

A study to assess effectiveness of health teaching programme regarding children Act among school children, in selected schools of the city

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Abstract: Introduction: Children are the most vulnerable group in any population and in need of the greatest social care. On account of their vulnerability and dependence they can be exploited, illtreated and directed into undesirable channels by antisocial elements in the community. The State has the duty of according proper care and protection to children at all times, as it is on their physical and mental well-being that the future of the nation depends. Explain the primary objectives of the Children Act, emphasizing its role in addressing issues such as child protection, custody, and juvenile justice. Explore the broader evolution of child rights and the international context that influenced the formulation of the Children Act.

Research Approach: A quasi-experimental approach, **Research Design:** One group pre-test post-test research design, **Setting:** Selected schools of the city. **Sampling Size:** 60 students. **Sampling Technique:** Purposive sampling technique **Population:** schoolers comes between the age group of 10 to 12 years selected schools of city. **Conclusion:** In this study, it was observed that samples had 72.29% knowledge about child act but after planned health teaching there is improved in knowledge about 80.44%. According to our observation the objectives of assessing the effectiveness of planned health teaching regarding child act among schools in Pune city is achieved. There was a significant association between post-test knowledge with age, previously identified children with behavioral problems. There was no significant association between post-test knowledge with age, sex, qualification year of experience, qualification year of experience.

Keyword: Child Act, schoolers, Assess, Effectiveness, Health Teaching

INTRODUCTION

The Children Act in India, primarily embodied in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (and its 2021 amendment), is the primary legislation for children in conflict with law and those needing care and protection. It ensures child-friendly adjudication, rehabilitation, and social reintegration. Children are the most vulnerable group in any population and in need of the greatest social care. On account of their vulnerability and dependence they can be exploited, illtreated and directed into undesirable channels by antisocial elements in the community. The State has the duty of according proper care and

protection to children at all times, as it is on their physical and mental well-being that the future of the nation depends. With increased industrialization and urbanization. The State needs to be even more alert and vigilant in this respect. This Bill provides for the care, protection, maintenance welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the Union Territories for which the Central Government has direct responsibility. It should also be remembered that the children often become, delinquent by force of circumstances and not by choice. By improving the unfavorable environment and giving suitable training, it is possible to reform his antisocial attitudes and to mould him into a responsible citizen.

NEED FOR STUDY

Conducting a study supports child advocacy efforts by identifying areas where the Children Act may fall short or require enhancement, contributing to informed discussions and potential legislative improvements.

Understanding the impact of health teaching programs on children's awareness of the Children Act is crucial for educators, policymakers, and parents to enhance educational strategies and ensure effective dissemination of legal knowledge.

The Children Act serves as a crucial legal framework for the protection and well-being of children. Assessing its effectiveness ensures that legal safeguards intended for children are meeting their objectives

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM -

A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING CHILDREN ACT AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF PUNE CITY.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To implement planned health teaching programme regarding child act.
- 2) To compare pre-test knowledge scores and post-test knowledge scores within the demographic variables.
- 3) To prevent diseases and promote physical, mental and social well being of children

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION-

Assess-

The act which is planned by the researcher to evaluate the knowledge of school teachers regarding behavioural problems by using a structured questionnaire.

Effectiveness-

In this study, it refers to find out a desired or intended result of structured teaching programme regarding behavioural problems among primary school teachers.

Structured Teaching Programme-

It refers to a systematically planned group of instructional design to provide information regarding behavioural problems among primary school teachers

Child act -

It is an act that provides for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education, and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children.

Rural –

It is a child protection systems regarding children behaviour, mental health of children.

Hypothesis –

H0 - There will be a significant improvement in the awareness and understanding of children's rights among school children.

H1 - Positive changes in their well-being and protection.

ASSUMPTION -

1. People will participate honestly in the research process.
2. The participants will have basic knowledge of Marathi language.
3. The participant will have basic reading knowledge.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:

Hildegard Peplau published interpersonal relation theory in nursing. She has given 4 phases for this theory. The conceptual framework enables the researcher to create a distinct relationship between theoretical and empirical literature in addressing spiritual care in nursing practice (Christenson, 2007). The present study aims at developing and evaluating structured teaching programme in improving the knowledge regarding child act in primary school children. The conceptual model for the study was based on the general system theory by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy (1969). In this theory, the main focus is on the discrete parts and their interrelationship. Which consist of input, throughput and output.

Orientation Phase –

The orientation phase is initiated by the nurse. This is the phase during which the nurse and the patient become acquainted, and set the tone for their relationship, which will ultimately be patient centred. During this stage, it is important that a professional relationship is established, as opposed to a social relationship. This includes clarifying that the patient is the centre of the relationship, and that all interactions are, and will be centred around helping the patient. This phase is usually progressed through during a highly impressionable phase in the nurse-client relationship, because the orientation phase occurs shortly after admission to a hospital, when the client is becoming accustomed to a new environment and new people. The nurse begins to know the patient as a unique individual, and the patient should sense that the nurse is genuinely interested in them. Trust begins to develop, and the client begins to understand their role, the nurse's role, and the parameters and boundaries of their relationship.

In this study the researcher will introduce himself to the population. The information of the samples will be taken. Informed consent will be taken from the samples. Will be give questionnaire.

Identification Phase -

The client begins to identify problems to be worked on within relationship. The goal of the nurse is to help the patient to recognize his/her own interdependent/participation role and promote responsibility for self.

In this study the researcher will explain the objectives to the participants. The samples will be given the questionnaire. The participants will be given instructions about the questionnaire.

Exploitation Phase / Working Phase –

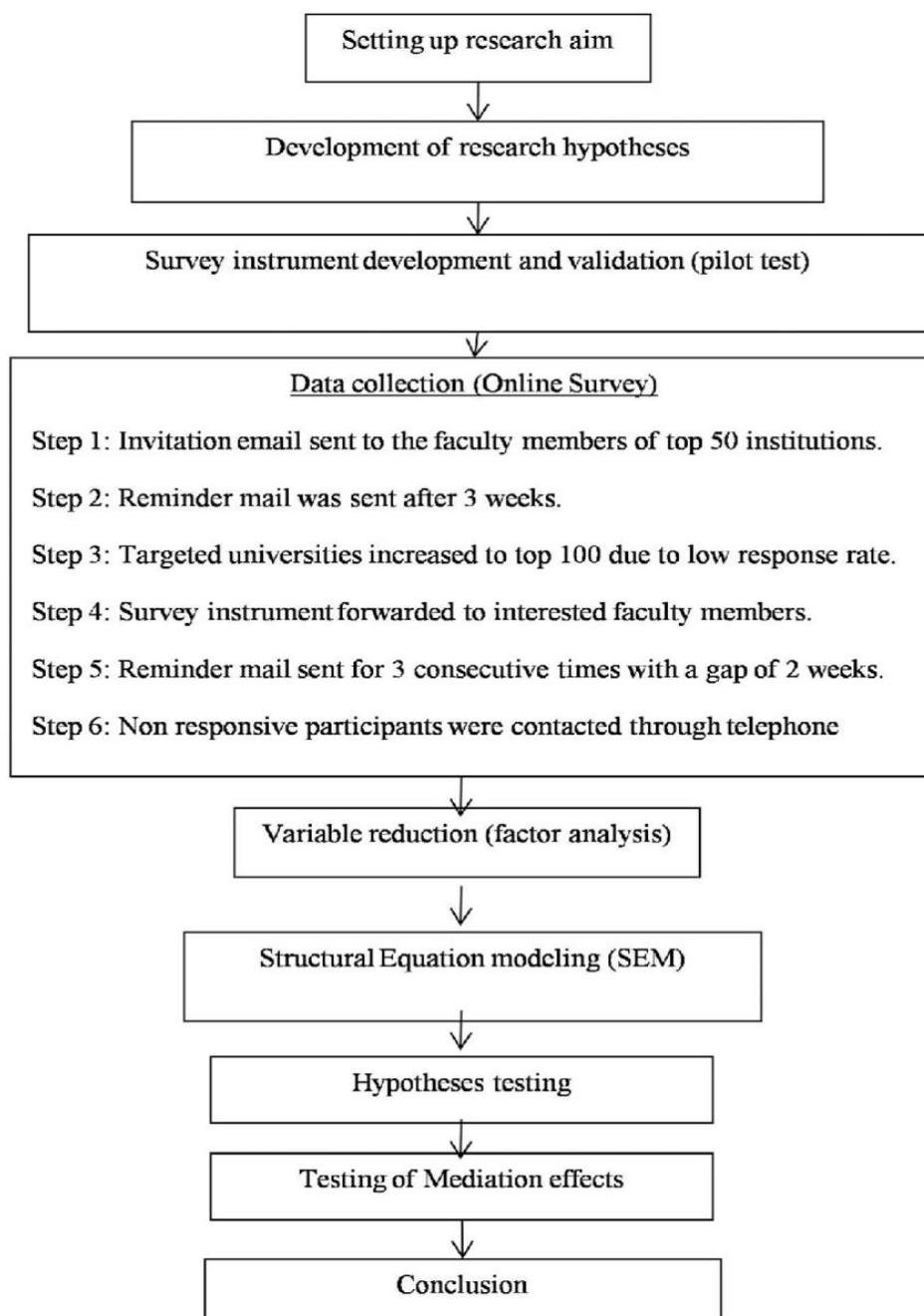
During the Working Phase, the nurse and the patient work to achieve the patient's full potential and meet their goals for the relationship. A sign that the transition from the orientation phase to the working phase has been made, is if the patient can approach the nurse as a resource, instead of feeling a social obligation to the nurse (Peplau, 1997). The client fully trusts the nurse and makes full use of the nurse's services and professional abilities. The nurse and the patient work towards discharge and termination goal

In this study the participants from the rural area will interact with the researcher and fill the questionnaire. The details from the samples will be collected.

Resolution Phase/Termination Phase -

The termination phase of the nurse client relationship occurs after the current goals for the client have been met. The nurse and the client summarize and end their relationship. One of the key aspects of a nurse-client relationship, as opposed to a social relationship, is that it is temporary, and often of short duration (Peplau, 1997). In a more long-term relationship, termination can commonly occur when a patient is discharged from a hospital setting, or a patient dies. In more short-term relationships, such as a clinic visit, an emergency room visit, or a health bus vaccination visit, the termination occurs when the patient leaves, and the relationship is usually less complex. However, in most situations, the relationship should terminate once the client has established increased self-reliance to deal with their own problems. In this phase the researcher will terminate the relationship with the participants. The data will be analysed, and the findings will be disseminated.

The conceptual framework used for this study is



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is defined as a broad, comprehensive depth, systematic and critically reviews of scholarly publications, unpublished scholarly print materials, audiovisuals materials and personal communications. Review of literature is a critical summary of research on a topic of interest generally prepared to put a research problem in context to identify gaps and weakness in prior studies so as to justify a new investigation (Polit and Beck, 2010) The researcher presents the review of related literature which helps the studying of problems in depth. It also serves as a valuable guide to understanding what has been done, what is still

unknown and untested. Review of literature is a critical summary of research on a topic of interest generally prepared to put a research problem in context to identify gaps and weaknesses in prior studies so as to justify a new investigation (Polit and Beck, 2010)

Following research were studied for review of literature –

In response to concerns about the over-representation of minority children in the child welfare system, the Children's Bureau sponsored an exploratory, qualitative study of the child welfare system's response to children of colour, specifically, African-American children. Conducted under a contract with Caliber Associates, in collaboration with the Howard University School of Social Work, the project was intended to meet the following goals:

1. To gain insight into the issue of over-representation from the perspective of the child welfare community, including agency administrators, supervisors, and direct service workers.
2. To describe the strategies child welfare and child-welfare serving agencies use to meet the needs of children and families of colour in the child welfare system.

Specifically, the project team conducted site visits to nine child welfare agencies to talk with agency administrators, supervisors, and workers, among others, regarding the issue of over-representation, and to find out more about the types of programs, practices and strategies that are being implemented to meet the needs of children and families of color, particularly African-American children and families. While the team also was interested in gathering information regarding programs, practices, and strategies that were being implemented with minority populations other than African-Americans, because African-American children are the most over-represented minority population in the child welfare system currently, they are the primary focus of the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW RELATED TO BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS:

Akpan M U (2014) ,conducted a comparative study of the academic performance of primary school children with behavioral disorders with that of their controls. A total of 132 primary school pupils aged 6-12 years with behavioral 16 disorders using the Rutter scale for teachers (Scale B (2) and their matched-controls were selected. Their academic performance was assessed and compared using the overall scores achieved in the first and second term examinations in the 2005-2006 academic sessions, as well as the scores in individual subjects.

The number of days absent from school was documented. While 26.5% and 12.9% of pupils with behavioral disorders had high and poor academic performance respectively, 38.6% and 9.1% of pupils without such disorders had high and poor performances respectively. Behavioral disorders are associated with poor academic performance in school children in the USA.

N C Niranjana (2012), a cross-sectional study was carried out among 572 people from six primary schools selected randomly from private and government schools in the USA. Peoples with a normal IQ were selected using a systematic sampling method. The Rutter behavioral scale for teachers (b2) was completed by their teachers, to determine the prevalence and pattern of behavioral problems among children living in the USA, a town in south-south Nigeria methods. According to the “ scale 132 pupils (23.1%) had scored within the range indicating behavioral problems. She finds out that there is a high prevalence of behavioral problems among primary school children in the USA.

Al Hamshad (2016), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common mental disorders that develop in children and becomes apparent in the preschool and early school years. The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of ADHD. A sample size of 1287 students aged 6-13 years in 67 government and 10 private primary schools were selected by multistage systematic random sampling. At Saudi. Data were collected using two types of questionnaires: the modified Arabic version of the Attention Deficit Disorders Evaluation Scale (ADDES) school version, and Parents' questionnaire to diagnose the three main subtypes of ADHD namely: inattention, hyperactivity-impulsivity, and combined ADHD. The majority of the boys were from government schools (83.0%), were of age

PP Panda (2016) a cross-sectional observational study was carried out in primary school children of the slum-dwelling area of Kathmandu Valley which included 454 students. The aim of the study was to find out morbidity in habit disorders in the age group of 6-10 years, so that early detection will be helpful to correct them to prevent it from further personality maladjustment. There was no statistical difference in gender wise habit disorders. The morbidity is due to multiple factors of physico-social environment. However, the severity of disease is not more here in this area.

Shanta, K, (1999) the study examined behavioral problems and disciplining among children with scholastic skills difficulties (SSD) as compared to a group of normal controls. The sample consisted of 20 children between 5-8 years of age in each group. Data were obtained regarding the child's personal, family and social background. The maternal report was obtained on the

Child Behavior Checklist. Results revealed a higher prevalence of behavioral problems in children with SSD. These problems were externalizing and internalizing types of dysfunctions, namely attention seeking behavior, hyperactivity, impulsivity, and oppositional behavior and conduct problems in the first domain of dysfunction, and depression and anxiety in the second domain of dysfunction. The study group also had a higher prevalence of learning and miscellaneous behavioral problems.

Vickie E. Snider (2003) this study was designed to assess general and special education teachers' knowledge, opinions, and experience related to the diagnosis of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and its treatment with stimulant medication. A random sample of 200 general educators and 200 special educators from Wisconsin were surveyed. Results revealed that teachers had limited knowledge about ADHD and the use of psychostimulant medication. Teachers' opinions about the effect of stimulant medication on school-related behavioral were generally positive, although special education teachers were more positive than general educators. The survey confirmed previous research indicating that teachers were the school personnel who most frequently recommended an assessment for ADHD. The results are discussed in terms of their educational significance and implications for teacher preparation and continuing education

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: A quasi-experimental approach, **Research Design:** One group pre-test post-test study design, **Setting:** this study was conducted in selected schools of the city. **Sampling Size:** 50 **Sampling Technique:** Purposive sampling technique

❖ Data Collection:

Instruments intended to be used -

1. Structured knowledge questionnaire
2. To assess the practices rating scale (3 point Likert Scale).

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL -

The tool was developed after an extensive review and study of literature was done before developing the different tools. The researcher has developed a structured questionnaire after reviewing the literature and considering the opinion of psychiatric nursing experts to assess the

knowledge regarding behavioural problems. The tool consists of two sections.

Instruments intended to be used -

1. Structured knowledge questionnaire
2. To assess the practices rating scale (3 point Likert Scale).

Section – 1 (Demographic Data) -

Demographic characteristics of the sample such as:

- Age
- Gender
- Qualification
- Job
- Type of family
- Habits

Section – 2 (Structured Questionnaire) (3-point Likert Scale) –

The structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared under three categories to collect the data for study.

- To find out attitude towards children behaviour and child act.

Response Mode:

The sample responded item by choosing one of the three alternatives.

Scoring	Mark
Strongly agree	1
Agree	2
Disagree	3

DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

Score on attitude in rural people in selected area of Pune city will be analyzed by using mean, median, standard deviation and mean percentage distribution. The data analysis was done by using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The demographic variables were analyzed by using the frequency and percentage. The effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding behavioural problems and an association between demographic variables was analyzed by using “t’ test and X² test respectively

ORGANIZATION AND PRESENTATION DATA -

SECTION A:

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION-

1. Frequency and percentage distribution of people
2. According to their demographic data.
3. Frequency and percentage distribution according to their pre and post test.

SECTION B :

MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND MEAN PERCENTAGE -

1. Aspect wise pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of peoples about knowledge regarding child act.

SECTION C:

COMPARISON OF PRE-TEST AND POST –TEST KNOWLEDGE-

1. Comparison between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding child act

SECTION D:-

EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME-

1. The effectiveness of structured teaching program of people’s knowledge on child act

RESULT:

1. In this study, it was observed that samples had 72.29% knowledge about child act but after planned health teaching there is improved in knowledge about 80.44%
2. According to our observation the objectives of assessing the effectiveness of planned health teaching regarding child act among schools in Pune city is achieved.
3. Levels of significance which indicates the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge regarding behavioural problems. There was a significant association between post-test knowledge with age, previously identified children with behavioral problems. There was no significant association between post-test knowledge with age, sex, qualification year of experience, qualification year of experience.

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