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A study to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding corporal punishment among mothers of children in selected school, Kota, Rajasthan

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Abstract

In the present world, the corporal punishment has been largely rejected in favor of other disciplinary methods. Modern judiciaries often favor fines or incarceration, whilst modern school discipline avoids physical coercion. Although corporal punishment is still used in many domestic settings it has been banned in seventeen countries. The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Corporal punishment among the mothers of children, in selected school, Kota, Rajasthan.

Method: 30 mothers were selected through non probability sampling method in which convenient sampling technique has been used for the selection of subject. The investigator prepared the questionnaire and structured teaching programme to evaluate the knowledge of mothers of children regarding Corporal punishment. The Structure teaching programme was administered at the end of the post-test. The post-test was carried out after 7 days, using the same tool as the pre-test. The data was conveniently summarized and tabulated by applying descriptive and inferential statistics which was planned for analysis.

Results: This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from 30 mothers in selected school of Kota, Rajasthan. Based on the finding the result of the study shows that the pre-test knowledge of the mothers of children of the group was 39.6%. This indicates "inadequate knowledge" related to the mothers. The post test knowledge of the mothers of children of the group was 81.6%. The difference between the pre-test and post-test was 42.0% and the paired "t" value regarding the effectiveness was 36.97. There is a significant association between post test knowledge score and selected socio-demographic variables like age of the mother (X^2 value is 25.60), educational status (X^2 value is 11.48), income of the family (X^2 value is 13.52).

Conclusion: The findings of the study support the need for conducting educational programme to increase the knowledge of the mothers of children regarding Corporal punishment. The study proves that mothers of children are having inadequate knowledge regarding Corporal punishment before the administration of STP. But there is a tremendous improvement in the knowledge after the administration of STP. Hence there is a need to improve their knowledge by conducting teaching programme.

Keywords: Corporal punishment, S.T.P, effectiveness, knowledge, mothers of children, school

Introduction

The Child is a person for all practical purposes. The child observes, thinks and imitates or reacts to happenings around. The child is a person. Either at home or school, the child is subjected to disciplinary practices while, child should be part of those processes^[1].

Corporal punishment is the deliberate infliction of pain as retribution for an offence, or for the purpose of disciplining or reforming a wrongdoer, or to deter attitudes or behavior deemed unacceptable. The term usually refers to methodically striking the offender with an implement, whether in judicial, domestic, or educational settings^[3].

Surveys showed that over 90% of parents spanked their children, some three generations ago. 70% of American adults agreed that it is "sometimes necessary to discipline a child with a good, hard spanking." 33% used spanking, 32% used restriction of privileges, 17% used time outs, 5% used a traditional torture method: applying hot sauce to burn the child's tongue,

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1% washed their child's mouth out with soap, 9% used none of the above ^[4].

The West Indian child is usually loved by its parents or caretakers, but is frequently subjected to corporal punishment unsuitable to the age and stage of its development and excessive in relation to the alleged offence. The debate on whether the persistent use of what is considered excessive punishment as the means of instilling obedience in children centers around the parents' African heritage or learned behavior from the institution of slavery. Socially and economically disadvantaged parents under stress seem to displace their frustrations and anxieties on the children through corporal punishment which often assumes ritualized characteristics. The community in general and the parents in particular need help through appropriate education, to change their attitudes of accepting excessive corporal punishment as the means of imposing discipline upon children ^[5].

In the modern world, the corporal punishment has been largely rejected in favor of other disciplinary methods. Modern judiciaries often favor fines or incarceration, whilst modern school discipline avoids physical coercion. Although corporal punishment is still used in many domestic settings it has been banned in seventeen countries ^[6].

Need for The Study: Corporal punishment is a touching subject no matter how you look it. Some people believe that it is a necessary part of life, while others believe that it needs to be banned in the United States. The definition of corporal punishment as slated in the encyclopedia Britannica the infliction of physical pain upon a person body as punishment for a crime or infraction it goes as to state the term also denotes physical disciplining of children in the schools and at home. The use of corporal punishment in house and school is been widely debated so parents have the difficult decision in how they will punish their children inside own home and they also have to worry about how their child teacher a school official will discipline them ^[7].

A family has the primary responsibility for nurturing and protection of children right from infancy till later years of life. According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child also, a child has to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse while in care of parents, legal guardian(s) or any other person, who has the care of child ^[2].

Objectives of the study were

1. To assess the knowledge of mothers of children regarding Corporal punishment before and after the administration of STP
2. To identify the association between post-test Knowledge scores among the mothers of children regarding Corporal punishment with their selected socio demographic variables.

Research Methodology: The research approach adopted for this study is an evaluative approach. The pre-experimental design (single group pre-test post test design) was used for assessing the level of Knowledge regarding Corporal punishment of children. The sample used for this study was 30 mothers of children those who fulfill the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The present study was conducted at Sai-

nath kids academy, Kota. Investigator had utilized non probability convenient sampling technique for the selection of subjects those who are fulfilling the inclusion criteria & exclusion criteria. The participants were briefed about the nature of the study, consent was taken and a pre-tested structured questionnaire was administered to them. Than the researcher had administered structured teaching programme for the mothers of children. Post test was conducted to know effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Results: Main finding are discussed under the following headings.

Section-I: Description of sample characteristics Distribution of mothers according to demographic characteristic

1. Age wise distribution of subjects shows that majority 61% of the mothers were in the age group of 25-30yrs, 21% of the mothers were between 30-35yrs, 10% of the mothers were in the age group of 20-25yrs, 8% were between 15-20 yrs.
2. In relation to the type of family the data reveals that out of 30 mothers, 60% of the mothers were from nuclear family, 30% of the mothers were from joint family, 10% of the mothers were from extended family
3. In relation to the religion the data reveals that out of 30 mothers 60% of the mothers were from Hindu family, 35% of the mothers were from Muslim family, 5% of the mothers were from Christian family.
4. In relation to the No of children the data reveals that out of 30 mothers 35% were having only one child, 45% were having two children, 20% were having three children.
5. In relation to the Educational status the data reveals that out of 30 mothers 7% were Illiterate, 24% were having the education of High school, 44% were having the education of Pre University, 16% were having the education of Degree, and 9% were having the education of PG & others.
6. In relation to the Occupation the data reveals that out of 30 mothers 28% were House wife, 2% were coolie, 0% were agriculture, 42% were employees, and 28% were doing Business.
7. In relation to the Income the data reveals that out of 30 mothers 5% were having income between Rs.1001-5000, 34% were having income in between Rs.5001-10000, 50% were having income in between Rs.10001-15000, 9% were having income in between Rs.15001-20000, 2% were having income in more than Rs.20000.
8. In relation to the Type of diet the data reveals that out of 30 mothers 40% were vegetarians, 60% were non vegetarians.
9. In relation to the Source of information the data reveals that out of 30 mothers
10. 26% had received information from Family members and friends, 27% had received
11. information from Mass media, 36% had received information through Literature, 11% had received information from Health workers.
12. In relation to the Previous Knowledge regarding Corporal punishment the data reveals that out of 30 mothers 30% said yes for previous Knowledge regarding Corporal punishment and 70% said no.

Table 1: Comparison of pre-test and post test average knowledge score on corporal punishment before and after administration of structured teaching Programme n=30

S. No	Section	Mean		S.D		Student paired 't' test
		Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	
1	General information about Corporal punishment	1.38	2.53	0.53	0.54	t=16.06 P=.001 significant
2	Incidence and kinds of Corporal punishment	2.37	4.88	1.04	0.89	t=19.68 P=0.001 significant
3	Factors affecting Corporal punishment	2.40	4.07	0.92	0.78	t=15.03 P=0.001 significant
4	Advantages and Disadvantages of Corporal punishment	2.52	5.61	1.28	1.09	t=21.51 P=0.001 significant
5	Public education regarding Corporal punishment	3.20	7.40	1.73	1.68	t=26.32 P=0.001 significant

Table reveal that there is a significance different between the pre-test and post–test knowledge score. Comparison was calculated by paired 't' test and the value is t=..... p-0.001 level of significance in knowledge. Therefore the research hypothesis H1 has been accepted. The above table shows the comparison of knowledge on corporal

punishment before and after STP in all the aspects, mothers improved their knowledge after the administration of STP. The difference between pre and post-test knowledge score is large and it is significance. Statistic significance was calculated by using student's paired 't' test

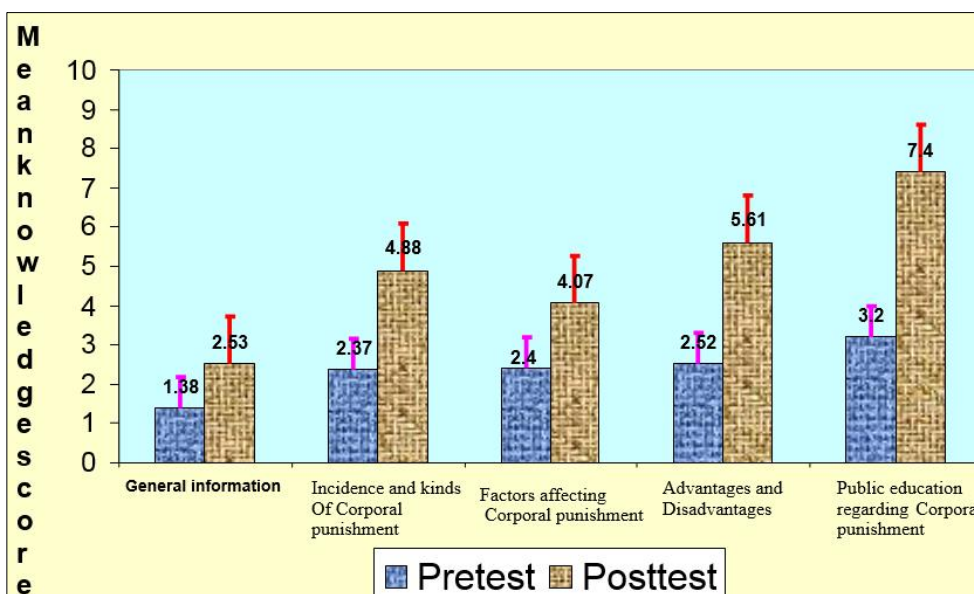


Fig 1: Multiple bar diagram showing the association of pre-test and Post-test Knowledge score.

Table 2: Knowledge gain after structured teaching programme N=30

Knowledge assessment	% of pretest Knowledge	% of posttest Knowledge	% of Knowledge gain
General information about Corporal punishment	46.0%	84.3%	38.3%
Incidence and kinds of Corporal punishment	39.5%	81.3%	41.8%
Factors affecting Corporal punishment	48.0%	81.4%	33.4%
Advantages and Disadvantages of Corporal punishment	36.0%	80.1%	44.1%
Public education regarding Corporal punishment	35.5%	82.2%	46.7%

The above table shows the comparison of knowledge on corporal punishment before and after STP in all the aspects, mothers improved their knowledge after the administration of structure teaching programme. The mothers gained the maximum Knowledge on Public education regarding Corporal punishment with the percentage of 46.7% and minimum Knowledge on Factors affecting Corporal punishment with 33.4%. Overall 42.0 percent of knowledge gain is the net benefit of this study, which indicates the effectiveness of structure teaching programme.

Section 2: Association between the selected demographic variables and post –test Knowledge scores among the mothers of children regarding Corporal punishment.

There is a significant association between post-test Knowledge score with the Age of the mother ($\chi^2 = 25.60$ at 'P' =0.001 level of significance), Educational status of the mothers ($\chi^2 = 11.48$ at 'P' =0.02 level of significance),

Income of the family ($\chi^2 = 13.52$ at 'P' =0.001 level of significance). The association was calculated by Chi square test. Therefore the research hypothesis H2 has been accepted.

Discussion

This chapter discusses about the objectives and their relation to the findings from the results and reviews of related studies. The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Corporal punishment among the mothers of children, in Sainath Kids Academy, Kota, Raj. To achieve the objectives of the study 30 mothers of children were selected based on inclusion criteria by non-probability convenient sampling.

The pre-test Knowledge of the mothers of the children was 39.6%. It showed that they are having inadequate Knowledge about PEM.

The present study is well supported by a study A cross-sectional survey was conducted in between October and December 2000. A total of 433 mothers of eligible children were interviewed with the use of structured questionnaires. Final analysis using multiple logistic regressions was conducted on 399 mother-child pairs. The study concludes that female children were nearly three times more likely to be stunted than male children. Lack of maternal formal schooling (adjusted prevalence odds ratio, 2.9; 95% confidence interval, 1.4 to 3.8) and large household size (adjusted prevalence odds ratio, 1.7; 95% confidence interval, 1.0 to 3.8) were also associated with stunting. Even though certain care and feeding practices were significant at the univariate level, they were not significant in the final multivariate analysis and so were excluded from the final model. In households where food insecurity exists, Knowledge of care practices may not be sufficient, and interventions such as food subsidies must precede or accompany educational efforts. Further follow-up is required to explore the effect of gender differences on child care^[9].

The post-test Knowledge in the group was 81.6%.and the mean score is 24.49 and standard deviation is 3.49, thus the result shows that mothers of children had significantly increased in their Knowledge after the administration of structured teaching programme.

Compared to a significant increase in the post-test Knowledge score after the administration of structured teaching programme. The pre-test Knowledge score was 11.87 during the pre-test. Where as it is increased up to 24.49. This difference was compared by using independent student' t' test and found significantly high. The correct response given by the mother was 39.6% during the pre-test and 81.6% during the post test. The difference in both score was 42.0% and was considered as net benefit of the structured teaching programme.

The study the results shows that statistically significant association was observed between Age of mother, Educational status and Family income. The findings of the study revealed that there was a significant increase in the post- test Knowledge with selected socio-demographic variables, after administration of structured teaching programme. There fore it is confirmed that structured teaching programme is an effective teaching strategy.

Summary: This chapter promotes the research process employed in the study. The primary aim of the study was to identify the pre-test Knowledge score of the mothers of children regarding Corporal punishment and to identify the level of Knowledge on the Corporal punishment after the administration of STP and to establish an association between the levels of Knowledge on Corporal punishment with selected socio demographic data among the mother.

Conclusion

Corporal punishment is the deliberate infliction of pain as retribution for an offence, or for the purpose of disciplining or reforming a wrongdoer or to deter attitudes or behaviors deemed unacceptable.

Based on the findings the result of the study shows that the pre-test Knowledge of the mothers of children of the group was 39.6% which indicates that the mothers of children had inadequate Knowledge.

The post –test Knowledge of the mothers of children was 81.6% which is a net benefit to the mothers of the group due to the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Based on the study there was an association between the Knowledge score the mothers of children with selected socio-demographic variables like age of the mother, educational status and family income of the mother

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