



Effectiveness of Role Play Regarding Good Touch and Bad Touch among selected Primary School Students – A Descriptive Study

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Abstract: Abuse against children and adolescents has been alarmingly high during the last few years. During childhood, children can intensely catch up with what they see through visualization, so we selected role-play to convey our message. The present study was conducted with a goal to assess the effectiveness of role-play concerning with good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students. After the implementation of the role-play the researchers planned to evaluate the level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students and set another objective for finding the association between knowledge about good touch and bad touch among selected primary school. The design of the study was selected is quantitative experimental research and the sample size of the study was forty primary school students. Sample selection method selected is non-probability convenient sampling. A structured and validated tool was used for collecting the data and the data collected through pretest and posttest. In the results, paired t-test was used as the statistical toll. The value of paired t – test was '10.75' and the post-test was '14.53'. The post-test value is greater than the pretest value, so the role play conducted to teach the primary school students was effective.

Index Terms - Good Touch, Bad Touch, Sex Education, Child Abuse, Primary School.

Introduction

'TOUCH' is a positive experience that gives a safe feeling from the loved one. Good touch gives reinforcement and it is essential for health and good behavior. Bad touch is unsafe and can also lead to psychiatric disorders, any secret touch or touch to their private part.

Good touch and bad touch are words mainly used to explain which touch is safe and not safe. A good touch is always a sense of care, affection, love, and help. It will not make an uncomfortable experience for the child. A bad touch is something you don't want and that makes you feel uncomfortable.

Childhood is the most important stage in the development cycle. The reported child abuse incidences are increasing day by day. Each abuse against children has a negative impact on the victim's physical and mental health. During childhood, the acquire more knowledge from their surroundings. Good touch and bad touch are learned through their day-to-day activities.

Sex education is very important to the current situation. It is a basic fundamental need of our children for their bright future. Parents feel shy when they take up these sensitive topics with their own children. Mature people are capable to share knowledge about the sex education

In today's world, parents have to talk to their children about what is good and bad. Also, they want to talk about sexual development and sexual identity at a very young age. Children are very curious about their body parts including genitals. So, they need guidance to learn about their body parts. Parents should teach them that no one has permission to touch their private body parts. If parents keep a channel of communication with their Children, they will report all day-to-day incidences immediately and it will help to prevent child abuse.

All child abuse cases are aided because of the silence of victims, parents, and loved ones. In most cases, the victims are not able to recognize whether it is a good or bad touch, so they ignore it. Even if the parents come to know about this, they are not ready to react because they are afraid for society and the future of the child. There are many types of sexual abuse that include sexual kissing, sexual assault, rape, stalking, pornography, touching, and molestation.

Child abuse includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect. Physical abuse is hitting with a belt, kicking, biting, burning, and choking. Sexual abuse is when a person shows a nude picture, touches the private parts of the body, or takes the picture of without clothes. Emotional abuse includes criticism, blame, shame, or embarrassment by friends and family members, or coworkers. Neglect is a form of abuse that means failing to pay attention to someone or something.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Abuses against children have a long term impact on the children's health and well-being. It also affects the family, communities and nations. Abuse against children can be by their parents, care givers, relatives, friends or strangers.

Both boys and girls are vulnerable to child abuses. Sexual abuse is three times more in girls than boys. It is common in children less than 17 years of age. In a year about 12 children are sexually abused. The non-governmental organizations reported that the most of the children are abused by their relatives at home, neighborhoods, at school and orphanages.

According to WHO 53,000 children died in 2002 due to child homicide. As per the available statistical record 150 million girls and 73 million boys are abused different ways including forced sex. Globally in 2004 1 billion children experienced physical, sexual, emotional and different types of violence. In 2014, 28% victims are reported, every year 41,000 homicide deaths in children under 15 years are reported. Approximately five children are deceased every day because of child abuse, 90% of sexual abuse victims are abused by strangers and 68% are by family members. Most of the children become victims at 18 years or younger. In 2010 approximate 1,537 children are died due to child abuse and neglect. 79.4% are under 4 years and 47.7% are under 1 year. 3.6 million abuses are reported. Boys and girls become victims nearly at the same ratio. Abused children are 11 times more likely to engage in criminal activities. About 80% of youngsters were abused as children. 14% of men and 36% of women in prison were abused as children. Child abuse occurs in all socioeconomic levels, religions, and culture and education levels.

Globally find that up to one billion children are facing sexual, physical and emotional violence. About 300 million children 2-4 years are regularly suffering violence on parents and caregivers. 1 in 5 women and 1 in 13 men are facing sexual abuse (0-17 years). According to world health organization 120 million girls under 20 years are suffered sexual abuse.

Nationally 1,28,531 cases of violence against children are reported in 2020. 24 lakhs of online child sexual abuse is reported between 2017- 2020. 80% of victims are girls below 14 years. 2 in 3 of children are physically abused. Out of that 69% are girls and 54.68% are boys. 53.22% children are suffering more than one forms of sexual abuse.

Ministry of women and child development, Govt. of India was conducted a national study in the year 2007 with an aim to assess the extent and nature of child abuse in India the sample size, 12,447 and the results revealed Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Delhi are in highest percentage of sexual abuse among boys and girls 21.90% children were faced severe forms of sexual abuses and 50.76% faced other forms of sexual abuses 5.69% reported sexually assaulted. About 33,098 crime cases against children are reported on 2011 in India and the report reveals that 53.22% of children are facing more than one forms of sexual abuse. In 2019, state agencies reported that 1,840 children died as a result of abuse and also they find that more than 656,000 victims of child maltreatment.

An Indian study reported 75.5% of children in Kerala are facing physical abuse. 20% are girls and 5-10% are boys. Female victims are reported more than men, physical abuse (83.4% vs 67.7%), emotional abuse (89.5% vs 75.7%) and sexual abuse (29.5% vs 6.2%).

In Kerala the sexual harassment against children and sexual violence are increasing day by day. 2.87% POCSO cases have been reported in the past five years. Total 17,198 cases were registered under the POCSO act from 2016 to 2021. Another article published by The Hindu News Paper shows that in Kerala 690 child abuses are reported in the year 2019. Ninety nine cases were reported in Malappuram district, 98 cases in Thiruvananthapuram and 78 cases from Ernakulum are reported.

The above data and the reports are showing that child abuse cases were increasing day by day and it's a high time to start actions to prevent child abuse. Hence the society suggested us to find solutions to prevent child abuse.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students.

OBJECTIVES

- to assess the level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students.
- to plan and conduct a role play on the basis of good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students.
- to assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students.
- to find association between knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students with selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

- Assess: refers to evaluating the knowledge of lower primary school students about good touch and bad touch.
- Effectiveness: refers to significant difference between pre and posttest knowledge scores on good touch and bad touch after a role play.
- Good touch: good touch refers to the touch that makes a child feel secure and cared for.
- Bad touch: bad touch refers to that makes a child uncomfortable, scared and anxious.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is extensive and the examination of publications relevant to the study was reviewed from published journals, textbooks, unpublished theses, etc. A number of literature have been made on the different aspects of assessing the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. The review of literature is categorized into the following,

Patidar J and Vaishnav S (2019) conducted research to assess the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. The sample size is 100 students between the age group of (9-12 years) in a selected school in Ludhiana, Punjab. A purposive sampling technique was used. Data was collected by using a self-structured questionnaire. The findings revealed that 76% of students had excellent knowledge and 1% had fair knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch.

Singh N, John W (2019) conducted a research study to assess the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching regarding good touch and bad touch among girls of the selected upper primary schools of Mehsana. The sample size was 150 girls. They were selected by a non-probability convenient sampling technique. Video-assisted teaching was given to girls. Self-structured questionnaires were also given to the girls. The finding of the study shows that video-assisted teaching is effective for knowledge about good touch and bad touch.

Jour T Y, Lillypet M S, Santham (2017) conducted a study to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programs on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch (GTBT) the sample size was 60 Girls. They were selected by a Non-

Probability Convenient sampling technique Pre-test and Post-test level of knowledge was assessed using CKAQ-Revision III2. The findings of the study revealed a significant difference in the knowledge after the structured teaching program among school children.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers to the controlled investigation of the way of obtaining, analyzing, and organizing data. The chapter deals with the methodology adopted for the study. It indicates the research approach, research design, variables, settings, population, sampling technique, sample, sampling criteria, tool, content, validity, reliability, data collection process, plan for analysis, and ethical consideration.

Research Approach

The research approach is an overall plan chosen to carry out the study. The research approach used in this study is a quantitative research approach.

Research Design

Research design is an overall plan for addressing a research question including specifications for enhancing the study's integrity. In the study, a non-experimental descriptive exploratory research design has been used to attain the objectives of the study.

Table-1 Research Design

SUBJECT	PRE TEST	TREATMENT	POST TEST
Primary school students	O1	X	O2

- O1: administration of questionnaire to assess the pre test knowledge level regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students.
- X: administration of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students.
- O2: administration of the same questionnaire to assess the post test knowledge level of the primary school students regarding good touch and bad touch.

Variables

Variables and qualities or characteristics of a person, thing or situations that change or vary

- Dependent variable: Knowledge of primary school students.
- Independent variable: Role play
- Socio demographic variables: Age, Gender, Standard, Type of family, Area of residence.

Setting of the study

The study was conducted at B.E.M.L.P. School, Vaniyamkulam. The reason for selecting this area was because adequate samples of primary school students who had satisfied the inclusion and exclusion criteria for our study are available in this setting.

Population

The population of the study includes primary school students at B.E.M.L.P. School, Vaniyamkulam.

Sample and Sampling Technique

Sampling is the subset of the population comprising those selected to participate in a study. Sampling is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represents the entire population. The sample size of present study consists of 40 students at selected primary school who met sampling criteria. Sampling technique used in the study was a non-probability purposive sampling technique.

Criteria for Sample Selection

Inclusion criteria

- primary school students between the age group of 8- 9 years.
- students who are available during the time of study.

Exclusion criteria

- students below 8 years and above 9 years.
- students who are not present at the time of study.

Method and tool for data collection

Development and selection of tools

The tool was prepared on the basis of the objective of the study. The steps included in the development or selections of tools are review of literature.

Description of data collection tool and technique

Tool I: structured questionnaire for assessing the Socio demographic variables

The socio demographic data used in this study are age, gender, standard, Type of family, Area of residence.

Tool II: Questionnaire

Questionnaire is used to assess the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch. It consists of 15 questions. The level of knowledge was assessed by the total score obtained.

Table – 2 – Scoring pattern

RANGE	GRADE
13-15	Excellent
8-12	Good
4-7	Average
<4	Poor

Content validity of the tool

The tool was validated by subject experts from pediatrics, mental health nursing, medical surgical nursing. According to their suggestion and recommendation the structured scale was modified. The final draft of the tool consists of demographic variables, 15 knowledge questionnaires. Hence the content of the study is more valid.

Reliability of the tool

The pilot study was conducted to find whether the tool was capable of increasing knowledge of primary school students regarding good touch and bad touch.

It was conducted among 4 primary school students. After pilot study, we found that the tool was capable of assessing the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among primary school students. Finally it proved that the tool was feasible to conduct the study.

Data Collection Procedure

After obtaining the permission from the principal and ethical committee of Nehru College of Nursing, Vaniyamkulam, the study conducted from 40 primary school students by known probability purposive sampling technique. The investigator gives the self introduction and explains the purpose of study and subject, willingness to participate in study ascertained. The subjects were assured anonymity and confidence of the information provided by them and oral informed consent was obtained. The study was conducted by giving socio demographic questionnaires before and after conducting a role play regarding good touch and bad touch.

Plan for data analysis

The data collected were organized and analyzed in terms of objectives of the study, using descriptive statistics of the study and inferential statistics. A master data sheet was prepared with responses given by the students. The plan for data analysis was as follows,

Descriptive Statistics

Frequency and percentage for socio demographic variables of primary school students were calculated by the use of measures of central tendency.

Inferential statistics

The association between knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students with selected demographic variables are tested by the usage of Chi-square test. The effectiveness of role-play was calculated and tested by the usage of paired sample t' tests.

Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Ethical committee (IEC) of Nehru College of Nursing, Vaniyamkulam. Written informed consent was obtained from the respondent prior to each interview schedule. Only those who were willing to consent were included in the study. Privacy and confidentiality was ensured throughout and after the study. The collected data was used only for research purposes. The data is stored in the computer with password encryption of the file. The hard copies of the interview schedule and the consent form were strictly confined to the personal locker of the principal investigator with proper sealing.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The present study is conducted to assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among the primary school students. Data was collected from 40 students of BEMLP SCHOOL, Vaniyamkulam. The data collected was analyzing terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Findings of the study are presented in 3 sections

Section 2: To assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students.

Section 3: To find association between knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students with demographic variables.

Section – I:

Frequency and percentage of samples according to demographic variables.

Table – 3: Frequency and percentage of samples according to demographic variables.

Age		
8 Years	24	60%
9 Years	16	40%
Gender		
Male	22	55%
Female	18	45%
Standard		
3 rd Standard	31	77.50%
4 th Standard	9	22.50%
Family Type		
Nuclear	31	77.50%
Joint	9	22.50%
Area of Residence		
Rural	35	87.50%
Urban	5	12.50%

Section - II: To assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students.

Table – 4: Mean and standard deviation

	Mean	Standard deviation
Pretest	10.75	2.307
Post test	14.53	0.640

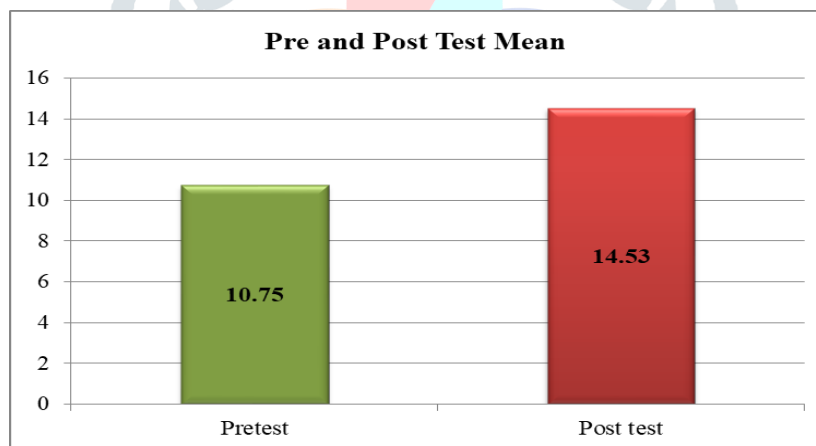


Figure – 1: Representing the comparison of pretest and post test score

Table - 4 and figure - 1 shows the comparison of means of pre test and the post test. The mean pretest score is 10.75 and the posttest score is 14.53.

Table – 5: Paired ‘t’ test

	‘t’	df
Pretest-posttest	9.811	39

The Data analyzed with paired t tests and the results are statistically compared. The observed t value is 9.811 and table t value is 2.02. The observed t value is greater than the table t value hence the study is effective.

Section – III: To find association between knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students with demographic variables.

Table – 6: Chi-Square values

SN	Demographic Variables	Chi-Square	df	'p'	Level of Significance
1	Age	2.070	2	5.99	Not Significant
2	Gender	0.526	2	5.99	Not Significant
3	Standard	1.552	2	5.99	Not Significant
4	Type of Family	0.903	2	5.99	Not Significant
5	Area of Residence	3.810	2	5.99	Not Significant

The study results found that there is no association between knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students with demographic variables.

Testing of Hypothesis

- H_1 -There will be significant association between the knowledge about good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students. There is no significant association between knowledge about good touch and bad touch ($p < 5.99$). Hence H_1 is rejected

RESULT

The descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of the data. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of the study. The mean post test knowledge score 14.53 is higher than mean pretest knowledge score 10.75. A paired t test was used to find out the significant difference between the mean pretest and post test knowledge score. The calculated t value 9.811 was found to be significant at 2.02 level. There was no significant association between the median pretest knowledge score with demographic variable of age is 2.070, gender is 0.526, standard is 1.552, type of family is 0.903 and area of residence is 3.810. This showed that the role play was effective in increasing the knowledge of primary school students regarding good touch and bad touch.

DISCUSSION

This is a one group pretest, posttest design intended to assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch primary school students. This study is an experimental descriptive research design intended to assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students. The results of the major study were discussed according to the objectives.

The first objective of the study was to assess the level of knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students. The second objective of study is to plan and conduct a role play on the basis of good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students. The third objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students. The last objective of the study was to find an association between knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students with selected demographic variables.

Chi-square is used to find out the association of knowledge score with demographic variables such as age, sex, gender, standard, type of family, area of residence. The result shows that there is no association between the demographic variables. Paired sample test was used to find the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch.

SUMMARY

In this study, the demographic variables such as age, sex, gender, standard, type of family, area of residence are not significant. The study is effective among selected primary school students. The present study, in short, gave the investigators a new experience, a chance to widen the knowledge and a venue to interact with lower primary school students.

CONCLUSION

The present study was attempted to assess the effectiveness of role play regarding good touch and bad touch among selected primary school students. Most of the students have good knowledge and their knowledge is improved through role play.

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