



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG SCHOOLERS IN SELECTED METROPOLITAN CITY.”

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INTRODUCTION

In India, although the problem of child abuse is less thought and recognized, in reality, it continues to grow in alarming proportions. The sexual abuse ranged from severe, such as rape, violent sexual assault to milder forms as molestation, fondling or forcible kissing, inappropriate touch, or exposure to pornography. As the constitution of the sample surveyed consisted of children at home, school children, those in institutional care, child laborers, street dwellers, the incidence of abuse varied according to their background, as we know the economic and the social outcasts were twice condemned.

Objectives Of The Study

Primary Objective:

To assess the effect of video-assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of sexual abuse among schoolers.

Secondary Objective:

1. To assess the existing knowledge on prevention of sexual abuse among schoolers.
2. To find out the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables of schoolers.

Methodology

The research approach used in this study was quantitative research approach and research design was one group pre-test and post- test design. The investigator used non probability convenient sampling to select 100 schoolers of metropolitan city. The data was collected through structured questionnaire .Data was analyzed by frequency, percentage and association with selected demographic variables done by Chi square test.

RESULTS

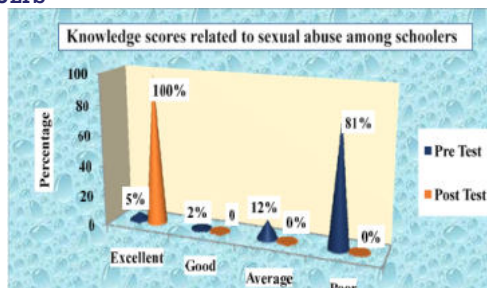


Figure 1: Knowledge score regarding prevention of sexual abuse among schoolers in pre and post test.

n=100

Table 1: Effect of video-assisted teaching programme on mean knowledge score related to prevention of sexual abuse.

Test	Mean	SD	t value	p-value
Pre Test		3.74	34.94	0.00
Post-test	19.2	0.9		

Study result shows that in pre-test Knowledge scores regarding prevention of sexual abuse among schoolers were 85% of them had poor knowledge, 5% had average knowledge, 2% had good knowledge and 8% had excellent knowledge. In post-test, all the participants (100%) had excellent knowledge scores. The pre-test means knowledge score was 6.43 with a standard deviation of 3.74. The post-test mean knowledge score was 19.12 with a standard deviation of 0.9. The test statistics value of the paired t-test was 34.94 with p-value of 0.00. The table value of the test at 99 degrees of freedom was 1.98. Here, the calculated value is greater than the table value, the null hypothesis is rejected and concludes that video-assisted teaching programme on Knowledge regarding prevention of sexual abuse among schoolers was effective. Age is the only demographic variable that was found to have a significant association with the knowledge of schoolers regarding prevention of sexual abuse.

CONCLUSION

During the study, it was observed that all the subjects were very conscious and interested to learn. The results of the pre-test of the study revealed that there is a low level of knowledge regarding the prevention of sexual abuse among schoolers in a selected metropolitan city. In post-test, there is a significant gain in knowledge. The video-assisted teaching programme on Knowledge regarding prevention of sexual abuse among schoolers was effective. The 6.43subjects expressed that they will learn more about self-protection.

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