

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Intervention on Good Touch and Bad Touch among School Going Children in Selected School of Sasaram

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Abstract: *INTRODUCTION: Touch is a basic human need for existence. From the minute we are born to our last breath, touch nurtures us. The purpose of research was to provide education for every school child about good touch and bad touch so that the child can protect himself in this threatening condition. School age is one of the prime time in human development. Early childhood experience ultimately affect the personality of child in later period. Touch is a way of expression, communicating affection, reassurance, comfort, care concern. Which are vary essential in the life of an individual.*

AIM: To assess the effectiveness of video assisted intervention on good touch and bad touch among school going children in selected school of Sasaram

METHODOLOGY: A quantitative approach, true experimental post-test design was adopted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programs on good touch and bad touch among 60 school children, who fulfilled the inclusion criteria at selected government schools of Sasaram. Simple random technique was employed to select the samples. Good touch bad touch knowledge was assessed using a self structured questionnaire. Data analysis was performed in SPSS using descriptive statistics and Chi square as well as independent t-test.

RESULT: The two tailed P value is less than 0.0001, by the conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be extremely statistically significant.

CONCLUSION: The finding of this study it is concluded that a video assisted teaching program pertaining to good touch and bad touch is an effective program in improving the knowledge and awareness amongst the children, which has been depicted in the result, that there was a marked increase in post-test level of knowledge.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Good touch and bad touch, Video, Teaching program, School children

I. INTRODUCTION

Touch is the first sensory input experienced by the fetus when he/she is in the womb of the mother and feels protected. Family members play an important role in it. Touch is a way of expression, communicating affection, reassurance, comfort, care concern. Which are vary essential in the life of an individual. Touch also has the negative message there for it is essential to include in our education system so that children could be aware about it. Often Parents feel uncomfortable talking on these sensitive topics but the learning has to begin at home by parents.²

School age is one of the prime time in human development. Early childhood experience ultimately affect the personality of the child in later period of life.³

A great number of adult psychiatric disorders including major depression, personality disorders and self-harming behaviors have been associated with childhood sexual abuse.⁴ A worldwide survey was conducted and estimated that at least 1 (one) in 10 (ten) girls and 1 (one) in 20 (twenty) boys had experienced sexual abuse in their childhood. The children who have experienced sexual abuse are prone to depression, suicidal behavior and in addition to this they become vulnerable and become victims in adulthood.⁵

Touch, is a uniquely variable positive experience that is a channel through which parents (especially mothers) and children show love and affection that makes their bond stronger and child feel safe. Good touch heals and reinforces.

Bad touch scars and degrades, and can lead to depression, helplessness, and suicide. Bad touch can have life altering negative consequences.⁶ Many studies shows the need to give information to children regarding good touch and bad touch.

Title of the study “Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Intervention On Good Touch And Bad Touch Among School Going Children In Selected School Of Sasaram.”

1.1 Objective

- To assess the effectiveness of video assisted intervention regarding good and bad touch in experimental group.
- To compare the post-test score in both experimental and control group.
- To find out the association between post-test score with socio-demographic variable in experimental group.

II. METHODOLOGY

The True-experimental only post-test research design was conducted at Admapur, DAV Public School, Sasaram, Rohtas, Bihar from 06/02/2023 to 10/02/2023. The conceptual framework utilized in this study was based on J.W. KENNYS open system model. A self-structured questioner method was used to assess the post-test level of knowledge of video assisted intervention on good touch and bad touch among school going children in selected school of Sasaram. The result was analyzed.

III. RESULTS

Data Analysis: Data Analysis were planned according to objectives and hypothesis of the study. The obtained was analyzed by Descriptive and Inferential statistics. The plan for data analysis was as follows:

SECTION-A: Description of Baseline variables.

SECTION-B: Frequency Distribution of knowledge level among control and experimental group.

SECTION-C Findings related association between post-test score with socio-demographic variable in experimental group.

SECTION - A Description of Baseline variables

Figure 2: Frequency and percentage age wise distribution of sample in the experimental group and control group

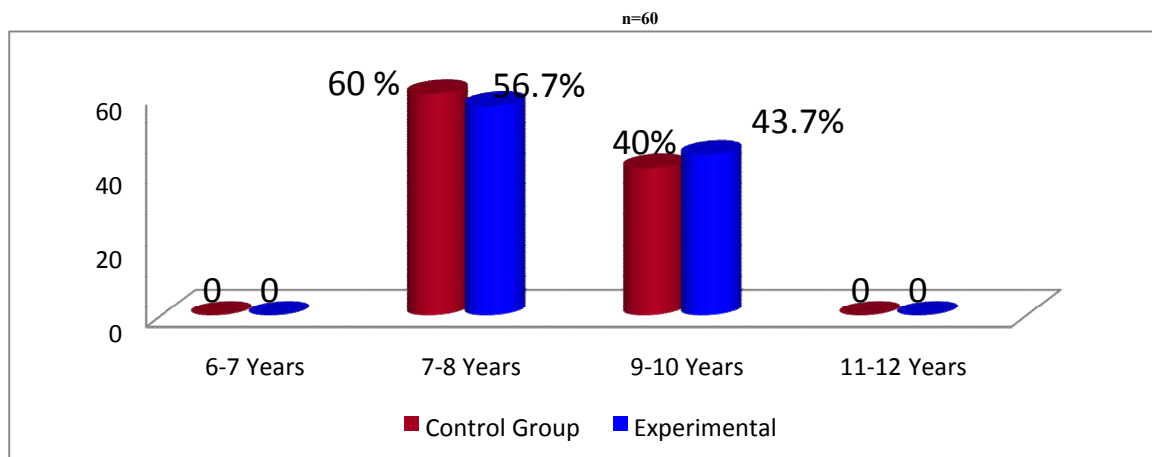


Fig.2. Age wise Distribution. Present figure depicts both in control group as well as in experimental group majority of the population were between the age of 7-8 years that is 60% control group and 56.7% in experimental group. Rest of the population between the age group of 9-10 years 43.3% experimental group and 40% in control group.

Figure 3: Frequency and percentage Gender wise distribution of sample in the experimental group and control group
 n=60

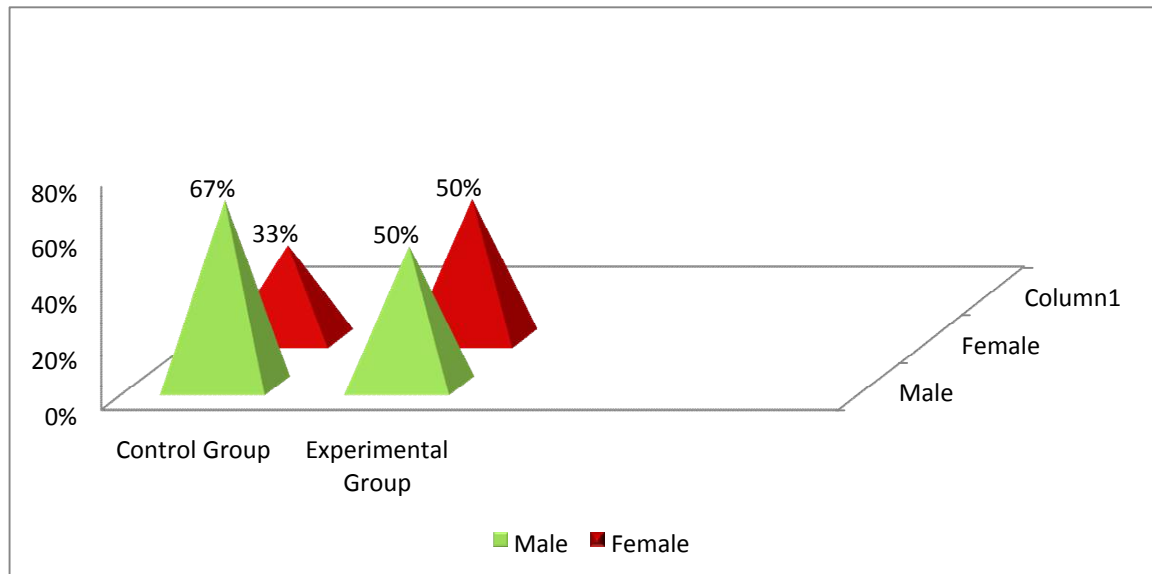


Fig. 3:- Present bar chart shows in experimental group there was equal 50% division of both male and female population while in control group it was found that majority of the sample were male 66.7% and the rest of them were female 33.3%.

Figure 4 : Frequency and percentage class wise distribution of sample in the experimental group and control group
 n=60 CLASS STUDY WISE DISTRIBUTION

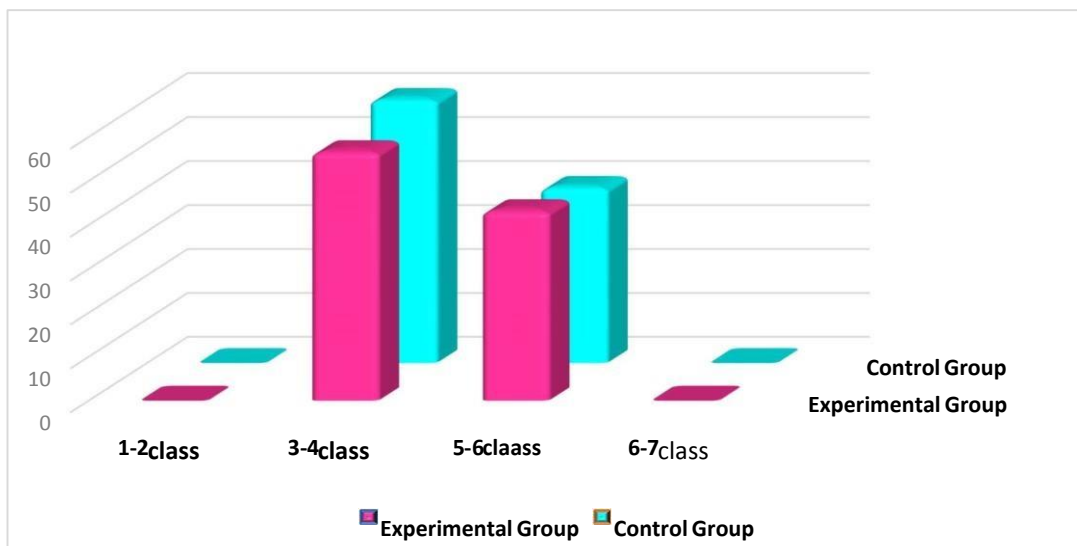


Fig.4. Present diagram reveals that in both experimental and control group majority of the population were from 3-4 class, in group experimental group 56.7% and control group 60 % rest of them from 5-6 class, in experimental group 43.3% and control group 40 %.

Figure 5: Frequency and percentage place of residence wise distribution of sample in the experimental group and control group



Fig. 5. Present diagram exhibits that in both the group majority of the samples were from urban area that is in experimental group 66.7% and in control group 53.3%. and the rest of the population were from rural area at 33% experimental group and 46.7% control group.

Figure 6: Frequency and percentage previous knowledge wise distribution of sample in the experimental group and control group

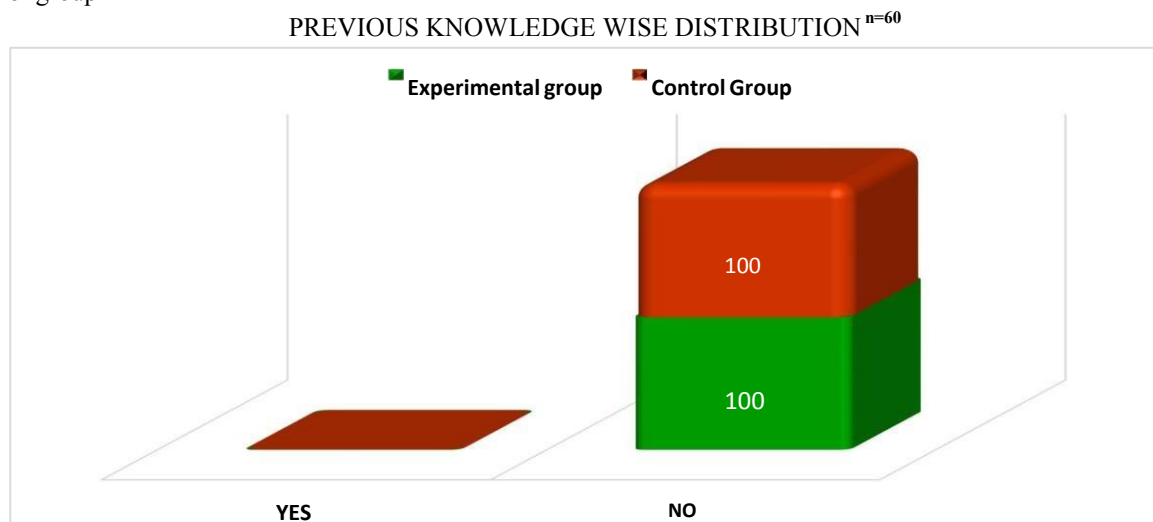


Fig.6. Previous Knowledge wise distribution. Current diagram reveals that both in experimental group as well as in control group it was found that there was no previous knowledge.

Figure 7: Frequency and percentage education of parent's wise distribution of sample in the experimental group and control group

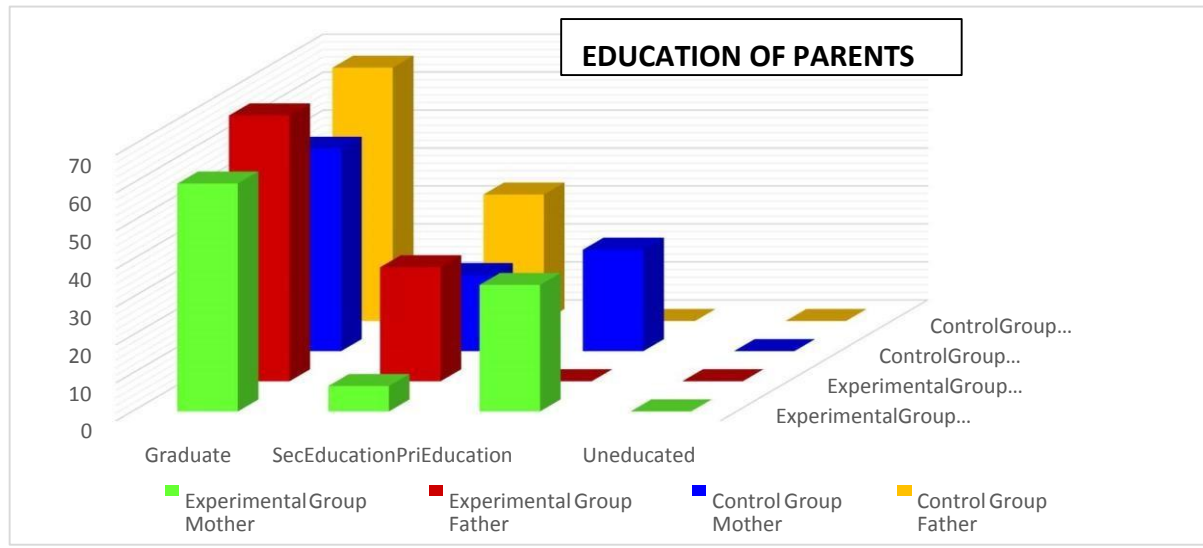


Fig.7: Present diagram conveys that the majority of the parents graduated in both the group. In experimental group, 70% fathers and 60% mothers. And In control group 66.7% fathers and 53.3% mothers were graduate. In experimental group 30 % fathers had secondary education, 6.7 % mothers had secondary education and 33.3% mothers were primary education. In control group 33.3 % fathers had secondary education, 20 % mothers had secondary education and 27.7% mothers were primary education.

FIGURE 8: Frequency Percentage Distribution of knowledge level among control and experimental group n=60

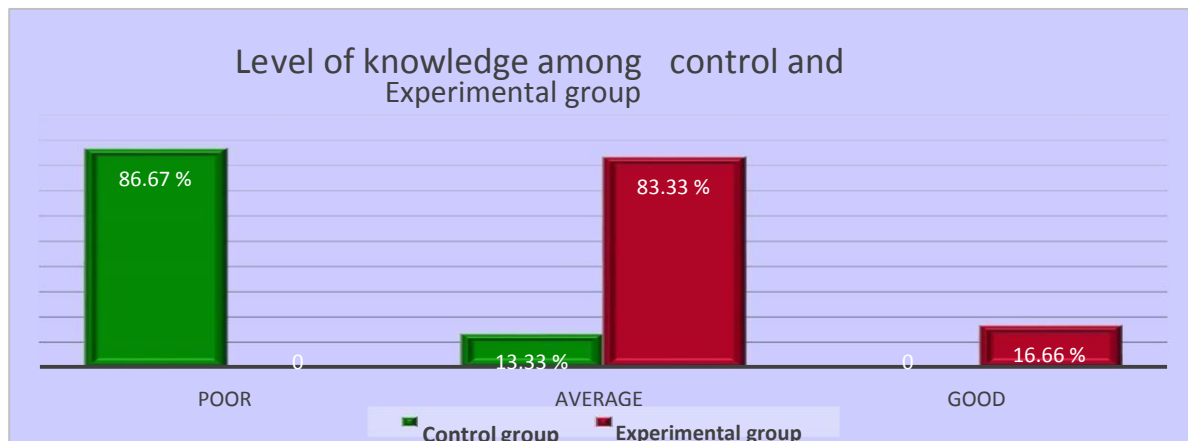


Figure 8. presents that in control group majority knowledge that is 86.67% of the sample had poor knowledge and 13.33% had average knowledge. While in experimental group majority that is 83.33% of the sample had average knowledge and 16.66% had good knowledge.

SECTION- B. Findings related significant difference between experimental group and control group.

Table 1. Shows significance of difference between control and experimental regarding knowledge on good touch and bad touch.

n-60

Group	Control	Experimental
Mean	3.37	7.60
SD	1.56	0.93
SEM	0.29	0.17
N	30	30

Table. 4. Shows the significance of difference between control and experimental P Value and Statistical Significance: The two tailed P value is less than 0.0001. By the conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be extremely statistically significant. Hence, Hypothesis H₂ is accepted and valid. Confidence Interval: The mean of Control group minus Experimental group equals -4. 23 95% confidence interval of this difference: From -4.90 to -3.57 Intermediate Values used: t= 12.7330, df = 58, Standard error of difference= 0.332

SECTION- C

The study reveals that there is no association between post-test score with socio-demographic variable hence, Hypothesis 3 is rejected

IV. CONCLUSION

Present study reveals that the students had no previous knowledge, therefore it is necessary to educate the parents, children and the teachers the important of sex education in the curriculum. The present study reveals that In control group majority knowledge that is 86.67% of the sample had poor knowledge and 13.33% had average knowledge. While in experimental group majority that is 83.33% of the sample had average knowledge and 16.66% had good knowledge. The two tailed P value is less than 0.0001, by the conventional criteria, this difference it is considered to be extremely statistically significant. Nurse should take keen interest to educate the community. So the childhood abuse may be reduced and there after the problem associated to this will be reduced and the children may grow in to a healthy environment and create a healthy society.

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