



EFFECT OF VIDEO-ASSISTED TEACHING MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ILL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLISM AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Nursing

Prof. Cicily Joseph Research scholar, Malwanchal University, Indore, M.P.

Dr. Reena Thakur Professor, Dept. of Medical Surgical Nursing, Index Nursing College, Indore, M.P.

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the effect of video assisted teaching module on knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism among adolescents. The objectives of the study were to assess their existing knowledge, to find out the effect of video assisted teaching module, and to find out the association between the knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism among adolescents and selected demographic variables. A one group pre-test, post-test is employed in this study. The sample consists of 120 adolescents selected by using purposive sampling from Selected Higher Secondary Schools, Barwani District. The tool used for the study was a questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism among adolescents. The subjects were asked to provide answers to the questionnaire, to test their previous knowledge and after that, video assisted teaching module was administered to the adolescents. After 7 days, the knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism among adolescents was assessed with the same tool. In the pre-test, findings revealed that 18.3% had poor knowledge, 81.7% had average knowledge and none of the adolescents had good knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism. In post-test, 1.7% had poor knowledge, 71.7% had average knowledge and 26.7% had good knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism among adolescents. The knowledge of adolescents regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism seemed to be associated with the occupation of the mother, newspaper users, and those who have attended any programme related to domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism.

KEYWORDS

Video assisted teaching module; Knowledge; domestic violence; Ill effects of alcoholism; Adolescents

INTRODUCTION

Alcohol consumption is a learned behavior. No one likes the taste of alcohol at first. People drink alcohol out of curiosity, because of custom or to escape from an unpleasant feeling.

Alcoholism is the disease produced by the repeated misuse of Ethyl alcohol and it is a primary disease. Alcohol is one of the leading causes of death and disability globally.

Once alcohol is absorbed in to the blood stream, it is rapidly distributed throughout the body. It affects almost every cell, every organ and every level of human functioning.

About two billion people worldwide consume alcoholic beverages and one-third is likely to have one or more diagnosable alcohol use disorders. Alcohol is attributed to nearly 3.2% of all deaths and results in a loss of 4% of total Disability Adjusted Life Years.

The World Health Organization (WHO) says that alcohol consumption reduces self-control and leaves people less capable of negotiating tensions within relationships whereas, excessive drinking by one partner can also lead to financial difficulties, childcare problems and other family issues which will further lead to aggression and violent behavior after drinking and which can be used as an excuse for violence.

Alcohol use has been associated with family-level stress and intimate partner violence (IPV) against women in India. Joint family systems are common in India and IPV often co-occurs with non-violent family maltreatment of women (e.g., nutritional deprivation, deprivation of sleep, blocking access to health care). Alcohol use increases for some parents following the birth of a child.

The co-occurrence of alcohol abuse and domestic violence including forced sex within marriage in India is widely acknowledged. Domestic violence is widespread across classes and regions in India, although it is more prevalent among less well educated women, poor women, and women in situations that magnify gender inequalities such as income, age, or educational differentials. Domestic violence is deeply rooted in gender-based norms, socialization practices, structural factors and policies that discriminate against women and which underlie and endorse or ignore men's abusive practices against women. It is a widely-held belief that alcohol contributes to disinhibition, mood enhancement, and alcohol myopia in men.

India has the largest population of adolescents in the world; about 243 million individuals belongs to age 10 to 19 years. It is during adolescence that young people begin to experiment with alcohol,

tobacco, and drugs that cause dependence.

By giving proper guidance, young people can be saved from the unhealthy influence to indulge in alcoholism and this guidance can be provided by nurses as responsible health care providers. Hence the investigator is motivated to prepare a teaching module and to find out how effective it is in improving the student's knowledge regarding the domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the effect of Video-Assisted Teaching Module on knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism among adolescents in selected Higher Secondary schools at Barwani district.

Hypotheses

H1: There is significant difference between mean knowledge score of adolescents regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism before and after the administration of video assisted teaching module
H1: There is significant association between knowledge of adolescents regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism and selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population: -population comprised of adolescents studying in higher secondary schools in barwani.

Sample: - adolescents in the age group of 16-18 years studying in plus one at selected higher secondary schools in barwani.

Sampling technique: - purposive sampling technique.

Research approach: - experimental approach

Research design: - one group pre-test post-test design

Tool: - demographic profoma, questionnaire and video assisted teaching module

Data analysis: - Descriptive and Inferential statistics

RESULTS

Section 1: Description of sample characteristics.

1. Based on age group of adolescents 79.2% belonged to the age group 16 years and 20.8% of adolescents belonged to the age group 17 years.
2. Regarding sex, (56.7%) of adolescents were females and rest were males.
3. Based on residence 82.5% of adolescents were from rural area, 7.5% were from corporation, 6.7% were from urban area and only 3.3% from semi urban.
4. Majority of adolescents (93.3%) were from nuclear family, 5% were from joint family and 1.7% were from extended family.
5. Regarding religion, 75.8% of adolescents were Hindus, 14.2%

- were Muslims and rests were Christians.
6. Based on education of father, 50% had high school education, 20.8% had Secondary education, 8.3% had degree and 8.3% had professional education, 7.5% had primary education and 2.5% were post graduate and remaining 2.5% had no schooling.
 7. Based on education of mother, 39.2% had high school education, 34.2% had secondary education, 8.3% had degree, 7.5% had professional education, 5.8% had primary education, 2.5% had no schooling and remaining 2.5% were postgraduates.
 8. Regarding occupation of father, 40% were cooli workers, 25% were private employees, 15.8% were government employees, 14.21% were doing business, 3.3% were professionals and 1.7% does not have any job.
 9. Based on occupation of mother 80% of them were house wives, 5.8% were government employees, 5% were doing business, 4.2% were cooli workers, 2.5% were private employees and remaining 2.5% were professionals.
 10. Nearly 40% had family income between 1000-5000, 31.7% had below 1000, 16.7% had income between 5001-10000 and 11.7% had above 10000.
 11. Majority of them uses television in their home, 72.5% uses news paper, 29.2% uses radio and 13.3% were internet users.
 12. Nearly 14.2% had never attended any programme related to ill effects of alcoholism, before 3 years 1.7% attended the programme, 18.3% attended before 2 years and 64.2% had attended the programme before 1 year.
 13. Nearly almost half of samples have alcohol user in home
 14. About 83% of samples fathers were alcohol users and 5.7% of samples brother, grandfather, and others were alcohol users.

Section 2: Knowledge level of adolescents regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism

The result shows that 18.3% had poor, 81.7% had average, and none of the adolescence had good knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism in pre-test. In post-test 26.7% of adolescence had good knowledge 71.7% had average knowledge and only 1.7% of the adolescence had poor knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism.

Table 1

Frequency distribution and percentage of level of knowledge of adolescents				
(N=120)				
Knowledge	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
	f	%	f	%
Poor	22	18.3	2	1.7
Average	98	81.7	86	71.7
Good	0	0.0	32	26.6

Section 3: Effect of Video-Assisted Teaching Module on knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism among adolescents

It was found that after the analysis mean knowledge score among adolescents before the intervention were 14.3. After the intervention, the mean knowledge score increased to 18.8. Improvement in the knowledge level of adolescents regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism after the intervention was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) at 0.01 level. It shows that the Video-Assisted Teaching Module was effective in improving the knowledge level of adolescents regarding ill effects of alcoholism.

Section 4: Association between knowledge and selected demographic variables

Chi-square test and Fishers Exact Test would be used to assess the association between knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism and selected socio demographic variables of adolescents there is significant association between knowledge of adolescents and occupation of mother, knowledge of adolescents and newspaper users, knowledge of adolescents and attended any programme related to domestic and ill effects of alcoholism

DISCUSSION

Adolescence is a transitional stage of development between childhood and adulthood. It is also a period of preparation for life. Adolescence is a period with specific behavioral characteristics, problems, and needs, through which young people experiences significant physical and psychological changes. It is a period of Storm and Stress. It seems to be chaotic and at the same time, a vibrant period of human life.

In the pre-test, findings revealed that 18.3% had poor knowledge, 81.7% had average knowledge and none of the adolescents had good knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism. In post-test, 1.7% had poor knowledge, 71.7% had average knowledge and 26.7% had good knowledge regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism among adolescents. A significant improvement in their level of knowledge was detected. The knowledge of adolescents regarding domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism seemed to be associated with the occupation of the mother, newspaper users, and those who have attended any programme related to domestic violence and ill effects of alcoholism.

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