

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structural Teaching Program on Knowledge of Caregivers Regarding Play Needs of Children between the Age of 1 to 5 year in Selected Urban Community of Indore M P

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Abstract

Children were capable only of throwing their feet arms and other body parts about. Toddlers who have a clear sense of self definition are likely to establish boundaries between themselves and strangers by claiming their own toys they may clutch their toys saying mine gradually they learn the importance of negotiating or shearing, though it may be difficult at first. They should not be encouraged to give up their toys until they are older and can understand the play with others involves exchange enjoyment. In this age group play stimulates all area of growth and development. They take keen interest in listening to stories and studying pictures in books. Play with dolls making sand edifices is an equally engaging occupation for them.

Keywords: Caregivers; Perceptive; Knowledge; Growth; Development.

Introduction

All children need to play irrespective of age, culture, and social background, economic circumstances. Caregivers must know the play needs of their children to maintain sound mental and physical health.

From the age of one year till he gain the five year age group, the child is seen playing games that involve emotional, perceptive and biological motions. Play facilitates the development of optional identification by establishment of an imaginary friend. In a simple form of cooperative play children begin to exchange ideas with other children. Among children below 5 year age they loosely organized play group emerges. Play is the

business of children. They climb run open doors. Both girls and boys play house. Play in early toddler age period is free spontaneous. The children explore as desired and stop when they please. He is interested in playing with gaily colored objects which he throws around breaks them and puts them in.¹

Objectives

To assess the knowledge and attitude of Caregivers of various economic group regarding the play needs of their children.

- To identify the correlation between the knowledge and attitude of Caregivers of various economic group regarding the play needs of their children.
- To find out the association of knowledge and attitude of Caregivers of various economic group towards the play needs of their children with selected demographic variables

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Review of literature

The review of literature for the present study has been organized under the following headings.

1. Review related to importance of play needs of children.

Marlow DR, Redding B A² recommended the assortment of toys recorded as appropriate for babies depends on the supposition of ordinary development and improvement. It is basic, in this way that toys chose for an individual newborn child be the ones best adjusted to the specific baby's needs. Toddlers are likely to be destructive of their toys because of poor motor coordination.

2. Review related to different economic groups regarding the play needs of children.

Gilliland J, Holmes M, Irvin JD³, Tucker Panalyzed that spatial dispersion of recreational open doors for kids and youth according to the financial status of neighborhoods and assessed nearby requirement for freely gave diversion spaces. The consequences of the spatial investigation demonstrate there is no efficient socio-ecological disparity as for the commonness and thickness of freely gave neighborhood entertainment spaces; notwithstanding, there are a few regions in the city where youth don't approach formal play spaces. We contend that to advance physical action among metropolitan youngsters and youth don't approach formal play spaces.

3. Review related to parent's knowledge and attitude regarding play needs of children

Isenberg JP, Quisenberry N⁴ in their study on Play: Essential for All Children documented that assume has a significant part in the ideal development, learning, and improvement of kids from earliest stages through youthfulness. However, this need is being tested, as youngsters' entitlement to play must be protected by all grown-ups, particularly teachers and Caregivers. The opportunity has arrived to advocate emphatically on the side of play for all kids.

Hypothesis

There will be a significant relationship between

knowledge of Caregivers of various economic groups regarding the play needs of children.

Methodology

The study was carried out in Prakash Chand Sethi Hospital. And surrounding area. Data were obtained from 90 Caregivers residing in Sanyogitaganj Chawani. A structured interview schedule was utilized for assessment of knowledge of caregivers for the play needs for children and modified five point Likert Scale was utilized for assessment of attitude of Caregivers. Purposive sampling technique was used. The research design of study was descriptive explorative design.

Analysis and Interpretation

Section A

Distribution of samples based on demographic characteristics.

Category	Age		
	21-30	31-40	41-50
Low	30	40	30
Middle	16.70	80	3.30
High	19.70	66.70	16.60
Category	Gender of Samples		
	Male	Female	
Low	13.3	86.7	
Middle	36.7	63.3	
High	53.3	46.7	
Category	Type of Family		
	Nuclear	Joint	Extended
Low	60	16.7	23.3
Middle	73.4	23.3	3.3
High	76.7	13.3	10
Category	Religion		
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian
Low	93.3	6.7	0
Middle	50	20	30
High	76.7	16.7	6.6
Category	Number of Children		
	One	Two	Three
Low	63.4	33.3	3.3
Middle	30	70	0
High	70	23.3	6.7

Age of Children				
Category	<2	2-3	4-5	<5
Low	50	60	10	20
Middle	43.3	80	30	16.7
High	36.7	70	3.3	30

Sex of the Child		
Category	Male	Female
Low	76.7	63.3
Middle	76.7	93.3
High	73.3	66.7

Distribution of Education		
Category	Father	Mother
Below Matriculation	4.4	28.9
Matriculation	31.1	13.3
Intermediate	13.3	7.8
Graduate	25.6	32.2
Postgraduate	25.6	17.8

Distribution of the Occupation		
Category	Father	Mother
Collie	22.2	0
House wife	0	65.6
Business	17.8	0
Private	44.4	21.1
Government	15.6	13.3

Section B

Knowledge of the samples towards play needs of children of 1-5years of age group.

Table 1: Mean knowledge of samples of different economic groups. n = 90

Income Group	Sample (n)	Score	Score Range	Knowledge		
				Mean	Mean (%)	SD
Low	30	25	5-17	9.93	39.7	3.2
Middle	30	25	6-18	12.40	49.6	3.6
High	30	25	8-17	13.97	55.9	2.3
Combined	90	25	5-18	12.10	48.4	3.5

Table 1 The mean knowledge of low income group, middle income group and high income group was 9.93, 12.4, and 13.97 respectively. Corresponding standard deviations were 3.2, 3.6, 2.3 respectively. The overall mean knowledge was 12.10 with standard deviation 3.5.

Table 2: Knowledge level of the samples of different economic groups. n = 90

Knowledge Level	Respondents by Income Groups							
	Low		Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Inadequate	25	83.3	16	53.3	6	20.0	47	52.2
Moderately adequate	5	16.7	14	46.7	24	80.0	43	47.8
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	90	100.0

Table 2 Out of 90 samples, 47 (52 percent) had inadequate knowledge, 43 (47.8 percent) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge on play needs of children of 1-5 years of age group.

Section C

Attitude of samples towards play needs of children of 1-5years of agegroup

Table 3: Mean attitude of samples of different economic groups. n = 90

Income Group	Sample (n)	Score	Score Range	Respondents Attitude		
				Mean	Mean (%)	SD
Low	30	100	32-91	72.53	72.5	14.9
Middle	30		51-91	78.40	78.4	10.1
High	30	100	61-91	81.93	81.9	9.5
Combined	90	100	32-91	77.62	77.6	12.3

Table 3 The mean attitude of low income group, middle income group and high income group was 72.53, 78.40, and 81.93 respectively. Corresponding standard deviations were 14.9, 10.1 and 9.5 respectively. The overall mean attitude was 77.62 with standard deviation 12.3.

Table 4: Attitude level of samples of different economic groups. n = 90

Attitude level	Income Group							
	Low		Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Moderately Favorable	15	50.0	11	36.7	9	30.0	35	38.9
Favorable	15	50.0	19	63.3	21	70.0	55	61.1
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	90	100.0

Table 4 Out of 90 samples, 35 (38.9 percent) had moderately favorable attitude, 55 (61.1 percent) had favorable attitude and none of them had unfavorable attitude towards the play needs of the children

Section D

Correlation of the knowledge score with the attitude score

Table 5: Correlation between knowledge and attitude n=90.

Income group	Sample Size (n)	Correlation coefficient (r) between Knowledge and attitude
Low income	30	+0.418
Middle income	30	+0.253
High income	30	+0.463
Combined	30	+0.453

Table 5 The correlation between the knowledge and attitude of Caregivers of low income, middle income and high income were +0.418, +0.253 and +0.463 respectively. Findings of the study revealed a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of Caregivers of different economic groups regarding play needs of children of 1-5 years of age group. This correlation between knowledge indicates that Caregivers with good knowledge on play needs of their children have a favourable attitude towards it.

Section E

Association of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

Table 6: Association between knowledge and income groups n = 90.

Knowledge level	Respondents by Income Groups							
	Low		Middle		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Inadequate	25	83.3	16	53.3	6	20.0	47	52.2
Moderately adequate	5	16.7	14	46.7	24	80.0	43	47.8
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	90	100.0
X ² value	24.14*							

*Significant at 5% Level, X²(0.05, 4 df) = 9.488

Table 6 The study observed there was a significant association between knowledge level and income groups at p<0.05 level.

Section F

Association of attitude scores with selected demographic variables.

Table 7: Association between attitude and variables like education of mother, occupation of mother. N = 90

Education of Mother	Attitude level						X ² value	Df	T
	Moderate		Favourable		Total				
	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Below matriculation	15	57.7	11	42.3	26	100	11.14	4	9.488
Matriculation	5	41.7	7	58.3	12	100			
Intermediate	3	42.9	4	47.1	7	100			
Graduate	11	37.9	18	62.1	29	100			
Postgraduate	1	6.2	15	93.8	16	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			
Occupation of mother									
House wife	29	49.2	30	50.8	59	100	7.65*	2	5.991
Private	4	21.1	15	79.5	19	100			
Government	2	16.7	10	83.3	12	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			

* Significant at 5% level

There was a significant association found between the attitude and education of mother (X² = 11.14 at p<0.05 level) and attitude and occupation of mother (X² = 7.65 at p<0.05 level).

Results & Discussion

The results of study revealed majority of samples 47 (52 percent) had inadequate knowledge regarding play needs. The total mean score of knowledge was 12.10. Majority of samples 55 (61.1 percent) had favorable attitude towards play needs of children. The total mean score attitude was 77.62.

- Findings of the study indicated positive relationship of knowledge.
- The Chi-square test revealed significant association between the knowledge level of the samples and demographic variables such as age, sex, type of family, education of mother, occupation of father, occupation of mother, income at p<0.05 level. There is no such significant association observed among the knowledge level of samples and variables such as religion, number of children, sex of

child, education of father at $p < 0.05$ level. There was significant association observed among the attitude level of Caregivers and demographic variables such as education of mother, occupation of father, occupation of mother at $p < 0.05$ level. There is no such significant association observed among attitude level of samples and the variables such as age, sex ,type of family, religion, number of children, sex of child, education of father, income at $p < 0.05$ level

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of data, the researcher identified that the samples had inadequate knowledge and a favorable attitude towards the play needs of children. The results of analysis proved that as knowledge level increases Caregivers possess favorable attitude towards play needs of children.⁵

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