



# Assess The Level Of Knowledge Regarding Good Touch And Bad Touch Among School Going Children At Selected School

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## Abstract

### Background:

A child gradually learns the difference between good and bad touch through their daily activities. We can help them learn this behavior by trying to teach them early on. According to an epidemiological study, 16% of men and 27% of women have experienced at least one instance of sexual abuse as children.

According to a global poll, at least 10% of girls and 20% of boys are thought to have been sexually abused as children.

Children who have been sexually abused are more likely to suffer from eating disorders, depression, substance and alcohol abuse, and suicidal thoughts and actions. They are also more likely to become victims of depression as adults.

### Objectives:

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school going children
- 2) To determine the relationship between school-age children selected demographic factors and their level of awareness about good and poor touch.

### Design and Methods:

A purposive sampling strategy was used to choose 50 school-age children from a quantitative descriptive study design. A standardized knowledge questionnaire about good and bad touch, as well as demographic factors, were used to gather the data. Inferential and descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data.

**Result:**

In terms of good and bad touch, the current study shows that 72% of students had average knowledge, 20% had high knowledge, and 8% had poor knowledge. According to the study, children's understanding of good and bad touch was significantly impacted by demographic factors such as age, class, religion, family type, mother's and father's educational attainment, whereas gender had no effect.

**Conclusion:**

According to the current study, children are ignorant and confused about what constitutes good and harmful touch.

**Keywords:**

Good touch, bad touch, school going children

**Introduction:**

In every community, protecting children is a top priority, and teaching them about personal limits is crucial to their welfare. Teaching kids the difference between good and negative touch is a crucial part of child safety education. Good touch, like a parent's embrace or a teacher's handshake, gives a child security and comfort, but bad touch, which makes a child feel uneasy or dangerous, may indicate abuse.

Children at school are in a stage where they engage with peers, teachers, and family members. In order to protect them and stop any abuse, it is essential that they are able to identify, comprehend, and react to unwanted touch. However, depending on their educational background, cultural background, and exposure to awareness campaigns, their levels of knowledge and awareness may differ. The purpose of this study is to assess school-age children's knowledge of good and bad touch. It looks for knowledge gaps, examines what influences their awareness, and offers solutions for successful intervention and education. Giving kids the correct information will enable them to set limits, become more self-assured, and ask for assistance when necessary.

**Subjects and Methods:****Study Design:**

A quantitative descriptive study design was used at Patteswaram at Kumbakonam, Thanjavur (Dt), for school-age children who all reside there.

**Development and validation of questionnaire:****Section A**

It consists of demographic variables such as age, gender, family types, residential, religion.

**Section B**

A standardized questionnaire is used in this part to evaluate both excellent and unpleasant touch. The 20 multiple-choice items in the structured questionnaire are divided into two sections: excellent touch and unpleasant touch. Participants had to choose from a list of possible answers.

**Scoring Key**

Each correct answer carries one mark.  
Each incorrect answer carries zero mark

≤ 50%	Poor knowledge
51 – 75%	Average knowledge
>76%	Good Knowledge

The tool's consent validity was confirmed by a number of professionals in relevant domains,

including community health nursing statistics physicians.

Fifty school-age children in Patteswaram in Kumbakonam, Thanjavur (Dt) were given semi-structured questionnaires to test the tool's reliability.

Informed consent was obtained from the community area, and when 50 sample members gave their written consent, structured questions about school-age children's awareness of good and bad touch were used to collect data.

#### **Study Subject and data collection method:**

Children enrolled in school who met the inclusion requirements made up the study's population. Among the exclusion criteria are school-age children who were absent during data collection and who did not wish to participate in the study.

A structured knowledge questionnaire was distributed about sociodemographic factors and good and bad touch. The study was conducted with formal permission from the relevant authorities and took an average of 30 minutes per sample. Confidentiality was guaranteed.

#### **Data analysis:**

On the basis of the study's purpose and hypothesis, the data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Demographic variables on the degree of awareness about good and bad touch were evaluated using frequencies and percentage distribution. Also calculated were the mean and standard deviation.

#### **Socio demographic Variables:**

The study involved fifty schoolchildren. According to the descriptive statistics, 13–14 years old accounted for 60%. Of the participants in the research study, 45.7% were men and 54.3% were women. Of the students who participated, 52.4% were from Class 9 and 47.6% were from

Class 10. Every child adhered to Hinduism in terms of religion. Of the fathers, 42.9% had a high or higher level of education, while 37.1% of the moms had a higher level of education. The majority of fathers (84.8%) were farmers in terms of occupation. The majority of children (54.3%) come from nuclear families, while 45.7% come from joint families, depending on the kind of family. When it came to the number of siblings, 42.9% of kids had one, and 26% of kids (Table 1).

**Table 1: Percentage Distribution of knowledge regarding Good and Bad touch among Students**

**n= 50**

<b>Level of knowledge</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
Good	10	20
Average	36	72
Poor	04	08

#### **DISCUSSION:**

The results of the study showed that the degree of knowledge about good and bad touch among children was statistically significantly correlated with sociodemographic factors such as age, class, religion, family type, and the educational attainment of the mother and father, while gender had no effect.

The study found that sociodemographic factors such as age, class, religion, family type, and the educational attainment of the mother and father had a significant impact on children's knowledge of good and bad touch, while gender had no effect. The level of knowledge of good and bad touch was statistically significantly correlated with these variables.

**Limitations:**

This study was mainly a descriptive study design. Also, the study participants may present recall bias.

**Conclusion:**

In terms of good and bad touch, the current study shows that 72% of students had average knowledge, 20% had high knowledge, and 8% had poor knowledge. The study came to the conclusion that teaching school-age children about appropriate and inappropriate touch is essential.

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