

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among children of selected primary school of Kanpur.

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Abstract

The study was conducted among the school children in primary school, Kanpur. The main purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge level of school children regarding the good touch and bad touch. The sample sizes selected for this study were 76 school children which were selected by non probability convenience sampling technique. The data was collected by using the self structured knowledge questionnaire. After complete data collection and analysis the results for this study showed that 67% students were having good knowledge and rest 33% students were having poor knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. And it also found that there was no significant association between the knowledge score and their demographic variable. Therefore hypothesis H₀ was not rejected. The conclusion of this study shows that there was significant knowledge level among students regarding the good touch and bad touch.

Introduction

The first sensory input in life comes from the sense of touch experienced by baby while he / she is in the mother's womb and feels protective touch experienced by all of us through childhood, adulthood and into the older age. Parents, siblings, elders and friends play an important role in child development and teachers also play an important role.

Good touch and bad touch is gradually learnt through a child's day to day activities. We can increase this learnt behavior by making an efforts to teach a child about the difference between good touch and bad touch in early age.

The world wide survey was conducted and it is estimated that at least 1 in 10 girls and 1 in 20 boys had experienced sexual abuse in childhood. The children who experienced the sexual abuse are more prone to depression, eating disorder, drug and alcohol abuse and suicidal behavior and more prone to become victim in adulthood.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge of children on good touch and bad touch.
2. To associate the knowledge level on good touch and bad touch level with the selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant difference in the knowledge level on good touch and bad touch among the school children with the demographic variables.

H1: There is a significant association between knowledge score on good touch and bad touch among the school children with the demographic variables.

Methods and Materials

Research Design

The research design used in this study was cross-sectional research design.

Setting of the study

The study was conducted in primary school Kanpur.

Variables:

Research Variables

Knowledge of Composite school children regarding good touch and bad touch was the dependent research variable.

Demographic Variables

The demographic variables are: Age, gender, educational status, religion, locality, father's occupation and type of family.

Target Population

Target population for the study was school children of primary school Kanpur.

Accessible Population

Accessible population for the current study was school children of primary school Kanpur.

Sample

In this study, the sample was school children of primary school Kanpur.

Sample size

The sample size of the study was 120 school children from primary school Kanpur.

Sampling Technique

In this study, Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used.

Sampling Criteria

Criteria sampling involves selecting cases that needs some predictor mined criterion of importance.

Inclusion criteria

- School children from primary school Kanpur.
- School children available at the time of study.

Exclusion criteria

- School children who are no related from primary school Kanpur.

Methods of Data Collection

The tool accustomed to collect the data was a demographic performer, self-structured knowledge questionnaire regarding good touch and bad touch among the school children in selected primary school Kanpur.

The tools consist of two section:

- **Section A:** It deals with the demographic data such as age, gender, educational status, father's occupation, mother's occupation, income, religion, locality, type of family and source of income.
- **Section B:** Consist 20 multiple choice questions associated with knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. There have been 20 items and every time had an option with one most appropriate answer. The maximum score for the right response to every item is 1 and for incorrect response it absolutely was 0. The overall highest score is 20.

Results and Findings**Section A:**

The major findings of the present study were:

- Majority of the school children 68% were age group of 7-13 years.
- Majority of the school children 86% were girls.
- Majority of the school children 60.33% were pursuing the joint family.
- Majority of the school children 52.66% were from rural geographical area.
- Majority of the school children 76% were father's occupation of farmer.

Section B:

Knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among the school children of selected primary school Kanpur.

Table No. 1

Sr.No.	Level of Knowledge	Score Range	Frequency	Score in Percentage	Mean	S.D.
1	Poor	1-10	25	33%	12.1	7.49

2	Good	11-20	51	67%		
	Total	20	76	100%		

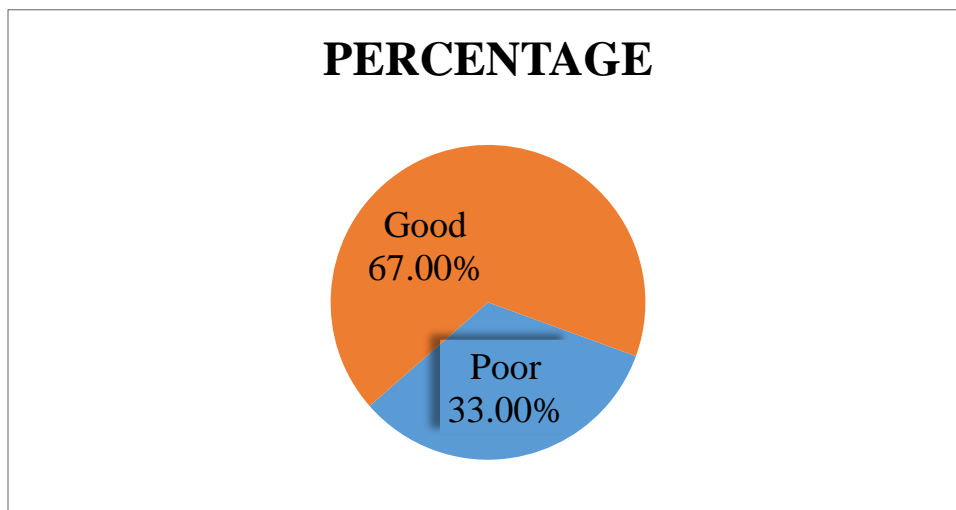


Figure No. 1: Pie represent the percentage wise distribution of school children according to their knowledge score.

(Table No. 1 & Figure No. 1) It shows that 67% school children are having good knowledge and 33% are having poor knowledge. With the mean and standard deviation as 12.1 and 7.49 respectively.

Implications

The findings of the study have an implication in nursing service, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing Service

The nurse must provide the knowledge about the good touch and bad touch.

Nursing Education

Nurse as an educator can conduct training program regarding awareness of good touch and bad touch.

Nursing Administration

Nurse administrator can organize program regarding good touch and bad touch.

Nursing Research

The findings help nurse researcher to motivate the retrenched to conduct further longitudinal studies.

Recommendations

Based on these findings of this study, the following recommendation have been made:

- A similar study can be repeated by increasing the size of samples.
- A similar study can be repeated in other schools, colleges or in community areas.

Conclusion

From the findings of the present study, it can be conducted that there is no significant association of knowledge score with their selected demographic variable at 0.05 level of significance hence hypothesis H₀ was accepted.

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