A Comparative Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Child Abuse Among Rural and Urban Population in Selected Area of Rohtas

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Abstract: *India is home to the largest child population in the world, with almost 41 % of the total population under 18 years of age. The health and security of the country's children is integral to any vision for its progress and development. Child abuse is any action, behaviour and gestures by another person adult or child that causes considerable damage to a child. It can be physical, sexual or emotional, but can just as often be about a lack of affection, care and attention. when compared with figures from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in 2019, there has been a drop of 13.3 per cent in the total number of such cases, Child Rights and You (CRY) said in its analysis8. There were 1,48,185 cases of crime against children recorded in 2019 which meant that each day over 400 such crimes are committed in the country.*

Aim of the study: To assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among rural and urban population.

Methodology: The comparative study was aimed at assessing the knowledge regarding child abuse among rural and urban population in selected area of Rohtas, Bihar from 6/02/2023 to 11/02/2023. A self-structured questionnaire among 60 rural and urban peoples adopting Convenient sampling technique.

Results: The final result that is 0% of rural people had good knowledge, 22 (73.3%) people had average knowledge, and 8 (26.7%) people had poor knowledge rural area regarding child abuse whereas 15 (50.0%) people had good knowledge, 14 (46.7%) people had average knowledge and 1 (3.3%) people had poor knowledge in urban area regarding child abuse.

Conclusion: The present study i.e., a comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among rural and urban population in selected area of Rohtas. That after the study as a researcher we concluded that 0% of rural people had good knowledge, 22 (73.3%) people had average knowledge, and 8 (26.7%) people had poor knowledge rural area regarding child abuse whereas 15 (50.0%) people had good knowledge, 14 (46.7%) people had average knowledge and 1 (3.3%) people had poor knowledge in urban area regarding child abuse.

Keywords: Knowledge, child abuse, rural and urban population

I. INTRODUCTION

Child abuse is a common and serious problem in our nation. India is home to almost 19% of the world's children; nearly 40% of its population and 69% of Indian children are victims of child abuse. Child abuse is one of the most common types of violence against children. This type of violence can have implications for both the physical and mental health of the children, and can influence the health status long after the abuse has occurred. Child maltreatment is a global problem with serious life-long consequences. International studies reveal that 20% of women and 5–10% of men report being sexually abused as children, while 25–50% of all children report being physically abused. Additionally, many children are subject to emotional abuse (sometimes referred to as psychological abuse) and to neglect. Every year, there are an estimated 41000 homicide deaths in children below 15 years of age. New Delhi: - A total of 1,28,531 crimes against children were recorded in India last year, implying that an average of 350 such cases were reported each day during the pandemic, according to an NGO's analysis of the NCRB data.

II. OBJECTIVE

- To assess the knowledge of rural people regarding child abuse
- To assess the knowledge of urban people regarding child abuse
- To compare the knowledge of rural and urban people regarding child abuse.

III. RESEARCH ASSUMPTION

A1: Rural People will have poor knowledge regarding child abuse. A2: Urban People will have average knowledge regarding child abuse.

A3: There will be statistical significance between the knowledge level of Urban and Rural Population

Presentations of data

The analysis of data was organized and presented under the following section,

Section-I: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables among rural and urban people.

Section- II: Area-wise overall knowledge score of the rural and urban people regarding child abuse

Section-III: Comparison of knowledge score regarding child abuse in rural and urban people

Research Approach: Quantitative Approach.

Research design: comparative design.

Research Setting: The study setting is the physical location in which data collection takes place for the study. In the present study setting is at rural area (Jamuhar) and urban area (Mohaddiganj), Sasaram

Target Population: The target population for the present study includes people under 21 to 60 years of age.

Sample and Sampling Technique: In the present study, convenient sampling technique has been used and the sample comprised of 60 population having 21 to 60 years of age residing at Rural area (Jamuhar) and Urban area (Sasaram).

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

People who are present at the time of data collection.

People having under 21 to 60 years age group

People who participate willingly.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

People who are not present at the time of data collection.

People who can understand Hindi.

People who refuse to participate

SELECTION OF THE TOOL:

A self-structured Multiple-Choice Questionnaire (MCQ) was used to assess the knowledge of people regarding child abuse. The related tool was printed in both Hindi and English.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOLS

The tool consists of two parts:

Part A: demographic variable such as Age, sex, setting, education, occupation, family income, religion, type of family, number of children, history of child abuse, source of information about child abuse. etc

Part B: 30 questions related to knowledge regarding the child abuse among rural and urban population.

Overall marks: -

The maximum marks are 30 and to interpret the knowledge the score is classified as: -

21 to 30 – Good knowledge

11 to 20 - Average Knowledge

0 to 10   - Poor knowledge

Table 1: Tools and its uses

Si no	Tools	Purpose	Technique
1	Sociodemographic data	To obtain the basic information	Paper and pen
2	Structure interview schedule	To assess the knowledge	Interview with schedule questionnaire

Validity of the tool

The content validity of the tool has been obtained by experts' opinion on the relevance of the item.

Content validity for tool in present study is 0.90

RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL

Reliability for tools in present study is 0.81

Pilot study

The pilot study was conducted in the month of January 2023. The pilot study was conducted by using taking 10% of sample i.e., 6 people. The setting of the pilot study was conducted at 3 people in rural area at Jamuhar and 3 people in urban area at Sasaram by simple random technique. Tool was administered to each people with guidelines. It took almost 45 minutes for the people to complete the questionnaire. The study to be feasible. The subjects included in the piolet study were excluded in the main study.

Analysis and interpretation of data

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among rural and urban population in selected area of Rohtas.

analysis helps a researcher to make a sense of quantitative information. Statistical procedure enable researcher to summarize, organize, evaluate, interpret and communicate numeric information.

IV. PRESENTATION OF DATA

The analysis of data was organized and presented under the following section,

Section-I: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables among rural and urban people.

Section- II: Area-wise overall knowledge score of the rural and urban people regarding child abuse

Section-III: Comparison of knowledge score regarding child abuse in rural and urban people

Section-I: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables among rural and urban people.

	Demographic variables		Rural (N= 30)		Urban (N= 30)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age in year	a) 20 - 30 years	19	63.3	17	56.7
		b) 31 - 40 years	06	20.0	07	23.3
		c) 41 - 50 years	03	10.0	03	10.0
		d) 51 – 60 years	02	6.7	03	10.0
2	Sex	a) Male	19	63.3	22	73.3
		b) Female	11	36.7	08	26.7
		c) Transgender	00	0	00	00
3	Setting	a) Urban	00	0	30	100
		b) Rural	30	100	00	00
4	Education	a) Non formal education	04	13.3	01	3.3
		b) Primary education	17	56.7	18	60.0

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		c) Under graduate	09	30.0	06	20.0
		d) Post graduate and above	00	0	05	16.7
5	Occupation	a) Home maker	02	6.7	01	3.3
		b) Government employee	00	00	03	10.0
		c) Non-government employee	24	80.0	21	70.0
		d) Self employed	04	13.3	05	16.7
6	Family income (monthly)	a) < 10,000	21	70.0	06	20.0
		b) 10,000 – 15,000	08	26.7	19	63.3
		c) 16,000 – 20,000	00	0	04	13.3
		d) 20,000 above	01	3.3	01	3.3
7	Religion	a) Christian	00	0	01	3.3
		b) Hindu	26	86.7	29	96.7
		c) Muslim	04	13.3	00	00
		d) Other	00	0	00	00
8	Type of family	a) Nuclear	26	86.7	22	73.3
		b) Joint	04	13.3	06	20.0
		c) Extended	00	00	02	6.7
9	Number of children	a) One	06	20.0	11	36.7
		b) Two	13	43.3	14	46.7
		c) Three	11	36.7	05	16.7
		d) More than four	00	00	00	0
10	History of child abuse	a) Yes	03	10.0	02	6.7
		b) No	27	90.0	28	93.3
11	Source of information about child abuse	a) Friends/ family	26	86.7	25	83.3
		b) Electronic media	04	05	05	16.7
		c) Books	00	00	00	00
		d) Others	00	00	00	00

Section- II: Area-wise overall knowledge score of the rural and urban people regarding child abuse.
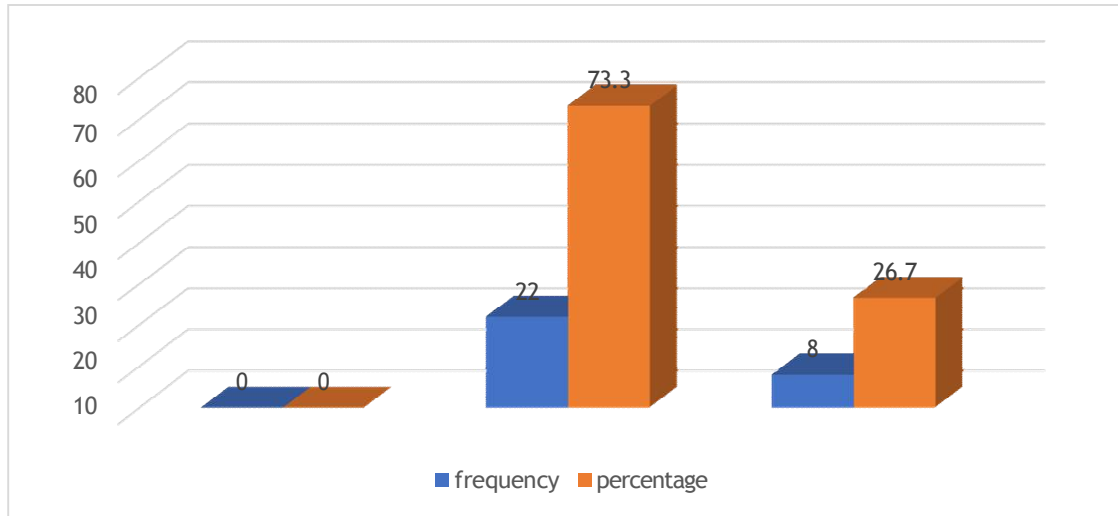
Showing the distribution of Knowledge score according to their study participants in rural people.

(N = 30)

Knowledge	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Good	0	0
Average	22	73.3
Poor	8	26.7

Table: - 3 showing the 0% of rural people had good knowledge, 22 (73.3%) people had average knowledge, and 8 (26.7%) people had poor knowledge rural area regarding child abuse. **Hence, Assumption A1 is rejected.**
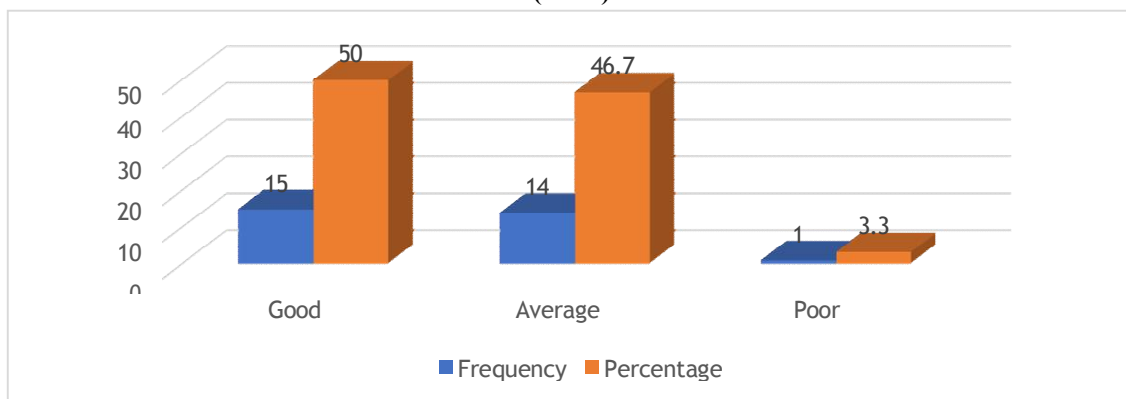
Figure No: - 1 diagram is showing Frequency distribution of the knowledge level of rural people. (N= 30)

Data present in table 3 figure 14 showing the 0% of rural people had good knowledge, 22 (73.3%) people had average knowledge, and 8 (26.7%) people had poor knowledge rural area regarding child abuse.

Showing the distribution of Knowledge score according to their study participants in urban people.

(N = 30)

Knowledge	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Good	15	50.0
Average	14	46.7
Poor	1	3.3

Table: - 4 Showing the 15 (50.0%) people had good knowledge, 14 (46.7%) people had average knowledge and 1 (3.3%) people had poor knowledge in urban area regarding child abuse. **Hence, Assumption A2 is rejected**

Figure No: - 2 diagram is showing Frequency distribution of the knowledge level of urban people.

(N=30)

Data present in table 4 figure 15 Showing the 15 (50.0%) people had good knowledge, 14 (46.7%) people had average knowledge and 1 (3.3%) people had poor knowledge in urban area regarding child abuse.

Section-III: Showing the comparison of knowledge score regarding child abuse in rural and urban people.

Level of knowledge	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t - value	Statistical result
Rural	30	12.76	3.01		Significant p value
Urban	30	20.03	4.28	8.03	

Significant at 0.05. level (P < 0.05)

The table 5. shows that there is highly significance different in the knowledge regarding child abuse score between in the rural and urban people. **Hence, Assumption A3 is accepted.**

V. CONCLUSION

The present study i.e., a comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding child abuse among rural and urban population in selected area of Rohtas. That after the study as a researcher we concluded that 0% of rural people had good knowledge, 22 (73.3%) people had average knowledge, and 8 (26.7%) people had poor knowledge rural area regarding child abuse whereas 15 (50.0%) people had good knowledge, 14 (46.7%) people had average knowledge and 1 (3.3%) people had poor knowledge in urban area regarding child abuse

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