

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness Video Assisted Teaching on Sexual Harassment Among the School Children Between the Age Group of 13-17 at Selected Schools

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ABSTRACT

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on sexual harassment 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 analysed 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.

The study concludes that the video assisted teaching on sexual harassment among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school was effective.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Sexual harassment, Under the age group of 13-17 year of children, Selected area.

INTRODUCTION

Childhood is a pivotal stage in human life, laying the foundation for spiritual, intellectual, and emotional growth. It is essential that children are treated with care and provided with the nourishment they need, as they are the future assets of society, capable of realizing their full potential. However, all children are inherently vulnerable due to their age and ongoing development. Child sexual harassment remains a significant public health concern, encompassing any behaviour that harms children be it physical, emotional, sexual, or through neglect and exploitation. Addressing this issue is vital to ensure that children grow up in safe, supportive

environments where they can thrive and contribute positively to society.¹

Sexual violence is a significant public health and social issue both in the United States and globally. It encompasses a range of behaviours defined as “Any sexual act, attempts to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, and actions to traffic a person’s sexuality, all conducted through coercion, threats, or physical force.” This type of violence can be perpetrated by anyone, regardless of their relationship to the victim, and can occur in various settings, including homes and workplaces (World Health Organization, 2002).² Child abuse is a problem that has always been an indecent behaviour in human societies. Children, who are more vulnerable to this issue, are always at risk. Despite the efforts of child support organizations to solve this problem, sexual harassment of children is a global issue.⁴

Child sexual abuse means any sexual contact or interaction with a child by an adult or adolescent who has reached puberty. It may range from sexual intercourse to showing an adult’s genitals to a child, forcing a child to show his or her body, sex jokes, any violation of the child’s privacy, use of the child in pornographic films and magazines, and forcing the child to engage in any form of prostitution.

This study was to evaluate the significance of knowledge, and the importance of the source of acquiring awareness about the sexual abuse and strategies for self-protection against sexual harassment in childhood. Self-protection can be defined as every activity by the child that disallows the abuse or shows discomfort of the child, leading to termination of abuse by the sexual assailant.

OBJECTIVES

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

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

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

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

HYPOTHESIS

H1- There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding sexual harassment among the school children between the age group of 13- 17 at the Selected School

H2- There will be significance association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable regarding sexual harassment among the school children between the age group of 13-17 at the Selected School.

H01- There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding sexual harassment among the school children between the age group of 13- 17 at the Selected School.

H02- There will be no significance association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable regarding sexual harassment among the school children between the age group of 13-17 at the Selected School.

MATERIALS & METHODS

- **Design:** Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design
- **Target population:** School Children age group (13 to 17) years
- **Accessible Population:** Children (13 to 17 years) of selected school of rural area who are available at the time of data collection.
- **Sampling technique:** Non probability convenient sampling

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

DATA INTERPRETATION, ORGANIZATION OF DATA: TABLES, FIGURES AND GRAPHS

The data collected of the study was classified, organized and analyzed under following sections:

SECTION I

Deals with analysis of demographic data of school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school in terms of frequency and percentage.

SECTION II

Deals with analysis of data related to assessment of knowledge regarding sexual harassment among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school in terms of frequency and percentage.

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

Deals with analysis of data related to the association between pretest knowledge regarding sexual harassment among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school with selected demographic variables.

SECTION I

Deals with analysis of demographic data of school children between age group of 13-17 at selected school in terms of frequency and percentage.

Table 1: Frequency & percentage distribution of school children at selected school

Sr. No.	Variable	Groups	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age (in years)	10-11.	22	31.43
		11-12.	27	38.57
		12-13.	21	30.00
2	Class of studying	VI standard	40	57.14
		VII standard	30	42.86
		VIII standard	0	0.00
3	Religion	Hindu	32	45.71
		Christian	3	4.29
		Muslim	22	31.43
		Others	13	18.57
4	Number of siblings	1	21	30.00
		2	41	58.57
		3 & above	7	10.00
		None	1	1.43
5	Ordinal position of the child	First	11	15.71
		Second / Middle	56	80.00
		Last	3	4.29
6	Head of family	Father	13	18.57
		Mother	21	30.00
		Others	36	51.43
7	Family living status	Both parents	22	31.43
		Single parent	39	55.71
		None	9	12.86

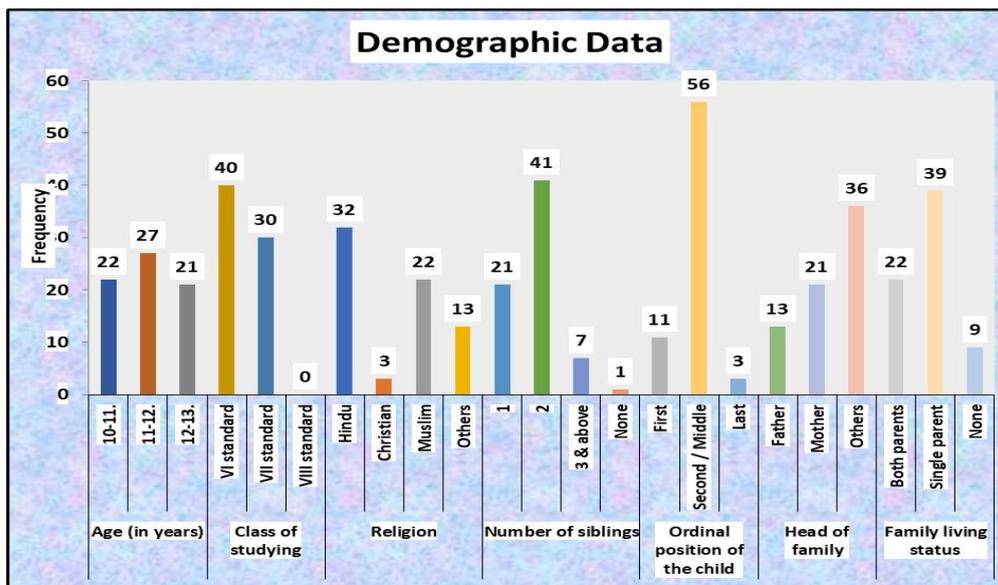


Figure No-1: Distribution of school children at selected school

SECTION II

Deals with analysis of data related to assessment of knowledge regarding sexual

harassment among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school in terms of frequency and percentage.

Table 2: General assessments of Knowledge- PRE & POST test

Variable	Groups	Score	Pre Test		Post Test	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge	Poor	0-9	40	57.14	13	18.57
	Average	10-18.	24	34.29	34	48.57
	Good	19-28	6	8.57	23	32.86
Knowledge	Minimum		3		7	
	Maximum		23		28	
	Average (SD)		9.80 (4.52)		17.27 (5.63)	

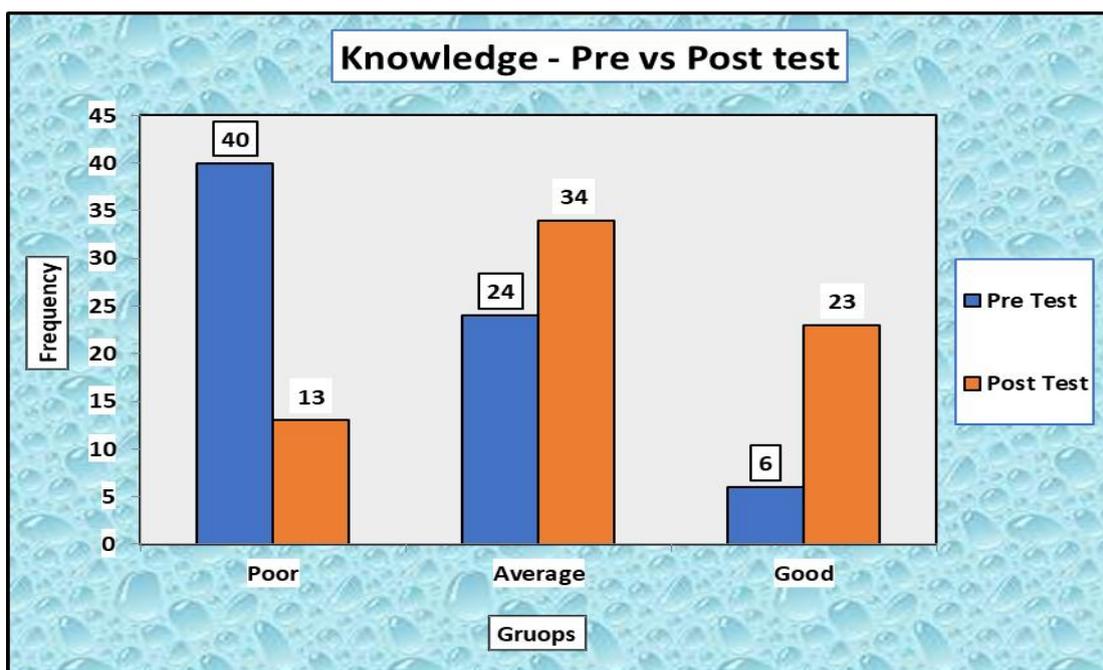


Figure No-2: General assessments of Knowledge - PRE & POST test

General assessments of Knowledge

For the assessment purpose total score of knowledge regarding sexual harassment among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school was divided in to three groups like poor (0-9 score), average (10-18 score) and good (19-28 score).

Pre Test:

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

Average knowledge score at the time of pretest was 9.80 with standard deviation of 4.52. The minimum score of knowledge was 3 with maximum score of 23.

Post Test:

At the time of posttest, assessment of the knowledge regarding sexual harassment among school children between the age group of 13-17 at the selected school shows that, 18.57% of children had poor knowledge, 48.57% had average knowledge and 32.86% of them had good knowledge.

Average knowledge score at the time of posttest was 17.27 with standard deviation of 5.63. The minimum score of knowledge was 7 with maximum score of 28.

SECTION III

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

Table 3: Comparison of the pre and posttest Knowledge (paired t test)

Group	Frequency	Mean	S.D.	t value	P value
Pre Test	70	9.80	4.52	15.12	0.000
Post Test	70	17.21	5.63		

The comparisons of pretest and posttest mean of knowledge regarding sexual harassment among school children at selected schools were done by paired t test.

The pretest average score was 9.80 with standard deviation of 4.52. The posttest average score was 17.21 with standard deviation of 5.63. The test statistics value of paired t test was 15.12 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 posttest knowledge.

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

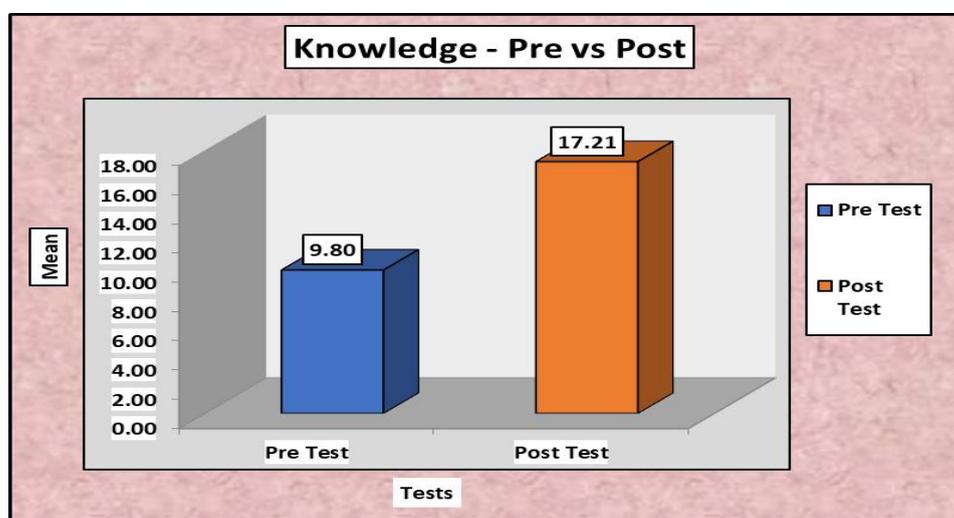


Figure 4: Comparison of the average pre and posttest Knowledge score

SECTION IV

Deals with analysis of data related to the association between pretest knowledge regarding sexual harassment among school children between the age group of 13-17 at

the selected school with selected demographic variables.

ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN RELATION TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Table 4: Association of Knowledge with demographic variables

Variable	Groups	Knowledge - PRE Test		Chi Square	d.f.	p value	Significance
		below Md	above Md				
Age (in years)	10-11.	15	7	7.81	2	0.020	Significant
	11-12.	8	19				
	12-13.	12	9				
Class of studying	VI standard	18	22	0.93	1	0.33	Not Significant
	VII standard	17	13				
	VIII standard	0	0				
Religion	Hindu	16	16	10.86	3	0.012	Significant
	Christian	0	3				
	Muslim	8	14				
	Others	11	2				
Number of siblings	1	12	9	1.59	3	0.66	Not Significant
	2	20	21				
	3 & above	3	4				
	None	0	4				
Ordinal position of the child	First	8	3	6.41	2	0.040	Significant
	Second / Middle	24	32				
	Last	3	0				
Head of family	Father	6	7	0.125	2	0.94	Not Significant
	Mother	11	10				
	Others	18	18				
Family living status	Both parents	11	11	1.23	2	0.54	Not Significant
	Single parent	21	18				
	None	3	6				

ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE IN RELATION TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES – PRE TEST

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

The test was conducted at 5% level of significance.

Significant Association:

For demographic variables age, religion and ordinal position of the child, p value of the association test with pretest knowledge was less than 0.05. That means, knowledge regarding sexual harassment among school

children at selected school was associated with these demographic variables.

Concludes that, there was significant association of these demographic variables with the pretest knowledge.

No Significant Association:

For demographic variables class of studying, number of siblings, head of family and family living status, p value of association test with pretest knowledge was less than 0.05. That means, knowledge regarding sexual harassment among school children at selected school was associated with these demographic variables.

Concludes that, there was no significant association of these demographic variables with the pretest knowledge.

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. 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.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the assess the knowledge score of school children between the age group of 13-17 regarding prevention of sexual harassment and finding and analysis of data shows that, school children having average knowledge score regarding sexual harassment and it also shows significant correlation between knowledge of school children between the age group of 13-17 years.

Declaration by Authors

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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