

**The Self-Concept of Physically Abused Institutionalized
Children: Implications on the Program
Intervention Design**

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Abigail G. Torres

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ABSTRACT

Name of Institution: De La Salle University-Aguinaldo

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TITLE: The Self-Concept of Physically Abused Institutionalized Children: Implications on the Program Intervention Design

AUTHOR: Abigail G. Torres

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

A. GENERAL:

The study aimed at determining the self-concept of physically abused institutionalized children and its implications on the program intervention design.

B. SPECIFIC:

The research specifically attempted to address the following problems;

1. To find out the level of self-concept between the male and the female physically abused institutionalized children.
2. To find out if there is a significant

difference in the self-concept of male and female physically abused children.

3. To find out the general self-concept of physically abused institutionalized children.
4. To find out the implications of the results on a program intervention design.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE:

The study primarily focused on the eleven (11) physically abused institutionalized children from the Nayan ng Kabataan. They were purposively selected with ages ranging from eleven (11) to fifteen (15) years old.

METHODOLOGY:

A descriptive research design was utilized, using purposive sampling technique as the method of selecting the respondents. The main instrumentation was the used of a standardized test developed by Myrna Pasao, entitled, "PASAO SELF-CONCEPT Rating Scale". Statistical treatment included the used of T-test and computed means for groups.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

1. The level of the self-concept of the three (3) male respondents is 349.67 which means high or positive while the self-concepts of the six (6) female respondents is 326.83, which means low or negative.

2. There is no significant difference in the self-concept of male and female sexually abused children of the Nasyon ng Kabataan.
3. The general level of self-concept of both groups is 338.25, which means that they belonged to the average in the minimal positive self-concept level as indicated in the Pasao Self-Concept rating scale.
4. The result of the Self-Concept of the institutionalized sexually abused children indicated a need to design programs that would help enhance the self-concept of these children so that better adjustment in school and in their present environment will be ensured.

Self-Concept Enhancement Program which will develop the personality functioning of the physically abused children.

Assertive Communication Training Program will surely benefit the children in terms of developing their communication skills and self-expression.

Spirituality programs will likewise further mold them in to God fearing and loving individuals.

CONCLUSION:

Results of the respondents self-concept served as a very useful basis in the design of relevant programs for the physically abused children of the Nayon ng Kabataan.

Data from the PASAO Self-Concept Rating Scale revealed that an average on the minimal positive self-concept level strongly suggests how these subjects remained strong and realistic with the negative experiences they've gone through.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Special counseling sessions should be part of the overall program for these children so that a continuing personality development will be ensured.
2. Implementation of the three (3) priority programs namely; spirituality program, assertive communication training, and self concept enhancement program.