

Research Article**A study to evaluate the effectiveness of nurse led awareness programme on knowledge regarding ravishment among the school children between the age group 6 to 10 years at selected primary schools of Kanpur, U.P.****Ms. Mansi Sharma¹, Mr. Mohsin Kamal²**

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ABSTRACT:

Child abuse, particularly sexual abuse, is a major global public health concern affecting children's physical and psychological well-being. School-aged children (6-10 years) are especially vulnerable due to limited awareness of personal safety and inability to recognize harmful situations. Educational interventions such as nurse-led awareness programmes play a crucial role in improving children's knowledge and self-protection skills.

To evaluate the effectiveness of a Nurse-Led Awareness Programme (NLAP) on knowledge regarding ravishment among school children aged 6-10 years.

A quantitative research approach with a quasi-experimental design was adopted. A total of 60 school children were selected using a non-probability convenient sampling technique from a primary school in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Participants were divided into experimental and control groups. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess pre-test and post-test knowledge. The experimental group received the NLAP intervention, while the control group did not.

The findings indicated a significant improvement in knowledge scores among children in the experimental group after the intervention compared to the control group. The nurse-led programme effectively enhanced children's understanding of personal safety and awareness regarding ravishment.

The Nurse-Led Awareness Programme proved to be effective in improving knowledge among school children. Such educational interventions should be incorporated into school curricula to promote child safety and prevent abuse.

KEYWORDS: Child abuse, Ravishment, Nurse-led awareness programme, School children, Knowledge, Prevention

INTRODUCTION:

Children represent the most susceptible segment of society and necessitate safeguarding, direction, and education to guarantee their safety and welfare. The formative years of child

hood, specifically between the ages of 6 and 10, are vital in developing an individual's comprehension of personal safety, boundaries, and knowledge of abuse, including sexual assault. The rising incidence of child maltreatment globally necessitates the evaluation and improvement of children's awareness regarding self-protection and safety protocols.[1]

Child sexual abuse is a worldwide issue that surpasses cultural, economic, and geographical limitations. Reports from numerous child protection organisations reveal that a considerable number of children, with many instances remaining unreported due to fear, stigma, or insufficient awareness. In certain societies, the discourse surrounding sexual abuse is considered taboo, hence impeding preventive measures and rendering youngsters susceptible to exploitation.[2]

In recent years, numerous government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have escalated initiatives to raise awareness and establish legal frameworks to safeguard minors from sexual violence. Initiatives like 'Good Touch, Bad Touch' and 'Safe Child Programs' have been crucial in instructing children, parents, and educators on the significance of safety education. Nonetheless, there remains an urgent necessity to assess the efficacy of these programs and guarantee their accessibility to all children, irrespective of socio-economic background.[3]

Need for study:

Child abuse and sexual exploitation remain pressing global concerns, with many incidents going unreported due to fear, stigma, and lack of awareness. The vulnerability of school-aged children, particularly those between 6 to 10 years old, makes it imperative to equip them with the knowledge and skills necessary to protect themselves from potential threats. Many children lack adequate information on personal safety and abuse prevention, leaving them unprepared to recognize or respond to inappropriate behaviour. [4]

There is an immediate need for a Nurse-Led Awareness Programme since many schools do not provide organised and age-appropriate instruction on child safety. As trained medical experts, nurses are in a prime position to teach kids about safety in a fun and non-threatening way using intervention supported by research. The purpose of this research is to fill a gap in our understanding by determining how well a nurse-led program educates kids about how to be safe and how to defend themselves.

Problem Statement:

“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of nurse led awareness programme on knowledge regarding ravishment among the school children between the age group 6 to 10 years at selected primary school at Kanpur, U.P.”

Objectives:

- To assess the Pre-Test Level of Ravishment among the School Children between the Age Group 6 To 10 Years
- To assess the Effectiveness of Nurse Led Awareness Programme on Knowledge regarding Ravishment among the School Children between the Age Group 6 To 10 Years.
- To Find out The Association in Between Pre-Test Ravishment Score of School Children between the Age Group 6 To 10 Years with their selected socio demographic Variables.

Hypothesis

Positive Hypothesis:

H1: There is significant Effectiveness of Nurse Led Awareness Programme on Knowledge regarding Ravishment among the School Children between the Age Group 6 To 10 Years.

H2: The reissignificant Association in Between Pre-Test Ravishment Score of School Children between the Age Group 6 To 10 Years with their selected sociodemographic Variables.

Null Hypothesis:

H01: There is no significant Effectiveness of Nurse Led Awareness Programme on Knowledge regarding Ravishment among the School Children between the Age Group 6 To 10 Years.

H02: There is no significant Association in Between Pre-Test Ravishment Score of School Children between the Age Group 6 To 10 Years with their selected sociodemographic Variables.

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:

As the name suggests, a variable is anything that changes. According to Polit and Hungler, "a variable is a quality of an organization, group, or situation that takes different values." [5]

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES:

The Nurse Led Awareness Program (NLAP) is the study's independent variable.

DEPENDENT VARIABLES:

In this study the Knowledge regarding Ravishment among the School Children has been identified as dependent variables by the investigator.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:

Socio-demographic factors are the core features of a sample that researchers attempt to examine and portray in research findings. These included age in years, gender, class of

study, kind of school, housing location, religion, family type, parents' educational status, occupation, and previous exposure to such awareness campaigns.

METHODOLOGY:

The methods for gathering and analyzing data in order to achieve the goals of the study are part of the research methodology. It has significant effects on the reliability and validity of the research findings. The overall pattern for structuring the process of obtaining accurate and trustworthy data for an inquiry is indicated by the research methodology. This chapter provides a brief description of the investigation's methodologies. The research methodology, research design, variables under investigation, data collection process, treatment description, pilot study, and data analysis plan of the current study are all presented in this chapter.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

The general, fundamental process for gathering data in a certain study scenario is known as the research methodology. A systematic, objective process of discovery with rigorous control and empirical data is called research methodology.[6]

This study employs a quantitative research methodology.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The most crucial stage in creating the study's frame work is choosing a research design. Some of the most significant methodological choices the researcher takes while carrying out the study are incorporated into the research design.

"Quasi-experimental research design" was the chosen research design for this investigation.

RESEARCH SETTING:

The current investigation was carried out at a particular primary school in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

The following justifications were used to conduct the study in the chosen area:

- Knowledge of the environments
- The subject's availability
- The study's viability.
- Ease of access for the researcher.

POPULATION:

The term "population" refers to the entire population that the researcher is interested in and wants to apply the study's conclusions to.[7]

TARGET POPULATION:

Any identifiable group of people who are dealing with an issue or need is referred to as the target population.

Children from Kanpur's elementary schools, ages 6 to 10, were the study's target group.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION:

The accessible population is the total number of instances that satisfy the requirements and are suitable for utilization as research subjects.

Children who met the qualifying requirements and were enrolled in Kanpur primary schools between the ages of six and ten made up the available population for this study.

SAMPLE:

A sample is a portion of the population under investigation. It serves as a representation of the broader population and is used to make conclusions about it.[7]

SAMPLE SIZE:

In order for evaluation results to be statistically significant, it relates to the quantity of sample elements from which data is gathered. The indicators selected, the baseline values of the indicators in the research population, and the desired level of change to be able to assess precisely all influence the sample size.[5]

The current study's sample size was sixty.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The process of choosing a subset of the population to gather information on a phenomenon in away that is representative of the total population is known as sampling technique. Because working with a small group is more cost-effective and efficient, sampling is required [5].

A convenient non-probability sampling method was selected for the sample in this investigation.

SAMPLING CRITERIA:

The following standards were used to choose the samples:

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

Students in school who are:

- 6 to 10 years old.
- There are only girls.
- Studying in a few Kanpur schools.
- Parents willingly agreed to take part in the study.
- Able to understand Hindi or English.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

Students in school who are:

- Differently abled.

TOOL & TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION:

An equipment used to collect the actual data that the investigator wants is called a tool. It was created scientifically to document the exact amount and quality of the phenomenon being studied. To provide high-quality data, a legitimate and trust worthy data collection tool is seen to be crucial. The following data collection instruments were chosen and created in accordance with the study's goals in order to gather the required data.[7]

In order to comprehend the evolving techniques for research instruments, the researcher has conducted a thorough literature analysis and explored a good number of platforms.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL:

Researcher developed following tool to measure outcome variable:

Socio-demographic variables-This instrument was identified to assess the baseline characteristic of school children.

Structured Knowledge Questionnaire (SKQ)-This tool was chosen to evaluate school children's knowledge of rainfall.

The following procedures were used for the item selection and tool preparation: "An analysis of the literature in the fields, both research and non-research.

Expert opinions were sought to determine the items' appropriateness and intelligibility.

The areas to be included were determined by the researcher's and the guide's professional experience in the nursing industry.

Results:

SECTION-I: FINDINGS REGARDING FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

Demographic Variables	Category	Experimental Group(N=30)		Control Group(N=30)	
		F	%	F	%
Age in years	6-7 years	4	13.33	2	6.66
	8-9 years	3	10	7	23.33
	10 years	23	76.66	21	70
	1st	4	13.33	4	13.33
	2nd	1	3.33	1	3.33

Class of study	3rd	3	10	2	6.66
	4th	21	70	22	73.33
	5th	1	3.33	1	3.33
Type of school	Government school	11	36.66	9	30
	Privateschool	19	63.33	21	70
Residential area	Urban	18	60	19	63.33
	Rural	8	26.66	9	30
	Semi-urban	4	13.33	2	6.66
Religion	Hindu	21	70	20	66.66
	Muslim	2	6.66	2	6.66
	Sikh	3	10	3	10
	Christian	4	13.33	5	16.66
Type of family	Joint	12	40	9	30
	Nuclear	18	60	21	70
Father's educational status	No formal education	1	3.33	1	3.33
	Primary education	2	6.66	1	3.33
	Secondary education	11	36.66	10	33.33
	Graduation	15	50	16	53.33
	Post-graduation	1	3.33	2	6.66
Mother's educational status	No formal education	5	16.66	4	13.33
	Primary education	16	53.33	18	60
	Secondary education	6	20	5	16.66
	Graduation	2	6.66	2	6.66
	Post-graduation	1	3.33	1	3.33
Father's occupation	Private job	16	53.33	17	56.66
	Self-employed	6	20	4	13.33
	Government employed	8	26.66	9	30
Mother's occupation	House-wife	24	80	26	86.66
	Self-employed	2	6.66	1	3.33
	Government employed	4	13.33	3	10
Previous exposure to such awareness programme	Yes	0	0	0	0
	No	30	100	30	100

SECTION-II: FIN DINGS REGARDING FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE

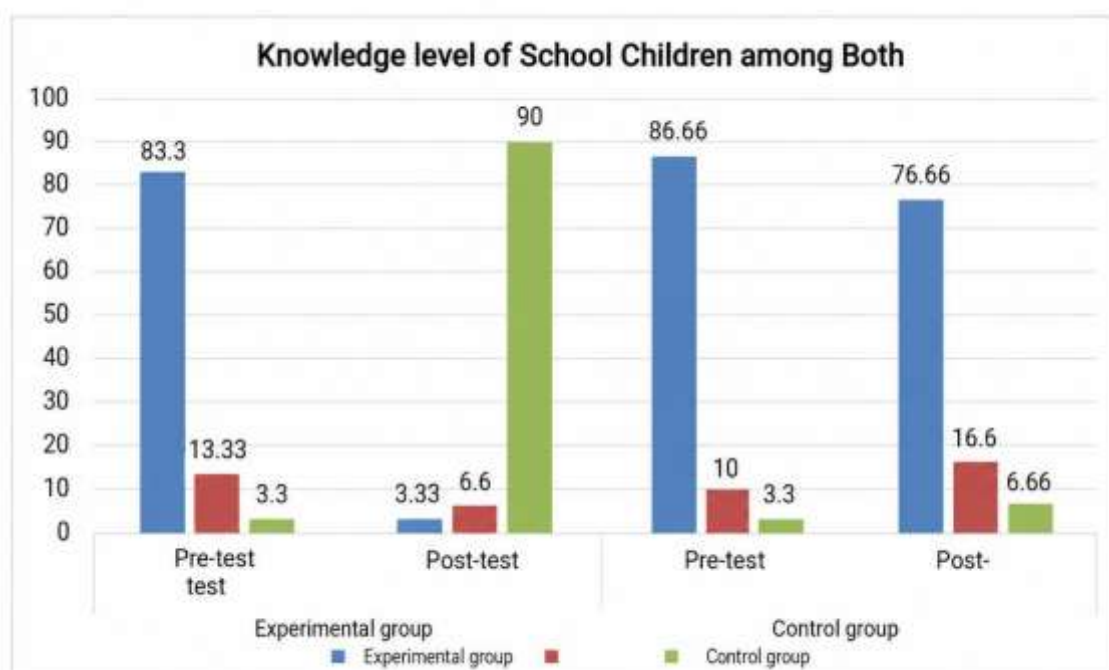
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**DISTRIBUTION OF
LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING RAVISHMENT AMONG THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

Knowledge Level	Experimental Group(N=30)				Control Group(N=30)			
	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Pre-Test	Post-Test
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Inadquate	25	83.33	1	3.33	26	86.66	23	76.66
Moderate	4	13.33	2	6.66	3	10	5	16.66
Adequate	1	3.33	27	90	1	3.33	2	6.66

Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge level of school children regarding ravishment before and after intervention among both groups In placed table and below mentioned graph the knowledge level of school children before and after intervention was mentioned and it stated that in the experimental group at pre-test majority of the participants 25 (83.33%) had inadequate knowledge, then 04 (13.33%) shown at moderate and 1(3.33%) were having adequate knowledge level. After intervention the highest number 27 (90%) in adequate level, 2 (6.66%) at moderate category and least1(3.33%) found at in adequate knowledge level.

Whereas in control group at pre-test majority of the participants 26 (86.66%) had inadequate knowledge, then 3 (10%) were found with moderate level and 1 (3.33%) shown at adequate knowledge level which reflected as highest 23 (76.66%) in inadequate level,5(16.66%)at moderate level and least2(6.66%) level at adequate category in post-test.



SECTION-III: FINDINGS REGARDING MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDINGR A VISHMENT AMONG THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Mean and standard deviation on effectiveness of Nurse Led Awareness Programme on knowledge regarding Ravishment among the School Children

Groups	Phase	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Experimental Group	Pre-Test	11.27	1.41	28.317	<0.001
	Post-Test	34.36	0.54		
Control Group	Pre-Test	10.72	2.47	11.281	0.107
	Post-Test	11.86	1.92		

According to the table, it was evident that school children in the experimental group had a far higher level of knowledge. For example, the pre-test knowledge mean was 11.27 with a variance of 1.41, whereas the post-intervention knowledge mean was 34.36 with a variance of 0.54. The calculated t test value was 28.317 with calculated p value found

<0.001. This calculated value assisted the researcher to reject the null hypothesis H₀₁ and accept the alternate research hypothesis H₁ at 0.05 significant level.

SECTION-IV: FINDINGS IN RELATION TO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL REGARDING RAVISHMENT WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Demographic Variables	Category	Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Adequate Knowledge	Chi Square	DF	p-value	S or NS
Age in years	6-7 years	4	—	—				
	8-9 years	3	—	—	4.417	2	0.437	NS
	10 years	23	—	—				
Class of study	1 st	4	—	—				
	2 nd	1	—	—				
	3 rd	3	—	—				
	4 th	21	—	—				
	5 th	1	—	—	3.475	4	0.517	NS
Type of school	Government school	11	—	—				
	Private school	19	—	—	2.179	1	0.278	NS
Residential area	Urban	18	—	—				
	Rural	8	—	—				
	Semi-urban	4	—	—	5.286	1	0.517	NS
Religion	Hindu	21	—	—				
	Muslim	2	—	—				
	Sikh	3	—	—				
	Christian	4	—	—	3.495	3	0.447	NS
Type of family	Joint	12	—	—				

	Nuclear	18	—	—	5.319	1	0.416	NS
Father's educational status	No formal education	1	—	—				
	Primary education	2	—	—				
	Secondary education	11	—	—				
	Graduation	15	—	—				
	Post-graduation	1	—	—	6.254	4	0.129	NS
Mother's educational status	No formal education	5	—	—				
	Primary education	16	—	—				
	Secondary education	5	1	—				
	Graduation	—	2	—				
	Post-graduation	—	—	1	7.304	4	0.009	S
Father's occupation	Private job	16	—	—				
	Self-employed	6	—	—				
	Government employed	—	1	—	2.184	2	0.318	NS
Mother's occupation	House-wife	24	—	—				
	Self-employed	2	—	—				
	Government employed	4	—	—	3.175	2	0.174	NS

Above placed table

stated the association among pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of school children in experimental group. It revealed that only one variable mother's educational status ($p=0.009$), is only variable found associated at level of 0.05 significant level. Therefore, based on it for this variable the null hypothesis H_0 rejected and alternate research hypothesis H_2 accepted at significant level of 0.05. Whereas other variables such as age in year ($p=0.437$), class of study ($p=0.517$), type of school ($p=0.278$), residential area ($p=0.517$), religion ($p=0.447$), type of family ($p=0.416$), father's educational status ($p=0.129$), father's occupation ($p=0.318$), and mother's occupation ($p=0.174$) found non-significant at 0.05 significant level, therefore for these variables the null hypothesis H_0 accepted and alternate research hypothesis H_2 rejected at significant level of 0.05.

While variable previous exposure to such awareness programme didn't compute.

Association in between pre-test knowledge level of school children with selected demographic variables at control group:

Demographic Variables	Category	Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Adequate Knowledge	Chi Square	DF	p-value	S O R N S
Age in years	6–7years	2	–	–				
	8–9years	7	–	–				
	10 years	21	–	–	4.512	2	0.217	NS
Class of study	1 st	4	–	–				
	2 nd	1	–	–				
	3 rd	2	–	–				
	4 th	22	–	–				
	5 th	1	–	–	3.149	4	0.741	NS
Type of school	Government school	9	–	–				
	Privates chool	21	–	–	3.017	1	0.134	NS
Residential area	Urban	19	–	–				
	Rural	9	–	–				
	Semi-urban	2	–	–	5.067	1	0.405	NS
Religion	Hindu	20	–	–				
	Muslim	2	–	–				
	Sikh	3	–	–				
	Christian	5	–	–	3.195	3	0.561	NS
Type of family	Joint	9	–	–				
	Nuclear	21	–	–	4.311	1	0.238	NS
	No formal education	1	–	–				

Father's educational status	Primary education	1	—	—				
	Secondary education	10	—	—				
	Graduation	16	—	—				
	Post-graduation	1	1	—	6.248	4	0.248	NS
Mother's educational status	No formal education	4	—	—				
	Primary education	18	—	—				
	Secondary education	5	—	—				
	Graduation	—	2	—				
	Post-graduation	—	—	1	8.128	4	0.004	S
Father's occupation	Private job	17	—	—				
	Self-employed	4	—	—				
	Government employed	9	—	—	5.317	2	0.534	NS
Mother's occupation	House-wife	26	—	—				
	Self-employed	1	—	—				
	Government employed	3	—	—	3.017	2	0.127	NS

SUMMARY:

Summary of Major Findings:

Demographic Profile in experimental group:

Age Group-most participants 23(76.66%) were aged 10 years,

Class of study-majority of participants 21(70%) were studying in 4th standard,

Type of school-most of them 19 (63.33%) were studied in private school,

Residential area-maximum of them 18 (60%) were staying in urban area,

Religion-maximum of them 21(70%) were Hindus,

Type of family-top number of them 18 (60%) were living in nuclear families.

Educational status of father-most of them 15(50%) were graduated **Mother's**

educational status-maximum of them 16 (53.33%) were graduated, **Father's**

occupation-most of them 16 (53.33%) were having private jobs, **Mother's**

occupation-majority of them 24(80%) were house-wives and

Previous exposure to such awareness programme-all participants said none of them exposed to such awareness programme.

Demographic Profile in control group:

Age Group-most participants 21(70%) were aged 10 years,

Class of study-majority of participants 22(73.33%) were studying in 4th standard,

Type of school-most of them 21(70%) were studied in private school,

Residential area-maximum of them 19(63.33%) were staying in urban area,

Religion-maximum of them 20(66.66%) were Hindus,

Type of family-top number of them 21(70%) were living in nuclear families. **Educational**

status of father-most of them 16(53.33%) were graduated **Mother's educational**

status-maximum of them 18(60%) were graduated, **Father's occupation**-most of them

17 (56.66%) were having private jobs, **Mother's occupation**-majority of them

26(86.66%) were house-wives

Previous exposure to such awareness programme-all participants said none of them exposed to such awareness programme.

Knowledge level of school children regarding ravishment:

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

In pre-test majority of the participants 25(83.33%) had in adequate knowledge. After intervention the highest number 27(90%) in adequate level.

In pre-test the knowledge mean was 11.27 with variance of 1.41 which was found after intervention as 34.36 with 0.54 variance.

The calculated t test value was 28.317 with calculated p value found <0.001 .

CONTROL GROUP

In pre-test majority of the participants 26(86.66%) had inadequate knowledge. In post-test the highest number 23(76.66%) in inadequate level.

In pre-test the knowledge mean was 10.72 with variance of 2.47 which was found after intervention as 11.86 with 1.92 variance.

The calculated t test value was 11.281 with calculated p value found 0.107.

STATISTICAL ASSOCIATIONS

1. SIGNIFICANT VARIABLE IN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP:

The pre-test knowledge level of school children was shown to be significantly correlated with the mother's educational status($p=0.009$).

2. NON-SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES IN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP:

Students' pre-test knowledge level did not significantly correlate with their age in the year, class of study, kind of school, residential area, religion, type of family, father's educational status, father's occupation, or mother's occupation.

1. SIGNIFICANT VARIABLE IN CONTROL GROUP:

There was a significant correlation ($p=0.004$) between the mother's educational position and the school children's pre-test knowledge level.

2. NON-SIGNIFICANT TVARIABLES IN CONTROL GROUP:

The pre-test knowledge level of school children did not significantly correlate with age in year, class of study, type of school, residential area, religion, type of family, father's educational status, father's occupation, or mother's occupation.

CONCLUSION:

The present study findings were compared with other study findings in supporting or challenge findings and majority of previously available evidences were supported present study findings. These findings further suggested to disseminate for maximum utilizing at area of nursing practice, education, administration and research. Then researcher kept a road-map

for future researchers in form of recommendations to take up present study with more accuracy to strengthen the evidences.

Overall, the investigator gained a lot of valuable experience by carrying out the present investigation. Exploring and improving the researcher's knowledge and techniques was also much aided. The successful completion of the study was facilitated by the unwavering support and direction provided by the guide, as well as the collaboration and enthusiasm of the participants.

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