



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING LEARNING DISORDERS AMONG MOTHERS OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN SELECTED RURAL AREA, HYDERABAD, TELANGANA.

Nursing

**V. Lucy Kezia
kamala Kumari***

Research Scholar, Vinayaka Mission's College of Nursing. Vinayaka Missions Research Foundation (Deemed to be University), Salem. *Corresponding Author

Dr.K. Kamala

Principal, Vinayaka Mission's College of Nursing. Vinayaka Missions Research Foundation (Deemed to be University), Salem.

ABSTRACT

School going children experience learning disorders in school period. The objective of the study was to assess the Knowledge Regarding Learning disorders among mothers of School Going Children, to find out the association between the knowledge scores of regarding learning disorders with selected demographic variables, to provide an information book let regarding learning disorders. The data collection procedure was carried out and the samples were taken from Badangpet, Rural area, Hyderabad, Telangana. Sample of 200 mothers were taken. Variables for age, sex, education, occupation, religion, previous source of knowledge were matched. Majority of parents 42% were in age group of 20-30 years, 67% of the mothers were educated, 46% of mothers were unemployed. Most of the mothers 43% had the income from 10,000 – 20,000, 100% were in nuclear family, 39% of the mothers have knowledge regarding learning disorders from newspapers. The study concluded 6% mothers had good knowledge and 94% of mothers had average knowledge regarding learning disorders. There was no significant association between the knowledge level of mothers with age, education, occupation, income, type of family, previous source of knowledge except educational status.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Learning Disorders, School Going Children, Parents

INTRODUCTION:

Many children may struggle in school with some topics or skills from time to time. When children try hard and still struggle with a specific set of skills over time, it could be a sign of a learning disorder. Having a learning disorder means that a child has difficulty in one or more areas of learning, even when overall intelligence or motivation is not affected. Examples of learning disorders include Dyslexia – difficulty with reading, Dyscalculia – difficulty with math and Dysgraphia – difficulty with writing.

Need for the study: Children with learning disorders may feel frustrated that they cannot master a subject despite trying hard, and may act out, act helpless, or withdraw. Learning disorders can also be present with emotional or behavioral disorders, such as attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), or anxiety. The combination of problems can make it particularly hard for a child to succeed in school. Properly diagnosing each disorder is crucial, so that the child can get the right kind of help for each.

Problem statement:

A Study To Assess the Knowledge Regarding Learning disorders among mothers of School Going Children In Selected Rural Area, Hyderabad, Telangana.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To Assess the knowledge of mothers regarding Learning disorders among mothers of school going children.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge scores of mothers regarding learning disorders with selected demographic variables.
3. To provide an information book let regarding learning disorders.

Research Methodology:

Research Approach: Quantitative approach.

Research Design: Non experimental design.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted at Badangpet, Rural area, Hyderabad, Telangana.

Population: All the mothers of school going children in Badangpet during the period of data collection were the population of the study.

Sample and Sampling techniques:

Sample size: 200

Sampling technique: Convenient sample.

Development of Tool: Based on the objectives, a structural questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge regarding learning disorders among mothers of school going children. Developed and validated an information booklet regarding learning disorders.

Findings:

- Majority of mothers 42% were in age group of 20-30 years, 67% of the mothers were educated, 46% of mothers were unemployed. Most of the mothers 43% had the income from 10,000 – 20,000, 100% were in nuclear family, 39% of the mothers have knowledge regarding learning disorders from newspapers.
- 6% mothers had good knowledge and 94% of mothers had average knowledge regarding learning disorders.
- By using chi-square test it was found that there was no significant association between the knowledge level of mothers with age, education, occupation, income, type of family, previous source of knowledge except educational status

Table-1-Mean knowledge score of mothers regarding learning disorders.

Item's	Mean	Sd
Knowledge of mothers regarding learning disorders	16.26	8.96

Table-1 Reveals that Mean knowledge score is 16.26 and standard deviation 8.96 among mothers of school going children regarding learning disorders.

CONCLUSION:

The present study revealed that 6% mothers had good knowledge and 94% mothers had average knowledge regarding learning disorders. The knowledge score of the mothers when compared with the demographic variables revealed that there is no significant association was found with demographic variables ($P \geq 0.05$) except educational status.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A large-scale study can be done for replication to assess the knowledge on behavioral problems among children.
- Similar study can be conducted with an experimental research approach having a control group.
- A comparative study with control group can be carried out to generalize the findings.

REFERENCES:

1. Broadribb's, (2003), "Introductory Pediatric Nursing", Sixth edition, Lippincott Publishers, Philadelphia, Pp: 673-681.
2. Cecily Lynn Betz, (2005), "Text Book of Pediatric Nursing", Fourth edition, Mosby Publishers, London, Pp: 498-520.
3. Deborah Antai, (2003), "Psychiatric Nursing", First edition, Thompson Publication, Australia, Pp: 235-265.
4. Denish F. Polit et.al, (1995), "Nursing Research Principles and Methods", Fifth edition, New central Book agency, Calcutta, Pp: 1220-1227.
5. Marilyn J. Hocken Berry, (2006), "Wong's Essentials of pediatric Nursing", Mosby Publication, Missouri, Pp: 542-545.