



A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD ABUSE AMONG SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN SELECTED SCHOOL, COIMBATORE.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding child abuse among school age children. The research approach used for this study was quantitative approach. The result shows that 66.7% School age Children had inadequate knowledge & 33.3% Children had moderate knowledge. The level of knowledge was improved after the intervention. 43.3% School Age Children had moderate knowledge & 56.7% Children had adequate knowledge. The calculated paired "t" test value 26 was higher than table value, hence the research hypothesis accepted. It was interfered that video assisted teaching was effective in improving the knowledge regarding child abuse.

KEYWORDS

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

According to the literature Child abuse include physical assault, physical neglect, emotional abuse, and sexual assault that involves physical contact. Child abuse has far-reaching negative effects on its victims and on society. Survivors of child maltreatment are at greater risk for physical, emotional, work, and relationship problems throughout childhood and into adulthood.

Statement of the problem

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on the knowledge regarding child abuse among school age children in selected school Coimbatore.

Objectives

- To assess the existing knowledge on child abuse among school age children
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on 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.

Hypothesis

- H1: The mean pretest knowledge level will be significantly higher than the mean post-test knowledge level of the school age children.
- H2: There will be significant association between the pretest knowledge level of the school age children with their selected demographic variables.

Assumptions

- School ages are at risk of child abuse
- School ages may have inadequate knowledge of child abuse
- Current scenario shows higher incidence of abuse among school age Children
- Knowledge regarding child abuse helps the school ages to protect themselves from the negative impacts.

MATERIAL & METHODS

A Quantitative Research approach, pre experimental (one group pre test and post test) design was adopted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding among school age children at Kalaivani Model Matriculation School, Coimbatore. The written permission was obtained from Principal of School for conducting a study. Sample size consists of 30 School Age Children, who fulfils the inclusion criteria. The investigator explained the purpose of conducting the study and reassured the School Age Children that collected data will be kept confidential. The samples were selected by systematic random sampling who fulfilled the inclusion criteria

Tools used for the study

Structured Questionnaire to assess the following demographic variables, it includes Age, Religion, Family Living Status, Education of the parent, Type of Family, Source of Information.

A self structured questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge regarding Child abuse among school age children, Maximum score: 30

On selection of the subjects, a self introduction was given; the investigator explained the objectives and method of data collection to the school age children. The investigator assessed the demographic variables by structured questionnaire. The level of knowledge regarding child abuse among school age children was assessed by self structured questionnaire. On an average, it took 30 minutes for an individual to fill the tools. The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result and conclusion : The findings are tabulated and analyses are interpreted as follows

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

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	EXPERIMENTAL GROUP			
	PRE TEST		POST TEST	
	FREQUENCY	%	FREQUENCY	%
Inadequate (1-10)	20	66.7	0	0
Moderate (11-20)	10	33.3	13	43.3
Adequate (21-30)	0	0	17	56.7

The data presented on the table-1 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.

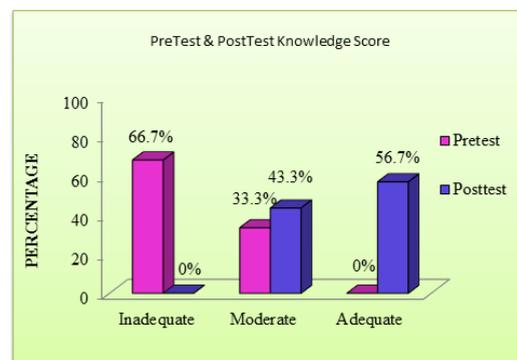


Table: 2 - Mean, Mean difference, Standard deviation and 't' value of pretest and posttest level of knowledge.**n=30**

S.No	Variable	Mean	Mean difference	Standard deviation	Paired 't' test
1.	Pre test	9.7	11.3	3.4	26
2.	Post test	21		2.9	

Significant at 0.05 level

The data presented on the table-2 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.

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.

Limitation

The limitation of the study was as follows;

- The study was conducted only in one school.
- Only the school age children between (10-13 years) were participated.

Recommendations

- This study could be conducted with large samples.
- Similar kind of study could be done in various settings like colleges, community, etc.
- Self-instructional module, structured teaching program, child-child approach can also be incorporated in the future study.
- This study could be conducted among the parents and school teachers..
- A detail study can be done in the setup of government and private run schools and colleges.

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