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# A Study On The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme On Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Child Abuse Among The Mothers Of Primary School Children In A Selected Rural School In Mangalore Taluk

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**ABSTRACT:** Child maltreatment is one of the most significant problems affecting children. In 1991 about 2.7 million children were reported victims of child abuse and neglect to child protective services in US. Child abuse occurs when parent, guardian or caregiver mistreats or neglects a child. Economic disadvantage is a major contribution to child neglect. Poverty is also a risk factor for physical abuse though not for emotional abuse. The findings revealed that most of the mothers; 27(54%) were within the age group of 21-30 yrs and majority of mothers 36(72%) had primary education. Majority of the mothers 24(48%) had monthly family income of 2001-5000 and 40 (80%) of mothers were belonged to nuclear family. Majority of mothers 39(78%) were house wives and only 17(34%) had 2 children and 3 (6%) had only 1 child. The data showed that 41(82%) of the subjects had average knowledge and poor attitude. The knowledge and attitude had significantly improved after the administration of planned teaching programme ('t' calculated value pretest and post test knowledge scores = 24.96  $p < 0.05$  and 't' calculated value pretest and post test attitude scores = 29.32,  $p < 0.05$ ). It was found that there is association between pretest knowledge scores and demographic variables like education and occupation. And there was no association found between pretest attitude scores and the selected demographic variables. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the mothers had average knowledge and poor practice. The planned teaching programme helped them to update their knowledge improve attitude regarding child abuse. Hence teaching was found to be very essential to educate mothers regarding child abuse.

**KEYWORDS:** knowledge, attitude, mothers, primary school children, planned teaching programme.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Television is a "Window to the world". It brings real life drama, action and happening into the home of the viewer who can, sit comfortably and participate in real and imagined events without having them to talk, share or even explore. The television exacting its potential as a mass media is unquestioned. Children born into television families regard television as a permanent fixture in their lives. The T.V set is always there, to entertain and to keep children company, especially when no one else is in the mood to play, chat or inter act with them. Little children love the way a television set responds instantaneously to the press of a button. They enjoy feeling they can control it and make it do what they want. TV viewing among kids is at an eight-year high. On average, children ages between 2-5 spend 32 hours a week in front of a TV—watching television, DVDs, DVR and videos, and using a game console. Kids ages 6-11 spend about 28 hours a week in front of the TV.

## II. OBJECTIVES

To find out the parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in a rural community. To find out the parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in an urban community. To compare the parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in

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the rural and urban community. To find out the association between parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children and demographic variables.

## Hypothesis

- H1: There will be significant difference in the parent's perception regarding effect of t.v viewing on behaviour of children as in rural and urban community.
- H2: There will be significant association between parent's perception regarding effect of t.v viewing on behaviour of children and demographic variables.

## III. METHODOLOGY

### Schematic representation of research design

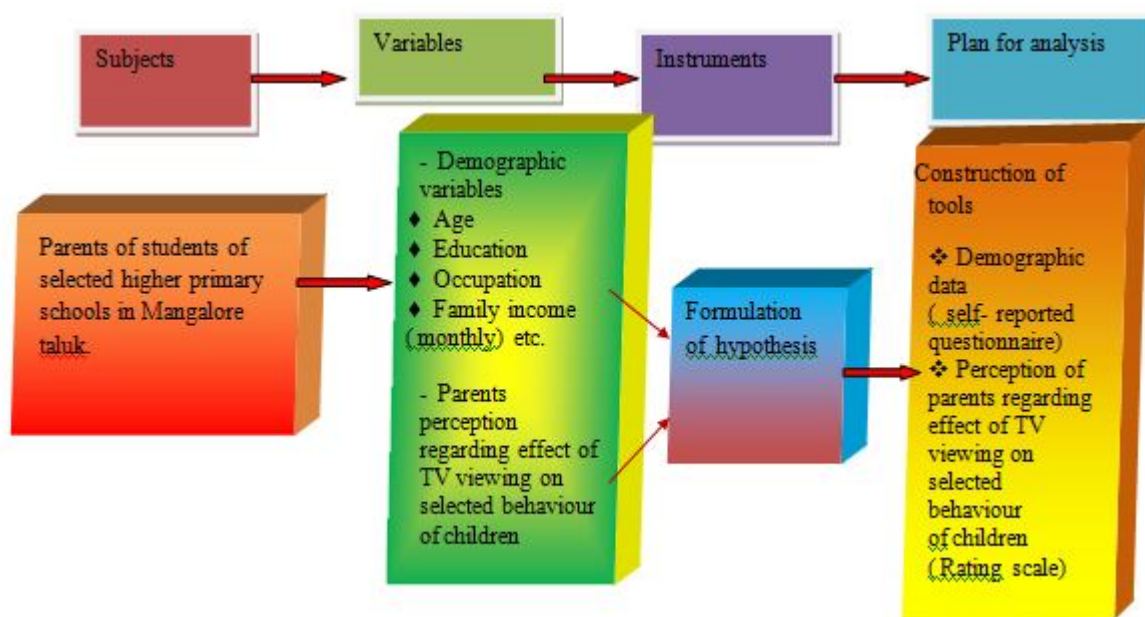


Figure: 1

## IV. RESULTS

### Section 1: parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in a rural community

n = 200 ( 100+ 100)

Score	Perception	Frequency	Percentage
111-150	Positive	87	87%
71-110	Neutral	13	13%
30- 70	Negative	—	—
150	Total	100	100%

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**Table 1: Parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on overall behaviour of children in rural community**

In the rural area, 87% of the parents were positive about the effect of television viewing on behaviour of children and 13% were neutral about it.

n = 200 ( 100+ 100)

	Max. possible score	Mean	Std. Deviation	Percentage mean
Physical response	45	34.37	4.415	76.38%
Emotional response	45	33.72	4.274	74.93%
Social response	60	53.48	4.380	89.13%
Overall behaviour	150	121.57	9.495	81.05%

**Table 2: Parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on selected behaviour of children in rural community**

Distribution of areas according to Parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in a rural community depicts that majority of parents ( 89.13%) had positive perception regarding effect of television viewing on social response of children than their physical and emotional responses.

## Section 2 - parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in a urban community

n = 200 ( 100+ 100)

Score	Perception	Frequency	Percentage
111-150	Positive	87	87%
71-110	Neutral	13	13%
30- 70	Negative		
150	Total	100	100%

**Table 3: Parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on overall behaviour of children in urban community.**

In the urban area, 87% had positive perception and 13% had neutral perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children.

n = 200 ( 100+ 100)

Areas	Max. possible score	Mean	Std. Deviation	Percentage mean
Physical response	45	33.28	3.668	73.96%

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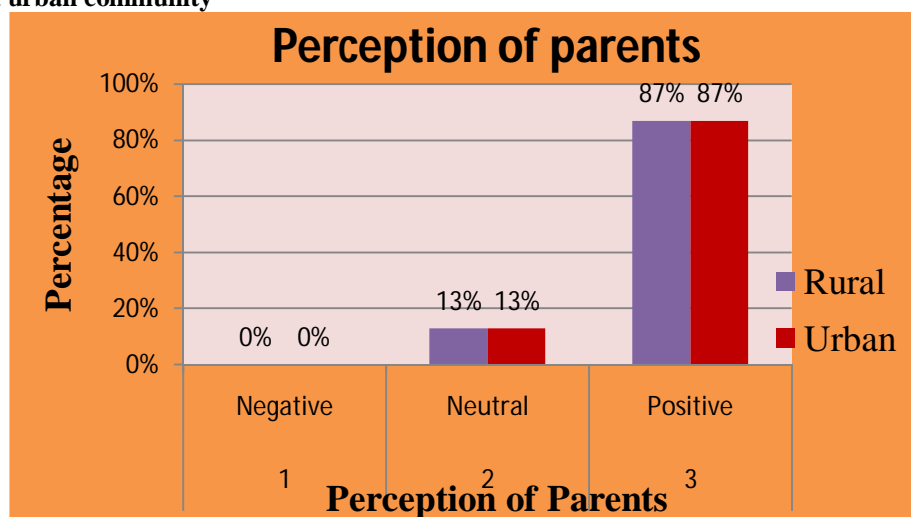
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Emotional response	45	34.25	3.718	76.11%
Social response	60	52.21	4.162	87.02%
Overall behaviour	150	119.74	8.388	79.83%

**Table 4 : Parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on selected behaviour of children in urban**

Distribution of areas according to parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in a urban community depicts that the majority of parents had a positive perception ( 87.02 % ) regarding effect of television viewing on social response of children than physical and emotional responses.

## Section 4: comparison of the parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in the rural and urban community



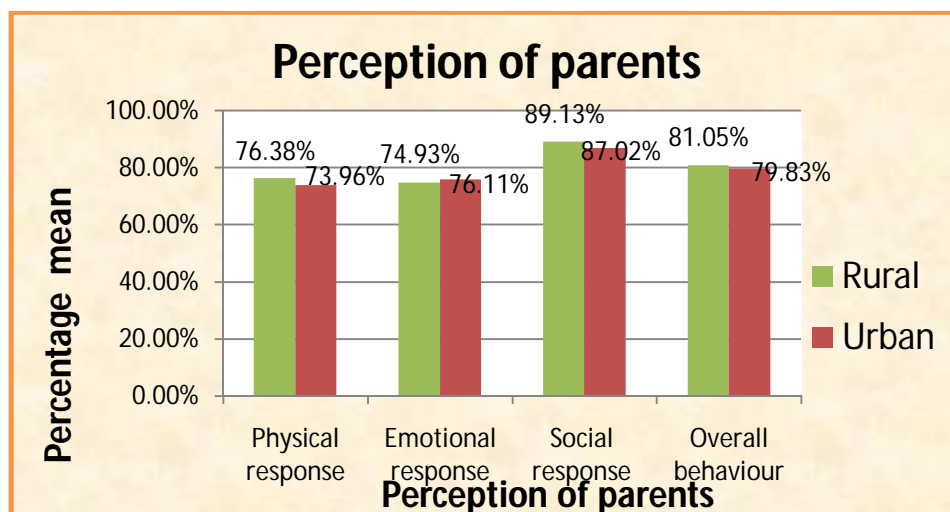
**Fig-2 : Bar diagram depicting comparison of parents perception in rural and urban community**

Distribution of parents according to comparison of parents perception in rural and urban depicts that the majority ( 87% ) had positive perception whereas 13% had neutral perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in both rural and urban community.

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**Fig- 3 : Bar diagram depicting comparison of parents perception on selected behaviours of children in rural and urban community.**

Majority of parents had a positive perception regarding effect of television viewing on social response of children than physical and emotional responses in both rural ( 89.13% ) and urban ( 87.02% ) community.

## V. CONCLUSION

The findings of the study revealed that majority ( 87% ) had positive perception where as 13% had neutral perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children in both rural and urban community .There is no significant difference in the rural and urban parent's perception regarding effect of television viewing on behaviour of children

## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the findings and limitations of the present study following recommendations are offered for further research.

- The study could be replicated on a larger sample so that the findings could be generalized.
- A comparative study can be conducted to find out the effect of television viewing among children who watch only doordarshan channel and those that watch multichannel programmes.
- A study to find out the problems faced by the parents due to their children's excessive television watching habits.

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