



African Journal of Biological Sciences



A study on the awareness and perceptions regarding child sexual abuse and the laws against it in a South Indian adult female population

Dr Christina Mary P Paul

4th Year PhD Community Medicine

Dr M.G.R Educational and Research Institute

Dr Shashikala Manjunatha

Professor and Head Department of Community Medicine

Rajarajeshwari Medical College

Dr Veronica Soundra Veena Paul

Associate Professor Department of Pathology

Vels Medical College & Hospital

Dr Archana Lakshmi PA

Professor Department of Community Medicine

Karpaga Vinayaga Institute of Medical Sciences

Dr A. Meriton Stanly

Professor and Head Department of Community Medicine

Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research

Dr P Vasanthamani

Dean and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Indira Medical College and Hospitals

Abstract

Background: Awareness of Child sexual abuse and the laws against it are key to rid the society of the widely prevalent evil.

Objectives: To estimate the awareness and perceptions toward child sexual abuse and the laws against it in an adult woman population.

Materials and Methods: This was a study done on 2500 women residing in Chennai through a semi-structured proforma. It was a descriptive cross-sectional study. The data was collected through google forms and data analysis was done using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 28.

Results: The study found that only 47.1% of participants were made aware of the possibility of sexual abuse, and only 5.4% were fully aware of the POCSO Act. Younger and more educated participants had higher awareness but were less likely to think sexual abuse should be reported or report it in their families.

Conclusion: The study shows the need to increase awareness regarding child sexual abuse and the existing laws against the social evil as only 5.4% of the study subjects were fully aware of the POCSO (Protection of Children from sexual offences) act - 2012.

Keywords: Child sexual abuse (CSA), POCSO act, awareness

Article History

Volume 6, Issue 5, Apr 2024

Received: 22 Apr 2024

Accepted: 29 Apr 2024

doi: [10.33472/AFJBS.6.5.2024.987-999](https://doi.org/10.33472/AFJBS.6.5.2024.987-999)

Introduction

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a global public health concern with significant physical, psychological, and social consequences for the victims.^[1] The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, was enacted in India to protect children from sexual offenses and to provide a child-friendly justice system.^[2] However, the effectiveness of this legislation depends on the awareness and perceptions of the general public, particularly the adult female population, who are often the primary caregivers of children. The association between demographic factors and awareness of CSA and POCSO is also crucial to identify target groups for intervention and education programs.

Existing literature suggests that the awareness and understanding of CSA and related laws among the Indian population are often limited.^[3] A study conducted in Bangalore (a major cosmopolitan city in India), found that even though 95.3% parents were significantly aware of the child sexual abuse, only 68% were aware of the POCSO act 2012 and the punishments prescribed and its amendments.^[4] Another study done in Punjab, India, reported that only about 7.5% of parents were aware about the POCSO Act.^[5] These findings highlight the need for a deeper understanding of the awareness and perceptions of CSA and POCSO among the Indian population.

To address this gap in the literature, the present study aims to investigate the awareness and perceptions of CSA and POCSO among a sample of adult female residents in Chennai, South India. Specifically, the study will examine the associations between age, educational status, and the participants' awareness and perceptions of CSA and POCSO. The findings of this study will contribute to a better understanding of the factors influencing the awareness and perceptions of CSA and POCSO in the Indian context, which can inform the development of effective intervention and awareness programs.

Materials and Methods

Study design: Analytical Cross-sectional study.

Sample size: A study done among health care workers in Chandigarh found that 68%^[6] were aware of the POCSO act. Since this study was done in the general population the errors were kept at a minimum

$$N = \frac{(Z_{1-\alpha/2})^2 * P*(1-P)}{L^2}$$

where L = 3% of P = 2.04

$$= \frac{3.84^2 * 68 * 32}{(2.04)^2} = 2008 \text{ (A sample of 2500 was studied based on feasibility)}$$

Sampling method: A random sample of 250 women from each of the 10 corporation zones in Chennai was taken.

Study population: The study was done on an adult women population selected from Chennai.

Inclusion criteria: Currently adult women from the study area after obtaining informed consent.

Exclusion criteria: Those unwilling to participate or mentally unfit to participate will be excluded from the study.

Ethical considerations with all required forms: The study has been approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of our University. The study is a questionnaire-based study with less than minimal risk for the participants.

Plan of analysis/ statistical tools: The data entry and analysis was done using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Descriptive data was tabulated into percentages and 95% confidence intervals were calculated wherever appropriate. The associations were analyzed by crosstabs and Chi-square (χ^2) test will be used for statistical significance. Strength of Associations was assessed through odds ratio and 95% confidence interval of the odds ratio.

Study tools: A tailor made proforma was created to assess the awareness of Child Sexual Abuse and POCSO act and to test their perceptions regarding the same. The data was part of the adjunct data of a doctoral thesis on Child Sexual Abuse

Results:

Age of the study subjects was classified into 2 categories as ≤ 35 years and more than 35 years and 71.4% of the study subjects were aged greater than or equal to 35 years of age. Among the study subjects 33.9% were employed and 34% were still students and the rest were unemployed. When asked about the educational status, 80.5% had greater than middle school education. Details can be found in Table 1

Among the study subjects 1177 (47.1%) were made aware of the possibility of sexual abuse during their childhood, 57.6% were aware of the # Me Too moment, only 5.4% said that they were aware of the POCSO Act completely and 17.4% of the study subjects could correctly write/tell the expansion of the POCSO Act. Details can be found in Table 2. When asked about the details of who created awareness of sexual abuse during their childhood, 52.9% said that no awareness was created, 21.2 % said that only their family members created awareness. Details can be found in Figure 1.

When it came to the perception of sexual abuse and the laws against it, 56.5% of the study subjects said that sexual abuse decreased the purity of the person and 81.1% said that sexual abuse should be legally reported though only 68.1% said that they would report sexual abuse in their family hypothetically. When asked if they were happy with the current laws against Child Sexual Abuse 40.3% said that they were not aware of the laws and 29.8% said that they were happy with the current laws and 29.9% said that they were not happy with the current laws. Details can be found in Table 3

Subjects belonging to the ≤ 35 years age group were 1.57 times more likely to have been made aware of Child Sexual Abuse, 1.49 times less likely to think that sexual abuse should be legally reported and 1.79 times less likely to legally report sexual abuse in their families, and these associations were statistically significant (P value < 0.05), however the other associations were not statistically significant. Details can be found in table 4

Subjects having educational status greater than middle school were 1.71 times more likely to have been made aware of Child Sexual Abuse, 1.67 times more aware of the # Me Too moment, 1.38 times less likely to think that sexual abuse decreases the purity of a person and 1.41times less likely to legally report sexual abuse in their families, and these associations were statistically significant (P value < 0.05), however the other associations were not statistically significant. Details can be found in table 5.

Discussion

The findings of the present study provide valuable insights into the awareness and perceptions of child sexual abuse (CSA) and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act among adult female residents in Chennai, South India. The results can be compared and contrasted with the findings of similar studies conducted in other parts of India.

The present study found that only 47.1% of the participants were made aware of the possibility of sexual abuse during their childhood, which is higher than the findings of a study conducted in Coimbatore, India, where only 23% of the participants were aware about CSA.^[7] A different study conducted among Junior and Senior Resident doctors in Chandigarh, India reported that 81% of respondents had knowledge about child sexual abuse. However, only 34% were aware of the repercussions of non-reporting of a child abuse case.^[6] These differences may be attributed to variations in the effectiveness of awareness campaigns and educational interventions across different regions.

Regarding the association between demographic factors and awareness of CSA and POCSO, the current study found that participants aged ≤ 35 years were 1.57 times more likely to have

been made aware of CSA compared to those aged > 35 years. This observation suggests that younger women may have greater exposure to CSA education programs, reflecting the increased prominence of discussions surrounding CSA in recent years compared to previous decades, particularly during the childhood of older participants.

While the present study revealed that 22.8% of respondents had at least some awareness of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, this proportion contrasts with the findings of a study conducted exclusively among higher secondary students in Kerala, India, which reported a higher awareness rate of almost 48%.^[8] This could be because the present study included participants with varying levels of literacy, whereas the aforementioned study focused solely on school students.

The present study also found that participants with educational status greater than middle school were 1.71 times more likely to have been made aware of CSA and 1.67 times more aware of the #MeToo moment. These findings demonstrate the positive association between educational status and awareness of CSA and related legislation.

Notably, the study revealed that participants with educational attainment beyond middle school were 1.41 times less likely to report instances of abuse within their families legally. This observation suggests that individuals with higher educational status, possibly representing higher echelons of society, may exhibit heightened concern regarding the social stigma and implications associated with legal reporting of sexual abuse.

The observed associations between age, educational status, and awareness of CSA and POCSO underscore the importance of targeted intervention and education programs. Previous studies have emphasized the need for comprehensive awareness campaigns and educational initiatives to improve the understanding of CSA and related laws among the general population.^[9] The findings of the present study further reinforce the importance of prioritizing these efforts, particularly in addressing the gaps in awareness and perceptions among older adults and individuals with lower educational attainment.

References

1. Mathews B, Collin-Vézina D. Child sexual abuse: Toward a conceptual model and definition. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. 2019;20(2):131-48.
2. Government of India. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. 2012.
3. Kacker L, Varadan S, Kumar P. Study on child abuse: India 2007. New Delhi: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. 2007.
4. Kiran, M., Vinay, H. N., Vidya, Raheja, A., & Kiran, M. S. (2022). A study on awareness of the POCSO Act, 2012 amongst the parents of teenage children in South Bengaluru. *Journal of the Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine*, 44(4), 46-50. <https://doi.org/10.5958/0974-0848.2022.00107.5>
5. Marothiya N., Saini S., & Vig D. (2019). Awareness regarding the POCSO Act among Parents of primary school students of Punjab. *International Review of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 9(7), July.
6. Singh R, Koushal V, Bharti B. A descriptive study on child sexual abuse act in India. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*. 2022 Jun;11(6):2923-32.
7. Mathew M, Iswarya S, Paul AV. Effectiveness of health education on awareness of child sex abuse among school children. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*. 2021 Dec;10(12):4509-4513. DOI: 10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc_895_21.

8. Neelima TM, Abraham A. The awareness level on POCSO act 2012 among senior secondary students in Kottayam district. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation. 2021 Jan-Feb;2(1):06-09.
9. Ram SS, Ram JR. Connecting Communities to Promote Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse—The RACSHA Initiative. Journal of Indian Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health. 2023;19(3):263-265. doi:10.1177/09731342231215562

Tables and Figures

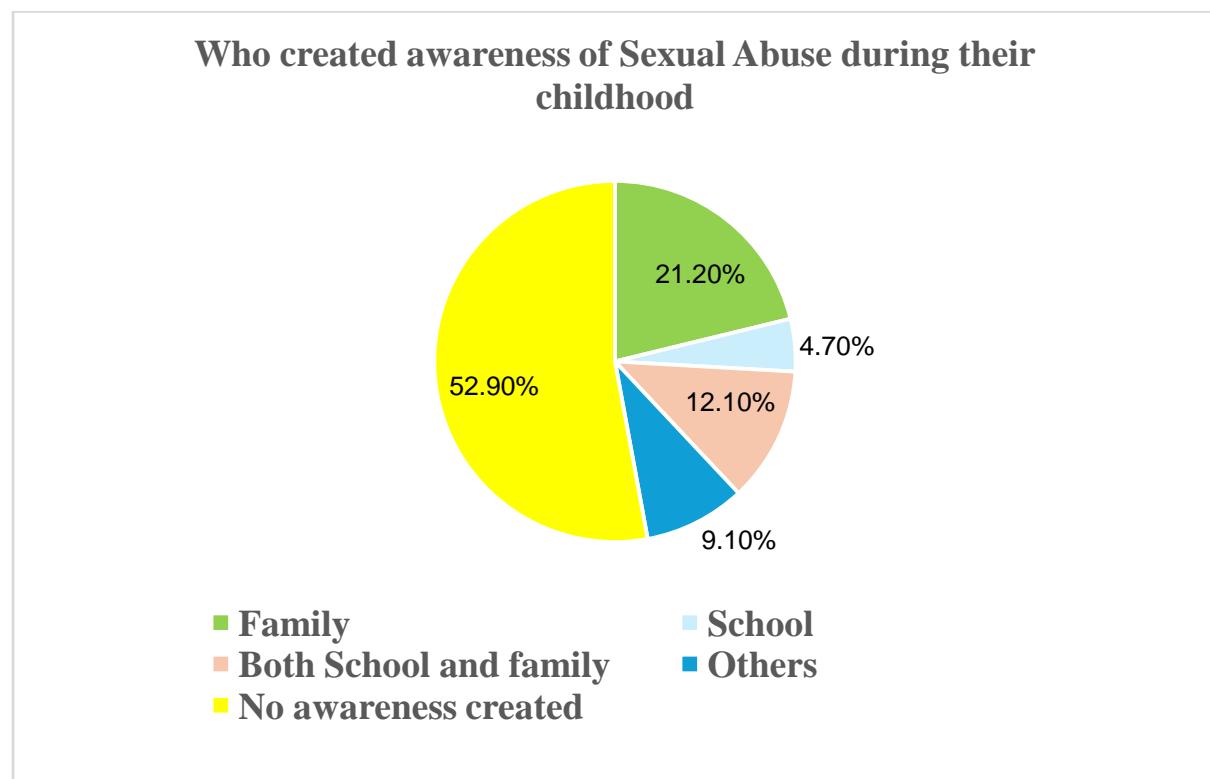
Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of the study participants

Variable (Classification of variable)	Frequency (%) (Out of 2500)
Current age	
≤ 35 years	1784(71.4)
> 35 years	716(28.6)
Employment status	
Unemployed	803 (32.1)
Employed	848 (33.9)
Student	849 (34.0)
Educational status of the subject	
≤ Middle school	487 (19.5)
> Middle school	2013 (80.5)

Table 2: Awareness of Child Sexual abuse (CSA) and POCSO among the study participants

Variable (Classification of the variable)	Frequency (%) (Out of 2500)	95% C. I
Were you made aware of the possibility of sexual abuse as a child?		
Yes	1177 (47.1%)	45.1 – 49.1
No	1323 (52.9%)	50.9 – 54.9
Who created awareness of CSA?		
Family	531 (21.2%)	19.7 – 22.9
School	118 (4.7%)	3.9 – 5.6
School and family	301 (12.1%)	10.8 – 13.4
Others	227 (9.1%)	7.9 – 10.3
Not Applicable	1323 (52.9%)	50.9 – 54.9
Are you aware of the # Me too moment?		
Yes	1440 (57.6%)	55.6 – 59.6
No	1060 (42.4%)	40.5 – 44.4
Are you aware of the POCSO act 2012?		
Yes, fully aware.	134 (5.4%)	4.5 – 6.3
Yes, partially aware.	1359 (54.3%)	52.4 – 56.3
No	1007 (40.3%)	38.4 – 42.2
Can you expand POCSO?		
Correctly written/told.	434 (17.4%)	15.9 – 18.9
Wrongly written/told	2066 (82.6%)	81.1 – 84.1

Figure 1: Details of who created awareness about sexual abuse during their childhood.

**Table 3: Perceptions regarding CSA and POCSO of the study participants**

Variable (Classification of the variable)	Frequency (%) (Out of 2500)	95% C. I
Do you think sexual abuse decreases the purity of a person?		
Yes		
No	1413 (56.5%) 1087 (43.5%)	54.6 – 58.5 41.5 – 45.5
Do you think Sexual abuse should be legally reported?		
Yes		
No	2027 (81.1%) 473 (18.9)	79.5 – 82.6 17.4 – 20.5
Would you legally report sexual abuse in your family?		
Yes		
No	1703 (68.1%) 797 (31.9 %)	66.3 – 69.9 30.1 – 33.7
Are you happy with the current laws against CSA?		
Yes		
No	744 (29.8%) 749 (29.9%)	28.0 – 31.6 28.2 – 31.8
Not aware of the laws	1007 (40.3%)	38.4 – 42.2

Table 4: Association between age and awareness and perception of CSA and POCSO

Variable	Grouping of Subjects	Subjects	Subjects	Odds ratio	Chi	p-value

	Variable (Number)	with Age ≤ 35 years (out of 1784)	with Age > 35 years (716)	(95% C.I of odds ratio)	square value	
Made aware of sexual abuse as a child	Yes (1177)	897	280	1.57 (1.32 – 1.89)	25.60	0.00000042*
	No (1323)	887	436	1.00		
Aware of #Me too moment	Yes (1440)	1048	392	1.18 (0.99 – 1.40)	3.34	0.068
	No (1060)	736	324	1.00		
Thinks Sexual abuse decreases purity of a person	Yes (1413)	1011	402	1.02 (0.86 – 1.22)	0.06	0.81
	No (1087)	773	314	1.00		
Thinks sexual abuse should be legally reported	No (473)	367	106	1.49 (1.18 – 1.89)	11.07	0.00088*
	Yes (2027)	1417	610	1.00		
Would legally report sexual abuse in their family	No (797)	630	167	1.79 (1.47 – 2.19)	33.81	0.0000000*
	Yes (1703)	1154	549	1.00		

(* - Statistically significant)

Table 5: Association between Educational status and awareness and perception of CSA and POC SO

Variable	Grouping of Variable	Subjects with	Subjects with	Odds ratio (95% C.I of	Chi square	p-value
----------	----------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------------	------------	---------

	(Number)	educational status >Middle school (2013)	educational status ≤ Middle school (487)	odds ratio)	value	
Made aware of sexual abuse as a child	Yes (1177)	999	178	1.71 (1.40 – 2.10)	26.90	0.00000021*
	No (1323)	1014	309	1.00		
Aware of #Me too moment	Yes (1440)	1209	231	1.67 (1.34 – 2.03)	25.60	0.00000042*
	No (1060)	804	256	1.00		
Thinks Sexual abuse decreases purity of a person	No (1087)	906	181	1.38 (1.13 – 1.70)	9.81	0.0017
	Yes (1413)	1107	306	1.00		
Thinks sexual abuse should be legally reported	No (473)	389	84	1.14 (0.89 – 1.49)	1.10	0.29
	Yes (2027)	1624	403	1.00		
Would report sexual abuse in their family	No (797)	670	127	1.41 (1.13 – 1.77)	9.37	0.0022
	Yes (1703)	1343	360	1.00		

(* - Statistically significant)