

“A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parents at selected area of Jabalpur city”

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Abstract : A pre- experimental study with one group pre test and post test group research design was carried out to assess the effectiveness of video teaching programme in selected area Jabalpur city. total sample 60 subject were selected. video teaching programme was given to the parents. Data collection tool included structured knowledge questionnaire and video assisted teaching programme. Result Depicts that the mean of pre test was 9.56 and post test mean was 15 and the mean difference was 5.44. SD of pre test is 3.43 and post test SD is 5.37 so the SD difference is 1.88. The pre test and post test knowledge was statistically tested by applying t-test method. The calculated t value is 8.84 and the tabulated t – value is 1.671 so the calculated value is more than the table value 1.671.

Introduction : -

One of the greatest titles in the world is parent and one of the biggest, blessing in the world is to have parent to call mom and dad. Parental pressurization for the academic excellence is a problem of grave concern in India. The problem it is present magnitude has emerged quite recently as a result of parental “over concern” about their children, for attaining higher standards and academic excellence. Statistics into show that at least 5% of 14,989 girls who went missing from 2009 to September 2011 ran away from home, unable to bear parental pressure over academic performance . parent need to love their children and inspire them to thing children in the 12 to 18 age group grow up faster than we think. It has been found that majority of adolescents in the stressed groups were in the age group of 12-18 years.

Need of the study

There were three main purposes of this study. The first goal was to construct a quantitative instrument to measure overt and covert forms of parental pressure for academic and professional success within the context of a South Asian cultural lens. The second goal was to examine the role of self-esteem as a potential buffer against the negative impacts of pressure and stress, respectively. Finally, this study was designed to test a model of the impact of parental pressure, stress, and depression on suicidality. The present study revealed that more than half (55%) of the school students experienced pressure to perform well. Pressure is mainly from parents as reported by four-fifth (86.5%) of the students. These findings are consistent with findings from a study done and conducted a study in Kolkata who reported that 60% of students experienced academic pressure mainly from their parents. Parents put pressure on their children to succeed because of their concern for the welfare of their children and their awareness of the competition for getting admission in reputed institutions.

Objective:-

1. Assess the existing parental pressure on academic performance of adolescence children in selected area of Jabalpur city.
2. Assess the pre- test knowledge score regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parents at selected area of Jabalpur city.
3. Assess the effectiveness of video assisting teaching program on knowledge regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent’s children among parents at selected area of Jabalpur city.
4. Determine the association of pre- test knowledge score and selected socio demographic variables on knowledge regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parents at selected area of Jabalpur city.

Research hypothesis :-

H₁ – There will be significant difference between pre test knowledge score and post test knowledge score regarding effect of parental pressure video-assisted teaching program. .

H₂- There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Delimitation :-

1. Sample was limited to 60 parents of adolescent children in selected area of Jabalpur city .

2. The duration of the study is limited for 4 week only.

Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework selected for the study was based on general system theory. King's theory of goal attainment was first introduced in the 1960 from the title itself, the model focuses on the attainment of certain life goals it explains that the nurse go hand –in hand in communicating information, set goals together, and then take action to achieve those goals.

The theory of goal attainment states that “nursing is a process of action, reaction and interaction by which nurse and client share information about their perception in a nursing situation” and a process of human interaction between nurse and client whereby each perceives the other and the situation, and through communication, they set goals, explore means, and agree on means to achieve goals.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

The review of literature in this study is organized as follows :-

1. Review of literature related to effectiveness of video assisted teaching program

2. Review of literature related to parental pressure on academics performance of adolescents

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach:-

This study evaluative research approach will be used.

Research design

This study One group pre-test and post-test research design were used.

O 1 :- Pre- test knowledge score

X :- Video assisted teaching programme regarding parental pressure

O 2 :- Post- test knowledge score

Variable

Independent variable :-

Independent variable was video assisted teaching program.

Dependent variable :-

In this study dependent variable was the knowledge of parents regarding parental pressure

Population: -

In this study the population was all adolescent children and their parents in the areas of Jabalpur city .

Target population: -

Parents and adolescents children and Parents of between (12-18 year age) in selected areas of Jabalpur city.

Accessible population: -

parents and adolescents Children of 12 -18 ages in selected areas of Jabalpur city

Samples

In this study samples were adolescents children and parents of adolescents children.

Sample size:-

The total sample size of present study consists of 60 Parents.

Sampling technique:- Non-probability Purposive sampling technique.

Criteria for selection of sample:-

Inclusion criteria:- Inclusion criteria are characteristics that the prospective subject must have if they are to be included in the study, while the study includes,

- Parents who have children of age between 12-18 years.
- Parents who are willing to participate.
- Who are able to understand the language Hindi and English.

Exclusion criteria :- Exclusion criteria are those characteristics that disqualify prospective subjects from inclusion in the study. The study excludes

- Who are not interested in this study.
- Who are not able to see the video.
- Parents those having children age below 12 years of age.

Major findings:-

Section I: It deals with analysis of the demographic data

Demographic data shows that 30 (50%) between 36- 40 year of age, 34 (56.67%) were graduate, 28 (46.67%) were graduate, 47 (78.33%) were from nuclear family , 41 (68.33%) were government job, 42 (70%) were non working , 55 (91.67%) were between Above 20,000 Rs .

Section II:- It deals with the analysis the level of parental pressure among adolescent children through modified rating scale.

Out of 60 subjects in the sample size the majority of parental pressure, 35 (60%) were between always , 24 (40%) were between Sometime, and none 0(0%) were never pressure.

Section III:- It deals with the analysis of the data related to knowledge score before administering the video assisted teaching programme regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parents.

Data shows that 48 (80%) had poor knowledge, 9(15%) had average knowledge, and only 3 (5%) had good knowledge, mean 9.56, and SD 3.43.

Section IV : It deals with the analysis of data related to knowledge score after administrating the video assisted teaching programme regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parents.

Data shows that 27 (45%) had average post test knowledge, 14 (23.33%) had poor knowledge, 19 (31.67%) were good knowledge, mean 15 , and SD (1.88)

Section V: It deals with the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parents .

The mean of pre test was 9.56 and post test mean was 15 and the mean difference was 5.44 SD of pre test is 3.43 and post test SD is 5.37 the difference SD is 1.88. The pre test and post test knowledge was statistically tested by applying t-test method. the calculated value is 8.84. and the tabulated – value is 1.671 so the calculated value is more than the table value 1.671.

Section VI: It deals with the association of pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variable regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parents.

Reveals that association of pretest knowledge score regarding effect of parental pressure among parents of adolescent children with the selected demographic variables statistically tested by applying chi –square test the variable Age, education standard of mother, type of family, occupation of father, occupation mother. Socioeconomic status of family found significant and Education standard of father, occupation of father found non significant.

Table No 4.1.8 Assess the parental pressure on adolescence children

Parental pressure	Frequency	Percentage
Never	0	0%
Sometime	24	40%
Always	35	60%

Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme pre test and post test knowledge score

Description	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	SD Difference	t-Test
Pre- Test	9.56	5.44	3.43	1.88	8.84
Post -Test	15		5.37		

Conclusion:-

Based on the findings of the study concluded that the video assisted teaching programme regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parent was effective .

Recommendation

The following study recommendations were made on the basis of present study:

1. A similar study can be done on a larger sample.
2. A study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding effect of parental pressure on adolescent children among parents
3. A study can be done in a urban area to provide knowledge

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