

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge regarding Good Touch and Bad Touch among the Primary Students in Selected Government Schools of Kamrup Metro, Guwahati, Assam

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Abstract: *Child is a gift from the creator-Touch is a basic need of human existence. From the minute we are born to our last breath, touch nurtures us. Good touch as a way for people to show they care for each other and help each other like hugging, holding hands. Bad touch is the kind you don't like and want it to stop right away like hitting, kicking, or touching private parts. Aim is to assess the level of pre-test and post-test knowledge; assess the effectiveness of Video assisted teaching; find out the associations between pre-test knowledge with selected demographic variables. Quantitative approach was adopted. Multistage stratified proportionate random sampling technique 150 students were selected for the study and study was conducted at 3 primary schools of Guwahati, Assam. Data were collected by using self-structured questionnaire for level of knowledge. Findings reveal that, in pre-test majority 53.3% got moderately adequate knowledge, 26.7% had inadequate knowledge and 20% had adequate knowledge. For posttest majority 66.7% had moderately adequate knowledge, 16.7% had inadequate knowledge, 26.7% had inadequate knowledge. Therefore, it shows that there is significant difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge. Also, it showed that there was no significant association between the pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables such as age, gender, place of residence, type of family, type of parenting, previous knowledge and source of information. The investigator recommended that there should be session in every school regarding good touch and bad touch so that students became aware of it.*

Keywords: Knowledge, Primary Students, Good Touch, Bad Touch, Video Assisted Teaching

1. Introduction

"Today's children are tomorrow's citizens, let them walk in good way."

Praveen Orange

Child is a gift from the creator - Touch is a basic need of human existence. From the minute we are born to our last breath, touch nurtures us. There is no one in the world could love their children more than their parents. Yes, they protect their children a different layer upon them, the layers of their knowledge, kindness, infinite love, and moreover many parents have their dreams on their children and so on. "Good touch" as a way for people to show they care for each other and help each other like hugging, holding hands, changing a baby's diaper. "Bad touch", on the other hand, is the kind you don't like and want it to stop right away like hitting, kicking, or touching private parts.

According to the WHO, 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.⁶ There are many factors in the etiology of child

neglect and abuse. Parent have low educational level, mother's young age, parents' absence, parents with neglect, abuse stories, parents with psychiatric disturbances, low socio-economic level, substance dependence of parents, unwanted pregnancy and having a step mother or father are among these factors.

Globally, a 2017 UNICEF report indicates that up to 1 billion children aged 2-17 years, have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence or neglect in the past year. The target is 16.2 out of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development is to "End abuse, Exploitation, Trafficking, and all forms of violence against, and torture of children. Evidence from around the world shows that violence against children can be prevented.

The lesson of body safety is an essential skill to be taught to children. The concept of good touch and bad touch helps children learn how to establish boundaries about their body from an early age. With the rise in incidences of child sexual abuse, this module of learning needs to be introduced to the school curriculum. Unless children speak out and adults listen to them, it is hard for an abuser to be identified. A simple one-hour lesson can save many children from being a victim to this heinous crime.

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2. Literature Survey

You can decide who can touch you, who can kiss you, or who can give you hug you have the right to say “No”.

According to WHO, nearly 3 in 4 children or 300 million children aged 2- 4 years regularly suffer physical punishment and/or psychological violence at the hands of parents and caregivers. One in 5 women and 1 in 13 men report having been sexually abused as a child age 0-17 years. 120 million girls and young women under 20 years of age have suffered some form of forced sexual contact.

Childhood sexual abuse- A 2004 WHO review of research estimated the global prevalence of childhood sexual victimization to be about 27 % among girls and 14% among boys. Most specifically, the review found that the average prevalence of reported childhood sexual abuse among females was around 7-8 % in studies from South and Central America and the Caribbean, as well as from Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Estimated prevalence was as high as 28 % in parts of Eastern Europe. In general, child sexual abuse was more common among girls than boys; however, recent studies from Asia have found boys to be as affected as girls.

India is home to 19 % of the world’s children. As per the 2001 census, about 440 million individuals in India were below 18 years of age and constitute 42 % of total population. A total of 33098 cases of sexual abuse in children were reported in the nation during the year 2011 when compared to 26694 reported in 2010 which increased by 24 %. A total of 7112 cases of child rape were reported during 2011 as equated to 5484 in 2010 depicting a growth by 29.7%. India has the world’s largest number of CSA cases. For every 155th minute a child, less than 16 years is raped, for every 13th hour child under 10, and one in every 10 children sexually abused at any point of time. It is estimated that 40 % of India’s children are susceptible to threats like being homeless, trafficking, drug abuse, forced labor and crime. In India, every second child is being exposed to one or the other form of sexual abuse and every fifth child faces critical forms of it.

Khan R., Mohan R., Sharma M.C. (August, 2021) conducted a study on “Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Program on Knowledge regarding Good touch and Bad touch among School Age Children in Selected Schools of Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. A sample of 150 school children from three Government High Primary and High Secondary Schools. A quantitative research approach, pre-experimental one-group pre-test and post-test design was adopted for the study. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used to collect the samples. Result showed that post test score 54.6% had excellent knowledge higher than the pre-test score 39.3% had average knowledge. Therefore, it reveals that the knowledge of the students was improved.

Objectives of the study

- To assess the level of pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding the good touch and bad touch among the Primary students in selected Government schools of Kamrup Metro, Guwahati, Assam
- To assess the effectiveness of Video assisted teaching regarding good touch and bad touch among the Primary

students in selected Government schools of Kamrup Metro, Guwahati, Assam

- To find out the associations between pre-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch with selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

Hypotheses are tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- H₁- There is significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch with selected demographic variable.
- H₂- There is significant association between the pre-test knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch with selected demographic variable

3. Methodology

The Research approach adopted for the study was Quantitative Research Approach and the Research design adopted was One Group Pre-test Post-test Design. The study was conducted after getting approval from the institutional ethical committee using Multistage- Stratified proportionate random sampling technique, 150 primary students were selected. The study was conducted in selected schools of Guwahati, Assam. Informed consent was taken before conducting the study.

Variables:

Independent Variable: Video assisted teaching

Dependent Variable: Knowledge

Development of Tools:

Section I- Demographic data

Section II- Self – Structure Knowledge Questionnaire

Data collection procedure:

The study was conducted after obtaining approval from Institutional ethical committee. Formal permission was taken from the principals of the respective schools. After seeking permission, the samples were drawn by using multistage stratified proportionate random sampling technique. Anonymity and confidentiality were maintained.

Before administering the self-structure questionnaire, written consent was obtained from the participants and explained the purpose of the study and ascertained the willingness of the participants. Pretest knowledge was conducted and on the same day video assisted teaching program was provided. After 7 days, post test was conducted with the help of same self-structure questionnaire.

4. Results

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of primary students, n=150

Sl. No.	Demographic variables	Groups	f	%
1	Age in years	6 years	19	12.7
		7 years	33	22
		8 years	19	12.7
		9 years	44	29.3
		10 years	35	23.5
2	Gender	Male	67	44.7
		Female	83	55.3

3	Place of residence	Urban	150	100
		Rural	0	0
4	Type of family	Nuclear	35	23.3
		Extended	26	17.3
		Joint	89	59.4
5	Type of parents	Single	57	38
		Both	93	62
		None	0	0
6	Previous knowledge	Yes	67	44.7
		No	83	55.3
7	Source of information	Parents	42	28
		Tv/radio	35	23.3
		Relatives	18	12
		Others	55	36.7

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge of primary students regarding good touch and bad touch, n=150

Level of knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	f	%	f	%
Inadequate knowledge	40	26.7	25	16.7
Moderately adequate knowledge	80	53.3	82	54.6
Adequate knowledge	30	20	43	26.7

Table 3: Effectiveness of video assisted structured teaching on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among primary students, n=150

Level of knowledge	Mean	SD	Mean difference	t test value	df	Tabulated value	Remarks
Pre-test	13.27	3.745	5.73	16.59	149	3.18	Significant
Post test	19.00	1.718					

*0.05 level of significance

Table 4: Association between pre-test knowledge of primary students regarding good touch and bad touch with their demographic variables

S. No	Demographic variables	Knowledge			χ^2 value	df	Tabulated value	Remarks
		Adequate	Moderately adequate	Inadequate				
1	Age in years				3.064	8	15.51	NS
	a) 6 years	3	12	4				
	b) 7 years	5	17	11				
	c) 8 years	3	10	6				
	d) 9 years	11	22	11				
e) 10 years	8	19	8					
2	Gender				2.505	2	5.99	NS
	a) Male	16	37	14				
b) Female	14	43	26					
3	Place of residence				--	--	--	NA
	a) Urban	30	80	40				
b) Rural	--	--	--					
4	Type of family				1.405	4	9.49	NS
	a) Nuclear	6	25	14				
	b) Extended	1	2	3				
c) Joint	16	48	35					
5	Type of parent				1.266	2	5.99	NS
	a) Single parent	14	28	15				
	b) Both parents	16	52	25				
c) None	--	--	--					
6	Previous knowledge on good touch and bad touch				0.448	2	5.99	NS
	a) Yes	15	35	17				
b) No	15	45	23					
7	Source of information				3.190	6	12.59	NS
	a) Parents	5	24	13				
	b) TV, Radio	9	19	7				
	c) Relatives	4	9	5				
d) Others	12	28	15					

5. Conclusion

The investigator had conducted study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among the primary students in selected government schools of Kamrup metro Guwahati, Assam. From the findings of the present study, it can be concluded that the majority of students have moderate level of knowledge. therefore, it is important for the parents, teachers, guardians, caregivers to take initiative in educating

themselves and teaching the children's regarding good touch and bad touch to reduce the child abuse.

6. Future Scope

- A same study can be replicated in large samples in other districts of Assam so that the findings can be generalized for a larger population
- A similar study can replicate on a sample with different demographic characteristics

- A comparative study may be conducted between the male and female students to assess the level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch.

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