

**ORIGINAL RESEARCH****A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding good and bad touch among school children of Desh Bhagat Global School Mandi Gobindgarh****<sup>1</sup>Dilpreet Kaur, <sup>2</sup>Prabhjot Singh, <sup>3</sup>Sukhmanpreet Kaur**<sup>1</sup>Nursing Tutor, Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India<sup>2</sup>Ph. D Scholar & Associate Professor, Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India<sup>3</sup>Ph. D Scholar & Assistant Professor, Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India**Correspondence:**

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**Abstract**

A quasi-experimental research design was adopted to conduct a research study at Desh Bhagat Global School Mandi Gobindgarh by using random sampling technique with the sample of 100 childrens (age group 6-12). Standardized questionnaire was used to collect the data in the study. Findings of the study reveals that there was significance association between of score level and demographic variable (gender) i.e. 3.030,p=0.082. Moreover ,there was no significance association between the level of scores and other variable (age) because the calculated chi square values were less than table value at 0.05 level of significance in post experimental group.

**Introduction**

Child abuse is a state of emotional, physical, economics and sexual maltreatment with a person below the age of 18 years and is globally prevalent phenomenon. However, in India, as in many countries, there has been no understanding of the extent, magnitude and trends of the problem. WHO reported that “Child abuse and maltreatment constitutes 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 child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust and power. Melten Emen et al. (2017) conducted a study to investigate the views of socially advantaged and disadvantaged mothers whose children are aged between 48 and 66 months old about the issue of sexual abuse before and after provided training to them in Turkey. The results of the study showed that mothers do not have enough knowledge about approaches and prevention of sexual abuse.

**Objectives of study**

1. To assess pre-interventional knowledge regarding good and bad touch among school going children in control and experimental group.
2. To assess post-interventional knowledge regarding good and bad touch among school going children in control and experimental group.

- To compare the pre-test and post-test interventional knowledge regarding good and bad touch among school going children in control and experimental group.
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding good and bad touch among school going children with their selected socio-demographic variables.

### Methodology

**A quasi experimental study with** Non Equivalent Control Group Pre Test and Post Test Design were adopted to conduct the research study. Standardized pre-structured tool children's knowledge of abuse questionnaire (CKAQ III) was used to assess the knowledge of children regarding good and bad touch. Ethical permission granted from Institutional ethical committee. Data has been collected within 15 days time period in the month of October 2021.

### Findings of study

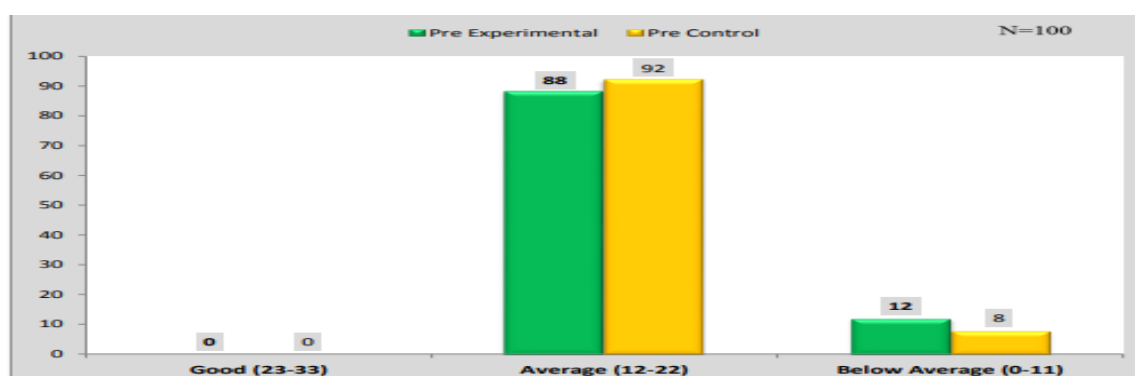
#### Findings related to sample characteristics of Children.

The baseline data of study sample shows that 100 children were taken as sample size from Desh Bhagat Global School Mandi Gobindgarh between the age group of 6-12years. 25 children were up to 7 year of age, 37 children were of 8 years of age, 31 children were of 9 year of age and 7 children were above 10 years of age. 48 children were boys and 52 children were girls. Pre-test mean score of children of age group 6 to 12 years was 17.24 in experimental group and 17.38 in control group. In context of 44 children in experimental group and children in control group were having average knowledge regarding good and bad touch. Post-test mean score of children of age group 6 to 12 years was 22.34 in experimental group and 27.48 in control group. 44 children were having good knowledge regarding good and bad touch in experimental group. There was a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test mean score of knowledge of children was statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  level. Hence it was inferred that there was increase knowledge of children after receiving intervention, so the research hypothesis  $H_1$  was accepted.

**Table 1 pre-interventional knowledge regarding good and bad touch among school going children in control and experimental group**

| Level of knowledge   | N=100            |             |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|
|                      | Pre Experimental | Pre Control |
| Good (23-33)         | 0(0%)            | 0(0%)       |
| Average (12-22)      | 44(88%)          | 46(92%)     |
| Below Average (0-11) | 6(12%)           | 4(8%)       |

Maximum=33  
Minimum =0



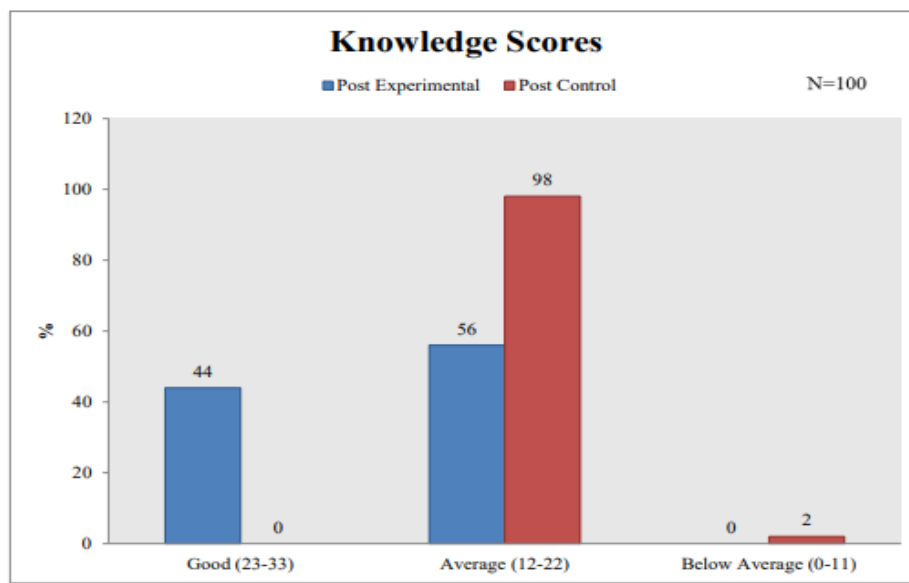
**Fig 1 Bar Diagram represent pre-interventional knowledge score.**

**Table 2 post-interventional knowledge regarding good and bad touch among school going children in control and experimental group.**

N=100

| level of knowledge   | Post Experimental | Post Control |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Good (23-33)         | 22(44%)           | 0(0%)        |
| Average (12-22)      | 28(56%)           | 49(98%)      |
| Below Average (0-11) | 0(0%)             | 1(2%)        |

maximum=33  
minimum=0



**Fig 2 Bar Diagram represent post-interventional knowledge score**

**Table 3 comparison between the pre-test and post-test interventional knowledge regarding good and bad touch among school going children in control and experimental group.**

N=100

| Level of knowledge   | Pre          | Pre     | Post         | Post    |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                      | Experimental | Control | Experimental | Control |
| Good (23-33)         | 0(0%)        | 0(0%)   | 22(44%)      | 0(0%)   |
| Average (12-22)      | 44(88%)      | 46(92%) | 28(56%)      | 49(98%) |
| Below Average (0-11) | 6(12%)       | 4(8%)   | 0(0%)        | 1(2%)   |

Maximum=33  
Minimum =0

**Association between level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch**

On finding the association between level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch and selected socio-demographic variables of the children' it was found that a significant association in regard to age was found at p<0.05 level.

An experimental study conducted in Canada by Hebert, Martine, I. avoie, Francine, et al, in 2001 133 children (64 first-graders and69 third-graders) to evaluate the proximate effects of the sexual child abuse prevention program, The results 39 indicated that children participate

in the prevention program showed greater preventive knowledge and skills than the children not participated in the program.

### Discussion

The Result revealed that Pre experimental group and pre control group shows the 44(88%) and 46(92%) children having average knowledge respectively. A similar quasi experimental study was conducted in October 2017 by Parul Sharma and Rohini Sharma to access the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding good touch and bad touch The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics the data showed that 2(2.1%) of school age children has adequate knowledge and 88(97.7%)has inadequate knowledge in pre test regarding good and bad touch.

The Result revealed that the values of post -test knowledge scores of children regarding good and bad touch was (in experimental 67.70 and in control group was 52.97) higher than the mean pre-test knowledge. Post experimental and post control group showed 22(44%) and 0(0%) children having good knowledge respectively. A similar quasi experimental study was conducted in April 2014 by J.P.Sathiavarthini In post-test the majority 59 (98.3%) number of teachers with inadequate knowledge and (1.7%) number of teachers with moderate level of knowledge and overall mean score was (95%).

On finding the association between level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch and selected socio-demographic variables of the children' it was found that a significant association in regard to age was found at  $p < 0.05$  level.

### Limitations of study

The study sample was confined to the children studied at Desh Bhagat Global School Mandi Gobindgarh. Standardized pre-structured tool children's knowledge of abuse questionnaire (CKAQ III) was used to assess the knowledge of children. Only limited samples was studied as there was limited time available for the data collection.

### Conclusion

After detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion: -

In context of this study concludes there was increase in knowledge of children regarding good and bad touch after receiving video assisted teaching. On the basis of association of post interventional test with socio demographic variables in experimental group there was significant association of age ,education. ence it was concluded that VAT was effective as evidence by the result of pretest and post-test knowledge in experimental and control group regarding GOOD AND BAD TOUCH among school children of age 6-12 years.

### References

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