

Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Family Education Program regarding the Prevalence and Prevention of Crime among Adults, Bharuch, Gujarat

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Abstract: ***Back Ground of the Study:** The belief that criminals are different from normal changed and criminal behaviour came to be explained in terms of social, economic, political, demographic and psychological factors. India is a heterogeneous society with an ancient culture, where diversities stand out. There is a small affluent class that is as rich as any segment of people around the world. **Methods:** "A pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of family education program regarding the prevalence and prevention of crime among male and female adults aged between 21-40 years of joint families residing in Bharuch, Gujarat." Non probability convenient Sampling technique was used to collect data among 100 adults. The data was collected using the tools: Demographic Performa, knowledge assessment questionnaire. **Results:** The study results showed that majority of an adult had excellent knowledge and the range of 21-30 in post test 44% samples scored and good knowledge samples scored in the range of 11 – 20 in the pre-test and 56% in post test, no one had poor & Nil knowledge regarding crime Strategies. The study revealed a positive correlation between knowledge and crime scores. Association was found between knowledge and selected demographic variables. **Conclusion:** The study suggested that adult aged between 21-40 years can play a vital role in educating the peoples in society to prevention and prevalence of crime.*

Keywords: Crime, Attitude, Education, Knowledge, Adults

1. Introduction

The belief that criminals are different from normal changed and criminal behavior came to be explained in terms of social, economic, political, demographic and psychological factors. India is a heterogeneous society with an ancient culture, where diversities stand out. There is a small affluent class that is as rich as any segment of people around the world. On the other hand the vast majority is impoverished according to the annual report by the United Nations development program the percentage of population living below \$ 1 per day is estimated 34.3 in 2005 (UNDP, 2009). The nation has recently acquired nuclear weapons and its information. Technology sector is catching the attention of the world. Yet illiteracy is widespread and basic schooling is not available to a majority of the children. Women have reached top position in every sector-politics, business bureaucracy and academic and still the society remains strongly patriarchal where incidence of female infanticide and the problem of dowry are not uncommon (Madok 1998). India has the largest economy in the world and there is rapid institution and urban growth. Never the less rural population still accounts for 74.3% of the population (census of 2001). In such a situation, the sociological, economical, political and psychological factors are peculiar to the Indian society and are likely to play a major role in determining the etiology of crime in the country.

- 1) Sociological factors such as family upbringing, social association, education and work Environment influences.
- 2) Economic variables such as income, number of family dependents and Unemployment
- 3) Political factor such as group conflict or labelling effect by the official agencies.
- 4) Psychological reason like mental health history of the family etc

2. Need for Study

Only legislation and law enforcement agencies cannot prevent the incident of crime against women. There is a need of social awakening and change in the attitude of masses, so that due respect and equal status is given to women. It 's time when the women need to be given her due status. Thus, awakening can be brought by education campaign among youth making aware of existing social evils and the means to eradicate the same. Mass media can play an active role here as in the present days. It has reached every corner of the nation. Various NGO's can hold a responsible position here by assigning them with the task of highlighting socio-economic causes leading to such cries and by disseminating information about their catastrophic effect on the womanhood and the society at larger.

2.1 Crime prevention

- 1) The field of crime prevention has evolved significantly over the last 30 years or so however, in the more distant past, most people routinely practiced some forms of crime prevention in their daily life, from avoiding dimly lit streets and tough-looking neighbourhood youth to locking the doors of homes and protecting the cash earned at work. Crime prevention is not a new concept, although the scope of this field is much broader than the basic measures taken by much of the public. Crime prevention has been described as "any initiative or policy which reduces, avoids or eliminates victimization by crime or violence. It includes governmental and non-governmental initiatives to reduce fear of crime as well as lesser the impact of crime on victims" Institute for the prevention of crime.

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2) The semantic meaning of crime against women is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women, crimes which are directed specifically against women, and in which only women are victims are characterized as crime against women such as cruelty by husband or his relatives, 38.40%, others, 0.10% immoral traffic, 0.80% dowry death, 2.60% dowry prohibition act, 3.50% insult to the modesty of women, 4.10% rape, 10.90% kidnapping and abduction, 16.80% assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty. These crimes must be controlled from home first. Every parent and their child rearing practice, family norms are influencing more to control the crime in society. If every individual is corrected within family the societal crime will be reduced.

Statement of the problem

A pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of family education program regarding the prevalence and prevention of crime among male and female adults aged between 21-40 years of joint families residing in Bharuch, Gujarat.

Objectives of the study: is to

- 1) Assess the level of knowledge regarding the prevalence and prevention of crime among male and female adults of joint families during the pre-test.
- 2) Administer the family education program on prevalence and prevention of crime among male and female adults of joint families.
- 3) Re-assess the level of knowledge regarding the prevalence and prevention of crime among male and female adults of joint families in the post-test.
- 4) Compare the pre and post- test knowledge scores on prevalence and prevention of crime among male and female adults of joint families
- 5) Associate the pre and post test knowledge scores of prevalence and prevention of crime among male and female adults of joint families with selected socio-demographic data.

Hypothesis

Ho-null hypothesis

There is no significant difference in the knowledge score after the H1 administration of family education programme among male and female adults aged between 21 to 40 years of joint families.

H1

The mean post test knowledge score of the male and female adults of joint families were significantly higher than pre – test score.

Limitation

Male and female adults aged between 21 to 40 years of joint families who are living in selected area of Bharuch and willing to participate in my study.

Projected outcome of the study

- 1) This study will enhance and promote desirable behavioural changes among male and female adults aged

between 21 – 40 years of joint families residing in Bharuch, Gujarat.

- 2) The study will mitigate the occurrence and prevention of crime through family education program thus reducing the crime rate in the society.

3. Methodology

Research Approach: Quantitative Approach

Research Design: Pre -Experimental Design

Pre-Test O1	Intervention X	Post-Test O2
1) Socio-demographic data	Administration of Planned Teaching Programme regarding the prevalence and prevention of crime among adults	Post-test knowledge score is assessed by using selected questionnaire
2) Pre-test knowledge score is assessed by using selected questionnaire		

Variables

Independent variable

In this study, the independent variable is the family education program regarding the prevalence and prevention of crime.

Dependant variable

The dependent variable in the study is knowledge score and acceptability scores for the Education Programme.

Extraneous variable

The study also consists of extraneous variables such as Type of Family, Level Of Education, socio Economic Status, Religion, Marital Status.

Setting: Village: dahej, Bharuch

Sample size: 100

Sampling technique

Non probability convenient sampling technique was used.

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria:

- 1) Aged between 21 to 40 years of joint families residing.
- 2) Who had basic knowledge of Gujarati or Hindi.

Exclusion criteria:

- 1) Those who are not willing to participate in the study.
- 2) Those who are not attending during the study.

Data collection technique

Questionnaire Method

Description of the final instrument

The Questionnaire consisted of two sections.

Section I:

This section included items seeking information on demographic background, Type of Family, Level Of Education, socio Economic Status, religion, Marital Status and the participant's involvement in any legal case.

Section II:

Consisted of 30 knowledge items categorized under the following broad areas.

- Legal terms.
- Safety and responsibility
- Acts and negligence
- Consent and MLC

Content validity of instruments /tool

After receiving opinions from the experts and consultation from the lawyer modifications were done in framing the item.

Reliability of the instruments

The reliability was calculated using the correlation factor and it was found to be highly significant i.e. $r = 0.9822$

The final form of the tool consisted of 30 items.

Each score was given a score of one and incorrect response a score of zero. The maximum scoring possible was 30 and minimum 0. The scoring was categorized as

- 0 – 10 = Poor
- 11 – 20 = Satisfactory
- 21 – 30 = Good.

Development of family education programme

The final form of the Family Education Programme had Introduction, aim, specific learning objectives, contents, conclusions, and recommended reading list.

Data collection process

The investigator personally contacted each selected subject and his/her informed written consent was obtained after explaining the purpose of the study. Questionnaire was administered to each one, who was asked to fill it then and there. After pre-test each study subject was attend the Family Education Programme. They were instructed to listen the Family Education Programme carefully at their convenience and they were required to take retest after 7 days. Re-administrating the knowledge assessment questionnaire to each subject after 7 days of the pre-test carried out post-test. Following which the data collection process was terminated after thanking the participants for their participation and co-operation.

Plan for data analysis

Descriptive and Inferential Statistics

4. Result

The data Analysis were done according to objectives of the study.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of Socio Demographic Variables, N=100

S.No	Socio-demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sex		
	Male	63	63%
	Female	37	37%
2	Age in Year		
	21-30	60	60%
	31-40	40	40%

3	Religion		
	Hindu	56	56%
	Christian	3	3%
	Muslim	41	41%
	Other	0	0%
4	Income of the Family		
	1000-5000	15	15%
	6000-10000	23	23%
	11000-15000	36	36%
	Above 15000	26	26%
5	Educational Status		
	Primary	11	11%
	Secondary	56	56%
	Higher Secondary	21	21%
	Graduate	12	12%
6	Type of Family		
	Nuclear	57	57%
	Joint	43	43%
7	Marital Status		
	Married	43	43%
	Unmarried	53	53%
	Widow/widower	3	3%
	Separated	1	1%

Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge

In this section the knowledge scores of pre-test and post-test are compared after the administration of the family education programme on crime prevalence and prevention.

Table 2: Comparison of pre-test and post-test scores Knowledge

	Inadequate 1 – 10	Moderately Adequate 11 – 20	Adequate 21 – 30	Mean	S.D
Pre-Test	18	77	05	13.51	3.577412303
Post-Test	00	46	64	20.53	3.003213767

In this table it can be observed that 77% samples scored in the range of 11 – 20 in the pre-test and 46% in post test and the range of 21-30 in the pre-test 05% and post test 64% samples scored in the range of 21 – 30. Thus, the Family Education Programme was able to improve the scores from inadequate to adequate. A paired t – test was used to calculate the effect of the Family Education Programme on the knowledge of adults Regarding crime prevalence and prevention. The result shows that there is a highly significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

Association of post-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

This section finds association between the knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables as stated in the table 1. The associations between the post-test knowledge scores and the demographic variables were computed using the chi – square test for association. The association between the selected demographic data and knowledge scores are represented by table.

S.No	Demographic variable	10-20	21-30	Chi-Square
1	Gender			df = 1
	Male	24	18	x ² = 0.065807546, NS
	Female	32	26	
2	Age			df = 1
	21-30	32	22	x ² = 0.029687927, NS
	31-40	24	22	
3	Religion			df = 3
	Hindu	30	26	x ² = 0.113880623, NS
	Christian	1	2	
	Muslim	19	22	
	Other	0	0	
4	Income of the Family			df = 3
	1000-5000	10	5	x ² = 11.3880623, S
	6000-10000	9	9	
	11000-15000	16	20	
	Above 15000	7	19	
5	Educational Status			df = 3
	Primary	10	1	x ² = 2.93862E-34, NS
	Secondary	42	14	
	Higher Secondary	1	20	
	Graduate	3	9	
6	Type of Family			df = 1
	Nuclear	27	30	x ² = 5.20642E-05, S
	Joint	29	14	
7	Marital Status			df = 3
	Married	25	28	x ² = 0.224831782, NS
	Unmarried	31	24	
	Widow/widower	2	1	
	Separated	0	1	

The result shows that there is significant association between type of family, income of the family and post-test knowledge scores. It also shows that there is no significant association between other demographic variables as the gender, age and marital status.

'p' value > 0.05 Insignificant association

'p' value < 0.05 * Significant association

'p' value < 0.01 ** Highly significant association

5. Discussion

The findings of the study were discussed with reference to the objectives of the study and with the findings of other studies in this section.

Demographic data: The analysis shows that 63 % of the participants were male, 60% of them belonged to the age group of 21 – 30 years, 56 % were Hindu and 56% were higher secondary. It was also seen that 43% of the samples have married.

Assessing the pre-test knowledge scores and the existing level of knowledge of the crime: The findings showed that adults living in Bharuch knowledge regarding crime. The total mean score of pre-test are 13.51 on a scale of 1-30 and post-test mean are 20.53. This shows that the knowledge level of crime has improved after administration of family education programme in adults aged between 21-40 years in residence of Bharuch. It also shows that the adult's knowledge was very poor in the area of crime prevalence and prevention. This finding is comparable to that of Susan (2004). She found that the baseline knowledge of the subjects about the crime prevalence and prevention. Thus, the finding suggests that the adults do not have 100%

knowledge regarding the crime prevalence and prevention. Nowadays as the common men has become more aware of his rights related to crime prevention. It is a very important aspect because without legal knowledge adults cannot assume accountability and without accountability there can be no peace of life.

Relationship of Socio-demographic and Background Variables with Level of Knowledge

In order to find the relationship between pre-test knowledge and selected variable chi –square test was used. The study shows that there is no significant relationship between gender, age, socio economic status on the existing knowledge of adult regarding their crime prevalence and prevention. There was a significant (P<0.05) association between the level of knowledge of 76 the adults and their type and income of family. Since the calculated value of p (0.04) is less than 0.05 it can be concluded that there is significant association between nuclear family and knowledge scores.

It was also found that 60% of nuclear family scored in the range of 20 – 30. This also supports the finding by (Beema .B 2004), in which she also found a significant difference in the knowledge scores of adults related to crime prevalence and prevention. This may be due to the fact that in the type of family especially nuclear family very watchful in nature so the legal and ethical aspects of crime are more stressed upon.

Effectiveness of a Family Education programme in terms of gain in knowledge on the crime prevalence and prevention

There was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test mean knowledge scores. To find out the significance between the pre and post-test knowledge score, the paired 't' test was used. It was found that there is a highly significant (**p=2.49995E-18**), difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score. This suggests that the family education programme has enabled the adults to gain knowledge. Further analysis was made for each area to find out the difference between the means. The 'p' value was found to be highly significant. Based on the finding of the study that all the subjects showed an increase in the post-test scores, it could be stated that knowledge through programme or any other educational material could help to enhance the knowledge of adults.

6. Recommendations

Keeping in view the findings of the present study, the following recommendations were made:

- 1) A similar study may be replicated with a control group and on a larger sample.
- 2) Studies may be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of family education programme versus other methods of teaching on crime prevalence and prevention.
- 3) A study can be conducted to see the improvement of adults in relation to the knowledge of crime prevalence and prevention.
- 4) A study to determine the incidences of malpractice suits against common men and the effect of these in their practice.
- 5) A study to assess the knowledge of adults regarding their rights.

- 6) A study can be conducted to assess the attitude of adults in relation to the crime prevalence and prevention.

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