

A correlation study to assess parental knowledge and attitude regarding the impact of television on children in a selected areas at Aurangabad city

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Abstract:

Background: Today's children are in a world of rapid development. Optimal mental health is essential to cope with this development and to overcome the stress related to it. Environment plays a major role in the intellectual development. Television being a part of the present environment attracts children who spend hours watching both suitable and unsuitable programmes. The television also acts as a baby sitter.

Aims and objectives: The study aimed at assessing knowledge and attitude regarding impact of television on children, finding the correlation between knowledgescores and attitude scores, and find out association between knowledge and attitude scores with selected demographic variables.

Materials and methods: knowledge of parents regarding impact of television on children was assessed by structured knowledge questionnaire, Attitude of parents was assessed by 5 point likert scale. 60 parents were selected by convinient sampling for the study.

Results: The study results shows that 50% of parents having average knowledge, 20% having poor knowledge on impact of television on children. 93.33% parents had good attitude and 6.67% had average attitude on impact of television on children. The correlation ($r = 0.159$) value shows that mild correlation between knowledge and attitude scores of parents. There was a significant association between knowledge scores with education ($X^2=28.39$, $df=2$) and occupation ($X^2=15.86$, $df=2$) of parents, and also with attitude scores with education ($X^2=7.68$, $df=2$) of parents.

Conclusion: The study concludes that improve the knowledge and attitude of parents regarding impact of television on children by giving health teaching.

key words: Attitude, ,children, Impact, Knowledge, Parents

I. Introduction

Today's children are in a world of rapid development. Optimal mental health is essential to cope with this development and to overcome the stress related to it. Environment plays a major role in the intellectual development. Television being a part of the present environment attracts children who spend hours watching both suitable and unsuitable programmes. The television also acts as a baby sitter¹.

It is more common for children to watch TV for relaxation, amusement or just to pass the time and hence process the information superficially and uncritically².

Discussing, explaining and challenging television communication has been effective in helping children to understand and interpret television material and in over coming the effect the televised violence has on their attitudes and behaviour. The parents should adopt some precautionary measure to prevent the TV addiction by i) limit TV time to Two hours a day or less ii) set a bed time for the children that is not altered by TV shows iii) turn off TV set during meals iv) teach critical viewing v) teach the child to turn off the TV set at the end of a show vi) encourage a child to watch some shows that are educational or teach human values vii) forbid violent TV shows viii)the parents should set a good example or role model³.

II. Need for study

Parents and social critics express concern regarding the possible negative effects of TV viewing on children⁴. Television has a direct impact on the development of unhealthy behaviour and violence in children⁵. A large number of studies have reported deleterious effects of children television viewing on outcomes such as obesity, inactivity, attention problems, aggression and sleep pattern^{6,7,8}.

Children who watch television for 10 hours or more per week are less skilled at reading and are less successful in school than children who watch less than 10 hours per week.. The American Academy of Pediatrics makes the following recommendations regarding Television viewing should not exceed one to two hours of quality programming daily and Children younger than two years old should not watch television^{9,10}

So television rivals both the family and the school as a shaping force in the lives of children, a situation not likely to change soon. There is a distinct need for efforts that involve both parents and educators in finding methods to help students become selective, critical viewers who can deal proficiently with both visual and print media. For nurses it is important to examine the influence of television on children's health behaviour because influences from society are often filtered through the family to the child¹¹

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge of parents on impact of television viewing on children as measured by structured knowledge questionnaires
2. To find out the attitudes of the parents regarding the impact of television on children as measured by likert scale
3. To find out the correlation between the parental knowledge scores and attitude scores regarding the impact of television on children
4. To find out the association between knowledge scores with selected demographic variables
5. To find out association between attitude scores with selected demographic variables

Hypothesis

Tested at 0.05 level of significance

H₁ : There is a significant correlation between knowledge and attitude scores regarding the impact of television on children

H₂ : There is a significant association between knowledge scores with selected demographic variables

H₃ : There is a significant association between Attitude scores with selected demographic variables

Operational Definitions

Impact: It refers to the change produced in the behavior & weight status among children those viewing television.

Parents : It refers to Father, mother or any family members taken care of school age children

Knowledge : In this it refers to parents awareness regarding television viewing by their children and its impact on them.

Attitude : In this study it refers to parents opinion towards television viewing by their children and its impact on them.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Sources of data:

In this study the data will be collected from parents of school age children in selected urban areas at Aurngabad District.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Descriptive correlation study design was used

SETTING:

The study will be conducted at selected urban areas at Aurangabad District..

POPULATION:

Population includes parents of school age children

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTON:

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sample for the study will be selected by convenient sampling technique

SAMPLE SIZE:

Sample size will comprise of 60 parents of school age children.

INCLUSION CRITERIA FOR SAMPLING:

1. The parents willing to participate in the study.
2. The parents who can speak English, kannada and Hindi.
3. The parents of school age children

EXCLUSION CRITERIA FOR SAMPLING

1. Parents are not willing to participate in the study.

2. Parents not having school age children

III. INDENTATIONS AND EQUATIONS

3.1 Sample characteristics

Most of the parents (41.6%) were 36-40 years age group. 53.2% are males.40% of parents had PUC education.50% of parents having two number of children. Joint family were only 51.7%. As a occupation 28.3% are doing business and non govt employee each. 33.3% had 5001-7000 and 7001-9000 rupees each as a monthly family income.

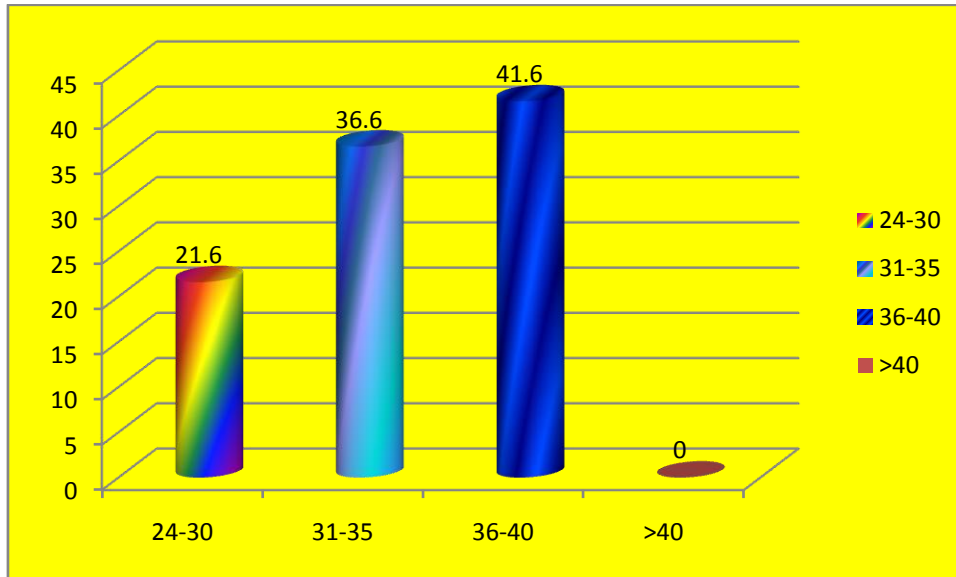


Fig no: 1. Cylindrical bar diagram showing distribution of parents according to their ages (N=60)

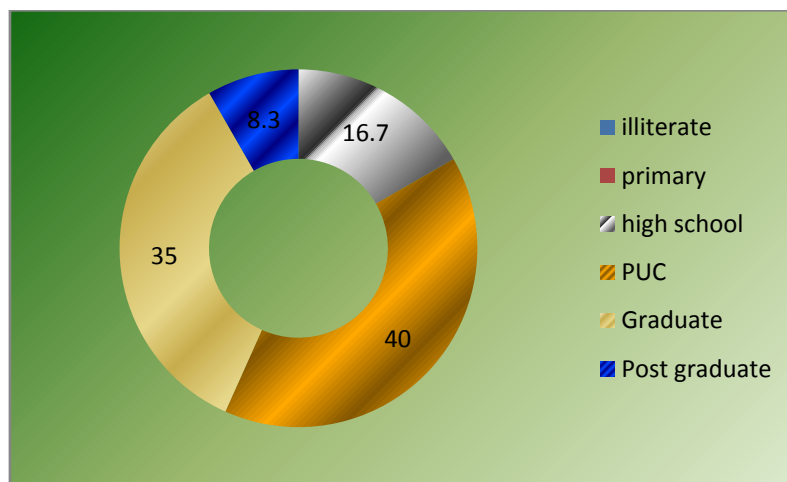


Fig No 2: Pie Diagram Showing Distribution Of Parents According To Educational Status (N=60)

Distribution of samples according to number of children

Number of children	Frequency	Percentage
One	17	28.3
Two	30	50
Three	13	21.7
Four or more	0	0
Total	60	100

TABLE NO: 1 – Representing parental distribution according to number of children (N=60)

The above table represents 50% of parents had two children in number, 28.3% having one child and 21.7% had three number of children.

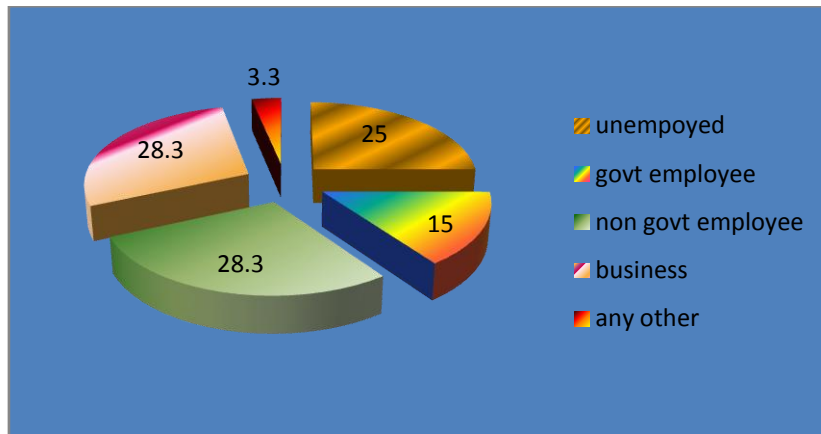


Fig NO : 3 Spilt pie diagram showing distribution of parents according to occupational status (N=60)

3.2 Parents Knowledge score category N=60

S no	Grades	Score	Frequency	%
01	Poor	1-5	12	20
02	Average	6-10	30	50
03	Good	11-15	11	18.3
04	Excellent	16-20	07	11.7
Total			60	100

Table No : 2 Represents Parents Knowledge Score

The above table shows 50% of parents had average knowledge, 20% had poor knowledge, and only 11.7% and 18.3% of parents had excellent and good knowledge respectively.

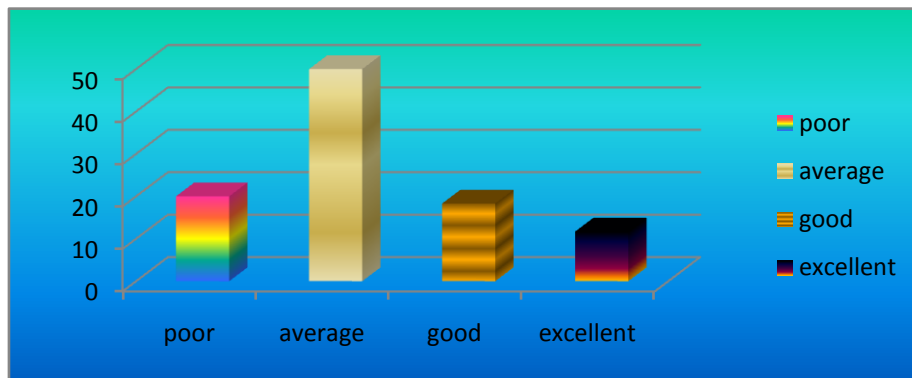


Fig NO : 4 – Simple bar Diagram Showing Parental Knowledge Score (N=60)

3.3 Parents attitude score category N=60

S no	Grades	Score	Frequency	%
01	Poor	46-92	00	00
02	Average	93-138	04	6.67
03	Good	139-184	56	93.33
04	Excellent	185-230	00	00
Total			60	100

Table : 3 Representing Parent Attitude Score (N=60)

The above table shows that 93.33% parents had good attitude and 6.67% had average attitude.

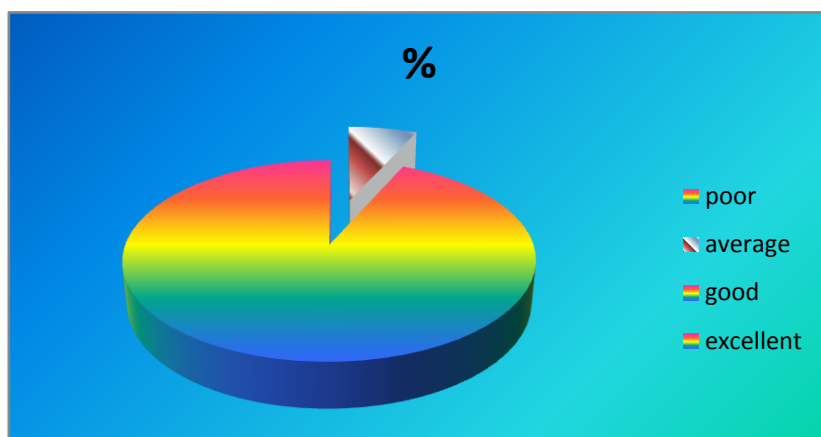


Fig No : 5 – Pie Diagram Showing Parental Attitude Score

3.4 Correlation between parental knowledge and attitude score N=60

Item	Mean	SD	R value	Significance
Knowledge	8.31	4.55	0.159	S
Attitude	151.02	10.4		

S- Significant

Table No : 4 Representing Correlation Between Attitude And Knowledge Score

The above table shows their is a Mild correlation between parents knowledge and attitude score

3.5 Association between knowledge scores with selected demographic variables N=60

S no	Demographic variable	X ² values	D F	Remarks
1	Age	0.845	2	NS
2	Gender	0.443	1	NS
3	Education	28.39	2	S
4	Number of children	1.247	2	NS
5	Occupation	15.86	2	S
6	Type of family	0.0015	1	NS
7	Monthly income	1.107	3	NS

S – Significant

NS – Not Significant

Table No : 5 showing Association Between Knowledge Score And selected Demographic Variables

The above Table shows that education and occupation having association with knowledge scores.

3.6 Association between Attitude scores with selected demographic variables, N=60

S no	Demographic variable	X ² values	D F	remarks
1	Age	0.195	2	NS
2	Gender	0.947	1	NS
3	Education	7.68	2	S
4	Number of children	0.21	2	NS
5	Occupation	2.31	2	NS
6	Type of family	0.669	1	NS
7	Monthly income	0.594	3	NS

S – Significant

NS – Not Significant

Table No : 6 Represents Association Between Attitude Score And Demographic Variable

The above table depicts Education having significant association with attitude score.

IV. Recommendations

- A similar study can be done for a large samples to generalise the findings for a large population.
- A similar study can be done in different settings
- A experimental study can be done with control group
- A comparative study can be done in urban and rural area
- A study can be conducted to identify the problem due to impact of television on children

V. Conclusion

The present study shows with small samples that many parents having poor and average knowledge and average attitude towards impact of television on children. The study recommends that parents need some awareness programme to increase knowledge and attitude.

Acknowledgement

I thank to all higher officials, parents involved in study, Principal, guide to extended their help and cooperation in completing the study.

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