



Assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding the awareness of child abuse and its prevention among 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students in selected two nursing college, Indore

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Abstract

Background of the study: Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity. According to W.H.O, Child abuse includes physical assault, physical neglect, emotional abuse, and sexual assault that involve 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. 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. It is also addition to the forms of mental abuse exist. Forced marriage at a very young age and ritual circumcision of girls are also forms of child abuse. Children have the right to protection from all forms of maltreatment, abuse, neglect and violence.

Aims: To assess the knowledge regarding the awareness of Child Abuse and its prevention among 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students.

Design: A Quantitative Pre-Experimental research approach.

Sample: Simple random Sampling method was used to collect the sample. The sample consists of 90 students.

Results: Finding revealed that majority of the 3rd year B.sc Nursing students are Christians(77.5%), with parents Occupation as Daily Wages(87.5%), previous knowledge regarding the topic is 87.5%,and type of family is Nuclear (87.5%), had not attended conference are 67.5%. The results shows that in Religion($x^2=7.81$), parent's Occupation($x^2=16.91$), previous knowledge ($x^2=7.81$), Family Type ($x^2=7.81$), Attended conference($x^2=7.81$). Family Type is the only socio-demographic variable is significant and the religion, parent's occupation, previous knowledge, and attended conference are in non-significant.

Conclusion: The findings reveal that the 3rdyr B.Sc. Nursing students were lacking knowledge in the aspect of awareness of Child Abuse and its prevention. The Video assisted teaching was provided to enhance their knowledge in these aspect sand update their knowledge regarding awareness of Child Abuse and its prevention. Students enhanced their level of knowledge. The findings of the study helped to bring awareness among the 3rd year B.Sc. Nursing Students regarding the awareness of Child Abuse and its prevention and they also can use their knowledge in professional enhancement and can give best possible awareness to the children at risk.

Keywords: Assess, effectiveness, video assisted teaching, awareness, child abuse

Introduction

Child in the basic unit of the building block of the society. It is our duty to protect our children from Child Abuse. Most of the cases of Child Abuse remain unreported for various reasons such as fear of being accused, parental desire to curb publicity, fear of relation by the offenders or his friends and fear of police procedures. The lack of awareness and fear among the children amplify the intensity of Child Abuse. It is felt that abuses and its threats can be overcome through proper awareness about different types of Child Abuse. W.H.O Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual

abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity.

Hindustan Times (2017) conducted a survey which was participated by more than 45,000 children in the 12- 18 age group, across 26 states in the country, revealed that one in every two children is a victim of child sexual abuse. The survey conducted by humanitarian aid organization World Vision India with a sample of 45,844 respondents also revealed that one in every five do not feel safe because of the fear of being sexually abused. It also said one in four families do not come forward to report child abuse.

“Despite one in every two children being a victim of child sexual abuse, there continues to be a huge silence. The magnitude of sexual violence against children is unknown,” World Vision India National Director Chierian Thomas said here while launching a campaign to end child sexual abuse and exploitation by 2021. The “It Takes the World to End Violence against Children” campaign targets 10 million children across 25 states and one union territory. “The campaign works through our area programmes that deal with different issues of health care typically -- malnutrition and early illness, education, child rights and protection and the improvement of resilience in communities. Interestingly, the registered rape cases, in which women were sexually assaulted in their workplace, were only 2%. In child labour cases, boys were abused as frequently as girls according to the 2007 study conducted along with the Ministry of Women and Child Development. 488 cases saw the victim raped by grandfathers, brothers, fathers and even sons. At 55% and 49% respectively, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat reported the highest number of child workplace sexual abuse cases.

Methodology

A quantitative pre-experimental one group pre test post test research approach was used in the study, 90 students of B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students of two selected Nursing college, were selected by using Simple random sampling

technique who were 18 to 22 years of age& willing to participate in the study. Data was collected by using socio-demographic & structured knowledge questionnaire & analysed through descriptive & inferential (chi-square test). The questionnaire was used after confirming the validity and reliability

Result

- The below table depicts frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables of the 3rd Year B.Sc. Nursing Students, who were taken as research sample to assess the effectiveness of the Video Assisted Teaching.
- In this study most of the respondents (77.5%) belong to the Christian religion and 22.5% from Hindu religion.
- Among the respondents, majority (40%) of their parent’s occupation is Daily wages, 7.5% have government jobs, 22.5% have private jobs and 30% have other jobs.
- Most of the respondents have previous knowledge 87.5% and others 12.5% have no previous knowledge.
- Among the participants, 87.5% have a nuclear family and 12.5% have joint family.
- In this study only 32.5% of the respondents had attended conferences regarding child Abuse whereas the majority of respondents 67.5% had not attended any conference.

Table 1: Section A

SL. NO.	Socio demographic variables	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Religion	Hindu	29	22.5%
		Christian	61	77.5%
		Muslim	0	0%
		Others	0	0%
2.	Parents Occupation	Private Job	21	22.5%
		Government Job	6	7.5%
		Daily Wages	36	40%
		Others	27	30%
3.	Previous Knowledge	Yes	75	87.5%
		No	15	12.5%
4.	Family Type	Nuclear Family	75	87.5%
		Joint Family	15	12.5%
		Extended Family	0	0%
		3 Generation Family	0	0%
		1 Parent Family	0	0%
5.	Attended Conference	Yes	30	32.5%
		No	60	67.5%

Table 2: Mean standard deviation and “t” value of pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

Knowledge score	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	D.f	T-value	
					Computed	Tabulated
Pre-test	9.325	3.654	4.8	39	16.73	2
Post-Test	14.125	3.031353				

Discussion

This chapter deals with the discussion with objectives of the study and hypothesis. The statement of the problem is A Pre-Experimental Study to assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted teaching regarding the awareness of Child Abuse and its prevention among 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students in selected two nursing college of Indore. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data.

A pre experimental one-group pre-test post-test design was used to evaluate the knowledge of 90 3rd year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding child abuse and its prevention. The pre test was conducted before intervention after that explained and implemented the Video Assisted Teaching (intervention) and post test was conducted after 4 days to evaluate the effectiveness of the Video Assisted Teaching. The findings of the study are discussed under the following

headings:

1. Socio-demographic variables.
2. Assessment of knowledge of 3rd year B. Sc Nursing students regarding child abuse and its prevention
3. Evaluating the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching.
4. Association of socio- demographic variables and knowledge scores.
5. Testing of the hypotheses.

Conclusion

The overall mean of post-test knowledge scores on awareness of Child Abuse and its prevention was found to be 14.125 which indicate that the nurses gained knowledge after watching the video assisted teaching.

1. Out of 5 socio-demographic, it was observed that family type is the only socio demographic variable is significant at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. Hence H3 hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is retained.
2. There is a significant difference of the pre and post test knowledge regarding awareness of Child Abuse and its prevention among 3rd year B. Sc Nursing Students of Selected two nursing college of Indore District. Hence, H1 hypothesis is accepted, in this 't' value is statistically significant. It shows that Video assisted teaching as effective.

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