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Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding impact of child labor and its prevention among parents of school age children in selected rural area at Vijayapura, Karnataka

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Abstract

Background: Child labour affects children worldwide. While certain forms of work provide many benefits, there are risks associated with hazardous work for children. For instance, a working child must sacrifice his or her childhood, health, and education for economic gains.

Methodology: A quantitative approach with pre experimental pre-test post-test design was adopted for the study. The samples from the selected rural areas of Vijayapura were selected using purposive sampling technique. The sample consisted of 60 parents of children between 6-14 years of age. The tools used for data collection was structured knowledge questionnaire.

Results: The pre-test knowledge score among majority of parents of school age children was inadequate and post-test knowledge score was found to be adequate. There was significant enhancement in knowledge of parents of school age after administration of structured teaching program regarding impact of child labor. There was significant association between knowledge scores and education status of parents (12.07*) at 0.05% level.

Conclusion: There is a need for the awareness program on child labore among the general population to prevent child labore and its consequences on physical and psychological health among the children.

Keywords: Structured teaching program, child labore, parents, rural areas

Introduction

Child labour affects children worldwide. While certain forms of work provide many benefits, there are risks associated with hazardous work for children. For instance, a working child must sacrifice his or her childhood, health, and education for economic gains. Poverty is indeed the most prominent explanation of persistent child labour. There is a consensus that it perpetuates the problem.

Child labour also perpetuates the cycle of poverty. While it is a prominent explanation, it is not the only cause of hazardous child labour. Many other factors also contribute to this worldwide problem: lack of education and alternatives, traditional values and expectations, Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, natural disasters where entire families and communities are destroyed, gender biases.

The term "child labour" is defined as work that despoil children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development and social development of children. Which will be going to affect the children mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children interferes with their schooling by despoiling them of the opportunity to attend school, obliging them to leave school prematurely, or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

According to the International Labour Organization, 246 million children between the ages of 5-17 engage in child labour. The majority of the world's 211 million working children between the ages of 5-14 are found in Asia -127.3 million or 60%, Africa -48 million or 23%, Latin America and the Caribbean -17.4 million or 8%, and the Middle East and North Africa -13.4 million or 6%. Asia is having the highest number of child workers, but Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest proportion of working children relative to population.

Prevention of Child Labor, Child labor is a practice of engaging small children in the works either part-time or full-time basis. It is any type of work which harms children and keeps them away from attending schools. It may have either of characteristics such as violating Nation's minimum age laws, threatens children's physical, mental or emotional wellbeing, involve intolerable abuse, forced labour, prevents children from going to school⁶, etc.

Laws for protection of children against child labor, The Factories Act of 1948- It prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The Mines Act of 1952- It prohibits the employment of children below the age of 18 years in any mines as it is one of the most dangerous occupations and many accidents have happened in the past where children were severely injured or even killed.

The statistics tell only part of story, after reviewing many literatures, based on above statistics and on the personal experiences of the investigator during his clinical postings found that the rate of child labour are higher. Thus the investigator feels that there is a great need to provide adequate information of child labour to the parents of School age children. Hence the study is undertaken to educate Parents of School age children regarding child labour.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding impact of child labor and its prevention among parents of school age children in selected rural area at Vijayapura, Karnataka
2. To determine the effectiveness of structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding impact of child labor and its prevention among parents of school age children.
3. To find the association between knowledge scores with selected socio-demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be significant difference found between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of parents of school age children regarding impact of child labor and its prevention of school age children.

H₂: There will be significant association between the knowledge score and selected socio demographic variables among parents of school age children at 0.05 level of significance.

Methodology

Research Approach

Quantitative Research Approach

Research Design: Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test research design.

Sampling technique: Non-Probability; purposive Sampling Technique.

Target population: Parents who have children between the ages of 6-14 years

Sample size: 60

Setting of study: Selected rural area (Jalageri) of Vijayapur
Method of data collection: Structured self-report

Tools used

Section I: Socio-demographic variables of Participants

Section II: Structured knowledge questionnaire

It consists of 30 items to evaluate the knowledge regarding impact of child labor and its prevention among parents of school age children. Score of 1 will be given for every correct response and score of zero (0) will be given for every wrong answer. The resulting score will be interpreted as follows

Adequate knowledge score: Above 23 (75-100%).

Moderate knowledge score: 16-22 (51-74%).

Inadequate knowledge score: Below 15 (below 50%).

Procedure of data collection

A formal written permission was obtained from concerned authority to conduct main study. The investigator personally visited parents and explained the purpose of the study and collected data from subjects who were interested and willing to participate in the study. They were assured of anonymity and confidentiality. Pre-test was conducted by using self-administered knowledge questionnaire and structured teaching program is administered, after 7 days post-test was conducted with the same self-administered knowledge questionnaire to evaluate the post-test knowledge.

Results

The findings related to socio-demographic variables of participants

Study comprised of 60 participants. The socio demographic variables are presented in following table.

Table 1: Frequency & Percentage Distribution of participants according to socio demographic variables N=60

S. No	Demographic variables	No	%
1	Age in years		
	a. 20-25 years	0	0.0
	b. 26-30 years	5	8.33
	c. 31-35 years	15	25.00
	d. 35 years and above	40	66.67
2	Religion		
	a. Hindu	34	56.67
	b. Muslim	14	23.33
	c. Christian	8	13.33
	d. Others	4	6.67
3	Educational status		
	a. Illiterate	8	13.34
	b. Primary school	26	43.33
	c. Secondary school	20	33.33
	d. Graduation and above	6	10.00
4	Income of family per month in rupees		
	a. 1500-2000	0	0.0
	b. 2001-3000	6	10.00
	c. 3001-4000	24	40.00
	d. 4001 and above	30	50.00
5	Types of the family		
	a. Nuclear family	5	8.33
	b. Joint family	25	41.67
	c. Single parent family	0	0.0
	d. Extended family	30	50.00
6	Source of Information		
	a. Print materials	28	46.67
	b. IEC programme	16	26.67
	c. Mass health education programme	12	20.00
	d. Electronic media	4	6.66

**Distribution levels of Knowledge Scores of Respondents
Comparison of level of knowledge**

Table 2: Pre-test knowledge regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention among Parents of school age children

Level of knowledge	Score	n=60	
		No of Respondents	
		No	%
Inadequate	<50%	33	55.0
Moderate	50-75%	24	40.0
Adequate	>75%	3	5.0
Total		60	100

The data represented in Table 2 and Figure. No.1 represents pre-test knowledge of Parents regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention and also reveals that the level of knowledge of Parents before using structured teaching

programme. In that 33(55%) of respondents were have inadequate knowledge, 24(40%) of them have moderate knowledge and 3(5%) of respondents have adequate knowledge.

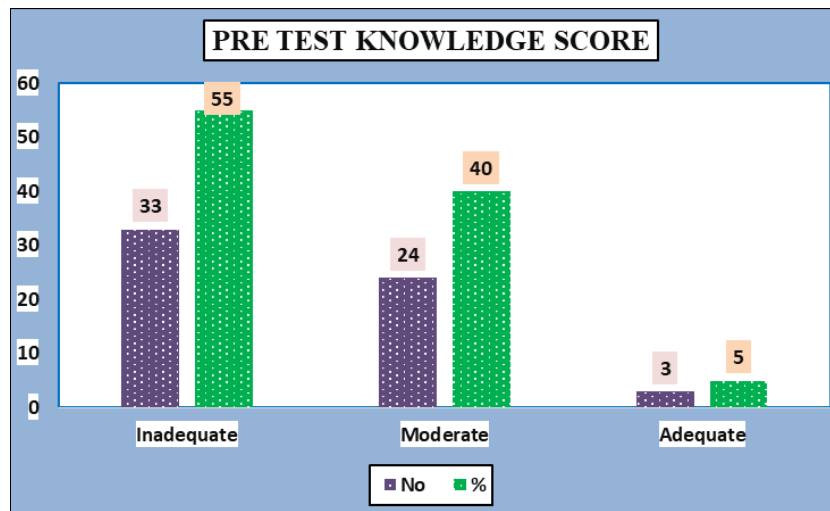


Fig 1: Pre-test knowledge regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention among Parents of school age children

Table 3: Post-test knowledge regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention among Parents of school age children

Level of knowledge	Score	n=60	
		No of Respondents	
		No	%
Inadequate	<50%	0	0.0
Moderate	50-75%	39	65.0
Adequate	>75%	21	35.0
Total		60	100

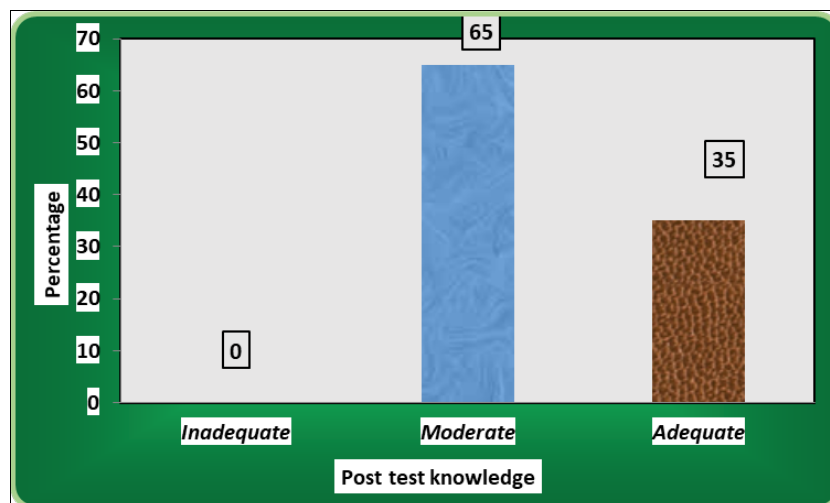


Fig 2: Post-test knowledge regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention among Parents of school age children

The data represented in Table 3 and Figure. No.2 represents post-test knowledge of Parents regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention after using structured teaching programme. In that 0(0%) of respondents were have inadequate knowledge, 39(65%) of them have moderate knowledge and 21(35%) of respondents have adequate knowledge after Structured teaching programme.

Distribution pretest and poste test knowledge Scores of Respondents

Table 4: Mean, SD and mean% of knowledge regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention among Parents of school age children

					n=60
Knowledge	Max statement	Max Score	Mean	SD	Mean%
Pre test	30	30	16.3	3.5	54.3
post test	30	30	26.5	2.7	88.3

Table No.4 represents the mean, mean% of Pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding impact of child labor and its prevention among parents of school age children. In that pre-test Mean is 16.3 with mean percentage is 54.3 and SD is 3.5. In Post-test mean is 26.5 with mean percentage is 88.3 and SD is 2.7.

Comparison of pretest and poste test knowledge Scores of Respondents

Table 5: Evaluate the effectiveness of structured tea child programme on knowledge regarding impact of child labor and its prevention among parents of school age children

Knowledge	Mean	SD	Mean%	t -value
Pre test	16.3	3.5	54.3	31.6**
Post test	26.5	2.7	88.3	
Enhancement	10.2	2.5	34	

** Significant at $p < 0.01$, (DF 59, t value 2)

Table No: 5 states that the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme in terms of gaining knowledge score in post-test.

According to this Parents pre-test knowledge regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention was 16.3 and post-test knowledge regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention was 26.5, which is significant, so there is enough evidence that Structured teaching programme is effective in enhancing the knowledge of the Parents regarding Impact of child labor and its prevention.

Association between pretest levels of knowledge Scores of Respondents with their socio demographic variables

- Results of Chi-square analysis in Knowledge indicate that there was significant association between knowledge scores and education status of parents (12.07*) at 0.05% level and no significant association between knowledge with socio demographic variables.

Conclusion

The conclusions drawn from the study were as follows

- The pre-test knowledge score among majority of parents of school age children was inadequate and post-test knowledge score was found to be adequate.
- There was significant enhancement in knowledge of parents of school age after administration of structured teaching program regarding impact of child labor.

- There was significant association between knowledge scores and education status of parents (12.07*) at 0.05% level.
- The findings of the study revealed that there is no significant association between socio demographic variables such as age (2.54^{NS}), Religion (2.19^{NS}), monthly family income (1.12^{NS}), Type of Family (1.12^{NS}), Source of information (3.47^{NS}), and knowledge scores, at 0.05 level.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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How to Cite This Article

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