



A cross-sectional study to assess knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among teachers of selected schools of Aurangabad city

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Abstract

The child sexual abuse is a very big problem now a days. children are trusting and look to older persons for direction, every child is vulnerable to sexual abuse. The frightening truth is that most of the abusers are either a relative, neighbor, family friend, babysitter or someone else the child knows and trusts. Therefore, a teacher or other school personnel may be the only adults who can ensure a child's safety. Teachers are considered to be among those who are well-placed for the detection and prevention of child abuse. Yet little attention has been given to the definitions teachers use in deciding which cases to process. Each day, the safety and well-being of some children across the Nation are threatened by child abuse and neglect. Intervening effectively in the lives of these children and their families is not the sole responsibility of any single agency or professional group, but rather is a shared community concern. Parents have a fundamental right to raise their children as they see fit, and society presumes that parents will act in their children's best interest. When parents do not protect their children from harm or meet their basic needs—as with cases of child abuse and neglect—society has a responsibility to intervene to protect the health and welfare of these children.

Research statement: “A cross-sectional study to assess knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among teachers of selected schools of Aurangabad City”

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among teachers of selected schools.
2. To find association between study findings with their selected demographic variables.

Research Methodology: In the present study quantitative approach is used to assess the knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among teachers of selected schools. Quantitative non- experimental univariant descriptive research design is used. 100 samples were selected. Nonprobability convenient sampling technique was used. Data was collected used by semi structured questionnaire. The knowledge score was classified in to 3 categories. Good, average and poor. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze data and for interpretation. Association of knowledge regarding Child sexual abuse with selected demographic variables was assessed using Chi – square test. 61% teachers were having good knowledge about CSA, 38% teachers were having average and only 1% teachers were having poor knowledge.

Result: 61% teachers were having good knowledge about child sexual abuse, 38% teachers were having average and only 1% teachers were having poor knowledge. Chi-square test is there is significant association between knowledge and age, gender, religion, education, year of teaching, sources of knowledge, provision made to prevent CSA, and experience of CSA in teacher's carrier, were found significant at 0.05 levels.

Conclusion: The study depicted that most of the high school teachers are aware of the sign and symptoms of the child sexual abuse, and thus this knowledge can be used to prevent the CSA

Keywords: assess, knowledge, child sexual abuse, teachers

Introduction

The child sexual abuse is a very big problem now a days. A survey participated in by more than 45,000 children in the 12-18 age group, across 26 states in the country, revealed that one in every two children is a victim of child sexual abuse. The survey conducted by humanitarian aid organisation World Vision India with a sample of 45,844 respondents also revealed that one in every five do not feel safe because of the fear of being sexually abused. It also said one in four families do not come forward to report child abuse. The school is the one social institution outside the family with which nearly all children have consistent, ongoing contact. Teachers are considered to be among those who are well-placed for the

detection and prevention of child. Despite one in every two children being a victim of child sexual abuse, there continues to be a huge silence. One incidence took place at researcher's city of CSA and was recognized by school teacher, so researcher felt to conduct a survey regarding CSA knowledge among teachers.

Data on child sexual abuse (CSA) is difficult to obtain as it is often based on reporting and is associated with social taboos and a culture of silence that prevents victims from disclosing. The table provides data across regions in the world for females, based on surveys conducted around the globe. On average, Asia has a prevalence rate of 11.3% for females and 4.1% for males.

Table 1: Data on child sexual abuse in India is scare for the same reasons out-lined above [15].

Region	Lifetime prevalence in Females	Lifetime prevalence in Males
Africa	20.2%	19.3%
Asia	11.3%	4.1%
Australia	21.5%	7.5%
Europe	13.5%	5.6%
South Africa	13.4%	13.8%
USA & Canada	20.1%	8.0%

What are Some Potential Indicators of Child Sexual Abuse?

Specific signs that MAY indicate sexual abuse include regressive behaviors such as thumb sucking, enuresis (bed wetting), and nightmares; sleep disturbances; persistent, inappropriate sexual play with self, peers, or toys; knowledge of sexual behavior (often evident in drawings) that is advanced for the child's age; poor peer relationships; overly compliant behavior; acting-out behavior such as delinquency or aggression (often seen in children who attempted to get help but received none); pseudo-mature behavior; school-related difficulties including an inability to concentrate, faltering school performance, reluctance to change clothes for gym class or to participate in physical activities, and arriving at school early and staying late; running away from home; suicidal thoughts or attempts; and sexual promiscuity or avoidance of relationships.

Other possible indicators of sexual abuse include pain, itching, bleeding, torn or stained clothing; withdrawal (some children may retreat into a fantasy world or appear retarded); drug/alcohol abuse; and indirect allusions to problems at home (for example, a child may tell a teacher "I'm afraid to go home tonight" or "I want to come live with you")

Responsibility of teachers must be prepared to assist a child who has allegedly been molested. Child sexual abuse is sexual behavior by an adult or older child including kissing, fondling, sexual intercourse, oral sex, forced nudity, prostitution, photographing, or other behaviors with sexual connotations. Since children are trusting and look to older persons for direction, every child is vulnerable to sexual abuse. The frightening truth is that most of the abusers are either a relative, neighbor, family friend, babysitter or someone else the child knows and trusts. Therefore, a teacher or other school personnel may be the only adults who can ensure a child's safety. Also indicated some indicators commonly found in situations of sexual abuse. They may raise suspicion, but alone are not enough to report suspected cases.

Family Indicators

- Excessive parental dominance
- Parental over protectiveness
- Extreme reaction to sex education or personal safety lessons
- Family isolation from community support systems
- Denial of friendships with other children
- Parental jealousy
- History of sexual abuse of either parent

Child Indicators

- Abrupt change in behavior or personality

- Extreme compliance
- Detached, inattentive
- Irritable, aggressive
- Passive or hyperactive
- Self-destructive
- Poor peer relationships
- Withdrawal when touched
- Frequent absence and/or late arrival at school
- Reluctance to return home after school
- Excessive washing or poor hygiene
- Avoidance of restroom or other specific places
- Excessive layers of clothing
- Wearing provocative clothing
- Sexual interest and knowledge beyond what is usual for child's age
- Seductive behavior towards children and/or adults
- Persistent sexual play with peers, pets, toys or themselves
- Sleep disturbances
- Change in appetite or eating disorders
- Trauma to the mouth, genital or anal area
- Sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy
- Suicide threats or attempts
- Truancy or running away (29)

Objectives

1. To assess knowledge of teachers regarding child sexual abuse.
2. To find out the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Material and method Research Approach: Quantitative approach. Research Design: non- experimental univariant descriptive research design Setting: Selected schools of Aurangabad city. Sample: Teachers of primary and high schools Sampling Technique: Non-probability convenient Sampling Sample size: 100 school teachers.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Primary and high school teachers available at the time of data collection Exclusion Criteria primary and high school teachers are not willing to participate

Tool and technique

Part-I Demographic variables included age in years, gender, educational status, year of teaching experience, source of knowledge, provision to prevent CSA at their school, experience of CSA in their carrier.

Part II- Semi structured questionnaire on Knowledge regarding Child sexual Abuse.

Intervention Semi structured questionnaire is introduced to assess the knowledge of teachers.

Scoring Key: Level of knowledge related to Child sexual Abuse

Table 2

Sr. No.	Level of knowledge	Frequency	%
1.	Good	61	61%
2.	Average	38	38%
3.	Poor	1	1%

Data collection procedure Permission had taken from the institutional head there after the brief self-introduction was given and the inform consent was obtained from the nursing students who met the inclusion criteria were selected by

Result

Section-I N=100

Table 3

Sr. N.	Demographic variable	F	%
1.	Distribution of subjects according to Age.		
	20-30 yr	38	38%
	31 – 40 yr	39	39%
	41 – 50 yr	19	19%
	51 & above	4	4%
2.	Distribution of subjects according to gender		
	Male	36	36%
	Female	64	64%
3.	Distribution of subjects according to Religion		
	Hindu	77	77%
	Islam	0	0%
	Christian	7	7%
	Buddhist	16	16%
4.	Distribution of subjects according to Education		
	Diploma	9	9%
	Graduate	59	59%
	Post Graduate	30	30%
	PhD	2	2%
5.	Distribution of subjects according to year of experience		
	Up to 5 yrs	43	43
	6 to 10 yrs	28	28
	11 to 15 yrs	11	11
	16 to 20yrs	12	12
	21 and above	6	6
6.	Distribution of subjects according to source of knowledge		
	TV / Radio	4	4%
	Print Media	6	6%
	Social Media/Internet	60	60%
	Advertisement	30	30%
7.	Distribution of subjects according to provision made to prevent CSA		
	Yes	95%	95%
	No	5	5%
8.	Distribution of subjects according to an experience of CSA in carrier		
	Yes	2	2%
	No	98	98%

Section II

Frequency and percentage distribution of the knowledge of

purposive sampling technique. After the collection of demographic data pre test was done by using structured questionnaire for assessing the level of knowledge regarding Technological breakthrough and Emerging Nursing. Thus, the post test was done by 8th day after structured teaching program

Delimitations

1. The teachers of primary and high schools of Aurangabad city only.
2. School teachers, who are willing to participate in the study.
3. School teachers who are available at the time study.

teachers regarding child sexual abuse. Analysis data related to knowledge of teachers regarding knowledge of teachers.

Table 4: Level of knowledge related to Child sexual Abuse

Sr. No.	Level of knowledge	Frequency	%
1.	Good	61	61%
2.	Average	38	38%
3.	Poor	1	1%

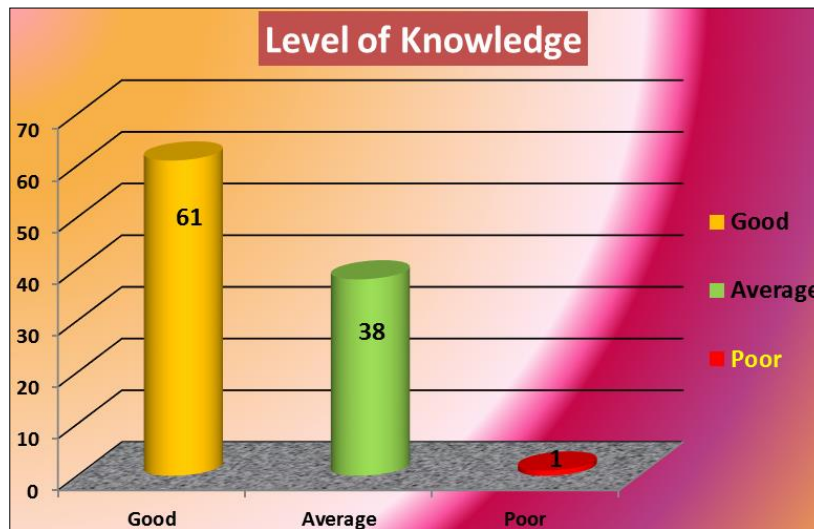


Fig 1

Section III

Table 5: Association of Knowledge Score with Selected Demographic Variables.

Sr. No	Demographic Variable	Frequency	%	%	X ²	p value
1	Age	20-30 yr	38	38%	33.68*	7.82
		31 – 40 yr	39	39%		
		41 – 50 yr	19	19%		
		51 & above	4	4%		
2	Gender	Male	36	36%	784*	3.84
		Female	64	64%		
3	Religion	Hindu	77	77%	211.7*	9.49
		Islam	0	0%		
		Christian	7	7%		
		Buddhist	16	16%		
4	Education	Diploma	9	9%	78.64*	7.82
		Graduate	59	59%		
		Post Graduate	30	30%		
		PhD	2	2%		
5	Yr of Teaching	Up to 5yr	43	43%	46.64*	9.49
		6 to 10 yr	28	28%		
		11 to 15 yr	11	11%		
		16 to 20 yr	12	12%		
		21yr & above	6	6%		
6	Source of knowledge	TV /Radio	4	4%	86.08*	7.82
		Print media	6	6%		
		Social Media / Internet	60	60%		
		Health Personnels	30	30%		
7	Provision to prevent CSA	Yes	95	95%	40.5*	3.84
		No	5	5%		
8	Incidence of CSA	Yes	2	2%	92.16*	3.84
		No	98	98%		

Discussion

The findings were discussed on the Basis of Objectives In the first part of the study result revealed that the demographic variables of teachers of selected schools.

38% teachers are from 20-30 age groups, 39% teachers are from 31 – 40 age group 19% teachers are from 41 – 50 age group and 4% teachers are from 51 and above age group.

36% teachers were male and 64% teachers were female. 77% teachers were from Hindu religion, 17% teachers were

Christian, 16% teachers were belongs to Buddhism and no teachers were found from Islam region.

9%teachers were diploma holders, 59% teachers were graduate, 30% were Post graduate and only 2% were PhD holders.

43% teachers were having 5 years of experience, 28% teachers were having 6 to 10 yrs of experience. 11% teachers were having 11 to 15 yrs of experience and 12 teachers are having 16 to 20 years and 6% teachers were having 21 and

above experience.

4 % subjects have TV /Radio, 6% have Print Media, 60% stated that Social media and 30% said that their sources of knowledge are health Personnel.

95% teachers agreed that there is made provision in their school to prevent child sexual abuse while 5% were agreed that that any such provision made in their school.

98% teachers have not across with the incidence of CSA in their carrier but 2% have come across.

The findings were discussed on the Basis of Objectives In the second part of the study result revealed that the knowledge score of teachers of selected schools.

61% teachers were having good knowledge about child sexual abuse, 38% teachers were having average and only 1% teachers were having poor knowledge.

The findings were discussed on the Basis of Objectives In the third part of the study result revealed that. Association of knowledge regarding Child sexual abuse with selected demographic variables was assessed using Chi – square test.

Chi-square test is there is significant association between knowledge and age, gender, religion, education, year of teaching, sources of knowledge, provision made to prevent CSA, and experience of CSA in teacher’s carrier. were found significant at 0.05 levels.

Conclusion

In the present study, Chi-square test is there is significant association between knowledge and age, gender, religion, education, year of teaching, sources of knowledge, provision made to prevent CSA, and experience of CSA in teacher’s carrier. were found significant at 0.05 levels. And also revealed that 61% teachers were having good knowledge about child sexual abuse, 38% teachers were having average and only 1% teachers were having poor knowledge.

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