Study of the Effectiveness of New Programs to make Parents Aware of Good and Bad touch

अच्छे बुरे स्पर्श के प्रति अभिभावकों को जागरूक करने के लिए नवीन कार्यक्रमों की प्रभावशीलता का अध्ययन

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1. Conceptual beckground

Masoom Ki Masoomiyat Se Khel
Rhi Hai Duniya,
Jungle Janwar Ki Tarah
Janjhod Rhi Hai Duniya,
Insaniyat Per Koi Vishwas
Nhi Rah Gaya Hai,
Aaj Aadimanav Se Jayada
VichaarhinManav Ho GyaHai,
KiseSikhayeIssPadhiLikhi
Duniyaan Mai,
Jab Apna Hi Lga Gya Daag Dsaman Mai
Koi Kisi Ka Nhi Rah Gya,
Yah Kalyug KaDaurHai
Sant Mai Bhi Chipa Yha Chor Hai

These lines are indicating the danger and in humanative behavior with children. The beauty of building is depends on it's strong foundation as like it the bright future of a person depends on their childhood. Childhood is the memorable phase of life which gives hope and inspiration to person in every condition. In childhood every child live without fear and tension, they always busy in their dreams, logic and fairy tales. This is the best part of life. At this time if they get proper care and love they bloom like a beautiful flower but little punishment and ignorance can change their attitude toward life. "In Indian constitution the all children are described as the national assets and to give them a proper care and healthy environment is responsibility of every adult citizen."[1] Every culture can be best ever when it has proper attention on its future generation.

But in today's scenariolove, care, attention are like became fantasy for children because their parents are so busy in earning. So some poor mentality person gets their chance and they do bad behave with children. And it may cause drastic effects on children personality which affects their whole life. Now days the problem of child sexual abuse is become a challenge for world to save the childhood. The cases of child sexual abuse and maltreatment are increasing day by day in all over the world.
The World Health Organization distinguishes four types of child maltreatment: physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional and psychological abuse and neglect.[6]

Child abuse is a word which consists of the meaning of molestation, negligence and physically maltreatment.the types of child abuse are:-physical abuse or punishment, emotional abuse, mental

abuse, physical neglect and sexual abuse. According to UNICEF survey report in India (2005 to 2013),"10% of Indian girls might have experienced sexual violence when they were between 10-14 years of age and 30% during 15-19 years of age. Forty percent of Indian girls have faced trauma of sexual violence in their teenage life."[2]

According to National Crime Record Bureau 2016 report, which is released in the end of November 2017,"India has recorded 106 sexual abuse cases per day, Delhi has registered the highest number of cases (1996), followed by Mumbai (712),Pune (354) and Jaipur (330). a large number of sexual abuse cases registered (2116)were girls in the age group of 0 to 12 years.crime against women increased by 2.9% all over the country in 2016 with 4,737 sexual abuse cases recorded through the year."[3]

The largest survey study report of the Ministry of Women and Child Development "Study on Child Abuse India 2007" indicates that"53.22% of children reported having faced sexual abuse of which 21.90% faced severe form, most vulnerable age being 7-13 years , i.e.the school going period. It also revealed that 88.60% criminals are relatives or close known of accuse."[4]

In one of the research study it is found that not only the girls are victims of sexual abuse but the boys are also victims of sexual abuse. And the Noble prize winner Shri Kailash Satyarthi is also state the sexual abuse as a "moral apidemic".[5]

But above the data revealed only a one side face of this problem but in actuality the situation is more vulnerable condition. It is a hidden issue of our society which is maenad a taboo in open talk. In Indian society no one want to talk on this issue but the seviourity of this problem is emphasis on the awareness of every citizen. According the study of 2007 of MHRD is opened the fact that"across various forms of sexual abuse, more than 70% of children did not report to anyone and preferred to keep quiet about their victimization. In cases of sexual assault, amongst those who reported, the majority of children shared the incident with their parents followed by siblings (6.7%), and only 3.4% children reported the matter to police."[4]

The theory said that, "Low conviction rate and slow criminal and judicial process deteriorates the situation further lasting even for decades. In addition to this there are associated factors such as family members avoiding disclosure of the matter as it might affect their social dignity, the offenders being a family member or known .evidence suggests that in higher percentage (94.2%) of cases, they were eighter close friends or relatives."[3]

Of the total population in modern day India, about 44.4%are under 18 years of age (children and adolescents), and one in every two children is deprived in terms of not receiving primary education, adequate nutrition and medical care.(National Family Health Survey 2005-2006).

In yet another survey named survey "Students' Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse and Perceived Readiness to Provide Counseling Services", 304 Master's level students in counselor education and counseling psychology were surveyed to explore their knowledge about CSA and perceived readiness to provide related counseling services. While students demonstrated general knowledge about CSA, preparedness to counsel was rated much low level of competency (foster, 2017).

According to the report on crimes in India 106,958 cases of crimes against children were recorded in 2016 of these 36,022 cases were recorded under POCSO ACT (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences).

WHO estimates that150 million girls and 73 million boys under 18 have been subjected to forced sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual violence. In 2002 there were 53,000 reported cases of child homicide.[6]

About 19% of the world's children live in India. According to 2001 census, some 440 million people in the country today are aged below 18 years and constitute 42% of India's population i.e., four out of every ten populations. India's attitude towards sexual abuse and child sexual abuse needs an overhaul. 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 victim of child sexual abuse (conducted by World Vision India with the sample of 45,844 respondents).

As per the NCRB records, the different types of sex- related crimes against children have increased significantly during 2012-16. The table below indicates the increasing trend of different types of sex related crimes against children:

Table 1.1 Crimes against children in the country during 2012-16

Type of Crime	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rape	8,541	12,363	13,766	10,854	19,765
Assault on women (girl children) with intent to outrage their modesty	-	-	11,335	8,390	-
Insult to the modesty of women (girl children)	-	-	444	348	-
Kidnapping & Abduction	18,266	28,167	37,854	41,893	54723
Buying of girls for prostitution	15	6	14	11	7
Selling of girls for prostitution	108	100	82	111	122
Procuration of minor girls	809	1,224	2,020	3087	2465
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act			8,904	14,913	12226

Many studies also done by researchers as to find out the awareness of parents, teachers, students of different age group and it's impact on their attitude or safety. Above studies and data show that the only laws can't make children safe, it is combine responsibilities of parents, stakeholders, lawyers, politician and every citizen of INDIA. Especially the awareness of parents is required to save the children from the danger because;
- It is parents' first duty to give safety to their child.
- All children feel safe with their parents.
- Children always expect to their parents to understand their feeling.
- Parents can easily make their children aware for good or bad touch.
- If parents are aware than they can recognize the changes and symptoms of CSA and save their children from it.
- If parents are aware about the laws regarding CSA than they will able to give justice for their children.
- They can also able to pull out the child from its effects.

So this study has done to find out the awareness of parents towards CSA, awareness about POCSO ACT, impact of different awareness programmes on parents.

2. Objectives
The objectives of the study are following
  a. To identify the awareness of parents from different economical background.
  b. To identify the effect of awareness programs like nukkadnatak, seminar and ppt presentation.

3. Research methodology
  1. **Research method: -** The present study has done by the experimental method to fulfill its objectives and as sub method the survey method used. In experimental method the pre and post test method is choose as methodology.
  2. **Sample:**- all parents of 6-10 years old students of Rajasthan are population and the sample is parents of Jaipur district government school students (6-10 years).[N- 1200] sample has chosen by random and purposive method. Schools are selected by random sampling and parents are selected by purposive method.
  3. **Tool and techniques:-**for this study the self made tool for pre and post test has used. The self made awareness programs also used.
     - **Pre test:-** this is a questionnaire based on Likert five rating scaling which include 45 total question based on five dimension (parent-child relation, sex education, attitude towards CSA, awareness on POCSO ACT and satety knowledge about CSA). The reliability of the test has find out by the Spearman Brown Formula, which is 0.86 and face validty has measured by the expert views.
     - **Post test: -** this a open questionnaire which has 45 question based on above five dimension. Its reliability and validity has find out by the expert views.
     - **Awareness programs:-**there are three awareness programs: NukkadNatak, Seminar and PPT presentation, which are made in the supervisor of field experts with guide.
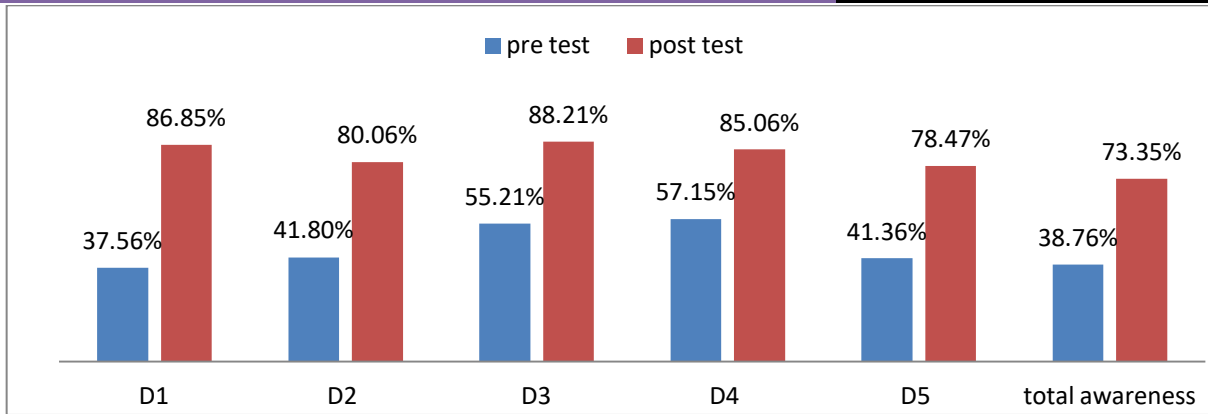
4. Data collection and analysis technique
The survey method is used to collect data from parents and data is analysis technique is   percentage.

4.1 Result
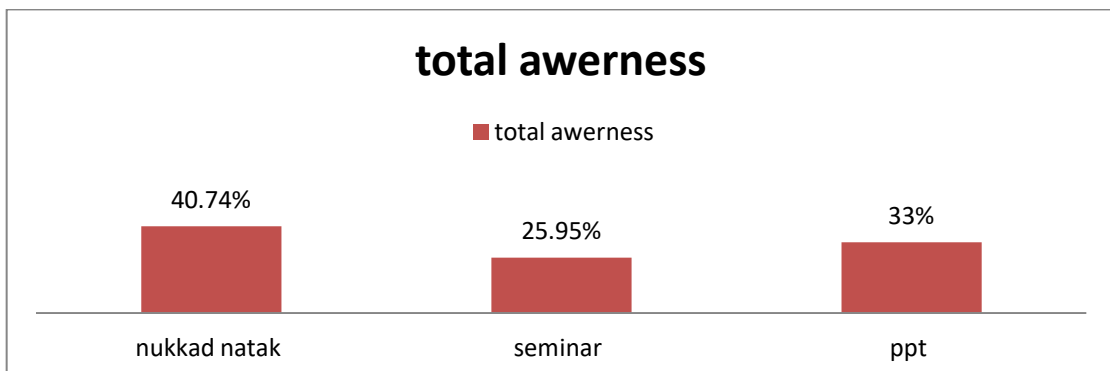By the analysis of data the result found is following:

4.2 Result tables

Economically Classes	I dimension		II dimension		III Dimension		IV dimension		V dimension		TOTAL AWARENESS	
	Pre	Post	Pre	post	Pre	Post	Pre	post	Pre	post	pre	post
LOWER CLASS	27.43 %	78.54 %	29.84 %	73.21 %	39.06 %	75%	38.13 %	71.88 %	29.75 %	60.52 %	31.61 %	70.58%
MIDDLE CLASS	40%	93.21 %	42.66 %	86.78 %	57.91 %	83.92 %	61.56 %	91.15 %	44.25 %	88.54 %	37.72 %	71.17%
UPPER CLASS	45.25 %	88.75 %	52.89 %	80.17 %	68.65 %	90.71 %	71.77 %	92.19 %	51.88 %	86.35 %	49.27 %	78.22%
TOTAL AWARENESS	37.56 %	86.85 %	41.80 %	80.06 %	55.21 %	83.21 %	57.15 %	85.06 %	41.96 %	78.47 %	39.76 %	73.35%

4.3 Result of Parents Awareness

AWARENESS PROGRAME EFFETIVENESS	NUKKAD NATAK	SEMINAR	PPT PRESNTATION
LOWER CLASS	62.5%	20%	30%
MIDDLE CLASS	40%	20%	30%
UPPER CLASS	33.33%	37.78%	40%
TOTAL AWARENESS	**40.74%**	**25.95%**	**33.33%**

Effectiveness of Awareness Programes

5. Conclusion

The results show that:

- The most effective awareness program can be nukkadnatak and if we choose appropriate program according to the group with appropriate content with activeness than they can became useful for the parents.
- If Awareness Programs should have active participation of parents and other choose group than they will be very effective.
- These programs should be conducted regularly to enhance the awareness towards CSA in remote areas so the prevalence of CSA can be stop.
- These programs can be designed for different groups as teachers, students, mothers and other social groups to aware.

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