



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN(10 to 12yrs) AT SELECTED SCHOOL, THAVANAMPALLI (MANDAL),CHITTOOR (DISTRICT), ANDHRA PRADESH.

Ms. Shalini, Mr. Sourav pramanik, Ms. Sreenu kowsalya, Ms.Tamilarasi, Ms.Reddylikhitha, Ms.Yanamala Monisha, Mrs. M. Priyanka.

B.Sc.Nursing students ,Aragonda Apollo College of Nursing, Aragonda ,Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.

Mrs. M. Priyanka M.Sc.(N), Child Health Nursing, Aragonda Apollo College of Nursing.

ABSTRACT:

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To assess the pretest knowledge on video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.
- 2.To assess the post test knowledge on video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.
3. To assess the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.
- 4.To find out the association between pretest knowledge on video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.
5. To find out the association between post test knowledge on video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.

METHODOLOGY:

Current investigation involved 100 adolescents students utilizing quantitative, pre-experimental one-group pretest, and post- test research design, employing purposive sampling strategy. Sexual abuse has been evaluated utilizing a pretest followed by video-assisted teaching programme implementation. Demographic variables have been investigated employing descriptive statistics (percentage, mean, standard deviation)while correlation amongst anger scores as well as demographic variables has been vaulted by inferential statistics (paired t-test, chisquare).A post-test has been performed by applying the same scale following three weeks of employing strategies.

RESULTS:

The findings study aimed to measure the knowledge on Sexual Abuse among children.

During current research out of 100 adolescents, Pretest Showed that among 100 students 85(85.00%) had inadequate knowledge, 13(13.00%) had moderate knowledge, 2(2.00%) had adequate knowledge. Post-test Showed that among 100 students 2(2.00%) had inadequate knowledge, 23(23.00%) had moderate knowledge, 75(75.00%) had adequate knowledge. Age, gender, mother's, father's educational attainment, and monthly household income are demographic variables that have a statistically significant correlation with Pretest ($P < 0.01$).

CONCLUSIONS:

The research conducted at Thavanampalli High School on Sexual abuse awareness provided significant insights into knowledge as well as perceptions of students regarding this critical issue. Results revealed that while there is some understanding of the topic, many students still lack comprehensive awareness of the signs, preventive measures, and reporting mechanisms available to them.

INTRODUCTION:

Sexual abuse pertains to a human being, classified as a child from development phases of infancy to adolescence. A child is legally referred to as a minor, denoting an individual who has not attained the age of majority. Sexual assault constitutes a particularly hideous form of trauma, engendering profound shame in the victim. Victims of sexual assault at this period are typically too immature to articulate their experiences and hesitate to ask for assistance.

Sexual abuse is a form of exploitation in which an adult or older adolescent engages with a youngster for personal sexual satisfaction. Various forms of sexual abuse encompass involving children in sexual behaviours by pressure, solicitation, indecent exposure, or compelling them to display their genitalia or breasts, as well as child pornography. Sexual abuse encompasses anal or vaginal penetration, classified as contact offenses, while non-contact offenses comprise the sexual exploitation of children. Sexual abuse extends detrimental, extensive effects on victims.

NEED FOR STUDY:

Studying sexual abuse among school children (10 to 12 years) is crucial for several reasons

1. Educational Programmes:

It informs the development of educational programs aimed at raising awareness among, school children, caregivers, and educators about sexual abuse and how to prevent it.

2. Legal and policy implications:

Research findings can influence legal and policy frameworks related to child protection, ensuring that laws are informed by empirical evidence and designed to protect vulnerable adolescents effectively.

3. Risk factors and protective factors:

Research can identify risk factors that make adolescents more vulnerable to abuse, such as family dynamics or community environments. Similarly, it can highlight protective factors that mitigate the risk of abuse.

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY:-

"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN [10 TO 12 YEARS] AT SELECTED SCHOOL, THAVANAMPALLE [MANDAL], CHITTOOR [DISTRICT], ANDRA PRADESH."

"IMAGINE A DAY WITHOUT RAPE" OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To assess the pretest knowledge on video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.
- 2.To assess the post test knowledge on video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.
3. To assess the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.
- 4.To find out the association between pretest knowledge on video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.
5. To find out the association between post test knowledge on video-assisted teaching programme regrading sexual abuse among school childrens.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:-

ASSESS: Assess refers to determining the knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children [10 to 12 years].

SCHOOL CHILDREN: Young Children attending school between the age group of 10 to 12 years.

SEXUAL: Sexuality is a collective characteristic that the differences between male and female. The constitution and life of the individuals as related to sex.

ABUSE: Abuse is the harmful or offensive treatment, often from someone the victim trusts.

VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING: It is a strategic teaching approach using video to prepare school children (10 to 12 years) regrading sexual abuse.

Delimitations:

- 1.Students who are in age group between 10 to 12 years.
- 2.Stuents who are available at the time of data collection.

METHODOLOGY:

RESEARCH APPROACH: Exploratory research approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN: Quasi-experimental research design.

VARIABLES:

Independent variable: School children [10-12years] studying at Zilla Parishad High School at Thavanampalli.

Dependent variable: Assessing knowledge regarding school children [10-12years].

Extraneous variable: Sociodemographic variables.

Population: Current research population includes all school children[6-12years] investigation in ZPHS girls school, Thavanampalli.

Sample: Sample comprises schoolchildren aged 10-12y/o enrolled at ZPHS Girls' School, Thavanampalli.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLING SELECTION:

Inclusion Criteria:

1. Students aged 10-12y/o.
2. Children who were willing to participate in research

Exclusion Criteria:

1. Participants who aren't present during data collection.
2. Children who participated in pilot study.
3. Schoolchildren who are unwilling to participate.

Sample technique: Non -probability convenient sampling technique.

Sample size: The total sample size is 100.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Methods or equipment that researcher employs for observing then quantifying variables that are essential in the research problem are termed as data collection tools. The research for evaluating video-assisted teaching programs of sexual abuse efficacy among school children [10 to 12 years] at a selected school in Thavanampalle [M], Chittoor [d], Andhra Pradesh, has been executed with the assistance of experts. The tool had been developed according to the review of appropriate literature from textbook journals as well as websites.

It comprises of two sections:

Section I:

It consists of sociodemographic variables including age, gender, religion, education levels 55 of the mother and father, occupations of the mother as well as father, monthly family income,68 family type, and residence.

Section II:

To evaluate schoolchildren's awareness of sexual assault, it includes a selfstructured questionnaire.

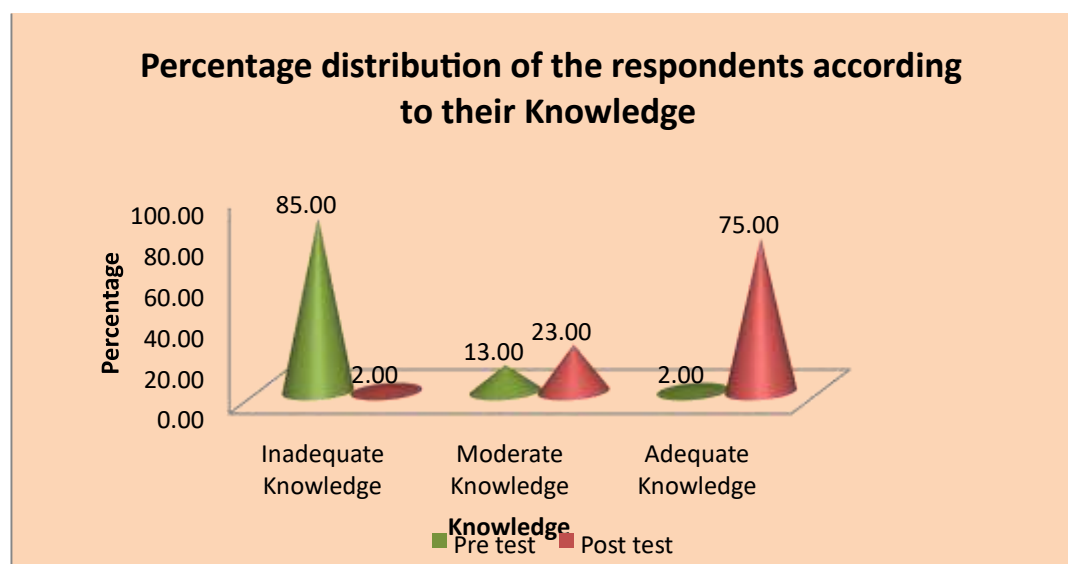
Scoring key: Prepared a Scoring key 31

SCORING:

- Adequate Knowledge
- Moderate Knowledge
- Inadequate Knowledge

SCORING INTERPRETATION:

| Level of Knowledge | Scoring |
|----------------------|---------|
| Adequate Knowledge | 85 |
| Moderate Knowledge | 13 |
| Inadequate Knowledge | 2 |

**INFERENCE:**

As per the above diagram 85(85.00)% had inadequate knowledge, 13(13.00%) have moderate knowledge and 2(2.00%) had adequate knowledge regarding sexual abuse. It is evident that majority of the mothers have inadequate knowledge about sexual abuse even in this digital era. Hence, it is essential to improve their knowledge on sexual abuse by providing a self-instructional module to conduct mass health education thereby creating awareness and improving their knowledge.

Objective-I:-

Pretest demonstrated in 100 students 85(85.00%) had inadequate knowledge, 13(13.00%) had moderate knowledge, 2(2.00%) having adequate knowledge. Kauretal's 2019 experimental study, which evaluated school-age children's pretest knowledge of sexual assault through a video-assisted teaching method in selected Chandigarh schools, provided support for the current research's results. Among 100 School going children (10-14yrs) Participated, group conducted during their participation in selected Schools. Research demonstrated mean Pre-test knowledge Score was 8.5 ± 2.1 , with 70% of Children having Poor knowledge about sexual abuse. Additionally, 60% of children believed that sexual abuse is a taboo topic and should not be discussed, while 50% repeated not receiving any education about sexual abuse Previously.

Objective:-II

Post-test Indicated that of 100 students, 2 (2.00%) possessed inadequate knowledge, 23 (23.00%) exhibited intermediate knowledge, while 75 (75.00%) reported adequate knowledge. Results of current research have been supported by experimental study conducted by Dutta.s et al 482020. An investigation for assessing

video-assisted teaching Programme efficacy in enhancing knowledge & awareness but sexual abuse in school going Children, Chandigarh. Among 100 school-going children (10-14 yrs) participated, group conducted during their Participation in selected school, The study found that the mean Past-test knowledge Score way 17.4 ± 3.2 Percentage of Children with good knowledge 85%, Percentage of children with excellent knowledge 60 %.

CONCLUSION:-

The research conducted at Thavanampalli High School on CSA awareness provided significant insights into the knowledge and perceptions of students regarding this critical issue. The primary results indicate that although there is a degree of comprehension of the topic, some 53 students still lack thorough awareness of the indicators, preventive strategies, along with reporting procedures available to them.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY :-

The findings of the study have certain important implication for nursing service, education, administration and research.

Nursing Administration :- It is essential for nursing administrative to facilitate activities to improve the knowledge of sexual abuse.

Nursing Practice:- Encourage the mother to participate in sexual abuse awareness programs to improve their knowledge, attitude and practices.

Nursing Research:-

- Monitors trends and determinants of sexual abuse and evaluate progress in their prevention and control.
- Strengthens research capacity through cooperation with research institution.
- Motivates the educational institution and hospital to include risk assessment programs regarding sexual abuse.

Nursing Education:-

- The underfive mothers can improve their knowledge regarding sexual abuse by using self-instructional module.
- The underfive mothers should be motivated to give more priority to their good health practices to prevent sexual abuse.
- The underfive mother should be educated about sexual abuse.

Recommendations:-

- study can be conducted using large samples.
- The longitudinal study can be conducted to identify the knowledge of sexual abuse among mothers of underfive children.
- Comparative study could be performed between different professionals.
- Similar study could be performed in different setting like urban, rural, semi rural.
- Similar study can done by assessing the academic performance of the student.
- Programmes could be conducted on improving the knowledge regarding sexual abuse.
- Experimental study could be performed for improving knowledge regarding sexual abuse.

BOOK REFERENCE :-

- Hurlock EB. Text book of Developmental psychology 5th. New York: Tata MC Grew Hill; 210 P. 221-229.
- CBSE text book of psychology NCERT-II page No: 26 to 49.

JOURNAL REFERENCE:-

- Burij. Parental authority Questionnaire. Journal of Personality and social Assessment 1991; 57(1):110-119.
- Butt RM, Tahir A. parenting styles and perceived family support among Handicapped youth of Quetta.
- SBKWU Journal of social sciences, Arts and Humanities, 3.
- Ansari A. Parental acceptance-rejection of disabled children in Non-urban Pakistan. North American Journal of psychology 2002; 4 (4):121-128.
- Savarimuthu RJS. Self esteem among Indian urban adolescents. Indian Journal of CNE 2014 Mr.Vol 15 No1; 33-36.
- Elizabeth A. Skowron, Parent differentiation self and child competence in Low income urban Families, Journal of counselling psychology 2005, Vol.2005, No.3, 337- 346, DOI:10.1037/0022-0167.52.3.337

NET REFERENCE:-

- Firestone L. You're Childs self esteem starts with you. [Online]. [Cited 2011 Jun 22]. Available from: URL; [https://www. Psychology today.com/blog/compassion matters/201106/your-child- self-esteemstarts-you](https://www.Psychology today.com/blog/compassion matters/201106/your-child- self-esteemstarts-you).
- Avilla V. parenting styles and self esteem.[online].[cited 2010 aug1].available from: URL:<https://www.favilla psych.com>
- Tired BH parents can help by adopting their parenting.[online].[cited 2012 Jan 31] available from : <URL:https://www.parentingteens.about.com>
- Polk RK. Adolescent.[online].[cited 2005 aug1].available from : <URL:https://www.ag.arizona.edu/sfcs/cyfernet/now/sc-relation.html>
- Glue MC, ElkinI, Walden, Lanoco.w. parent adolescent relationships.[online].[cited 2010].available from: URL:<https://www.about kids health.com>