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A study to assess the effectiveness of planned Teaching programme on knowledge on child abuse among B.Sc. nursing IIIrd year students in selected college of Jabalpur

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Abstract

Background: Every year an estimated 119,000 children experience some type of abuse. Child abuse is not just physical violence directed at a child. It is any form of mal treatment by an adult, which is violent or threatening for a child this includes neglect. Child abuse is any behavior that harms a child in this case anyone under 18 year of age.

Aim: the aim of the study was to assess the knowledge of child abuse among B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing 3 rd year students regarding child abuse.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of plan teaching programme among B.Sc. Nursing 3 rd year students regarding child abuse.
3. To find out association between pretest knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing 3 rd year students regarding child abuse with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology: 100 B.Sc. Nursing 3 rd year students were sample from selected college of nursing.

Results: Study finding showed significant difference between mean pretest knowledge score 3.11 and posttest Knowledge score 4.12 thus it shows effectiveness on knowledge of planned teaching programme.

Keywords: Knowledge, child abuse, B.Sc. Nursing student, planned teaching programme.

Introduction

Child abuse is a state of emotional, physical, economic and sexual, maltreatment meted out to a person below the age of 18 and it is a globally prevalent phenomenon.

The term child abuse may have different connotations in different cultural milieu and socio-economic situation.

Child abuse consists of any act of commission or omission that endangers or impairs a child's physical or emotional health and development child abuse includes any damage done to a child which cannot be reasonably explained and which is often represented by an injury or series of injuries appearing to be non-accidental in nature.

The Objectives of the study were

- To assess the knowledge of BSc nursing IIIrd year students regarding child abuse.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme among Bsc nursing IIIrd year students regarding child abuse.
- To find out association between pretest knowledge score of IIIrd year students regarding child abuse with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1- There will be a significant difference between the pretest and posttest knowledge score of Bsc nursing IIIrd year students regarding child abuse.

H2- There will be significant association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables of BSc. nursing IIIrd year students regarding child abuse.

Research Methodology

Research Design: a one group pretest and posttest design used to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on the knowledge regarding child abuse among student nurses.

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Setting of the Study The investigators selected college of nursing in Jabalpur.

Sampling Technique: In this study simple random sampling technique was used.

Sample size the sample size for study was 100 students' nurses studying in selected college of nursing, Jabalpur.

Result

Study input refers to the students and their socio demographic variable. Process refer to the assessment of knowledge of students through a structured questionnaire output refer to the adequate knowledge of students regarding child abuse. For generating the necessary data a knowledge level assessment questionnaire consisting of 30 items were developed. The tools were found to be reliable and valid. The data analysis was planned to include descriptive and inferential statistics. The following plan of analysis was made with consultation of statistical experts. Analysis and interpretation was done according to the objective of the study. Majority of students that is 90% are female and 10% are male. 76.6% students belong to Hindu, 16.6% students belong to Muslim 3.3% students belongs to Christian and 3.3% others.

In the pretest, 15% students have poor knowledge, 45% students have average knowledge and 40% students have good knowledge. In post test, it was found that 00% have a poor knowledge, 30% students have a average knowledge and 70% students have good knowledge.

The study finding showed significant difference [t=4.145, p=0.05] between mean pretest knowledge score 3.11 and posttest knowledge score 4.12. It was evident from finding that the administration was effective mean update the knowledge of nurse student.

Thus the hypothesis made by investigator that there will be a significant different in knowledge score after the implementation of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding child abuse at the level p< 0.05 was accepted.

The study finding showed that a highest significant with the selected variable that is Gender, Class, Religion. Other variable are not significant.

In the pretest, it was found that among the samples had average knowledge ie, 40%. 60% had poor knowledge and, none of the students of them had good knowledge. From post test, it was found that samples, had good knowledge ie, 75%, and had average knowledge ie, 25% and no one had poor knowledge.

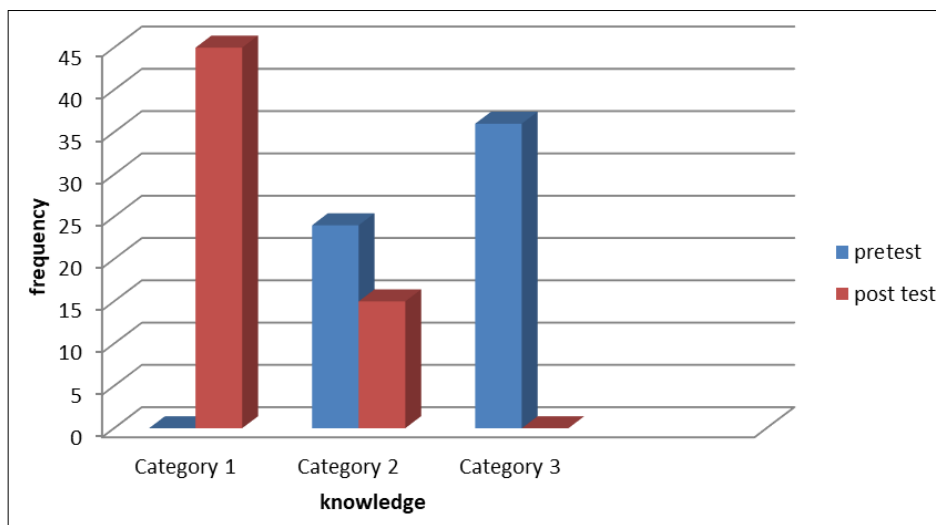


Fig 9: comparison between pretest and posttest knowledge of students

It was summarized after the study findings that demographic variables affect the knowledge of student nurses regarding child abuse in selected nursing colleges of Jabalpur

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