



**A STUDY TO EXPLORE THE VIEWS OF FIRST YEAR B.SC NURSING STUDENTS
REGARDING SEXUAL ABUSE IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to explore the views of first year B.sc Nursing students regarding sexual abuse. Ethnography design was used for this study. Convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. Interview method was used to collect the data by using semi-structured focused questioner. The study included 10 Adolescence Girls between the age group of 18-19 years in Selected College of Nursing, Kollam. All samples were aware of sexual abuse problems as a common problem in our society. The act of sexual abuse is a social evil that must be eradicated from society. Participants emphasize the need of gender equality in our society and awareness classes to the parents regarding the safety of their children as strategies to prevent the incidence of sexual abuse in children and adolescents.

KEYWORDS: Sexual, abuse, nursing, students.

INTRODUCTION

Sexual abuse is abusive sexual behavior by one person upon another. Long term symptoms include anxiety, fear or post-traumatic stress disorder. Abuse often causes medical and psychological complications and is, therefore, a factor in medical emergencies. Children, older adults, and disabled individuals are at significantly higher risk for abuse. Individuals with cognitive impairment also have a greater risk for abuse. The abused victims often try to hide abuse or protect the abuser from consequences. The most state has mandatory reporting requirements for health care personnel regarding sexual abuse.

A study was conducted in U.S regarding the prevalence of sexual abuse among 13052 children and adolescents aged 0-17 years. The data were collected at three different times (2008, 2011 and 2014) through telephonic interview. The result revealed that 76.70% of males and 70.1% of females were victims of sexual abuse. Girls were abused by males (88.40%), whereas boys were abused by both males (45.60) and females (54.40%).^[1]

A study was conducted in 2014 regarding the prevalence and spectrum of sexual abuse among adolescents in Kerala. Adolescents belonged to the age 15-19 years studying in plus one and plus two classes were selected. Among respondents 36% of boys and 35% of girls had experienced sexual abuse at some point of their life while using public transport. It was also revealed that the

feeling of insecurity and isolation, dislike by parents and depression were significantly more in adolescents.^[2]

Objective: To explore the views of first year B.sc Nursing students regarding sexual abuse.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Approach: Qualitative Approach

Design: Ethnography design

Population: Adolescence of Selected Nursing Colleges, Kollam

Samples: I Year BSc Nursing Students

Sampling technique: Non-Probability Convenient Sampling technique was used to select the Sampling.

Sample size: The sample size was 10

Tool: Semi-Structured focused questioner

Setting: The study was conducted in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam

Data Collection Method: Interview method was used to collect the Data.

RESULT

What is a bad touch? Participants 1,2 and 3 said that "Touch Without once permission". Participants 4, 5,6,7,8 and 10 said "Touching in a bad way". Remaining one Participant said, "Touch which is not comfortable". Participants identified that touching in a bad way can be considered as a bad touch.

What is sexual abuse? Participants 4,5,7,8 and 9 said "abusing the person sexually". Participants 1 said "Act

using force for getting pleasure". The participant 2 and 10 said, "Sexually harassing others". Participants identified that Sexual abuse viewed as sexually harassing others for getting pleasure.

Risk persons for sexual abuse? Participants 6, 7,9,10 said, "Children especially females are the Risk persons for sexual abuse". Participants 2 said that "mentally disabled those who are not in a safe environment and Women and children, particularly teenagers, are at very risk for sexually abused". Participants 1 said that "Children, Adolescent, Females are a risk for sexually abused". Participant 5 said "female especially teenagers risk for sexually abused". The participants explored that female children, mentally disabled, female teenagers are at risk for sexually abused.

Reason for sexual abuse? Participants 1 and 2 said, "Family problems are the main reason for sexual abuse act". Participants 3 said sexual abuse related to the "person Attitude". Participants 6 said that "watching bad things is the main reason for sexual abuse". Participant 8 said, "Lack of proper sex education is the main cause for sexual abuse". The participants identified that the "family problems, person Attitude, watching bad things and Lack of proper sex education" are the main Reason for sexual abuse.

The warning sign of sexual abuse? Participants 2, 3, 6 and 8 expressed that "person's Way of behaving is the main sign of Warning sign of sexual abuse". Participants 4, 6, 8 said, Bad talk is the main Warning sign of sexual abuse. Participates 4 said, bad touches also a Warning sign of sexual abuse. Participant 9 said substance abuse may be the Warning sign of sexual abuse. The participants identified that Way of behaving; bad talk, bad touches, and substance abuse are the main warning signs of sexual abuse.

How can we identify these persons? Participants 1, 5, 6, 7 said, "The way of behavior we can identify the problematic person". Participants 2 said, "They do not maintain eye contact with others". Participants 4 said, "Based on the talk" can identify these people. The participants identified that Way of behave, do not maintain eye contact with others, Based on the talk we can identify the problematic person.

After the effect of sexual abuse? Participants said that 3, 4,5,6,7,8,10 "Depressed is the effect of a sexual abuse victim. Participants 1, 3, 9 said "Lack of interest in life". Participant 1, 10 said "social Withdrawal". Participant 5 said that "Suicidal attempts" will be after the effect of sexual abuse. Participants explore that Depressed, Lack of interest in life, social Withdrawal; Suicidal attempts are the main effect of sexual abuse.

How to do rehabilitation in sexual abused? Participants 8,9,10 said that "Support victim, Help the victim to overcome situations". Participants 3, 5 said "give proper

Psychological support in Rehabilitation centers, Participants 4 said, Punish the person who did the act. Participants identify that Support victims, Help victims to overcome situations and give proper Psychological support are the main Rehabilitation measures.

CONCLUSION

The Following themes were identified.

1. Touching in a bad way can be considered as bad touch
2. Sexual abuse viewed as sexually harassing others for getting pleasure
3. Female children, mentally disabled, female teenagers are at risk for sexually abused.
4. family problems, person attitude, watching bad things and Lack of proper sex education are the main Reason for sexual
5. Person's Way of behaving, Bad talk, bad touches, and substance abuse are the main warning signs of sexual abuse.
6. Way of behave, do not maintain eye contact with others, Based on the talk we can identify the problematic person.
7. Depressed, Lack of interest in life, social Withdrawal; Suicidal attempts are the main effect of sexual abuse.
8. Support victim, Help victim to overcome situations and give proper Psychological support are the main Rehabilitation measures.

DISCUSSION

Childhood sexual abuse is over-represented among incarcerated girls and women. The purpose of the study was to assess the CSA (Childhood sexual abuse) and CSA disclosure experiences of incarcerated female adolescents and young adults. Participants were 94 serious female offenders, aged 15-24 (M = 18.72, SD = 1.94), incarcerated in a secure juvenile facility. In one-on-one interviews, participants answered questions about abuse characteristics, whether they had previously disclosed, to whom they had disclosed and after how long, and reasons for prior disclosure or nondisclosure. Half of the sample (51.8%) reported experiencing Childhood sexual abuse. Most individuals who reported a CSA history had previously disclosed (79.5%, n = 35), with approximately equal proportions claiming to disclose within one week (40%) and after a year or years (45.8%). However, 20.5% (n = 9) claimed that our study interview was their first disclosure. Several reasons for their disclosure patterns were endorsed: Most commonly feelings of shame or embarrassment prevented disclosure (56%) and no longer wanting to keep the abuse a secret motivated disclosure (44%). Although many incarcerated girls and women share a history of CSA, the results indicate that the abuse and disclosure experiences of incarcerated females are diverse. Understanding their disclosure patterns can benefit mental health services, rehabilitation, and professional interviewers to go deep in to the subject.^[3]

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