

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Role Play on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among Adolescent Girls in Selected School in Rural Area Bangalore

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Abstract:

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a state of emotional, physical, economic, and sexual maltreatment of a person below the age of 18 years and is a globally prevalent phenomenon. This study was conducted on 60 adolescent girls to assess their knowledge. Sample was from selected rural schools of Bangalore. Study design selected is Quasi-experimental Research design. Sample was selected through stratified random sampling technique. Video Role-play was shown to increase their knowledge. Result: Pre-test Knowledge score is 33.40% with 83.3% positive attitude. Post-test knowledge score is 80.10% with 98.3% positive attitude.

Objectives

- To assess the pretest level of knowledge regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area of Bangalore.
- To assess the pretest level of attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area of Bangalore.
- To administer the video assisted role play regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area Bangalore.
- To assess the post-test knowledge regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area Bangalore.
- To assess the post-test attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area Bangalore.
- To differentiate pre test and post test knowledge and attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area Bangalore.
- To co-relate the pre test knowledge and attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school rural area Bangalore.

- To co-relate the post test knowledge and attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school rural area Bangalore.
- To determine the association between the pre-test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of Child Sexual Abuse among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables in selected school in rural area of Bangalore.

Methodology: Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling was used to identify the research samples. A total of 60 samples were selected and a Quasi-experimental research design with one group pre-test and post-test design was used. 10-16 years of adolescent girls are selected from rural school areas of Bangalore .pretest conducted to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding prevention child sexual abuse by video assisted role play regarding CSA. a week after post test conducted to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding prevention child sexual abuse. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

- **H1:** There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **H2:** There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test attitude score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **H3:** There is a significant correlation between pre-test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **H4:** There is a significant correlation between post-test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **H5:** There is a significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.
- **H6:** There is a significant association between pre-test attitude score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent abuses a child for sexual stimulation. Sexual abuse refers to the participation of a child in a sexual act aimed toward the physical gratification or the financial profit of the person committing the act.

Keywords: Csa₁,

1. Introduction

Child abuse is a state of emotional, physical ,economic ,and sexual mal treatment meted out to a person below the age of 18 years and is a globally prevalent phenomenon.

Child abuse is a violation of the basic human rights of a child and is an outcome of set of inter related family, social, psychological and economic factors which adversely affect the health and overall wellbeing of child. ¹

Child abuse or mal treatment constitutes all forms of physical or emotional ill treatment , sexual abuse , neglect or negligent treatment or exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health , survival ,development or dignity.²

2. Objectives

The study objectives are:

- To assess the pretest level of knowledge regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area of Bangalore.
- To assess the pretest level of attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area of Bangalore.
- To administer the video assisted role play regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area Bangalore.
- To assess the post-test knowledge regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area Bangalore.
- To assess the post-test attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area Bangalore.
- To differentiate pre test and post test knowledge and attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school in rural area Bangalore.
- To co-relate the pre test knowledge and attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school rural area Bangalore.
- To co-relate the post test knowledge and attitude regarding the prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) among adolescent girls in selected school rural area Bangalore.
- To determine the association between the pre-test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of Child Sexual Abuse among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables in selected school in rural area of Bangalore.

3. Hypothesis:

H1: There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.

H2: There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test attitude score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.

H3: There is a significant correlation between pre-test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.

H4: There is a significant correlation between post-test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.

H5: There is a significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.

H6: There is a significant association between pre-test attitude score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables

Research Methodology

SL NO	METHODS	PARTICULARS
1.	Research Approach	Quantitative Research approach
2.	Research Design	Quasi-experimental research design with one group pre-test and post-test design.
3.	Research Setting	Selected schools in rural area Bangalore

4.	Population	Adolescent girls in selected schools in Rural area Bangalore.
5.	Sample	10 to 16 years
6.	Sample Size	60 adolescent girls
7.	Sampling Technique	Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling Technique.

Variables Under The Study

Independent Variable: In this study video assisted role play used as independent variable

Dependent Variable: Level of knowledge and attitude about the prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.

Extraneous Variables: Extraneous variables are the factors that are not part of the study but may affect the measurement of the study variables.

In the present study the extraneous variables are age, educational status, fathers education, mothers education , fathers occupation, mothers occupation, type of the family, religion, source of information

Description Of Tool

The tool consists of three sections

Section A - Consists of socio demographic variables

Section B- Consists of structured knowledge questionnaires regarding prevention of child sexual abuse.

Section C- consists of Likert scale (4 points) to assess the attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescents.

4. Data Analysis

The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics include frequency and percentage distribution in order to describe the demographic variables . Mean and standard deviation was used to assist the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls of selected schools in rural area Bangalore.

Inferential statistics include Chi-Square test and paired 't' test to determine the knowledge association between knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent in selected schools in rural areas of Bangalore.

5. Results

Organization And Presentation Of Data:

The analyzed data was organized according to the objectives and presented under the following sections:

- **Section A:** Description of sample characters of socio demographic variables.
- **Section B:** Analysis and interpretation of knowledge and attitude level regarding child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **Section C:** Comparison between the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge and attitude scores

- **Section D:** Correlation between pretest and posttest knowledge and attitude score
- **Section E:** The association between pre-test knowledge score and Attitude score with selected socio demographic variables.

Section -A: Description of Sample Characters of Socio Demographic Variables.

- Majority subjects that is 50% (30) girls were in the age group 12-13 years of age, 30% (18) were in the age group 14-15 and 20% (12) were in the age group 10-11 respectively.
- Distribution of adolescent girls according to their educational status is depicted as 33.3% (20) were in 6th standard, 33.3% (20) as in 7th standard and 33.3% (20) as in 5th standard respectively.
- Distribution as per the education of father’s depicts that 48.3% (29) were under graduate, 35% (21) as Up to secondary level, 13.3%(8) were post graduates while 1.7%(1) were primary level and 1.7% (1) were illiterate respectively.
- Distribution of adolescent girls as per education of mother’s depicts that 55% (33) had education up to secondary level. 26% (16) were under graduates,10% (6) were illiterate, 6.7% (4) were post graduates and 1.7% were having education up to primary level.
- Distribution of adolescent girls as per the occupation of father depicts as 36.7% (22) were Govt employee, 33.3% (20) were self-employed and 30% were private employees.
- Distribution of subjects as per occupation of mother’s depicts that 58.3% (35) were working while 41.7% were non-working.
- Distribution of subjects as per type of family depicts 80% (48) had nuclear family, 18.3% (11) had joint family and 1.7% had extended family.
- Distribution of subjects as per religion depicts that 48.3% (29) were Hindu, 26.7%(16) were Christians and 25%(15) were Muslims.
- Distribution of subjects as have a exposure to child sexual abuse depicts as 100% (60) said No they did not exposure to child sexual abuse.
- Distribution of subjects as per source of information depicts that 63.3%(38) had source of information as Mass Media, 26.7%(16) had school and 10% (6) had source of information as family or Peer group.

Section B

Analysis and Interpretation of Knowledge and Attitude Level Regarding Child Sexual Abuse Among Adolescent Girls.

Table No 1 : Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test Knowledge Level.

Pre Test N=60		
Score Level	Frequency	%
Inadequate Knowledge (0-12)	48	80
Moderate Knowledge (13-24)	12	20

Adequate Knowledge (25-35)	0	0
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Maximum Score =35 **Minimum Score 0**

Table No 1: Depicts the 80% (48) adolescent girls had inadequate level of knowledge during pretest while 12% (20) subjects had Moderate level of knowledge regarding child sexual abuse.

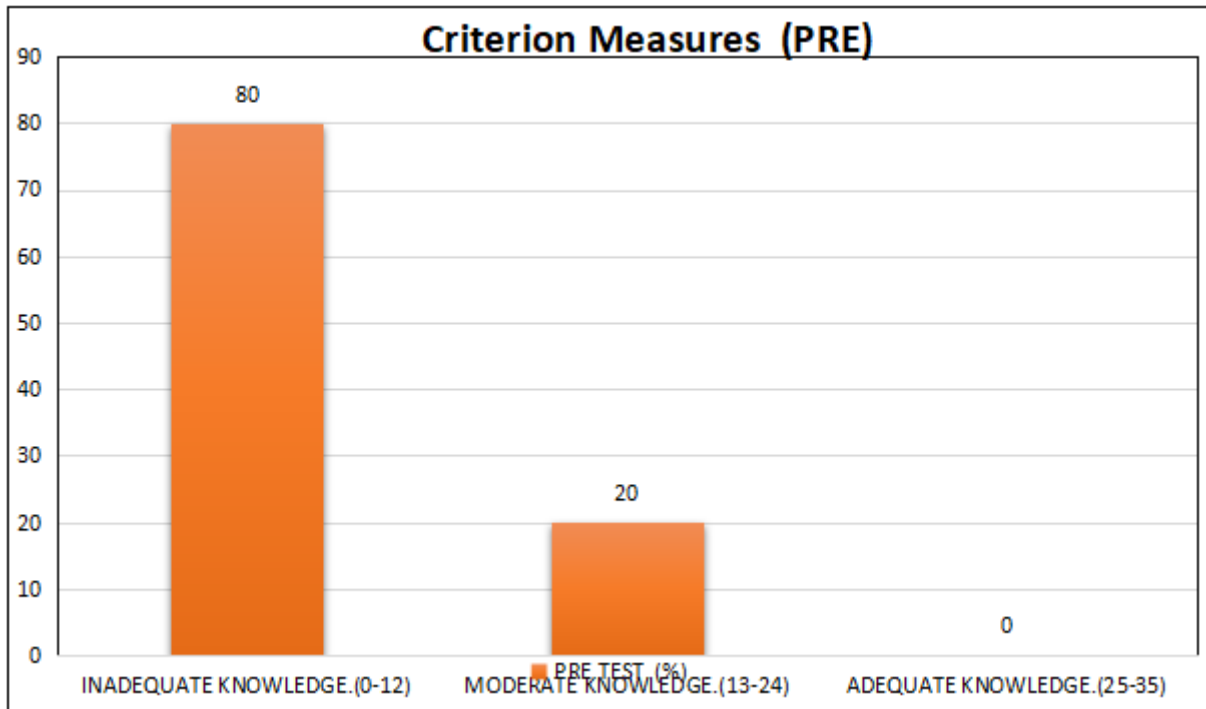


Figure no 1.: Diagram Showing The Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test Knowledge

Table no 2: Descriptive Statistics of Pre Test Level of Knowledge

N=60

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	SD	Median Score	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean %
Pre-Test Knowledge	11.68	2.855	12	21	7	7-21	33.40

Maximum= 35

Minimum =0

Table 2: Represents the descriptive statistics of pretest level of knowledge. It was found that the mean value was 11.68, median score was 12, maximum score was 21 minimum score was 7, range of score was 7-21 and mean percentage was 33.40 %.

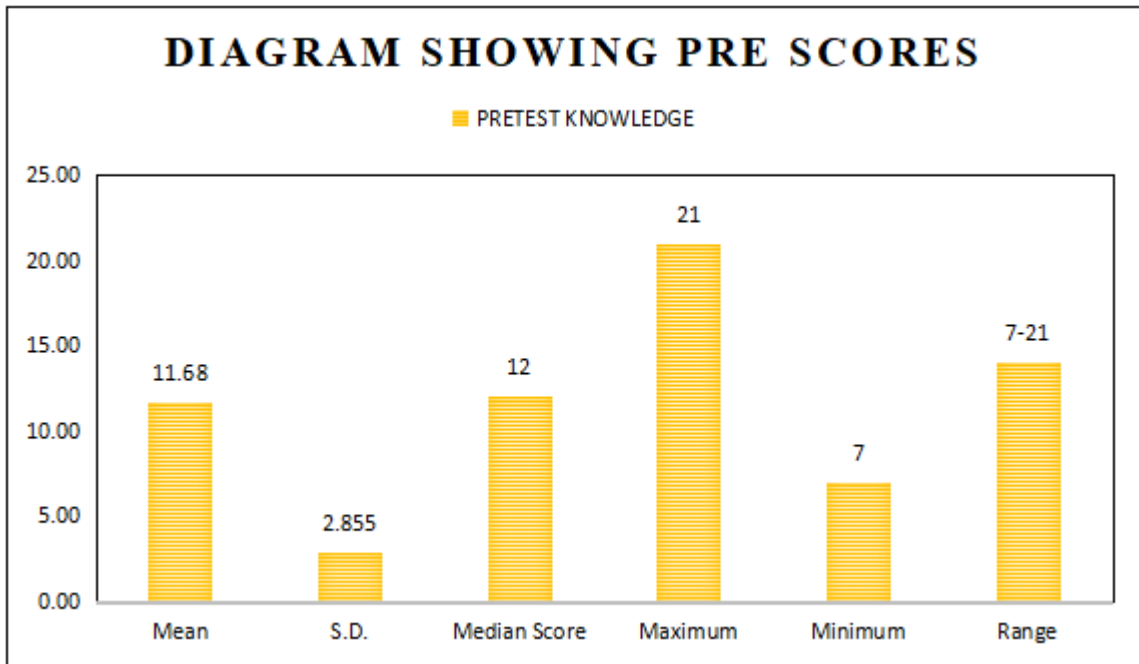


Figure No 2 : Bar Diagram Representing Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test Level of Knowledge

Table No 3: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test Attitude Level.

N= 60

Score Level	Pre-test	
	Frequency	%
Negative Attitude (14-28)	0	0
Nutral Attitude (29-42)	10	16.7
Positive Attitude (43-56)	50	83.3

Table No 4: Depicts the pretest level of attitude of adolescent girls as 83.3% (50) girls had positive attitude while 10% (16.7) had negative attitude.

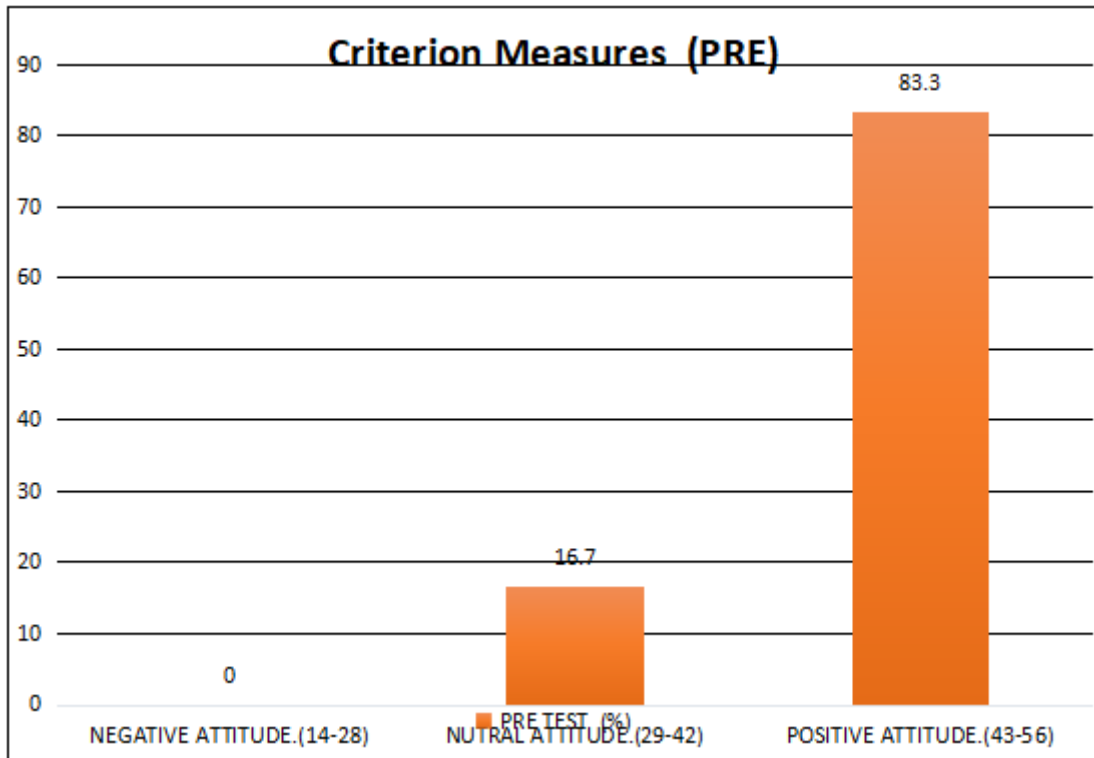


Figure no 4: Diagram Showing The Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test Attitude.

Table No 4: Descriptive Statistics of Pre Test Level of Attitude.

N= 60

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	SD	Median Score	Maximum	Minimum	Range
Pre-Test Attitude	44.18	1.970	44	48	39	9

Table No 4: Represents the descriptive statistics of pretest level of attitude. It was found that the mean value was 44.18, median score was 44, maximum score was 48 minimum score was 39, range of score was 9.

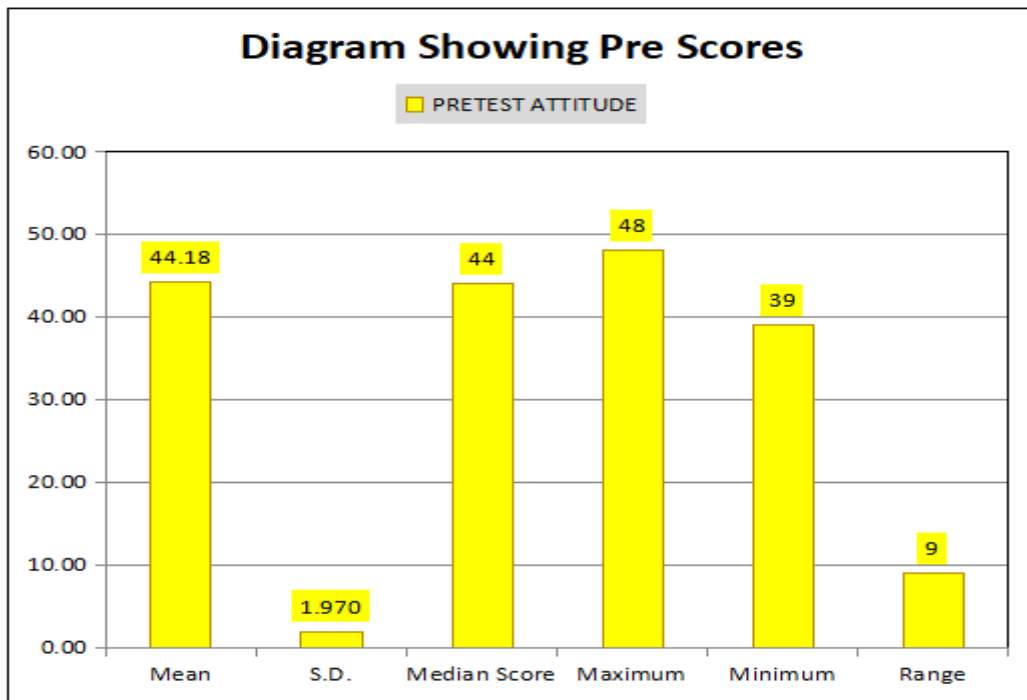


Figure No 4: Bar Diagram Representing Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test Level of Attitude.

Table No 5 -: Frequency & Percentage Distribution of Post-Test Level of Knowledge Post Test
N= 60

Score Level	Frequency	%
Inadequate Knowledge	0	0
Moderate Knowledge	9	15
Adequate Knowledge	51	85

Maximum Score=35

Minimum Score=0

Table 5: Represents that 85% (51) adolescent girls had adequate knowledge while 15% (9) subjects had Moderate Knowledge during post-test regarding child sexual abuse

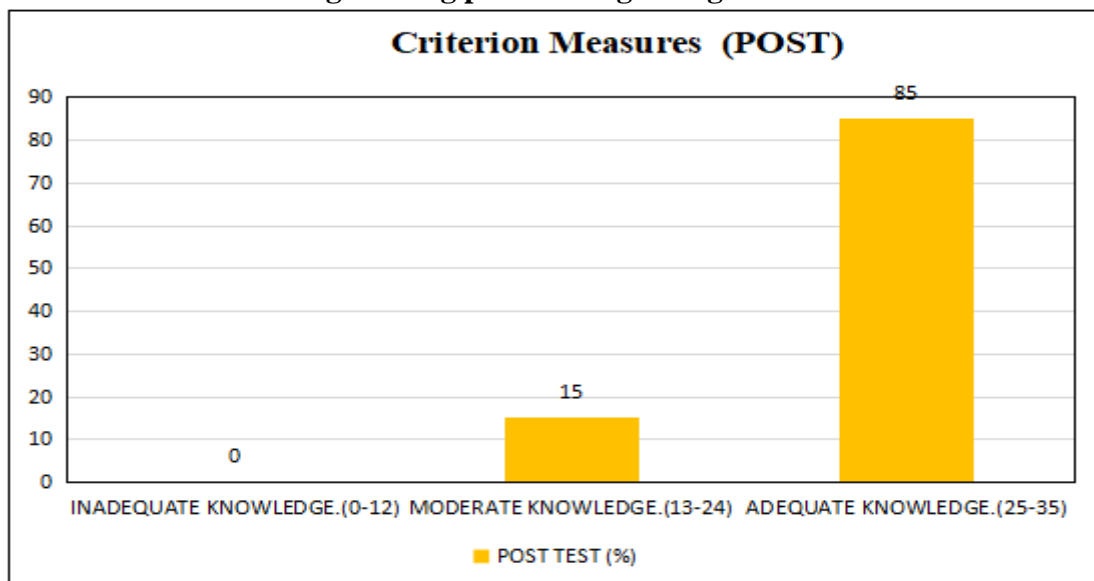


Figure no 5: Diagram Representing Percentage Distribution of Post-Test Level of knowledge.

Table No 6: Descriptive Statistics of Post-Test Level of Knowledge

N= 60

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	SD	Median Score	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean%
Post-Test Knowledge	28.03	3.579	29	34	16	16-34	80.10

Maximum=35

Minimum= 0

Table no 6: Represents the descriptive statistics of post-test level of knowledge. It was found that the mean value was 28.03, median score was 29, maximum score was 34, minimum score was 16, range of score was 18 & mean percentage was 80.10 %.

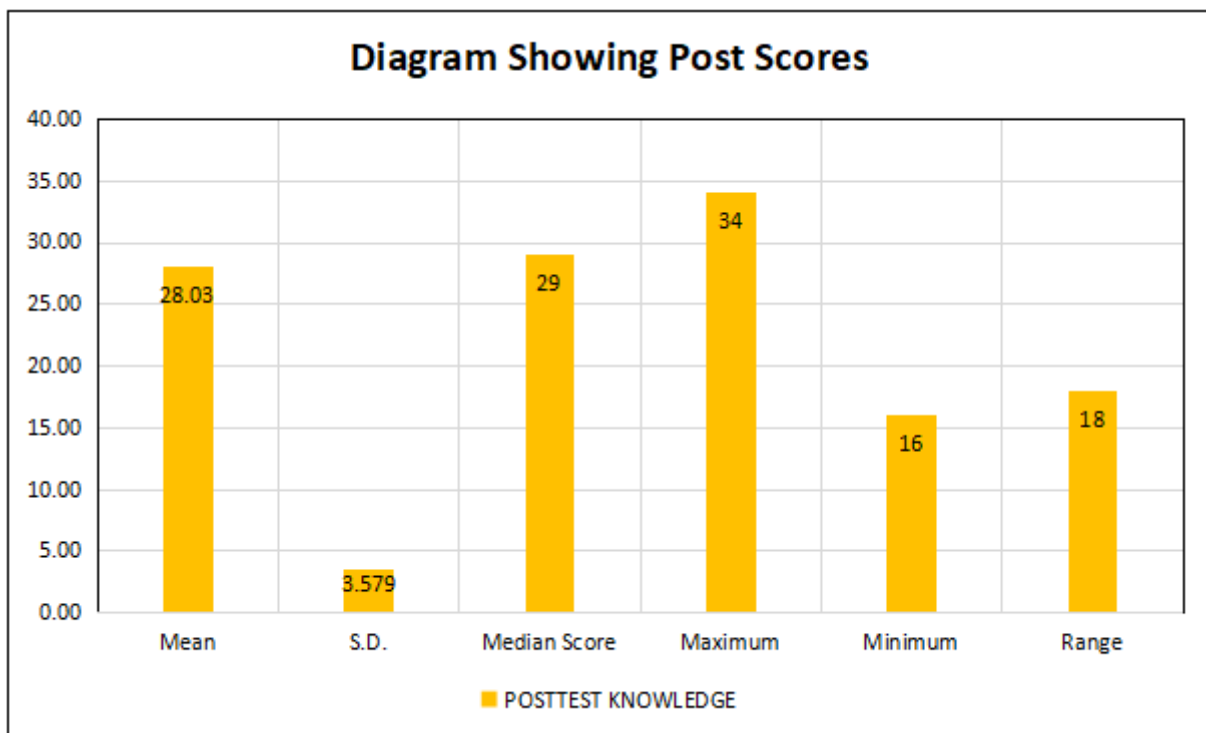


Figure no 6 : Bar Diagram Representing Descriptive Statistics of Post-Test Level of Knowledge

Table No 7: Frequency & Percentage Distribution of Post-Test Level of Attitude

N=60

Level of Attitude	Post-Test	
	Frequency	%
Negative Attitude (14-28)	0	0
Neutral Attitude (29-42)	1	1.7
Positive Attitude (43-56)	59	98.3

Table No 7: Depicts that 98.3% (59) had positive attitude while as 1.7% (1) had moderate attitude regarding the Child sexual abuse.

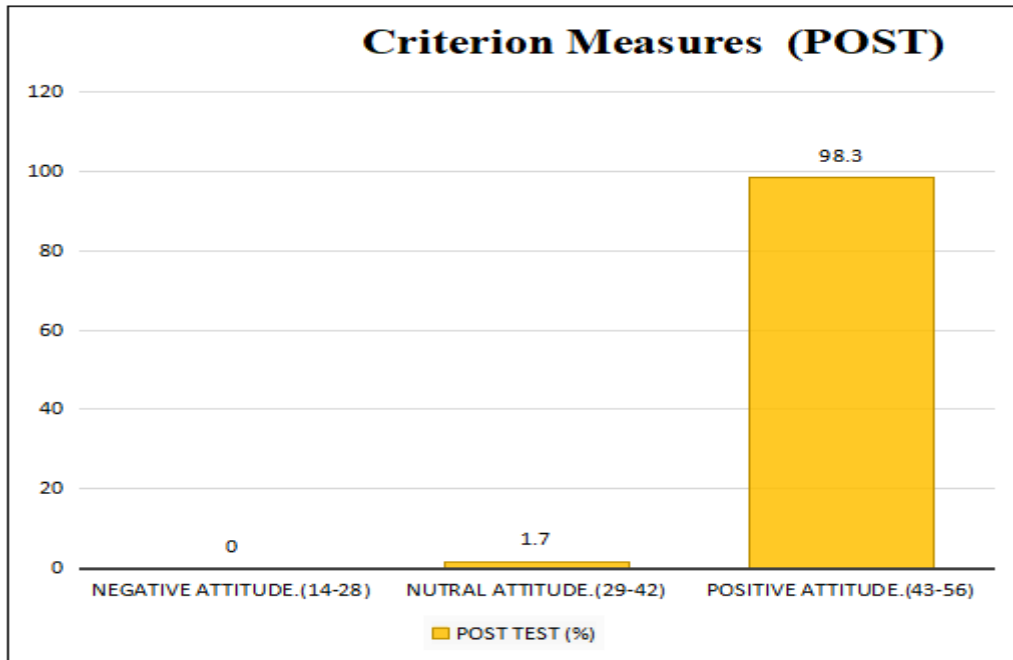


Figure no 7 : Diagram Representing Descriptive Statistics of Post-Test Level of attitude.

Table No 8: Descriptive Statistics of Post-Test Level of Attitude.

N=60

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	SD	Median Score	Maximum	Minimum	Range
Post-Test Attitude	52.30	2.219	52.5	56	38	16-24

Maximum = 56

Minimum = 14

Table 8: Represents the descriptive statistics of post-test level of knowledge. It was found that the mean value was 52.30, median score was 52.5, maximum score was 56, minimum score was 38, range of score was 16-24.

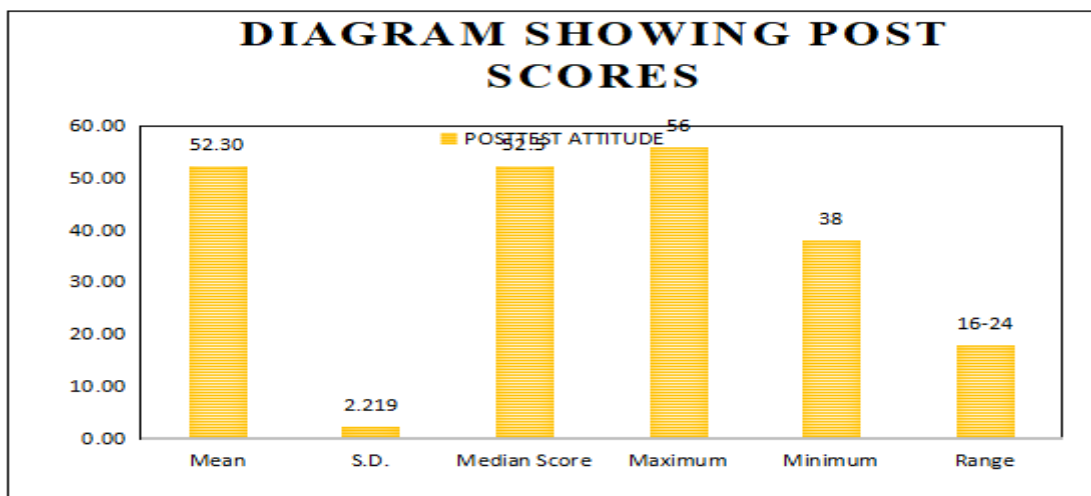


Figure No 8: Bar Diagram Representing Descriptive Statistics of Post-Test Level of Attitude.

SECTION – C

Comparison of Frequency & Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test and Post-Test Level of Knowledge

Table No 9: Comparison of Pre-Test and Post Test Scores of Knowledge Level

Score Level	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Inadequate Knowledge (0-12)	48	80	0	0
Moderate Knowledge (13-24)	12	20	9	15
Adequate Knowledge (25-35)	0	0	51	85

Maximum Score= 35

Minimum Score =0

Table no 9: Depicts that during pretest 80%(48) subjects had Inadequate Knowledge while in post that 85%(51) had adequate knowledge regarding child sexual abuse while as 20%(12) and 15%(9) had moderate knowledge during pre and post-test respectively regarding child sexual abuse.

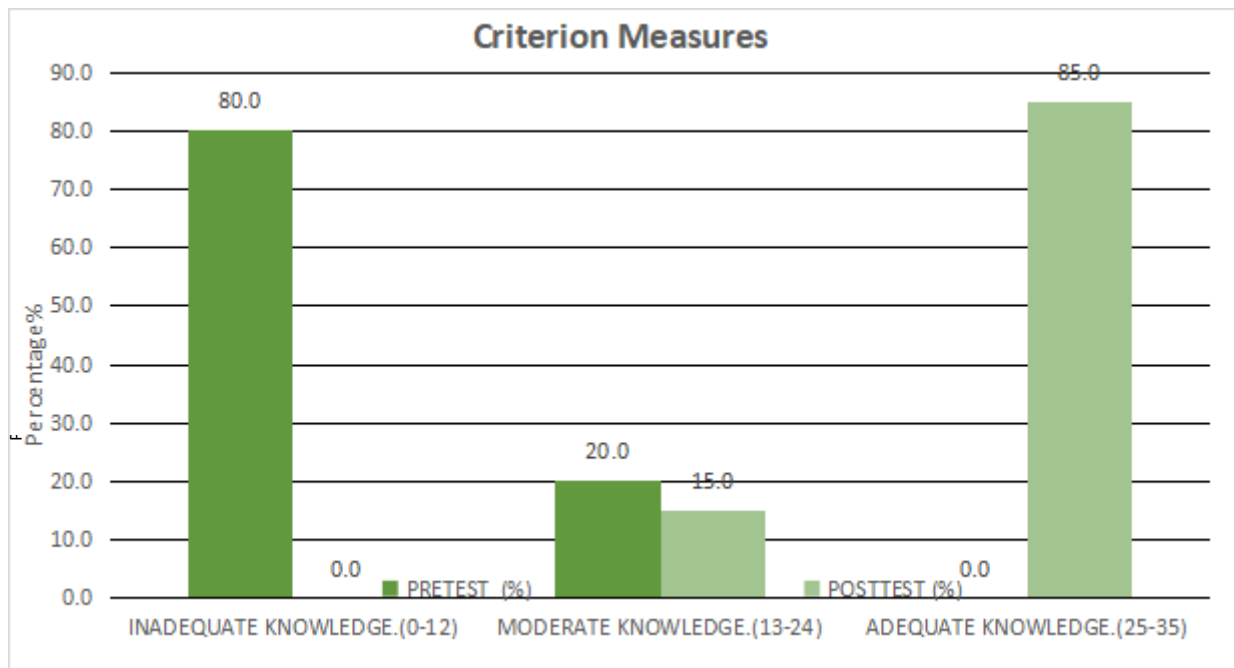


Figure no 9: Diagram Representing Comparison of Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test and Post-Test Level of Knowledge.

Table No 10: Comparison of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test and Post-Test Scores of Knowledges

N= 60

Paired 't'test	Mean	SD	Mean %	Range	Mean Diff	Paired 't' test	P value	Table Value At 0.05
Pre-Test Knowledge	11.68	2.855	34.0	7-21	16.350	31.468 *sig	< 0.05	2.00
Post-Test Knowledge	28.03	3.579	80.10	16-34				

Significance Level 0.05

Maximum=35

Minimum=0

Table no 10: Shows that paired 't' calculations for pre and post-test were 31.468 which implies significance with the range 7-21 during pre-test and 16-34 during post-test with mean difference 16.350, at P value <0.05 and mean and SD 11.68 & 2.855, 28.03 & 3.579 during pretest and post test respectively. There will be significant differences between the pretest and post test knowledge and attitude .hence H1 is accepted.

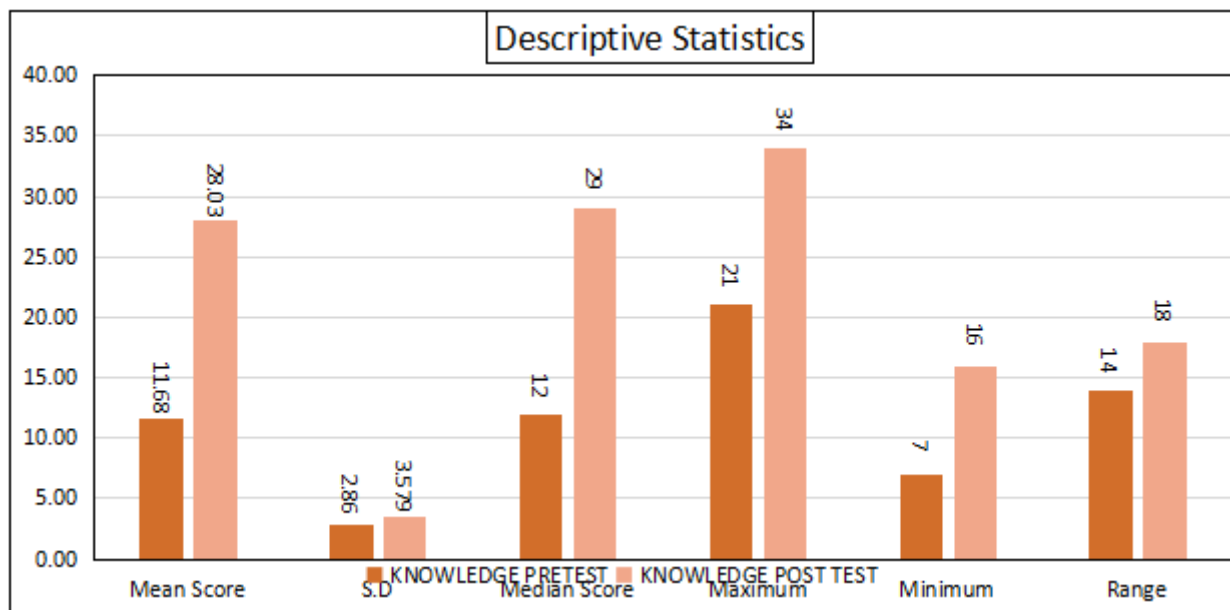


Figure no 10: Bar Diagram Representing Comparison of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test and Post-Test Knowledge Score

Table no 11: Comparison of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test and Post-Test Scores of Knowledges

N=60

Paired 't' Test	Mean	Mean%
Pre-Test Knowledge	11.68	33.40
Post-Test Knowledge	28.03	80.10
Difference	16.35	46.71

Table No 11: Depicts the overall pre test and post test and enhanced mean was 11.68 and 28.03 with enhancement of 16.35 and mean percentage of knowledge scores. In pre-test, overall mean percentage of knowledge score was 33.40% and that of the post-test was 80.10% with the enhancement of 46.71%.hence H1 is accepted.

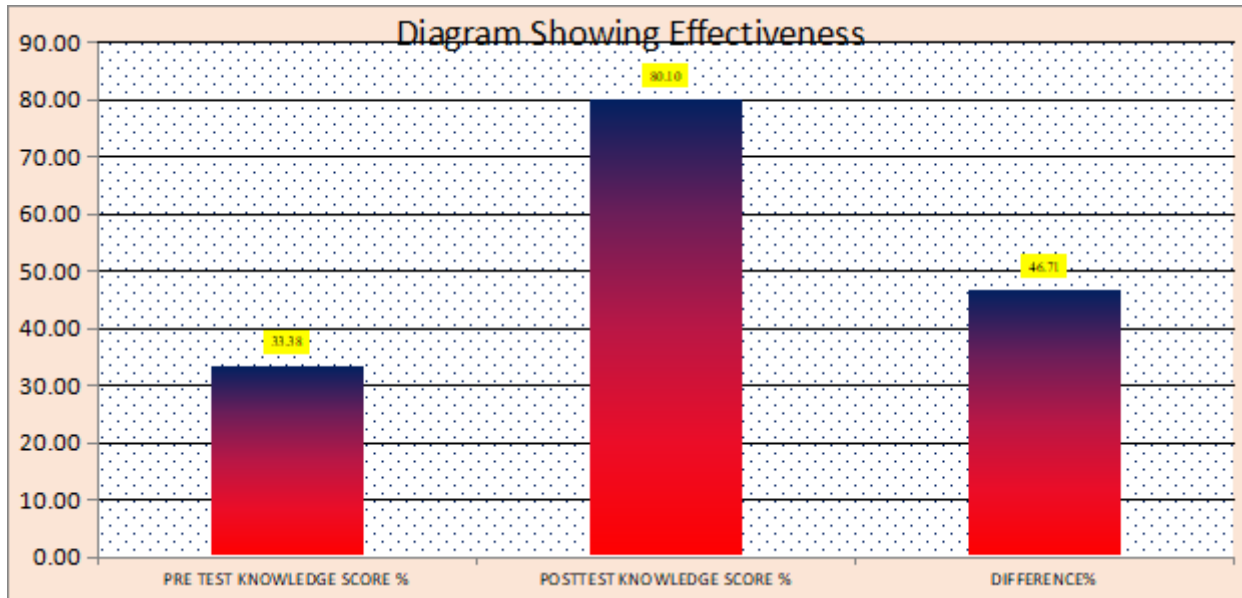


Figure No 11: Bar Diagram Representing Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Level of Attitude Representing Effectiveness

Table no 12 : Comparison of Frequency & Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test and Post- Test Level of Attitude.

Score Level	Pre-Test		Post Test	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Negative Attitude 14-28	0	0	0	0
Neutral Attitude 29-42	10	16.7	1	1.7
Positive Attitude	50	83.3	59	98.3

Maximum Score=56

Minimum Score=14

Table 12: Depicts that there was neutral attitude of subjects during pretest as 16.7 %while 1.7% during post-test and 83.3 % positive attitude during pre-test while as 98.3% during post that which highly represents the effectiveness of the intervention as video assisted role play.

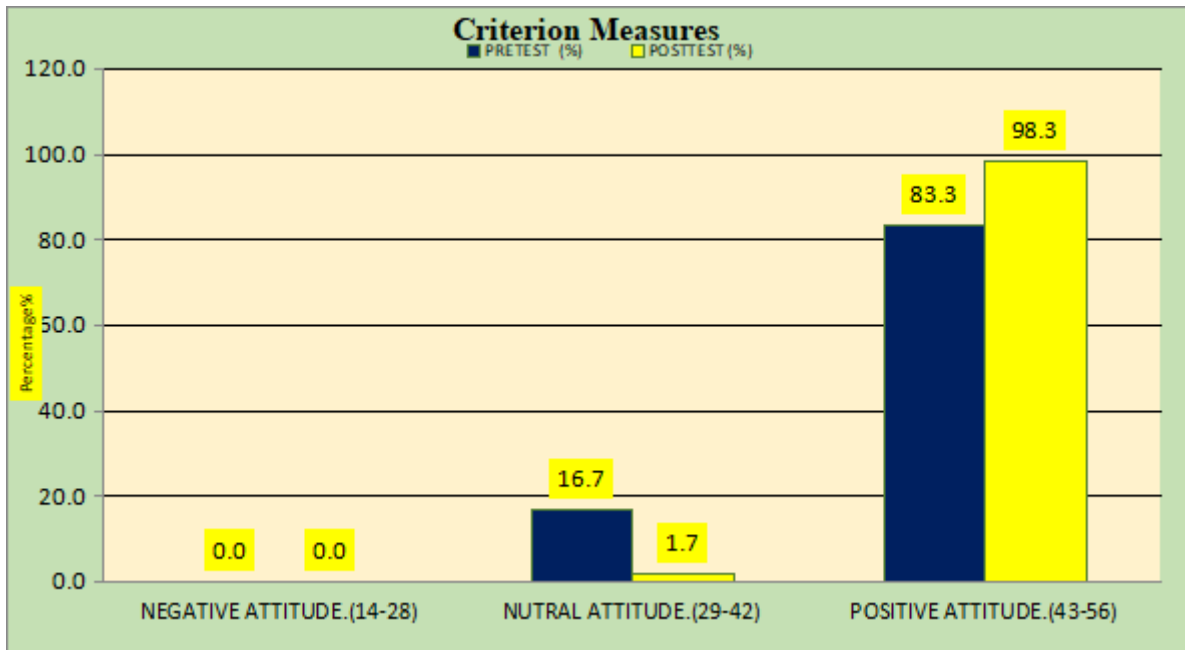


Figure No 12: Diagram Representing Comparison of Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test and Post-Test Level Attitude.

Table 13: Comparison of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test and Post-Test Scores of Attitude.

N=60

Paired Test	't'	Mean	SD	Mean%	Range	Mean Diff.	Paired 't'test	P value	Table Value At 0.05
Pre-Test Attitude		44.18	1.97	78.90	39-48	8.120	25.168	<0.05	2.00
Post-Test Attitude		52.3	2.219	93.40	38-56				

Significance level 0.05

Maximum=56

Minimum=14

Table 13: Shows that paired 't' calculations for pre and post-test were 25.168 which implies significance with the range 39-48 during pre-test and 38-56 during post-test with mean difference 8.120, at P value <0.05, mean percentage 78.90 and 93.40, during pre and post-test respectively and mean and SD 44.18±1.97 and 52.3±2.219 during pretest and post-test respectively. there is a significance difference between pretest and post test attitude .hence H2 is accepted

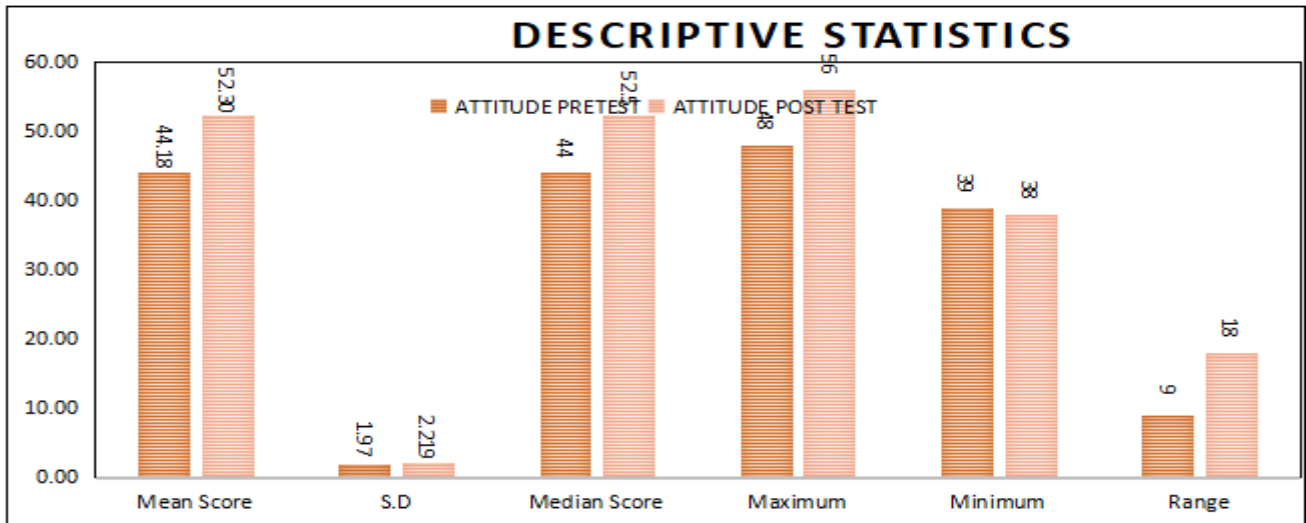


Figure No 13: Bar Diagram Representing Comparison of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test and Post-Test Attitude Score.

Table No 14: Comparison of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test and Post-Test Scores of Attitude
N= 60

Paired 't' Test	Mean	Mean%
Pre-Test Attitude	44.18	78.90
Post-Test Attitude	52.30	93.39
Difference	8.12	14.49

Table No 14: Depicts the overall pre test and post test and enhanced mean was 44.18 and 52.30 with enhancement of 8.12 and mean percentage of knowledge scores. In pre-test, overall mean percentage of knowledge score was 78.90% and that of the post-test was 93.39 with the enhancement of 14.49%.

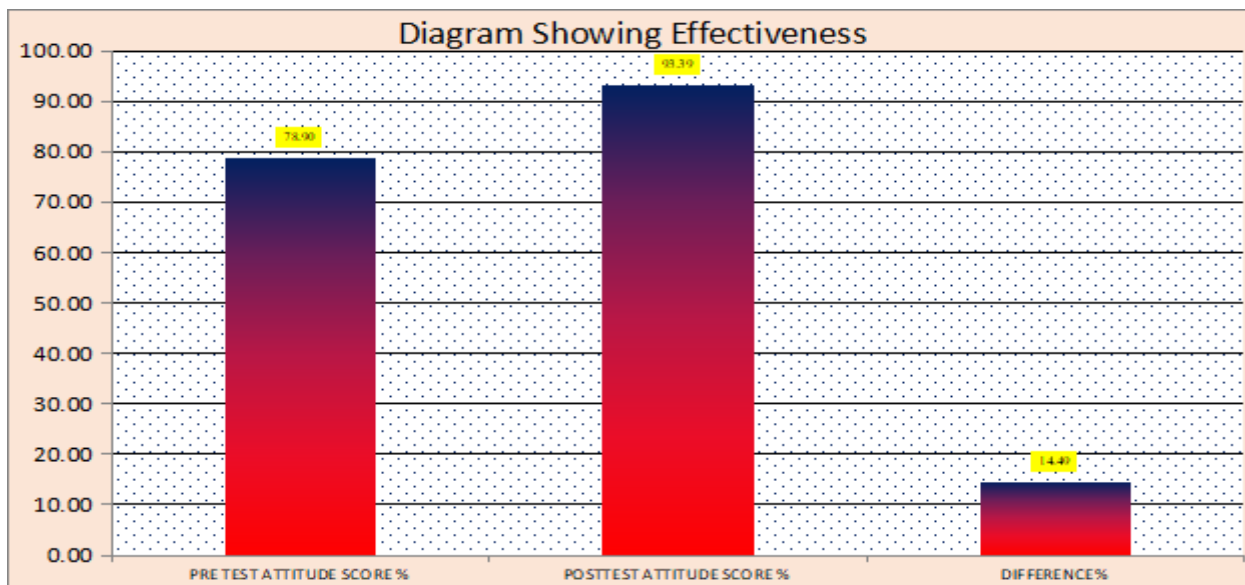


Figure no 14: Bar Diagram Representing Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Level of Attitude Level Representing Effectiveness.

Section D:

Coefficient of Correlation Between The Knowledge and Attitude

Table No 15: Coefficient of Correlation Between The Pre-Test Knowledge and Attitude

N= 60

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	“r” Value	P value
Knowledge	11.68	2.855	+0.7586	0.05
Attitude	44.18	1,970		

Table 15 : Represents coefficient of correlation pretest knowledge shows mean value 11.68 and standard deviation 2.855 and coefficient of correlation attitude shows mean value 44.18 and standard deviation is 1.970. the calculated “r” value is +0.7586.hence there is a positive correlation between pretest knowledge and attitude. Hence H3 is accepted.

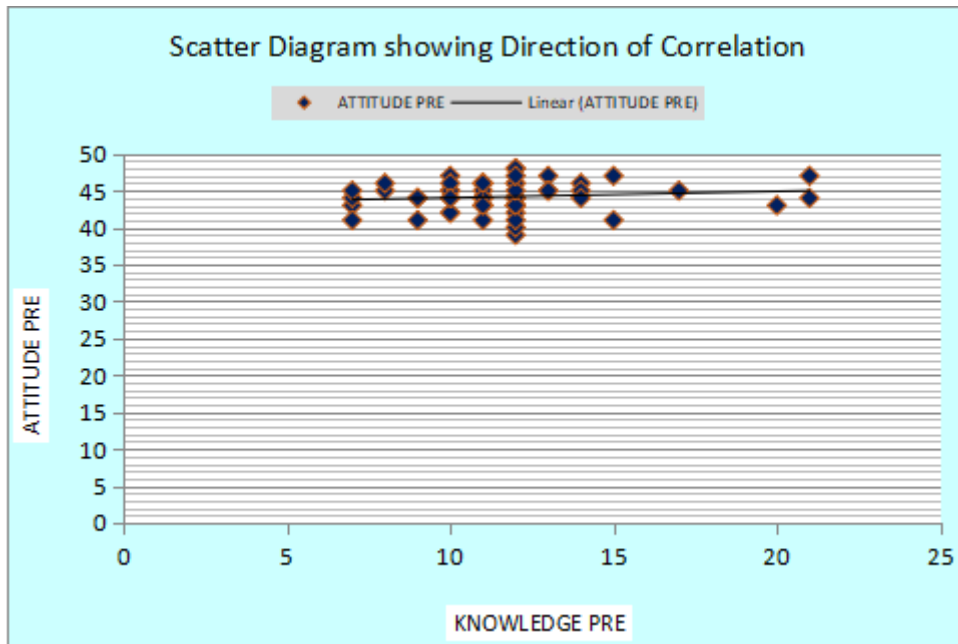


Figure no 15: Correlation Between The Pre-Test Knowledge and Attitude

Table No 16: Coefficient of Correlation Between the Post-Test Knowledge and Attitude

N= 60

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	“r Value	P value
Knowledge	33.40	2.855	+0.9586	0.05
Attitude	52.30	2.219		

Table 16: Represents coefficient of correlation post test knowledge shows mean value 33.40 and standard deviation 2.855 and coefficient of correlation attitude shows mean value 52.30 and standard deviation is 2.219 the calculated “r” value is +0.9586.hence there is a positive correlation between pretest knowledge and attitude. Hence H4 is accepted.

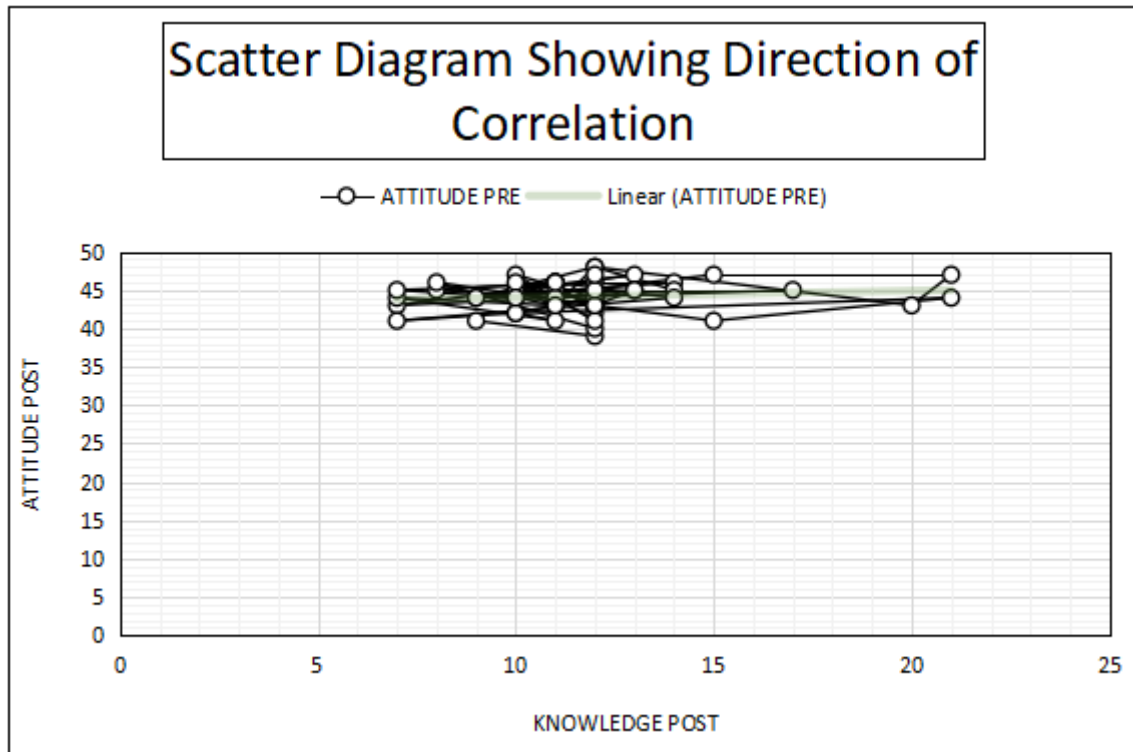


Figure no 16 : Correlation Between The Post-Test Knowledge and Attitude

6. Discussion

This chapter includes the discussion of the findings of the study interpreted from statistical analysis. The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted Role Play on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Among Adolescent Girls. In order to achieve the objectives of study one group pre-test post-test was adopted. Probability sampling technique was used to select the sample. The data was collected from 60 samples by using Structured Knowledge Questionnaire and rating scale. The findings are discussed in relation to the objectives, the need for the study, related literature of the study, hypothesis and conceptual framework.

The Study Attempted To Test The Following Hypothesis:

- **H1:** There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **H2:** There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test attitude score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **H3:** There is a significant correlation between pre-test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **H4:** There is a significant correlation between post-test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls.
- **H5:** There is a significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.
- **H6:** There is a significant association between pre-test attitude score regarding prevention of child sexual abuse among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.

7. Conclusion

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent abuses a child for sexual stimulation. Sexual abuse refers to the participation of a child in a sexual act aimed toward the physical gratification or the financial profit of the person committing the act.

Forms of CSA include asking or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activities (regardless of the outcome), indecent exposure of the genitals to a child, displaying pornography to a child, actual sexual contact with a child, physical contact with the child's genitals, viewing of the child's genitalia without physical contact, or using a child to produce child pornography. Selling the sexual services of children may be viewed and treated as child abuse rather than simple incarceration.

Effects of child sexual abuse on the victim(s) include guilt and self-blame, flashbacks, nightmares, insomnia, fear of things associated with the abuse (including objects, smells, places, doctor's visits, etc.), self-esteem difficulties, sexual dysfunction, chronic pain, addiction, self-injury, suicidal ideation, somatic complaints, depression, PTSD, anxiety, other mental illnesses including borderline personality disorder and dissociative identity disorder, propensity to re-victimization in adulthood, bulimia nervosa, and physical injury to the child, among other problems. Children who are the victims are also at an increased risk of sexually transmitted infections due to their immature immune systems and a high potential for mucosal tears during forced sexual contact. Sexual victimization at a young age has been correlated with several risk factors for contracting HIV including decreased knowledge of sexual topics, increased prevalence of HIV, engagement in risky sexual practices, condom avoidance, lower knowledge of safe sex practices, frequent changing of sexual partners, and more years of sexual activity

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