

# Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme About Prevention of Child Abuse Among the Parents of Under 5-Year Children Coming in Pediatric O.P.D. of Indires Hospital, Dehradun

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## ABSTRACT

Child abuse is a kind of domestic violence that involves all forms of physical, emotional and sexual maltreatment and negligence of children. Child abuse is a global problem with serious lifelong consequences. Child abuse is a significant global problem with a serious impact on the victims throughout their lives. The study aimed at finding out the effectiveness of structured educational intervention on knowledge of parents of under 5 years children regarding prevention of child abuse

**Method:** The research design was pre-experimental, one group pre-test, post-test design. Data were collected using non probability, convenient sampling method to assess the effectiveness of 30 parents of under 5 children regarding prevention of child abuse by level of knowledge score. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire through interview technique They were analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics at level of significance 0.05.

**Result:** The study revealed that Pre-test analysis knowledge score in prevention of child abuse was found inadequate in 86.7% of respondent with mean score 10.17 and standard deviation of 2.214, adequate knowledge score was found in 56.7% of respondent with mean score 18.90 and standard deviation of 1.900 in post-test. So, it is clearly indicated that there was increase the level of knowledge after structure teaching programme.

**Conclusion:** There is a significant difference between the level of knowledge among parents of under 5 years children regarding prevention of child abuse before and after structured teaching programme

**Keywords:** Assess, Parents, Effectiveness, Knowledge

## INTRODUCTION

Child abuse or child maltreatment is any kind of physical, sexual, or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or other caregiver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or other 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 Globally in 2014, 1 billion children aged 2-17 years experienced physical, sexual, emotional or multiple types of violence. A significant amount of child abuse cases frequently is missed by healthcare providers. According to latest data released by NCRB (National Crime Record Bureau) the total number of crimes against children reported in 2016 was 106958, while 94172 crimes were recorded in 2015. 2 According to WHO (2014) about 80 percent of the

abuse cases involve at least one parent as a perpetrator. [1, 2]

Preventing child abuse requires a multispectral approach. Ways to help prevent child abuse include being a caring parent, help a friend, neighbor or relative, invite community leaders, clergy, libraries and schools to develop services to meet the needs of healthy children and families. It is also preventable through teaching or raising awareness about child abuse and its prevention to children itself for early identification. [3]

When parents give more attention and are caring towards the children and discuss child's problem parents and specially mother can notice child's behavior and understand child better. Parent education and knowledge is advocated as a significant component for the prevention of child maltreatment or abuse. Hence mother's knowledge and family involvement in child's well-being and development plays a major role in prevention of child abuse. Children's advocacy Centers around the country served more than 311,000 child victims of abuse, providing victim advocacy and support to these children and their families [4,5.]

Each year, millions of children are investigated by the Child Protective Services for child abuse and neglect. Out of the many parental causes of child abuse, the first reason is lack of knowledge among them. Parents tend to apply harsh form of disciplinary actions without knowing it actually is an abuse. Due to the absence of knowledge, the parents, especially mothers show reluctance to report cases to authorities concerned with health care or legal protection. If parents have knowledge regarding child abuse, they can detect the signs of it and can prevent its occurrence by educating the child. Management of child abuse should be done depending upon type of injury. This study was intended to identify the existing knowledge regarding the issue of child abuse amongst the parents of under 5 years children. and protect the child from

different kinds of physical abuse as well as also provide awareness to the parents regarding child abuse and its prevention. [6,7, 8]

## **METHODS**

The research design adopted for the study was pre-experimental. (One group pretest-posttest design). The study was conducted in Shri Mahant Indires Hospital of pediatric OPD Patel Nagar, Dehradun. This study was conducted because of the availability of samples, feasibility of conducting the study. target population is parents under 5 children attending pediatric OPD of Shri Mahant Indires Hospital Patel Nagar, Dehradun. In this study the sample consists of 30 parents of under 5year children attending pediatric OPD of Indires Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used. Ethical approval was obtained from dissertation committee of SGRRI (shri Guru Ram Rai institute of medical and health science) College of Nursing Dehradun. Informed written consent was obtained from each participant. Instrument was pretested among 10% of the sample size in the same setting to identify the feasibility, completeness, comprehensive-ness and appropriateness. Necessary modifications were made as per the inconvenience faced during pilot study. Data was collected by interviewing the participants in a separate corner. Every day 4-5 subjects were interviewed in OPD of pediatric units of Indires Hospital Patel Nagar Dehradun for the period of 4 weeks till the estimated sample size was obtained. The collected data was checked on the same day for completeness to find out errors and missing of information. Data obtained were coded and entered in Microsoft excel 2010 and converted to SPSS sheet version 11.5 for statistical analysis. Descriptive statistics was used to describe the socio-demographic variables and. Inferential statistics; Pearson's Chi Square test. Participant's information was kept confidential.

## RESULT

**Table 1: Socio-demographic Profiles of Respondents (n=30)**

Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age (in Years)		
18-22 Years	1	3.3
23-27 Years	10	33.3
28-32 Years	8	26.7
>32 Years	11	36.7
Type of Family		
Nuclear family	5	16.7
Joint family	21	70.0
Separated family	2	6.7
Extended family	2	6.7
Education of Father		
Primary Education	3	10.0
Secondary Education	14	46.7
Graduate	13	43.3
Education of Mother		
Illiterate	2	6.7
Primary Education	9	30.0
Secondary Education	9	30.0
Graduate	10	33.3
Occupation of Father		
Unemployed	2	6.7
Laborer	1	3.3
Self-employed /Business	15	50.0
Government employed	12	40.0
Occupation of Mother		
Unemployed	24	80.0
Self-employed /Business	3	10.0
Government employed	3	10.0
Religion		
Hindu	27	90.0
Christian	3	10.0
Area of Living		
Urban	10	33.3
Rural	20	66.7
Income of parents (per months)		
Rs. 5000-10000	11	36.7
Rs. 10000-15000	6	20.0
Rs.15000-20000	6	20.0
>Rs. more than 200000	7	23.3
Source of information		
Parents/Relatives/Neighbors/Friends	6	20.0
Radio /TV	14	46.7
Health Professionals	3	10.0
Newspaper /Magazine	7	23.3

Table 1 depicts that majority 36.7% of respondents were in the age group of >32 years, more than half 70% of the respondent belongs to joint family, 66.7% of the respondents were living in rural area

respectively. According to their religion reveal that highest percentage of (90%) of parents had Hindu and only 10% parents had Christian.

**Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of the pre and post test score value.**

Level of knowledge	score range	Pre test		Post Test	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Inadequate Knowledge	0-49%	26	86.7%	0	0.0
Moderately adequate knowledge	50-74%	4	13.3%	13	43.3%
Adequate Knowledge	75-100%	0	0.0%	17	56.7%

Data presented in table 2 shows 86.7% sample score ranging 0-49% (inadequate knowledge) which shows majority of sample are having inadequate knowledge in

pre- test and 56.7% of sample score ranging between 75-100% (adequate knowledge), 43.3% had score between 50-74% (moderate knowledge) and 0% of sample

score<0-49% (inadequate knowledge) in post –test. So, it is clearly indicate that there was increase the level of knowledge after structure teaching program me.

**Table 3: Difference in knowledge between pretest and post test score value (n=30)**

Knowledge Score Value	Mean	SD	D f	Calculated 't' value	T-Value	Level of significance.
Pre test	10.17	2.214	29	17.140	2.791	Highly significant (.000)
Post Test	18.90	1.900				

Data shown in table 3 reveal that the mean post -test knowledge score value among parents of under 5-year children were significantly higher than the mean pre- test value. The calculated “t” value (17.140) is more than the table value (2.791) at p<0.05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be said that the structured teaching program me

was effective in increasing knowledge level among parents of under 5 years children. There is a significant difference between the level of knowledge among parents of under 5 years children regarding prevention of child abuse before and after structured teaching programme.

**Table 4: Association between the post- test level of knowledge score with selected demographic variable. n=30**

Demographic Variables	Adequate knowledge (75%-100%)	Moderate Knowledge (50%-74%)	Chi square value	P	Level of association
Age group in years. a)18-22 years b)23-27 years c)28- 32 years d)> 32 years	0 7 4 6	1 3 4 5	2.197		NS
Types of family a) nuclear family b) Joint family c) Separated family d) Extended family	2 12 1 2	3 9 1 0	2.133		NS
Education of Father) a) Illiterate b) Primary Education c)Secondary Education d) Graduate	0 2 7 8	0 1 7 5	0.501		NS
Education of Mother a) Illiterate b) Primary Education c)Secondary Education d) Graduate	0 7 5 5	2 2 4 5	4.434		NS
Occupation of Father a) Unemployed b) Laborer c) Self employed d) Government employed	1 1 10 5	1 0 5 7	2.511		NS
Occupation of Mother a) Unemployed b) Laborer c) Self employed d) Government employed	14 0 1 2	10 0 2 1	0.814		NS
Religion a) Hindu b) Christian c)Sikh d)Muslim	15 2 0 0	12 1 0 0	0.136		NS
Area of Living a) urban b) Rural	4 13	6 7	1.697		NS
Income of parents (per month) a) Rs .5000-10000 b) Rs. 10000-15000 c)Rs.15000-20000 d) >Rs. more than 200000	5 5 3 4	6 1 3 3	2.410		NS

Note: NS = Not significant p >0.05  
Sig. = Significant p <0.05

There is no significant association between knowledge regarding prevention of child abuse and demographic variables (age, types of family, education of parents, occupation of parents, religion, area of living and income of parents) among sample. As the tabulated value is more than the calculated value, research hypotheses rejected and statistical hypotheses accepted at  $<0.05$

## **DISCUSSION**

The research design was pre-experimental, one group pre-test, post-test design aimed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme about prevention of child abuse among the parents of under 5 children. A total 30 parents of under 5 children were selected after fulfilling the exclusion criteria. In this study, the age of the respondents ranged from 18- 32 years and majority belonged to age group 28-32 years which is in contrary to the finding of the study where the respondents age ranged from 19-55 years and majority belonged to age group 26-30 years. [9]

Majority of percentage of parents having did not previous knowledge in pre-test (86.7%). Data revealed that knowledge scores of parents in pre-test and post-test were categorized by inadequate knowledge, moderately adequate knowledge and adequate knowledge. After implementing structure teaching programme post-test result indicate that 56.7% of parents had adequate knowledge, 43.3% had moderate knowledge and none of them had an inadequate knowledge regarding child abuse. The mean pre-test score of parents was 10.17. After giving a structured teaching programme there was marked gain in the mean knowledge score of the parents which was 18.90. The standard deviation of the pre-test score was 2.214 and the post-test score was 1.99. The researcher calculated the paired “t” value (17.140) was compared with the tabulated (2.791) value. Since the calculated value was higher than the tabulated value the researcher rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis. The mean pre-test knowledge

score of 10.17 was increased to 18.90 in the post-test. This result shows that there was a significant change in the knowledge level of parents of under 5 children in pre-test and post-test. So, this was evidence that the structured teaching programme regarding child abuse was effective in terms of knowledge. Another study by Sanghpriya, International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health, King George’s medical university, college of nursing, Lucknow, revealed that the mean score of the pre-test knowledge was 10.42 with SD of 1.95 whereas the mean score of the post-test knowledge score was 17.61 and SD was 1.7. Based on the finding’s researcher compared the calculated t value i.e., 21.05 and the tabulated value i.e., 1.99 on 72 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated value was higher than the tabulated value the researcher rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis. Which revealed that there was a significant increase in the level of knowledge. [10,11]

## **CONCLUSION**

The pre-test knowledge score was less among parents of under 5 children. After structured teaching programme the knowledge score was increased. So, it is effective. During the post- test analysis reveals that most of respondents having adequate knowledge and some are having moderate knowledge based on pre- test and post- test score assessment significance ( $p<0.05$ ) is found between pre- test and post -test score was demonstrated by using ‘t’ test, it was found that structure teaching programme was effective. The association between the post- test knowledge score with selected demographic variables was found to be insignificant ( $p >0.05$ )

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