

**“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on sexual abuse among the school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school.”**

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## 1.1 ABSTRACT

1.1. A study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on sexual abuse among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school. The research approach used was quantitative research approach. Total 70 samples are selected for the study. The research design selected for the study was pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. The setting was selected school. The sample include school children between the age group of 13-17 years, sampling technique was used non-probability convenient sampling. The structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data from sample. The pilot study was conducted with 10 samples. Reliability was established by split-half method. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. According to finding and analysis of data shows that, the pre-test average score was 10.84 with standard deviation of 4.73. The post-test average score was 18.51 with standard deviation of 5.92. The test statistics value of paired t test was 15.05 with p value 0.00. The p value less than 0.05, hence reject the null hypothesis. That means there is significant difference in pre and post-test knowledge.

1.1. Shows that, the video assisted teaching on sexual abuse among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school was effective.

1.1. **Keywords:** Video-assisted teaching, Sexual abuse awareness, School children, Pre-test post-test design, Quantitative research, Adolescents, Knowledge improvement.

## Introduction

“Train up a child in the way he should go; even when he is old he will not depart from it.”  
— Proverbs 22:6

Childhood is a foundational stage in human development, crucial for shaping emotional, intellectual, and spiritual growth. However, children are inherently vulnerable, especially to abuse and exploitation. Among various forms of maltreatment, child sexual abuse (CSA) is one of the most pervasive and damaging, posing serious public health and societal challenges. It includes a range of harmful behaviors such as inappropriate touching, coercion, exploitation, and sexual violence perpetrated by adults or older adolescents.

Globally, CSA affects millions of children, with long-term consequences including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, substance abuse, and suicidal tendencies.

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According to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 20% of women and 5–10% of men report experiencing sexual abuse during childhood. In India, data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) highlights a rising trend in CSA cases, with over 39,000 cases reported under the POCSO Act in 2018 alone. Despite legal frameworks and child protection initiatives, the lack of awareness, cultural stigma, and insufficient preventive education hinder efforts to safeguard children effectively.

Adolescents aged 13 to 17 are particularly at risk as they undergo significant physical, emotional, and social transitions. While traditional teaching methods may struggle to engage this age group or effectively address sensitive topics, innovative approaches like video-assisted teaching offer promising alternatives. These tools combine visual and auditory elements to enhance understanding, promote self-protection, and empower children to recognize and report abuse.

Given the alarming statistics and the crucial role of awareness in prevention, this study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching in increasing knowledge and awareness about sexual abuse among school children aged 13–17 years. Educating adolescents on this subject is vital not only for their safety and well-being but also for building a resilient and informed society.

#### **Statement of the Problem:**

**“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on sexual abuse among the school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school.”**

#### **1.1. Objectives:**

**Primary objectives:** To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding sexual abuse among the school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school.

#### **Secondary Objectives:**

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the Selected School.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the Selected School.
3. To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge score with their - selected demographic variables.

#### **Scope**

- This study will help to understand the effect of video assisted teaching on child sexual abuse among school children.
- This study will increase the knowledge about child sexual abuse among school children.
- This study will create awareness about child sexual abuse among school children.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Research Approach:** Quantitative research approach.

**Research design:** Pre-Experimental One group pre-test and post-test research design

**Setting of the Study:** Selected School.

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**Population:** school children (13-17 years).

**Sample:** children (13 to 17 years)

**Sample size:** 70 primary school children 13 to 17 years

**Sample size calculation:** Sample size will be calculated by using this formula,

$$n = \frac{z^2 s^2}{d^2}$$

**Sample Technique:** non-probability convenient sampling technique.

**Duration of the study:** - Four weeks

**Sampling criteria**

**Inclusion criteria:**

- Between the age group of 13-17 years of age.
- Available at the time of data collection.
- Able to read, write and understand, Marathi, English language

**Exclusive criteria:**

- Children who are not available during the time of data collection.
- Mentally challenged.

## 1.2

### 1.3 DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

#### SECTION I

This section deals with analysis of demographic data of study samples gave an idea about general characteristics of school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school, according to age of the school children at selected school, 31.43% children were of age 13 years, 38.57% children of age 14 years, 30% children of age 15 years and no one of them were of age 16 years. according to gender of the school children at selected school, 57.14% children were of males, 42.86% of them were of females and no one of them from another group. According to religion of the school children at selected school, 45.71% children were from Hindu religion, 4.29% of them from Christian religion, 31.43% from Muslim religion and 18.57% of children were from the other religions. according to family monthly income of the school children at selected school, 30% children answered as below Rs10000, 58.57% of them answered as 10000 – 20000Rs and 11.43% of children answered as above Rs20000 per month. according to type of family of the school children at selected school, 15.71% children were from the nuclear families, 80% from the joint families and 4.29% of children were from extended families. According to class of studying of the school children at selected school, 18.57% children were from the VII standard, 30% from the VIII standard, 11.43% from the IX standard and 40% of children were from X standard. According to source of information regarding sexual abuse among school children at selected school, 31.43% children answered from parents, 55.71% answered as media, 5.71% of them answered as health professionals and 7.14% of them answered as nil.

#### SECTION-II: - General assessments of Knowledge

For the assessment purpose total score of knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school was divided in to three groups like poor (0-10 score), average (11-20 score) and good (21-30 score).

**Pre-Test:** At the time of pre-test, assessment of the knowledge regarding sexual abuse among

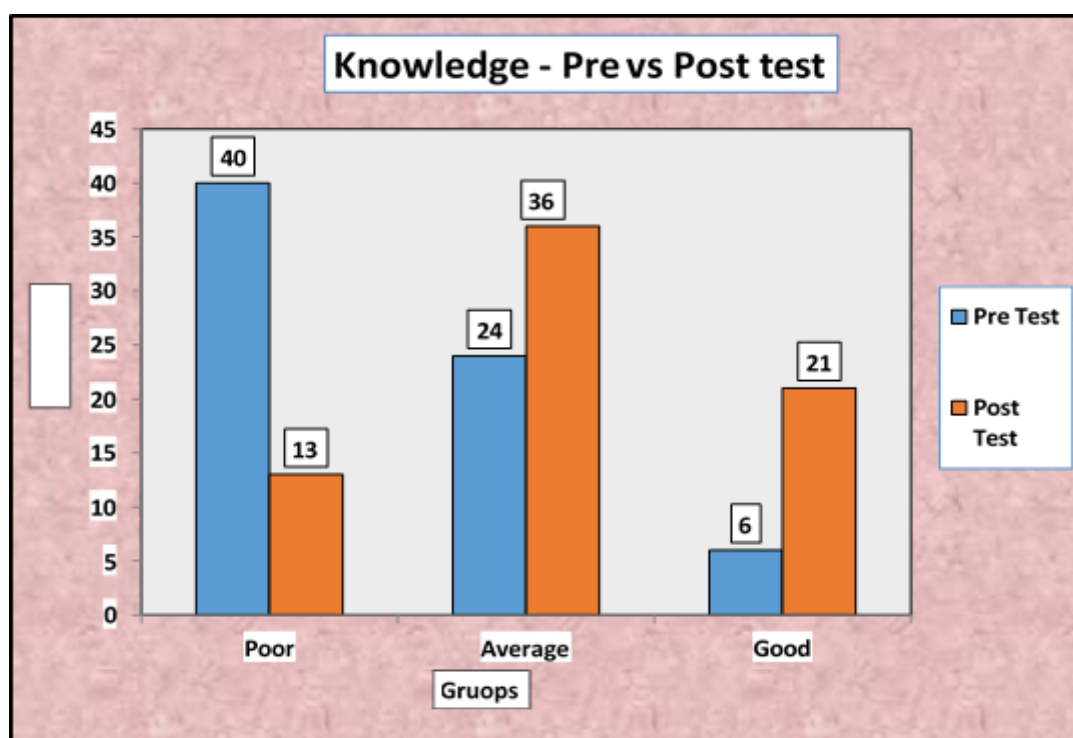
school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school, 57.14% of them had poor knowledge, 34.29% had average knowledge and 8.57 of them had good knowledge. Average knowledge score at the time of pre-test was 10.84 with standard deviation of 4.73. The minimum score of knowledge was 4 with maximum score of 25.

**Post Test:** At the time of post-test, assessment of the knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school, 18.57% of them had poor knowledge, 51.43% had average knowledge and 30% of them had good knowledge.

Average knowledge score at the time of post-test was 18.51 with standard deviation of 5.92. The minimum score of knowledge was 8 with maximum score of 30.

**Table 1: General assessments of Knowledge- PRE-& POST test**

Variable	Groups	Score	Pre-Test		Post Test	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge	Poor	0-10	40	57.14	13	18.57
	Average	11-20.	24	34.29	36	51.43
	Good	21-30	6	8.57	21	30.00
Knowledge	Minimum		4		11	
	Maximum		24		28	
	Average (SD)		12.53 (4.60)		19.02 (3.61)	

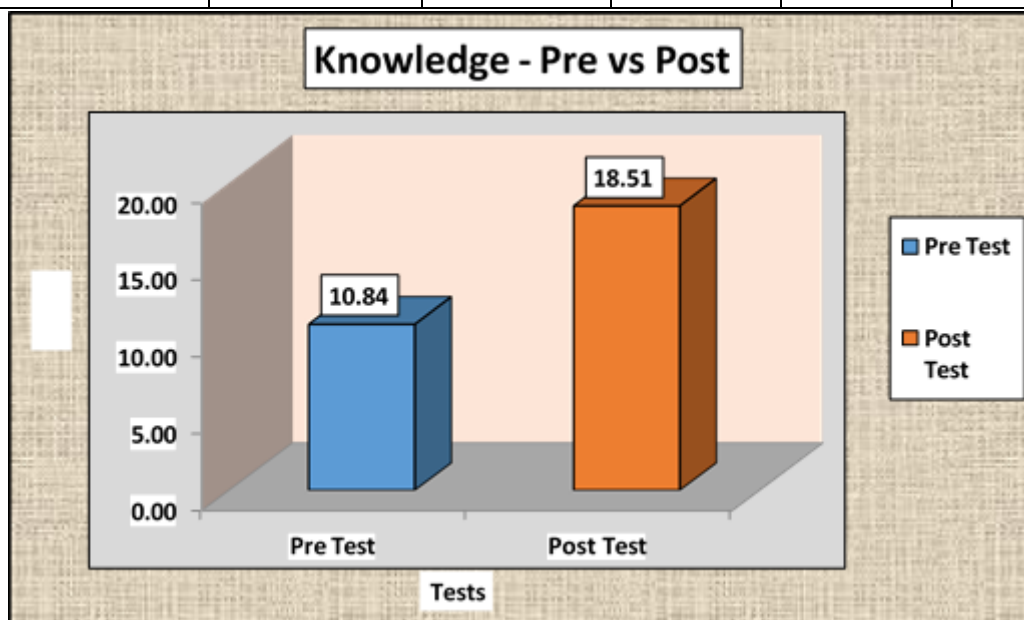


**SECTION III:** - Deals with analysis of data related to the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at the selected school.

**Table 2: Comparison of the pre and post-test Knowledge (paired t-test)**

Group	Frequency	Mean	S.D.	t value	P value
Pre-Test	70	10.84	4.73	15.05	0.000

Post Test	70	18.51	5.92		
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**SECTION IV:** - Deals with analysis of data related to association between pre-knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school with their selected demographic variables.

**Table 3: Association of Knowledge score with selected demographic variables**

Variable	Groups	Knowledge		Chi Square	d.f.	p value	Significance
		below Md	above md				
Age (in years)	13	15	7	7.82	2	0.020	Significant
	14	8	19				
	15	12	9				
	16	0	0				
Gender	Male	18	22	0.93	1	0.33	Not Significant
	Female	17	13				
	Other	0	0				
Religion	Hindu	16	16	10.87	3	0.012	Significant
	Christian	0	3				
	Muslim	8	14				
	Others	11	2				
Family monthly income (in rupees)	< 10,000	12	9	0.95	2	0.62	Not Significant
	10,000 - 20,000	20	21				
	> 20,000	3	5				
Type of family	Nuclear	8	3	6.42	2	0.040	Significant
	Joint	24	32				
	Extended	3	0				

<b>Class studying of</b>	VII standard	6	7	0.77	3	0.86	Not Significant
	VIII standard	11	10				
	IX standard	5	3				
	X standard	13	15				
<b>Source information of</b>	Parent	11	11	2.03	3	0.57	Not Significant
	Media	21	18				
	Health professionals	2	2				
	Nil	1	4				

## MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### SECTION –I: - DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

1. In the study, according to age of the school children at selected school, 31.43% children were of age 13 years, 38.57% children of age 14 years, 30% children of age 15 years and no one of them were of age 16 years.
2. In the study, according to gender of the school children at selected school, 57.14% children were of males, 42.86% of them were of females and no one of them from another group.
3. According to religion of the school children at selected school, 45.71% children were from Hindu religion, 4.29% of them from Christian religion, 31.43% from Muslim religion and 18.57% of children were from the other religions.
4. According to family monthly income of the school children at selected school, 30% children answered as below Rs10000, 58.57% of them answered as 10000 – 20000Rs and 11.43% of children answered as above Rs20000 per month.
5. In the study, according to type of family of the school children at selected school, 15.71% children were from the nuclear families, 80% from the joint families and 4.29% of children were from extended families.
6. According to class of studying of the school children at selected school, 18.57% children were from the VII standard, 30% from the VIII standard, 11.43% from the IX standard and 40% of children were from X standard.
7. According to source of information regarding sexual abuse among school children at selected school, 31.43% children answered from parents, 55.71% answered as media, 5.71% of them answered as health professionals and 7.14% of them answered as nil.

### SECTION-II: General assessments of Knowledge

#### Pre-Test:

At the time of pre-test, assessment of the knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school, 57.14% of them had poor knowledge, 34.29% had average knowledge and 8.57 of them had good knowledge.

Average knowledge score at the time of pre-test was 10.84 with standard deviation of 4.73.

The minimum score of knowledge was 4 with maximum score of 25.

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**Post Test:**

At the time of post-test, assessment of the knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school, 18.57% of them had poor knowledge, 51.43% had average knowledge and 30% of them had good knowledge.

Average knowledge score at the time of posttest was 18.51 with standard deviation of 5.92. The minimum score of knowledge was 8 with maximum score of 30.

**SECTION-III: Comparison of the pre and posttest Knowledge**

The comparisons of the pre-test and post-test means of knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at the selected school were done by the paired t test.

The test was conducted at 5% level of significance.

The pre-test average score was 10.84 with standard deviation of 4.73. The post-test average score was 18.51 with standard deviation of 5.92.

The test statistics value of paired t test was 15.05 with p value 0.00.

The p value less than 0.05, hence reject the null hypothesis. That means there is significant difference in pre and post-test knowledge.

**Shows that, video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at the selected school was effective.**

**SECTION IV: - ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE IN RELATION TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES - PRE-TEST**

The chi square test was used to see association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding sexual abuse among school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school with their selected demographic variables.

The test was conducted at 5% level of significance.

**Significant Association:** For the demographic variables age, religion and type of family, the p value of the association test with pre-test knowledge was less than 0.05. That means, the knowledge of school children regarding sexual abuse was associated with these demographic variables.

**Concludes that, there was significant association of these demographic variables with the pre-test knowledge, including age of children, religion of children, type of family.**

**No Significant Association:** For the demographic variables gender, family income, class of studying and source of information, the p value of the association test with pre-test knowledge was more than 0.05. That means, the knowledge of school children regarding sexual abuse was not associated with these demographic variables.

**Concludes that, there was no significant association of these demographic variables with the pretest knowledge, gender of child, family monthly income in rupees ,class studying, and source of information**

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## DISCUSSION

The findings of the study have been discussed with reference to the objectives. As per the findings of the study it provides the description related to demographic variable, which shows majority of School children were between the age of 13- 17 years.

In this study the investigator A study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on sexual abuse among the school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school. As per the analysis of data, the comparisons of pre-test and post- test means of knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among the school children (13-17years) in selected school of rural area were done by paired t test. The test was conducted at 5% level of significance.

The pre-test average score was 10.84 with standard deviation of 4.73. The post-test average score was 18.51 with standard deviation of 5.92.

The test statistics value of paired t test was 15.05 with p value 0.00. The p value less than 0.05, hence reject the null hypothesis. That means there is significant difference in pre and post-test knowledge.

**Shows that, video assisted teaching on sexual abuse among the school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school was effective, it means H1 is accepted in present study.**

The finding of the current study are congruent with the finding of the study conducted by **C.Cecyli et.al (2022), Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on child sexual abuse among school aged children.**

Child abuse is a global public health problem with serious consequences for victims and society. Every child has the right to enjoy a safe childhood and a life free from violence. Child abuse education for children is very important to promote healthy development of children. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to assess the level of knowledge and determine the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching for child abuse in school-age children. A quantitative approach with pre-experimental one group pre- test and post-test research design were adopted with purposive sampling technique, 100 school-age children were selected. Demographic data is collected, followed by a self- structured questionnaire that is used to assess the pre-test. Video-assisted teaching lasted 20 minutes on the same day. At the end of the fifth day of the intervention, the same questionnaire was used for the post-test. The results of the study show that school- age children have a moderate level of awareness of child abuse in the pre-test. After the implementation of video-assisted teaching, the post-test knowledge score is higher than the pre-test knowledge score, indicating a significant increase in the level of knowledge at  $p < 0.001$ . There is also a significant knowledge association between occupation and source of information at  $p < 0.05$ .

## LIMITATIONS

- This study was limited to selected school.
- This study was limited to school children between age group 13-17 years.



- This study was limited to those who are willing to participate in the study
- The period for assessing the effectiveness of Video assisted teaching (Post-test) was limited to seven days.

## **IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY**

### **Nursing Practice**

- Nurses are uniquely qualified to bring information on child sexual abuse to public. They have both the necessary scientific back ground and communication skill to get the message across in an understandable way. Their expertise in health promotion and behavioural changes also equips to foster life style choices.
- Developing protocol for sharing information regarding the need for attending knowledge regarding child sexual abuse.
- Nurses especially have a huge responsibility to begin addressing the child sexual abuse because it will have a vast impact on the nursing profession.
- It is important for nurses to develop and implement health promotion strategies that meet the needs of all individuals in the community.
- Nurses have the role to support the knowledge regarding child sexual abuse in a way that promotes and maintains the healthy life of an individuals, families and communities.
- Community setting can benefit from such researcher, as it will provide more insight regarding child sexual abuse. The nurses are having key role in the providing education to mothers in community setting while going for home visit.
- When such video assisted teaching among school children are given which is more effective, it will provide sound and comprehensive knowledge to them and ultimately motivate them for adaption of this knowledge.

### **Nursing Education**

- The student nurses from school of nursing and college of nursing should be encouraged to attend workshops and seminars regarding child sexual abuse.
- Indian nursing council and universities should include the need of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse as one of the main educational aspects in the nursing curriculum.
- Nursing education and practice needs to evolve in order to adequately deal with the increase in child abuse cases. Nurses should be prepared to investigate and act when they see disturbed family life.
- Nurses must work to educate their clients, in community during home visit, and legislators on the issues of child sexual abuse, so that the government will see the need for change globally and locally.

### **Nursing Administration**

- Strengthening public health infra-structure, surveillance, emerging planning and protective acts relating to the importance of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse.
- Improving communication between the levels of government responsible for public health. Strengthening links between the public health and personal health services.

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- Support the current scientific evidence from research conducted by health institutes, higher education institutes, and documents which showing the importance of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse to exists to reduce the abuse rates and mental disorders in the public and advance the nursing profession through the development and support of prevention programs
  - Assure that the registered nurse is an essential provider in all practice settings through research, workplace advocacy, legislation and regulation. This reference promotes education, advocacy, and policy that serve to publicize the importance of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse
  - The Nurse administrator can utilize this type of video assisted teaching to enhance the knowledge of all age children, Husband, family members teachers. Nursing administration can depute nurses for various workshops, conferences, and special courses; and also, in-service education programs can be arranged for the nursing staff by the administrator.
  - The findings of the study should be used as a basis of in-service education programs for nurses so as to make them aware regarding child sexual abuse that will help nurses to provide knowledge among school children.

### **Nursing Research**

- Nursing research is the means by which nursing profession is growing. Nursing research is an essential aspect of nursing as it uplifts the profession and develops new nursing norms and a body of knowledge. Another research has been added to the Nursing literature. Very few studies have been done on a similar basis with on child sexual abuse. The research design, findings and the tool can be used as avenues for further research. There is a need for more experimental studies to test the effects of different nursing interventions.
- There is a need for extended and intensive nursing research in the area of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse among school children to improve their knowledge for better service.
- Nursing professional organizations need to support research on the public health. They need to conduct research and draw up publicly available policy documents on the long-term assessment of the impact of attending knowledge regarding child sexual abuse.
- This study will serve as a valuable reference material for future investigators.

### **CONCLUSION**

The focus of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on child sexual abuse among school aged children. A pre-experimental one group pre- test post-test research design was used in the study the data was collected from 70 samples through non-probability convenient sampling technique.

Conclusions drawn from the study were as follows:

Primary school children willingly participated in the study. The school children 18.57% of them had poor knowledge, 51.43% had average knowledge and 30% of them had good knowledge regarding sexual abuse among the school children.

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Average knowledge score at the time of post-test was 18.51 with standard deviation of 5.92. The minimum score of knowledge was 8 with maximum score of 30.

The study was based on the Peplau's interpersonal relationship Theory. It provides a comprehensive systematic framework for evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching to enhance knowledge of school children regarding sexual abuse. In this study after intervention (video assisted teaching) children get adequate knowledge regarding sexual abuse, so it proves that, H1 is accepted.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can be done on larger sample to validate and generalize the findings.
- A similar study can be conducted and evaluated using alternative teaching strategies like structured teaching program, self-instructional module etc.
- A comparative study can be done among rural and urban area knowledge regarding child sexual abuse.
- A descriptive study can be done to assess the public perception about sexual abuse among childrens.
- A study can be conducted to assess the attitude of school children towards sexual abuse. A study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching among parents, teachers regarding-child sexual abuse.
- A study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of flash cards versus others methods of audio-visual aids.
- A study can be done with association between various demographic, which were significant, on large samples.
- A study can be conducted on different settings like Rural area, Cities

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