

Knowledge Regarding Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act (POCSO-ACT): Significance in Nursing Education, Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

In parents' education learning, knowledge and other factors which includes many more things. These features communicate as parents of adolescents go in the direction of their aims and gain new knowledge, practices, and abilities that add to their scope of Punishment of POSCO. There are number of techniques for teaching are, class conversation with parents, role play, discussion, Utilization of internet, video teaching, power-point presentations, structured teaching programme demonstration methods are the modern educating and learning strategies. structured teaching program play vital role, as the topic are carefully planned, structurally prepared and presented in fronts of group of people which would help the investigators to teach the necessary topics and avoid certain matters and respect the confidentially and privacy of both parents and adolescents.

Keywords: Structured teaching programme, parents education, Learning, knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Start conversations about safety when your children are young It can be stressful to plan about safety talk about child sexual assault. It can be a part of the safety conversations you're already having, like knowing when to speak up, how to take care of friends, and listening to your gut. The key is to start these conversations when your kids are young. Educate to young children by using known language talk about their bodies and information about boundaries to help them understand what is allowed and what is inappropriate. These lessons help them know when something isn't right and give them the power to speak up. Initially educate the children about the names of their body parts. When children have to know words to explain their body parts, they may feel it

easier to ask questions and express concerns about those body parts. Concentrate and teach about some private parts of the body. Let children know that other people shouldn't touch or look at them. As a healthcare professional has to examine these parts of the body, be present. It's OK to say "no." It's important to let children know they are allowed to say "no" to touches that make them uncomfortable. This message isn't obvious to children, who are often taught to be obedient and follow the rules. Support your child if they say no, even if it puts you in an uncomfortable position. For example, if your child doesn't want to hug someone at a family gathering, respect their decision to say "no" to this contact. Talk about secrets and Let children know they can always talk to you, especially if they've been told to keep a

secret. If they see someone touching another child, they shouldn't keep this secret, either. Learn more about protecting a child from sexual assault. Young children often fear getting in trouble or upsetting their parents by asking questions or talking about their experiences. Reassure them that they won't get in trouble. Be a safe allow your child to share information about things that they have arisen questions about or that make them uncomfortable. Explain them they won't be punished for sharing this information with you. Guide them what is right and wrong thing. It could be as simple as helping an elderly person get off a bus or picking up change that someone has dropped on the ground. When you model helping behaviour it signals to your child that this is a normal, positive way to behave. When children come to you for sharing something they feel is important give time to listen and provide your undivided attention, take their concerns seriously. They may be more likely to come to you in the future if they know their voice will be heard. In this connection structured teaching programme could help the health care professionals to detect possible sources of error but also could help to develop methodology to offer effective correct modalities.

Objective of the paper

To recognize and review related literatures pertaining to knowledge of regarding protection of children from sexual offence act (POCSO-ACT) and its significance in nursing education.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A reviewing the literature is a process of writing comprehensive and holistic summary of previous research study. The literature review provides an evidence of previous researchers' work [5]. The related literature was retrieved and reviewed to understand concepts of researchers about simulation and its advantages in nursing education also in different health care setting. As per an objective of this paper search strategy is adopted to extend previous research studies

regarding Knowledge Regarding Protection Of Children From Sexual Offence Act (POCSO-ACT) in nursing education. Literatures are searched on the bases of conceptualization and empirical research studies.

Search strategy

A retrieve and search of present literature was carried out by using the different sources namely, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, (CINAHL), PubMed, EBSCO, Z-Library, Google Scholar, ProQuest, Elsevier and Science direct. Key words used in the search were; knowledge, nursing education, POSCO, structured teaching programme and Parents of Adolescents. The articles published between 2005 to 2020 were selected. The articles which serve the purpose of the study and meet the objective of the paper were included in the article. Literature related to Protection of child from sexual offence act (POCSO) ACT
Child Sexual Abuse

LITERATURE RELEATED TO PROTECTION OF CHILD FROM SEXUAL OFFENCE LITERATURE RELEATED ACT.

Knowledge of mothers and parents on POCSO ACT

Alpha Shirley S, Sanatha Kumar, S (Janauary 2020). conducted cross sectional observation study. The study Result showed that, Majority 162 (87.09%) were not aware protection of children's from sexual offense act, minority that 24 (12.9%) of mother were aware about protection of children's from sexual offense act. The study concludes that awareness of child sexual abuse were Low among mothers of primary school children's

Nanandhkas Digambal Sudhir, Vinayak sunny khandare,(October 2017). conducted retrospective study in Mumbai region on incidence of POCSO cases. The study result showed that highest 180 (90%) cases were females, 20(10%) cases were male. Among following majority were

belonging 13 to 18 years. The study concluded that crime against children is increasing since last 2 years. Female are more affected than male.

Yadav N, Kumari N, Parmeshwari, Pooja, Pooja, Poonia P, et al (2020) conducted a descriptive study on knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among that among 60 parents of rural area at western Rajasthan, by using self-structured questionnaires, the study results show majority 60% of parents had poor or fair level of knowledge, 39% had good knowledge and only 1.6% had excellent knowledge on prevention of child sexual abuse the study concluded that knowledge about child sexual abuse were inadequate considering create awareness among parents are necessary through means of conducting educational programme about pocso act can prevent many child sexual abuse.

Jennifer Jothi Mary (2019) conducted a descriptive study on awareness of mothers of school going children regarding prevention of child sexual abuse in India by using self-structured questionnaires, the results reveals that majority of mothers 53% had moderately adequate knowledge, 37% had adequate knowledge on prevention of child sexual abuse and 50% had positive attitude and 40% had negative attitudes on prevention child sexual abuse, the study concluded that creating awareness on prevention of child sexual abuse among mothers as well society or community can prevent many child sexual abuses.

Sharma Y, Mathur K (2019) conducted a cross sectional study on Assessment of knowledge and attitude about child abuse among parents visiting rural tertiary care hospital in central India. Study was conducted among families who are residing in grama panchayath area as rural, Nagar Sabha and zilla panchayath area as urban. The study results that show among 200 families, majority 30.50% parents were neutral knowledge about pocso act ,24.05%

were know basic guidelines of pocso act, 24% parents were very well informed about pocso act, nearly 18% parents were heard about pocso act and least 3 % parents were do not know anything about knowledge on pocso act. The study concluded that parents due to lack of knowledge on sexual abuse and its prevention act. Create awareness about child sexual abuse and pocso act is essential through social medias help to prevent many sexual abuses.

Knowledge of students on POCSO ACT
Abza Bhardwaj, Dr Nadeem Mohsin, Ms Piyali Chatterjee, Dr Purajit Preeharaj, Dr Subhadra Menon. (2018). conducted a study on Awareness and Perception about child sexual abuse among young adults in india. The results shows that majority 92% had awareness found in the south zone, and lowest 64% in the east zone. The study concluded that mass media and education institutions are major sources spreading awareness about child sexual abuse and (POCSO) Act.

Neelima TM, Abin Abraham. (2021) conducted a study exploratory study an awareness level POCSO act (2012) among senior secondary 60 students students in Kottayam district Kerala by using self-structured questionnaire .The study results shows that the majority 55% students have a trust in current legislative system on POCSO act and 45 % students did not have trust in this act. The study concluded that parents and students must know the legal procedure about POCSO act but by creating awareness is an essential element for the better life and future asset for our children.

Aditi Gurung, Sangeetha Priyadarshini & Binu Margaret E. (2015) Conducted a retrospective study on Knowledge of Sexual Harassment among the Undergraduate students in Udupi district, the study results reveals that among 408 students majority 336 (82.4%) students had average knowledge, 54 (13.4%) had good knowledge, 18 (4.4%) had poor knowledge on sexual harassment in

adolescents, the study concluded that assessment of sexual harassment done widely and proper intervention can be implemented to prevent sexual harassment.

Ahana Bag, Dr Indrani Das. (2019). conducted observational descriptive study on age of the victim, sexual offenses, section Indian penal code and other criminal acts. The study result shows that majority 76.9% of cases reported under 21 years of age, followed by 46% cases were reported under 18 years of age. The study concluded that the strengthening of (POCSO) Act should be made effectively to prevent child sexual abuses]

Ajay Rana, Ajay Segal, Arun Sharma, Surendra Kumar Pal. (December 2018) conducted a retrospective study at regional forensic science laboratory northern range dharmshala and Himachal Pradesh. The study results shows that majority of child abuse under pocso act age group were 48.6 % in between the age 16-18 year, followed by 33.7 % belongs to 11-15 years ,13.25 % were age 6-10 years and 4.97 % were age between 0-5 years. The study concludes that pocso act made significantly important in deal with child abuse in india.]

Ali Yıldırım et al (2009) conducted a retrospective study on evaluation of cases with claim of sexual abuse in department forensic medicine university hospital at keyseri , the data was collected by conducting physical examination and history collection the study results reveals that among 96 victims majority 80 (83.3%) victims were female 16 (16.7%) were males and highest 42 (43.75) cases were age belongs to 15-18 years 33 (34.7%) were age between 10-14 years and 21 (15.9%) were age group between 5-9 years, the study concludes that delay in reporting the cases causes difficult to detect the evidence sexual abuse is major public issue and it is the responsibility of victim or their parents should report immediately.

Avinash D'souza, Pragya Lodha.(2017). Conducted a study on prevention of children from sexual offence act and ethics consideration for children in therapeutic practise. The study concluded that reporting the child sexual assault to the police under POCSO Act is mandatory with the involvement of medical and psychotherapeutic practise.

Aziyah Mohd Awal Tan Geok Mooi. (2018)). conducted a study on. the study result showed that majority 56.9% of child abuse registered under POCSO Act, the age group between 7 - 12 years age, 13.8% were age group between 13 -15 years followed by 45.7% were the age between 16-17 years and 12.9 were the age of 0-6 years. The study concluded that in order to curb child sexual abuse by all the agencies that is court, social welfare department and other non-governmental agencies work together to prevent child abuse by making awareness about POCSO Act.

Minakshi Bhosale et al. (2018) conducted research study on level of awareness among 586 MBBS students of Government Medical College Maharashtra in context of the POSCO Act in India. The study results reveal that majority 90% of the students had score less than 5 out of 10. 18% of the students scored between 5 To 8 and 2% of students had score more than 8. The study concluded that conducting workshop and Symposium which will create awareness about child sexual abuse and its Prevention

B L Chaudhary, Ragavendra K.(2017). conducted study on medical examination of child of sexual assault under protection of children from sexual offences. (POCSO Act 2012). The study results shows that responsibilities of the doctor shall immediately report the cases to the near concerned police stations to book cases under (POCSO) Act, only government female doctors shall be carried out the investigation procedures. The study concluded that effective implementation of (POCSO) Act

would be a law in providing justice to the culprits.

Chinmayee, Sweta D Cunha, Sucharitha Suresh, (2019). Conducted qualitative Survey approach on child rights in Mangalore India. The study results showed that 174 (94.6%) of students are aware regarding POSCO Act overall level of awareness regarding POSCO act, modulate near (%) is 60.2%. The study concluded that medical prof from play a vital role I right to health It is essential that have better Knowledge

Daundkar B.B, Dr. Kukarni K.U kokre R.N, Kullkarni, U.K. (2016). conducted Retrospective forensic study on child sexual abuse under POSCO Act, in Mumbai, Maharashtra, the study result showed that maximum age of victim female of a child was 17 years, minimum age was 2 years and victims were female child, Maximum 68% represent individual perpetrated by know assailant ,22% Individual perpetrated by strangers

Dr D S Bhullor, Dr P Mittal, Dr A Singh. (2015). conducted child sexual abuse in India. The study result shows that nearly 41% of children were under 18 years of age group, incidence of sexual abuse or more not only a physical, emotional disturbance and also increase risk of depression or other mental disturbance. The concluded that doctors, nurses and other health care professionals are key role in detecting the child abuse and supporting a family, they should register the cases legally under POSCO Act.

Dr P H Kalesh, Rajasree. (2019). conducted a study on customary marriage versus modern law. A study based on paniya marriage and (POCSO) Act 2012. The study concluded that lack of knowledge about law against child marriage and (POCSO) Act let to imprisonment of respondents.

Dr. S Ramdas, Vanalatrutkini H (2020). conducted a study on role of police in the

POSCO Act in. The study result shows that the cases crime against children subsequently increased were 11% within year of 2005 to 2006, followed by thereafter in next coming years it was 24% in 2008 to 2009 incidence rate were 29.7% in year between 2010 (5.484%) to 2011 (7.112%) cases. The study concludes that child abuse prevents but our looked, the police play & major role in the implementation of POSCO act.

Newsheen Goni et al (2021) conducted a research study on a questionnaire-based study on knowledge and attitude in Health Care Professional about Child Sexual abuse and POSCO (Act) among 100 health care professional working in tertiary hospitals Jaipur Rajasthan. The study results showed that majority 75% of Health care professionals know about full form of POSCO Act enactment, 62% were know about definition of POSCO Act and 86% of health care workers knew about POSCO act, 81% knew that reporting of child sexual about is mandatory and only 46% knowledge that failure to report. the study concluded that educating health care professionals and create awareness of community level play on key role in implementing POSCO Act.

Jyoti Belur, Brijesh Bahadur Singh. (2015). conducted a study on child sexual abuse and law in India a commentary. The study reveals that POSCO Act criminalise the range of behaviour depending on sexual assaults based on age consent and age determination. The study concluded that POSCO Act significantly important to tackling the problem of child sexual abuse, it is a responsibilities of every citizens to make contribution in educating about the POSCO Act

Sandeep Kadu, Abhijit Shinde, Sunil Natha Mhaske (2021) conducted study on Assessment of Knowledge and attitude about POSCO Act among 157 medical practitioners at Ahmednagar city by using structured questionnaires. The study results reveal that majority 56.10% were aware and

,44% practitioner not aware about punishment under pocso act. the study reveals that 68.2% were knew that exact age under pocso act remaining 31.8% were not aware about age under pocso act. The study concluded that knowledge of pocso act among medical practitioner are satisfactory but still educating in depth knowledge on legal procedure of reporting under pocso act is necessary.

Kajal Varshney, Simareeb Kaul, Suminder Kaur, (October 2019). conducted retrospective study in India on forensic overview in recent trend of child rape arises. The results showed that out of 100 reviewed protections of children from sexual offence Act Majority 15(15%) cases were belongs to the age group 14-17 years. 23(23%) belongs to the age of 11-14 years, 13 (13%) belongs to the age 5-8 years. 7 (7%) under the age of 8-11 years. 4 (4%) under the age group of 2-5 years surprisingly, 1(1%) at the age of 2 years and 1 (1%) at the age of 5 months.

Kavyashree H.S, Rajeshwari, Vidyasagar, Yadakul.S.(2017) conducted a retrospective study on profile cases booked under POCSO Act among 35 sexual abuse cases which was taken from the office superintendent of police at Chamarajanagar. The study results shows that majority 91.4% cases were belonging to age group of 13-18 years and who were victimized in home that is living rooms. The study concluded that implementation POSCO Act is will be an instrumental enabling not just more litigation against alleged offences indirectly which help in effectively prevention of child sexual abuse in the region.

Kritika Choudhary. (2018). conducted qualitative survey research on implementation of POSCO Act among 22 districts of Haryana. The study result showed that in entire state conviction rate in POSCO case was only 12 percent in June 2017, while appeal acquittal cases were 2 percent after implementation by month of March 2018

figure has improved drastically with convection rate of all time high of 31.5 percent & appeal rate 25. Percent. The study concluded that POSCO is a very powerful strong piece of legislation.

Madhu Kumar Upadhyaya, Manoj Kumar Pathak, Shekar Sha and Sristi Rai. (2018). conducted a systematic review related to crime and act related to children in India. The study result shows that the majority 4954 of cases registered under (POCSO) Act in Uttar Pradesh followed by 4815 in Maharashtra and 2467 in Madhya Pradesh. The study concluded that government take effective measures to curb child abuse.

Perumal saran Kumar, Sampath Kumar, Saradha Kandasamy, Sudhakar, Mithra. (2019). Conducted Cross-sectional observation study. The study results shows that the Majority 27.9 % (43) were affected individual with abuse and 25.3 % (731) un affected individual were aware of pocso act, The study conclude that implementation of pocso act and sex education should strengthened to prevent child abuse.

Satish, Sushanth; Shruthi, P, (2021) conducted cross sectional study to assess knowledge about act and amendment bill related to sexual offences act (pocso act) among 300 medical inters students' medical college hospitals Chennai. The study results show that majority 55% students were not aware about exact features of pocso act, 25% students were aware regarding new amendment act against child sexual abuse and only 20% students were known about pocso act only for under 16 years of age. the study concluded that we need have more educational session regarding act and amendment against child sexual offences will improve the knowledge about act.

Knowledge of teachers on POCSO ACT
Dr P K Pandia. (2018) conducted descriptive study on role of teachers in (POCSO) Act in. The study result shows that

there is a lack of awareness about sexual assault/offences and (POCSO) Act. The study concluded that responsibilities of teachers to create awareness about (POCSO) Act by conducting camps, self-defencing training for girls should be conducted regular interval time.

Khandagale.S Rajendra, Vidyanad chavan L.(September 2019). conducted a descriptive survey on child Abuse and Neglect: the study concluded that pocso act play a key role if teacher is well aware of and taking corraling role in prevention & education of child Abuse & neglect the teacher education programme shall include the child Abuse & neglect concept & prevention as integral port of curriculum with POCSO Act

Nidhi Marothiya, Sarita Saini, & Deepika Vignesh (2005) Conducted an exploratory study on appraisal of awareness regarding the POCSO act (2012) among primary school teachers of Punjab by using self-structured checklist. The study results show that out of 120 samples majority 84.17 % teachers had low awareness regarding POCSO act, 10.83% had middle level and 5% had high level knowledge regarding POCSO act. The study concluded that govt of india has taken necessary steps to implementing POCSO act effectively by creating awareness through means of education.

Prema Balusamy. (April 2018). conducted descriptive study in Moradabad at Uttar Pradesh on knowledge of academic leaders regarding the protection of children from sexual offense act, The study result showed that majority 26 (52%) of academic leaders had average level knowledge, 24 (48%) of academic leaders had level of knowledge. The study concluded that nursing profession is an essential stake holder in extending services to impart knowledge to school stake holders

Savita Bhatnagar (June 2020). conducted a study on child sexual abuse and the law in

India. The study result shows that number of child abuse drastically increasing. The study concluded that creating awareness through educating the public about importance of POCSO Act which included age consent, age determination and mandatory reporting the major steps in securing the child rights by POCSO Act.

Tatiya H.S. 'et al (September 2020). conducted a prospective quantitative analytical study in the study results shows that majority (36.78%) cases were in between 16-17 years followed by 29.3% were belonging to the age 17-18 years,21.84% belongs to 15-16 years, 8.62% were age 14-15 years,1.15% were age is 13-14 years 2.29% were age 12-13 years. The study concludes elaborating need to understand and differentiate consensual intercourse of child from provision of POCSO Act.

Akash Deep Aggarwal et al.(2020) Study of sexual assault cases among below 18 years age group in Government Medical College, Patiala, Punjab, India. Among 35 cases of sexual assault examined highest 21 (60%) cases fall under the age below 18 years age group is victim. and out of 21 cases, 19 (90.47%) were of female sexual assault and 2 (9.53%) were of male sexual assault. The age of victim ranged between 2 years to 18 years. Median age of the study population is 14 years. 12-18 (71.4%) of the victim are most vulnerable age group was years the act was committed by familiar persons. The study concluded that young girls with the age of 12-18 years are found out to be most vulnerable group. It is important is that the general attitude of society needs to be changed in favors of the dignity of women and children. Conducting Social awareness, sensitization and protection programs through media should be a high priority.

LITERATURE RELEATED TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Knowledge of mothers and parents on Child sexual abuse:

Al Rammah AA, Alqahtani SM, Babiker AG, Al-Saleh SS, Syed W, Al-Mana AA, et al (2018) conducted a cross sectional study on Factors associated with perceptions of child sexual abuse and lack of parental knowledge: a community-based among 411 participants in Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia primary health centre at Dammam, Saudi Arabia by using self-structured questionnaires. The study results show that majority 79 % had high perception and 29% had poor perception on CSA. The concluded that conducting awareness campaign on child sexual abuse can prevent further issues on child sexual abuse.

Anandhi, Dr Mallika Rajadarai, Mis Saritha G, (2021). conducted Quasi experimental -one group pretest and post design On knowledge and attitude regarding child abuse among 40 mothers of pre-school children in Anganwadi Puducherry. Data was collected using structured Interview guide method. The pre-test study result finding shows that 32.5% of mothers had inadequate knowledge, 22% had adequate knowledge. 82.5% had desirable attitude. The study concluded that mother's knowledge and family involvement in child wellbeing and development play a major role in prevention of child abuse

Batham, Yamini; Koreti, Sunita; Gaur, Ajay.(2017) conducted cross-sectional study on parents and children aware about prevention of child sexual abuse among 500 parents at government and private school Gwalior, the study results reveals that 34% not aware about facts of child sexual abuse majority 58% no knowledge,36% had some and only knowledge,6% had good knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch, the study concluded that parental education will help to prevent child sexual abuse.

Goswami Sonali, Arora Sumitya, Thomas Anjali Vijaya.(2019) conducted descriptive correlation research study on a descriptive Correlation study to assess the knowledge

and attitude of mothers regarding Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse in selected community in New Delhi. By using self-structured questionnaires and attitude scale. The study results shows that majority 55% of mothers had good knowledge 31% had average and 17% of mothers had poor knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse and the majority 59.5% mothers has undecided attitude towards prevention of child sexual abuse. The study concluded that there is a need to acknowledge and motivated to solve it by providing proper guidelines for mothers on prevention of child sexual abuse

Gurung Bahadur Lekha Mr Bahattarai Suraj (2015) Conducted a quantitative study on Knowledge of child abuse among 95 parents of Under 5 Years Children in Kathmandu, Nepal, researcher was used semi-structured questionnaires. The study results showed that majority 50.53% had good knowledge and 48.4% had average knowledge on child sexual abuse. The study concluded that creating awareness regarding prevention child sexual abuse by using social media to increase their knowledge and understanding.

John Priya, SR. Sajeena S D conducted research on Effect of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding sexual abuse and its prevention among 40 mothers of primary school children in selected school at Ernakulam district, Kerala. The data was collected by using Structured Knowledge, Questionnaire. The study results showed that majority 82.68% mothers had knowledge regarding sexual abuse, and its prevention during posttest. Similarly, 58.12% mothers had knowledge during pretest. The study concluded that mothers have to play major role in providing care from birth to adolescent and prevent child sexual abuse

Kumar Krishnan, Sidha Vaishali, ZubiZubi. conducted a research study on a study to assess the impact of a Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse and its

prevention among group of mothers in the selected community of greater Noida, by using quantitative research approach, the study results show that among 60 mothers. The study results showed that majority 36.7% of mothers were having very less level of knowledge and 13.3% mothers are having very good level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse. The study concluded that majority of mothers having low level of knowledge on child sexual abuse. Create awareness by giving education through information booklet or any other media to prevent child sexual abuse.

Lak Pegonaneeh, Noroozi Mahnaz, Ehsanpoor Soheila.(2017). conducted comparative research study among mother of under 18 years children of Isfahar University of Medical Sciences. The study results shows that knowledge and attitude mean score about child sexual abuse before intervention in the group education, (69.7% and 88.4%) and after intervention (92.6% and 84.1%) and in the multimedia CD group before intervention (67.5% and 56%) compare to after intervention (92.3% and 81.4%). The study concluded that both group education and multimedia are effective method to create awareness regarding child sexual abuse.

Heba Adel Ali Mohamed, Howyida Sadek Abd El-Hameed et al (2020) conducted a descriptive study among the mothers about protection of children from sexual abuse at Benha maternal and child health centre by using structured interview questionnaires on child sexual abuse, the study results reveals that majority 58.8% of mothers had average knowledge, 16% had good knowledge and 25.2% had poor knowledge on child sexual abuse and nearly 66.9% had positive attitudes, 33.1% had negative attitudes about protection of children from sexual abuse. The study concluded that perform health education programme on protection of children from sexual abuse helps to increase knowledge on child sexual abuse.

Mlekwa M. Fredrick et al. (2015), Conducted a cross sectional study on Knowledge, attitudes and practices child sexual abuse and its prevention among 384 parents on in Shinyanga district, Tanzania. The study results show that majority 364 (98.6%) parents had good knowledge and 17 (4.4%) parents had poor knowledge on prevention of sexual abuse and majority 374 (98.7%) parents had positive attitudes, 5 (1.3%) had negative attitudes towards role of parents in prevention of child sexual abuse. The study concluded that public education programme on prevention of sexual abuse is most essential to protecting the children from sexual harm.

Pahantasingh Suchismitha et al.(2020). conducted a study research study on knowledge and attitude of mothers towards the prevention of child sexual abuse at deemed university Bhubaneswar Odisha. The study results shows that majority 54% mothers having average level of knowledge, 34% had mothers having good and 12% mothers had poor level of knowledge regarding prevention child sexual abuse. Whereas 52% mothers having have negative attitude 27% were positive, 19% were having strongly positive and 2% were mothers having strongly negative attitude towards prevention of child sexual abuse. The study concluded that providing education through information booklets or other elements will create awareness about prevention of child sexual abuse.

Preethy Ann Neethu, Somasundaram Sujatha (2019) conducted a cross-sectional survey on knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) and Awareness of child abuse and neglect among 212 working parents in Chennai, India. The study results showed that majority 42% of parents thought child abuse and neglect common at the age of below 6 years and 31% of parents were aware child abuse more in between 6- 8 years. the study concluded that educating the parents and society about child abuse and law against

child abuse can prevent many child abuse consequences in India.

Joseph Princy Katherine, Raghavan Divya, Jones Teena (2020) conducted a descriptive study on prevention of sexual abuse among parents, the study results show that among 100 parents' majority 58% of parents had moderately adequate knowledge, 35% had inadequate knowledge and only 7% had adequate knowledge on prevention of sexual abuse, the study concluded that parents are primary educator need to understand prevention of sexual abuse in children will play key role in preventing many sexual abuse.

Knowledge of students and victim on Child sexual abuse:

Abdul Khalid .M, Venkatesulu B (2019), conducted Retrospective descriptive study in Tirupathi, chitoor Andrapradesh. The study Result showed that most that is 161 (88.46%) of victim belonged to the age of 13-18 years ,21 (11.53%) of cases were belonged to 6 to 12 years of age group. The study concluded that it all responsibility of family caregivers' community civil society stake holders to protect children from abuse.

Arivukkodi conducted a research study on effectiveness of school batch education on level of knowledge, Attitude and expressed practice regarding prevention of sexual abuse among schoolers at selected schools Vellore, Tamilnadu. The study results shows that majority 14(47%) had inadequate knowledge, 9(30%) had moderately adequate and 7(23%) had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of sexual abuse during pre-test. Whereas after intervention that is school based education nearly 18(60%) had adequate knowledge, 12(40%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of sexual abuse. The study conducted that educating the school going children regarding prevention of sexual abuse definitely help to early detection and prevention of sexual abuse.

Mahbouba Sobhy Abd El Aziz, Safaa Salah Ismail, Howaida Moawad Ahmed (2015) conducted a quasi-experimental study among school age children on prevention of sexual abuse programme among 100 primary school students in Benha city using structured interview tool in pre-test the study results showed that most 76% and 46% of children had unsatisfactory knowledge and 84% and 95% of children had satisfactory knowledge about prevention of child sexual abuse in the post test. the study concluded that conducting prevention of programme will help the children increase knowledge on prevention of child sexual abuse.

Agatha Gangmei, B.K Moirangthem. (2019). Conducted retrospective study in Imphal Manipur India. The study result showed that majority 48 (60%) were belonging to 14-17 years, 19 (23.7%) were belonging to 10-13 year, 7 (8.8%) were belonging to 6-9years, 6(7.5%) were belongs to 2-5 years. The study concluded that young girls between the age group of 14-17 years are most vulnerable to sexual assault.

Alam Naveed, Naveed Shahida, Ahmed Mian Saad, Aziz Ijaz (2017) cross sectional descriptive study on prevalence of sexual assault at Peshawar study was conducted in department of forensic medicine Khyber medical college Peshawar, data was collected among 80 samples by using self-structured questionnaire. The study results show that majority of cases reported between 29 (36.3%) were age below 18 years and maximum number 67.5% of cases reported at urban area, the study concluded that below 18 years age or young age was most vulnerable group become victim conducting education programme on prevention of child sexual abuse is necessary in both urban and rural area.

Mariam Arif, Ahmed Mushtaq, Chaudhary. M. Khalid . (2013) conducted a retrospective study to evaluate and medicolegal analysis of sexual assault against children and adolescents in King

Edward Medical university at Lahore. The study was conducted among 19 cases. The study results show that majority 79% were girls and 21% were boys and highest 57.89% incidence of child sexual abuse found in between the age of 12-15 years, 21.5% of incidence found in between 16-18 years. The study concluded that multidisciplinary approach and mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse is most important to prevent sexual abuse.

Awan Ejaz Ahmed et al (2019) conducted retrospective study on adult female sexual assault victim at medical university Nawabshah, Pakistan, by collecting history and collection of forensic evidence, the study results show that majority 58 (51.78%) were age belongs to 15-25 years, 39 (34.8%) were age group belongs to 26-35 years and 15 (13.39%) were age more than 36 years, the study concluded that improve training and conducting awareness programme on prevention of sexual assault and medical reporting on sexual assault is mandatory in rural area.

Balaswamy Prama.(2018) conducted a cross-sectional research study To Assess the Awareness regarding child sexual abuse in 88 school children at Mahaveer University Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh". The study results show that majority 64(73%) had average awareness, 15(17%) had low awareness and only 9(10%) had high awareness regarding child sexual abuse. The study concluded that only 10% of school children have high awareness. It is a responsibility for nurse and parent's create awareness by providing education to the school child can prevent many kind of child sexual abuse

Bhattacharyya H, Patowary,AJ, Ropmay A D1, Slong D, (Janauray 2020). in Niegrihms shilling's study results show that 20(99.05%) victims were female, 1(0.5%) was male child, majority 14 (66.6 %) belongs to the age 6-15 years of age, 6(28.6%) were

belongs to 16-18 years, 1 (4.8%) belongs to 5 years

Santosh Bhoi Baburao et al (2016) conducted retrospective study on profile of sexual offences in department of forensic medicine and toxicology at Dr vaishapayan memorial government medical college Solapur, Maharashtra. The study was conducted based on records of sexual assault victim, the study results show that among 226 victim majority of 59.60% cases in the age group between 11-20 years, 22.9% in the age group 21-30 years, 8.4% in the age group 31-40 years and 7.2 % in the age group between 0-10 years and also study show that majority of incidence 58.8% were from urban area, 41.6% were from rural area considering that, incidence urban females girls were more risk than rural, the study concluded that conducting awareness programme on prevention of sexual assault and mandatorily reporting the sexual assault is necessary.

Chaudhary Geeta, Dr.Choudhary Virendra Singh (2019) conducted a structured teaching programme on "A study to assess the effectiveness of knowledge, and attitude regarding sexual abuse and its prevention among 40 Adolescents Girls in selected schools of Jaipur, Rajasthan by using self-structured questionnaire. The study results shows that overall percentage of knowledge score in pre-test was 42.41% and post-test was 80.34% and enhancement of knowledge between pre-test and post-test was 37.4% after intervention attitude score regarding sexual abuse and its prevention pre-test was 48.45% and in the post was 84% with the enhancement of 35.5%. The study concludes that structured teaching programme is an most use full element in enhancing the knowledge of students.

Dr Aditi Sarkar,(June 2016). conducted a study on child abuse an invisible crime in India. The study results shows that as per the systematic review the majority 66% were physical abused followed by 50% emotional

abused and 50% sexual abused. The study concluded that responsibility of all the members in society provide conducive environment for the child to promote normal growth and development.

Dr Nishant Purbey, Dr Manoj Pathak (2020) conducted a analytical study on child sexual assault cases in institute of medical sciences Banaras university at forensic department Varanasi ,The data was collected among 49 victim below under 18 years of medical legal cases reported during the period of 2018-2020.the study results show that majority 28 (57.15%) of victim age between 17-18 years, 21 (42.8%) of victim of age between 16-17 years and among 120 victims majority of cases 65(54.16%) studied primary education,42(35%) of victim belongs to secondary school, 9 (7051%) victim studied higher secondary school,04 (3.33%) had no education. The study concluded that responsibility of parents should immediately report to the police and take them to hospital for medical examination and also government should focus on provide safe environment for prevention of child sexual abuse.

Dr. Umesh A K Dr. Bindu Vasudevan, Dr. Biju Bahaleyan (2021)conducted a cross sectional research study on Knowledge and Attitude among 91 interns reporting and evaluating Sexual Abuse at Government Medical College in Ernakulum. The study results showed that majority 75% were male and 62.7% were female and they had good knowledge regarding medical legal procedure related to sexual abuse and it was shows that most of interns were aware of the basic legal rules but do not expose recent changes of law regards to sexual abuse. The study concluded that incorporation effective training during their curriculum will be effective way to create awareness regarding recent legal changes related to sexual abuse.

Dzimadzi R, Klopper H (2007) conducted a descriptive comparative study on knowledge of sexual abuse amongst female students in

Malawi. Among 219 participants. the results showed that 55.6% (n-56) sexual abuse cases were reported, 44.4% (n-41) cases remained silent. 27.8% were told to their friend, 16.7% were reported to mother and 7.8% were reported to family number regarding sexual abuse experience. The study concluded that as health care professionals identify the victim of sexual abuse and create public awareness by giving education about prevention of sexual abuse and its legal action.

CONCLUSION

Having these many advantages of POSCO ACT of a parents of adolescence must concentrate on adopting a knowledge regarding protection of child sexual offence act in their curriculum of schools and universities. The universities should incorporate structured teaching programme on POSCO ACT in the curriculum in turns this helps the students to know about punishment of abuse and raise voice against it help in future decreasing incidence rate.

Declaration by Authors

Ethical Approval:

In this study administrative permissions were taken from the Block Education Officer Brahmavara in Udupi district to conduct the study at brahmavara taluk. Ethical permission was taken from the Department of Ethical Research Committee and informed consent were taken from the participants of the study and subject information sheet was provided to participant

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