

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge regarding Good Touch and Bad Touch among Mothers of Primary School Children at Lucknow City College

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Abstract: **Background:** The issue of child abuse has been recognized as a major global social problem prevalent within and outside the homes and among all socio-economic groups all over the world. Parents tend to apply harsh form of disciplinary actions without knowing it actually is an abuse. Due to the absence of knowledge, the parents, especially mothers show reluctance to report cases to authorities concerned with health care or legal protection. **Objectives:** The study was conducted with the objectives to assess the pre test and post test level of knowledge scores among mothers, to determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching and to associate the pre test knowledge scores and their selected demographic variables. **Methods:** The researcher used a pre experimental research design. The research approach was evaluative approach. The study conducted in Lucknow City College at Lucknow. 60 samples were selected by using Non-probability purposive sampling technique. The data was collected by using structured questionnaires before after administration of video assisted teaching. **Results:** The finding of this study shows that, there was a significant improvement of knowledge among mothers of primary school children after administration of VAT. The mean and SD of post test knowledge score was (19.97 ± 1.79) and pre test knowledge score was (13.57 ± 3.32) . The paired 't' value (21.142) was found to be significant at (<0.05) shows that there is a statistical difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge score. There was no significant association between the pretest knowledge scores and selected demographic variables at $(P<0.05)$. The result supported that, the knowledge of primary school children was improved after administration of VAT regarding Good Touch and Bad Touch. **Conclusion:** The study showed that the VAT was significantly effective in improving the knowledge scores of mothers of school going children regarding good touch and bad touch.

Keywords: Good Touch and Bad Touch, Video assisted teaching, Mothers, Primary school children

1. Introduction

Touch is a basic need of human existence. From the minute we are born to our last breath, touch nurtures us. [1] 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. **Error! Bookmark not defined.** 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, suicidal behavior, difficulty in concentration and more prone to become victim in adulthood. [2]

Child abuse, a global issue affects children of all ages, gender, races, ethnicities, in varied socioeconomic classes and is in the forefront in the line of widespread social issues and social problems. Child abuse occurs in many different forms such as physical, sexual, emotional and neglect; whereby irrespective of any form of abuse it has a traumatizing lifetime experience for the victim. [3]

The World Health Organization (WHO) 2016 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." [4] There are many factors in the etiology of child neglect and abuse. Parents' 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. [5] Prevention of child abuse is an inevitable part of the society. The impact of child maltreatment can be profound. Child abuse and maltreatment affect various systems of the child which may later leads to many other disorders. When parents give more attention and are caring towards the children and discuss child's problem parents and specially mother can notice child's behavior and understand child better. [6]

2. Material and Method

A quantitative experimental, pre experimental, one group pre-test and post-test design was followed. The study was conducted between 15-07-19 to 22-07-19 in Lucknow City College, Lucknow. The Institutional Ethical Committee approval was obtained before the study. Population of the

study was mothers of primary school children those are studying in Lucknow City College, and who are willing to participate in the study. Non-Probability Purposive sampling was carried out on 60 samples. Informed consent of the participants was obtained.

Demographic variable such as Age, Marital Status, Religion, Place of Residence, Educational status of mothers, Employment status of mothers, Monthly family Income, Type of family, No. of children, Previous Knowledge. The **Structured Knowledge questionnaire regarding Good touch and Bad touch.**This section consists of 25 items containing questions related to Good touch and bad touch. Each item has one correct response among 4 options and it is awarded a score of 1 for the correct response according to the pre determined key.

Aspects	Numbers of Questions
Touch	3
Abuse and its causes	5
Disclosing problems	3
Warning signs	4
Preventive measures	10

Nominal data were described and expressed in frequency and percentage. Both descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze data. Inferential Statistics ‘t’ test, was used to find relationship of knowledge level with selected demographic variable. Descriptive statistics (frequency distribution and percentage, mean and SD) was used to analyze the socio-demographic.

Strength and limitations

The specified population assessed in this research study and standardized tools used were the strength of the study. Study is limited to the mothers of primary school children who are studying in Lucknow City College at Lucknow, and the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge of good touch and bad touch among mothers of primary school children.

3. Results

Description of subjects

During the study period, 60 mothers were enrolled in the study based inclusion criteria. **The table 1:** Table summarized that among 60 mothers, marital status majority of 47 mothers (78.33%) were married. According to their religion, majority of 45 mothers (75%) were Hindu, Place of residence of 39 mothers (65%) were living in Urban, Educational status of 20 mothers (33.33%) were senior secondary educated. Employment status of 26 mothers (43.33%) were unemployed. Monthly family income of 30 mothers (50%) were belonging to Rs.20, 000- 30,000. Type of family of 30 mothers (50%) were living in nuclear family. Number of children of 32 mothers (53.33%) were having two children. Majority of 41 mothers (68.33%) have inadequate previous knowledge regarding Good touch and Bad touch.

S No.	Demographic Data	Frequency	Percentage
		(F)	(%)
1	Marital Status		
	Single Parent	4	6.67
	Married	47	78.33
	Divorce	8	13.33
2	Religion		
	Hindu	45	75
3	Place of Residence		
	Semi Urban	21	35
4	Educational status of mothers		
	Primary Education	7	11.67
	Higher secondary education	18	30
	Senior secondary education	20	33.33
	Graduate	12	20
5	Employment status of mothers		
	Un employed	26	43.33
	Un skilled worker	8	13.33
	Semi skilled worker	12	20
	Skilled worker	10	16.67
6	Monthly family Income		
	Below Rs. 20,000	10	16.67
	20,001- 30,000	30	50
	30,001- 40,000	13	21.66
7	Type of family		
	Nuclear family	30	50
	Joint family	26	43.33
8	No. of children		
	One	14	23.33
	Two	32	53.33
9	Previous Knowledge		
	Yes	19	31.67
	No	41	68.33

Table 2: Table showing mean and SD of age of mothers

Category	Mean	SD	Mean (%)
Age	29.47	4.27	49.11%

The table 2: the table reveals that mean age of the mothers is 29.47 and SD 4.27.

Table 3.1: Table showing pre test knowledge scores of the mothers

Domains	Pre Test			
	Max Score	Mean	SD	Mean %
Touch	3	2.07	0.87	69
Abuse and its Causes	5	2.72	1.22	54.4
Disclosing Problems	3	2.22	0.78	74
Warning Signs	4	1.55	0.91	38.75
Preventive Measures	10	4.98	1.69	49.8
Overall	25	13.57	3.32	54.28

Table 3 reveals that Domain wise mean knowledge of mothers regarding good touch and bad touch. 69 % mean knowledge was found in Touch domain followed by 54.4% in abuse and its causes, 74% in Disclosing problems, 38.75% in Warning signs, and 49.8 % in preventing measures.

Overall pretest mean score on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among mothers of primary school children was 13.57 shows inadequate knowledge.

Table 3.2: Table showing pre test knowledge scores of the mothers

Domains	Post Test			
	Max Score	Mean	SD	Mean %
Touch	3	2.98	0.13	99.33
Abuse and its Causes	5	4.13	0.85	82.6
Disclosing Problems	3	2.75	0.51	91.66
Warning Signs	4	3.07	0.80	76.65
Preventive Measures	10	7.02	1.42	70.2
Overall	25	19.95	1.79	79.8

Table: 3.2 the table reveals that Aspect wise mean knowledge of mothers regarding good touch and bad touch. 99.33 % mean knowledge was found in Touch aspect followed by 82.6% in abuse and its causes, 91.66% in Disclosing problems, 76.65% in Warning signs, and 70.2% in preventing measures.

Overall post test mean score on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among mothers of primary school children was 19.95 shows adequate knowledge.

Table 3.3: Comparison of pre & post test scores to assess the level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch

Knowledge Level	Scores	Pre Test		Post Test	
		Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage %
Inadequate knowledge	0 - 13	32	53.33	0	0
Moderate knowledge	14 - 19	25	41.67	19	31.67
Adequate knowledge	20 - 25	3	5	41	68.33
TOTAL		60	100	60	100

Table: 3.3 the table indicates the overall knowledge level of mothers regarding good touch and bad touch, in pre test there were 32 number (53.33%) of the mothers with inadequate knowledge, 25 number (41.67%) of the mothers with the moderate level of knowledge, 3 numbers (5%) where in adequate knowledge where as in post test 19 number (31.67%) of mothers were moderate knowledge, 41 numbers (68.33%) had adequate knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch.

Table 5: Chi-square test showing association between pre-test levels of knowledge with their selected demographic variables

Demographic Variables	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		Chi Square Value	Df	P value
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Marital Status									
Single Parent	4	6.67	0	0	0	0	7.448	6	0.281
Married	21	35	23	38.33	3	5			
Divorce	6	10	2	3.33	0	0			
Widow	1	1.67	0	0	0	0			
Religion									
Hindu	24	40	20	33.33	1	1.67	3.111	2	0.211
Muslim	8	13.33	5	8.33	2	3.33			
Place of Residence									
Semi Urban	13	21.67	6	10	2	3.33			
Urban	19	31.67	19	31.67	1	1.67	3.097	2	0.213
Educational status									
Primary Education	2	3.33	5	8.33	0	0	5.64	8	0.688

Table 4: Paired “t”-test values to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among mothers of primary school children

Domains	Pre Test		Post Test		‘t’ value	P Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Touch	2.07	0.87	2.98	0.13	7.991	0.940
Abuse And Its Causes	2.72	1.22	4.13	0.85	7.376	0.974
Disclosing Problems	2.22	0.78	2.75	0.51	4.843	0.324
Warning Signs	1.55	0.91	3.07	0.79	12.893	0.06
Preventive Measures	4.98	1.69	7.02	1.42	10.376	0.000

The above **Table 4** revealed that the mean difference of domain wise regarding good touch and bad touch. **0.91 mean difference** was found in **Touch Domain** followed by **‘t’ value 7.991,1.41** in **Abuse and its causes** with their **7.376, 0.53** in **Disclosing problems** with their **4.843, 1.52** in **Warning signs** with their **12.893, and 2.04** in **preventing measures** there with **10.376**.

The paired ‘t’ value shows that there is significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates the effectiveness of video assisted teaching in improving the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among mothers of primary school children.

Table 4.1: Overall Mean percentage Knowledge Scores of Pre-test and Post-tests knowledge scores of pre-test

Domains	Range Score	Mean Score	Knowledge Mean %	Score SD	Paired ‘t’ Test	P value
Pre Test	8 - 21	13.57	54.28	3.32		
Post Test	15 -24	19.97	79.88	1.79	21.142	0.735

Table 4.1 indicates the overall mean percentage knowledge of pre-test and post-test on good touch and bad touch. The post-test mean percentage knowledge score was found higher (mean percentage 79.88% and SD 1.79 when compared with pre-test mean percentage knowledge score value which was 54.28% percentage with SD of 3.32 (mean knowledge enhancement score was 6.4 ,25.6% and SD 2.35. The statistical paired ‘t’ test implies that the difference in the pre-test and posttest value was found statistically significant at 5% level (p<0.05) with a paired ‘t’ test value of 21.142. There exists a statistical significance in the enhancement of level of knowledge score indicating the positive impact of video assisted teaching. Hence the stated research hypothesis **H₁ is accepted.**

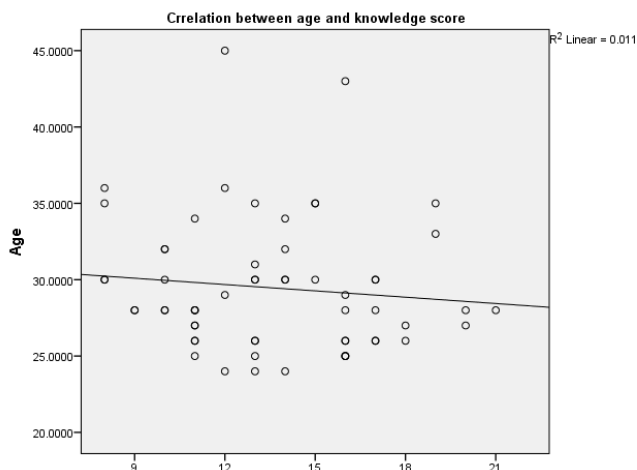
Higher secondary education	10	16.67	8	13.33	0	0			
Senior secondary education	11	18.33	7	11.67	2	3.33			
Graduate	7	11.67	4	6.67	1	1.67			
Post graduate	2	3.33	1	1.6	0	0			
Employment status									
Un employed	10	16.67	14	23.33	2	3.33	6.35	8	0.608
Un skilled worker	6	10	2	3.33	0	0			
Semi skilled worker	8	13.33	3	5	1	1.67			
Skilled worker	6	10	4	6.67	0	0			
Professional	2	3.33	2	3.33	0	0			
Monthly family Income									
Below Rs. 20,000	2	3.33	7	11.67	1	1.67	11.257	6	0.081
20,001- 30,000	21	35	9	15	0	0			
30,001- 40,000	5	8.33	7	11.67	1	1.67			
More than 40,000	5	8.33	1	1.67	1	1.67			
Type of family									
Nuclear family	15	25	14	23.33	1	1.67	4.343	4	0.362
Joint family	13	21.67	11	18.33	2	3.33			
Extended family	4	6.67	0	0	0	0			
No. of children									
One	8	13.33	6	10	0	0	3.734	4	0.443
Two	18	30	13	21.67	1	1.67			
Three or more	6	10	6	10	2	3.33			
Previous Knowledge									
Yes	10	16.67	7	11.67	2	3.33			
No	22	36.67	18	30	1	1.67	1.856	2	0.395

The data presented in the table 5 shows that there was no significant statistical association found between the pre test level of knowledge scores with their selected socio-demographic variables among mothers of primary school children at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 5.1: Correlation between age and Mean knowledge score

Variables	Mean	Correlation (r)
Age	29.47	-0.107
Knowledge score	13.57	

Table 5.1 depicts relationship between age and knowledge score among mothers of primary school children. The coefficient correlation between age and knowledge score was calculated using Pearson’s coefficient formula and it showed negative correlation ($r = -0.107$) which was statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.



Therefore, it is concluded that level of knowledge and age among mothers of primary school children correlate to each other.

4. Discussion

In **pre test** the majority 32(53.33%) numbers of mothers with inadequate knowledge and 25 (41.67%) number of mothers with moderate level of knowledge and only 3(5%) numbers of mother have adequate level of knowledge and overall mean score was 54 %.

This study findings were consistent with the study conducted by **Debyani Das** (2017) in which the knowledge score of mothers showed that 4 %, 22%, 44%, 30% mothers had scored excellent, good, average, poor knowledge score respectively. Majority of mothers in the area of physical abuse (43%), psychological abuse (38%), sexual abuse (29%) and neglect (56%) had poor knowledge score. Majority of mothers in the area of definition and description (44%), and prevention (46%) scored average. There were significant association found between knowledge score with age ($\chi^2 = 4.6^*$; $p < 0.05$) association between knowledge score with monthly family income. The study conclude that the most of mothers have average knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention but mothers are usually overlook neglect as one of the categories of child-abuse and improvement in societal status of mothers in terms of education, occupation can be a step to prevent child abuse. [7]

In **post test** the majority 41 (68.33%) number of mothers with adequate knowledge and 19 (31.67%) number of teachers with moderate level of knowledge and overall mean score was (79.8%).

This study findings were consistent with the study conducted by **Kaur A et.al; (2018)** was clearly illustrate the maximum students have the poor knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch but after teaching program there is significant improvement in the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school children. [8]

This study finding were consistent with the study conducted by **Ms. Yaiphabee Abujamand Prof A. Santham** in which 60 school children were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique pre-test and post-test level of knowledge was assessed using CKAQ-Revision III 2. Children attended the structure teaching programme and 30 children did not attend the structured teaching programme. In the experiments group, 73.3% children were in the age of 10 years in the control group, 43.3% of children were in the age group of 11 years. The study examined that "t" test was 12.034 at d p= 0.05 level, which shown a significant difference in the knowledge after structure teaching programme among school children. [9]

5. Conclusion

The study findings revealed that there was a significant improved the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch after the video assisted teaching. The provision of video assisted teaching will motivate mothers and help them to improve the knowledge level. A similar study can be done with a large sample for generalization. A study can be carried out to evaluate the efficiency of other teaching strategies like structured teaching program, computer assisted teaching program etc. A similar study can be conducted to identify the various factors responsible for lack of knowledge of mothers regarding child abuse.

6. Implications

The Nursing personnel should be encouraged to participate in awareness programs regarding child abuse. They can organize continuing education programmes on the prevention of child abuse for nursing personnel and motivate them to educate the common public. Nurses should conduct health campaigns and should use different strategies to educate the mothers from preventing child abuse.

7. Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

8. Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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