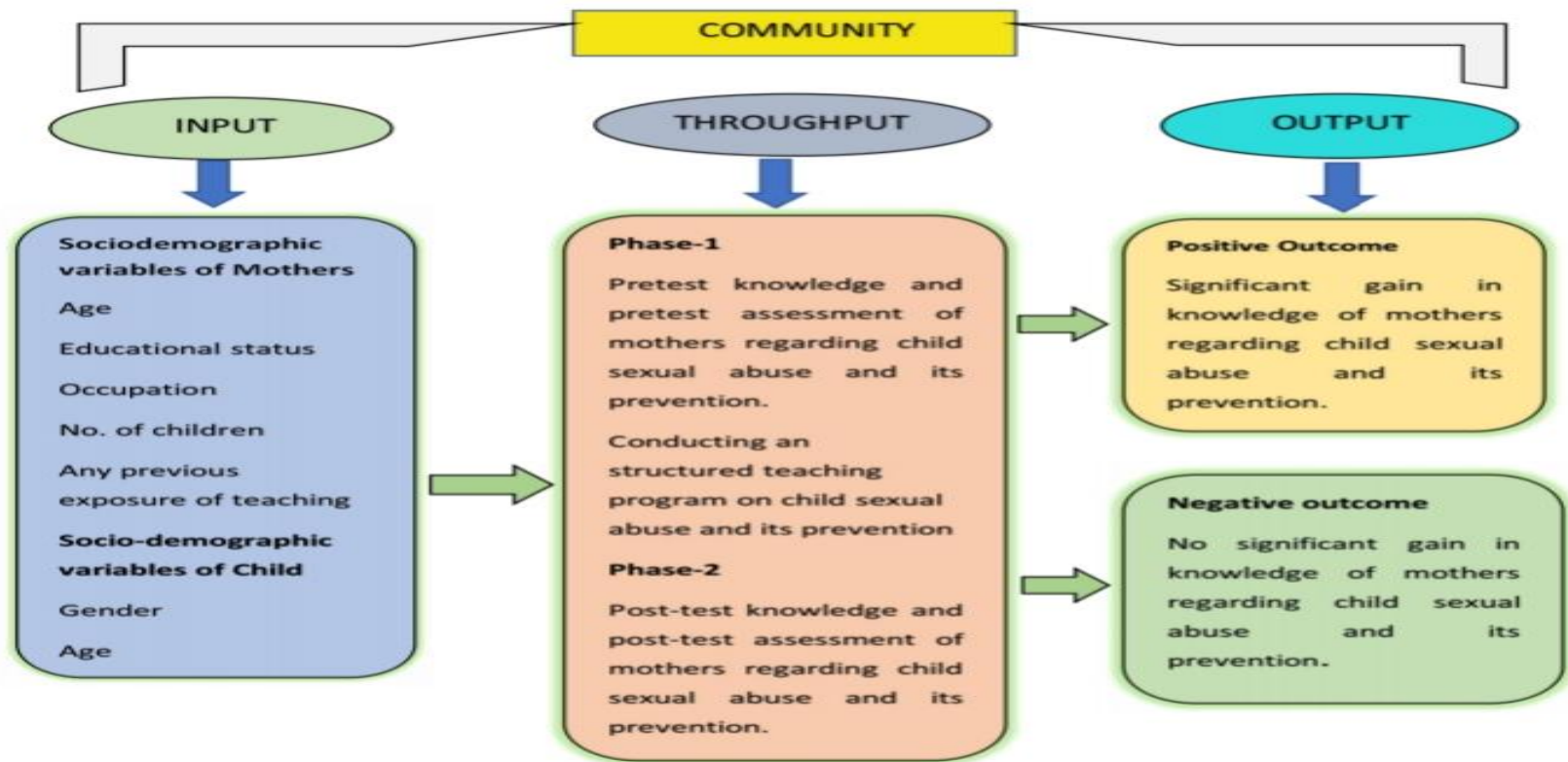
1. H1 - There would be significant difference between pretest knowledge score and posttest knowledge score regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention among group of mothers.
2. H2 -There would be significant association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables

Conceptual framework

This study was intended to assess the impact of a structured teaching program on child sexual abuse and its prevention for a group of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida. The conceptual framework selected for the study was based on the “Open System Model” developed by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy in 1968 as a general system model and modified by J.W Kenny and is called the Open system model.

The main concepts of open system models are input, throughput, and output. The input refers to any form of information, energy that enters the system through its boundary. Throughput refers to the process whereby the system transforms, creates, and organizes. Output refers to energy, information that is transferred to the environment as a result of the throughput. In the present study the concept of Input, throughput, and Output are explained in the following:

Input: The input in the present study refers to socio-demographic variables of mother and child such as age, education, occupation, type of family, number of children, exposure to the previous teaching, age of the child, gender, and immunization status of the child. It was assumed that mothers would have some knowledge of prevention of child sexual abuse and these socio-demographic variables would have some influence on pre-existing knowledge.



Conceptual framework based on open system model modified by J.W. Kenny (1968)

Figure no 2 : Conceptual framework based on open system modified

Throughput: Throughput is the process that occurs at some points between the input and output process which enables the input to be transferred as output in such a way that it can be readily used by the system. In this study throughput refers to an assessment of pre-test knowledge and pre-test practice of mother regarding prevention of child sexual abuse in the first phase and conducting structured teaching program then post-test knowledge and post-test practice of mothers regarding prevention of child sexual abuse in the second phase.

Output: In this study, it refers to gain in knowledge and improvement in the practice of mothers regarding the prevention of child sexual abuse.

Delimitation

The study was delimited to a

- Selected area in Greater Noida, Dankaur.
- Mothers of children up to 15 years of age only

Summary of the chapter

This chapter dealt with the introduction of the study, the need for the study, statement of the problem, objectives, purposes, conceptual framework, operational definition, hypothesis, assumption, and delimitation.



Literature Review

CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of related literature gives an insight into various aspects related to study, which in turn develops the link between the previous existing study and present study and enables to study the various problems encountered during the course of the study and helps by its direction in finding ways to increase the effectiveness of data analysis and their interpretation

The review of the literature is presented under the following heading.

1. Literature related to the awareness of mothers regarding child sexual abuse.
2. Literature related to sexual abuse.

Literature Related to awareness of Mothers Regarding Child Sexual Abuse.

Binsha P (2017) conducted a study on knowledge of mothers regarding the prevention of child abuse, the study was conducted in all the inpatient wards and OPD settings at FMMCH, Mangalore. The hospital is 1250 bedded multi-specialty hospital, the study findings revealed that most of the mothers (60%) had excellent knowledge regarding the prevention of child abuse, about 34% of them had good knowledge and 6% had average knowledge a done of the mothers had poor knowledge.

Thangavelu S.N (2016) conducted a study to assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse among mothers in selected areas. The study report shows that the knowledge level of mothers regarding the level of knowledge among mothers

regarding child abuse and it is found that 30 mothers (15%) had inadequate knowledge and 17 mothers (85%) having moderate knowledge regarding child abuse.

Allan et al., (2003) conducted a study on maternal responses to the sexual abuse of their children.” The purpose of this study was to identify maternal responses and their relationship to child abuse situations. The data have been collected from 103 mothers of sexually abused children. Data collection was no significant association between maternal nature and child’s response 33% of incest victims and 30% of non-incest victims had mothers with non-incest victims had mothers with non-supportive responses and 83% of mothers had a supportive response.

Welfe D et al., (2002) conducted a study on “cognitive processes associated with child neglect”. To compare neglectful and non-neglectful mothers on information processing tasks related to child emotions, behaviors, the caregiving relationship, and recall of child-related information. Neglectful mothers (N=34) were chosen from active, non-neglectful comparison mothers (N=33) were obtained from community agencies serving families. Results of neglectful mothers were significantly less likely to recognize infants' feelings of interest, more likely to see sadness and shame, more inaccurate at labeling infant’s emotions, and had a more limited emotional vocabulary.

Marquez V et al., (2001) a study was conducted on “to assess the awareness and views on child abuse and neglect in urban and rural areas”. The aim of the study was to obtain information regarding the there was on significant difference in awareness level among both urban and rural samples regarding awareness responded from urban samples seemed to be more knowledgeable than the rural sample in the area of rights of their child.

Hildyard (2000) a study on “risk factors of child maltreatment within the family” the purpose of this study was to compare family dynamics in child maltreating family (n=42) with that in ordinary families with children (n=77) and ascertains risk factors of child maltreatment within the family. Data were collected using questions. The mean age of the respondent was 34 years of birth in child maltreating families (group 1, n=42) and in an ordinary family with children (group 2, n=77) comparison.

Literature Related to Child Sexual Abuse.

Kemp (1980) conducted a study on child sexual abuse, which applies to an environment of modern child sexual abuse examination and analysis. He states that it is the involvement of dependent, developmentally immature children and adolescents in sexual activities that they do not fully comprehend, and to which, they are unable to give informed consent or that violate the social taboos of the family roles.

Eldemire (1983) conducted seminal research into child sexual abuse during the period 1982-1983. In her research conference paper, she presented some graphic data as part of her conclusion stating ‘These facts support the argument that the true incidence is much higher than reported.’

Horwood LJ (2009) a study was conducted on “Experience of sexual abuse in childhood and abortion in adolescence and early adulthood”. The study examined the associations between the experience of sexual abuse in childhood and the number of abortions in adolescence and early adulthood. data gathered at ages 18 and 21, self-reported abortions from ages 15 to 25, measures of childhood socioeconomic disadvantage, family stability, family functioning, the experience of childhood physical abuse, and pregnancy in adolescence and early adulthood.

The results suggest a causal chain in which experience of childhood sexual abuse leads to increased rates of pregnancy, which in turn leads to increased rates of abortion.

Rathore P et al., (2006) a study was conducted on “Incidence, type, and intensity of abuse in street children in India”. Method of this study was the aims of this cross-sectional survey were to examine the prevalence, type, and intensity of abuse in street children in Jaipur city, India. Based on purposive random sampling, 200 street children, inclusive of an equal number of boys and girls. Result of the study, street children reported experiences of abuse in all five areas under study. Larger numbers of children (61.8%) scored in the “moderate” category of abuse while 36.6% of children indicated abuse in “severe” and “very severe” categories on the intensity of the abuse. The highest mean scores were obtained on the “verbal” and “psychological” area of abuse.

Keary and Fitzpatrick (1994) concluded that children over the age of five, who had previously disclosed sexual abuse, were more likely to disclose this information during formal assessment, but the converse was true for children under five. Similarly, DiPietro (2003) found that “developmental maturation clearly facilitates” disclosure

Jay College of Criminal Justice (2004) conducted a descriptive study of the nature and scope of the problem, seeking information from all dioceses and religious communities in the United States. They found that 4,392 priests and deacons had allegations of child sexual abuse from 1950-2002 against 10,667 children, representing approximately 4% of all priests in the United States in that time period

The Hindu (2003) reported that rate is common in India as in other countries throughout the world. Rape is a social disease. It also revealed that women belonging to low casts and tribal women are more at risk statistics from 2000 showed that on an average a woman is raped every hour in India

Asha Krishnakumar (2003) “The Frontline” reported that sexual abuse of children is a real problem in India, and the situation is aided by the absence of effective legislation and the silence that surrounds the offense.



CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology of a research design is defined as the way of pertinent information is gathered to answer the research question or analyze the research problem. It helps to project a blue print of the research. Research methodology involves an systematic procedure by which the researcher start from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusion.

The present study conducted to assess the impact of structured teaching program on child sexual abuse and its prevention among group of mothers in a selected community of greater Noida. This chapter deals with different steps, which were undertaken by the investigator for gathering and organizing the data which includes the description of research approach, research design, setting of the study population, sampling technique, criteria for selection of the sample, sample size, limitations, method of data collection and development of tool, ethical consideration, validity, pilot study, reliability, the data collection procedure and plan for data analysis.

Research Approach

This research aims to study and understand the awareness level of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida regarding Child sexual abuse. In view of the nature of the problem and to accomplish the objectives of the study, the researcher had adopted an experimental approach as it was considered to be the most suitable for the study. The present study adopted a quantitative approach and also helps to understand the awareness level of mothers regarding child sexual abuse.

Research Design

In the present study, the researcher had selected the quasi experimental design to the specific, one group pretest and posttest was considered as an appropriate one.

Variables

Variables are an attribute of a person or object that varies or takes on different variables.

Independent Variable: Structured teaching program on child sexual abuse and its prevention.

Dependent Variables: Knowledge of mothers

Extraneous Variable: Age of mother, education of mother, occupation of mother, family income, types of family, number of children in the family.

Setting of the study

The present study was conducted in the village Dhankaur, Gautam Budh Nagar in Greater Noida of Uttar Pradesh. Dhankaur village is about 3000 population and 3 km away from Galgotias University.



Figure no 3: Geographical Area of selected community of Greater Noida

Population

In the present study, samples were Mothers of a child who is less than 15 years of age and residing in Dankaur, Gautam Budh Nagar in Uttar Pradesh.

Sampling

Sample size:

In the specified geographical area, Dankaur, the researcher selected Mothers whose children are less than 15 years of age. The sample size for the present study was Sixty.

Sampling Technique:

The researcher used convenient sampling technique for the data collection. The data collected from mothers of children who are under the age group of 15 years and who are willing to participate in the process of research.

Criteria for selection of samples

Inclusion criteria:

- Mothers of Child up to 15 years of age.
- Mothers who understand the Hindi language.

Exclusion criteria:

Mothers of children up to 15 years of age who are not willing to participate in the study.

Source of Data Collection

Primary Data: The researcher collected the primary data from the participants used by the research questionnaire and the interviews. The data collection mainly focused on understanding the awareness level of mothers about child sexual abuse.

Secondary Data: Secondary sources of data were books, journals, magazines, internet websites and studies conducted by various others in the similar area.

Research tool:

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge about child sexual abuse among mothers and to evaluate impact of structured teaching program on knowledge among mothers. Following tools were used for data collection

Tool 1: Socio-Demographic data of mother

Tool 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire

Description of tools:

Tool 1: Demographic data:

Demographic data include items to collect background of the mother which include age of mother, religion of the mother, education status of the mothers, occupation of mother, type of family, monthly income, area of residence, number of children.

Tool 2: Structured knowledge Questionnaire:

This tool includes multiple choice questions to assess knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention among mothers which includes 25 items. Each correct answer was awarded as one mark. Total maximum score was 25

Ethical consideration:

The study objectives, structured teaching program and the data collection procedure were approved by ethical committee of the institution

Structured teaching program

Teaching plan is a guide for the teacher because it helps to cover the topics comprehensively with proper sequence of points and without missing anything. The content of STP was prepared and organized under various heading. The content of the STP includes introduction to child sexual abuse and its prevention.

Content validity:

Contents validity is an important research methodology. It is defined as how well a test measure the behavior for which it is intended. The tool and structure teaching program was developed in English and then translated into Hindi language and the content validity was done by the experts in both languages.

Reliability:

Reliability is concerned with consistency, accuracy, stability and homogeneity. To ensure the reliability of the socio demographic tools and structured knowledge questionnaire , the tools were administered to 10 mothers. Hence the tool was considered consistent and reliable.

Pilot study

The pilot study is a miniature form of study in which we use to do a research in a small scale. It's function is to collect information regarding accessibility and reliability of study. The researcher had conducted pilot study in the community of Greater Noida. Data was collected from 10 samples to assess the feasibility of the study and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The research tools were found to be feasible, practicable and acceptable.

Plan for Data Analysis

The analysis was to be made based on the objectives and hypothesis. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis such as mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage to assess the impact of structured teaching program on child sexual abuse and its prevention for a group of mothers in selected community of Greater Noida.

Ethical Responsibility

The ethical considerations of this study were as follow:

Confidentiality- The data collected is kept confidential. Details of the participants or their opinions has not been and will not be shared anywhere other than the study.

Informed consent - Participants were informed about the key purpose of the study and was asked to go through the oral consent. They were asked questions only after getting their consent.

Academic use - The responses of the interview was only used for the academic purpose of writing this dissertation. The data collected has been used as such and with no modifications.

Unbiased - Researcher was open to accepting any opinion raised by the participant. The researcher avoided the conflict in interests and biases that was raised during the data collection.

Withdraw any time – The target group was handled as a sensitive group. Participants' convenience and time was given high importance. The participant was informed through the consent form that they can withdraw any time if they are uncomfortable. They were given an option to skip questions as well.

Conclusion

This chapter dealt with research approach, research design, variables, hypothesis, setting of the study, population, sample, sample size, inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria, sampling technique, tool for data collection, pilot study, plan for data analysis and ethical responsibilities.

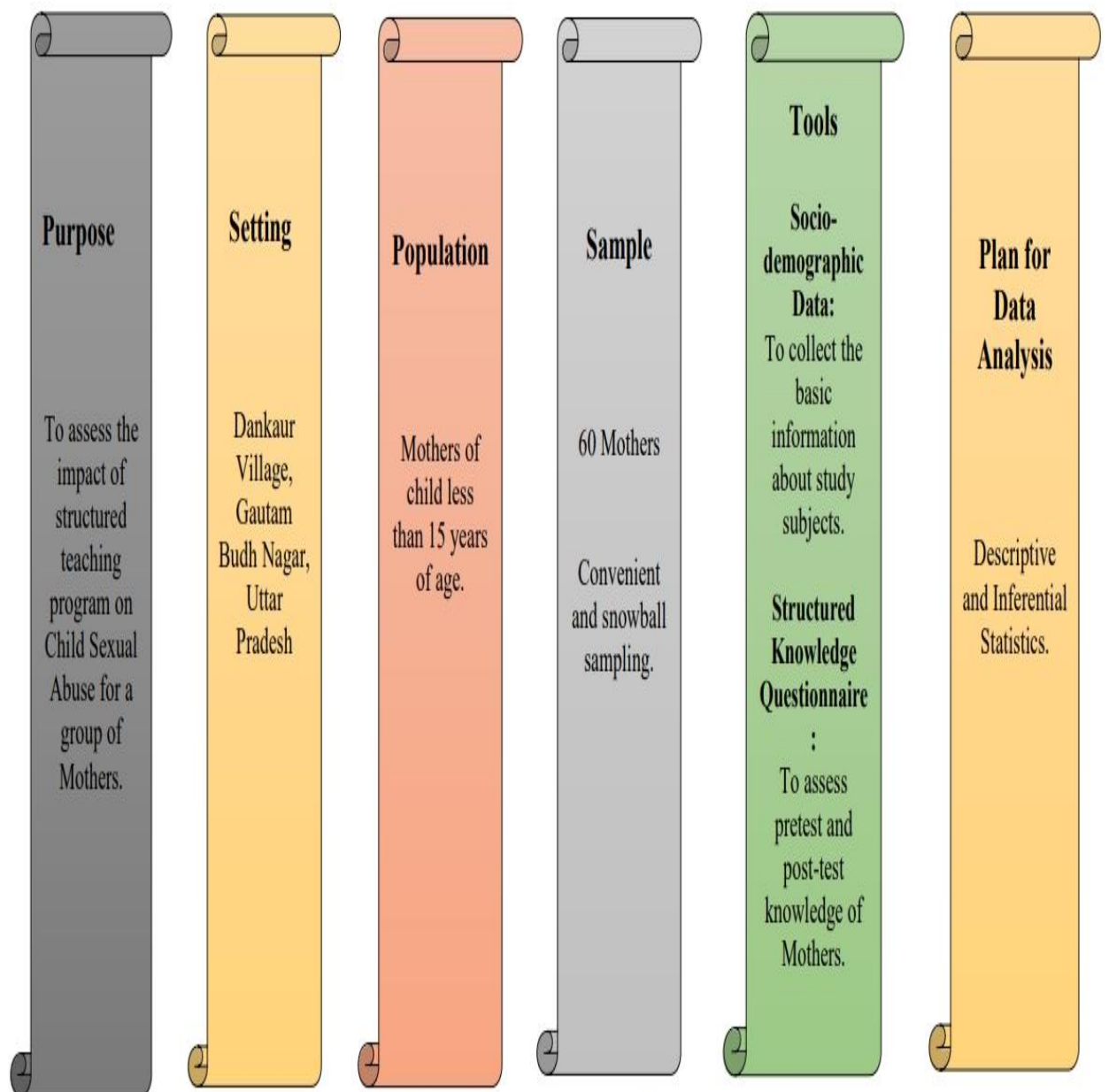


Figure no 2: Schematic Representation of Research Process

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA



CHAPTER - 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The present study has been taken up with the view to assess the impact of a structured teaching program on child sexual abuse and its prevention for a group of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida UP.

In this chapter, the data capture from this quantitative research study is exhibited, analyzed, narrated, and interpreted in a methodical manner as the subsequent stage of the research process. The documentation and analysis process targets to show data in an understandable and interpretable form to distinguish trends and relations by the research objective.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among groups of mothers
2. To evaluate impact of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers .
3. To find out the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Organization of study findings

Analysis of the study findings are organized under the following headings:

Section I: Description of socio-demographic characteristics of study participants

Section II: Analyses according to objectives of the study following under these headings

1. To evaluate impact of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers.
2. To find out the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables`.

Section I: Description of socio-demographic characteristics of mothers.

Table-1: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of mothers

N=60

S.no	Sample characteristics	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
1.	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal education • Primary education • Secondary education • Graduate • Postgraduate 	02 05 26 22 05	03.3% 08.3% 43.3% 36.7% 8.3%
2	Occupation of mother <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housewife • Daily wages • Government Employee • Private Sector employee 	52 05 03 00	86.7% 08.3% 05% 00%
3	No of children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One • Two • Three • More than three 	07 24 21 08	11.7% 40% 35% 13.3%
4	Type of Family <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear Family • Joint family • Extended family 	49 11 00	81.7% 18.3% 00%
5	Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinduism • Christianity • Muslims • Sikhism 	46 01 09 04	76.7% 01.7% 15% 6.7%
6	Exposure to previous teaching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes 	54 06	90% 10%

The average age of the participants was 43 years of age. Out of the 60 participants, four (seven percent) participants were in the age group of less than 30. Another sixteen (twenty-seven percent) participants in the age group 31 to 40 years of age, thirty-two (fifty-three percent) participants in the age group 41 to 50 years of age,

five (eight percent) participants in the age group 51 to 60 years of age and three (five percent) participants in the age group of 61 to 70.

Education and Occupation: Not all of the sixty participants were literates. Two (3.3 percent) participants have no formal education. Five (8.3 percent) participants had studied till primary. Twenty-six (43.3 percent) participants have completed secondary education, twenty-two (36.7 percent) participants were graduates and five (8.3 percent) participants were postgraduates. Among the sixty participants, eight (thirteen percent) were working, and the remaining fifty-two (eighty-seven percent) participants were homemakers.

Family structure: The majority of families under the study were belonging to nuclear families that consisted of the parents and children only. The only eleven out of the sixty participants (eighteen percent) lived in joint families.

Section II: Analyses according to objectives of the study

1. Assess the level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers.

Pre-test Score of Mothers

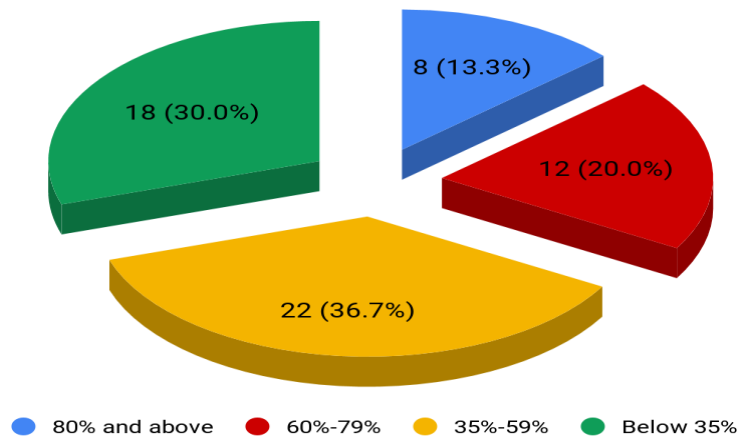


Figure no 3: Knowledge Questionnaire Score of Mothers in Pre-test

Figure no 3 shows the knowledge questionnaire score of mothers in the pre-test in which eight mothers scored 80 percent and above which means they have a very good knowledge regarding child sexual abuse. On the other hand, twelve mothers scored sixty to seventy-nine percent which shows they have a good knowledge

regarding child sexual abuse, twenty-two mothers scored thirty-five to fifty-nine percent which shows they have less knowledge and eighteen mothers scored less than thirty-five percent which shows they have very less knowledge regarding child sexual abuse.

The comparison between knowledge score of Mothers during Pre Test and Post test

knowledge Questionnaire Score of Mothers

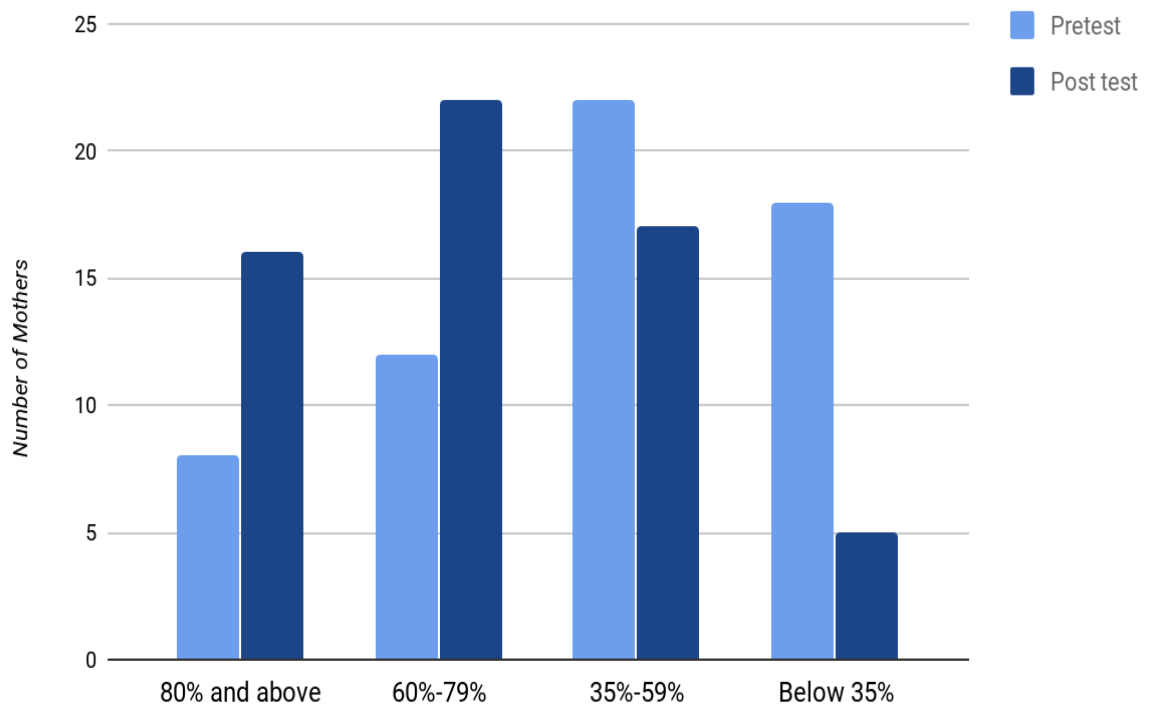


Figure no 4 : comparison between knowledge score of Mothers during Pre Test and Post test

Figure no 4 Shows that there is increase in number of mother who scored more than 80 percent and 60 percent in posttest as compared to pre test.

Table 2: Comparison of means of Pretest and posttest knowledge score of mothers regarding Child Sexual Abuse

N=60

Score	Mean \pm SD		Mean difference \pm SD	P value
	Pretest	posttest		
Knowledge Score	12.55 \pm 5.166	15.68 \pm 4.958	3.13 \pm 0.208	<0.001*

Maximum score: 25

***At significant 0.05 level**

Minimum score: 0

Table No 2 shows that the mean of post test knowledge score (15.68 \pm 4.958) of mothers was higher than the mean pre test knowledge score (12.55 \pm 5.166) . The mean difference was 3.13 \pm 0.208. So there is significant improvement in knowledge score can be attributed to the structured teaching program provided as an intervention administered by pretest and posttest assessment.

2. To find out the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables`.

Table no 3: Association between knowledge and selected demographic Variables

N=60

S.no	Sample Characteristics	Frequency	t/F value	P value
1	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal education • Primary education • Secondary education • Graduate • Postgraduate 	02 05 26 22 05	F=12.05	<0.001*
2	Occupation of mother <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housewife • Daily wages • Government Employee • Private Sector employee 	52 05 03 00	F=7.05	0.108
3	No of children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One • Two • Three • More than three 	07 24 21 08	F= 5.09	0.108
4	Type of Family <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear Family • Joint family 	49 11	t=1.822	0.012
5	Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinduism • Christianity • Muslims • Sikhism 	46 01 09 04	F=6.08	0.101
6	Exposure to previous teaching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes 	54 06	t=5.491	0.009*

Table No 3 shows that there was a significant difference in knowledge score of mother and previous exposure of teaching. It was found that there was a difference between knowledge of mother and education of mother. It was also found that there was no significant association between knowledge score of mother and type of family and religion of mother.

Hence it can be interpreted that there was a significant association of knowledge score with educational status, exposure to previous teaching but there was no significant association of knowledge score with family income, type of family and religion of mother.

Summary

This chapter describes analysis of data and interpretation of the findings of the study .The data obtained were summarized in the master data sheet and both descriptive and inferential were used for analysis. Frequency and percentages were used to analyze the socio demographic variables of the subjects. Mean and standard deviation were computed to describe the effectiveness of the awareness program on knowledge of mother.



CONCLUSION

A magnifying glass with a silver frame and a black handle is positioned over the word "CONCLUSION". The word is written in a bold, black, italicized sans-serif font. The magnifying glass is tilted, and its lens is focused on the first few letters of the word. A soft shadow is cast by the magnifying glass onto the surface below it.

CHAPTER-5

DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS RECOMMENDATION AND LIMITATIONS

This chapter presents a summary of the study, the conclusion and its implication for nursing and health care services followed by limitations, suggestion and recommendation for future research in this field.

DISCUSSION

The aim of the study was to assess the impact of a structured teaching program on child sexual abuse and its prevention for a group of mothers. Findings of the study are discussed according to objectives with other studies findings. A total number of 60 mothers of under five children were selected for the study. The pretest was conducted using a structured questionnaire. The duration of the pretest ranged from 20-30 minutes for each mother. After the pretest a teaching program regarding child abuse was shown to the mothers. After seven days, the post test was conducted using the same questionnaire. The study was proved that structured teaching program has brought about changes in the level of knowledge regarding child abuse among the mothers.

SUMMARY

A descriptive study was done to assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding child sexual abuse in selected community .The research design used for the study was descriptive research design. The research approach used for the study was a descriptive survey approach . The study was conducted in a selected community of Greater Noida . A sample of 60 mothers who met inclusion criteria were selected. Convenient sampling technique was used for sampling.

The tool used the effectiveness of a structured teaching program on mothers regarding child sexual abuse.

Part I: Demographic Variables

Part II: Structured Knowledge questionnaire

OBJECTIVES :

The Objectives of the study were :

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida.
2. To evaluate the impact of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse & its prevention among mothers
3. To find out the association between preexisting knowledge level and selected demographic variables.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- The average age of the participants was 43 years of age .
- Out of the 60 participants, four (seven percent) participants were in the age group of less than 30.
- Maximum (fifty three years) participants in the age group of 41 to 50 years and minimum (five percent) participants in the age group of 61 to 70 year.
- The majority of families under the study were belonging to nuclear families 81.7 percent .
- The knowledge questionnaire score of mothers scored 35 to 59 percent in the Pre Test .
- The knowledge questionnaire score of mothers scored 60 to 79 percent maximum in the Post test.
- In majority of mothers , the attitude towards the child sexual abuse were found positive during Post Test.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions were derived from findings and a synthesis of findings. Forming these conclusion requires a combination of logical reasoning, creative formation of meaningful whole from the pieces of information obtained through data analysis and findings from previous studies receptivity to subtle calves in the data and the use of open context in considering alternative of the data. The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of present study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on child sexual abuse among the mothers in selected community Greater Noida. In the pretest, majority of the mothers had low knowledge regarding Child sexual abuse. After the implementation of structured teaching program in posttest half of the mothers gained high knowledge.

There was a significant association was found between the knowledge of the mothers regarding Child sexual abuse with the selected socio demographic variables like educational status, occupation, type of family, income and previous information.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the study have implications in the following areas

- Implication for nursing practice
- Implication for nursing education
- Implication for nursing administration
- Implication for nursing research
- Implications for nursing practice

Nursing Practice

The nurses are playing the vital role among all the health team members in educating the mothers about Child sexual abuse . They can create better awareness among the mothers and family members. They have used the special variety of audio visual aids to create the awareness among the mothers and family members.

Nurses can include the other member of the family also to be involved along with the mother in learning about Child sexual abuse . They can also provide the demonstrate session for Child sexual abuse .The teaching strategies used by the nurses should be simple, clear cut and able to follow by the mothers.

Nursing Education

Nursing curriculum should focus on the improving the knowledge of mothers regarding child sexual abuse .The nursing curriculum should consists of knowledge related to teaching strategies and various modalities. So that nursing students can use different teaching methods to impart the appropriate knowledge on child sexual abuse to the focus group. The students learning experience should provide an opportunity to conduct health education campaigns and supervised nursing practices.

The nursing curriculum should be explained with the evidence based practice about the legalities and prevention of child sexual abuse . The students need to be directed towards changing the attitude of the mothers regarding the child sexual abuse. Nursing workshops and conferences to be conducted to update the knowledge about the child sexual abuse . Research activities to be carried out on various aspects of child sexual abuse . Educational materials can be prepared based on the special need of the mothers of communities.

Nursing administration

The nurse administrator should organize in service education program for the staffs to get regarding legalities of child sexual abuse. The nurse administrator should motivate the health care professionals to organize the teaching to the mothers .

Nurse administrator should also involve the mass media to take part in the educational program regarding child sexual abuse . The nurse administrator should plan for the education for the working and non- working group. The teaching sessions can be videotaped and played for the mothers. Nurse administrator should also motivate and develop interest of mothers to take appropriate preventive measures for child sexual abuse.

Nursing Research

This findings of the study recommends to have structured educational programmers for the mothers regarding child sexual abuse. The research can be focused on the large sample for identifying issues in child sexual abuse. This study will be motivating factor for the beginning researcher to conduct the study on the same theme with the different variables.

The nursing research should focus on the attitude of mothers regarding Child sexual abuse. The research can be focused on various intervention focused program to aim for the achievement of successful child sex education.

Limitations

- Sample size was small, hence the generalization of the findings is limited.
- Study was conducted in only one community , there by restricting the generalization of the findings.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are put forward for the further research.

- A similar study can be undertaken with a large sample to generalize the findings.
- The similar study can be conducted in the different set up like private hospitals and health centers, district level communities centers etc.
- The same study can be replicated on a larger sample and also at different settings.
- A comparative study can be done between rural and urban areas.
- A descriptive study on assessing the knowledge and attitude of anganwadi workers on child abuse and their practice can be done.
- A structured teaching program on child sexual abuse can be prepared and given to the anganwadi workers. So that they can impart knowledge to all areas of community.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of present study, it was concluded that the mostly mother had low level of knowledge regarding Child sexual abuse and some was not comfortable in talking about child sexual abuse. From findings of the study it can be concluded that the structured teaching program was necessary to increase in the knowledge level of mothers regarding child sexual abuse.

SUMMARY

This chapter dealt with the discussion, summary of the study, major findings, and implication in nursing field, limitation, recommendation and conclusion.

A graphic consisting of several overlapping, diagonal red brushstrokes on a black background. The strokes are thick and have a textured, hand-painted appearance. The word "REFERENCES" is centered over this graphic in a white, serif font.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

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ANNEXURE 'E'



Annexure- I

Permission letter from Principal Galgotias University School of Nursing to conduct the study.

Letter Seeking permission from The Principal

From,
B.sc Nursing 4th year Students,
Galgotias University
Greater Noida

To,
The Principal,
School of Nursing
Galgotias University

Subject: Requesting Permission for Conducting A Research Study.

Respected Mam

We intend to begin a research study in partial fulfillment of B.sc Nursing program titled as:

“A study to assess the impact of a structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention among group of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida”

Under the supervision of Ms. Deepika Bajwan (Research Guide).

I request your kind permission to carry out the above-said study in the selected setting.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely,
Fourth Year Students,
B.sc Nursing.

Annexure-II

Letter seeking expert's opinion for validation of the tool

From,

B.sc Nursing 4th years Students

Galgotias University,

Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

To

Respected Sir/Madam,

Sub: Letter seeking expert's opinion for establishing the validity of the research tool.

We would like to request you to kindly go through the tool enclosed for the purpose of research as a part of our B.sc program under the school of nursing, Galgotias University and give us your expert opinion and suggestion with regard to the same in terms of relevance, appropriateness, accuracy, and organization of the content in relation to the problem and objectives formulated.

Your valuable suggestions will be of great help in the betterment of the quality of the study. Expecting a positive response, in anticipation.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

B.sc Nursing 4th year Students.

Encl:

1. Research Statement, objectives, and operational definitions.
2. Criterion checklist for validation
3. Blueprint of tool

Annexure-III

Letter seeking consent for the participant

Dear participants,

We are a B.Sc Nursing 4th year student of Galgotias University, Greater Noida Uttar Pradesh. We are doing a research study on **“A study to assess the impact of structured teaching program on Knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention among group of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida”** as a part of the curriculum requirement.

For this, we need to assess the mother’s knowledge regarding the child sexual abuse. The main purpose of the study is to assess the mother’s knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and educate mothers about its prevention.

We request you to kindly give your consent so that we can include you in my study as a participant.

All information given by you will be kept confidential and will be utilized only for research purposes. You will be free in withdrawing anytime from the study group if you wish to do so.

Your cooperation and participation will be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely;

B.sc Nursing,

4th Year Students.

Annexure-IV

Informed Consent

Study Title: “A study to assess the impact of a structured teaching program on Knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and its prevention among group of mothers in the selected community of Greater Noida” Uttar Pradesh.

Investigator- students

I, Mrs -----, aged ----- years, give my consent for including in the research to be conducted by student investigators. I, Mrs -----, are voluntarily willing to participate in this study. I have been informed by the investigator that the information provided will be kept confidential and used only for the above-mentioned study. Having understood the above points, I give my consent for me to be included in the study as a subject of investigation.

Date

Signature of subject

Annexure V

Criterion checklist for validating the tool

Instruction: Experts are requested to go through the items and indicate their response with a tick mark (√) in the column given as to whether they agree, disagree to the term in relation to its relevance, appropriateness, and adequacy of the content and give their remark in the remark column as to why the item has disagreed. Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants.

I. Demographic data of a mother

Item No.	Relevant		Appropriate		Adequate		Remarks
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6							
7							
8							

ANNEXURE V

Criterion checklist for validating the tool

II. Structured knowledge questionnaire

Item No.	Relevant		Appropriate		Adequate		Remarks
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6							
7							
8							
9							
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22							
23							

Annexure VI

Tool no 1: Socio Demographic Data

Tool no 1: Socio Demographic data

Code.....

1) Age of mother in years.....

2) Religion of the mother

- a) Hindu
- b) Muslim
- c) Christian
- d) Others

3) Education status of the mother

- a) **No formal education**
- b) Primary education
- c) Secondary education
- d) Graduate
- e) Post graduate

4) Occupation of mother

- a) Housewife
- b) Daily wages
- c) Govt employee
- d) Private sector employee

5) Number of children in family

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) More than three

6) Any exposure to previous teaching related to child sexual abuse?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, then specify the source of information.....

TOOL NO: 2
Structured Knowledge Questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS: Dear participants, given below are the questions related to exclusive breastfeeding. Each question has four alternatives among which only one is correct answer. Kindly answer the following questions for best suitable for each question.

- 1) What is the meaning of child sexual abuse?
 - a) Maltreatment of child
 - b) When adult uses a child for sexual stimulation
 - c) Accidental injury due to any adult or mature person
 - d) None of the above

- 2) Child sexual abuse is also known as
 - a) Accidental injury
 - b) Maltreatment
 - c) Child molestation
 - d) None of the above

- 3) Who can be the perpetrators of child sexual abuse?
 - a) Alcoholic father
 - b) Over-expressive relative
 - c) Neighbour
 - d) All of the above

- 4) What are the types of sexual abuse?
- a) Shaking the child
 - b) Child prostitution, exhibitionism and incest
 - c) Kicking the child
 - d) Punishing and slapping the child
- 5) Non-touching abuses includes
- a) Exhibitionism
 - b) Voyeurism
 - c) Fondling
 - d) Both a & b
- 6) Child sexual abuse can occur in which of the following place?
- a) Home, school
 - b) Streets
 - c) Shops
 - d) All of the above
- 7) What comes under Child Rights as per UNCRC?
- a) Right to survival, Right to protection
 - b) Right to education, Right to vote
 - c) Right to development, Right to participation
 - d) Both a & b
 - e) Both a & c
- 8) Common forms of child sexual abuse are
- a) Sexual intercourse, child pornography
 - b) Kissing, fondling, see private parts
 - c) Touching private parts, photography
 - d) All of the above

- 9) The effect of sexual abuse all, except
- a) Depression, anxiety
 - b) Diarrhoea
 - c) Eating disorders, poor-self esteem
 - d) Infections, injury
- 10) Right to survival includes all, except
- a) Right to learn
 - b) Right to live with dignity
 - c) Right to be born
 - d) Right to health care
- 11) Right to development includes all, except
- a) Right to learn
 - b) Right to education
 - c) Right to information
 - d) Right to relax and play
- 12) Which type of children are usually prone to sexual abuse?
- a) Child who is unprotected by her family members
 - b) Child belonging to organized family
 - c) Child belonging to literate parents
 - d) Child who is protected by her family members
- 13) What are the suggestive behaviours of child's with child sexual abuse?
- a) Maintaining good relationship with parents
 - b) Avoid playing and going to school
 - c) Good relationship with peers
 - d) Good academic performance

14) What may be the reason for father daughter incest?

- a) Healthy mother
- b) Absence of mother at home and alcohol abuse father
- c) Adequate family support and safe parenthood
- d) Non abusive parent with caring children

15. Who are usual targets of sexual abusers?

- a) Affectionate and outgoing nature children
- b) Shy and less communicate
- c) fearful nature
- d) Good communication with others

16) Long – term effects on a sexually abused child include

- a) Develop trust in others
- b) Suicidal tendency
- c) Healthy eating and sleep habits
- d) Over achieving at school

17) How will you distinguish the sexual touch from normal touch

- a) Hand on Hand
- b) Shaking hand
- c) Make child to sit on lap
- d) Touching sensitive area like Genitals, breast

18. Sex education involves

- a) Educate about peer group relationship
- b) Brother and sister relationship
- c) Physiologic facts of reproduction, menstruation, fertilization and pregnancy.
- d) Father – daughter relationship

- 19) How to protect the child from sexual abuse?
- a) Sex education
 - b) Behavioural therapy
 - c) Play therapy
 - d) Adjustment therapy
20. Which of the following things can help prevent child sexual abuse?
- a) Maintain safe adult-child ratios at all times in child care
 - b) Teach child about good touch and bad touch
 - c) Tell child about private parts and tell them that they should not be touch by others
 - d) All of the above
21. Being a mother, what is your role if child sexual abuse is suspected?
- a) Blame the child
 - b) Put restrictions over the child
 - c) Report to proper local authorities
 - d) Scold the child
22. What are the reasons that children hide that they've been sexually abused?
- a) Poor parent-child relationship
 - b) Feeling of threat
 - c) Lack of knowledge
 - d) None of the above
23. What are the signs that may indicate child sexual abuse?
- a) Generalized edema
 - b) Recurrent urinary tract infection, bleeding and laceration of external Genitals
 - c) Bed wetting
 - d) High self – esteem

24. How to prevent long term effect on child sexual abuse?

- a) Force the child to forget about it
- b) Separate the world from outside world
- c) Consult mental health professional for child
- d) None of the above.

25. How to get out of scary or uncomfortable situations?

- a) Use code words, your child can use when they feel unsafe.
- b) Make excuses and leave the place.
- c) Stay there only, and do nothing.
- d) Both a & b

Annexure VII

Structured Teaching Program regarding Child Sexual Abuse and its prevention

Topic: Child Sexual Abuse

Group: Mothers of children up to 15 years of age

Venue: Dhankaur Village

Method of teaching: Lecture cum discussion

Duration of teaching: 1 hour


Medium of teaching: Hindi


A.V-Aids: Pamphlets, Charts, Posters, flash cards


General Objective:- At the end of the structured teaching program, a group of mothers in selected community of Greater Noida will be able gain knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse and its prevention thereby they can apply this knowledge while taking care of their children. .

Specific Objectives:- Mothers will be able to


- Introduce child sexual abuse.
- Define child sexual abuse.
- Discuss the categories of child sexual abuse.
- Enlist the different kinds of child sexual abuse.
- Discuss the child sexual abuse laws in India.
- Explain the Child Rights Approach.
- List down the places where child sexual abuse can happen.
- Enlist perpetrators of child sexual abuse.
- Discuss the effects of child sexual abuse.
- Explain the prevention of child sexual abuse.


S No.	TIME	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING LEARNING ACTIVITIES	EVALUATION
1.	5 min	To introduce child sexual abuse.	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>A child is a young human being who is below the legal age of majority, which is different in different countries. For determine the future of the nation, there is no need of looking into the achievement or counting the stars, but it can be read very evidently from the face and status of the children of that country. Once Abraham Lincoln told that “A child is a person who is going to carry on what you have started, He is going to be in the position of where you are sitting now, and when you are gone from there, attend to those things you think are important. Maybe you adopt and invest new policies and projects, but it is on him, how to carry forward the same. The fate of the humanity is in the hands of children.” (Lickona, 2014) These words are more than enough to understand why care and protection of children are much crucial to a country. However, in a country like India where irrespective of the age, people are facing severe abuses, and the rate of abuse is alarmingly increasing. There is necessity of looking into the core reasons for the same.</p> <p>Child sexual abuse can occur in a variety of settings, including home, school, or work (in places where child labor is common). It is difficult to know the exact incidence and prevalence of sexual abuse in our society because most sexual abuse is not reported immediately, and sometimes it is never reported.</p>	<p>The investigator introduces the topic and explain about Child Sexual Abuse.</p> 	What is Child Sexual Abuse?


2.	5 min	To Define Child Sexual Abuse.	<p>DEFINITION</p> <p>Any child below the age of consent may be deemed to have been sexually abused when a sexually matured person has, by design or by neglect of their usual societal or specific responsibilities in relation to the child, engaged or permitted the engagement of that child in activity of a sexual nature which is intended to lead to the sexual gratification of the sexually mature person.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-SCOSAC, 1984.</p> <p>Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by this activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention(62), 1999.</p>	<p>Explained verbally.</p> 	it Define Child Sexual Abuse.
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3.	5 min	To discuss the categories of child sexual abuse.	<p><u>Categories</u></p> <p>1) Non-touching Abuses- It includes exhibitionism, exposure to pornography, taking photographs of children in a sexual manner, voyeurism, communicating in a sexual way, such as through telephone or internet and letting down the walls of privacy so that the child watches or hears sexual acts.</p> <p>2) Touching Abuses-It includes fondling, kissing, oral sex, vaginal or anal intercourse, or attempted intercourse.</p>		
4.	5 Min	To enlist the different kinds of child sexual abuse.	<p><u>. Different kinds of Child Sexual Abuse</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sexual intercourse. ● Touching private parts. ● Displaying the sexual organ to child. ● Making the child touch the sexual organ. ● Asking to show private parts. ● Showing porn videos to child. ● Using them for child pornography. ● Making sexual comments. ● Communicating in a sexual way. ● Kissing or fondling. 		

5.	2 min	.To list down the places where child sexual abuse can happen	<p><u>Places:</u></p> 	 	In which places does child sexual abuse happen?
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6.	5 min	To enlist perpetrators of child sexual abuse.	<p>Perpetrators can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Alcoholic Father- It is so tragic that one's own father, too, is no longer a shelter for girl child. 'Reached home back and has become secure' can no longer be claimed by a large number of girl children at present. 2) Over-expressive Relative- The frequent visiting and sweet offering uncles and cousins often misuse the trust of the parents and go on abusing the girl child without any risk. 3) The man at the next door (Neighbour)- The closer and liberal neighbor may be waiting with an eagle's eye for an apt moment such as the girl child is left alone in her home or sent by her mother to offer something to the well wisher at the next door. 4) The tricky shopkeeper- The tricky and over-communicating shopkeeper may bring the girl child into the darker side of the shop by gradually gaining her trust by regularly offering sweets, snacks and chocolates. 5) The over caring male teacher- The panic comes again that too from teachers who are considered to be the promoters of values and decency. They will make use of any opportunity to have different sorts of sexual pleasure. 6) The sympathetic people at the school bus- School buses are also not secure for children. Driver or uncles on the way too are to make use of the chances to have sexual pleasures without any risk. 7) Classmates or Elder teen age friends- Classmates or elder teen age friends can also be the threat to the gi 		
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7	5 min	To discuss Child Sexual Abuse laws in India	<p><u>Child sexual abuse laws in India</u></p> <p>Historically, child sexual abuse was a hidden and publically ignored issue in India. Child sexual abuse cases were legally carried out under the three sections of the Indian Penal Code(IPC). i)rape (sexual intercourse without consent—section 376), ii) outraging modesty of a woman (unspecified acts—section 354) and iii) unnatural acts defined as “carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal” (anal sex, homosexuality or bestiality—section 377). (Belur & Singh, 2015) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 can also be considered as legal progress in rescuing a child from early marriage and hence from sexual abuse and child pregnancy. (Bajpai, 2018)</p> <p>Today people have accepted child sexual abuse to have adverse consequences and as an unforgivable crime. Increased activism on the issue child protection and on breaking the conspiracy of the secret has made a wave in the media and this public discourse can be considered as a partial quotient for the Government of India to enact the ‘Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. The major highlights of the act are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and protects all children below the age group of 18 years from the offences/crimes of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. This is the first time that an Act has listed aspects of touch as well as non-touch behaviour (e.g., obscenely photographing a child) under the ambit of sexual offences. (Bajpai, 2018) · The Act incorporates child-friendly processes for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences. · The attempt to commit an offence under the Act has also been made liable for punishment for up to half the penalty prescribed for the commission of the offence. · The Act also provides for punishment for abetment of the offence, which is the same as for the commission of the offence. · This would cover trafficking of children for sexual purposes. · For the more heinous offences of Penetrative Sexual Assault, Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault and Aggravated Sexual Assault, 	Verbally 	What are the Child Sexual laws in India?
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			<p>the burden of proof is shifted on the accused.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The media has been barred from disclosing the identity of the child without the permission of the Special Court. (Bajpai, 2018) 				
8.	10 min	To explain the Child Rights Approach.	<p><u>Child Rights Approach</u></p> <p>In the history of human rights, the rights of children are the most ratified. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines Child Rights as the minimum entitlements and freedoms which ought to be sustained to every citizen below the age of 18 regardless of race, national origin, colour, gender, language, religion, opinions, origin, wealth, birth status, disability, or other characteristics. (Moharana, 2015)</p> <p>These rights envelop freedom of children and their social equality, family condition, essential health care services and welfare, education, recreation and cultural activities and special protection measures. The UNCRC outlines the fundamental human rights that should sustain to children in four broad categories that appropriately cover all civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of each child. (Moharana, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to Survival · Right to Protection · Right to Participation · Right to Development <p><u>Child Rights as per UNCRC:</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p><i>Right to Survival:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to be born · Right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing · Right to live with dignity · Right to health care, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well. </td> <td> <p><i>Right to Protection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to get protected from all kind of violence. · Right to be protected from neglect. · Right to get protected from Physical as well as sexual abuse. · Right to be protected from dangerous drugs. </td> </tr> </table>	<p><i>Right to Survival:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to be born · Right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing · Right to live with dignity · Right to health care, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well. 	<p><i>Right to Protection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to get protected from all kind of violence. · Right to be protected from neglect. · Right to get protected from Physical as well as sexual abuse. · Right to be protected from dangerous drugs. 		What are Child Rights Approach?
<p><i>Right to Survival:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to be born · Right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing · Right to live with dignity · Right to health care, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay well. 	<p><i>Right to Protection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to get protected from all kind of violence. · Right to be protected from neglect. · Right to get protected from Physical as well as sexual abuse. · Right to be protected from dangerous drugs. 						

			<p>Right to Participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to freedom of opinion · Right to freedom of expression · Right to freedom of association · Right to information · Right to partake in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly . 	<p>Right to Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Right to education · Right to learn · Right to relax and play · Right to all forms of development – emotional, mental and physical. 		
9.	5 min	To discuss the effects of child sexual abuse.	<p><u>Effects of Child Sexual Abuse</u></p> <p><u>Psychological Effects-</u> Child Sexual Abuse can result in both short-term and long-term harm, including psychopathology. It includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Depression ● Anxiety ● Eating disorders ● Poor self esteem ● Somatization ● Sleep disturbances ● Stress disorder <p><u>Physical Effects-</u> It includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Injury-</u> Depending on the age and size of the child, the degree of forced used, child sexual abuse may cause internal lacerations and bleeding. In severe cases, damage to internal organs may occur, which in some cases, may cause death. ● <u>Infections-</u> Child Sexual Abuse may cause infections and sexually transmitted disease. Due to a lack of sufficient vaginal fluid, chances of infections can heighten. Vaginitis and UTI can also be reported. 			What are the effects of Child Sexual Abuse?
10.	15 min	To explain the prevention of child sexual abuse.	<p><u>Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse</u></p> <p>1. Talk about body parts early.</p> <p>Name body parts and talk about them very early. Use proper names for body</p>			What preventive measures are taken for

parts, or at least teach your child what the actual words are for their body parts. I can't tell you how many young children I have worked with who have called their vagina their "bottom." Feeling comfortable using these words and knowing what they mean can help a child talk clearly if something inappropriate has happened.

2. Teach them that some body parts are private.

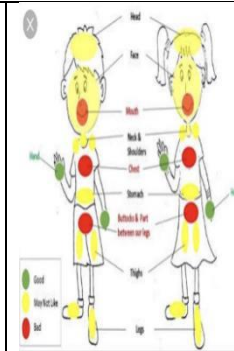
Tell your child that their private parts are called private because they are not for everyone to see. Explain that mommy and daddy can see them naked, but people outside of the home should only see them with their clothes on. Explain how their doctor can see them without their clothes because mommy and daddy are there with them and the doctor is checking their body.

3. Teach your child body boundaries.

Tell your child matter-of-factly that no one should touch their private parts and that no one should ask them to touch somebody else's private parts. Parents will often forget the second part of this sentence. Sexual abuse often begins with the perpetrator asking the child to touch them or someone else.

4. Tell your child that body secrets are not okay.

Most perpetrators will tell the child to keep the abuse a secret. This can be done in a friendly way, such as, "I love playing with you, but if you tell anyone else what we played they won't let me come over again." Or it can be a threat: "This is our secret. If you tell anyone I will tell them it was your idea and you will get in big trouble!" Tell your kids that no matter what anyone tells them, body secrets are not okay and they should always tell you if someone tries to make them keep a body secret.



Child Sexual Abuse?

5. Tell your child that no one should take pictures of their private parts.

This one is often missed by parents. There is a whole sick world out there of pedophiles who love to take and trade pictures of naked children online. This is an epidemic and it puts your child at risk. Tell your kids that no one should ever take pictures of their private parts.

6. Teach your child how to get out of scary or uncomfortable situations.

Some children are uncomfortable with telling people “no”— especially older peers or adults. Tell them that it’s okay to tell an adult they have to leave, if something that feels wrong is happening, and help give them words to get out of uncomfortable situations. Tell your child that if someone wants to see or touch private parts they can tell them that they need to leave to go potty.

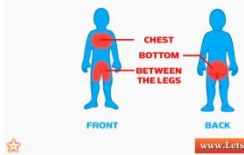
7. Have a code word your children can use when they feel unsafe or want to be picked up.

As children get a little bit older, you can give them a code word that they can use when they are feeling unsafe. This can be used at home, when there are guests in the house or when they are on a play date or a sleepover.

8. Tell your children they will never be in trouble if they tell you a body secret.

Children often tell me that they didn’t say anything because they thought they would get in trouble, too. This fear is often used by the perpetrator. Tell your child that no matter what happens, when they tell you anything about body safety or body secrets they will NEVER get in trouble.



			<p>9. Tell your child that a body touch might tickle or feel good.</p> <p>Many parents and books talk about “good touch and bad touch,” but this can be confusing because often these touches do not hurt or feel bad. I prefer the term “secret touch,” as it is a more accurate depiction of what might happen.</p> <p>10. Tell your child that these rules apply even with people they know and even with another child.</p> <p>This is an important point to discuss with your child. When you ask a young child what a “bad guy” looks like they will most likely describe a cartoonish villain. You can say something like, “Mommy and daddy might touch your private parts when we are cleaning you or if you need cream — but no one else should touch you there. Not friends, not aunts or uncles, not teachers or coaches. Even if you like them or think they are in charge, they should still not touch your private parts.”</p> <p>11. Tell your child about bad touch and good touch.</p> <p>Telling your child about bad touch and good touch helps child identifying the bad intentions of the others.</p>		
11.	5 min	To summarize the topic.	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>“A child is a person who is going to carry on what you have started, He is going to be in the position of where you are sitting now, and when you are gone from there, attend to those things you think are important. However, in a country like India where irrespective of the age, people are facing severe abuses, and the rate of abuse is alarmingly increasing. There is necessity of looking into the core reasons for the same.</p> <p>Child sexual abuse can occur in a variety of settings, including home, school, or work (in places where <u>child labor</u> is common).</p>		What is Child Sexual Abuse?

12.		To conclude about Child Sexual Abuse.	<p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>Children are the vulnerable sections which get exploited and violated mostly by people in the position of trust. Children get abused despite their age, be it one month of 15 years. They are not capable of themselves to understand what is being happened to them and hence parents have a more significant role in helping them understand the concepts of good and bad touch since childhood.</p>		
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ANNEXURE VIII

Photographic evidences of data collection



ANNEXURE VIII

Photographic evidences of data collection



ANNEXURE IX

List of Validators

Ms. Simrat Kaur
Assistant Professor
Medical Surgical Nursing
Galgotias University
Greater Noida

Ms. Nancy Thakur
Assistant Professor
Psychiatric Nursing
Galgotias University
Greater Noida

Mrs Prempati
Assistant Professor
Obstetrical Nursing
Galgotias University
Greater Noida

Ms. Neha Saini
Assistant Professor
Child Health Nursing
Galgotias University
Greater Noida

Ms. Sonia
Assistant Professor
Psychiatric Nursing
Galgotias University
Greater Noida

Annexure X

List of formulas used for Analysis and Interpretation

1. **Reliability:** $r = \frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2 \times \sum(y - \bar{y})^2}}$

$$r^2 = \frac{2r}{1 - r^2}$$

2. **Mean (\bar{X})** = $\frac{\sum X}{N}$

3. **Standard Deviation (SD)** = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \bar{X})^2}{n}}$

4. Paired sample t test

$$t = \frac{\sum d}{\sqrt{\frac{n(\sum d^2) - (\sum d)^2}{n-1}}}$$

5. One Way Anova test

The "explained variance", or "between-group variability" is

$$\sum_i n_i (\bar{Y}_{i\cdot} - \bar{Y})^2 / (K - 1)$$

The "unexplained variance", or "within-group variability" is

$$\sum_{ij} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_{i\cdot})^2 / (N - K),$$

$$F = \frac{\text{Mean square between the group}}{\text{Mean square within the group}}$$