A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Informational Booklet Assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding "Prevention of Child Abuse Among Mother" Living of Slum Areas of Indore city in Madhya Pradesh.

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Place of Study: Slum areas Municipal Corporation Indore City (M.P.)

ABSTRACT

Introduction: National child abuse, statistics (2014) reported that 3 million are abused every year in India. In that 4 children die every day as a result of child abuse. Children how have been sexually abused are 2.5 times, more likely to abuse alcohol and neglect children will later abuse their own children, continuing the horrible cycle, 18% suffered physical abuse, 9% sexual abuse, 63% Neglect and 7% emotional abuse. Over 70% of these children are below the age of 6 years, Delhi was reported the second highted number of incidents of child abuse among all state for the year of 2012-2013.

Method & Material: The Study utilized and evaluative research approach with pre-experimental one, group, pre-test and post test research design. The population comprised of mothers living in slum areas of Indore city. A sample of 300 mothers was selected using convenient sampling method that is non-probability sampling, A structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire was developed for the data collection, reliability of the tool was done by using karl pearson's (Correlation Coefficient) formula and it was found to be significant i.e. $r = 0.85$.

Results : Statistically significant difference in the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge and Attitude score of mothers regarding child abuse prevention management was found at 0.05 level of significance.

Keywords: Booklet Assisted, Teaching child abuse, slum area, knowledge, Attitude.

INTRODUCTION:

According to WHO child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or or emotional ill treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or nagligent treatment or commercial or their exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health. Survival development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility trust or power. children who survive with abuse grow up and more likely to negatively impact or society in violence crime, drug and disease. Child neglect is the most common form of maltreatment and it is generally failure of the parents, or

other persons legally responsible for child's welfare to provide for the child's basic needs and an adequate level of care. While certain abuse and Neglect issues are common to almost all countries at global level. Such as physical abuse, sexual level. Such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional and psychological abuse and increasingly problems of street children and there are many issues in Asia where population density is high. Political instability and other internal disturbance including condition of many countries in Asia are also creating major problems, in with increasing of child soldiers. Important contributing factors for child

Neglect are Lack of knowledge of child's Needs, Lack of resources and care takers substance abuse for example, Neglectful, parents often demonstrate poor parenting skills, they may be unaware of Needful that an infant need and may have insufficient funds to buy food for them. An equally serious Lack of Knowledge its failure to recognize emotional nurturing as an essential Need of children. In this study the investor has tried to find their knowledge on the Topic.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A study to assess the effectiveness of Informational Booklet Assisted Teaching programme on knowledge and Attitude Regarding "Prevention of child Abuse Among mothers" living in slum areas of Indore city in Madhya Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

- To assess the pre and post test level of the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of child Abuse.
- To assess the pre and post test level of Attitude mothers regarding prevention of child abuse.
- The assess the effectiveness of Informational booklet assisted Teaching programme on prevention of child Abuse among mothers on gain in knowledge living in slum areas.
- To find out association between pre and post test level of Attitude to prevention of child abuse.
- To find out the association between pre and post test level of knowledge and attitude selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Research Approach and Research Design

An evaluative research approach was considered to be most suitable. A descriptive qualitative research design included to be data collection and quasi experimental Research design with one group pretest and posttest design.

Dependent variable

In this study, knowledge and attitude of mothers lived in slum areas regarding prevention of child abuse is the dependent variable.

Independent variable

In this study structured Informational Booklet

Assisted Teaching programme regarding importance of prevention of child Abuse is the Independent variables.

Sitting of the study

The slum area selected on the basis of

- Geographical proximity.
- Feasibility of conducting the study of slums
- Areas of municipal corporation in Indore city (M.P.)

Target population

The target population consists of mothers age group (30-45 years) in selected slums areas in Indore city.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample selected for the present study comprised slum areas of Indore city with sample size of total 300 mothers age group 30- to more than 45 years). Non probability convenient sampling technique was use to this participants who are easily accessible to the researcher and meet the criteria of study.

Inclusion Criteria

- The study is limited only to these mother's who are willing to participate in this study.
- Age group (30. to more than 45 yrs)
- Who can read Hindi and understand the Informational Teaching Booklet.

Exclusion Criteria

- Those who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Those who are not present at the time of data collection.

Development of Tool

A structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared for assessing the knowledge regarding importance of prevention of child abuse among slum areas mothers, attending Informational Booklet Assisted Teaching programme in slum areas. It was based on the literature extracted from Journals, books, research Reports, personal Experience, peer group discussion and expert guidance.

Description of Tool

Section A : Demographic data of the study participants.

Section B : It consists of knowledge questionnaire regarding child Abuse & prevention.

Section C : It consists of questionnaire regarding child Abuse & prevention among mothers Attitude.

Criterion measure for classification of level of dge

Data Collection Procedure

Attitude Score	Pretest		Post test	
	No.	%	No.	%
16-20 Excellent	0	0.0	67	22.3
11-15 Very good	58	19.3	220	73.3
6-10 Good	199	66.3	13	4.3
1-5 Average	43	14.3	0	0.0
Total	300	100.0	300	100.0

To conduct the research study in slum areas Indore, formal written permission was obtained from the concerned Authority before data collection. the data collection from 15 July to 15 October 2015. A sample of 300 mother living in slum areas attending were selected using purpose sampling technique. The investigator introduced herself and the purpose of the study was explained to the slum areas mothers and Informed consent was obtained. The pretest was given using a structured questionnaire on knowledge and attitude. The time taken to complete questionnaire (Knowledge & Attitude) was 40-50 minutes. Following the pre-test Informational Booklet Assisted Teaching programme was given to the slum area mothers with the instructions. The post test was conducted on the same day after the pretest of evaluate the effectiveness of informational Booklet Assisted Teaching programme using the same instruction about post test was given to the participants of experimental group. A log book was maintained to enter the details of the participants.

Result

Distribution of mothers according to their pre and post test knowledge score. In the pre test, none of the mother obtained excellent score, 18 (6.0%) mothers obtained very good score 133 (44.3%) mothers obtained good score and 149 (49.7%) mothers obtained average score.

In post test 125 (41.7%) mother obtained excellent score, 173 (57.0%) mothers obtained good score. Thus, there was no Improvement in the knowledge score after the intervention.

Table - 1

Comparison of Pre and Post test knowledge scores of mothers regarding of prevention of child abuse

N = 300

Grade	Score
Excellent	16-20
Very good	11-15
good	06-10
Average	01-05

In the post-test, comparison of mean pretest and post test knowledge score of mothers was 5.97 ± 2.48 , while the post test knowledge score was, 15.04 ± 1.86 . The difference was found to be statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) showing a higher mean post test knowledge score.

Distribution of mothers according to their pre and post attitude. None of the mothers, obtained excellent. score, 58 (19.3%) mothers, obtained good score and 43 (14.3%) mother obtained average score. after the intervention and the same set of questionnaire was Re-administered and evaluated.

Table -2

Distribution of mothers according to their pretest and post test attitude score.

N=300

Knowledge Score	Pretest		Post test	
	No.	%	No.	%
16-20 Excellent	0	0.0	125	41.7
11-15 Very good	18	6.0	173	57.7
6-10 Good	133	44.3	2	0.7
1-5 Average	147	49.7	0	0.0
Total	300	100.0	300	100.0

The mean pretest attitude score of mothers was 8.23 ± 2.51 , while the post test attitude to be statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) showing a higher mean post test attitude score.

Implication

Children are frequent victims of abuse because there are small and relatively powerless. So it is important to arrange for Health Education programme

for all the mothers. So that will be helpful for the mothers to maintained good relationship protection and caring their child.

Nursing Education

During basic nursing education, students Nurse can be assigned to Identify common abuse in child. Nurse at post graduate level need to develop skill in preparing material for Health education to mothers regarding child abuse and preventive measures according to mothers levels of understanding.

Nursing Administration

Nurse administrator should motivate nursing personal to participate and conduct health education programme and include Nursing education syllabus and in service programme on child abuse. The Nurse administrator should plan to organize school Health programme and camp for children.

Nursing Research

Research on child abuse and neglect entails a number of challenges such as child abuse welfare, medicine, child development and public health services must be evaluated in multiple areas, such as treatment, prevention and policy moreover development.

Conclusion

Abuse has immediate as well as long term effects on the child, from emotional and behavioural problems to sexual behaviour and psychotic disorder. Suicidal tendencies and drug abuse are some of common long term effects. Children need to be encouraged to share information and also oriented about different avenues. It is equally important to inform parents and other in the household about the Nature and gravity of this problem. Awareness through relevant communication materials and media campaigns on child rights and child protection are required to be undertaken to lead a healthy life. Self structured Assisted Teaching programme is effective in improving the knowledge of mothers regarding of prevention of child Abuse among mothers so there is need to update the knowledge of mothers through educational Intervention programmes.

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