RESEARCH ARTICLE

EFFECTIVENESS OF IEC PACKAGE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD MOLESTATION AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN (6 TO 12 YEARS) IN SELECTED SCHOOL AT VILLUPURAM

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Manuscript Info	*Abstract*
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Aim: to assess the effectiveness of IEC package on knowledge regarding child molestation among school children (6 to 12 years) in selected school at Villupuram.

Objectives: (i) to assess pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children (6 - 12 years).(ii) to identify the effectiveness of IEC package on knowledge regarding child molestation among school children(6 - 12 years).(iii) to associate the post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology: The quantitative approach and pre-experimental one group pre test and post test research design adopted for this study. The study was conducted at Government High School, V.Salai,Villupuram. 50 samples were selected for the study by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Data collected by using investigators prepared structured multiple choice questionnaires.

Results: The finding shows that the pre test mean value was 5.14 with the standard deviation of 2.73 and the post test mean value was 17.86 with a standard deviation of 1.19. The "t" test value is 29.58 this showed a significant difference between pre and post level of knowledge and there was no significant association between post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study finding concluded that level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children was improved after IEC package administration. Hence it was proved that the IEC package was effective in improving the level of knowledge.

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Introduction:-

Children are the precious gifts given to mankind and they were the future of the country and has much potential to change the society, they are assets of the society as they will shape the future of the nation.

Worldwide, Child molestation has been recognised major public health problem impairing the health and welfare of child. Therefore it requires multidisciplinary support from medical, legal, psychological and social dimensions. Here the role of health care professionals plays vital role to not only detect abuse, But also to create awareness in relevant interventions to the children.

Children have been often used for sexual abuse by adults in every society. They don't have any idea how traumatic it can be for the future of any sufferer. Childhood is a joyful period for any individual, but the abuses against children are very toxic for their future development. Sexual abuse can take place in any environment and had been studied that children were molested even their schools, play school, society, home etc. Both the Male and female children both have been equally abused. According to study conducted by the national commission for protection of child rights (NCPCR) nearly 55% children in India experienced some kind of child molestation. 1:9 girls and 1:20 boys under 18 years experience of child molestation or assault. 82% of all victims under 18 are female.

Statement of the Problem:
A study to assess the effectiveness of IEC package on knowledge regarding child molestation among school children (6 to 12 years) in selected school at Villupuram.

Objectives of the study:-
1. To assess pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children (6 - 12years).
2. To identify the effectiveness of IEC package on knowledge regarding child molestation among school children(6 - 12 years).
3. To associate the post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children with their selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses:
- ❖ H1: There is statistical significant difference between pre test and post test level knowledge regarding child molestation among school children (6-12 years).
- ❖ H2: There is significant association between the post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children with their selected demographic variables

Methodology:-
The quantitative approach and pre-experimental one group pre test and post test research design adopted for this study. The study was conducted at Government High School V.Salai, Villupuram. 50 samples were selected for the study by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Data collected by using investigators prepared structured multiple choice questionnaires and demographic variables. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used for data analysis.

Result:-
Table 1:- Frequency and percentage, distribution of level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children. N = 50

Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)	Number(N)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate knowledge	47	94.00	0	0.00
Moderate knowledge	3	6.00	2	4.00
Adequate knowledge	0	0.00	48	96.00

The above table reveals that in pre – test level of knowledge among school children 3 (6.00%) had moderate knowledge, 47 (94.00%) had inadequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge regarding child molestation among school children. In post test 48(96.00%) had adequate knowledge, 2 (4.00%) had moderate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge regarding child molestation among school children.
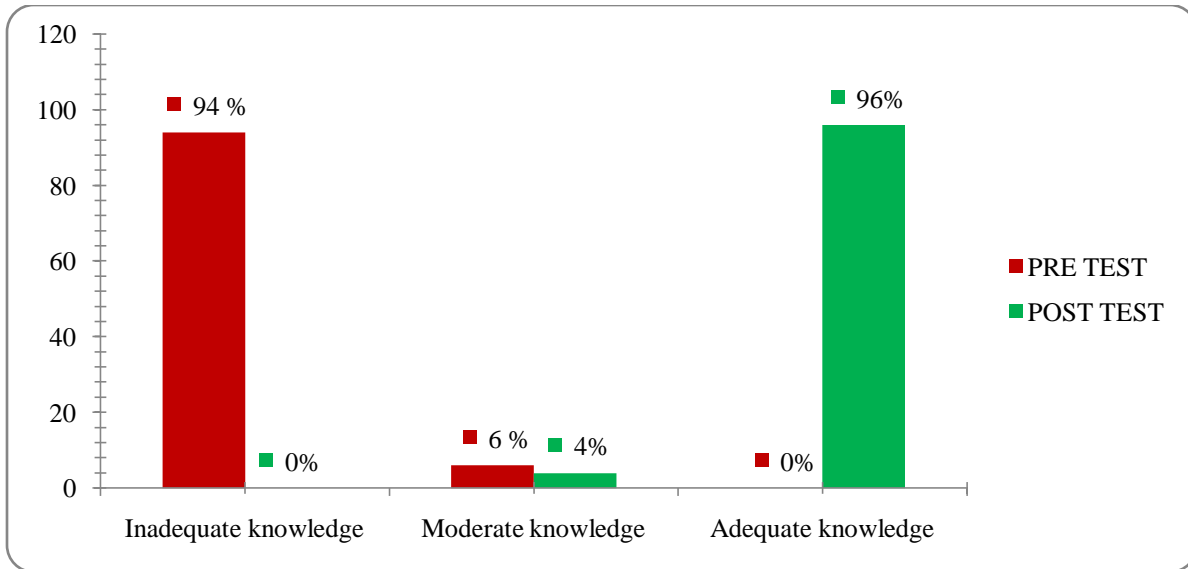
Figure 1:- Shows distribution of pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children.

Table 4.3:- Effectiveness of IEC package on knowledge regarding child molestation among school children. N =50

Observation	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	Standard error	T value
Pre test	5.14	2.73	12.72	0.43	**29.58****
Post test	17.86	1.19			**HS**

** p<0.05 highly significant

The above table reveals that The Pre test mean was 5.14with standard deviation 2.73 and post test mean was 17.86 with standard deviation 1.19. The Mean difference between pre test and post test was 12.72 with standard error 0.43and t-value 29.58 which was statistically highly significant at p<0.05. Hence there was a statistical difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge.

Table 3:- In association between the post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children with their selected socio demographic variable. N=50

Demographic variables	Chi square	p-value
1.Gender	0.054	0.999
a) Male		NS
b) Female		
c) others		
2.Course studying	8.14	0.228
a) 2 std		NS
b) 4 std		
c) 5 std		
d) 6 std		
3. Father Educational Status	5.72	0.455
a) Illiterate		NS
b) Primary Education		
c) Secondary Education		
e) Graduate		
4. Mother Educational Status	6.38	0.381
a) Illiterate		NS
b) Primary Education		
c) Secondary Education		

f) Graduate		
5.Father Occupation	1.01	0.985 NS
a) Coolie		
b)Professional		
c) Self employee		
d) Farmer		
6. Mother Occupation	2.44	0.875 NS
a) Coolie		
b) Professional		
c) Self employee		
d) Farmer		
7. Family Monthly Income	1.79	0.937 NS
a)<5000		
b)5001-10000		
c)10001-20000		
d)>20000		
8.Residence	2.86	0.826 NS
a)Rural		
b)Urban		
c) Hilly		
d) Semi urban		
9.Source of health education	0.52	0.997 NS
a) News Paper		
b)Healthcare professional		
c) Friends &relatives		
d)Social media		

** p<0.05 significant

The above table reveals that there was no significant association between post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among selected school student (6-12 years) with their selected socio demographic variables.

Discussion:-
Objective - 1: To assess pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children (6 - 12 years).
In pre test among 50 samples 47 (94%) had inadequate knowledge, 3(6%) had moderate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge.

In post test among 50 samples 2(4%) had moderate knowledge ,48(96%) had adequate knowledge and none of the them had inadequate knowledge.

Objective - 2. To identify the effectiveness of IEC package on knowledge regarding child molestation among school children(6 - 12 years).
The finding shows that the pre test mean value was 5.14 with the standard deviation of 2.73 and the post test mean value was 17.86 with a standard deviation of 1.19. the "t" test value is 29.58 this showed a significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge. It indicates that level of knowledge was improved after IEC package administration. **Hence Hypothesis H1was Accepted.**

Objective - 3. To associate the post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children with their selected demographic variables.
The finding reveals that there was no significant association between post test level of knowledge regarding child molestation among school children (6-12 years) with their selected socio demographic variables such as age, gender, course studying, father education status, mother education status, father occupation, mother occupation, family monthly income, residence, sources of health education. **Hence Hypothesis H2 was rejected.**

Conclusion:-

The finding of the study reveals that pre test mean value was 5.14 with the standard deviation of 2.73 and the post test mean value was 17.86 with a standard deviation of 1.19 .the "t" test value is 29.5 it showed a significant difference between pre and post level of knowledge. Hence it was proved that the IEC package was effective in improving the level of knowledge and the study concluded that IEC package was effective in improving the level of knowledge.

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