

Knowledge Of Child Abuse Including Physical, Sexual, Emotional Abuse and Negligence Among School Students

DR. R. Sridevi¹, Mrs. R. Keerthana², S. Ashwini³, S. Benita⁴, P. Bharani⁵, K. Jeniffer⁶, N. Kalaivani⁷, R. Lavanya⁸, G. Puveena⁹, V. Srinithi¹⁰

¹M. Sc(N), Rn, Rm, Ph. D, Principal, E.G.S Pillay College of Nursing, Nagapattinam

²M. Sc(N), Assistant Professor, E.G.S Pillay College of Nursing, Nagapattinam

^{3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}E. G. S Pillay College of Nursing, Nagapattinam

Abstract—A study was conducted regarding knowledge of Child abuse including Physical, Sexual, Emotional abuse and Negligence among (11-13yrs) 100 students attending EGS Pillay Matriculation School. Pre experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was adopted. Data were collected from the School Students by video assisting teaching programme, data obtained were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Regarding pre-test knowledge of child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse and negligence. Analysis of pre-test level of knowledge regarding child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse and negligence among school students shows that, out of 100 students, majority of students 96(96%) had inadequate knowledge, 2(2%) had moderate knowledge and 2(2%) had adequate knowledge. That means, mean value was 0.253 and standard deviation value was + or - 2163. In post-test majority of students 54(54%) have gained adequate knowledge, 30(30%) has gained moderate knowledge, and 16(16%) have gained inadequate knowledge. That means, mean value was 0.6997 and standard deviation value was + or - 2259. The finding related to the effectiveness of video assisting teaching programme on knowledge regarding child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse and negligence among school students was analyzed using paired “t” test and calculated “t” value is 60.76. At “p” value 0.05 level (df-99) table value is 0.677 hence hypothesis (H1) is accepted in this study. Chi square test revealed that there was statistically significant association between pre-test knowledge with demographic variables such as class, language, type of family, residence and mother’s occupation, Family income. Hence hypothesis (H2) is accepted. The finding of the present study revealed that the school students are getting knowledge on child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse and negligence.

Index Terms—Effectiveness, Video Assisted Teaching, Physical, Sexual, Emotional abuse and Negligence, College Students.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the 29 Th report of the children's bureau, child abuse and neglect are widespread. In the United States child protective service agencies, more than 4 million referrals for suspected child maltreatment occurred in 2018, involving approximately 7.8 million children. Even though child abuse and neglect are associated with significant morbidity and mortality, it is often unreported. Identifying child abuse and neglect is particularly difficult for healthcare providers. Child abuse and neglect can vary widely in severity, type, outcome, and chronic, resulting in challenging diagnoses. Misdiagnosis caused by poor or inadequate knowledge of child abuse can delay early treatment leading to chronic psychiatric and medical disorders. In this case, incorrect information may be reported to judicial authorities, causing legal issues in civil, juvenile, family, divorce, and criminal courts. Abuse is defined as an act of commission in the care, whereas neglect is defined as an act of omission in the care that results in actual or potential harm. Inadequate healthcare system, education, guidance, preservation, from environmental hazards and unfilled basic needs like clothing and food are examples of neglect. According to the WHO, worldwide, an estimated 1 billion children experience violence every year. This includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as neglect. In the United States, the centers for disease control and prevention estimated

that 1 in 7 children has experienced abuse or neglect in past year. About 75% of children aged 2 - 4 years, equivalent to 300 million children, experience regular physical punishment or psychological violence from their caregivers and parents. Twenty percent of women 7.7% of men report experiencing sexual abuse during their childhood, when they were aged between 0 and 17 years. Approximately 120 million girls and young women under the age of 20 have been subjected to forced sexual contact. According to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, in 2019, there were over 106,000 cases of crimes against children reported in India. This includes cases of child abuse, child trafficking and child labor.

II. CHILD ABUSE

The U.S Federal, child abuse is defined as child to be anyone under 18 years of age, unless a state laws, for sexual abuse, specifies a younger age. and also defined as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm.

TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE:

Child abuse can be in any forms or many types are there,

- Physical abuse - when the child suffers bodily as a result of physically hurt to the child.
- Sexual abuse - arising from child to inappropriate exposure to sexual acts or sexual contacts.
- Emotional abuse - when child making negative comparisons to others.
- Neglect - to give too little or no attention or care to the child.

III. NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Several key concepts need to be considered in attempting to understand potential pathway that lead from abuse and neglect to the various consequences discussed in this chapter and the context in which those consequences manifest. First positive and negative influences found among individual child characteristics, within the family environment, and in the child's broader social context all interact to predict

outcome related to child abuses and neglect. Second child abuse and neglect occur in the context of child's brain development, and their potential effects on developing brain structure can help explain the onset of certain negative outcomes. Finally, abused and neglected, and potential consequences may manifest at different points in a child's development.

IV. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisting teaching programme on knowledge regarding child abuse physical, sexual, emotional abuse, and negligence among (11- 13yrs) school students in selected schools at Nagapattinam.

V. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse and negligence among (11-13yrs) school students before video assisting teaching programme.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisting teaching programme on knowledge regarding child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse and negligence among (11-13yrs) school students.
- To identify the association between the level of knowledge on child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse and negligence among (11-13yrs) school students with selected demographic variables among school students.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score on child abuse including physical abuse, sexual abuse & emotional abuse among (11- 13yrs) school students.

H2: There is a significant association between pre-test knowledge score on child abuse including physical abuse, sexual abuse, & emotional abuse among (11- 13yrs) school students with selected demographic variables.

VI. METHODOLOGY

Quasi-experimental research with one group pretest and post- test design were carried out in E.G.S Pillay

Matriculation school at Nagapattinam, to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on physical, sexual, emotional and neglect. The structured questionnaire was prepared before data collection. Data collected after got permission from principal in E.G.S Pillay Matriculation school at Nagapattinam. After that was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics and presented in the form of table, graph and figure.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Relation to Demographic Variables:

➤ The present study revealed that there was a significant association between pre-test level of knowledge score of the school students with their selected demographical variables such as class ($X^2=10.11$), language ($X^2=12.14$), types of family ($X^2=8.01$), residence ($X^2=7.21$), mother's occupation ($X^2=21.89$), family income ($X^2=24.04$). Hence hypothesis H2 was accepted for that variable.

➤ The present study revealed that there was a significant association between pre-test level of knowledge score of the school students with their selected demographical variables such as age ($X^2=4.015$), sex ($X^2=1.29$), religion ($X^2=2.0488$), educational status of mother ($X^2=0.8$), educational status of father ($X^2=2.81$), father's occupation ($X^2=5.34$), food habits ($X^2=6.03$), number of siblings ($X^2=7.83$), hobbies ($X^2=7.05$) we are not having significant association with pre-test knowledge score.

Knowledge of the sample towards first aid:

OBJECTIVE 1:

Analysis of pre-test level of knowledge regarding child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse & negligence among school students shows that, out of 100 students, majority of students 16(16%) had inadequate knowledge, 30(30%) had moderate knowledge, 2(2%) adequate knowledge. That means, mean value was 0.699 and standard deviation value was or 22.59. Finally, this shows that there was gained knowledge during post-test.

OBJECTIVE 2:

The present revealed that, the pre-test means and standard deviation was 0.253 and or 21.63 respectively

and the post-test mean was 0.699 with the standard deviation of 22.59. The mean difference was. The obtained 't' value was () highly significant at $p < 0.05$ level which was more than table value. There was a highly significant gain in the knowledge regarding child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse & negligence among school students. And the gain in knowledge was not by chance. It was inferred that, the video assisted teaching was effective in improving the knowledge level of the school students regarding child abuse including physical, sexual, emotional abuse & negligence.

OBJECTIVE 3:

The present study revealed that there was a significant association between pretest level of knowledge score of the school students with their selected demographical variables such as class ($X^2=10.11$), language ($X^2=12.14$), types of family ($X^2=8.01$), residence ($X^2=7.21$), mother's occupation ($X^2=21.89$), family income ($X^2=24.04$). Hence hypothesis H2 was accepted for that variable.

The present study revealed that there was a significant association between pre-test level of knowledge score of the school students with their selected demographical variables such as age ($X^2=4.015$), sex ($X^2=1.29$), religion ($X^2=2.0488$), educational status of mother ($X^2=0.8$), educational status of father ($X^2=2.81$), father's occupation ($X^2=5.34$), food habits ($X^2=6.03$), number of siblings ($X^2=7.83$), hobbies ($X^2=7.05$) we are not having significant association with pre-test knowledge score.

VIII. CONCLUSION

A Quasi experimental research with one group pre-test and post-test design were carried out in selected schools at Nagapattinam, to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on child abuse including physical, emotional, sexual abuse & negligence.

The structured questionnaire was prepared before data collection. data was collected after got permission from the principal of E.G.S Pillay Matriculation School at Nagapattinam. After that it was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics, and presented in the form of table, graph and figures.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the present study the investigator purposes the following recommendations for future research.

- A descriptive study to assess knowledge, attitude and practice on child abuse child abuse including physical, emotional, sexual abuse among school The similar study can be conducted on a large sample to generalize the study findings.
- A comparative study can be conducted by administering VATP to school students at urban and rural areas.
- A descriptive study to assess knowledge, attitude and practice on child abuse child abuse including physical, emotional, sexual abuse among school students.

REFERENCE

- [1] J. Blakeley and V. Ribeiro, "Community health and pediatric nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding child sexual abuse," *Public Health Nursing*, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 339–345, 1997.
- [2] D. P. Alfano and T. L. Petit, "Behavioral effects of postnatal lead exposure: Possible relationship to hippocampal dysfunction," *Behavioral and Neural Biology*, vol. 32, pp. 319–333, 1981.
- [3] L. Berliner and D. M. Elliott, "Sexual abuse of children," in *The APSAC Handbook of Child Maltreatment*, J. Briere, L. Berliner, J. A. Bulkey, C. Jenny, and T. Reid, Eds. Thousand Oaks, CA, USA: Sage, 1996, pp. 51–71.
- [4] J. Briere, L. Berliner, J. A. Bulkey, C. Jenny, and T. Reid, Eds., *The APSAC Handbook of Child Maltreatment*. Thousand Oaks, CA, USA: Sage, 1996.
- [5] L. Engh Kraft, G.-B. Rahm, and U.-B. Eriksson, "School nurses avoid addressing child sexual abuse," *Journal of School Nursing*, vol. 33, no. 2, 2016.
- [6] "New video urges nurses to address child sexual abuse," *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 37, 1989.
- [7] C. Young and E. Jackson, "A learning activity for RN-to-BEN students: The nurse's role in child sexual abuse," *Journal of Nursing Education*, vol. 46, no. 4, p. 196, 2007.