



# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

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## Abstract

Child abuse is one of the most significant social problems affecting children. Violence by a husband toward a pregnant wife may be a type of prenatal child abuse, on a conscious or subconscious level. The abuse may kill or handicap the child. Post natal child abuse or neglect is one of the most serious problem confronting the physician and nurse who care for children. Child abuse can also occur in day care centers, school and child care agencies. Abused children may have had an earlier diagnosis of failure to thrive video assisted teaching programme , unstructured questionnaire, school going children(4<sup>th</sup> &5<sup>th</sup> class)

## INTRODUCTION

**India** is home to 19% of the world's children. As per the 2001 census, about 440 million individuals in India were below 18 years of age and constitute 42% of total population. A total of 33,098 cases of sexual abuse in children were reported in the nation during the year 2011 when compared to 26,694 reported in 2010 which increased by 24%. A total of 7,112 cases of child rape were reported during 2011 as equated to 5,484 in 2010 depicting a growth by 29.7%. India has the world's largest number of CSA cases: For every 155<sup>th</sup> minute a child, less than 16 years is raped, for every 13<sup>th</sup> hour child under 10, and one in every 10 children sexually

abused at any point of time. Studies propose that over 7,200 children, including infants, are raped every year and it is believed that several cases go unreported. It is estimated by the government that 40% of India's children are susceptible to threats like being homeless, trafficking, drug abuse, forced labor, and crime. In India, every second child is being exposed to one or the other form of sexual abuse and every fifth child faces critical forms of it.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the present study, the related literature was reviewed under following categories-

- A. Literature related to child sexual abuse .
- B. Literature related to knowledge of child sexual abuse among school going children.
- C. Literature related to effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme.

## OBJECTIVES

1. to assess the pre- test knowledge before video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among school going children in saraswati higher secondary school of ambikapur city Chhattisgarh.
2. to assess the post- test knowledge before video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among school going children in saraswati higher secondary school Of ambikapur city Chhattisgarh.
3. to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among school going children in saraswati higher secondary school Of ambikapur city Chhattisgarh.
4. to associate the mean pre test- knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

## METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the most important part of research study, which enables the researcher to form a blueprint of the research undertaken. Research methodology involves the systematic procedure by which the researcher starts from the time of initial identification of the problem to its final conclusion. An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual frame work adopted this studies based on kings goal attainment model theory . the pre experimental research design was conducted in this study. The total sample was 60 in this study. Purposive sample technique was used. The target population is school going children . the area of setting is saraswati higher secondary school ambikapur (c.g.)

## DEVELOPMENT & DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

Data collection tools are the procedures or instruments used by the researcher to observe or measure the key variables in the research problem (Burns.N,Grove. K,2002).

After wide reading, the researcher developed the tool as per the following:-

**SECTION-A** : part-I deal with socio demographic variables .

**SECTION B**: knowledge based checklist .

## DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION USED

Investigator would analyze the data collected by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The plan of data analysis will be as follows:

**Section –A** -Demographic variables- This consists of 2 parts.

**Part –A** deals with demographic data such as age, gender , class , and type of family etc .

**Section-B** - knowledge based checklist .

## CRITERIA MEASURE SCORES

### Scoring procedure

There were 30 items pertaining to the knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among the school going children . For each item, a score of one (1) was assigned to a correct response and zero (0) assigned to each were score to knowledge question was 0 – 30. The level of knowledge was categorized based on the percentage of score obtained.

## RELIABILITY

**Polit D. F. and Hungler B. P., 1999**, the reliability of the measuring instrument is a major criterion for assessing the quality and adequacy. The reliability of the instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures the attribute it is supposed to be measuring.

A total 06 sample were selected from selected in Vivekananda higher secondary school , ambikapur (C.G.)

A reliability co-efficient for the knowledge test was calculated by using split half method. The reliability of this was found by using karls pearsons method formula. Reliability obtained was  $r = 0.97$  which indicates the tool was highly reliable.

## PREPARATION OF FINAL DRAFT OF TOOL AND VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME

Tool was developing after validity of reliability. The final draft of video assisted teaching program was developed after receiving the suggestion from, consulting experts and giving appropriate color images in respective areas.

## PILOT STUDY

**Julie Stachowiak 2003**, A smaller version of a larger study that is conducted to prepare for that study. A pilot study can involve pre-testing a research tool, like a new data collection method. It can also be used to test an idea or hypothesis.

Pilot study was conducted from 11/03/2021 to 17/03/2021 assess the feasibility of the study and decide a plan for statistical analysis. Written permission to conduct pilot study was obtained from the college authorities. The Multiple Choice Question using questionnaire technique was taken from 6 school going children was selected using purposive sampling technique. Children were made to sits comfortably in the **school**. Pretest was conducted by administrating a knowledge questionnaire and then video assisted teaching program was conducted by researcher with the help of video, emphasizing different aspects of child sexual abuse .

After the teaching session, 7 days was given for clarifying the doubts followed by posttest. There was significance increase in the knowledge of subjects after administration of video assisted teaching program.

The mean of pretest value was 11.7 and the mean of posttest was 19.2. There is highly significance difference between pretest and posttest mean. The result showed that the knowledge scores increased after the learning package. Hypothesis testing showed that the mean posttest knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance.

## PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRITATION

It involves the use of statistical procedure to give organization and meaning of data. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Karl Pearson's (correlation coefficient) and inferential statistics (paired "t" tests, chi-square test) will be used for the analysis of the data.

Data was planned to be analyzed on the basis of objectives and hypothesis.

**Section A:** Distribution of sample characteristics

**Section B:** Determine the pre test and post test score on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among school going children in saraswati higher secondary school ambikapur city (C.G).

**Section C:** Evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among school going children in saraswati higher secondary school ambikapur city (C.G).

**Part I-** Knowledge score according to scoring criteria before and after administering Video assisted teaching programme.

**Part II-** Evaluating the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse by paired “t” test.

**Section D:** Find out the association between pre test and post test score on knowledge Regarding child sexual abuse among school going children in saraswati higher secondary school ambikapur city (C.G) and their socio demographic variable.

## ORGANIZATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

The data are organized and presented in the following four sections –

**Section I: frequency and percentage** Distribution of demographic variables of school going children’s (4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> class) undergoing video assisted teaching programme.

**Section II: assessment of level of knowledge** the pre test and post test score regarding child sexual abuse among school going children’s in ambikapur city (Chhattisgarh)

**Section III:** Evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among school going children’s in ambikapur city (Chhattisgarh)

**Part I-** Knowledge score according to scoring criteria before and after administering Video assisted teaching programme.

**Part II-** The effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse by paired “t” test.

**Section IV:** Find out the association between pre test and post test score on knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among school going children’s in ambikapur city (Chhattisgarh) and their socio demographic variable.

## RESULT

Shows that analysis of pre test and post test knowledge score to find out the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding child sexual abuse among school going children , pre test mean score was 9.75 , mean percentage score was 1.66 % and SD was 2.71 , analysis of post test knowledge mean score was 14.51, mean percentage 2% and SD was 1.76 , and standard error was 0.412, paired 't' value was 6.85 that was found to significant at 0.05 level.

## CONCLUSION

The study concluded that there is an improvement in knowledge of child sexual abuse among school going children's .

## RECOMMENDATION

Measures which can be implemented for school going children in order to improve their knowledge regarding child sexual abuse are:

- A similar study can be replicated for longer samples, in different setting for making broad generalization.
- A similar study can be conducted in community with a illiterate group using different mode of communication.
- The education curriculum should include current and more information to update the knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse .
- A similar study can be conducted in school going children's through various audio –visual aids.
- A study can be done on association between various demographic variables which were significant on longer sample.

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