

## KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTS REGARDING ILL EFFECTS OF TELEVISION AMONG CHILDREN IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT KOLHAPUR, WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

### Nursing

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### ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** Television is an important tool for most people, young or old, as today most information is delivered to the public via this technology. It can now be assessed easily via cables or satellite, which could provide consumers with every type of information that they need, either for work, leisure, interest, and so forth. With the emergent of this media and the production of various programs, television has caught the attention of most people and Children.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:** A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge of Parents Regarding Ill Effects Of Television Among Children in Selected Hospital at Kolhapur, With A View To Develop Informational Booklet

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:** 1. To identify the knowledge of Parents regarding Ill effect of television among Children 2. To find out association between knowledge scores regarding Ill effect of television with their selected socio-demographic Variables.

**METHOD:** The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative evaluative

And the research design was descriptive survey design. By using non-probability, purposive sampling 110 Parents from Dr. D.Y Patil Medical College and Research Centre Kadamwadi, Kolhapur. Self-Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of Parents on Ill Effect of Television among Children. Data were analysed by using mean, median, mode, standard deviation, range.

**RESULTS:** After analysis of knowledge of Parents on Ill Effect of Television among Children; Majority of samples 77 (70%) had average knowledge and minimum samples 08 (7.27%) had poor knowledge and 25 samples (22.72%) had good knowledge There was significant association between knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables like age of child [ $\chi^2_{cal}=16.59$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=12.59$ ], No. of children [ $\chi^2_{cal}=12.04$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=9.49$ ], Occupation [ $\chi^2_{cal}=25.5$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=12.59$ ], Family Type [ $\chi^2_{cal}=546.02$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=5.99$ ]. The calculated Chi-square values were greater than tabulated value at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance. **Hence H1 was accepted.** This indicated that there was significant association between knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance.

**INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION:** The present study revealed that Overall test of knowledge regarding Parents on Ill Effect of Television among Children is average.

### KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Parents, ILL Effects, Television

### INTRODUCTION:

**Television (TV)**, the electronic delivery of moving images and sound from a source to a receiver. By extending the senses of vision and hearing beyond the limits of physical distance, television has had a considerable influence on society. Conceived in the early 20th century as a possible medium for education and interpersonal communication, it became by mid-century a vibrant broadcast medium, using the model of broadcast radio to bring news and entertainment to people all over the world. Television is now delivered in a variety of ways: "over the air" by terrestrial radio waves (traditional broadcast TV); along coaxial cables (cable TV); reflected off of satellites held in geostationary Earth orbit (direct broadcast satellite, or DBS, TV); streamed through the Internet; and recorded optically on digital video discs (DVDs) and Blu-ray discs.<sup>2</sup>

Most children plug into the world of television long before they enter school. -2/3rd of infants and toddlers watch a TV screen an average of two hours daily. Children under 6 years watch an average of about 2 hours of screen media. Children 6-12 years spend nearly 4 hours a day in front of television screen.<sup>2</sup>

The first 2 years of children's life is considered as a critical time for brain development. Television and other electronic media can get in the way of exploring, playing and interacting with others and parents, which encourages learning and healthy physical and social development. As children get older, too much screen time (TV) can interfere with activities such as being physical active, reading, doing homework, playing with friends and spending quality time with family.<sup>2</sup>

A habit of excessive television viewing can hamper their normal physical and social activities in children's and also mainly violence, smoking, drinking scenes and advertisement of junk food and commercial are widely depicted in television programs without explaining the adverse consequences, the repeated exposure to such programs makes them feel that these activities are normal and quite

acceptable. The effects of television on school children's are-- Aggressive behaviour (violence), Night mares and sleep disorders, Obesity and overweight, Risky behaviours (smoking and sex and substance abuse), Attention deficit disorder (academic poor performance).<sup>1</sup>

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Prior permission was obtained from the concerned authorities of concerned hospitals. Planning of time schedule for data collection was done as per the timings provided by the concerned authorities of the hospitals. For, maximum co-operation, the investigators introduced themselves to the samples and explained the objectives of the study, by using Non probability purposive sampling 110 samples who were fulfilling inclusive criteria were selected. Informed consent was taken from the samples. Data was collected from the samples on 30/04/2021 to 02/05/2021 which took on an average 20 minutes for each sample. The respondents were assured the anonymity and confidentiality of information provided by them. The data collected were recorded systematically for each subject & was organized in a way that facilitates computer entry & data analysis.

**Research Approach:** Quantitative approach

**Research design:** Quantitative, descriptive survey research approach

**Population:** In this study population consists of 110 parents whose children comes to OPD or admitted in Dr. Y. Patil medical college, hospital and research Centre Kolhapur.

**Sampling technique:** Purposive sampling, a type of non-probability sampling approach

**Sample size:** 110 parents whose children comes to OPD or admitted in Dr. Y. Patil medical college, hospital and research Centre Kolhapur

**Inclusion criteria for sampling:**

- Parents who are willing to participate in the study.

- Both male and female parents.

#### Exclusion Criteria for sampling:

- Parents who are not available at the time of data collection.
- Who are able to read and write in Marathi.

#### Tool:

##### Part A-Selected Socio-Demographic data

**Part B-** structured knowledge questionnaire on knowledge regarding ill effects of television on children

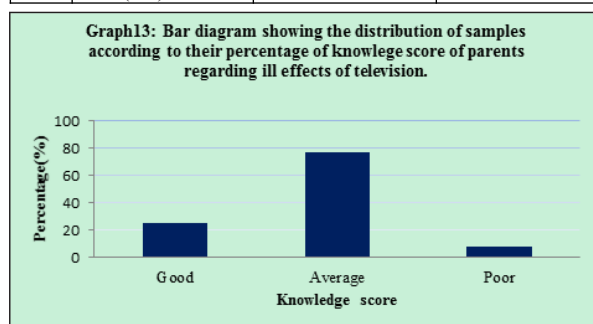
#### RESULTS:

After analysis of knowledge of Parents on Ill Effect of Television among Children; Majority of samples 77 (70%) had average knowledge and minimum samples 08 (7.27%) had poor knowledge and 25 samples (22.72%) had good knowledge There was significant association between knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables like age of child [ $\chi^2_{cal}=16.59$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=12.59$ ], No. of children [ $\chi^2_{cal}=12.04$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=9.49$ ], Occupation [ $\chi^2_{cal}=25.5$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=12.59$ ], Family Type [ $\chi^2_{cal}=546.02$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=5.99$ ], The calculated Chi-square values were greater than tabulated value at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance.

Hence H1 was accepted. This indicated that there was significant association between knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance.

#### Findings related to frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of samples regarding ill effects of television.

Sr. No	Knowledge score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Good (17-25)	25	22.72%
2.	Average (9-16)	77	70.00%
3.	Poor (0-8)	08	07.27%



#### DISCUSSION:

A descriptive study was done at selected hospitals of Kolhapur city to assess the knowledge regarding ill effects of television among parents. The data was collected from 30-04-2021 & 3-05-2021 from D.Y .Patil Hospital in Kolhapur city. The data was collected by using selected socio demographic variables, structured knowledge questionnaire. The samples were selected by using non probability, purposive sampling technique, after the data collection procedure from 110 samples the data was tabulated and analyses.

There was significant association between knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables like age of parents [ $\chi^2_{cal}=16.59$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=12.59$ ], No. of children [ $\chi^2_{cal}=12.04$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=9.49$ ], Occupation [ $\chi^2_{cal}=25.5$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=12.59$ ], Family Type [ $\chi^2_{cal}=546.02$ ,  $\chi^2_{tab}=5.99$ ], The calculated Chi-square values were greater than tabulated value at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance. Hence H1 was accepted. This indicated that there was significant association between knowledge scores of samples with their selected socio-demographic variable at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance.

- Findings related to selected socio-demographic variables.
- Findings related to distribution of samples according to the knowledge scores.
- Findings related to association between knowledge scores regarding ill effects of television with their selected socio-demographic Variables.

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