



# *International Journal of Research In Paediatric Nursing*

E-ISSN: 2664-1305

P-ISSN: 2664-1291

[www.paediatricnursing.net](http://www.paediatricnursing.net)

IJRPN 2025; 7(1): 150-153

Received: 12-02-2025

Accepted: 14-03-2025

**Shalom Rebecca Peter**

Assistant Professor, Krishna  
College of Paramedical and  
Allied Health Science, Trichy,  
Tamil Nadu, India

## **A study to evaluate the effectiveness of child-to-child approach on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age children in selected schools at Trichy**

**Shalom Rebecca Peter**

**DOI:** <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26641291.2025.v7.i1c.214>

### **Abstract**

Children are gifts from creators. Children are a world heritage site. Childhood is the age of money, the blueprint for adults, the bridge between birth and adulthood. The first sensory input is life from the fetal tactile sensation in which he/she feels protectively inside the uterus. Parents, siblings, oldest, friends, teachers and nurses play an important role in the development of a child. Sex education is extremely important for all children. One day of sexual abuse is now the most frequently responsible child of health problems, with serious consequences for children. Parents, teachers and nurses should oppose barriers and begin protecting their children throughout their future.

The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of children's child approaches regarding knowledge in relation to touch and inadequate touch of children in selected school grades in Trichy district.

**Materials and Methods:** Experimentally, pre-test group after testing. The sample size consisted of 60 school-age children. The concept frame is based on the Modified Daniel. L-Stickle Beams Cipp Model (2002), which uses targeted sample technology. Demographic, clinical data, and structured knowledge questionnaires for good and poor touches are used. Health education is twice a week, 30 minutes for four weeks.

**Results:** During the preliminary examination, 60% of children had poor grade knowledge. After the change agents gave no knowledge deficiency, 36% had reasonable knowledge and 24% had moderately appropriate knowledge. The average knowledge of the score before test was 8:10, and the post-test score was 21.10, a value of T 41.22 with significance at the  $p < 0.05$  level.

**Conclusion:** This study shows that children regarding child approaches are effective educational strategies to improve the tactile and poor touch knowledge of school-age children.

**Keywords:** Trichy, Child to child approach, good touch bad touch, school age children

### **Introduction**

Children are gifts from creators. When a child is born in a family, the family, society and the country bring a bundle of joy, happiness and responsibility. Children are World Heritage Sites. Childhood is the age of money, a blueprint for adults, a bridge between birth and adulthood. Therefore, it must be maintained by meeting emotional, psychological and physical needs. Childhood generally means a happy life, healthy diet, love, warmth, support, and a general loving environment. The child's attitudes and behavior must be heart-breaking and warm. The first sensory input in life is based on the feeling that he/she protects himself from the fetus in the uterus. Parents, siblings, oldest, friends and teachers play an important role in raising their children. Sex education is extremely important for all children. Today, child sexual abuse is the most common health problem among children with serious consequences. It is still a sensitive topic for society and parents, and most parents are hesitant to discuss topics with their children. The same applies to schools. Teachers don't teach children about good and bad touches. The days when people were hesitant to talk about sensitive topics have disappeared.

In 2018, psychologists ran research in the United States. In this study, 11 different Christian denominations formed more than 11 regular church visitors. Research shows that school-based training is more effective than at home, so research tends to choose school based training through parenting. The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of approaches to preventing child abuse.

**Corresponding Author:**

**Shalom Rebecca Peter**

Assistant Professor, Krishna  
College of Paramedical and  
Allied Health Science, Trichy,  
Tamil Nadu, India

An approach to children to children improves the knowledge of good and poor touches in school children. Keshni was held in 2021<sup>[4]</sup> at a selected school in Ludhiana, Punjab, and evaluated the child's sense of touch and poor touch (ages 9 to 12). Sample of 100 students from S.K.S. This study overlooked Sarabah, Ludhiana and Punjab, from international public schools. Data were collected by assessing good and bad touch knowledge using a structured questionnaire. Results showed that 76% of students had sufficient knowledge, 23% good knowledge, 1% fair knowledge, and good touch knowledge.

Carmen DM and Daniel LP, 2012 conducted an exploratory study to examine the proposals of Spanish students in the formation of primary schools to promote the health and well-being of children (from children to children) people as their own health managers. The results concluded that there is a fixed foundation for viewing students as medical agents, particularly with regard to interventions within the school setting. With teacher support, students at schools can be trained to represent local illnesses and have more control over their health.

### Statement of the problem

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of child-to-child approach on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school Age children in selected schools at Trichy.

### Objectives

- To assess the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age children in control group and experimental group.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of child-to-child approach on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age children in control group and experimental group.
- To determine the association between post-test levels of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch with their selected demographic and clinical variables among school age children in experimental group.

### Hypothesis

- **H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post test score of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age children in experimental group.
- **H<sub>2</sub>:** There will be a significant association between the post test score of knowledge regarding good and bad touch with selected demographic and clinical variables among school age children in experimental group.

### Research Design

The research design adopted for the study was Quasi-experimental design.

### Independent variable

In this study, the independent variable was child to child approach on good touch and bad touch.

### Dependent variable

Dependent variable was level of knowledge of school age children regarding good touch and bad touch.

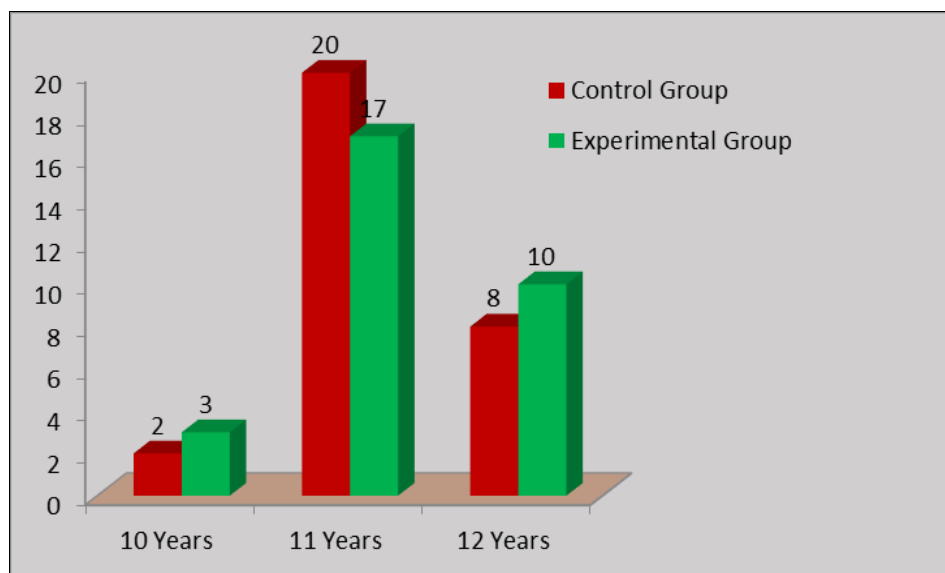
### Data collection procedure

The data collection procedure was carried out for a month. Data collection was carried out at St. Al Sants Elementary School, Warrior, Trichy, as an experimental group. Panchayat Union Government School, Thalakudi Trichy, was selected for formal approval of the control group prior to data collection. The researchers selected six change agents based on the excellence and motivation of their interests. Health education on good grades and poor touches was given to them by health education researchers. Then these kids were ready to share this message with other friends and colleagues. The researchers selected 30 students from both attitudes using simple random trial technology. The researchers introduced and received approval to selected group of students. The research was then explained, demonstrating certainty regarding the confidentiality of the answer. Pre-tests were performed using a structured knowledge questionnaire. Samples from the experimental group were divided into three subgroups. Each group of 10 students was trained by six change agents and taught by the investigator about good and poor touches. Control groups received regular school regular post-tests after a 7 day child approach. Post-test data for both groups was collected using the same knowledge questionnaire.

### Results and Discussion

Data was analyzed based on the objectives. Frequency and Percentage were computed for describing the sample characteristics. Descriptive statistics such as Frequency, Percentage, Mean, Standard deviation was used to find out the Pre- test and Post- test level of knowledge. Paired, 't' test was computed to find out the effectiveness of child to child approach on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. The Chi-square test was computed to describing the association between the post test score of knowledge with selected socio demographic Variables and clinical variables. The study sample consisted of 60 school children, (30 control group and 30 experimental group) studying in 6th standard. Data were collected and analyzed, the study findings revealed the following. Majority of the samples were 11 years of age 17(56.66%) in the experimental group and 20(66.6%) in control group belong to the same age group. Majority of the samples were males 16(53.3%) in the control group and 18(60%) samples were males in the experimental group. Majority of the samples were nuclear type of family 21(70%) in the control group and experimental group 20(66.6%). Majority of the samples were above 20,000 of salary 18(60%) in control group and 22(73.3%) in experimental group. Majority of the samples were first birth order 20(66.6%) in the control group and 17(56.6%) in the experimental group. Majority of the samples were living in urban 19(63.3%) in the control group and 27(90%) in the experimental group. Majority of the parents were working in government sector 21(70%) in the control group whereas 17(56.6%) were working in private sector in the experimental group.

Table 2 shows the comparison of mean scores between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge in experimental group. The mean post-test level of knowledge (19.23) was higher than the pre-test mean (12.87) with the standard deviation (5.47) and obtained, 't' value (t=11.284) was significant at  $p > 0.05$  level. So the hypothesis1 (H<sub>1</sub>) was accepted.



**Fig 1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to age

**Table 1:** Level of knowledge regarding impact of child-to-child approach on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch in experimental group and control group, (N=60)

	Control Group Knowledge			Experimental Group Knowledge		
	Adequate	Moderately adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Moderately adequate	Inadequate
Pre test	2	10	18	3	10	17
Post test	2	12	16	18	9	3

**Table 2:** Comparison of mean scores between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge in control group and experimental group, (N=60)

Groups	Pre-test		Post-test		Mean difference	Paired 't' test
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Control group	11.63	4.10	11.50	4.177	0.295	1.682
Experimental Group	12.87	5.47	19.23	5.475	5.213	11.284*

**Table 3:** Comparison of mean post-test level of knowledge scores between control group and experimental group, (N=60)

Group	Sample	Post-test Mean	Post-test SD	Mean Difference	Independent 't' Test
Control group	30	21.03	4.87	9.90	8.499**
Experimental group	30	11.13	4.11		

Above table shows that comparison of mean scores of the experimental group (21.033) and standard deviation was (4.87). The difference between the level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch in the experimental group and control group is significant ( $t=8.499^{**}$ ) at  $p<0.05$  level. Hence the hypothesis ( $H_2$ ) was accepted.

Based on the Association between pre-test levels of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables in experimental group. The calculated chi-square value implies that there was no significant association between selected demographic variables only for age with the pre-test level of knowledge in experimental group.

### Conclusion

The study proved that child to child approach is an effective teaching strategy is improving the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age children. The school children's knowledge is improved after the administration through child approach. Therefore awareness regarding the good touch and bad touch through health education can be promoted for forthcoming generation.

### Nursing Implication

- The researcher has derived the following implication

from the study result. The findings of this study had implication in various areas of nursing, nursing practice, administration, education, nursing and nursing research.

### Implication for nursing Practice

- The health professionals including nurses and health care practitioners are able to make significant contributions to promote knowledge, attitude and practice among school age children regarding good touch and bad touch.
- The nursing students should be taught about the importance of child to child approach during hospitalization of children.
- The child health nurse can provide the sex education in the children's ward in the preventive aspect.

### Implication for nursing education

- Nurse educator needs to prepare the nursing students to obtain the skills in identifying and educating the school age children regarding good touch and bad touch.
- The student nurse must be prepared to use the technology in providing effective health education regarding good touch and bad touch.

**Implication for nursing research**

- This study helps the researcher to conduct a study in other aspects of child abuse.
- Similar study can be concluded on a large sample so it could be generalized.
- Study can be conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice among school children regarding good touch and bad touch

**Conflict of Interest**

Not available

**Financial Support**

Not available

**References**

1. Meenai Z, Longia S. A study on prevalence and antecedents of developmental delay among children less than 2 years attending Well Baby Clinic. *PJSR*. 2009;2(1):9-12.
2. Bagner DM, Eyberg SM. Parent-child interaction therapy for disruptive behavior in children with mental retardation: a randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol*. 2007;36(3):418-429.
3. Patidar J, Vaishnav S. A study to assess the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among girls of selected upper primary school of Mehsana District. *Int J Nur Edu Res*. 2019;7(4):551-3. DOI: 10.5958/2454-2660.2019.00122.4.
4. Keshni. A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among children (9-12 years) in a selected school of Ludhiana, Punjab. *Asian Journal of Nursing Education and Research*. 2021;11(4):473-4. DOI: 10.52711/2349-2996.2021.00113.
5. World Health Organization. Report of the Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention; Geneva, 1999. Available from: [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/neglect/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/neglect/en/)
6. Stoltenborgh M, Ijzendoorn VM, Euser E, Kranenburg BM. A global perspective on child sexual abuse: Meta-analysis of prevalence around the world. *Child Maltreatment*. 2011;16(2):79-101.
7. Andrews G, *et al*. Child sexual abuse. In: Ezzati M, *et al*, Eds. Comparative quantification of health risks: Global and regional burden of disease attributable to selected major risk factors. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2004.

**How to Cite This Article**

Peter SR. A study to evaluate the effectiveness of child-to-child approach on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age children in selected schools at Trichy. *International Journal of Research in Paediatric Nursing*. 2025;7(1):150-153.

**Creative Commons (CC) License**

This is an open-access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0) License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.