

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD
ABUSE AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN AT SELECTED SCHOOL,
KOLAR, KARNATAKA.”**

BY

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**Dissertation submitted to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences,
Bangalore**



In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Basic BSc (N)

IN

Child Health Nursing

Under the guidance of

Dr. Lavanya Subhashini

Vice Principal and HOD

Child Health Nursing

Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing,

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DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATES

We hereby declare that this research project entitled “**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN AT SELECTED SCHOOL, KOLAR, KARNATAKA.**” Is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by us under the guidance and supervision of **Dr Lavanya Subhashini, Vice Principal and HOD, Department of Child Health Nursing, Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing, Tamaka, Kolar – 563103.**

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This is to certify that the research project entitled “**A study to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children at selected school, Kolar, Karnataka**” is a bonafide research work done by Aiswarya Sajeev, Anitta Mathew, Anumol Joseph, Bhargavi S, Juby Sara George, Navarathna V.N, Rose Mariya Varghese, Sonu MV, Varsha Varghese, B. Magdalenain partial fulfilment of the requirement for Basic BSC Nursing programme.

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INSTITUTION**

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Declaration by the Candidates

We hereby declare that the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka shall have the right to preserve, use and disseminate this dissertation/thesis in print or electronic format for academic/research purpose.

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Give thanks to the mightiest of all lords; his love is eternal

Psalm: 136: 3

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ABSTRACT

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children at Selected School, Kolar, Karnataka”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children.
2. To determine the association between the knowledge scores with selected socio demographic variables.

NULL HYPOTHESIS:

H₀₁: There will be no significant association between knowledge scores of parents regarding child abuse with their selected socio demographic variables.

METHODS:

The research design selected for this study was non-experimental descriptive survey design. Structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to 100 parents of children 4 to 12 years of age studying in R.L Jalappa Central School, Kolar.

RESULT:

The overall findings clearly shows that 19% of parents had good knowledge regarding child abuse, 28% of parents had average knowledge and 53% of parents have poor knowledge regarding child abuse.

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that the findings of study highlight the importance and need of adequate knowledge regarding prevention and management of child abuse.

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CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

***“The only reason why child abuse is alive today is because we
as adults fail our children, when we fail to listen to them.***

Listen to a child today.”

{Heather Mcdane}

Children are the gift of God and we are the guardians to meet their needs. We provide the best to them by proper care, nourishment, love, attention and good health¹.

One of the global problems, that are faced by the children are child abuse. Child abuse also called cruelty to children, the willful infliction of pain and suffering on children through physical, sexual or emotional mistreatment. Prior to the 1970s the term child abuse normally referred to only physical mistreatment, but since then its application has expanded to include, in addition to inordinate physical violence, unjustifiable verbal abuse, the failure to furnish proper shelter, nourishment, medical treatment or emotional support; incest and other cases of sexual molestation or rape, and the use of children in prostitution².

According to WHO, “All forms of physical and emotional ill treatment, sexual abuse, neglect and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to child’s health, development or dignity².”

There are four main types of abuse: neglect, physical abuse, psychological abuse and sexual abuse³.

- Neglect may include inadequate health care, education, supervision, protection from hazards in the environment, and unmet basic needs such as clothing and food. Neglect is the most common form of child abuse.
- Physical abuse may include beating, burning and biting. The threshold for designing corporal punishment as abuse is unclear. Rib fractures are found to be the most common finding associated with physical abuse.
- Psychological abuse includes verbal abuse, humiliation and acts that scare or terrorize a child, which may result in future psychological illness of the child.

- Sexual abuse is defined as, the involvement of dependent, developmentally immature children and adolescent in sexual activities³.

According to WHO, nearly 3 in 4 children – or 300 million children aged 2-4 years regularly suffer from physical punishment and/or psychological violence at the hands of parents and caregivers. One in 5 women and 1 in 13 men report having been sexually abused as a child aged 0 – 17 years. 120 million girls and young women under 20 years of age have suffered some form of forced sexual contact⁴.

India is said to have reported over 24 lakh instances of online child sexual abuse during three-year period between 2017-20 with 80 per cent of the victims being girls below the age of 14 years. A study on Child Abuse conducted by Ministry of Women and Child development (GOI) revealed that across different kinds of abuse, it is young children in the 5–12-year group are most at risk of abuse and exploitation. This involves physical, sexual as well as emotional abuse. The study throws light on the following facts: Two out of every three children were physically abused. Out of 69% children physically abused, 54.68% were boys. Over 50% children were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse. Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6% were physically abused by parents. The State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuse in all forms as compared to other states⁵.

Preventing child maltreatment before it starts is possible and requires a multisectoral approach. The earlier such interventions occur in children's lives, the greater the benefits to the child and to society. Effective prevention approaches include:

- Parent and caregiver support: Information and skill-building sessions to support the development of nurturing, non-violent parenting delivered by nurses, social workers, or trained lay workers through a series of home visits or in a community setting.
- Education and life skills approaches: Increasing enrolment in quality education to allow children acquire knowledge, skills and experiences that build resilience and reduce risk factors for violence. Programs to prevent sexual abuse that build awareness and teach skills to help children and adolescents understand consent, avoid and prevent sexual abuse and exploitation, and to seek help and support.
- Norms and values approach: Programs to transform restrictive and harmful gender and social norms around child-rearing, child discipline and gender equality and promote the nurturing role of fathers.

- Implementation and enforcement of laws: laws to prohibit violent punishment and to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.
- Response and support services: Early case recognition coupled with ongoing care of child victims and families to help reduce reoccurrence of maltreatment and lessen its consequences⁴.

NEED FOR STUDY

Child abuse has been recorded in literature, art and science in many parts of the world for a long time⁶. “Approximately one percent of children is reported to be abused or neglected each year⁷.”

The most common form of child maltreatment is child neglect. ‘Physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse constitute approximately 25%, 13% and 5% of confirmed maltreatment cases, respectively’⁷.

Studies revealed that the children in the rural communities are more likely to be abused or neglected than children in urban cities. Among the cases reported to child protective services agencies, more than 50% of the cases were on child abuse. Statistics of Department of Health and Human Resources in USA revealed that around 967 cases of deaths of children are due to child abuse⁸.

A descriptive study was conducted in Iran on the prevalence of different kinds of child abuse. The sample consisted of 1200 students selected through random sampling method. The results showed that 14.85% of the subjects were exposed to child abuse, with emotional abuse being most prevalent (52.09%)⁹.

WHO report estimated that over 40 million children around the world suffer from abuse and maltreatment¹⁰.

India is said to have reported over 24 lakh instances of online child abuse during three-year period between 2017-2020 with 80% of the victims being girls below the age of 14 years⁵.

A descriptive was conducted in Chennai on a study to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among women. 30 women are included in the study. Convenient sampling method is used to collect the sample. Majority 15(50%) of them having adequate knowledge, 9(30%) of them having moderate knowledge, 6(20%) of them having inadequate knowledge. A compartmentalized society with different norms for different groups, it is difficult to identify the real mature about awareness of mothers regarding child abuse. The excavated results supported that the Majority of them having adequate knowledge¹¹.

The children of higher socio-economic status are also victims of parenteral neglect and apathy. Parents often forget to give attention to the child as they are pre occupied with their own lives. The report of Central Advisory Board of India revealed a shocking fact that at least 15% of all the sex workers in the country are under the age group of 15 and approximately 25% are between age group of 16-18¹².

Child sexual abuse is a problem in our society affecting 33% of women and 20% of men before they reach the age of 18. History has shown that sexual abuse has always been present, but that we as a society have chosen to ignore it¹³.

Researcher while working in the hospital observed increased number of cases of child abuse. Among the observed cases there were incidents where parents specially mothers were not aware of the problem of child abuse. So, the researcher felt a need to study about knowledge about child abuse among parents.

CHAPTER-2

OBJECTIVES



CHAPTER-2

OBJECTIVES

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN AT SELECTED SCHOOL, KOLAR, KARNATAKA.”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children.
2. To determine the association between the knowledge scores with selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀₁: There will be no significant association between knowledge scores of parents regarding child abuse with their selected socio demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Parents of children may have some knowledge on child abuse.
2. Demographic variables may influence knowledge of parents regarding child abuse.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Assess: It refers to determining the level of knowledge among parents of children regarding child abuse.

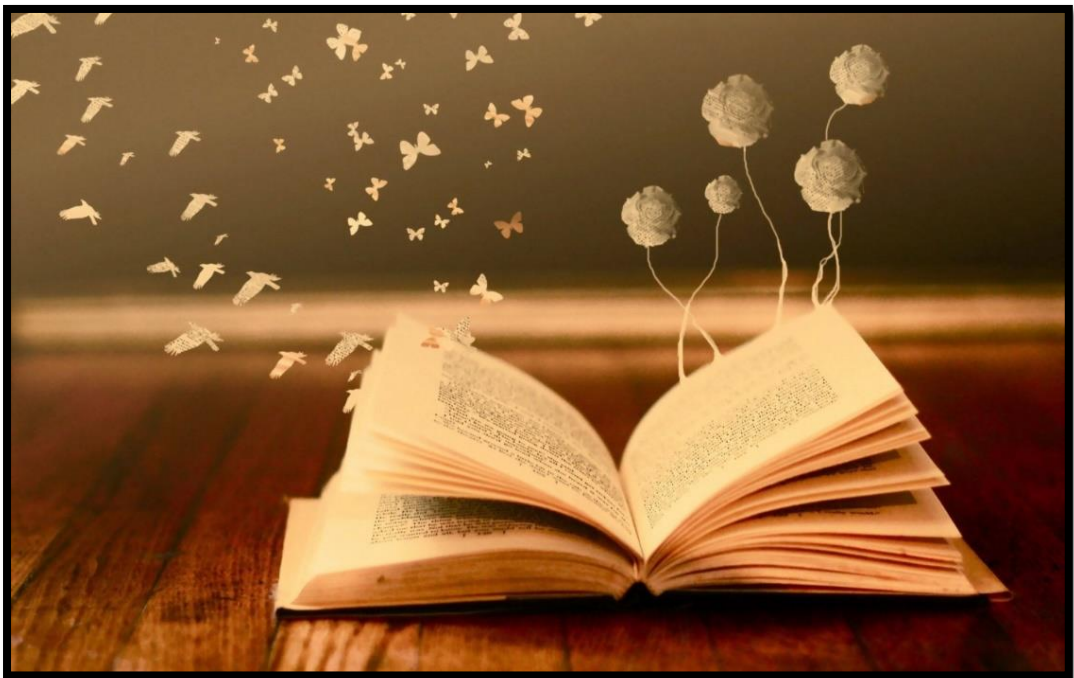
Knowledge: In this study it refers to correct response given by parents of children to the items of structured knowledge questionnaire on various aspects of child abuse.

Child Abuse: It refers to child maltreatment which includes physical abuse, child sexual abuse, emotional abuse and child neglect.

Parents: In this study, parents of children include fathers or mothers whose children are between 4 to 12 years of age studying in school and present at the time of data collection.

CHAPTER-3

REVIEW OF



CHAPTER-3

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is an essential part of scientific research project helps to familiarize with the practical issues related to the problem and enable the researcher to avoid an intentional duplication of studies. The typical purpose of analysing or reviewing existing literature is to generate research questions to identify conceptual or theoretical framework within the body of literature.

Review of literature done for this study is arranged under the following headings:

- **Incidence and prevalence of child abuse.**
- **Knowledge of child abuse among parents.**

1.Incidence and prevalence of child abuse

A descriptive study was conducted in Jordan on prevalence and types of childhood abuse among special education students attending Jordanian Universities. 384 students are included in the study. Random sampling technique was used to collect the sample. The results shown that 6.1% of all participants were exposed to high level of abuse during childhood. Participants rated verbal abuse domain as the highest domain of child abuse (17.7%), followed by neglect domain (5.2%). The percentage was 4.7% for emotional abuse and 2.1% for physical abuse. As well, students rated sexual abuse domain as the lowest domain (0.5%). Students who participated in the study reported experiencing abuse, mainly verbal, emotional abuse or neglect. This study revealed significant differences due to monthly income, parents' educational level and residential area¹⁴.

A cross sectional study was conducted in Shahroud, Iran on prevalence of child abuse and correlations with family factors among elementary school – aged children. 400 elementary school children were selected through multistage cluster sampling method. The mean age of the participant was 10.83 years (SD=1.9). Overall, 63.8%, 27% and 90.3% of children reported emotional abuse, physical abuse, and neglect, respectively. There were significant association between the mother's employment status and neglect($P<0.001$), father education and physical child abuse($P=0.03$), and fathers smoking and emotional child abuse($P<0.001$). The results showed that the lower levels of family socio-economic status

had significant effects on neglect($P=0.006$) and emotional child abuse($P=0.003$). Among the studied children, 73.8% declared at least one type of child abuse. It seems that the prevalence of neglect increased among school aged children compared to previous studies from Iran¹⁵.

A descriptive study was conducted in Tripura on prevalence of violence against children in families and its relationship with socio economic factors. A group of 320 children between the age group of 14-19 were selected through random sampling method. Findings revealed that about 20.9% (67/230), 21.9% (70/230) and 18.1% (58/230) of the children experienced psychological, physical and sexual violence respectively. Male children were more likely to be victims of psychological and physical violence while female children experienced more sexual violence (p less than 0.01). Further analysis of data revealed some relationship between violence against children and nuclear family (p was less than 0.01), uncongenial and/or disturbed family environment (p was less than 0.01) and dominating, short-tempered and/or aggressive parent personality (p was less than 0.01), irrespective of the nature of the violence. Physical violence was found to be more prevalent in high income families (p was less than 0.01) while children from the lower income group of families experienced more psychological violence (p was less than 0.01). Sexual violence was found to be equally prevalent in all socio-economic groups. The study also clearly indicated that academic performance of violence-experienced children, irrespective of nature of violence and socio-economic groups was poor compared to academic performance of non-violence-experienced children (p was less than 0.01). About one-fifth of the children under study did experience violence in Tripura. Findings speak in favour of an intervention program for creating awareness among parents and teachers about the issue of violence against children, targeted at parents when they meet for periodic parent-teachers' meetings in the educational institutions¹⁶.

A Cross-sectional study was conducted in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on the prevalence of child abuse in the Riyadh region of Saudi Arabia. This study included 117 parents of children up to 18 years of age. Random sampling technique was used to collect the sample. The study identified the prevalence of reported cases of abuse as a cause of CM in the Arabic community, after reviewing archival records of all cases of CM that were referred for forensic examination and documentation. 383 referred cases, 276 were boys, which represents a higher prevalence than what was previously reported in boys in Dammam, Saudi Arabia (43.7%) and in Suez Canal, Egypt (46.1%)¹⁷.

A Descriptive study was conducted in Kerala on the prevalence of child abuse among children. This study included 1614 children 9-14 years of age. The study revealed among the respondents, 48% of boys and 39% of girls faced different forms of abuse. The study concluded that the Prevalence rates of Child abuse range from 8% to 31% for females and 3% to 17% for males. The highest rates have been reported for boys <18 years, 19.3% and for girls in other countries. Asia has the lowest rates both 11.2% for girls and 4.1% for boys¹⁸.

A Quantitative study was conducted in India on the Prevalence of child maltreatment in India and its association with gender, urbanization, and policy: a rapid review and meta-analysis protocol. This study included 50 participants, 0 and 18 years of age. The study showed Limited knowledge of child maltreatment in India. Specifically, the impact of gender, and urbanization on the prevalence and determinants of child maltreatment¹⁹.

2. Knowledge of child abuse among parents

A descriptive study was conducted in Vermont to assess knowledge and attitude about child abuse. This study included 297 participants. Interview schedule method was used. This study showed that overall, 97% of the respondents were familiar with the term 'child abuse'. Most (90%) had seen or heard news media reports about the subject. A total of 74% of the respondents described child abuse as either a "major problem" or "somewhat of a problem" in Vermont. A total of 31% believed that adults who abuse children can stop if motivated to do so²⁰.

A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in Kathmandu, Nepal on knowledge of child abuse among parents of under 5 years children. The sample consisted of 95 parents having less than 5 years residing in Kalanki area Kathmandu district. Convenient sampling method was used to select the sample. 48 participants (50.5%) had good knowledge on overall child abuse, other 46 (48.4%) parents had average knowledge and only one (1.05%) had poor knowledge. No participants had poor knowledge on child physical abuse, emotional abuse and child neglect. This study found out that the knowledge of parents regarding child abuse was satisfactory. However, a significant proportion of parents still had poor knowledge in context of general child abuse²¹.

A descriptive study was conducted in Village Kheri Kalan, Faridabad on knowledge regarding child abuse among parents. Sample consisted of 100 parents through convenient sampling method. The findings revealed that majority of parents (42%) were in age category

of 25-30 years, 67% of the parents were females, 46% of parents are educated (senior secondary). Majority of the parents 43% had the family income from (21,000-30,000), real parents 100% were in parenteral status, 39% of them education have obtained about child abuse recently from health personnel. 8% parents had good knowledge and 92% parents had average knowledge on child abuse. The knowledge scores of the parents when compared with the demographic variables revealed no significant association was found with demographic variables ($p=0.05$) except education status²².

A Non-experimental descriptive research design was conducted in Punjab to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among mothers in selected areas of Punjab. This study included 60 mothers of children under 18 years of age. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used for this study. This study showed that the majority of mothers 46.7% had poor knowledge regarding child abuse, 33.3% had average knowledge, and 20% had good knowledge regarding child abuse. The study shows the majority of mothers have a poor level of knowledge regarding child abuse. Most of the situation mothers ignore to take preventive measures where their children could be a victim of child abuse²³.

A Cross-sectional study design was conducted in a rural tertiary care hospital in Nagar Parishad to assess the knowledge and attitude about child abuse amongst parents visiting rural tertiary care hospital in central India. This study included 200 Parents of children under 15 years of age. Convenient sampling technique was used. The study showed that the majority of parents lack knowledge regarding laws for children's protection and education. Only 3% of parents are very well informed about the POSCO act. only 28.5% of parents have knowledge regarding the RTE act. More than 75% of subjects disagree that a stubborn child only be handled by physical punishment²⁴.

A Descriptive cross-sectional research design was conducted in ICDS Centre at Sholinghur to assess knowledge on child abuse among mothers of preschool children. This study included 30 mothers of preschool children 6 – 12 years of age. Convenient sampling technique was used. The major findings of the study revealed that 20% had adequate knowledge, the majority that is 53% had moderate knowledge and only 27% had inadequate knowledge of child abuse²⁵.

A Descriptive research design was conducted in Faridkot, Punjab to assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among parents of children admitted in GGSMCH Faridkot, Punjab. This study included - 60 parents of children 0-14 years of age.

Convenient Sampling Technique was used for data collection. The findings of the study revealed that out of 60 parents, 75% were having adequate knowledge and 25% were having inadequate knowledge. There was a significant association of knowledge of parents with the informant²⁶.

A Quantitative approach and non-experimental descriptive research design were conducted in Bangalore to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding child abuse and its impact on the life of children among parents of children under five. This study included 100 parents of under-five children. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used. The study showed that the majority of the parents (56%) had moderately adequate knowledge. The overall assessment of the quality of attitude indicated that the majority of the parents (92%) have a positive attitude. A positive correlation was found between the knowledge and attitude of parents²⁷.

A descriptive study was conducted in Latur to assess the level of knowledge regarding Child Abuse among the mothers in selected areas at Latur. This study included 20 mothers. Convenient sampling technique was used to select a sample. The study revealed that 15% (03) of samples are having inadequate knowledge, 85% (17) of samples are having moderately adequate knowledge, and 0% of samples have adequate knowledge. The result of the study showed that all mothers should be educated about the awareness of child abuse and its effects. The nurse can create an opportunity for the mothers to prevent child abuse. Nurse educator needs to prepare nursing students to obtain skills and knowledge regarding child abuse. Appropriate knowledge was provided to college students regarding child abuse. Nursing administrators should conduct an educational program on the prevention of child abuse. Generalization of the study result can be made by further replication of the study to a large sample²⁸.

A non-experimental descriptive study was conducted to assess Knowledge regarding child abuse among mothers of pre-schoolers in India. This study includes 30 mothers of pre-schoolers. Convenience sampling method was used. The study revealed that 53.3% of mothers are having good knowledge, 36.7% of mothers are having excellent knowledge and 10% of mothers are having average knowledge regarding child abuse. There is no association between the level of knowledge and the selected socio-demographic variables(p -value >0.05).²⁹

A descriptive study was conducted in Bengaluru, India to assess the knowledge and attitude about child abuse among parents visiting a tertiary care hospital in Bengaluru, India. This study includes 200 parents visiting paediatric OPD. Random sampling technique was used. It was seen that the majority of parents lack knowledge regarding child abuse, 25% of parents believe that child abuse is just sexual violence, 23% of parents thought that stubborn children can only be handled by physical punishment, 46% of parents believed that only a girl child can be a victim of sexual abuse and only 19% had a firm belief that boys can also be victims, 45% of parents believed that it is necessary to discuss with the child before making an important decision concerning them, 35% of parents were against corporal punishment³⁰.

CHAPTER - 4

RESEARCH



CHAPTER –4

METHODOLOGY

This section deals with the methodology adopted for the study. “Research methodology is a way to solve problems”. It is a systematic procedure in which the researcher starts from the initial identification of problems to the final conclusions³¹.

SOURCE OF DATA

It refers to the source through which information will be collected.

In this study source of data will be parents of children at R. L. Jalappa Central School, Tamaka, Kolar.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

The selection of research approach is the basic procedure for the conduction of research enquiry³². Quantitative research approach is considered appropriate for the present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A research design encompasses the methodology and procedure employed to conduct scientific research³³. Research design selected for the present study is non-experimental descriptive survey design.

SETTING:

Setting is the physical location and conditions in which data collection takes place in a study. Setting is the more specific place where data collection occurs. Sites and settings should be selected so as to maximize the validity and reliability of data³⁴.

The study will be conducted in R. L. Jalappa Central School, Tamaka, Kolar.

POPULATION:

A population is the entire aggregation of cases in which the researcher is interested in and who fulfils researcher’s requirements³¹.

The population for this study comprises all parents of children 4 to 12 years of age studying in schools of Kolar district.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:

Step 1 - Ethical clearance will be obtained from the Research and ethical committee of the institution and school authority.

Step 2 - Written consent will be taken from the parents.

Step 3 - The sample will be selected by using a non-probability convenient sampling method and informed consent will be taken from the study participant.

Step 4 - Data will be collected from the parents by using a structured knowledge questionnaire by self-administered method.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sampling is process of selecting a portion of the designated population to represent the entire population.³⁷

Non-probability convenient sampling technique will be adopted to select the samples.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The subset of the overall population that is included in study is called as sample³⁶.

In this study the sample includes 100 parents of children 4 to 12 years of age studying in R.L Jalappa Central School, Kolar.

VARIABLES:

Variables are properties or characteristic of some event, object, or person that can take on different values or amounts when conducting research, experimenters often manipulate variables. A variable, as the name implies, is something that varies³⁴.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

A dependent variable is the response, behaviour, or outcome that the researcher wants to predict or explain³⁵.

In this study, the dependent variable is parents' knowledge regarding child abuse among children.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLE:

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

Parents of children:

1. Who are accompanying children to R.L. Jalappa Central School.
2. Who are willing to participate in this study.
3. Who can read, write and understand Kannada or English.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Parents who are not present at the time of data collection.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL:

A structured knowledge questionnaire regarding child abuse among children of 4 – 12 years of age was prepared and validated and the questionnaire has the following sections.

Section – I: Socio-demographic variables which include age of father, age of mother, religion, educational status, occupation, family income, type of family, and number of children in the family.

Section- II: Structured knowledge questionnaire on introduction, definition, causes, types, and impact of child abuse, prevention, and POSCO act.

This section consists of 30 questions. The questions were of the multiple-choice type, the total score was 30, each correct response carry “score 1” and incorrect response carry “zero”.

Knowledge score:

- Good knowledge (above 22 scores) – above 75%
- Average knowledge (15 to 21 scores) – 50-75%
- Poor knowledge (below 15 scores) – below 50%

CONTENT VALIDITY OF THE TOOL

Content validity is concerned with the sampling adequacy of items for the construct that is being measured. Content validity is relevant for both affective and cognitive measures.

The prepared tool along with objectives, blueprint, and criteria checklist was submitted to experts in the field of various department and in paediatric nursing for establishing content

validity. The tool was modified per the experts' suggestions and the final tool was constructed.

The content validity of the tool was done by sending the structured knowledge questionnaire to the subject experts.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data collected in the following steps by self-administration which includes

Step-1: Permission was obtained from the ethical committee to carry out the study

(Annexure-1)

Step-2: A formal permission was obtained from the school authorities (Annexure-2)

Step-3: By using random sampling technique, 100 parents were selected based on demographic

variable. (Annexure-3)

Step-4: The investigator collected data from the parents by using structured knowledge questionnaire method. Prior to the study consent was obtained from participants regarding their willingness to participate in the study. (Annexure-4)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data analysis was done by the following steps:

1. Organization of the data in the master sheet
2. Socio-demographic data were analysed in forms of frequency and mean percentage
3. Calculation of mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores.
4. Application of chi square test (X^2) to find the association between Socio-demographic variables with knowledge scores of parents of children

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (O-E)^2}{E}$$

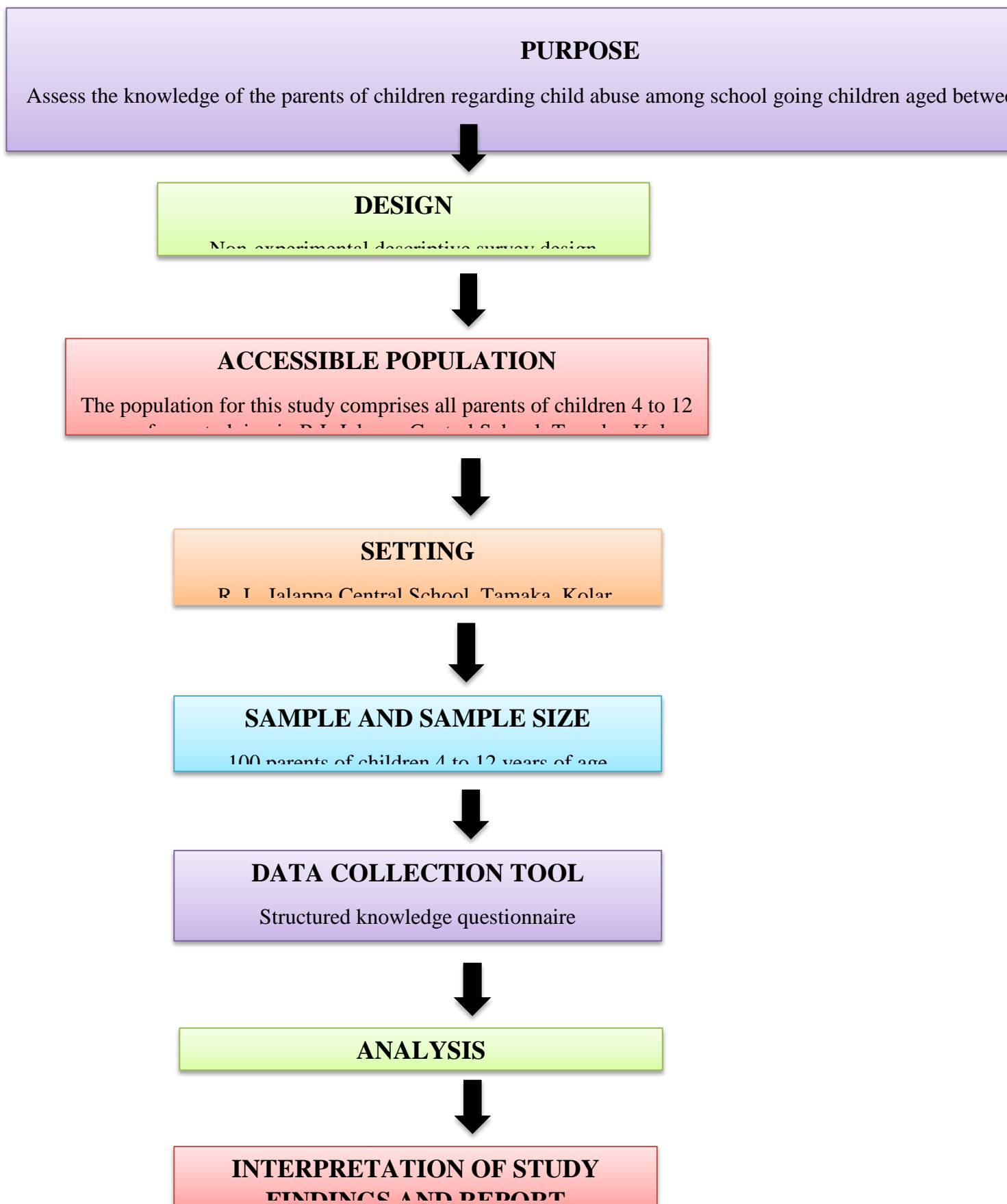


Fig. 1: SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF RESEARCH DESIGN

CHAPTER - 5

RESULTS



CHAPTER – 5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of data gathered to know the knowledge among the parents of children.

The analysis and interpretation of the study are based on the data collected with a structured knowledge questionnaire. The result was analysed using descriptive statistics. Based on the following objectives of the study.

Data analysis is defined as the systematic organization and synthesis of research data and testing of research hypothesis using those data.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children.
2. To determine the association between the knowledge scores with selected socio demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Parents of children may have some knowledge on child abuse.
2. Demographic variables may influence the knowledge of parents regarding child abuse.

DESCRIPTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF PARENTS ACCORDING TO AGE, RELIGION, EDUCATIONAL STATUS, OCCUPATION, FAMILY INCOME, TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY

Table 1: Distribution of parents according to their demographic variables

SL.NO	Sample Characteristics	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age of the father		
	19-25	5	5%
	26-30	13	13%
	31-35	21	21%
	Above 35 years	13	13%
2.	Age of the mother		
	19-25	3	3%
	26-30	14	14%
	31-35	26	26%
	Above 35 years	5	5%
3.	Religion		
	Hindu	80	80%
	Muslim	13	13%
	Christian	7	7%
4.	Educational status		
	Illiterate	4	4%
	Primary education up to 10 th std	36	36%
	Secondary education up to 12 th std	28	28%
	Undergraduate	15	15%
	Post Graduate	17	17%
5.	Occupation		
	Homemaker	22	22%
	Government employee	12	12%
	Non – government employee	53	53%
	Self-employee	13	13%
6.	Family income		
	Below Rs.2000 per month	9	9%
	Rs. 2001 – 5000 per month	18	18%
	Rs. 5001 – 10000 per month	43	43%
	Above Rs. 10000 per month	30	30%
7.	Type of family		
	Nuclear	65	65%
	Joint family	31	31%
	Extended family	4	4%
8.	Number of children in the family		
	1	20	20%
	2	53	53%
	3	22	22%

4 & above

5

5%

1. Age of the father:

Majority (21%) of the fathers were between age group 31-35years, 13% of the fathers belonged to the age group above 35 years and between 26-30 years and 5% of them belonged to the age group 19-25 years.

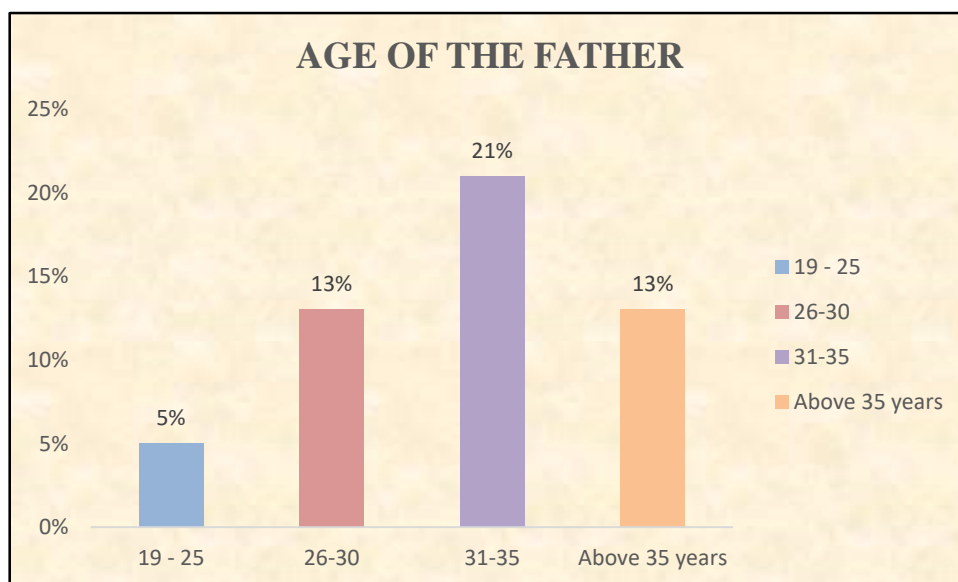


Figure 2: Distribution of father according to their age

2. Age of the mother:

Majority (26%) of the mother were between age group 31-35 years, 14% of the mothers belonged to the age group 26-30 years, 5% of the mothers belonged to the age group above 35 years and 3% of them belonged to the age group 19-25 years.

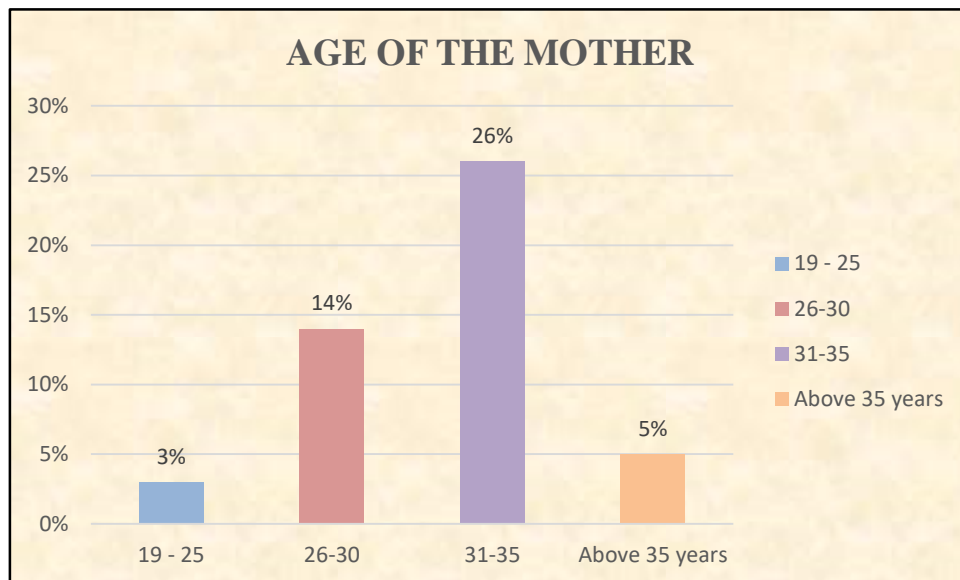


Figure 3: Distribution of mother according to their age

3. Religion:

Majority (80%) of the parents were Hindus, 13% of the parents were Muslims and 7% were Christians.

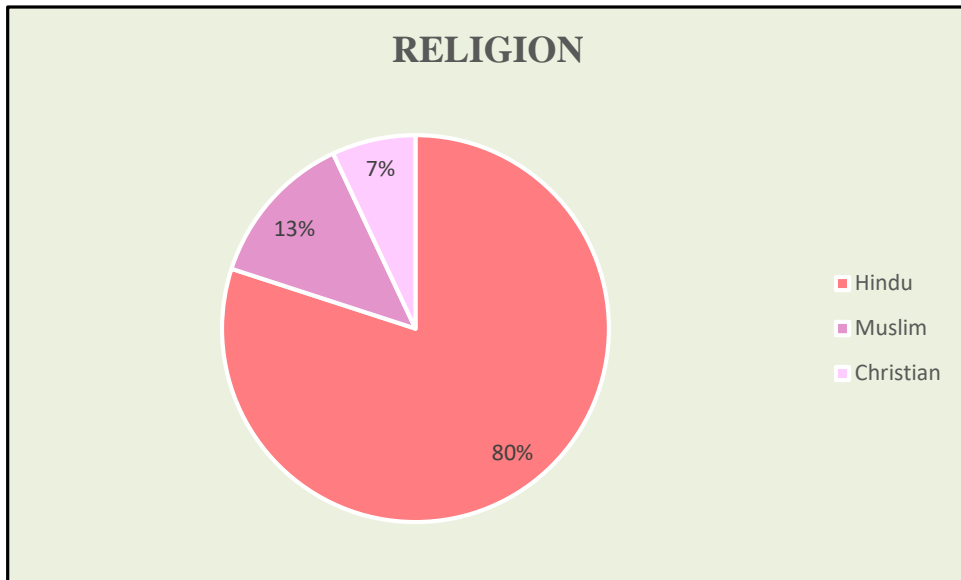


Figure 4: Distribution of parents according their religion

4. Educational status:

Majority (36%) of the parents has primary education up to 10th std, 28% of the parents belong to secondary education up to 12th std, 17% of parents belongs to post graduate, 15% of the parents belong to undergraduate and 4% of the parents are illiterate.

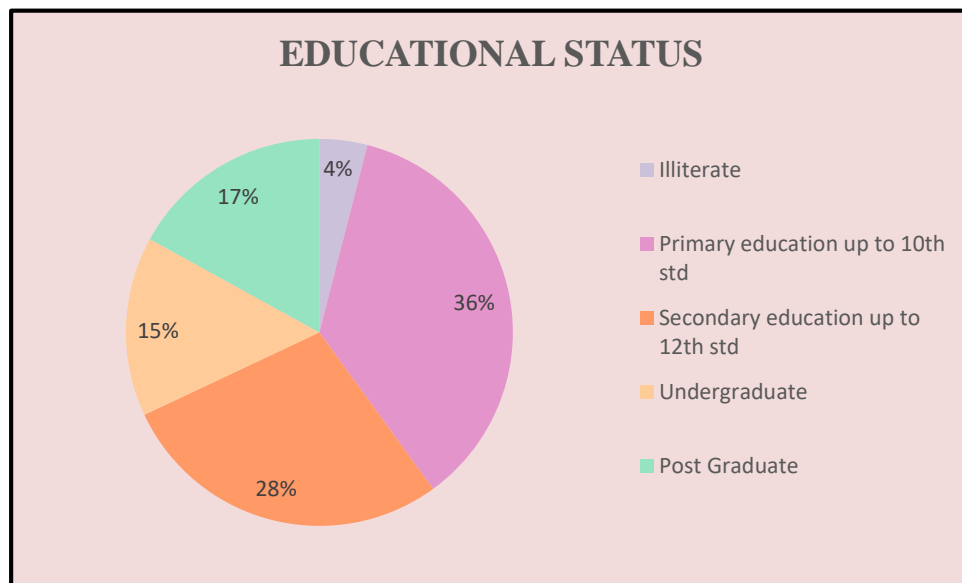


Figure 5: Distribution of the parents according to their educational status

5. Occupation:

Majority (53%) of the parents belong to non-government employee, 22% of the parents are homemakers, 13% of the parents are self-employee and 12% of the parents are government employee.

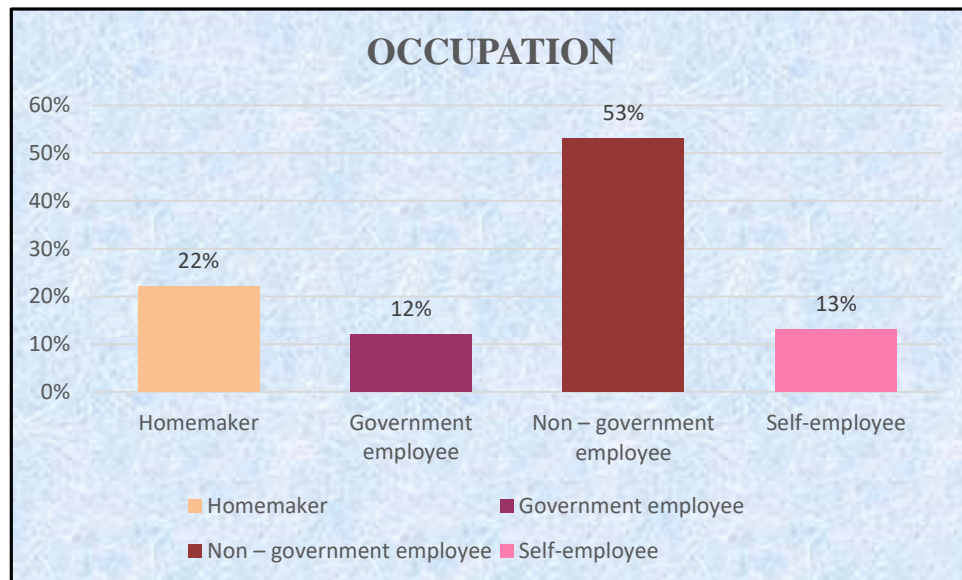


Figure 6: Distribution of the parents according to their occupation

6. Family income:

Majority (43%) of the parents belong to Rs 5001-10000 per month, 30% of the parents belong to above Rs 10000 per month, 18% of the parents belong to Rs 2001-5000 per month and 9% of the parents has below Rs 2000 per month.

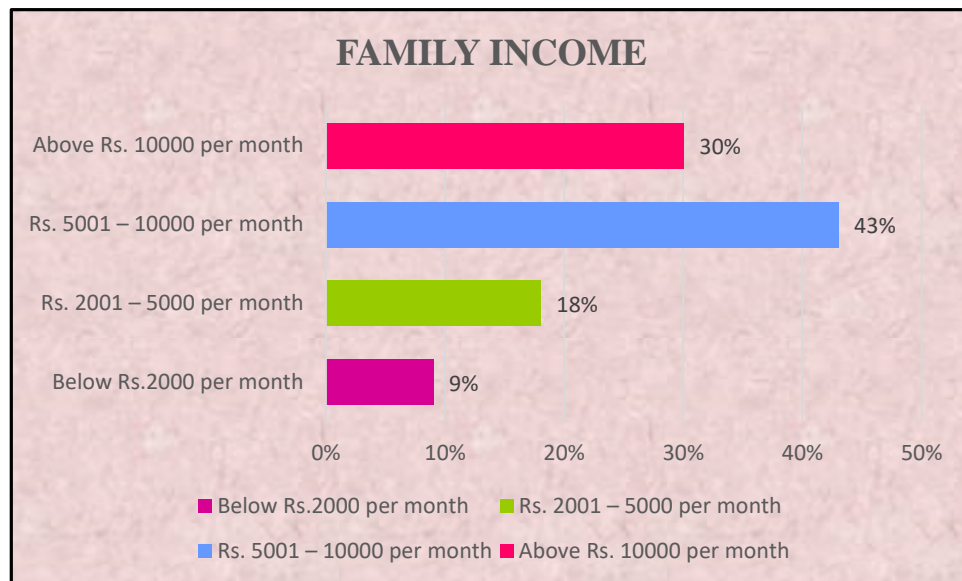


Figure 7: Distribution of the parents according to their family income

7. Type of family:

Majority (65%) of the parents belong to nuclear family, 31% of the parents belong to joint family and 4% of the parents belong to extended family.

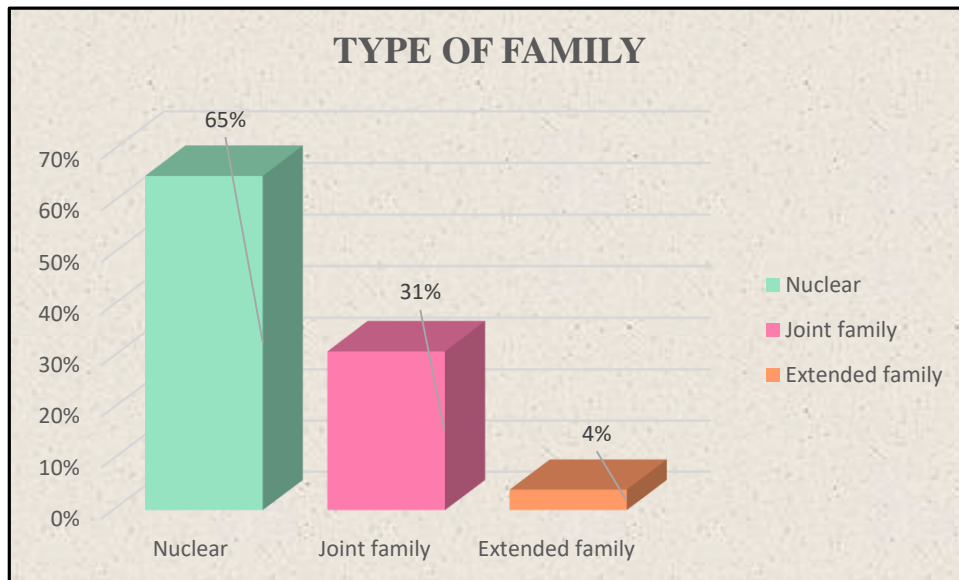


Figure 8: Distribution of the parents according to their type of family

8. Number of children in the family:

Majority (53%) of the parents have 2 children, 22% of the parents have 3 children, 20% of the parents have 1 child and 2% of the parents have children 4 and above.

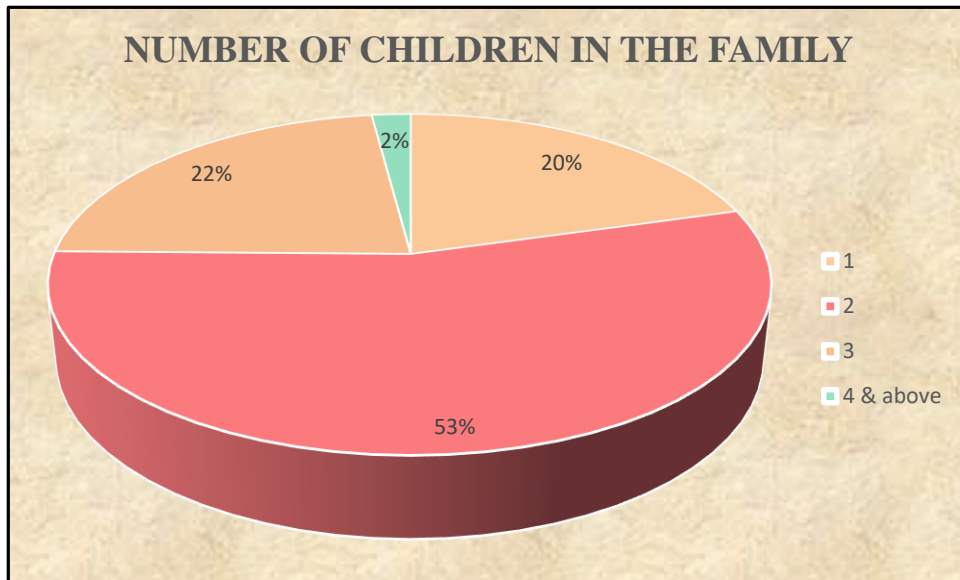


Figure 9: Distribution of the parents according to number of children in the family

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PARENTS REGARDING CHILD ABUSE

Table 2: Distribution of the parents based on their knowledge level regarding child abuse.

SL. NO	Knowledge	Mean	Range	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good knowledge (>75%)					19	19%
2	Average knowledge (50-75%)					28	28%
3	Poor knowledge (<50%)	14.5	0-30	15	25	53	53%

Table 2 shows that majority of the parents had poor knowledge (53%), (28%) had average knowledge and (19%) had good knowledge level regarding child abuse.

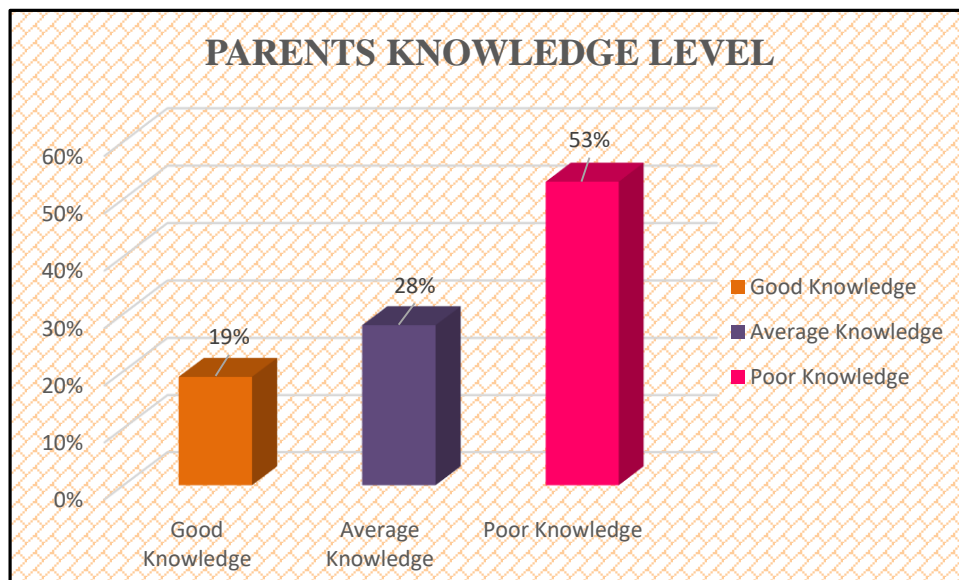


Figure 10: Distribution of parents based on their knowledge level

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE SCORES AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Table 3: Association of knowledge scores with socio demographic variables

N=100

Sl. No	Socio-Demographic Variables	Knowledge level		X ²	df	p-value	Interference
		Below	Above				
		Median	Median				
		<13	≥13				
1	Age of Parents						
	a) 19 - 30 years	27	10	13.5	1	0.0002	S
	b) > 30 years	22	41				
2	Religion						
	a) Hindu	40	40	0.6	1	0.42	NS
	b) Others	8	12				
3	Educational status						
	a) Illiterate	4	0	-	1	0.04	S
	b) Literate	44	52				
4	Occupation						
	a) Employed	31	47	9.6	1	0.001	S
	b) Unemployed	17	5				
5	Family income						
	a) Below 10,000	38	34	2.3	1	0.12	NS
	b) Above 10,000	10	18				

6	Type of family						
	a) Nuclear	29	35				NS
	b) Others	19	17	0.5	1	0.47	
7	Number of children in the family						
	a)< 2						S
		29	41				
	b)> 2			4.0	1	0.04	
		19	11				

From the above table it is evident that there is statistical significant association with age of parents (X^2 value 13.5), statistical significant association with educational status, statistical significant association with occupation (X^2 value 9.6) and statistical significant association with number of children in the family (X^2 value 4.0).

From the above table it is evident that there is no association found between knowledge level with the other demographic variables like religion, family income and type of family.

AREA WISE KNOWLEDGE SCORE

SL.NO	KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS	SCORE	PERCENTAGE
			(%)
1	Child abuse is commonly seen in	26	26%
2	Age a child considered to be an adult	43	43%
3	Which of the following is not a cause of child abuse?	31	31%
4	All are causes of child abuse, EXCEPT –	49	49%
5	Child abuse involves –	46	46%
6	Parents fighting in the presence of their child, comes under	55	55%
7	Which one is the most common type of child abuse	44	44%
8	Negligence involves	69	69%
9	Mother of a 15 years old girl repeatedly criticizes her	52	52%
10	Sexual abuse involves	49	49%
11	Showing nude images to a child comes under	57	57%
12	A child loves his pet and a stranger deliberately kills it in front of him	49	49%
13	Person beats a child and hurts him, it comes under	42	42%
14	A rape victim gives birth to a baby girl and doesn't pay attention to her	55	55%
15	What may be the result of child abuse	55	55%
16	Abused children are more likely to –	42	42%
17	Parents caring for their son more than their daughter	49	49%
18	A 15-year-old child reports that his uncle showed him nude pictures	46	46%
19	What is the maximum sentence in case of child abuse?	23	23%
20	Child abuse should be reported in	53	53%
21	A child tells her mother that the servant touches her private parts.	63	63%
22	Child abuse can be prevented	49	49%
23	Child abuse cases may be reported to	46	46%
24	If I found a child abuse case, I will report it to	36	36%
25	What should be done in case of child abuse?	42	42%
26	If a 12-year-old child is found watching porn movies, what should be the correct response	63	63%
27	Select the statement that forces you to report a child abuse case	52	52%
28	A child is beaten by a stranger at the roadside, where should it be reported	46	46%

29	In which year POSCO came into force?	52	52%
30	Which of the following act is for protection of child	74	74%

CHAPTER - 6

DISCUSSION



CHAPTER – 6

DISCUSSION

The descriptive study was conducted in R.L. Jalappa Central School, Tamaka, Kolar. It was designed to assess the knowledge of parents regarding child abuse. The data was collected from 100 parents of children 4-12 years of age. The study was conducted over a period of 30 days in the month of March. The instruction used for the study consists of two sections.

1. Socio demographic data
2. Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of parents regarding child abuse

The findings of the study are discussed under the following headings

1. Socio demographic variables
2. Knowledge of parents regarding child abuse
3. Association between knowledge and socio demographic data.

1. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

AGE OF FATHER:

Majority (21%) of the fathers were between age group 31-35years, 13% of the fathers belonged to the age group above 35 years and between 26-30years and 5% of them belonged to the age group 19-25 years.

AGE OF MOTHER:

Majority (26%) of the mother were between age group 31-35 years, 14% of the mothers belonged to the age group 26-30 years, 5% of the mothers belonged to the age group above 35 years and 3% of them belonged to the age group 19-25 years.

RELIGION:

Majority (80%) of the parents were Hindus, 13% of the parents were Muslims and 7% were Christians.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

Majority (36%) of the parents has primary education up to 10th std, 28% of the parents belong to secondary education up to 12th std, 17% of parents belongs to post graduate, 15% of the parents belong to undergraduate and 4% of the parents are illiterate.

OCCUPATON:

Majority (53%) of the parents belong to non-government employee, 22% of the parents are homemakers, 13% of the parents are self-employee and 12% of the parents are government employee.

FAMILY INCOME:

Majority (43%) of the parents belong to Rs 5001-10000 per month, 30% of the parents belong to above Rs 10000 per month, 18% of the parents belong to Rs 2001-5000 per month and 9% of the parents has below Rs 2000 per month.

TYPE OF FAMILY:

Majority (65%) of the parents belong to nuclear family, 31% of the parents belong to joint family and 4% of the parents belong to extended family.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN THE FAMILY:

Majority (53%) of the parents have 2 children, 22% of the parents have 3 children, 20% of the parents have 1 child and 2% of the parents have children 4 and above.

2.KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTS REGARDING CHILD ABUSE

The level of knowledge regarding child abuse was assessed and tabulated among 100 parents. Majority of the parents had poor knowledge (53%), 28% had average knowledge and 19% had good knowledge level regarding child abuse.

3.ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE SCORES AND SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

It is evident that there is statistical significant association with age of parents (X^2 value 13.5), statistical significant association with educational status, statistical significant association with occupation (X^2 value 9.6) and statistical significant association with number of children in the family (X^2 value 4.0).

And there is no association found between knowledge level with the other demographic variables like religion, family income and type of family.

CHAPTER - 7

CONCLUSION



CHAPTER – 7

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the major findings of the study. The conclusions drawn, implications, limitations, suggestions and recommendations.

This study was aimed at assessing the knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children at selected school, Kolar, Karnataka.

The overall findings of the study clearly showed that Majority of the parents had poor knowledge (53%), 28% had average knowledge and 19% had good knowledge level regarding child abuse.

It is evident that there is statistical significant association with age of parent's educational status, occupation and with number of children in the family. There is no association found between knowledge level with the other demographic variables like religion, family income and type of family.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study finding has implication in the following areas. The implications are discussed under the following headings:

- Nursing practice
- Nursing education
- Nursing research

NURSING PRACTISE

1.Nursing professionals working in the hospital as well as in the community setting play a key role in enhancing the parents' knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention.

2. Health education should be imparted regarding child abuse through mass media. i.e.; television, documentary films, leaflets, radio. Video teaching aspects on child abuse and its prevention to educate the parents and children in reducing the intensity of problem.

NURSING EDUCATION

- 1.As a nurse educator, there are abundant opportunities for nursing professionals to educate the parents as well as their family members regarding child abuse and its prevention.
2. The nurse educators need to conduct health campaigns involving children, use various modalities and educational programs like seminar, workshop and conferences regarding child abuse and its prevention.

NURSING RESEARCH

This study helps the nurse researcher to develop appropriate health education strategies for educating the children and parents regarding aspects of child abuse and its prevention according to their demographic characteristics. Nurses should take steps to educate about different aspects of child abuse and its prevention. Studies should be carried out and published for the benefit of children, family and nursing fraternity. The study will motivate the beginning researchers to conduct same study with different variables on a large scale considering individual aspects.

LIMITATIONS

- 1.The knowledge of parents was assessed only through the structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. This study is restricted on the knowledge of parents; application of that knowledge was not considered.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE STUDY

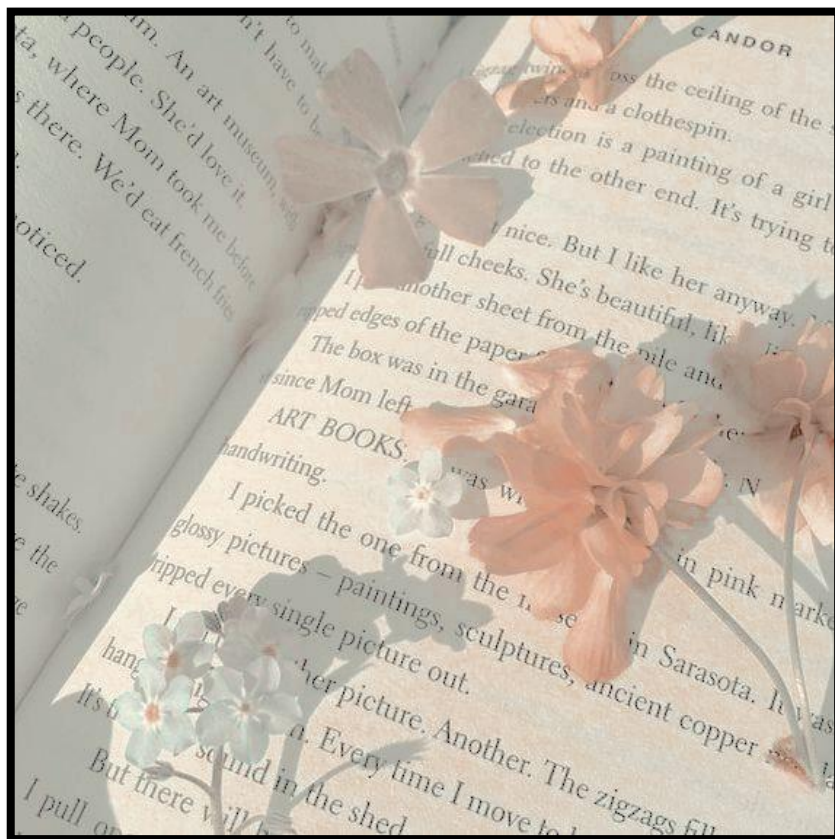
- 1.A similar study can be done undertaken on large scale for making a more valid generalization.
- 2.A study may be conducted to identify various factors that influence the parents.
3. A follow-up study may be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Child abuse.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Studies can be conducted in children who do not attend school as well.
2. An experimental study can be undertaken with a control group for effective comparison of the result.
3. A comparative study can be conducted between urban and rural settings.

CHAPTER - 8

SUMMARY



CHAPTER – 8

SUMMARY

The present study was “**A study to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children at selected school, Kolar, Karnataka**”. With the following objectives:

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children.
2. To determine the association between the knowledge scores with selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀₁: There will be no significant association between knowledge scores of parents regarding child abuse with their selected socio demographic variables.

The study made use of a descriptive survey approach. The population in this study was parents of children 4 to 12 years of age studying in R L Jalappa Central School, Tamaka, Kolar.

Random Sampling Technique was adopted to select 100 study participants based on certain pre-determined criteria. The data were generated using structured knowledge questionnaire. Content validity of instrument was established on the basis of expert opinion.

The questionnaire consisted of two parts,

Section – I: Socio-demographic variables

Section- II: Structured knowledge questionnaire

The data obtained from the subject were analysed and interpreted in terms of the objectives and hypothesis of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis the level of significance was set at 0.05 levels.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Socio-demographic variables:

Findings showed that out 100 sample majority (21%) of the fathers were between age group 31-35years and (26%) of the mother were between age group 31-35 years. Out of 100 majority (80%) of the parents were Hindus. Out of 100 majority (36%) of the parents has primary education up to 10th std. Out of 100 majority (53%) of the parents belong to non-government employee. Out of 100 majority (43%) of the parents belong to Rs 5001-10000 per month. Out of 100 majority (65%) of the parents belong to nuclear family and out of 100 majority (53%) of the parents have 2 children.

Knowledge of parents regarding child abuse:

The level of knowledge regarding child abuse was assessed and tabulated among 100 parents. Majority of the parents had poor knowledge (53%), 28% had average knowledge and 19% had good knowledge level regarding child abuse.

Association between knowledge and socio demographic data:

There is no association found between knowledge level with the other demographic variables like religion, family income and type of family. It is evident that there is statistical significant association with age of parents, educational status, occupation and number of children in the family.

CHAPTER - 9

BIBLIOGRAPHY



CHAPTER – 9

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CHAPTER - 10


ANNEXURES



CHAPTER – 10

ANNEXURES

Ethical clearance certificate

	SRI DEVARAJ URS COLLEGE OF NURSING	Format No.	IEC 01
	TAMAKA, KOLAR – 563 103.	Issue No.	02
	INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE	Rev No.	01
		Date	01-09-2018

Ref.:No.SDUCON/IEC/ 50 /2022 Date:28/07/2022

This is to certify that the Institutional Ethics committee of Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing, Tamaka, Kolar has examined and unanimously the following projects of III Year Basic B.Sc Nursing and II year P.B.B.Sc, I Year M.Sc Nursing Students and Faculty projects for the academic year 2021-22

Number of projects B.Sc Nursing: 11
 Number of projects M.Sc Nursing: 18
 Number of Faculty Projects: 14

Total Projects - 43

Sl. No	Name of the Topic	Guide	Investigators	Accepted/ Not accepted	Remarks
1.	A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding assistive technology for children with learning disabilities among school teachers in selected schools at kolar.	Mr. R Rajesh	Abigale Thomas Amrutha GN Ansu James Athulya CS Gayathri N Meghana V Rajeena Biju Sneha Benny Tessy Thomas Suresh (PBBSc) Arunamma (PBBSc)	Accepted	For Review final meeting minutes for all projects
2	"A Descriptive Study To Assess The Academic Stress And Self Efficacy In Relation To Study Habits Among Adolescents In Selected Pu Colleges, Kolar."	Mrs. Punitha M	Miss. Achangel Sebastian Miss. Amrutha S Miss. Anu Johnson Miss. Ayana Joseph Miss. Husna N Miss. Merin Lenin Mr. Rakesh M P Miss. Sneha Rajmohanan	Accepted	



**SRI DEVARAJ URS COLLEGE OF NURSING
TAMAKA, KOLAR – 563 103.
INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**

Format No.	IEC 01
Issue No.	02
Rev No.	01
Date	01-09-2018

			Miss. Theresa K Bijoy Mrs. Asha Rani Mr. Venkataravanappa		
3	A study to Assess the Knowledge on Home Remedies for Menopausal Symptoms among Women at selected Rural Community Kolar, with view to develop Information Booklet.	Mrs. Sumana Yesu Priya SH	Anami Renny Anu Thomas Besteena Jose Jinta Sebastian Mithu Alex Rengi Sara Varghese Sona Sunny Titty Merin Eldho Jyothi M	Accepted	
4	"A study to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children at selected school, kolar, karnataka."	Dr.. Lavanya Subhashini	Aiswarya sajeev Anitta mathew Anumol joseph Bhargavi s Juby sara george Navarathna v.n Rose mariya varghese Sonu m.v Varsha varghese B magdalena	Accepted	
5	"Effectiveness of video teaching on natural remedies for premenstrual syndrome among adolescents in selected college, kolar."	Prof. Mary Minerva	Aksa b Anjana benny Aparna benny Bincy baby Keerthi. N Naveen kumar Roshna roy Sony mathew Vinaya anand Mala	Accepted	
6	A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge and Practice regarding Obstetrics Emergencies and its Management among Staff Nurses working at selected Hospital, Kolar'	Mrs. Gayathri K.V	Alana Vinod Anjana joshy Archanamol Ashokan Demy Daniel Krupashree	Accepted	

ANNEXURE – 2

PERMISSION LETTER TO CONDUCT STUDY

LETTERS SEEKING PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN SCHOOL

From,

IV-year BSc Nursing Students
Child Health Nursing Research Group
Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing
Tamaka, Kolar – 563103

To,

The Principal
R.L. Jalappa Central School
Tamaka, Kolar

Forwarded through,

The Principal
SDUCON, Tamaka, Kolar - 563103
Respected Sir/Ma'am,

Subject: Requesting permission for conducting a research study at your esteemed school.

This is for your kind information that we the IV-year B.Sc.(N) students would like to conduct a research study in your esteemed school for parents of class 1 to 5 students. We kindly request your good- self to permit the below-mentioned students to conduct a research study. We have enclosed the details of the study for your kind reference.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Date: 25/03/23

Place: Tamaka, Kolar

Guide,

Dr. Lavanya Subhashini
Vice Principal & HOD
Dept. of Pediatric Nursing
SDUCON, Kolar

*Forwarded for the needful
to kindly consider*
Nil Selva
25/3/23
Head of the Department
Dept. of Paediatric Nursing
Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing
Tamaka, Kolar - 563103.

Aiswarya Sajeev *[Signature]*

Anitta Mathew *[Signature]*

Anumol Joseph *[Signature]*

Bhargavi S *[Signature]*

Juby Sara George *[Signature]*

Navarathna V.N. *[Signature]*

Rose Mariya Varghese *[Signature]*

Sonu M.V. *[Signature]*

Varsha Varghese *[Signature]*

B. Magdalena *[Signature]*

Mr. Monappa (Tutor) *[Signature]*

PPINCIPAL

Accepted

Mitak

Tamaka Kolar 563102

*Forwarded to Principal, R.L. Jalappa
School with a request to
permit our students to
collect data - [Signature]*
25/3/23
Principal
Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing
Tamaka, Kolar - 563103

ANNEXURE – 3
CONTENT VALIDITY CERTIFICATE

**LETTER REQUESTING OPINION AND SUGGESTIONS OF EXPERTS
FOR ESTABLISHING CONTENT VALIDITY OF RESEARCH TOOL.**

From,

IVYear B.Sc. Nursing students
Child Health Nursing Research
Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing
Tamaka, Kolar - 563103

To,

Respected Sir,

Sub: Requesting opinions and suggestions of experts for establishing content validity of research tool.

We, the 4th group of research students of IV-year B.Sc.(N) of Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing, Tamaka, Kolar, have selected the topic mentioned below for the research project to fulfil the requirement for Nursing Research Subject for Basic B.Sc. Nursing Degree.

Title of the topic:

“A study to assess the Knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children in selected School, Kolar, Karnataka.” With regard to the above matter, we kindly request you to validate the tool (questionnaire) for its appropriateness and relevancy, we hereby enclosed the objectives of the study and criteria rating scale for your reference. We would be highly obliged and remain thankful for your great help.

Thanking you,

Encloses:

- Objectives of the study
- Structured knowledge questionnaire
- Content validity certificate
- Answer key

Yours faithfully,

Aiswarya Sajeev
Anitta Mathew
Anumol Joseph
Bhargavi S
Juby Sara George
Navarathna V.N
Rose Mariya Varghese
Sonu MV
Varsha Varghese
B. Magdalena

CONTENT VALIDITY CERTIFICATE OF TOOL

I hereby certify that I have validated the tool developed by Child Health Nursing Research group students of Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing, Tamaka, Kolar, who are undertaking a research project as the practical fulfilment of a Bachelor of Science in Nursing Degree on:

“A study to assess the Knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children at selected School, Kolar, Karnataka.”

Place:

Signature of Expert,

Date:

Name and Designation

ANNEXURE – 4

SUBJECT DATA SHEET

SECTION – I

Demographic Data

I request you to go through each item carefully and give your response by making a tick (✓) against the correct response. The information collected from you will be used only for the purpose of the study and kept highly confidential.

1) Age of the father

- a)19-25 years
- b)26-30 years
- c)31-35 years
- d)above 35 years

2) Age of the mother

- a)19-25 years
- b)26-30 years
- c)31-35 years
- d)above 35 years

3) Religion

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

4) Educational status

- a)Illiterate
- b)Primary education up to 10th std
- c)Secondary education up to 12std
- d) Undergraduate
- e)Post Graduate

5) Occupation

- a) Homemaker
- b)Government employee
- c) Non – Government employee
- d)Self employee

6) Family income

- a) Below Rs. 2000 per month
- b) Rs. 2001 – 5000 per month
- c) Rs. 5001 – 10000 per month
- d) Above Rs. 10000 per month

7) Type of family

- a) Nuclear
- b) Joint family
- c) Extended family

8) Number of children in the Family

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4 & above

SECTION - II

Questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse

Part A: - Introduction, definition and causes of child abuse

- 1. Child abuse is commonly seen in-**
 - a) Female child
 - b) Male child
 - c) Both
 - d) None of the above
- 2. At what age is a child considered an adult?**
 - a) >15 years
 - b) >18 years
 - c) >20 years
 - d) >21 years
- 3. Which of the following is not a cause of child abuse?**
 - a) Single parenthood relationship
 - b) Unsatisfied sexual relationship
 - c) Illiteracy
 - d) Domestic violence
- 4. All are causes of child abuse, EXCEPT –**
 - a) Child is not being disciplined
 - b) Compulsive sexual behaviour
 - c) Good moral value
 - d) Unstable marriage

Part B: - Types and impact of child abuse

- 5. Child abuse involves –**
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Emotional abuse
 - c) Sexual abuse
 - d) All of the above
- 6. Parents fighting in the presence of their child, comes under –**
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Emotional abuse
 - c) Sexual abuse
 - d) All of the above
- 7. Which one is the most common type of child abuse?**
 - a) Neglect
 - b) Physical abuse

- c) Psychological abuse
- d) Sexual abuse

8. Negligence involves –

- a) No shelter
- b) No food & cloth
- c) No medical facilities
- d) All of the above

9. Mother of a 15 years old girl repeatedly criticizes her and the girl feels bad. It comes under –

- a) Negligence
- b) Emotional abuse
- c) Physical abuse
- d) Both a & b

10. Sexual abuse involves –

- a) Texting sex content
- b) Forcing a child to kiss
- c) Casting in porn movie
- d) All of the above

11. Showing nude images to a child comes under –

- a) Physical abuse
- b) Psychological abuse
- c) Sexual abuse
- d) None of the above

12. A child loves his pet and a stranger deliberately kills it in front of him. It comes under –

- a) Negligence
- b) Physical abuse
- c) Sexual abuse
- d) Emotional abuse

13. Person beats a child and hurts him, it comes under –

- a) Negligence
- b) Sexual abuse
- c) Physical abuse
- d) Psychological abuse

14. If a rape victim gives birth to a baby girl and doesn't pay attention to her, it comes under

- a) Physical abuse
- b) Negligence
- c) Emotional abuse
- d) None of the above

15. What may be the result of child abuse?

- a) Suicidal tendency
- b) Depression
- c) Low self-esteem
- d) All of the above

16. Abused children are more likely to –

- a) Attempt suicide
- b) Become addicted to drugs & alcohol
- c) Develop violent behaviour toward others
- d) All of the above

17. Parents caring for their son more than their daughter. It comes under –

- a) Negligence
- b) Psychological abuse
- c) Physical abuse
- d) None of above

18. A 15-year-old child comes to his mother and reports that his uncle showed him nude pictures when they were alone. Select the correct response of the mother –

- a) It's all right
- b) Keep quiet, don't share it with other family members
- c) Tell me in brief about the behaviour of uncle, I am with you
- d) Counter-check with the uncle in front of the child

Part C: - Prevention and POSCO Act

19. What is the maximum sentence in case of child abuse?

- a) 6 months
- b) 1 year
- c) 5 years
- d) Life imprisonment

20. Child abuse should be reported in –

- a) All circumstances even if abuse is suspected
- b) In severe cases of child sexual abuse
- c) When abuse is repetitive
- d) Never

21. A child tells her mother that the servant touches her private parts. Which one is the correct response –

- a) It is ok
- b) Scold the child
- c) Strict action should be taken against the servant
- d) Counsel the servant

22. Child abuse can be prevented –

- a) Explaining and making children aware of child abuse
- b) Teaching children their duties
- c) Giving children everything, they want
- d) Providing books to read

23. Child abuse cases may be reported to –

- a) Police station
- b) Childline 1098
- c) District Child Welfare Committee
- d) All of the above

24. If I found a child abuse case, I will report it to –

- a) Parents
- b) Police
- c) Both A & B
- d) I will not report it

25. What should be done in case of child abuse?

- a) Cross-check the statement
- b) Listen carefully
- c) Scold the child
- d) Ignore

26. If a 12-year-old child is found watching porn movies, what should be the correct response

- a) Scold him & punish the child
- b) Counsel the child
- c) Ignore the child
- d) Inform the parents

27. Select the statement that forces you to report a child abuse case –

- a) Parents criticize their child
- b) Parents abuse their child
- c) Parents beating their child
- d) All of the above

28. A child is beaten by a stranger at the roadside, where should it be reported –

- a) Local bodies like NGO
- b) Police station
- c) Child helpline
- d) All of the above

29. In which year POSCO came into force?

- a) 2010
- b) 2012
- c) 2015
- d) 2016

30. Which of the following act is for protection of child –

- a) Maternity benefit Act
- b) Dowry Prohibition Act
- c) Protection of Child from Sexual Offences
- d) Protection of women from domestic violence Act

KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT SCORE SHEET

Q. No	Answers	Score
1.	c	1
2.	b	1
3.	a	1
4.	c	1
5.	d	1
6.	c	1
7.	b	1
8.	d	1
9.	b	1
10.	d	1
11.	c	1
12.	d	1
13.	c	1
14.	b	1
15.	d	1
16.	d	1
17.	a	1
18.	c	1
19.	a	1
20.	a	1
21.	c	1
22.	a	1
23.	d	1
24.	b	1
25.	b	1
26.	b	1
27.	d	1
28.	d	1
29.	b	1
30.	c	1

ANNEXURE – 5

CRITERIA CHECKLIST FOR THE VALIDITY OF THE TOOL

Respected Madam/Sir,

Kindly go through the content and place a tick mark[√] against each item in the criteria table ranging from relevant to irrelevant. When found ‘not relevant’ or ‘needs modification’, kindly give your valuable opinion or suggestions in the remark’s column.

Section – A: Demographic Data

Item No	Relevant	Needs Modification	Not Relevant	Remarks
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

Section – B: Questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse

Item No	Relevant	Need Modification	Not Relevant	Remarks
1				
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ANNEXURE – 6

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Principal Investigator: Dr. Lavanya Subhashini (Phone no:- 9008900768)

Mr. Monappa

Aiswarya Sajeev, Anitta Mathew, Anumol Joseph, Bhargavi S, Juby Sara George, Rose Mariya Varghese, Sonu M.V, Varsha Varghese, B. Magdalena.

Name of the Organization: Sri Devaraj Urs College of Nursing, Tamaka, Kolar.

Title of the study: “A study to assess the Knowledge regarding child abuse among parents of children in selected School, Kolar, Karnataka.”

If you agree to participate in the study, I will collect information (as per proforma) from you or a person responsible for you or both. We will collect relevant details.

You are invited to take part in this research study. You are being asked to participate in this study because you satisfy our eligibility criteria. The information in the given document is meant to help you decide whether or not to take part. Please feel free to ask any queries. I give my consent to collect the information & also can be used for medical research, test validation, or education as long as my privacy is maintained.

I have read or it has been read and explained to me in my own language. I have understood the purpose of this study, and the nature of the information that will be collected and disclosed during the study. I had the opportunity to ask questions and the same has been answered to my satisfaction. I understand that I remain free to withdraw from this study at any time and this will not change my future care. I the undersigned agree to participate in this study and authorize the collection and closure of my personal information for presentation and publication.

Patient's signature/ Thumb impression

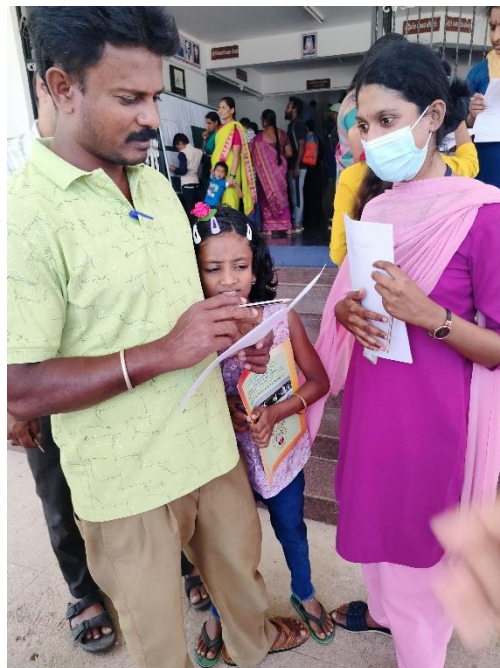
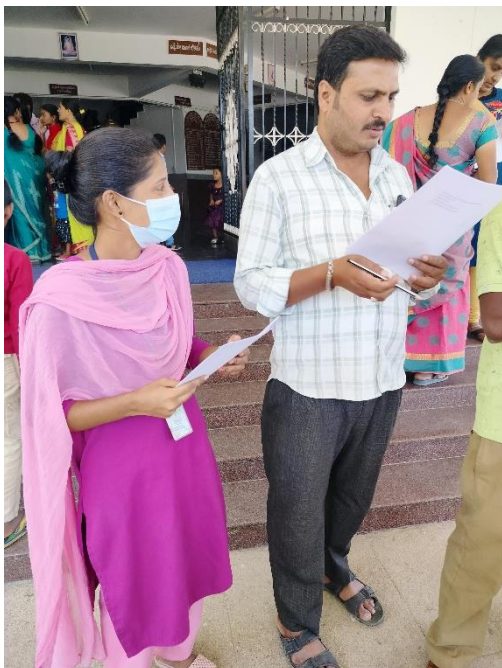
Person obtaining consent and his/her signature:

Principal investigator signature:

Principal Investigator.

ANNEXURE – 7

PHOTO GALLERY



ANNEXURE – 8

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Sl. No	Fat. Age	Mot. Age	Religion	Edu. Stats	Occupa.	Fam.incm	Fam.type	No of chil.
1		c	a	E	c	d	a	A
2		c	a	E	c	d	a	B
3		c	a	B	c	c	a	B
4	d		a	C	a	b	a	B
5	c		a	B	c	c	b	B
6	b		a	E	a	a	a	A
7	d		a	C	c	c	b	B
8		c	a	E	d	d	b	A
9	d		a	C	b	d	b	C
10	d		a	C	c	c	a	B
11		d	a	C	c	c	b	B
12		c	b	D	c	c	b	C
13	c		b	B	c	c	b	B
14	d		a	C	d	c	a	A
15		c	a	B	c	c	c	A
16		b	a	D	a	d	a	B
17	d		a	C	c	c	b	C
18		d	a	C	c	c	a	B
19		c	a	C	c	c	a	B
20	c		a	D	c	d	a	C
21		a	a	B	b	c	c	A
22		c	a	C	c	c	a	B
23	a		a	A	c	c	a	B
24		b	a	E	c	c	b	B
25		c	a	B	c	c	a	B
26		b	a	C	a	a	a	B
27	c		b	C	c	c	a	B
28		c	a	b	c	c	a	B
29	d		b	c	d	d	a	C
30	d		a	b	d	c	b	B
31	c		a	c	d	c	b	C
32		b	a	b	a	a	a	B
33		a	b	b	b	a	b	A
34	b		a	c	a	b	b	B
35	d		a	d	c	d	b	C
36		c	c	c	b	b	a	A
37	c		a	a	a	a	a	A
38		b	a	d	c	d	a	A
39	c		a	a	a	a	a	A
40	c		c	b	b	c	a	A
41		b	a	b	a	c	a	C
42	b		a	b	a	b	b	C
43		b	a	b	a	c	a	c
44	B		b	c	b	c	a	a
45		c	a	b	b	d	a	b

46	B		a	b	c	b	b	d
47	C		a	c	a	c	b	d
48	A		b	b	b	c	c	c
49	A		b	c	c	c	a	a
50	B		c	c	c	b	a	a
51	B		a	c	b	d	a	b
52		b	a	b	a	c	a	d
53	C		b	b	c	d	a	b
54		b	a	c	c	c	a	b
55	B		a	c	c	c	c	c
56		d	a	e	d	c	b	b
57	C		a	d	b	d	c	c
58	C		b	b	d	c	a	c
59		c	a	b	d	c	a	b
60	B		a	b	c	c	a	a
61		d	a	b	a	c	b	c
62	B		a	b	b	b	a	b
63		d	c	a	a	b	c	c
64	A		a	b	a	c	a	c
65		c	a	b	a	b	a	c
66	B		a	b	d	a	a	b
67		c	a	e	c	b	a	b
68	B		a	b	a	a	a	a
69		c	b	c	d	d	a	c
70		b	a	c	a	b	a	a
71	C		a	e	c	d	a	b
72	A		c	c	a	b	a	a
73		b	a	e	c	d	b	a
74		c	a	b	c	b	a	b
75	B		a	d	d	d	b	b
76		a	a	b	b	c	b	b
77		c	a	e	d	d	b	b
78		c	a	b	c	c	b	c
79		c	a	c	d	d	a	d
80		b	a	b	d	d	b	b
81		c	b	e	c	d	a	a
82		b	b	b	b	b	a	c
83		c	b	e	c	d	a	b
84	D		a	c	a	c	b	d
85		c	a	c	c	d	a	b
86	C		a	b	c	d	a	b
87	C		a	e	c	d	b	a
88		c	a	b	c	d	b	c
89	B		c	d	c	c	a	b
90	D		a	b	c	d	a	b
91		d	a	d	c	b	a	c
92		b	a	b	c	c	a	d
93		d	a	d	c	b	a	b
94		b	a	d	c	b	a	c
95		d	a	b	a	b	a	b
96	D		a	c	c	c	b	b

97	D		a	d	c	b	a	b
98	D		a	b	c	d	a	a
99		d	a	d	c	b	a	b
100	C		a	e	c	c	b	b

ANNEXURE – 9

MASTER DATA SHEET

0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
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