



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AMONG MOTHERS IN A SELECTED AREA OF INDORE M.P.

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Abstract

In this pre experimental design, sample consisted of 20 mothers, selected by Non probability Purposive sampling technique. Self structure knowledge questionnaire was used for assessing the knowledge of mothers. Pre test was conducted by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire and after 15 days post test was conducted using the same structured questionnaire for assessing the effectiveness of Self instructional module. Mean percentage of the knowledge score of post test 23.56 was higher than pre test 19.23 The 't' value for total pre test and post test was 19.24 The data was analyzed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Introduction

Child abuse and neglect are serious problems that can have lasting harmful effects on its victims. The goal in preventing child abuse and neglect is to stop this violence from happening in the first place. Child abuse and neglect are complex problems rooted in unhealthy relationships and environments. Preventing child abuse and neglect requires addressing factors at all levels of the social ecology—the individual, relational, community, and societal levels.

Child abuse or child maltreatment is physical, sexual, and/or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or a caregiver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or a caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with.

The terms *child abuse* and *child maltreatment* are often used interchangeably, although some researchers make a distinction between them, treating *child maltreatment* as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation, and trafficking.

Different jurisdictions have developed their own stance towards mandatory reporting, different definitions of what constitutes child abuse for the purposes of removing children from their families or for prosecuting a criminal charge.

India is a home to almost 19% of world's children. More than one third of the country population , around 440 million is below 18 years. According to one assumption 40 percent of these children are in need of care and protection , which indicates the of the problem .In a country like India its multi cultural, multi ethnic and multi religious population, the problems of socially marginalized and economically backward groups are immense. with in such group the most vulnerable section is always the children

The situation of India is deplorable. Forms and dynamics of child abuse have undergone major changes in recent decades, adding multifaceted dimensions, complexities and challenges. The problem of child abuse and the web of its human rights violation embrace some of the most critical aspects of the worst forms of child exploitation and abuse on the international human right agenda.

Objectives

- To determine the level of knowledge regarding prevention of child abuse.
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding prevention of child abuse.
- To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score of mothers regarding prevention of child abuse and selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

The hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- H₁: There will be a significant difference in mean pre-test and post test knowledge score of mothers regarding prevention of child abuse.
- H₂: There will be significant association between mean pre -test knowledge score of mothers regarding prevention of child abuse and their selected demographic variables.

Methods and Material

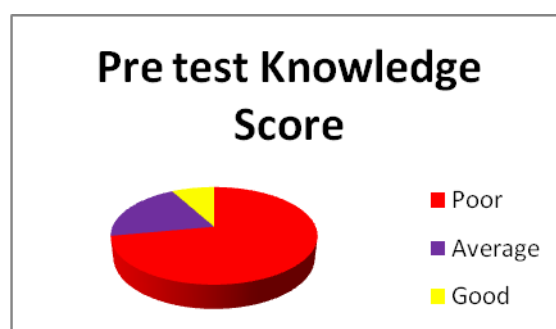
An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework based on modified Health Promotion Model. An experimental research approach was used to assess the knowledge score regarding prevention of child abuse

. A pre experimental research design was considered appropriate for the study “to assess the effectiveness of Self instructional module regarding prevention of child abuse. One group pre test and post test design was used. In order to measure the content validity of the tool, the questionnaire schedule was given to the 12 experts from the field of child health nursing and community health Nursing. The experts were chosen on the basis of their clinical expertise, experience, qualification and interest in the problem area. The tool was found reliability of tool was calculated with split half method and found 0.83 for knowledge which is statically reliable for the present study.

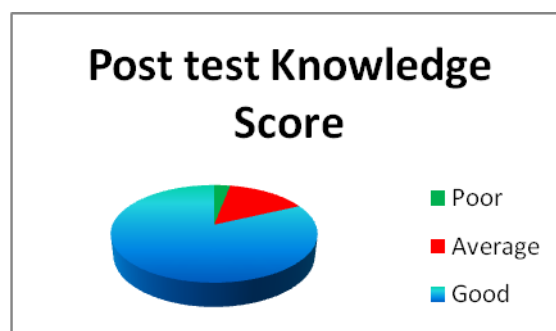
Result

The data for study was calculated in the month of June 2019 collection was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistics.

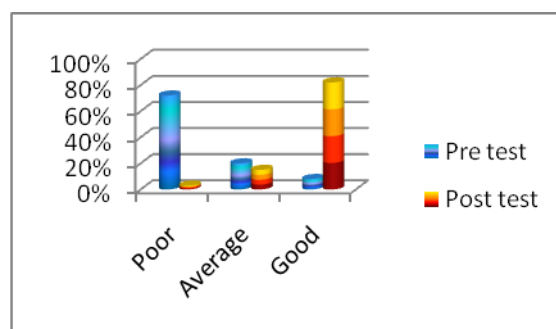
Pre test Knowledge score



Post test Knowledge Score



Comparison of pre test and post test knowledge score



The effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on knowledge regarding prevention of child abuse there is significant difference between pre and post knowledge score. **t test value ItI=18.09**. Tabulated value of t test 5% level of significance & 5 degree of freedom **.Tabulated t value t=2.015** t calculated>t tabulated.H2 is accepted that means self instructional module is effective.

Conclusion

The Self instructional module was found to be an effective for mothers regarding prevention of child abuse that increasing the knowledge.

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