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A study to assess effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school going children in selected schools of Pune city

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Abstract

Introduction: Good touch and bad touch" are words most commonly used to explain to children what touch is and isn't okay, and help them understand what situations they should tell a safe person about and ask for help, and how they should treat other people.

Title of the study: A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age children in selected areas of Pune.

Objective: To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age Children.

Methodology: Our research approach was quantitative approach. Pre-experimental, pre-test, post-test research design is used in our design. The samples were selected using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Sample size was about 60. Pilot study was done on the sample of 06 sample size. And t value was 0.007 and the study was found to be feasible.

Result: The study mentioned above reveals that, 70% of samples had good knowledge, 26.67% had average knowledge, and 3.33% had poor knowledge. And the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme was seen on good touch and bad touch. No association was seen in between demographic variables and pre-test knowledge among children.

Conclusion: After analysis our intervention was found to be effective. And there was increase in level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch.

Keywords: Assess, effectiveness, video assisted teaching programme, good touch, bad touch, school age children

Introduction

For children. "Good touch" is touch that cares for them, that is necessary for their health or safety, or makes them feel safe, or is fun. "Bad" touch is any touch that they don't want or makes them feel scared, or any secret touch, or any touch on their genitals or bottom, unless it's necessary for their health ^[1]. Necessary steps are much required and there is need of hour to save our future generations. The problem is that they even do not realize that something wrong had happened to them as they do not know about good touch and bad touch. In India child sexual abuse is widely spreading and occurs at both within and outside family circle. These negative consequences of touch effect children's mental health throughout their lifespan. Everyday safety of children throughout country is threatened keeping our future generations safe is not responsibility of family and teacher ^[2].

Nurses should raise awareness about knowledge of good touch and bad touch or prevention of sexual abuse among school age children, to teach children effectively, parents and teachers should be well informed about the complex impact of sexual abuse on children and other key facts. Whatever advice is given to children, they must be a good knowledge of the facts ^[3]. Touch is a basic need of human existence. From the minute we are born to our last breath, touch nurtures us. The World Health Organization (WHO) 2016 defines child abuse and child maltreatment as "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 in the context of a

relationship of responsibility, trust or power. The impact of child maltreatment can be profound. When parents give more attention and are caring towards the children and discuss child's problem parents and specially mother can notice child's behaviour and understand child better [4].

Need of the Study

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that one fourth of girls sexually abused. There is a large child population in India and large percentage of this population is vulnerable to exploitation. There is also inadequate information about the extent of child abuse in the country. The present study was supported by Ms. Yaiphabee Abujamand, Prof. A. Santham Lillypel., (2017) who conducted a quasi-experimental study to compare effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among children they found significant improvement in knowledge of subjects regarding good touch and bad touch. The mean score level of knowledge of good touch and bad touch in the experimental group the pre-test mean was 18.5 with standard deviation 3.1 whereas after structure teaching programme in the experimental group the post-test mean was 25.77 with standard deviation 25, which is significant at P=0.05 [5].

Childhood is the most crucial period in human development. In India, bad touch is a severe and prevalent problem. All boys and girls have a risk. According to research, it occurs three times more frequently in girls than in boys. According to a survey of elementary students in India, one in every four has experienced a negative touch. Statistics also show that it has affected both genders. There is a need for more research that focus on awareness and prevention of good touch and bad touch The need for the study is to understand school age student's knowledge of good touch and bad touch in children and how they aware about the good touch and bad touch and associated psychological problems and disorders. Hence the researcher felt the need to assess the knowledge of school age children regarding good touch and bad touch in selected school of Pune city [6].

Aim of the Study

To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding good touch and bad

touch among school age Children.

Methodology

Our research approach was quantitative approach. Pre-experimental, pre-test, post-test research design is used in our design. The samples were selected using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Sample size was about 60. Pilot study was done on the sample of 06 sample size. And t value was 0.007 and the study was found to be feasible.

Result

Section A: Description of the children according to their demographic Characteristics

Table 1: Description of the children according to their demographic Characteristics

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1. Gender		
a. Male	30	50
b. Female	30	50
2. Age		
a. 8-9 years	0	0
b. 9.1-10 years	3	5
c. 10.1-11 years	3	5
d. 11.1-12 year	54	90
3. Education		
a. 3 rd standard	0	0
b. 4 th Standard	0	0
c. 5 th Standard	0	0
d. 6 th standard	60	100
4. Parents Qualification		
a. No formal education	15	25
b. 10 th Pass	33	55
c. Graduate	6	10
d. Post Graduate	6	10
5. Type of Family		
a. Joint	23	38.33
b. Nuclear	37	61.67
6. Type of Area		
a. Urban	0	0
b. Rural	60	100

Section B: To assess the pre-test & Post-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age Children

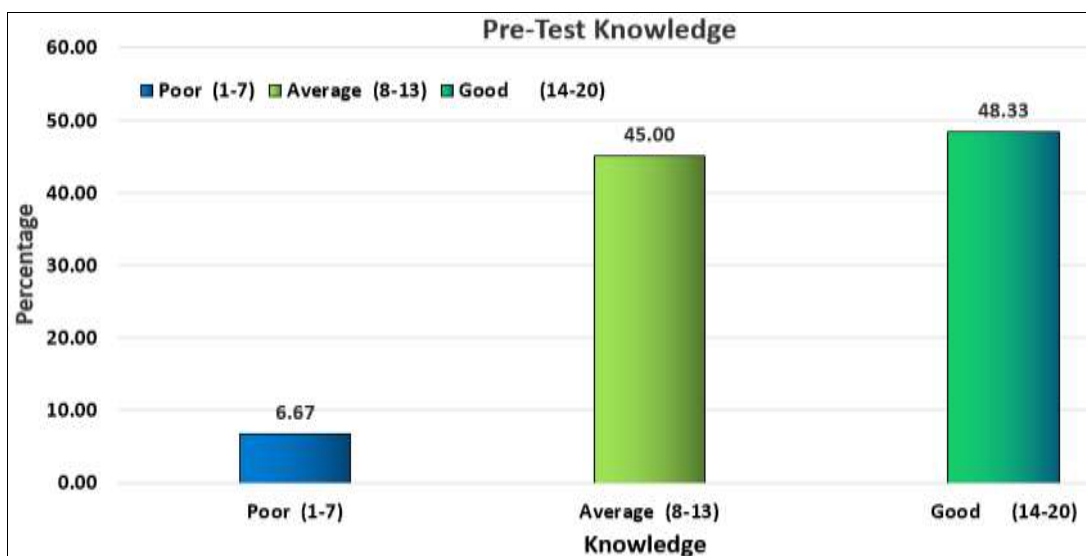


Fig 1: Pre-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age Children

The data present in above table and figure showed that the frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to the pre-test knowledge level of participants. In that Majority of 48.33% of samples were having good level of

knowledge, followed by 45% participants were had average level of knowledge, and 6.67% of participants having good knowledge. The mean score was 12.4 along with standard deviation of 3.29.

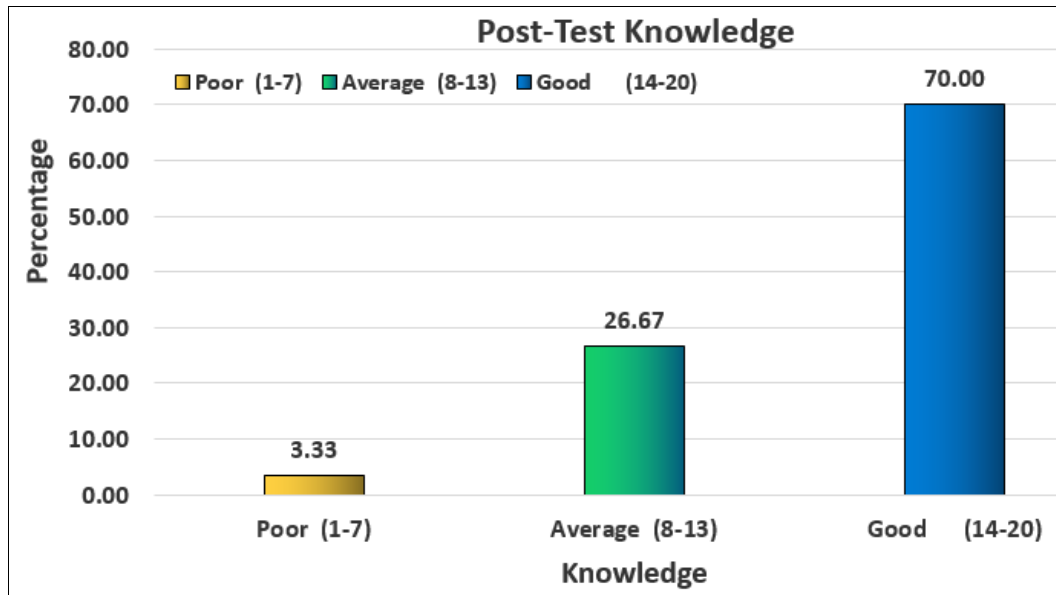


Fig 2: Post-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age Children

The data present in above table and figure showed that the frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to the post test knowledge level of participants. Majority of 70% of samples were having good level of knowledge, followed by 26.67% were had average level of knowledge and 3.33% having poor knowledge. Mean score was 14.72 along with standard deviation of

2.96.

Section C: To evaluate the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school-going children of selected schools of Pune city

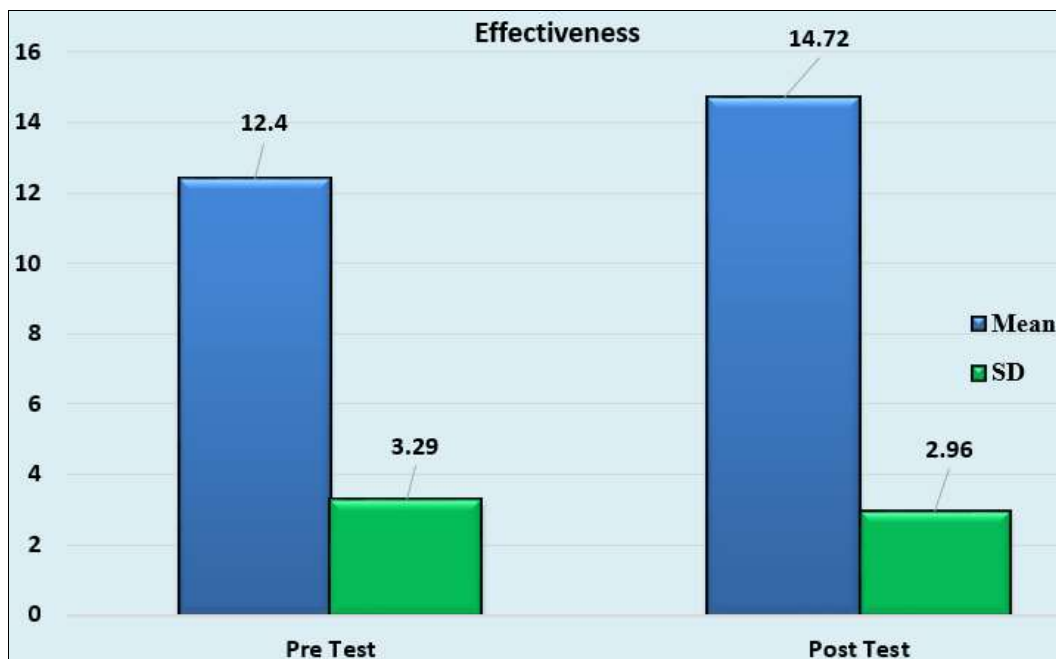


Fig 3: Effectiveness of Knowledge of Pre-test & Post-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age Children

The above table and figure provide data about compare pre-test and pre-test knowledge score of in that pre-test mean score was 12.4±3.29 which was increased in post-test mean knowledge score 14.72±2.96. As the t-value is 2 and p-value= <0.0001, where $p < 0.05$, Significant at 0.05 level of

significance. Hence, statistically there is effectiveness of video-assisted teaching on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school-going children of selected schools of Pune city.

Section D: Findings related to association between pre-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch with selected demographic variables

Table 2: Findings related to association of level of knowledge with selected demographic variables

Demographic Variables	Group Involved (n=60)			
	Frequency	Degree of Freedom	Chi calculated	P Value
1. Gender				
a. Male	30	2	1.36	0.950 ^{NS}
b. Female	30			
2. Age				
a. 8-9 years	0	6	7.62	0.707 ^{NS}
b. 9.1-10 years	3			
c. 10.1-11 years	3			
d. 11.1-12 year	54			
3. Education				
a. 3 rd standard	0	6	0	0.707 ^{NS}
b. 4 th Standard	0			
c. 5 th Standard	0			
d. 6 th standard	60			
4. Parents Qualification				
a. No formal education	15	6	5.199	0.707 ^{NS}
b. 10 th Pass	33			
c. Graduate	6			
d. Post Graduate	6			
5. Type of Family				
a. Joint	23	2	3.99	0.950 ^{NS}
b. Nuclear	37			
6. Type of Area				
a. Urban	0	2	0	0.950 ^{NS}
b. Rural	60			

NS- Not Associated at 0.05 level of significance

The result shows that no association between pre-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch with selected demographic variables.

Discussion

A study by Amandeep Kaur *et al.*, 'an experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among students.' Quantitative research approach with Quasi-experimental research design has been adopted for the study and purposive sampling technique was used. Total 50 school children of the age group 7-10 year were taken for the study. Findings show that in pre-test most of the children (54%) had poor level of knowledge, 46% had good level of knowledge and none had very good level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. However, in post-test most of the children (76%) had very good level of knowledge, (24%) had good level of knowledge and none had poor level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. Knowledge score of children in post-test was 20.32 with a mean difference of 1.7. The computed "t" value of 36.98 was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. So hypothesis H₁ was accepted. Chi square was used for the association of levels of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among children with demographic variables. Findings show that in pre-test most of the children (54%) had poor level of knowledge, 46% had good level of knowledge and none had very good level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. The mean score was 12.4 along with standard deviation of 3.29 in the pre-test. Majority of 70% of samples were having good level of knowledge, followed by 26.67% were had average level of knowledge and 3.33% having poor knowledge. Mean score was 14.72 along with standard deviation of 2.96

in the post test [7].

Conclusion

The purpose of the present study was to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school going children in selected schools of Pune City. The result concluded that majority of the children having average knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. There was no significant association between the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch with selected socio demographic variables.

Recommendation

1. We can use this study to check the attitude regarding good touch and bad touch
2. Another study can be done on large scale.
3. A comparative study can be done to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program among male and female children.

Conflict of Interest

The authors certify that they have no involvement in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this paper.

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