

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on the Knowledge Regarding Child Abuse Among School Age Children in Selected School of Vadnagar

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Abstract: **Introduction:** The main aim of the present study was “To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on the knowledge regarding child abuse among school age children in selected school at vadnagar ” **Objective:** To assess the existing knowledge on child abuse among school age children. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding child abuse among the school age children. To find out the association between the pretest knowledge level of the school age children with their selected demographic variables. **Methodology:** Methodology is the systematic, theoretic analysis of the methods, applied to the field of research. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associate with a branch of knowledge. It was a quantitative study. Pre experimental .one group pretest-posttest design was used. Probability systematic random sampling technique was used to select the samples. The sample consists of 30school age children studying class VI, VII and VIII from vadnagar matriculation school who came under the inclusion criteria. The prepared tool and teaching module was validated by the experts of medical and nursing professionals. Pilot study was done and the tool was found to be reliable. Pretest was conducted by using self-administered questionnaire. Video assisted teaching was implemented and the post test was conducted after a period of one week. Data analysis was done by computing frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, paired‘t’ test and chi- square test. **Result:** The findings show that among the 30 school age children, 20 (66.7%) had inadequate knowledge, 10 (33.3%) had moderate knowledge and 0 (0%) had adequate knowledge in the pretest. The level of knowledge was improved after intervention and in the posttest 13 (43.3%) had moderate knowledge and17 (56.7%) had adequate knowledge. The

findings revealed that, among the school age children the pretest mean was 9.7 and the posttest mean was 21, so mean difference 11.3 was a true difference and the standard deviation of pretest was 3.4 and posttest was 2.9. The calculated paired ‘t’ value was 26 was highly significant than the table value (2.6) at 0.05 level. Hence the stated hypothesis was accepted. **Conclusion:** The study proved that video assisted teaching on child abuse was effective in improving the knowledge of the school age children. The study findings revealed that knowledge was significantly improved by video assisted teaching on child abuse.

Key words- Child Abuse, Video-Assisted Teaching, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Child abuses are any threatening or violent interaction of physical, psychological or sexual nature, which may cause physical or psychological harm to the child. This includes neglect and withholding essential aid, medical care and education. Sexual and physical abuse are forms of physical violence. It is also addition to the forms of mental abuse exist. Forced marriage at a very young age and ritual circumcision of girls are also forms of child abuse. Children have the right to protection from all forms of maltreatment, abuse, neglect and violence.

The World Health Organization reports that an estimated 20 percent of all women are victims of sexual abuse. The effects of physical, emotional and sexual abuse and violence are far-reaching; not only their health but also the economic prospects of victims

are affected. In conflict areas - where many refugees are given shelter - girls are particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse and assault.

An estimated 14.2 million girls are victim of child marriage each year. These children grow up in poverty, do not have access to education and most of the time they live in remote villages and rural areas. In countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan child marriage exists on a large scale. Young girls become completely dependent of their husband and are pregnant before their body is fully developed. Often there is no medical care for these girls during their pregnancy. Baby and mother mortality rates are very high. Child marriages occur in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa (37%), Latin- America and the Caribbean.

‘Child Neglect’ is stated to occur when there is failure of a parent/guardian to provide for the development of the child, when a parent/guardian is in a position to do so (where resources available to the family or care giver; distinguished from poverty). Mostly neglect occurs in one or more area such as: health, education, emotional development, nutrition and shelter. ‘Child maltreatment’ sometimes referred to as child abuse and neglect, includes all forms of physical and emotional ill- treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, development or dignity.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the existing knowledge on child abuse among school age children
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding child abuse among the school age children
3. To find out the association between the pretest knowledge level of the school age children with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H₁: The mean post-test knowledge level will be significantly higher than mean pre- test knowledge level of the school age children.

H₂: There will be significant association between the pretest knowledge levels of the school age children with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research Design:

Research design is the plan and strategy of investigation for answering the research questions. It is an overall blueprint, with which the researcher selected to carry out this study.

In this study Pre experimental, one group pretest and posttest design was used.

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:

- Independent Variable: Video assisted teaching on child abuse.
- Dependent Variable: knowledge of the school age children regarding the child abuse.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

Setting may be natural or laboratory depending upon the study topic and researcher choice. This study conduct at Vadnagar High school and they having the strength of 10-10 students from standard of first to tenth standard.

Population and Sample:

Sample size is the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. Based on the set of criteria 30 school age children was selected from school

Criteria for Selecting the Sample:

Inclusive criteria: School age children who are, between the age group of 10-13 years, Selected by randomization, Available at the time of data collection.

Exclusive criteria: School age children who are; under and above the age group of 10-13 years, not available at the time of data collection

Development of the Tool:

A structured knowledge questionnaire was developed based on literature review and expert consultations, consisting of two sections: demographic information and a self-administered knowledge questionnaire.

Data Collection Procedure:

The study was conducted at permitted School vadnagar. The written permission was obtained from the principals of schools and from each participant,

and the purpose of the study was explained to them. The study was conducted on 30 students from School. In govt matriculation school, 180 students are studying in VI, VII and VIII standard two sections in each standard in six sections. From this target population, 30 students were selected by systematic random sampling technique. The investigator gave brief instruction about the questionnaire and pretest was conducted for 30 minutes for group. The knowledge regarding child abuse was assessed by structured questionnaire. Immediately after the pretest, video assisted teaching was given for group about 1 hour. After 7 days posttest was done with same structured knowledge questionnaire for group.

Data Analysis Plan:

The data obtain was tabulate and analyze by using descriptive and inferential statistics and was present it the form of figures and tables.

Does this study require any investigation or invention to conduct on patients or other humans or animals? If so, please describe briefly Yes, the researcher only evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on the knowledge regarding child abuse among school age children in selected school and no any harm to the patients or other humans or animals.

Ethical Considerations:

As per ethical committee of Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (HNGU) Research proposal was conducted after approval of dissertation committee. The written permission was obtained from selected schools at School of vadnagar. Details of the study informed to the authority and the students. The data was collected after obtaining consent from the participants.

RESULT

- The findings shows that among the 30 school age children, 20 (66.7%) had inadequate knowledge, 10 (33.3%) had moderate knowledge and 0 (0%) had adequate knowledge in the pretest. The level of knowledge was improved after intervention and in the posttest 13 (43.3%) had moderate knowledge and 17 (56.7%) had adequate knowledge.
- The findings revealed that, among the school age children the pretest mean was 9.7 and the posttest mean was 21, so mean difference 11.3 was a true

difference and the standard deviation of pretest was 3.4 and posttest was 2.9. The calculated paired 't' value was 26 was highly significant than the table value (2.6) at 0.05 level. Hence the stated hypothesis was accepted.

Table: 1 Data on distribution of the samples according to their level of knowledge in pretest and posttest

Level of Knowledge	Pretest		Posttest	
	F	%	F	%
Inadequate1-10	20	66.7	0	0
Moderate11-20	10	33.3	13	43.3
Adequate21-30	0	0	17	56.7

Table: 2 Data on effectiveness of video assisted teaching on child abuse among school age children

Pre-test Values		Post-test Values		Difference	
Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t-Test value	Mean difference
9.7	3.4	21	2.9	26	11.3

The data presented on the table-4.3 revealed that, among the school age children the pretest mean was 9.7 and the posttest mean was 21, so mean difference 11.3 was a true difference and the standard deviation of pretest was 3.4 and posttest was 2.9. The calculated paired t' value was 26 was highly significant than the table value (2.6) at 0.05 level. Hence the stated hypothesis was accepted. It was inferred that video assisted teaching on child abuse was effective in improving the knowledge of the school age children.

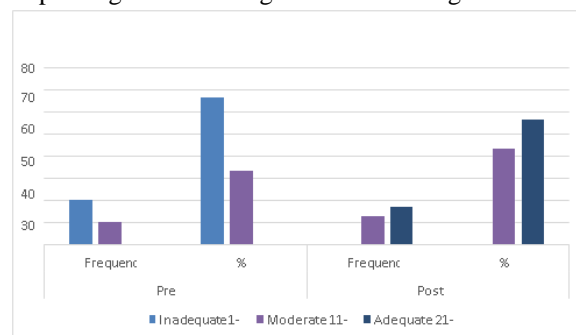


Figure-1 Distribution of samples according to their level of knowledge in pretest and posttest.

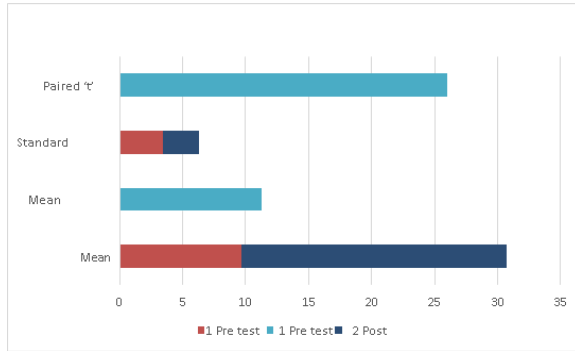


Figure- 2 Mean, Mean difference, Standard deviation and 't' value of pretest and posttest level of knowledge.

DISCUSSION

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on the knowledge regarding child abuse among school age children in selected school at vadnagar.

The self-administered questionnaire was used to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on child abuse. The response was analyzed through descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Discussion of the findings was arranged based on the objectives of the study.

The first objective of this study was to assess the existing knowledge on child abuse among school age children

The study shows that among the 30 school age children, 20 (66.7%) had inadequate knowledge, 10 (33.3%) had moderate knowledge and 0 (0%) had adequate knowledge in the pretest.

The level of knowledge was improved after intervention and in the post test 13 (43.3%) had moderate knowledge and 17 (56.7%) had adequate knowledge.

The second objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding child abuse among the school age children

The study revealed that, among the school age children the pretest mean was 9.7 and the posttest mean was 21, so the mean difference 11.3 was a true difference and the standard deviation of pretest was 3.4 and posttest was 2.9.

The calculated paired 't' value was 26 was highly significant than the table value (2.6) at 0.05 level. Hence the stated hypothesis was accepted.

It was inferred that video assisted teaching on child abuse was effective in improving the knowledge of the school age children.

The last objective of this study was to find out the association between the pretest knowledge level of the school age children with their selected demographic variables.

The study findings revealed that, there was a significant association between the pretest level of knowledge score with their selected demographic variables such as education of the parent and source of information.

There was no significant association between pretest knowledge level scores with the selected demographic variables such as age, religion, family living status and type of family.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusion was drawn from the study. The study proved that video assisted teaching on child abuse was effective in improving the knowledge of the school age children. The study findings revealed that knowledge was significantly improved by video assisted teaching on child abuse.

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