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Effectiveness of Child to Child program through power point presentation on knowledge regarding ill effects of television watching among children age between 10 to 14 years

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Abstract

Background: Children are the 1st call on agenda of human resource development. Television viewing is quite random these days. People are more addicted to it rather than giving time to their dear ones. It is getting quite serious and people should understand that, it is affecting their social life and thus, they should limit their viewing.

Keywords: Children age between 10-14 years, Television Watching, Child to Child program, Ill effects

Introduction

21st century has seen rapid technological advancement in mass media. Among all mass media, television is an important and an unavoidable thing. It is a “window to the world”. Television is one of the important media for any age group, especially children, who are easily attracted towards this media. Children love to watch television and movies. But too much of it during the developmental years can have negative impact on them.

Objectives: To assess the pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding ill effects of television watching among children.

Methodology: A quantitative study was conducted in selected rural area Gandhi Nagar at Bhopal MP, Sample size was 60 children age between 10-14 years willing to participate and simple random sampling was used to select the samples. Pre test was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Data was collected by using socio-demographic, pre test -post test and through child to child program and analyzed through descriptive and inferential (chi-square). The questionnaire was used after confirming the validity and reliability.

Result: The pre test level of knowledge indicated that, majority of the children 63.33% had moderately adequate knowledge, 36.67% had inadequate knowledge and no one had adequate knowledge. Whereas the post test level of knowledge indicates that, 68.33% had adequate knowledge, 31.67% had moderately adequate knowledge and no one had inadequate knowledge.

Findings related to socio demographic variables among children age between 10 to 14 years

It reveals the frequency and percentage distribution of selected socio demographic variables such as age, sex, birth order of the child, type of family, family income per month, occupation of father, and occupation of mother and place of living.

Table 1: Data pertaining to the frequency and percentage distribution of socio- demographic variables among children

S. NO	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age (in years)		
	a) 10-12	32	53.33
	b) 12-14	28	46.66
2	Sex		
	a) Male	25	41.67
	b) Female	35	58.33
3.	Birth order of the child		
	a) First	33	55.00
	b) Second	27	45.00
	c) Third	0	0.00
	d) Fourth and above	0	0.00
4	Type of family		
	a) Nuclear	43	71.67
	b) Joint	17	28.33
	c) Extended	0	0.00
	d) Single parents/Separated	0	0.00
5	Family income per month		
	a) ≥36017	0	0.00
	b) 18000-36016	0	0.00
	c) 13495-17999	18	30.00
	d) 8989-13494	26	43.33
	e) 5387-8988	16	26.6
	f) 1803-5386	0	0.00
	g) ≤1802	0	0.00
6	Occupation of father		
	a) Profession	14	23.33
	b) Semi-profession	6	10.00
	c) Clerical, shop-owner	10	16.67
	d) Skilled worker	17	28.33
	e) Semi-skilled worker	2	3.34
	f) Unskilled worker	11	18.33
	g) Unemployed	0	0.00
7.	Occupation of mother		
	a) Profession	6	10.00
	b) Semi-profession	0	0.00
	c) Clerical, shop-owner	8	13.33
	d) Skilled worker	6	10.00
	e) Semi-skilled worker	0	0.00
	f) Unskilled worker	12	20.00
	g) Unemployed	28	46.67
8.	Place of living		
	a) Urban	16	26.67
	b) Rural	34	56.66
	c) Semi urban	0	0.00
	d) Semi-rural	10	16.67

The above table reveals that in pre test mean value was 13.61 with standard deviation of 2.04. Where as in post test mean value was 24.92 with standard deviation of 3.42. The mean difference was 11.31 and the period t test value was 39.32. Child to child program through power point presentation was effective to increase the knowledge at p value was $<0.001(***)$.

Conclusion

The study revealed that child to child program helps to improve level of knowledge regarding ill effects of television watching among school children. The overall experience of conducting the study was new experience for the investigator in the field of research. The consent encouragement and the direction of guides, co-operation of respondents to participate in the study contributed to the fruitful and successful of the study.

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