

**AWARENESS ON CHILD ABUSE AMONG PARENTS OF PRE-PRIMARY
STUDENTS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THRISSUR DISTRICT**

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In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of

**THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN
M.Sc. HOME SCIENCE (BRANCH A) CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis “ *Awareness on Child Abuse Among Parents of Pre-primary Students in the Rural Areas of Thrissur District* ” is an authentic record of the research work carried out by LAVANYA I A under the guidance of Dr. NISHA VIKRAMAN Assistant Professor, Department of Home Science, St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “*Awareness on Child Abuse Among Parents of Pre-primary Students in the Rural Areas of Thrissur District*” is a bonafide record of research work done by me during the course of study, under the supervision and guidance of Dr.Nisha Vikrman , Assistant Professor, Department of Home Science, St. Teresa’s College (Autonomous) Ernakulam.

Place: Ernakulam

LAVANYA I A

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- **LAVANYA I A**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Serial No.	Titles	Page No.
1	Introduction	1-4
2	Review of literature	5-15
3	Methodology	16-18
4	Results and discussion	19-30
5	Summary and conclusion	31-33
6	Bibliography	34-35
7	Appendices	36-43

LIST OF TABLES

Table No	Title	Page No.
1	Demographic profile of selected parents	19
2	Distribution of parent based on their educational qualification	20
3	Basic awareness of parents on child abuse	22
4	Awareness of parents on four major types of abuse	23
5	Awareness of parents on other forms of sexual abuse	25
6	Knowledge of parents on acts and laws for children	26
7	Knowledge of parents on reporting process and intervention for child abuse	27
8	Knowledge of parents on how to handle a child	28
9	Comparison study of pre and post evaluation	29

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
1	Research Design	18
2	Demographic profile of selected parents	20
3	Distribution of parent based on their educational qualification	21
4	Basic awareness of parents on child abuse	22
5	Awareness of parents on four major types of abuse	24
6	Awareness of parents on other forms of sexual abuse	25
7	Knowledge of parents on acts and laws for children	26
8	Knowledge of parents on reporting process and intervention for child abuse	27
9	Knowledge of parents on how to handle a child	28
10	Comparison study of pre and post evaluation	29

APPENDICES

SL. No	Title
1.	Pre questionnaire to check the level of awareness of child abuse
2.	Post questionnaire to check the level of awareness of child abuse in parents after the awareness session

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

“Child abuse casts a shadow the length of a lifetime.”

-Herbert Ward

Child abuse is a serious global public health problem with no any social, racial or ethnic boundaries. The WHO consultation on preventing child abuse distinguishes four types of child abuse that are physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional and psychological abuse and child negligence. It can occur in a child’s home, or in the organization, schools, or communities the child interacts with. It can affect a child’s normal social or psychological development, leaving the child with psychological scars for a lifetime.

It is very important to understand that child abuse is not only physical abuse, but it can be as emotional abuse involving humiliating a child, coercive, constant belittling, shaming, frequent yelling, threatening, or bullying of the child, making negative comparisons to others, rejecting and ignoring the child as punishment, having limited physical contact with the child (no signs of affection), or any other demeaning acts

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is the involvement of a child in a sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, cannot give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. CSA includes the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity, the exploitative use of a child for prostitution, other unlawful sexual practices, or pornography.

Child fatalities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. For FFY 2020, a national estimate of 1,750 children died from abuse and neglect at a rate of 2.38 per 100,000 children in the population. The child fatality demographics show:

- The youngest children are the most vulnerable to maltreatment, with 46.4 percent of child fatalities younger than 1-year-old and who died at a rate of 23.03 per 100,000 children in the population of the same age.
- Boys have a higher child fatality rate at 2.99 per 100,000 boys in the population when compared with girls at 2.05 per 100,000 girls in the population.
- The rate of African-American child fatalities (5.90 per 100,000 African-American children) is 3.1 times greater than the rate of White children (1.90 per 100,000 white children) and 3.6 times greater than the rate of Hispanic children (1.65 per 100,000 Hispanic children).

FFY 2019 NCANDS data on sex trafficking showing:

- Twenty-nine States reported 877 unique cases of sex trafficking.
- The majority (88.5 percent) of victims were female, 10.6 percent of victims were male, and 0.9 percent of victims were unknown.
- Unlike other maltreatment types, children under age 3 comprised less than 1.0 percent of victims, and percentages increased for older victims. Children age 14 to 17 had the highest percentage of victims at 76.2 percent.
- More than half (51.3 percent) of victims had an unknown relationship with their perpetrators.
- Over two-fifths someone other than a parent maltreated (41.4 percent) of victims.

NCANDS defines “child fatality” as the death of a child caused by an injury resulting from abuse or

neglect, or where abuse or neglect was a contributing factor.

The following are data regarding child fatalities because of child maltreatment during FFY 2019:

- About 1,840 children died due to abuse or neglect.
- The overall rate of child fatalities was 2.5 deaths per 100,000 children in the national population.
- Nearly three-quarters (70.3 percent) of the children who died because of child abuse or neglect were younger than 3 years old.
- Of the children who died, 72.9 percent suffered neglect, and 44.4 percent suffered physical abuse.
- Since children may have suffered from over one type of maltreatment, the total percentage of the reported maltreatment exceeds 100 percent. Boys had a slightly higher child fatality rate than girls (2.98 boys per 100,000 boys in the population, compared with 2.20 girls per 100,000 girls in the population).
- The majority (89.9 percent) of children who died from maltreatment were one of three races or ethnicities. White (44.1 percent), African-American (29.4 percent), or Hispanic (16.4 percent).

A total of 128531 cases of crime against children were registered during 2020, showing a decrease of 13.2% over 2019 (148,090 cases). In percentage terms, major crime heads under ‘Crime Against Children’ during 2020 were Kidnapping & Abduction (42.6%) and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (38.8%) including child rape. The crime rate registered per lakh children population is 28.9 in 2020 in comparison with 33.2 in 2019. (Crime in India 2020) India is said to have reported over 24 lakh instances of online child sexual abuse during three year period between 2017-20 with 80 percent of the victims being girls below the age of 14 years.

A study conducted at Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore (A tertiary care Multispecialty hospital in south Bengaluru) from 1st December 2019 to 15th January 2020 reported that 25% of parents believe child abuse is just sexual violence and 40% thought that there are other forms of child abuse also, 55% of parents were not okay to deprive the child of food for over 8 hours as a punishment. 21% of parents disagreed children can get mental Problems like depression

and anxiety, 23% of parents thought that physical punishment can only handle stubborn children, and 29% of parents disagreed that neglecting a child is a form of sexual abuse. 20% of parents agreed that they fight very frequently in front of their children and 36% of parents totally avoid in front of children. 45% of parents believed that it is necessary to discuss with the child before making an important decision concerning them. 46% of parents believed that only a girl child can be a victim of sexual abuse and only 19% had a firm belief that boys can also be victims, 22% of parents do not give importance to the career of the female child, but 56% of them do not agree with the same. 23% of parents had the opinion that it is okay to verbally offend or humiliate the child as a form of punishment. Only 2% of parents were well informed about the POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offence) act, those were highly educated parents, and 21% of parents didn't have any clue, 35% of parents were against the corporal punishment and 21% of parents were strongly in favour of corporal punishment.

In Kerala, 62% of mothers reported using severe verbal discipline, and 50% of mothers reported using severe physical abuse (Nair et al., 2009). Parents in Kerala are heavily involved in their children's education and great importance is given to examination performance. Abuse related to school performance is the commonest emotional abuse item reported in our study. Compared to other Indian states, Kerala has more nuclear families, smaller family sizes, and a greater proportion of employed mothers. This could partly contribute to a higher number of respondents reporting neglect by being left alone at home. In socio-centric cultures, leaving older children alone at home is not always considered to be unlawful or unacceptable.

An Indian study reported that 75.5% and 78.5% of school-going children in Kerala were physically abused during the past year and lifetime respectively.

The rate of child abuse is increasing day by day, most people especially parents are unaware of this problem and its impact on the development of a child in the latter stages. Most of them are only aware of sexual abuse and in sexual abuse, they only know about rape, they are not aware of other types of sexual assaults like pornography, forcing the child to undress, showing nude images to a child, etc. Parents are unaware of other forms of child abuse like physical abuse, emotional abuse, verbal abuse, neglect, etc. Even though there are literate, they are not aware of child abuse and the actions taken to protect their children from being abused.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study on awareness of child abuse among parents is to examine the pre and post-knowledge level of parents in the rural area of Thrissur about child abuse. The study would provide a foundation to the parents, teachers, elderly, young people and stakeholders to become more aware of different kinds of abuse, how it will affect the development of child and giving information about various kinds of legal help. Through the video presented during the awareness class may help the parents and teachers to understand about the laws and acts for children being involved in abuse.

AIM

Awareness on child abuse among parents in the rural area of Thrissur .

OBJECTIVE

- To access the level of knowledge on types of child abuse
- To evaluate the precautions taken by parents
- To implement knowledge on prevention of child abuse among parents.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER -2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature for the topic ‘Awareness on child abuse among parents of pre-primary students in the rural areas of Thrissur District ‘is discussed under the following subheadings:

2.1 Definition

2.1.1 Child abuse

2.1.2 Emotional abuse

2.1.3 Child abuse and neglect

2.1.4 Physical abuse

2.1.5 Sexual abuse

2.2 Effect of abuse in the development of a child

2.3 Recent studies

2.1 Definition

2.1.1 Child abuse

Child Abuse is wide spread everywhere under different parameters. But it is our duty to address the issues of children and give solution to overcome the issues because the children are the future of the nation. The national development is directly associated with the development of children. If there is a proper and regular coordination between the government and school and the voluntary sectors, the problem of child abuse can be reduced and the potentiality of children and the next generation of human resources of our country can be well protected and their contribution may be more towards developing our nation. Better child protection needs social consensus. Some forms of violence are rooted in discriminatory and unequal societal gender dynamics, and harmful practices can be deeply anchored within societies. (Banu, M S).

A study on assessment of knowledge and attitude about child abuse amongst parents in Bangalore indicated that Child abuse is a serious global public health problem with no any social, racial or ethnic boundaries. The WHO consultation on preventing child abuse distinguishes four types of child abuse that are physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional and psychological abuse and child negligence. It can occur in a child's home, or in the organization, schools or communities the child interacts with. It can affect child's normal social or psychological development leaving the child with psychological scars for lifetime. It is very important to understand that child abuse is not only physical abuse, but it can be in the form of emotional abuse involving humiliating a child, coercive, constant belittling, shaming, frequent yelling, threatening, or bullying of the child, making negative comparisons to others, rejecting and ignoring the child as punishment, having limited physical contact with the child (no signs of affection), or any other demeaning acts. Child sexual abuse (CSA) is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. CSA includes the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity, the exploitative use of a child for prostitution, other unlawful sexual practices, or pornography. It is shocking to know that comprehensive. The result of this study shows that among 25% of parents believe that child abuse is jus sexual violence and 40% thought that there are other forms of child abuse also, 55% of parents were not okay to deprive the child of food for more than 8 hours as a punishment. 21% parents disagreed that children can get mental problems like depression and anxiety, 23% parents thought that stubborn children can only be handled by physical punishment, 29% parents disagreed that neglecting a child is a form of sexual abuse.

Among 20% parents agreed that they fight very frequently in front of their children and 36% of parents totally avoid in front of children. 45% of parents believed that it is necessary to discuss with the child before making important decision concerning them.

Among 46% parents believed that only a girl child can be a victim of sexual abuse and only 19% had firm belief that boys can also be victim, 22% of parents do not give importance to career of female child, but 56% of them do not agree with the same.

Among 23% parents had opinion that it is okay to verbally offend or humiliate the child as a form of punishment (Table 4). Only 2% parents were well informed about POCSO (Protection of

Children from Sexual Offence) act, those were highly educated parents and 21% parents didn't have any clue.

Among 35% parents were against the corporal punishment and 21% of parents were strongly in favor of corporal punishment (Shankar, Agrawal, Kumar, 2020).

Child abuse and neglect, child maltreatment, and child victimization are interchangeable terms that refer to a major public health problem confronting children and families. Abuse manifests when the child or adolescent's caregiver fails to provide for the youth's health and well-being either by causing an injury or, as in neglect, by not meeting a basic need. Child abuse and neglect, along with its synonyms, describes a wide range of situations. It involves caregiver acts of commission or omission that had or are likely to have injurious effects on the child's physical, developmental, and psychosocial well-being. Child maltreatment is broadly categorized into (a) physical abuse, (b) sexual abuse, (c) emotional/psychological abuse, and (d) neglect. Neglect is further subcategorized into specific areas, such as physical, supervision, educational, and emotional/psychological. Physical abuse occurs when a child has suffered injury due to the actions of his or her caregiver. Neglect describes inadequate parenting or caregiving where there is potential for injury resulting from omissions on the part of the caregivers in meeting the child's basic needs. Neglect is present when a child experiences poor hygiene, exposure to the elements, and lack of compliance with medical therapy, inadequate supervision, and forms of malnutrition related to parental control over feeding. (P Giardino, W Christian, R Giardino, 1997).

Child neglect and abuse, which are defined as all kinds of maltreatment towards the child, are a universal problem (Gilbert et al., 2009). Killing, crippling, and abandoning the newborn and other forms of violence date back to ancient times. History is full of children who have been raised by the family without sufficient care and nutrition or who have been sexually abused (Polat, 2007). The child's interactions with the parents, the parents' own attitudes and parents' exposure to abuse in their childhood, as well as resorting to violence to solve a problem and so on, point to the fact that family is one of the biggest risk factors for child neglect and abuse at the microsystem level (General Information about Child Neglect and Abuse, 2018; Polat, 2007; Crosson-Tower, 2005). Parents' disciplinary methods and attitudes used in raising their children sometimes overlap with abuse behaviors (Akduman et al., 2005).

It is shocking to know that comprehensive study on child abuse in India conducted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India in 2007 found that 53% of child respondents had suffered one or other form of sexual abuse. It revealed that it began at the age of 5 year, increased after the age of 10 year with maximum incidence between 12 and 15 year, and then declined, and concluded that children in the preadolescent to adolescent age group constituted a high risk group for sexual abuse.⁴ This makes our country the home of one of the largest populations of child victims of child abuse. A study in New Delhi, among illiterate runaway adolescents, 62% boys experienced domestic violence, 72% reported physical abuse, and 35% reported being subjected to sexual abuse.⁵ 48% of college students in Pondicherry reported being mocked because of their physical appearance; 56% reported being beaten during their childhood, with 13.4% of such cases requiring medical treatment; 10% reported being exposed to the private parts of another individual; and 6.4% reported being forced to expose their private parts to another individual.

Child neglect and abuse occur mainly in 4 ways. These are physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect (Polat, 2007). Physical abuse is deliberate behavior that causes or can cause physical damage to a child's healthy life and development; it is the most common and most easily identified type of abuse (WHO, 1999). Children who are exposed to physical abuse have more aggressive behaviors; they approach their peers and adults with less empathy than children who have not experienced abuse (Topçu, 2009).

2.1.2 Emotional abuse

A study on the effect of child abuse and neglect on adult survivors through a case study of a 26 year old man indicated that, emotional child abuse has received less attention than other forms of child maltreatment; however, this form of abuse can be viewed as more damaging in the long term to a child. Parents many times are the perpetrators of such abuse for various reasons, including the inability to positively manage the stresses of parenting. Children who experience emotional abuse are exposed to various risk factors; however, the resilience of the child is a major determinant of the extent of damage of the abuse in the long term. Lack of safety of the children is a serious concern which is a kind of child abuse. Children should be provided with a safe environment while travelling, playing, and in the school. There should be greater social awareness about the importance of the healthy growth and development of a child. The article clearly shows that child

abuse will have a greater impact and trauma in the life of a child which will be a nightmare for the entire life. This article attempts to bring out the psychosocial aspects of a case through Systems Theory and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. Furthermore, it focuses on the psychological implications of an abused adult in early childhood and its impact on his development. The major findings of this study from the case it can be seen that the client has faced various challenges throughout his life as a result of his early childhood experiences. All the systems in his life are interconnected and have affected him either positively or negatively. (Johnson and James, 2016).

Research indicates that emotional maltreatment (also referred to as psychological maltreatment) occurs in an overwhelming majority of physical abuse cases but also occurs independently of other types of maltreatment (Claussen and Crittenden, 1991). As a result, emotional abuse and neglect are likely the most frequent forms of maltreatment experienced by children and adolescents. Unfortunately, emotional maltreatment has not been a focus of research until recently because it was often thought to be less damaging than physical maltreatment, and it can be more difficult to quantify compared with physical evidence of trauma. The existing research suggests that emotional maltreatment may actually have a stronger relationship to long-term psychological functioning than other forms of maltreatment. Regression analyses have indicated that emotional abuse is a stronger predictor than physical maltreatment of a wide array of problems, including internalizing and externalizing behaviors, social impairment, low self-esteem, suicidal behavior, as well as current and previous psychiatric diagnoses and hospitalizations (McGee et al., 1997; Mullen et al., 1996; Vising et al., 1991).

Emotional abuse, which is also a very common form of abuse, is a serious disorder pattern in the provision of favorable and supportive environmental conditions for the child's development by the parent or caregiver (WHO, 1999). Anxiety and unrealistic fears, sleep problems and nightmares, biting, kicking, finger sucking, substance use, attention deficit, and sudden decline in success are symptoms of emotional abuse (Gilgun, 2003)

A study on the Developmental Process Analysis of the Contribution of Childhood Emotional Abuse to Relationship Violence in California indicated that emotional abuse might be the core factor underlying the negative effects of child maltreatment, it has received little attention, particularly with respect to its impact on interpersonal relationships in adulthood. This study conducted a developmental process analysis of the contribution of childhood emotional abuse to

relationship violence in a sample of under graduates. Results indicated that emotional abuse was a stronger predictor of relationship violence than other maltreatment sub types. Emotion deregulation partially mediated this relationship, driven by its behavioral component, impulsivity.

Gender and ethnicity effects were examined. Findings point to the need for increased attention to adult outcomes of emotional abuse and increased clinical awareness of emotion regulation as a key developmental mechanism of adaptation in adulthood. In childhood, emotional abuse has specific documented connections to internalizing problems, cognitive deficits, physiological impairments, aggression, delinquency, and interpersonal difficulties (Erickson, Egeland, & Pianta, 1989; McGee et al., 1997; Vissing et al., 1991; Yates, 2007). Childhood emotional abuse is a tangible, quantifiable risk to healthy development. The data reported here suggest that recurrent experiences of rejection, humiliation, and isolation by caregivers exact a powerful and enduring toll on adaptation with effects evident well into young adulthood (BERZENSKI, Yates, 2010).

2.1 3 Child abuse and neglect

A study on relationship between economic hardship and child maltreatment using data from the Ontario Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect-2013 (OIS-2013) in Canada indicated that children living in poverty experience a wide range of disadvantages in the areas of physical and mental health, development, and academic achievement . In Canada, several cohort studies have shown that children living in poverty are more likely to develop health problems, to display disruptive behavior, and to drop out of high school. Research has also identified that experiencing poverty at both the individual as well as at the neighborhood level is associated with serious externalizing and internalizing behavior problems in children. Furthermore, poverty and economic disadvantage have long been associated with a greater risk of child maltreatment In the United States, children living in financially strained households are at five times greater risk for child abuse and neglect compared to children from families with higher socio-economic status. Neglect is the most frequently investigated type of maltreatment in the United States and also the type most commonly associated with poverty. Findings of this study indicate that children experiencing economic disadvantage were more likely to have developmental concerns and academic difficulties and to experience victimization. Significant proportion of children investigated by child welfare authorities in Ontario live in families struggling with economic hardship, and the children who live in these families are more likely to have developmental

concerns and academic difficulties along with high-risk caregivers and previous child welfare involvement. Our results indicate that when controlling for demographics, caregiver risk, previous substantiated maltreatment, type of current maltreatment, and certain socio-economic variables, children living in families facing economic hardship are significantly more likely to be victims of maltreatment. Children who live in families struggling with economic hardship are more likely to experience neglect, specifically physical neglect.(Johnson, Fallon, Wert, Filippelli, 2017).

Child neglect and abuse, which are defined as all kinds of maltreatment towards the child, are a universal problem (Gilbert et al., 2009). Killing, crippling, and abandoning the newborn and other forms of violence date back to ancient times. History is full of children who have been raised by the family without sufficient care and nutrition or who have been sexually abused (Polat, 2007). Thus, groups and associations have been established to protect the child's interests and to provide protection. Unfortunately, child abuse was not considered as an important global issue until 1962. Child neglect and abuse were first mentioned by Kempe (1962) in the literature as the "Battered child syndrome." Kempe highlighted the clinical manifestations of physical abuse of the child. Over the years, the number of studies has increased, and child neglect and abuse have become the focus of various disciplines (WHO, 2002).

The studies that started in 1962 continued in the 1970s with studies based on the parent-child relationship. Then, child neglect and abuse began to be seen as a phenomenon originating from multiple reasons – Family, environment, culture, mental disorders, and so on (Polat, 2007). Children receive their first education in the family. For this reason, the family plays a major role in the development of a child with a healthy personality, self-esteem, and self-confidence; it provides proper support for the physical, cognitive, and social-emotional development of the child into a beneficial individual for the society. Parents play a vital role in the development and education of their children. The child's interactions with the parents, the parents' own attitudes and parents' exposure to abuse in their childhood, as well as resorting to violence to solve a problem and so on, point to the fact that family is one of the biggest risk factors for child neglect and abuse at the microsystem level (General Information about Child Neglect and Abuse, 2018; Polat, 2007; Crosson-Tower, 2005).

Child neglect is defined as a pattern of inadequacy in providing a child's needs in different areas such as health, education, nutrition, housing, emotional development (WHO, 1999).

2.1.4 Physical Abuse

A study on family discipline and physical punishment among children in New Zealand indicated that family discipline children spontaneously revealed concerning levels of the frequency and severity of physical punishment, some of which would be identified as child abuse using any threshold. Children's reports of the context in which physical punishment was delivered by parents was also of concern. Many children reported high levels of confusion when trying to link their own views of physical punishment with the actions of their parents. The use of physical punishment as a form of family discipline is of particular interest in this study, since it is a commonly used but contentious form of family discipline. While most of the general population may agree that harsh physical punishment is harmful to children and can be easily defined as abusive, many argue that there is a distinct difference between parents using physical punishment and child abuse, and that there is no association between the two. The main issues or justifications for its use are that physical punishment is not related to child abuse because physical punishment is used only as the last resort, physical punishment comprises "a loving tap", parents administer physical punishment in a climate of control and warmth, and physical punishment is an effective discipline method that does children no harm. The findings from this study indicate that children who live in homes where physical punishment is used are more at risk of child abuse than those that do not. The use of physical punishment raises the threshold for the tolerance of violence and violence is normalized. It is a risk factor for children, both physically and emotionally, and may reduce children's moral internalization of the parental message. Long-term goals of child-rearing, such as problem-solving, communication, attachment and trust, internalization, empathy and pro-social learning, are difficult to achieve when physical punishment is used. This study suggests that children's experiences of family discipline, especially the role of physical punishment, are at odds with and challenge adult assumptions on its use. The children in this study suggest that when parents physically punish their children, many are inconsistent and unfair and do not explain the reason for the punishment, and that this adversely affects their relationship with their parents. Most children emphasized that the use of physical punishment was the worst disciplinary measure parents could use. Children expressed a clear wish that parent should stop being angry when disciplining children. Clear and explicit parental communication with children was requested. Children also pointed out that misunderstandings over the rules, conflict over discipline options,

lack of understanding of the parental message and unfairness could be avoided with better communication (Dobbs, 2007).

This review addresses research on the overlap in physical child abuse and domestic violence, the prediction of child outcomes, and resilience in children exposed to family violence. The authors explore current findings on the intersection of physical child abuse and domestic violence within the context of other risk factors, including community violence and related family and environmental stressors. Evidence from the studies reviewed suggests considerable overlap, compounding effects, and possible gender differences in outcomes of violence exposure. The data indicate a need to apply a broad conceptualization of risk to the study of family violence and its effects on children.

There is relatively strong evidence that the direct abuse of children and their exposure to domestic violence occur together and that both increase the likelihood of a full range of psychosocial problems for youth and young adults. The combined effects of these and other risk factors appear to be greater than the effect of one risk exposure apart from the others, although research is less clear as to how much greater or for which outcomes a combination of risks is most detrimental. The outcomes of several studies suggest that family violence is likely to occur with other risks, including parental substance use and unemployment, financial stress on the family, and co-occurring violence and other adverse conditions in the surrounding community. Risks from simultaneous exposure to community violence are an important consideration, especially for children in areas (neighborhoods) in which violence occurs with the greatest frequency, such as in low-income, urban settings. (Moylan, I Herrenkohl, Sousa, Tajima, C Herrenkohl, 2008).

2.1.5 Sexual Abuse

A child being sexually coerced, forced into prostitution, and used as a sexual object in crimes such as pornography is defined as sexual abuse (WHO, 1999). Children exposed to sexual abuse face psychosocial and physical problems both in childhood and adulthood. Sleep disorders, a decline in academic achievement, loneliness, insecurity, fear of sexuality or excessive sexuality, anorexia neurosis, bulimia neurosis, overeating, obsessive-compulsive disorder, alcohol and substance dependence, depression, suicidal tendency are observed (Göbekçin, 2013; Akbaş & Sanberk, 2011).

The Fergusson et al. (2008) paper reports findings from a study of a representative New Zealand birth cohort (N = 1,265) who were followed throughout development and assessed on a wide range of mental health, social, and family factors. The chief aim of the article was to test whether the experience of differing types of abuse—childhood physical abuse (CPA) and childhood sexual abuse (CSA)—had unique and/or differing associations to subsequent, long-term mental health outcomes. Consistent with a host of previous literature, Fergusson and colleagues found that the effect of CSA were somewhat stronger and more consistent than those for CPA. Within the cohort, more than twice as many mental health disorders occurred for individuals experiencing sexual abuse involving attempted or completed sexual penetration as compared to those who were not exposed.

The importance of ascertaining and evaluating the relative impact of childhood sexual abuse throughout development cannot be understated. Some forms of early abuse sequelae do not manifest until late adolescence or young adulthood, and many victims display “sleeper effects” of trauma (Briere, 1992) that are triggered as issues associated with being abused become increasingly salient later in development (e.g., issues of sexual identity, romantic relationships, sexual advances, romantic partner violence, and becoming a parent). Hence, the article by Fergusson et al. (2008) is all the more important because it is one of the few prospective studies examining maladjustment in young adulthood—a developmental period in which good adaptation bodes well for continued health and well-being throughout adulthood years (Roisman, Masten, Coatsworth, & Tellegen, 2004).

The above discussion does not necessarily negate skepticism that childhood sexual abuse is at the extreme end of a continuum of childhood stressors. Indeed many would agree that sexual abuse is among the most egregious experiences a child can endure and that many forms of abuse co-occur or are comorbid with a host of family dysfunction and adversity.

One out of every ten girls in the world is forced to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact, and one out of three girls who married between the ages of 15-19 is subject to physical, emotional, and sexual violence of their spouses (UNICEF, 2015). Three out of ten adults worldwide believe that physical punishment is the most appropriate way to discipline children (UNICEF, 2015). Approximately 126 million girls aged 15-19 say that husbands have the right to beat their wives in certain situations (UNICEF, 2015). In Turkey, 43% of the children aged between 7-18 years in

the last year were exposed to physical abuse, while 51%, 3%, and 25% of the children were subject to emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect, respectively (UNICEF, 2010). For this reason, researchers from different disciplines conducted studies on the subject and brought different perspectives to the field. Efforts to identify as well as prevent neglect and abuse have increased.

2. 2 Effect of abuse in the development of a child

Many studies maintain that the negative effects of abuse on children continue not only at the time they experience abuse but throughout their lives (Banyard & Williams, 2007; Fassler et al., 2005; Griffin & Amodeo, 2010; Bulut, 2007; Bulut, 2008; Pelendecioğlu & Bulut, 2009). Abused children may experience emotional stress-related psychological symptoms such as fear, anxiety, nightmares, phobias, depression, guilt, low self-esteem, anger and hostility, eating disorders and substance abuse, anti-social behaviors, sexual incompatibility, low sympathy and empathy skills, attachment problems, suicidal behavior, periods of amnesia, physical symptoms, somatoform symptoms, and reactions associated with dissociative identity disorder in some cases (Ovayolu et al., 2007). Therefore, to protect their children from abuse, parents need to know what abuse is, its symptoms, and its effects on their children (Adalı, 2007).

Childhood abuse is a major stress that affects young individuals and it often has a lifelong negative impact. A range of physical and mental health problems are associated with childhood abuse; these include common mental disorders, PTSD, self-injurious behaviour, personality pathology, psychosis, and sexually transmitted diseases (Bourgeois, Lecomte, & Daigneault, 2018) Charak & Koot, 2015; Liu, Scopelliti, Pittman, & Zamora, 2018; Fernandes, Hayes, & Patel, 2013; van Duin et al., 2018). Childhood abuse is associated with early mortality in adults (Bellis et al., 2015; Irving et al., 2013).

2.3 Recent studies

A total of 1, 28,531 cases of crime against children were registered during 2020, showing a decrease of 13.2% over 2019 (1, 48,090 cases). In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2020 were Kidnapping & Abduction (42.6%) and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (38.8%) including child rape. The crime rate registered per lakh children population is 28.9 in 2020 in comparison with 33.2 in 2019. (Crime in India 2020) India is said to have reported over 24 lakh instances of online child sexual abuse during

three year period between 2017-20 with 80 per cent of the victims being girls below the age of 14 years.

A study conducted at Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore (A tertiary care Multispecialty hospital in south Bengaluru) from 1st December 2019 to 15th January 2020 reported that 25% of parents believe that child abuse is just sexual violence and 40% thought that there are other forms of child abuse also, 55% of parents were not okay to deprive the child of food for more than 8 hours as a punishment. 21% parents disagreed that children can get mental problems like depression and anxiety, 23% parents thought that stubborn children can only be handled by physical punishment, 29% parents disagreed that neglecting a child is a form of sexual abuse. 20% parents agreed that they fight very frequently in front of their children and 36% of parents totally avoid in front of children. 45% of parents believed that it is necessary to discuss with the child before making important decision concerning them. 46% parents believed that only a girl child can be a victim of sexual abuse and only 19% had firm belief that boys can also be victim, 22% of parents do not give importance to career of female child, but 56% of them do not agree with the same. 23% parents had opinion that it is okay to verbally offend or humiliate the child as a form of punishment. Only 2% parents were well informed about POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offence) act, those were highly educated parents and 21% parents didn't have any clue, 35% parents were against the corporal punishment and 21% of parents were strongly in favor of corporal punishment.

A study on Child Abuse: India 2007, conducted by Ministry of Women and Child development (GOI) revealed that across different kinds of abuse, it is young children in the 5-12 year group are most at risk of abuse and exploitation. This involves physical, sexual as well as emotional abuse.

Physical Abuse: Two out of every three children were physically abused. Out of 69% children physically abused, 54.68% were boys. Over 50% children were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse. Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6% were physically abused by parents. The State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuse in all forms as compared to other states. 50.2% children worked seven days a week (Ministry of Women and Child Development).

Sexual Abuse: 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest percentage of sexual abuse among both boys

and girls. 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse. Children in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest incidence of sexual assault. 50% abuses are persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility (Ministry of Women and Child Development).

Emotional Abuse and girl child neglect: Every second child reported facing emotional abuse, equal percentage of both girls and boys reported facing emotional abuse. In 83% of the cases parents were the abusers. 48.4% of girls wished they were boys.

In Kerala, 62% of mothers reported using severe verbal discipline and 50% of mothers reported using severe physical abuse (Nair et al., 2009). Parents in Kerala are heavily involved in their children's education and great importance is given to examination performance. Abuse related to school performance is the commonest emotional abuse item reported in our study. Compared to other Indian states, Kerala has more nuclear families, smaller family sizes, and a greater proportion of employed mothers. This could partly contribute to a higher number of respondents reporting neglect by being left alone at home. In socio-centric cultures, leaving older children alone at home is not always considered to be unlawful or unacceptable.

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER- 3

METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed for the study titled “Awareness on child abuse among parents of pre-primary students in rural areas of Thrissur district is given under the following headings.

3.1. Selection of Tool

3.1.1. Questionnaire to check the level of awareness of parents on child abuse.

3.1.2. Development of video for awareness class

3.1.3. Post questionnaire for evaluation of awareness class.

3.2. Collection of data

3.2.1. Survey

3.2.2. Awareness class

3.3. Selection of area

The study was done in the rural areas of the Thrissur district. Anganwadis in rural areas of Thalikulam, Thambankadavu, Vadanapilly, Edasserry, Nattika, and Thrithallur in the Thrissur district was selected.

3.4. Selection of sample

The sample for the study was selected using the purposive sampling technique. The age selected were parents of children between 3-8 years. The method selected for the study was the questionnaire method. A sample of 100 parents was selected from rural areas of the Thrissur District.

3.5 Development of the tool

Developing appropriate tools makes research more convenient. The tools used for the study included:

3.5.1. Questionnaire to check the level of awareness of parents on Child abuse.

3.5.2. Developing video for awareness class to make aware of the parents about child abuse and prevention strategies.

3.5 3. Post questionnaire to evaluate the awareness after awareness class on child abuse.

Phase 1

A questionnaire was developed by the investigator to evaluate the awareness of child abuse among parents of pre-primary students. The topics included in the questionnaire were about different forms of child abuse, laws and acts of child abuse, and basic awareness needed for a parent to take appropriate actions during such situations. The questionnaire was given in the format of multiple choices and True or false type of questions.

Phase 2

Developing video for awareness class to make aware the parents on child abuse and its forms, acts, and laws of child abuse, and prevention strategies of child abuse.

A video was developed by the investigator to educate the parents about child abuse. The video was shown on the Television in Anganwadis then an awareness class was taken in Malayalam. The class includes the topics about different forms of child abuse, acts, and laws for child abuse, and prevention strategies taken by the parents during such situations.

Phase 3

Questionnaire to check the level of awareness on child abuse after awareness class.

A post questionnaire was developed to evaluate the awareness class and to assess the level of knowledge of parents on child abuse after the class. The post questionnaire includes the questions about different forms of child abuse, Physical abuse, Verbal abuse, Emotional abuse, Sexual abuse, Neglect abuse, Acts and laws for child abuse, reporting method when a child was abused, prevention methods, the recreation of an abused child, etc.

Collection of data

Analysis of pre and post-awareness will be evaluated.

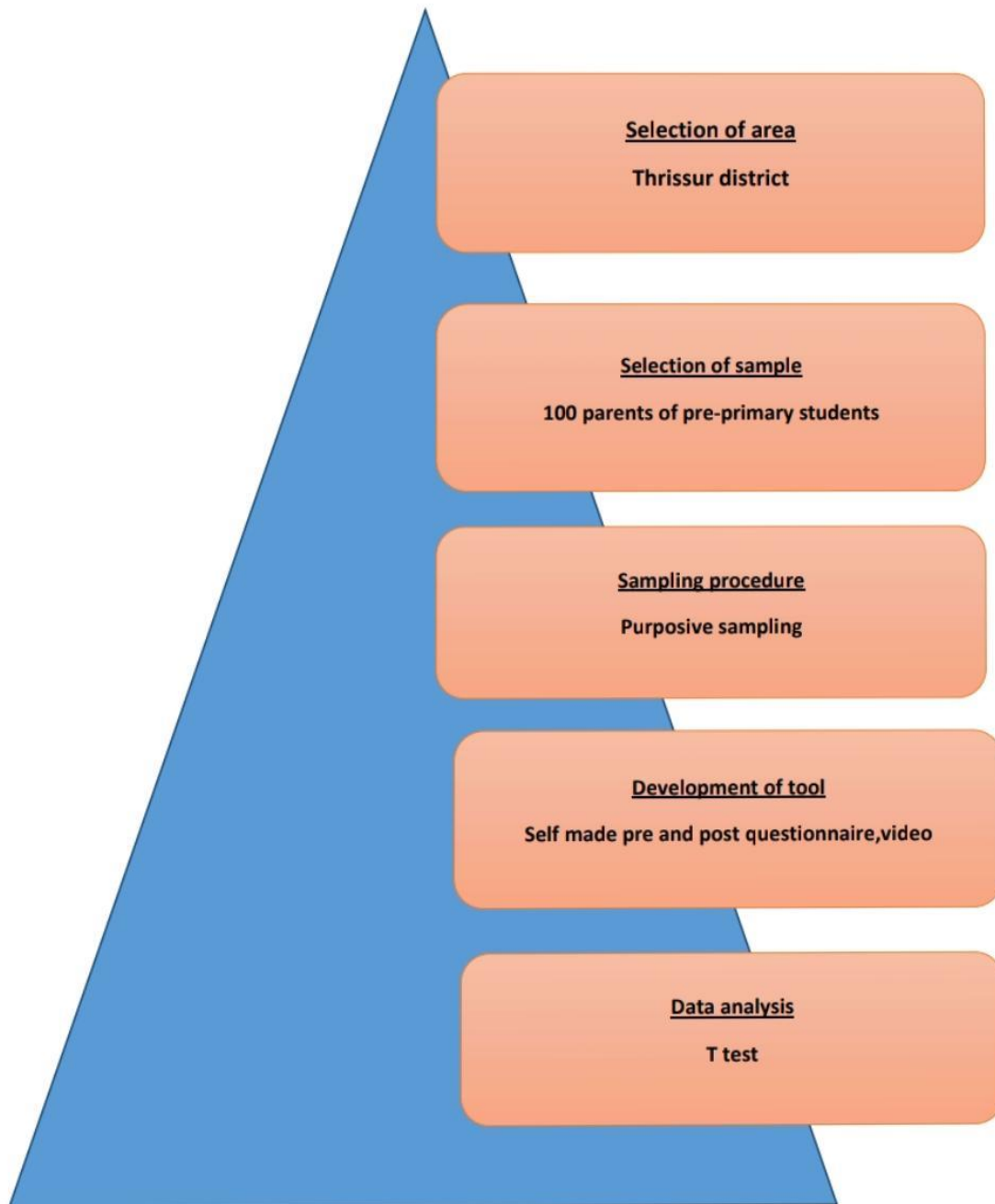


Figure 1

Research Design

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER - 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study “Awareness on Child abuse among parents of pre-primary children in the rural areas of Thrissur District. The results are tabulated, illustrated and discussed.

4.1 Demographic profiles of selected parents.

Section 1

4.2 Basic awareness of the selected parents on different forms of child abuse.

4.3 Awareness of parents on child maltreatment.

4.3.1. Awareness of the parents on four major types of child abuse.

4.3.2. Awareness of parents on other forms of sexual abuse.

4.4. Knowledge of parents on act and laws for child abuse.

Section 2

4.5 Knowledge of parents on reporting processes and interventions given for child abuse.

4.6 Knowledge of parents how to handle a child.

4.7 Comparison study of pre and post evaluation

4.1 Demographic profile of selected parents

The table below endows the general information of selected parents of the study.

Table 1

Demographic profile of selected parents

Age of parent	(n=100)%
----------------------	-----------------

20-40	75
40-50	22
50-60	3

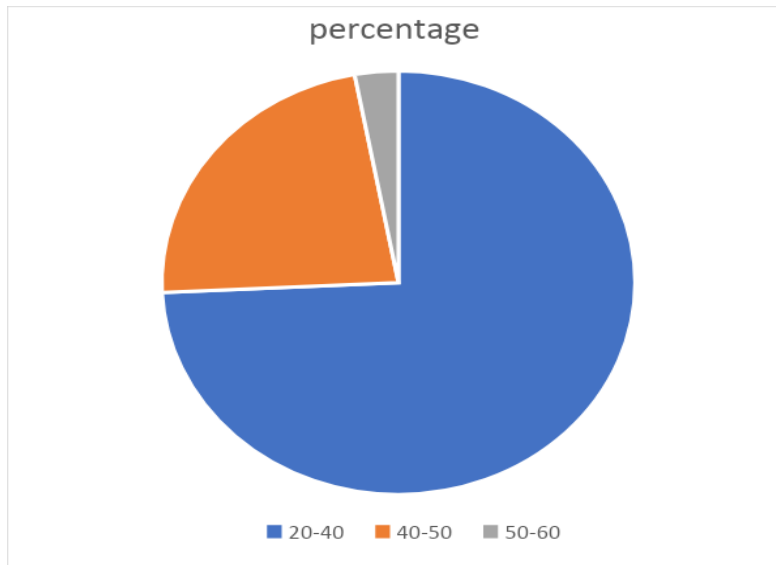


Figure 2

Demographic profile of selected parents

From the above table, It is evident that seventy-five percent of parents are from the age of twenty to forty, twenty-two percent are from age of forty to fifty, and three percent are from fifty to sixty. From the above table, It is clear that seventy-five percent of parents are from the age range between twenty to forty. Twenty-two percent of parents are from the age range of forty to fifty and three percent of parents are from the age of fifty to sixty.

4.1.1 Distribution of parents based on their education qualification

Table 2

Distribution of parents based on their education qualification

Education qualification of parent	(n=100)%
10	22
Plus Two	10
Degree	40
Other	28

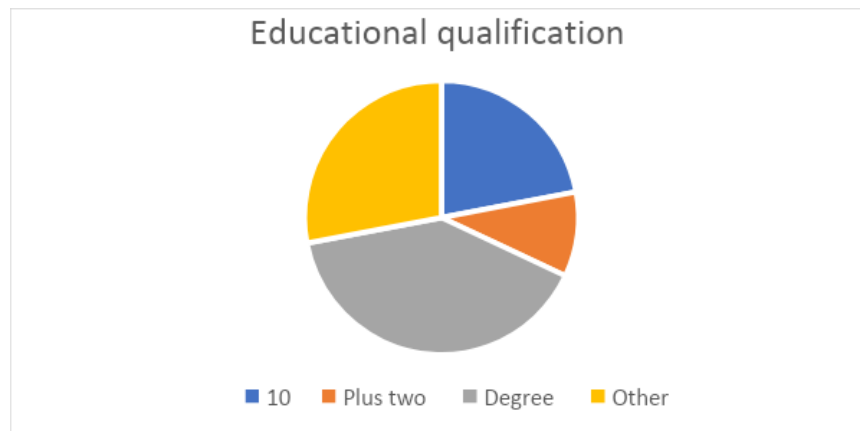


Figure 3

Educational qualification of parent

It is evident from table 2 that shows twenty-two percent of parents have the tenth qualification, ten percent fifty percent of the parents have plus two qualifications, forty percent of parents have a degree qualification and twenty-eight percent of parents have other forms of qualification.

SECTION 1

4.2 Basic awareness of the selected parents on different forms of child abuse.

The section given below contains the details of the level of awareness of parents on the topic of child abuse

4.2.1 Basic awareness of parents on child abuse.

The basic awareness of parents on child abuse is depicted in the Table 3.

Table 3

Basic awareness of parents on child abuse

Awareness of parents on child abuse	(n=100)% Pre-test	
	Have awareness	Have no awareness
Number of child abuse	49	51
Four forms of child abuse	27	73

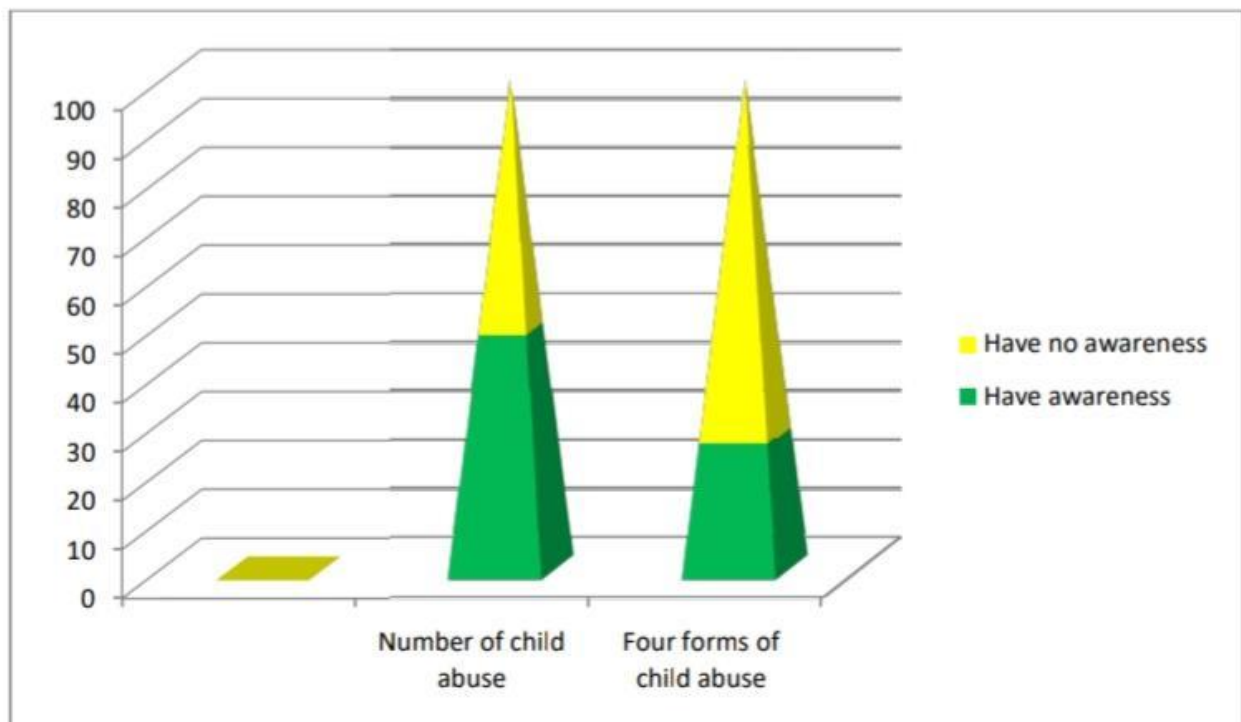


Figure 4

Basic awareness of parents on child abuse

From the table, it is , evident that the parents have some awareness on child abuse.

Table 3 shows that forty-nine percent of parents are aware of the number of child abuse and fifty one percent have no awareness on the number of child abuse.

Table 3 shows that the parents are not much aware of the four forms of child abuse, only twenty-seven percent parents have the awareness of four forms of child abuse, remaining seventy-three percent of parents are unaware of the four forms of child abuse.

4.3 Awareness of parents on child abuse.

The section given below contains the details of the level of awareness of parents on the topic of child abuse.

4.3.1 Awareness of parents on four major types of abuse.

The awareness of parents on four major types of child abuse is depicted in the Table 4.

Table

Awareness of parents on four major types of abuse

Awareness on four major types of child abuse	(n=100)% Pre-test	
	Have awareness	Have no awareness
Sexual abuse	64	35
Physical abuse	82	18
Emotional abuse	55	45
Neglect abuse	31	69

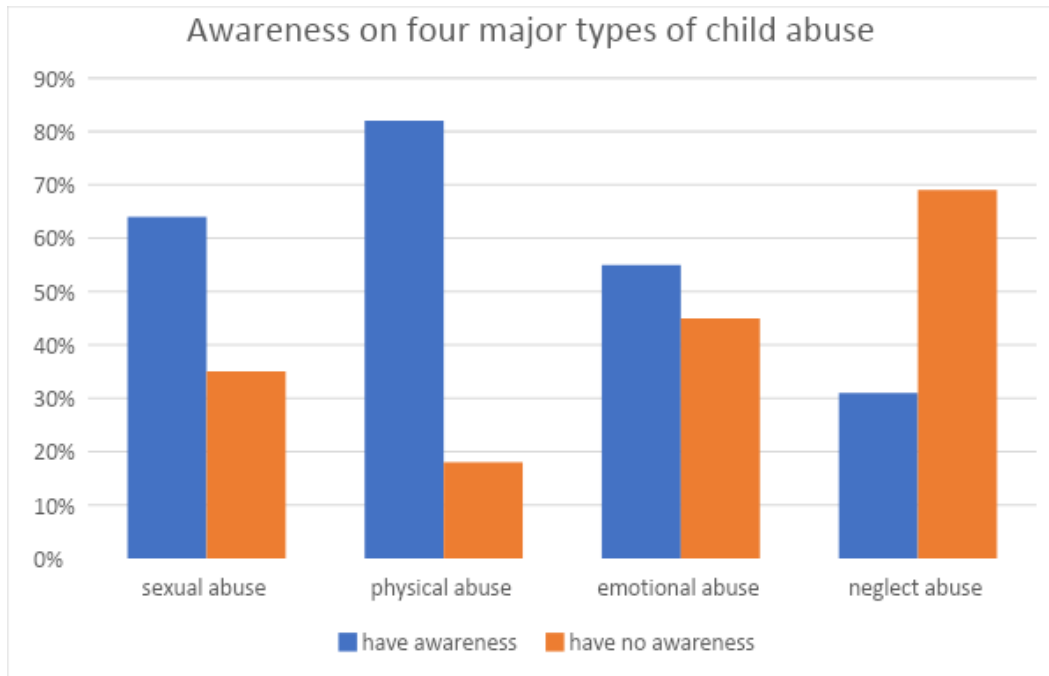


Figure 5

Awareness of parents on four major types of child abuse

Table 4 shows that, majority of the parents have a basic awareness on sexual abuse, about sixty four percent parents are aware of sexual abuse and thirty five percent parents are unaware of sexual abuse.

Table 4 shows that, eighty-two percent of parents are aware of physical abuse and eighteen percent of parents are unaware of physical abuse.

Table 4 shows that , fifty five percent of parents are aware of emotional abuse and forty five percent of parents are unaware of emotional abuse.

Table 4 shows that, majority of the parents are unaware of neglect abuse, about thirty one percent of parents are aware of neglect abuse and sixty nine percent of parents are unaware of neglect abuse.

4.3.2. Awareness of parents on other forms of sexual abuse.

The awareness of parents on other forms of sexual abuse is depicted in the Table 5.

Table 5

Awareness of parents on other forms of sexual abuse

Other forms of sexual abuse	(n=100)% Pre-test	
	Have awareness	Have no awareness
	61	39

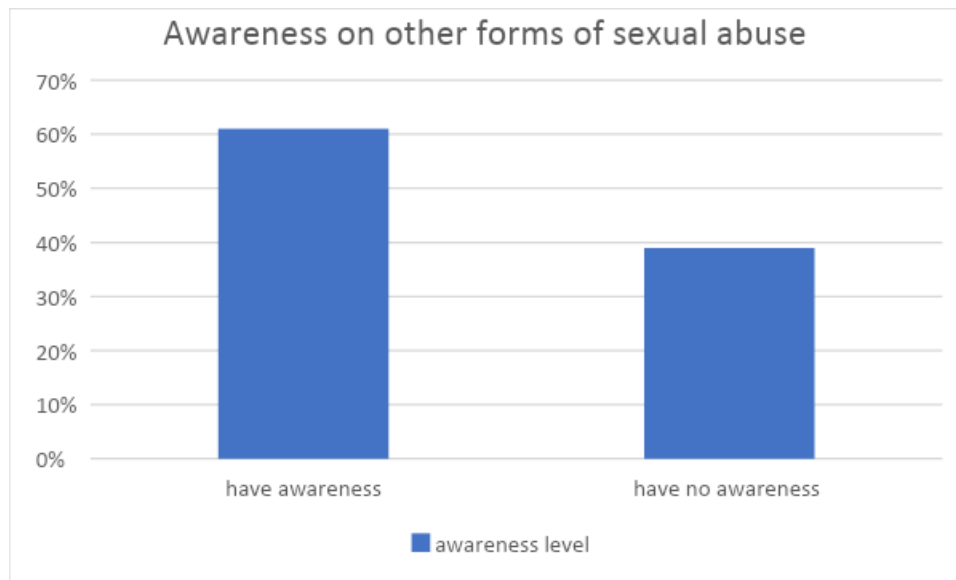


Figure 6

Awareness of parents on other forms of sexual abuse

From the table it is evident that parents have some awareness on other forms of sexual abuse.

Sixty-one percent of parents are aware of other forms of sexual abuse and 39 percent parents are unaware of other forms of sexual abuse.

4.4. Knowledge of parents on act and laws for children.

The section given below contains the details of the level of awareness of parents on act and laws for children.

The basic awareness of parents for children is depicted in the Table 6

Table 6

Knowledge of parents on act and laws for children

	(n=100)% Pre-test	
	Have awareness	Have no awareness
POCSO ACT	68	32
Right of children	54	46

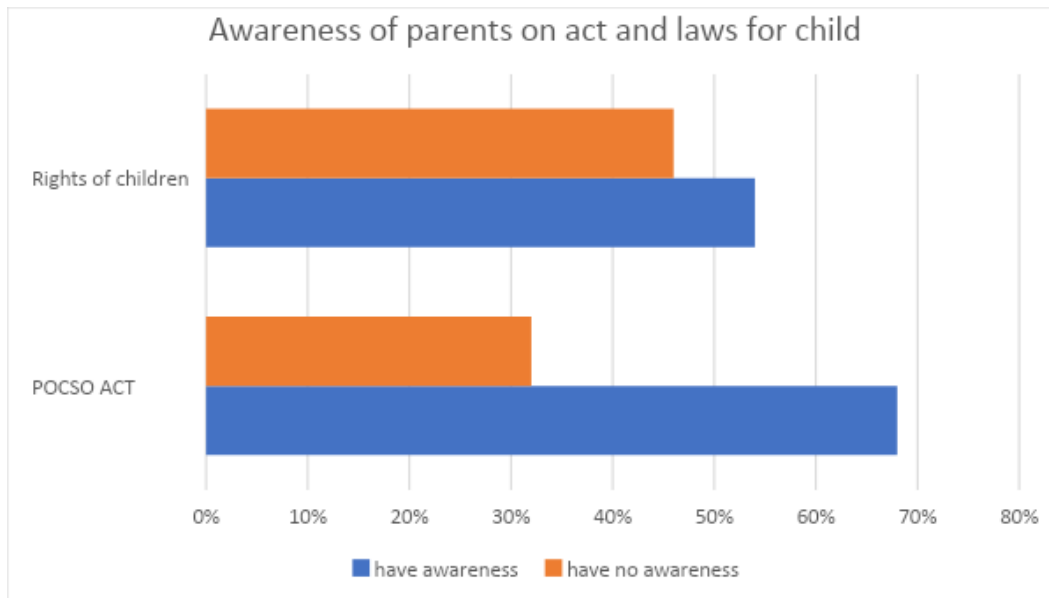


Figure 7

Knowledge of parents on act and laws for children

From table 6 it is evident that the majority of the parents are aware of the POCSO ACT. The table shows that sixty- eight percent of parents are aware of POCSO ACT and thirty-two percent are unaware of POCSO ACT. Fifty-four percent of parents are aware of the rights of children and forty-six percent are unaware of the rights of children.

SECTION 2

4.6 Knowledge of parents on reporting processes and interventions for child abuse.

The knowledge on reporting child abuse after the awareness session in the following table.

Table 7

Knowledge of parents on reporting processes and interventions for child abuse

	(n=100)% Pre-test	
	Have awareness	Have no awareness
When and where to report	98	2
Intervention and Therapy	99	1

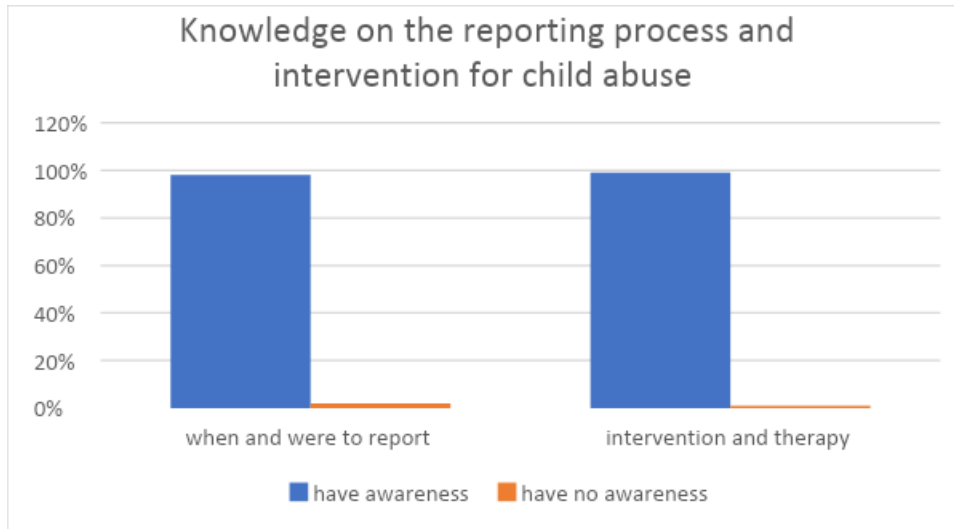


Figure 8

Knowledge of parents on reporting processes and interventions for child abuse

Table 7 indicates the awareness of parents on reporting processes and interventions for child abuse. Table 7 shows that ninety-eight percent of parents become aware of and understand child abuse and its reporting processes, but only two percent of parents are unaware. Ninety-nine percent of parents become aware of the intervention and treatment for an abused child.

4.7 Knowledge of parents on how to handle a child.

The knowledge of parents about the way an abused child to handle after the awareness session is given in the following table.

Table 8

Knowledge of parents on how to handle a child

	(n=100)% Pre-test	
	Have awareness	Have no awareness

Awareness to handle a stubborn child	99	1
Awareness to discipline a child	97	3

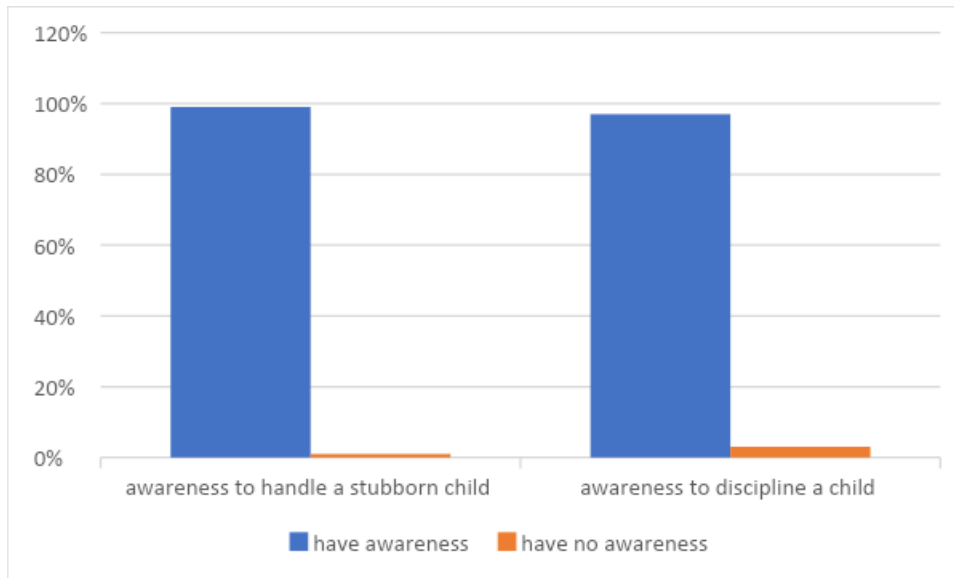


Figure 9

Knowledge of parents on how to handle a child

Table 8 indicates the awareness of parents in the best method of handling and how to discipline a child. Table 8 shows a high percentage of parents got the awareness to handle a stubborn child, that is ninety-nine percent of parents become aware to handle a stubborn child, and only one percent of parents are unaware of handling a stubborn child. Ninety-seven percent of parents are aware of how to discipline a child and only three percent of parents are unaware of disciplining a child.

4.7 Comparison study of pre and post evaluation

Table 9

Comparison study of pre and post evaluation

Level of knowledge on types of child abuse	Mean	Std.Error Mean	Paired Mean Differences	T value	p. value
Post Score	53.850	27.731	-43.007	-14.8000	0.000
Post Score	96.857	6.034			

Paired Samples t Test,*Significant at 0.05 level

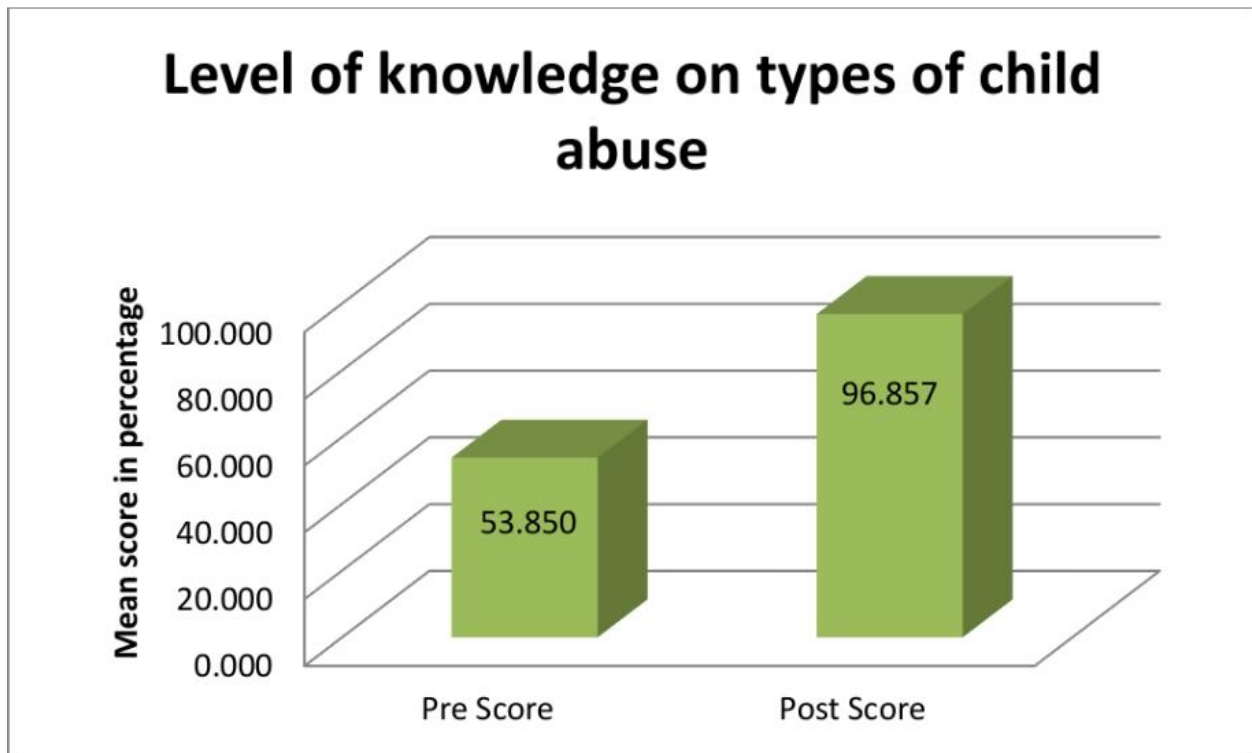


Figure 10

Comparison study of pre and post evaluation

Here Paired Samples t Test is used to compare the Level of knowledge on types of child abuse between pre and post awareness class. The mean score in percentage at pre stage is 53.850% with standard deviation 27.311 and in post the mean score is 96.857 with standard deviation 6.034. That is in pre stage there is only 53% Level of knowledge on types of child abuse, but in post stage the level of knowledge changed to 96%. The calculated t value is -14.800 with p value ≤ 0.001 . So there is a significant difference in Level of knowledge on types of child abuse.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER - 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The study undertaken by the researcher was on “Awareness on child abuse among parents of pre-primary students in the rural areas of Thrissur District“. In the present study videos in Malayalam were developed on the topics Different from of child abuse, mainly focused on Sexual abuse, Physical abuse, Emotional abuse and Neglect abuse, Acts and laws for child abuse. It was used as an information source to provide basic awareness and knowledge to the parents of pre-primary students. The area selected for the study included rural areas of Thalikulam, Thambankadavu, Vadanapilly, Edasserry, Nattika and Thrithallur of Thrissur District. The sample for the present study consisted of 100 parents of pre-primary students. The method of sampling adopted was Purposive sampling. The tools used for the research included a self-designed questionnaire for checking the awareness of parents on the topic, Child abuse, Sexual abuse, Physical abuse, Emotional abuse, Neglect abuse, Acts and laws for child abuse, Rights of a child. Data was collected, consolidated and analyzed using Percentage analysis and statistical analysis like t test.

Findings

The findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

5.1 Background Details of selected parents

- Parents belonged to age group of 20-60 years.
- There was equal participation of respondents from both gender.
- Majority of the parents have an education qualification of Degree.

5.2 Awareness of the selected respondents on aspects related to child abuse

The following section entails most prominent response of the respondents on the level of awareness on the “Awareness on child abuse” before and after the awareness program.

5.2.1 Knowledge of respondents about number of child abuse and its types were as follows:

- Around 51 percent of the respondents are not aware of the number of child abuse.

- Around 73 percent of the respondents are not aware of the four forms of child abuse.

5.2.2 Knowledge on sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse and neglect abuse were as follows:

- Around 64 percent of the respondents are aware of sexual abuse but they are not much aware of other forms of child abuse. The 61 percentage of awareness on other forms of sexual abuse is and 39 percentage are unaware.
- Around 82 percent of the respondents are aware of physical abuse, and 18 percent are unaware of physical abuse.
- Around 55 percent of the respondents are aware of emotional abuse and 45 percent are unaware of emotional abuse
- Around 31 percent of the respondents are aware of neglect abuse and 69 percent are unaware of neglect abuse.

5.2.3 Knowledge on act and laws for child abuse were as follows:

- Around 68 percent of the respondents are aware of the acts and laws for child abuse and 32 percent are unaware.
- Around 54 percent of the respondents are aware of the rights of child and 46 percent are unaware.

5.2.4 Knowledge level of parents after the awareness session were as follows:

- Around 99 percent of parents become aware of how to handle a child.
- Around 97 percent of parents become aware how to discipline a child in a good way.

5.3 Assessing the Effectiveness of the Videos Developed

There was a significant difference in the pre-test and post-test scores, hence rejecting the null hypothesis. This implies that, there is a definite effect of the developed video and awareness session upon the increased awareness of parents on the topic.

CONCLUSION

The present study discusses “Awareness on Child abuse among parents of pre-primary children students in the rural areas of Thrissur District to empower parents on child abuse, act and laws for

child abuse”. It also analyze parents various background details (includes age and educational qualification) upon their knowledge level on the topic.

The study concludes that though there is a general concern among parents regarding child abuse and its effects when it happen to their children, they are not aware on different forms of child abuse, other forms of sexual abuse, basic rights of a child, when and where to report the problem, the intervention and treatment methods for an abused child. The video developed by the investigator was sufficient to provide basic information on the topic “Awareness on child abuse among parents of pre-primary students in the rural areas of Thrissur District”. It was found using paired t test that there was a definite positive difference in the knowledge of parents on the topic after going through the video.

Limitations

- ❖ Interviewing each parent individually was a time consuming process.
- ❖ More information on the topic can be added in the videos.

Recommendations

The study puts forward the following implications:

- There is a need to spread awareness among public regarding the awareness on child abuse to parents.
- It’s a necessity to sensitize the parents regarding the significance of awareness on child abuse.
- Parents should be educated on child abuse and it’s after effects in the development in a child.
- The study can be expanded to a larger area with a larger sample size to produce more accurate and bigger database.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX - I

രക്ഷിതാവിന്റെ പേര് :

രക്ഷിതാവിന്റെ വയസ് :

രക്ഷിതാവിന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ : 10^{ആം} ക്ലാസ്സ്,+2, ഡിഗ്രി, മറ്റുള്ളവ

താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം: പട്ടണു് പ്രദേശം, ഗ്രാമ പ്രദേശം

രക്ഷിതാവിന്റെ ജോലി :

1. കുട്ടികളെ ചുഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ എത്ര രൂപങ്ങളുണ്ട്.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

2. ബാലപീഡനത്തിന്റെ നാല് രൂപങ്ങൾ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വിഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഏതൊക്കെയാണ്?

- a. അവഗണന, ശാരീരിക, ലൈംഗിക , വൈകാരിക പീഡനം
- b. ശാരീരികവും, മാനസികവും, വൈകാരികവും
- c. വൈകാരികവും ശാരീരികവും മാനസികവും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരവും
- d. അവഗണന, ലൈംഗിക, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ, ശാരീരിക പീഡനം

3. ഭയം ഉളവാക്കാൻ ഉച്ചത്തിലുള്ളതും ഭീഷണിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുമായ ഭാഷയും സ്വരവും ഉപയോഗിച്ച് ആക്രോശിക്കുക, ഇവയുടെ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളാണോ?

- a. ലൈംഗിക ദുരുപയോഗം
- b. ശാരീരിക പീഡനം

- c. വാക്കാലുള്ള ദുരുപയോഗം
- d. വൈകാരിക ദുരുപയോഗം

4. ബലാത്സംഗം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അനാവശ്യമായ സ്വർശനം, ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിലുള്ള അശ്ലീലചിത്രങ്ങളിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കാൻ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നത് എന്നിവയെല്ലാം എതിന്റെ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളാണ്?

- a. ലൈംഗിക ദുരുപയോഗം
- b. മാനസിക പീഡനം
- c. വാക്കാലുള്ള ദുരുപയോഗം
- d. സാമ്പത്തിക ദുരുപയോഗം

5. ചവിട്ടുക, അടിക്കുക, കുട്ടിയെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുമെന്ന് ഭീഷണിപ്പെടുത്തുക, ആയുധങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുക, എന്നിവയെല്ലാം എതിന്റെ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളാണ്?

- a. ലൈംഗിക ദുരുപയോഗം
- b. വാക്കാലുള്ള ദുരുപയോഗം
- c. സാമ്പത്തിക ദുരുപയോഗം
- d. ശാരീരിക പീഡനം

6. അപമാനിക്കൽ, പൊതുസ്ഥലത്ത് ലജ്ജിപ്പിക്കൽ, കുട്ടിയുടെ വികാരങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മാനിക്കാതിരിക്കൽ എന്നിവയെല്ലാം എതിന്റെ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളാണ്?

- a. ലൈംഗിക ദുരുപയോഗം
- b. ശാരീരിക പീഡനം
- c. വൈകാരിക ദുരുപയോഗം
- d. മാനസിക പീഡനം

7. ദുരുപയോഗത്തിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും നിസ്സഹായരായ ഇരകൾ ?

- a. കുട്ടികൾ
- b. സ്ത്രീകൾ
- c. മനുഷ്യൻ
- d. മുതിർന്നവർ

8. എത്ര വയസ്സിനു തഴെയുള്ളവരാണ് കുട്ടികൾ ?

- a. 14
- b. 16
- c. 18
- d. 21

9. കുട്ടികളുടെ അവകാശം എന്താണ് ?

- a. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശം.
- b. മരുന്ന് കഴിക്കാനുള്ള അവകാശം.
- c. സുരക്ഷിതമായ ഒരു വീടിനുള്ള അവകാശം.
- d. മുകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞവയെല്ലാം.

10. ഒരു കുട്ടിക്ക് ദോഷം വരുത്തുന്നതോ അപകടഭീഷണിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതോ ആയ ബോധപൂർവമായ, മനഃപൂർവമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ?

- a. ബാലപീഡനം
- b. കുട്ടികളുടെ അച്ചടക്കം
- c. കുട്ടികളുടെ അവഗണന
- d. കുട്ടിയെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കൽ

11. ഒരു കുട്ടിക്ക് ദോഷം വരുത്തുന്നതോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സാധ്യമായ ദോഷമോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന, ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കമ്മീഷൻ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ എല്ലാ തരത്തിലുമുള്ളതാണ്?

- a. കുട്ടികളുടെ സംരക്ഷണ തർക്കങ്ങൾ
- b. ശിശു പീഡനം
- c. ബാലപീഡനം
- d. കുട്ടികളുടെ അവഗണന

12. ബാലവേല എന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്താണ്?

- a. കുട്ടികളോട് നല്ല രീതിയിൽ പെരുമാറുക
- b. കുട്ടികൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും അപകടകരമായ ജോലി ചെയ്യാൻ നിർബന്ധിക്കുക
- c. കുട്ടികളെ ജയിലിലേക്ക് കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു
- d. കുട്ടികളെ സ്നേഹിക്കുക

13. കുട്ടികളെ ലൈംഗികമായി ദുരുപയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്ന കുറ്റവാളിയെ ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രത്യേക നിയമം/നിയമം ഏതാണ്?

- a. പോക്സോ നിയമം, 2012 (POCSO ACT)
- b. ഇന്ത്യൻ പാനൽ കോഡ്, 1860
- c. സൗജന്യവും നിർബന്ധിതവുമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശ നിയമം, 2009
- d. ജവനൈൽ ജസ്റ്റിസ് (കുട്ടികളുടെ സംരക്ഷണവും സംരക്ഷണവും) നിയമം, 2015

14. ആർക്കോക്കെയാണ് ലൈംഗികാതിക്രമം ഏൽക്കേണ്ടി വരുന്നത്

- a. പെൺകുട്ടികൾ മാത്രം
- b. ആൺകുട്ടികൾ മാത്രം
- c. പെൺകുട്ടികളിൽ കൂടുതൽ, ആൺകുട്ടികളിൽ കുറവ്
- d. ആൺകുട്ടികളും പെൺകുട്ടികളും

15. കുട്ടിയുമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ലൈംഗികാതിക്രമം ഉണ്ടായതായി നിങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെ ആരെയാണ് നിങ്ങൾ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുക?

- a. പോലീസ്
- b. ജില്ലാ ശിശു സംരക്ഷണ യൂണിറ്റ് (DCPU)
- c. ചൈൽഡ് ലൈൻ 1098 സേവനം
- d. മാതാപിതാക്കൾ

16. ഒരു കുട്ടിക്ക് നഗ്നചിത്രങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കുന്നത്?

- a. ശാരീരിക പീഡനം
- b. ലൈംഗികാതിക്രമം
- c. വൈകാരിക ദുരുപയോഗം
- d. അവഗണന

17.താഴെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന അതിജീവനത്തിനുള്ള (right to survival) അവകാശങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്.

- a. പാർപ്പിടം, വസ്ത്രം, ഭക്ഷണം, വെള്ളം
- b. മാതാപിതാക്കളുമൊത്തുള്ള പിന്റീക്
- c. വിനോദ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ
- d. കളിപ്പാട്ടങ്ങൾ

18. ഭക്ഷണം/വസ്ത്രം/പാർപ്പിടം/വൈദ്യപരിചരണം/തുടങ്ങിയ ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഒരു കുട്ടിക്ക് നൽകുന്നതിൽ പരാജയം കാണിക്കുന്നത് ഇവയിൽ എതിന്റെ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളാണ്?

- a. സ്നേഹം
- b. പ്രതിരോധശേഷി
- c. അവഗണന
- d. അച്ചടക്കം

19.സാധാരണയായി ദുരുപയോഗം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവഗണന സംശയിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു രഹസ്യരേഖ?

- a. ഡോക്യുമെന്റേഷൻ
- b. പോലീസ് ഫയൽ
- c. അജ്ഞാത ഫോൺ കോൾ
- d. നിർബന്ധിത റിപ്പോർട്ടർ

20. കുട്ടിയെ വസ്ത്രം അഴിക്കാൻ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നത് ഏത് വിഭാഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടതാണ്?

- a. ശാരീരിക പീഡനം
- b. ലൈംഗികാതിക്രമം
- c. വൈകാരിക ദുരുപയോഗം
- d. അവഗണന

APPENDIX-II

1.ഒരു കുട്ടി ഫാക്ടറിയിലോ മറ്റൊരാളുടെ വീട്ടിലോ ജോലി ചെയ്യാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനാകുന്നത് നിങ്ങൾ കണ്ടാൽ എന്തുചെയ്യും?

- a. അവഗണിക്കും
- b. കുറച്ച് പണം കൊടുത്ത് സഹായിക്കും
- c. ചൈൽഡ്‌ലൈൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യും

2.നിങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടി മാനസികമായി തളർന്നിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു രക്ഷിതാവെന്ന നിലയിൽ നിങ്ങൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യും?

- a. കുട്ടിയെ ശകാരിക്കും
- b. അവഗണിക്കും
- c. ആശ്വസിപ്പിച്ച് ഒരു തെറാപ്പി നൽകുക

3.നിങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടി പഠിക്കുന്നതിൽ പിന്നിലാണെങ്കിൽ നിങ്ങൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യും?

- a. പലപ്പോഴായി ശകാരിക്കും
- b. ഒരു പ്രത്യേക അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അധ്യാപകനെ നൽകും
- c. അവഗണിക്കും

4.കുട്ടിയെ ആശയക്കുഴപ്പത്തിലാക്കുന്ന തരത്തിൽ മറ്റൊരാളിലും കുട്ടിയെ സ്വർശിച്ചതായി ഒരു കുട്ടി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്താൽ നിങ്ങൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യും?

- a. ചൈൽഡ് ലൈനിലോ പോലീസിലോ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യും
- b. അവഗണിക്കും
- c. രഹസ്യമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കും

5.ഒരു കുട്ടിയെ അധ്യാപകൻ അനാവശ്യമായി മർദ്ദിക്കുന്നത് കണ്ടാൽ നിങ്ങൾ എന്ത് ചെയ്യും?

- a. ടീച്ചറുമായി തർക്കിക്കും
- b. ചൈൽഡ്‌ലൈനിൽ പ്രശ്നം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യും
- c. അവഗണിക്കും

6.ഒരു കുട്ടി മദ്യവും മയക്കുമരുന്നും ഉപയോഗിക്കാനും വിൽക്കാനും മാതാപിതാക്കൾ നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നത് കണ്ടാൽ നിങ്ങൾ എന്തുചെയ്യും?

- a. ചൈൽഡ് ലൈനിലും പോലീസിലും പ്രശ്നം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യും
- b. വിഷയം രഹസ്യമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കും
- c. അവഗണിക്കും

7.പീഡിപ്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന കുട്ടിക്ക് എന്ത് തരത്തിലുള്ള ചികിത്സയാണ് നൽകുന്നത്.

- a. അവർക്ക് ഭക്ഷണം കൊടുക്കുക
- b. അവർക്ക് സമ്മാനങ്ങൾ നൽകുക
- c. തെറാപ്പി സെഷനുകൾ

8.നിങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടിയെ നിങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെയാണ് അച്ചടക്കം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്?

- a. സന്തോഷത്തോടെ
- b. ആക്രമണാത്മകമായി
- c. ചിന്താപൂർവ്വം

9.പീഡനം ആരോപിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കുട്ടിയോട് പ്രതികരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, ഇനിപ്പറയുന്നവയിൽ ഏതാണ് നിങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്?

- a. പ്രശ്നം നിഷേധിക്കരുത്

- b. കുട്ടി തെറ്റുകാരനല്ലെന്ന് ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കുക
- c. ആരോടും പറയില്ലെന്ന് കുട്ടിക്ക് വാക്ക് കൊടുക്കുക

10. ലൈംഗിക ദുരുപയോഗത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് പങ്കുവെക്കുന്ന ഒരു കുട്ടിയെ അധ്യാപകന് എങ്ങനെ പിന്തുണയ്ക്കാനാകും?

- a. സംഭവം മറ്റുള്ളവരുമായി ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുക
- b. കുട്ടിയെ കുറ്റപ്പെടുത്തുക
- c. സഹാനുഭൂതിയോടെ കുട്ടിയെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുകയും സംസാരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക

11. നിങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടിയെ എപ്പോഴും നശിപ്പിക്കുക, അവർ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതെന്തും ചെയ്യാൻ അവനെ/അവൾ അനുവദിക്കുക, അങ്ങനെ അവർ ദുരുപയോഗം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

- a. ശരി
- b. തെറ്റ്

12. സ്കൂൾ ജീവനക്കാർ ദുരുപയോഗം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവഗണനയുടെ സംശയം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യാൻ നിയമപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. അത്തരം റിപ്പോർട്ടിംഗിന് സ്കൂൾ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്ററുടെയോ മറ്റ് സൂപ്പർവൈസറുടെയോ മുൻകൂർ അനുമതി ആവശ്യമില്ല.

- a. ശരി
- b. തെറ്റ്

13. ശാഠ്യമുള്ള കുട്ടിയെ ശാരീരിക ശിക്ഷകൊണ്ട് മാത്രമേ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയൂ?

- a. ശരി
- b. തെറ്റ്

14. കുടുംബത്തിൽ സുപ്രധാനമായ തീരുമാനമെടുക്കുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് നിങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടിയുമായി ചർച്ച ചെയ്യേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണോ?

a. ശരി

b. തെറ്റ്

