



EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ABOUT PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Dr. Mrs. S. Jeyalakshmi

Reader in Nursing, Rani Meyyammai College of Nursing, Annamali University, Chidambaram.

Mrs. D. Kalaiyarasi*

Tutor in Nursing, Rani Meyyammai College of Nursing, Annamali University, Chidambaram. *Corresponding Author

Mrs. S. Bharathi

Tutor in Nursing, Rani Meyyammai College of Nursing, Annamali University, Chidambaram.

ABSTRACT

Traditionally in India, the responsibility of the care and protection of the children has been with families and communities. A strong knit patriarchal family that is meant to look after the children well has seldom had realization that the children are individuals with their own rights. Child abuse happens in many ways, but the results are the same which is emotional harm, physical or sexually abuse. The serious types of child abuse, that are often more subtle and difficult to spot.

World Health Organization (WHO) - 2017 estimated 41,000 homicide deaths in children fewer than 15 years of age. Due to child maltreatment number of deaths are attributed to falls, burns, drowning and other causes. In total world's population, 19% children are living in India, consisted of below the age 18 of years.

In 2017, the Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies in the United States confirmed that more than 3/4 is under the age of 4 yrs. Around 60-85% of children fatalities are not reported as such on death certificates which might be happened due to child maltreatment. 90% of child sexually abused victims now the perpetrator in some way, 68% are abused by family members.

KEYWORDS : child abuse, video assisted teaching, Child Protective Services

INTRODUCTION

Child abuse is the state of emotional, physical, economical and sexual maltreatment meted out to a person below the age of 18 yrs and is a globally prevalent phenomenon. However in India, as in many other countries there has been understanding of the extent and magnitude and trends of the problem. The growing complexities of life dramatic changes brought about by the socio economic transition in India played a major role in increasing the vulnerability of children to various newer forms of abuse.

In Asia where population density is high the issues of child labour and child sexual exploitation are also high. Political instability and other internal disturbances including conditions of insurgency in many countries in Asia creating many problem with increasing of child soldiers refuge children on the stress.

19% of the children worlds live in the India, according to the 2001 census, some 440 million people in the country today are urged below 18 years and constitute 42% of India's population. According to that statistics the following findings were identified.

- Every fifth child in the world lives in India
- Every third malnourished child in the world lives in India
- Every second Indian child is under weight
- Three out of four children in India are anemic

1400 children died as a result of child abuse and neglect. Children are asset to the country and it is essential to safe guard of their needs declaring that can be done by making use of available resources.

Statement Of The Problem:

A study to determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching about prevention of child abuse among 5th std students in Rani Meyyammai Nursery and Primary School, Annamalai Nagar at Chidambaram.

Objectives Of The Study:

1. To assess the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge and attitude among selected school children
2. To determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child abuse among selected school children
3. To associate the level of knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables

Research Design And Methodology:

Research Approach

Quantitative approach was used to assess the effectiveness of the video

assisted-teaching about prevention of child abuse among 5thstd students in Rani Meyyammai Nursery and primary school, Annamalai Nagar at Chidambaram.

Research Design

Research design used in this study was one group pre-test post-test design to assess the effectiveness of the video assisted teaching about prevention of child abuse among 5thstd students in Rani Meyyammai Nursery and primary school, Annamalai Nagar at Chidambaram.

Settings

Rani Meyyammai Nursery and Primary School situated in Annamalai Nagar at Chidambaram. There are 300 students are studying in this school from LKG to 5thstd.. The school is furnished with adequate teaching staff, good physical facilities such as each class rooms are well ventilated, toilets, playground and other additional classes like music and yoga. The study was conducted among 5thstd students and they were 27 in number (boys are 13 and girls are 14).

Population

The study was conducted children studying in Rani Meyyammai Nursery and primary school, Annamalai Nagar at Chidambaram.

Samples

The study was conducted among 5thstd students and they were 27 in number (boys are 13 and girls are 14) studying in Rani Meyyammai Nursery and primary school, Annamalai Nagar at Chidambaram during the academic year 2017-2018

Sampling Size

The samples comprised of students 27 students (13 boys & 14 girls) who were studying in Rani Meyyammai Nursery and primary school, Annamalai Nagar at Chidambaram.

Sampling Techniques

Convenience sampling techniques was adopted for this study.

Criteria For Sample Selection

Inclusion Criteria

- The students those who are
- studying in 5thstd during the acad3emic year 2017-2018.
- willing to participate with parents permission

Exclusion Criteria

- The students those who are
- absent on the day of data collection.

- medically ill on the day of data collection.

Description Of Data Collection Instruments

The research instrument used for the data collection was structured interview questionnaire; it consists of 3 parts.

- **Part – 1: deals about the Demographic variables of the study subjects**
- **Part – 2: deals about the Questions related to the knowledge on prevention of child abuse**
- **Part – 3: deals about the Questions related to the attitude on prevention of child abuse**

Part – 1: Demographic data

It consisted of demographic data of the subjects, which included age, gender, religion, place of living, order of birth, types of family, income status, fathers' education, mothers' education and the total number of children in the family.

Part – 2: Questions related to knowledge

It consisted of 16 closed ended questionnaires on knowledge regarding preventive measures of child abuse.

Scoring:

Each correct response were given a score of 1 and wrong responses were given a score of 0. The maximum score was 16 and it was interpreted as

- Below 50% - Inadequate knowledge
- 50-75% - Moderately adequate knowledge
- Above 75% - Adequate knowledge

Part – 3: Questions related to attitude

It consisted of 16 statements to assess the attitude of the children's regarding preventive measures of child abuse.

Scoring

Each correct response were given a score of 1 and wrong responses were given a score of 0. The maximum score was 16 and it was interpreted as

- Below 50% Unfavorable attitude
- 50-75% Favorable attitude
- Above 75% Good Favorable attitude

Data Collection procedure

Formal permission was obtained from the school Headmaster to conduct the study among 5th standard students studying in Rani Meyyammai Nursery and primary school located at Annamalai Nagar Chidambaram. Informed consent was obtained from the parents as well as from the class teachers. There were around 27 students (13 boys and 14 girls) participated in this study. Before collecting the data the study subjects were assembled in the common class room and they were comfortably seated. The investigators explained the purposes of this study and assured to the children regarding confidentiality of the study report. Pre test was conducted followed by video assisted teaching on prevention of child abuse was taught to the children. Further reinforcement was given on alternative days for a period of one week. The post test was conducted after 15 days. The collected data were tabulated and statistically analyzed.

RESULTS:

The study results found that, the distribution of level of knowledge in pre-test 92.6% of them had inadequate knowledge, 3.7% of them had moderately adequate knowledge and 13.7% of them had adequate knowledge. Whereas in post-test 11.1% of them had inadequate knowledge, 59.3% of them had moderately adequate knowledge and 29.6% of them had adequate knowledge. Based on the pre test level of attitude 51.9% of them had moderately favorable attitude and in post-test the majority of them 88.9% had good favorable attitude.

Regarding the knowledge on child abuse among the school children of the Rani Meyyammai Nursery and primary school the pre-test mean score of the knowledge was 4.67 with a standard deviation of 2.49 and in the post-test the mean score of the knowledge was 8.81 with a standard deviation of 3.00. The calculated 't' value was 4.94 and it was found to be statistically significant at the level of $p < 0.001$.

Regarding the attitude about abuse among the school children of the Rani Meyyammai Nursery and primary school the pre-test attitude mean score was 7.22 with a standard deviation of 1.76 and in post-test attitude mean score was 10.66 with a standard deviation of 1.69. The calculated 't' value was 7.38 and it was found to be statistically significant at the level of $p < 0.001$

The association of the pre test level of knowledge and attitude of experimental group with their selected demographic variables reveals that there was no significant association between the level of knowledge and attitude with selected of demographic variables.

Table: 1 shows the mean and standard deviation of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding child abuse among school children

N=27

	Mean	Std. Deviation	't' value	'p' value
Pre-test	4.67	2.49	4.938	0.001 (S)
Post-test	8.81	3.00		

S-Significant

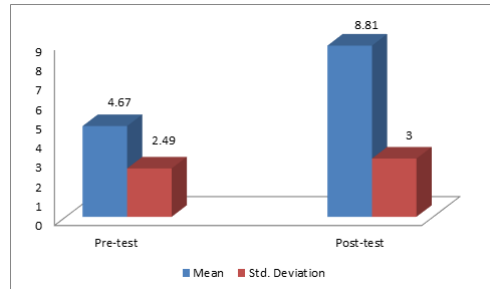


Figure: (1) Mean and Standard deviation of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding child abuse among school children

Table: 2 shows the mean and standard deviation of pre-test and post-test level of attitude regarding child abuse among school children

N=27

Attitude	Mean	Std. deviation	't' value	'p' value
Pre test attitude	7.22	1.76	7.386	0.001 (S)
Post test attitude	10.66	1.69		

S-Significant

Table: 3 shows the correlation between post-test level of knowledge and attitude regarding child abuse among school children

N=27

VARIABLES	Mean	Std. deviation	't' value	'p' value
Post test knowledge	8.81	3.00	3.145	*0.004 (S)
Post test attitude	10.67	1.69		

*S-Significant

CONCLUSION:

Due to modernization and technological advancement children are most vulnerable group and they are highly prone for abuse and tortures. The present study focused on child abuse and its prevention and the safety measures to protect the young children. The association of the pre test level of knowledge and attitude of experimental group with their selected demographic variables reveals that there was no significant association between the level of knowledge and attitude with the selected demographic variables.

The present study assessed the effectiveness of video assisted teaching among school children. Based on the study results that, video assisted teaching had increased the knowledge and attitude level of the school children regarding child abuse. The investigators concluded that, video assisted teaching is more effective to transfer information about any sensitive issues like child abuse.

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