



# **A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE ANXIETY TOWARDS PEDOPHILIA AMONG MOTHERS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITY AT BHOPAL (M.P.)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The study investigated the anxiety levels of mothers of adolescent girls towards pedophilia in a rural community in Bhopal, India. Using a non-experimental descriptive design, the study surveyed 30 mothers with a structured questionnaire measuring anxiety levels. Results revealed 56.6% of mothers had moderate anxiety levels, while 43.4% exhibited severe anxiety. Age, marital status, educational background, family type, religion, and occupation were significantly associated with anxiety levels. Mothers aged 30-40 years, those who were married, and those with higher education levels experienced greater anxiety. Mothers from nuclear families and those regularly exposed to mass media also exhibited higher anxiety levels. The study emphasizes the need for targeted interventions and culturally sensitive approaches to support mothers and families in this rural community.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Descriptive study, knowledge, pedophilia, purposive sampling.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Pedophilia (alternatively spelled paedophilia) or is the paraphilia, or sexual deviation, of being sexually attracted, primarily or exclusively, to prepubescent children. A person who exhibits such an attraction is called a pedophile. As with most paraphilias, the majority of those affected by the condition are men. Pedophilia is acknowledged to be a complex psychiatric disorder; however, acting on pedophilic urges is considered morally and criminally wrong in almost all cases. There are treatments available for the disorder, but the rates of success have been mixed.

The use of the term "pedophile" to describe all child sexual offenders is problematic, especially when seen from a medical standpoint, as the majority of sex crimes against children are perpetrated by situational offenders rather than people sexually preferring prepubertal children (DiLorenzo1981).

Pedophilic disorder, known as pedophilia, involves recurrent intense sexual urges towards and fantasies about prepubescent children. It is characterized by distress or interpersonal difficulty due to these attractions. The condition has been studied extensively since the 1980s and is mostly documented in men, though it also occurs in women. The causes of pedophilia are not conclusively established, though some correlations with neurological abnormalities and psychological pathologies have been noted. There is no known cure for pedophilia, but therapies are available that can reduce the incidence of child sexual abuse.

Pedophilic disorder requires that the individual be at least 16 years old and at least 5 years older than the child involved. Sexual urges or behavior must involve a child who is 13 years of age or younger, and the thoughts or behaviors must persist for at least six months for a clinical diagnosis. A significant percentage of individuals with pedophilia were sexually abused as children, though most adults who were abused do not develop the disorder.

In many societies, pedophilia is considered a serious offense, and convicted pedophiles may be listed on a sex offender's register. While the majority of reported child victims are girls, research shows that 60% of the victims are boys, and non-touching victimization is predominantly against girls. Men are more likely to perpetrate pedophilia, but when women are offenders, they tend to target younger children.

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

**A descriptive study to assess the anxiety towards pedophilia among mothers of adolescent girls in selected rural**



community at Bhopal (M.P.)

## **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.-PARAPHILIAS**

Paraphilia's are sexual disorder Characterized by specialized sexual fantasies and intense sexual urges and practices that are usually repetitive and distressing to the person. The special fantasy, with its unconscious and conscious components, is the path genomic element. Sexual arousal and orgasm being associated phenomena. The influence of the fantasy and its behavioral manifestations extend beyond the sexual sphere to pervade the person's life. The major function of sexual behavior for human being are to assist in bonding to express and enhance love between two person and to procreate.

Paraphilic arousal may be transient in some person's who act out their impulses only during period of stress or conflict.

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To assess the anxiety towards pedophilia among the mothers of adolescent girls in selected rural community at Bhopal (M.P.).
2. To determine association between selected demographic variables and anxiety towards pedophilia.

## **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

- H<sub>1</sub> :- There will be significantly high anxiety towards pedophilia among mothers of adolescent girls in selected rural community at Bhopal (M.P.)
- H<sub>2</sub> :- There will be significant association between selected socio-demographic variable and anxiety towards pedophilia among mothers of adolescent girls in selected rural community at Bhopal (M.P.)

## **ASSUMPTION**

1. The anxiety towards pedophilia is significantly high among mothers of adolescent girls.
2. It is assumed that anxiety is influence by the selected demographic variables.

## **DELIMITATION**

### **INCLUSION CRITERIA**

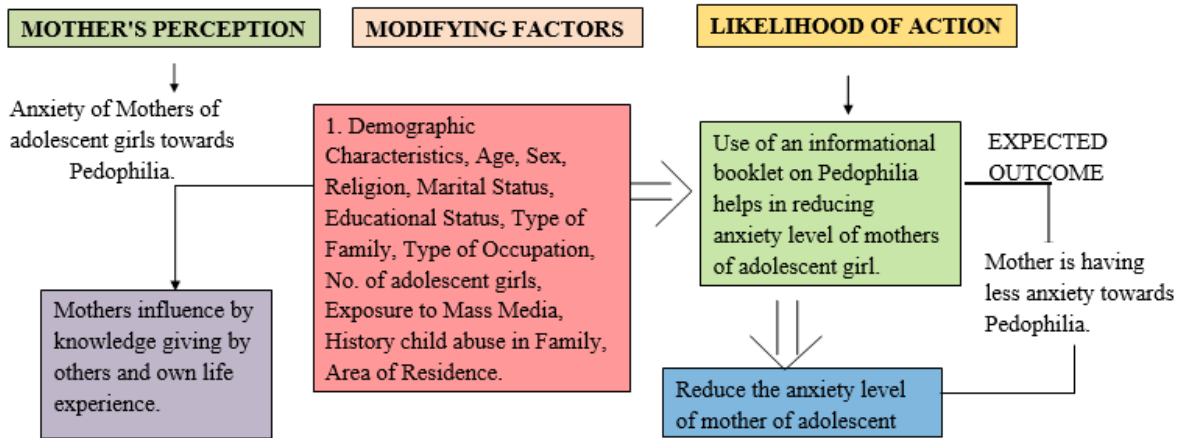
- 30 Subject from selected rural community Village kalapani, Bhopal.
- Sample available at the time of study.
- Sample willing to participate in the study.

### **EXCLUSION CRITERIA**

1. Subject who are not residing at selected rural Community.
2. Sample who are not available at the time of study.
3. Sample who are not willing to participate in the study.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY**

1. To identify the anxiety Level of mothers of adolescent girls in selected rural community at, Bhopal (M.P.)
2. To encourage the mothers to express their feelings and anxiety towards pedophilia.
3. To create a positive attitude in the mother.
4. To provide a information regarding pedophilia, their prognosis and treatment.
5. To strengthen the mothers which will help their girls to cope with the problem



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**FIG. 1.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL.**

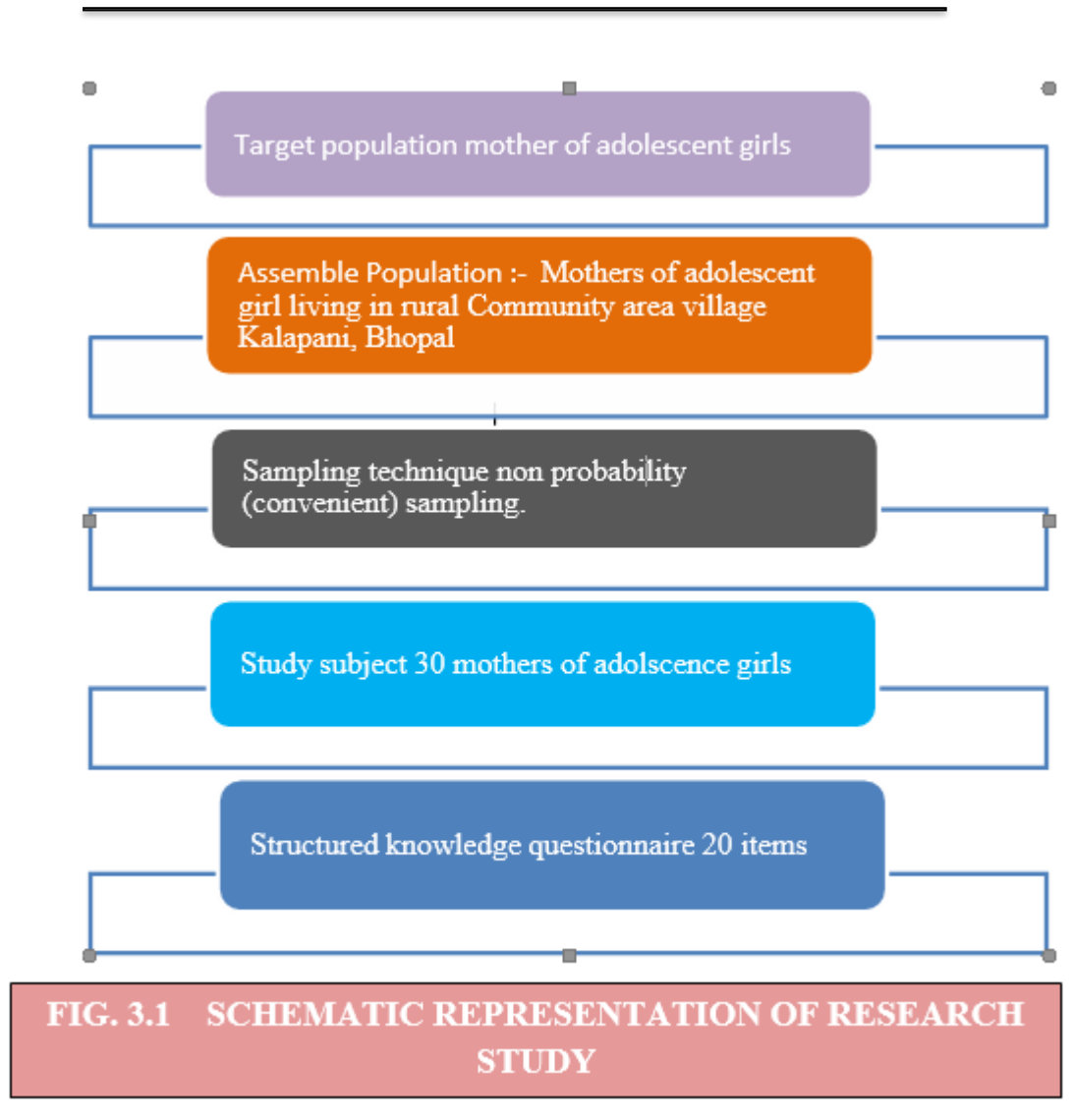
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The review of literature has been organized under following:-

- ❖ Literature related to anxiety regarding pedophilia.-
- ❖ Literature related to Knowledge regarding to Pedophilia.
- ❖ Literature related to causes of pedophilia :-
- ❖ Literature related to after effect of pedophilia :-

**METHODS**

The setting is selected at Village Kalapani Bhopal. The sample size was 30 mother of adolescent girls. The tool consists of section first demographic proforma consisting of 09 item, section 2 Questionnaire consisting of 20 items. The content validity was stabilized by subjecting the tool to experts in this field. The final data was collected from 03April 2018 to 16 April 2018



### VARIABLES

Variables are qualities, properties are characteristics of the person things situation on that change or vary. The variables included in this studies are independent variables& dependent variables.

### INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

It include informational booklet regarding Pedophilia to develop a Positive attitude in mothers of adolescent girls towards Pedophilia.

### DEPENDENT VARIABLES

It includes in the present study anxiety of mothers of adolescent girls with pedophilia.

### ATTRIBUTED VARIABLES

It includes mothers age, marital status, religion, occupational status, educational status, type of family, No. of adolescent girls, exposure to mass media, history of child abuse in family, area of resident

### SETTING OF STUDY

Setting is a location & condition in which data collection take place in the study. This study was conducted in rural community area Village Kalapani Bhopal. The reason for selecting this area was investigators interest to assess the anxiety of mothers of adolescent girls towards pedophilia.The geographical proximity of the setting & availability of the required sample were also considered while selecting the study group.



## POPULATION

Research population is also known as a well defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics all individuals or object within a certain population usually have a common binding, characteristics or traits.

Polit&hungler(1999) define a population as the totality of all subjects that confirm to a set of specification, comprising, the entire group of persons that is of interest to the researcher and to whom the research results can be generalized.

The population is all elements (individuals, objects or substances) that meet certain criteria for inclusion in a study. The population will depend on the sample criteria and the similarity of subjects in these various settings (Burns N. & grove S.K., 2002).

In present study population comprised the mothers of adolescent girls living in rural community area in village kalapani Bhopal.

## SAMPLE & SAMPLE SIZE

Sample a subset containing a characteristics of a large population or a portion, piece or segment that is representation of a whole who participate in the research study.

The sample used for this study was 30 mothers of adolescent girls who are living in the community area in village Kalapani Bhopal those who fulfill the inclusion & exclusion criteria.

Lobiodo-wood and Haber (1998) describe a sample as a portion or a subset of the research population selected to participate in a study, representing the research population.

## SAMPLE TECHNIQUE

Sampling is the process of selecting a representative part of population thus a carefully carried out a sampling process helps to draw a sample that represent the characteristics of the population from which the sample is draw.The Sample should be a representation of the general population.

The investigation had utilized non probability convenient sampling technique had been used for the selection of the subject

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The researcher had taken permission from the Parshad of Village Kalapani Bhopal to conduct the research study. Consent was taken from the mothers of adolescent girls before data collection.

## RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL

The reliability of an instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures an attribute it is supposed to be measuring.

Reliability of a research instrument is the extent to which the instrument yields the same results or repeated measures.

The tool was administered to five mothers of adolescent girls other than the main study sample to establish the reliability.

The internal consistency was computed using Karl Pearson's Correlation Coefficient formula and with split half technique.

$$R = 2r \div 1(n - 1)r$$

R: Reliability coefficient of whole test

R: Reliability coefficient of correlation of half test

A value of 0.68 for structured knowledge questionnaire was obtained. Hence, the tool was considered to be moderately reliable. After validation, tool modified according to suggestion of Expert's & prepared the final tool.



**RESULTS**

Distribution of subjects according to socio demographic variables -  
N = 30

Demographic Variables		Frequency	Percentage %
Age	15-20 Years	1	3.4
	20-30 Years	7	23.3
	30-40 Years	18	60
	40-50 Years	4	13.3
	50 Above	0	0
Marital Status	Married	22	73.4
	Divorced	4	13.3
	Widow	04	13.3
	Seperated	0	0
Educational Status	Primary	22	73.4
	Secondary	4	13.4
	Graduate	2	6.6
	Uneducated	2	6.6
Religion	Hindu	14	46.6
	Muslim	13	43.4
	Christian	3	10
	others	0	0
Type of Family	Nuclear	16	53.4
	Joint	14	46.6
Type of Occupation	Daily wages	7	23.4
	Private	9	30
	Government	0	0
	Self Employed	8	26.6
	Other	6	20
No. of Adolescent Children	1	8	26.7
	2	10	33.3
	More	12	40
Exposure to mass media	TV	16	53.3
	Radio	11	36.7
	Newspaper	3	10
	Magazine	0	0
History of child abusing family	Yes	0	0
	No	30	100

**Interpretation**

Table No. 4.1 shows the demographic information of mothers of adolescent girls. Those who are participated in the following study.

**1. Distribution of age**

The socio-demographic variables related to age indicates that 3.4% mother's were of aged 15-20 years. 23.3% of them were 20-30 years, 60% of them were 30- 40 years, 13.3% of them were of 40-50 years & 0% of them were above 50 years.

**2. Distribution of marital status**

The socio-demographic variables related to marital status that 73.4% of mothers were married. 13.3% of them were divorced. 13.3% of them were widow & 0% of them were separated.



**3. Distribution of Educational Status**

The socio-demographic variables related to educational status that 73.4% mothers have primary education, 33.4% have secondary education, 6.6% have graduate, 6.6% have uneducated.

**4. Distribution of Religion**

The socio-demographic variables related to religion that 46.6% were Hindu, 43.3% were Muslim, 10% were Christian and 0% were others.

**5. Distribution of Type of Family**

The socio-demographic relate to type of family indicates that 53.4% of them were from Nuclear Family and 46.6% of them were from Joint Family.

**6. Distribution of Type of Occupation**

The socio-demographic variables related to type of Occupation indicates that 23.4% of them were Daily wages, 30% of them were Private workers, 0% of them were Government workers, 26.6% of them were self employed, 20% of them were other occupation.

**7. Distribution of No. of Adolescent Children**

The socio-demographic variables related to Number of adolescent children indicates that 26.7% were of mothers have only 1 child, 33.3% have 2 children & 40% have more childrens.

**8. Distribution of Exposure to mass media**

The socio-demographic variables related to Exposure to mass media indicates that 53.3% of them have TV, 36.7% have Radio, 10% have Newspaper & 0% have Magazine.

**9. Distribution of History of Child abuse in family**

The socio-demographic variables related to History of child abuse in family indicates that 100% mothers have No History of child abuse

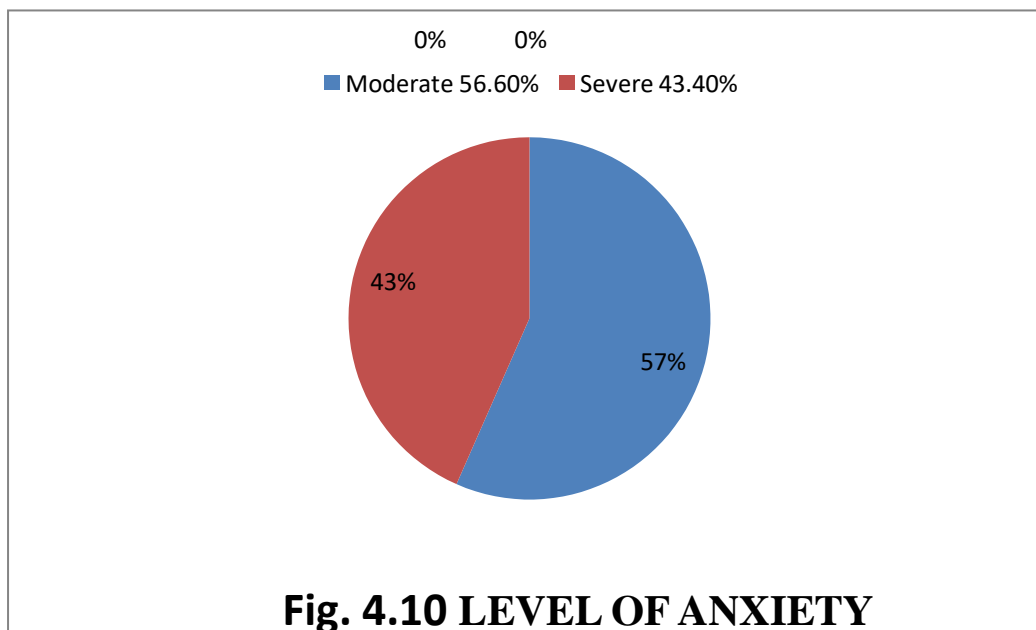
**Assessment of Anxiety of Mothers of Adolescent Girls Towards Pedophilia.**

**Table 2: Distribution of subjects according to level of anxiety**

Level of Anxiety	No. of subjects/Frequency	Percentage
Mild	0	0%
Moderate	17	56.6%
Severe	13	43.4%
Total	30	100%

**Interpretation of anxiety level :-**

Table No. 2 shows the mothers of adolescent girls test anxiety level on pedophilia in pretest 56.6% mothers having moderate anxiety and 43.4% as them are having severe anxiety and none as them have mild anxiety.



**Fig. 4.10 LEVEL OF ANXIETY**



**Table – 3 Mean Percentage of Anxiety score.**

Anxiety	Assessment Scores	Mean	SD	CV	Mean %
Towards Pedophilia	367	12.2	2.8	0.229	0.033%

**Interpretation of Anxiety score**

The above table shows that assessment of anxiety among mothers of adolescent girl towards pedophilia. They are having 0.033% of anxiety.

**Scoring Pattern**

- <35% - Mild
- 36-60% - Moderate
- 61-100% - Severe

In the present study Comparison according to knowledge level shows that among the respondents, The result of this study is mean percentage is 12.2%, Standard deviation is 2.8 %, Coefficient value is 0.229 and mean percentage is 0.223%.

**Association between the socio demographic variables and the anxiety towards pedophilia.**

**Table No. 4 Association between Anxiety of mothers of adolescent girls and their Selected Demographic variables.**

P=>0.05

Socio demographic variables		Frequency and %	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Significance Test
Age	15-20 years	1 (3.4%)	0	0	1	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 4.81 P= 0.05, df=8, **
	20-30 years	7 (23.3%)	0	6	1	
	30-40 years	18 (60%)	0	8	10	
	40-50 years	4 (13.3%)	0	3	1	
	above 50	0 (0%)	0	0	0	
Marital Status	Married	22 (73.4%)	0	14	8	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 2.03 P=0.05, df = 6, **
	Divorce	4(13.3%)	0	1	3	
	Widow	4(13.3%)	0	02	02	
	Separated	0(0%)	0	0	0	
Educational Status	Primary	22(73.4%)	0	14	8	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 4.23 P=0.05, df = 6,**
	Secondary	4(13.3%)	0	1	3	
	Graduate	4(13.3%)	0	02	02	
	Uneducated	0(0%)	0	0	0	

Religion	Hindu	14(46.6%)	0	12	2	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 8.95 P=0.05, df = 6,**
	Muslim	13(43.4%)	0	4	9	
	Christian	3(10%)	0	1	2	
	Other	0(0%)	0	0	0	
Type of Family	Nuclear	14(53.4%)	0	11	3	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 5.1 P=0.05, df = 2,**
	Joint	16(46.6%)	0	6	10	
Type of Occupation	Daily wages	7(23.4%)	0	5	2	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 1.52 P=0.05, df = 6,**
	Private	9(30%)	0	4	5	
	Government	0(0%)	0	0	0	
	Self employed	8(26.6%)	0	4	4	
	Other	6(20%)	0	4	2	
No. of Adolescent	1	8(26.7%)	0	4	4	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 0.75
	2	10(33.3%)	0	7	3	





Children	More	12(40%)	0	6	6	P=0.05, df = 4,**
Exposure to Mass Media	TV	16(83.3%)	0	9	7	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 0.85 P=0.05, df = 6,**
	Radio	11(36.7%)	0	7	4	
	Newspaper	3(10%)	0	1	2	
	Magazine	0(0%)	0	0	0	
History of Child Abuse in Family	Yes	0	0	0	0	χ <sup>2</sup> Value = 0 P=0.05, df = 2,**
	No	30	100	17	13	

**Interpretation**

Table No. 4 reveals that there is significant association between socio- demographic variables and the anxiety level of mothers of adolescent girls towards pedophilia such as age of Mother (4.81), Marital status (2.03), Educational Status (4.23), Type of Family (5.1), Religion (8.95), type of Occupation (1.52) are significantly associated with their test of anxiety score. These types of association are statistically significant and it was calculated using pearson chi-square test.

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND LIMITATION**

The research study aimed to assess the anxiety of mothers of adolescent girls towards pedophilia in a selected rural community in Bhopal, India. A sample of 30 mothers was chosen using non-probability convenient sampling. The study found that 56.6% of mothers had moderate anxiety and 3.3% had severe anxiety regarding pedophilia. Hypothesis testing revealed a significant association between selected socio-demographic variables, such as age of mother, marital status, educational status, type of family, religion, and type of occupation, and the level of anxiety towards pedophilia.

The study methodology included a non-experimental descriptive design, and data was collected using a structured questionnaire with 20 items to assess anxiety among mothers of adolescent girls. Data analysis utilized descriptive and inferential statistics, including chi-square tests, to establish significant associations. The findings highlighted that socio-demographic variables were statistically significant factors influencing anxiety levels towards pedophilia.

The study has implications for nursing education, practice, and research, emphasizing the need for incorporating topics such as cultural and moral aspects of child protection into nursing curriculum. Nursing practice can involve counseling and educational programs for youth on pedophilia prevention, and community education can promote awareness and safety practices. Future research could involve larger sample sizes and different settings to explore the relationship between anxiety and socio-demographic factors further.

Limitations of the study included a restricted sample size and setting (village Kalapani, Bhopal) and a short data collection period (one week). Additionally, language barriers limited the study to participants who understood English or Hindi. Recommendations for future research suggest broader studies across various populations and investigating factors influencing maternal anxiety towards pedophilia.

**INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION**

Study was very effective in increasing the knowledge regarding anxiety towards pedophilia among mother of adolescent girl and given health education to them

Findings of this study in relation to other earlier conducted studies also showed that the parents of Adolescent girls have poor knowledge regarding paedophilia

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