

# “A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SEXUAL ABUSE AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG WORKING WOMEN IN SELECTED AREAS OF VIJAYAPUR.”

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## ABSTRACT:

**Background:** In this study Sexual Abuse is refers to any unwelcome sexually determined behaviours such as physical contact, a demand or request for sexual favours, sexually coloured remarks, showing pornography or any other physical, verbal or nonverbal conduct of a sexual nature.

**Aim of the study:** to evaluate the effectiveness of planned awareness teaching programme regarding sexual abuse and its prevention among working women.

**Objectives:** To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Sexual Abuse and its prevention among working women in selected areas, to find out the associate the pre-test knowledge score of working women with their selected socio demographic variables.

**Hypotheses:** There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score of working women regarding Sexual Abuse and its Prevention. There is a significant association between pre-test knowledge score of working women regarding Sexual Abuse and its Prevention with their selected socio demographic variables.

**Conceptual framework:** Modified Imogene King’s Goal Attainment theory model was used for this study.

**Methods and Materials:** Quantitative, evaluative research approach with pre-experimental research design was adopted for the present study. Socio Demographic profile and structured knowledge questionnaire were developed to assess baseline information and knowledge level of working women regarding Sexual Abuse and its Prevention. 60 working women were selected by using convenient sampling technique.

**Results:** The present research findings reveals that majority of working women i.e.4 (6.7%) had inadequate knowledge and very high 47(78.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and more had adequate knowledge during pre-test. However, planned awareness programme knowledge majority i.e.52(86.7%) had adequate knowledge and 8(13.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge during post-test.

Paired t-test revealed that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score ( $t= 1.67$ ,  $p= 0.0001$  level).

**Interpretation and Conclusion:** Planned Awareness Programme was effective in increasing working women knowledge regarding Sexual Abuse it was observed that paired mean pre-test post-test knowledge score difference was 20.8 with standard deviation of the difference was 3.2 which highly significant as its p-value was less than 0.0001 indicates.

**Key words:** Sexual, Abuse, evaluate, Effectiveness, Awareness, Prevention, Health, Knowledge, working women, Selected areas.

## INTRODUCTION:

Women constitute half the humanity. Despite being endowed with certain peculiar features both physical and temperamental, men and women are complementary to each other. Their diverse physical and temperamental qualities together form as complete race. Hence, logically both should have equal status.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines sexual abuse as: ‘Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work’.<sup>3</sup> The Sexual Abuse of Women at Workplace.

Sexual harassment at work place is a form of systematised violence against women. Most of the working women at some time or the other face this kind of violence from their colleagues, bosses or employers. Women working in fields and mines are often sexually exploited by landlords

Sexual abuse is common in educated societies. Experiences of sexual abuse reflected the obstacle posted by power imbalance and gender norms in empowering women to make a formal complaint, on other hand, and receive redress on the other.

## METHODS:

Quantitative, evaluative research approach with pre-experimental research design was adopted for the present study. Socio Demographic profile and structured knowledge questionnaire were developed to assess baseline information and knowledge level of working women regarding Sexual Abuse and its Prevention. 60 working women were selected by using convenient sampling technique.

## RESULT:

The present research findings reveals that majority of working women i.e.4 (6.7%) had inadequate knowledge and very high 47(78.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and more had adequate knowledge during pre-test. However, planned awareness programme knowledge majority i.e.52(86.7%) had adequate knowledge and 8(13.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge during post-test.

Paired t-test revealed that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score (t- 1.67, p- 0.0001 level).

Level of Knowledge	Score	N = 60	
		No.	%
Inadequate	< 50%	0	0.0
Moderate	50-75%	8	13.3
Adequate	> 75%	52	86.7
Total		60	100.0

Reveals that the knowledge of working women about sexual abuse after administering Planned awareness programme. In that 8(13.3%) of working women have moderate knowledge about sexual abuse after planned awareness programme and 52(86.7%) of them have adequate knowledge.

### DISCUSSION:

The major findings of the present study and the comparison with the other studies in accordance with the objectives of the study and hypothesis, it is assumed that to evaluate the effectiveness of planned awareness programme on knowledge regarding Sexual Abuse and its prevention among working women in selected areas.

### CONCLUSION:

Planned Awareness Programme was effective in increasing working women knowledge regarding Sexual Abuse it was observed that paired mean pre-test post-test knowledge score difference was 20.8 with standard deviation of the difference was 3.2 which highly significant as its p-value was less than 0.0001 indicates.

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