To Assess the Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding Selection of Play Articles for Children and Its Importance among Parents of 6-12 Years Children

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Kids are humanity's hope. The children of today are the masters of the world of the future. The saying goes, "Health is richness." Therefore, if children are happy, they will be healthier for the future generation, a healthy nation's result. Play articles are more than just playing things, but while they should be enjoyable, they should also be children's age-appropriate physical and emotional growth. It is necessary to consider playing items or playing articles as a cognitive learning tool for children.
Objective: Assess the knowledge and effectiveness of the self-instructional module regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years of children. Associate the post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables among parents of 6-12 years of children.

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Methods: Study research design is a pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test. Population in this study parent of 6-12 years children selected area of Wardha city with 80 parents to use close-ended structured questionnaires have been used in this study for assessing knowledge.

Results: The finding of the study shows that the post-test, the sample was had a poor level of knowledge score, none of them had a poor level of knowledge score, none of them had an average level of knowledge, none of them had a good level of knowledge score, 52 (78.75%) had an excellent level of knowledge score and 28 (21.25%) have a very good level of knowledge, The minimum score was 13 and the maximum score was 19, the mean score was 16.79 ± 1.290 with a mean percentage score of 55.96%.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study shows that 28 (21.25%) having a very good level of knowledge and 52(78.75%) having an excellent level of knowledge.

1. INTRODUCTION

Play materials are given and how necessary they are used. Child care adults may be aware that toys encourage but do not replace the most important aspects of moist, caring and trustworthy relationships. The report provides information and resources so that pediatricians can educate parents on choosing play posts. It is possible to remind adults caring for children that toys facilitate but do not replace the most important aspects of warm, loving and reliable relationships. Parents frequently ask their pediatrician for guidance on suitable pieces of play, which may be important in the development of their children [1].

The growth and development of young children can be assisted and improved by playing. Game articles bring together in-game parents or caregivers and boys. Through these partnerships, early brain development is improved. These discussions also provide the pediatrician with an opportunity to help parents understand the role of play in all areas of development, including cognitive, language, social, physical, and emotional development [2].

Parents should ask for the selection of toys for a child of any age, is the play in the Toy, or is the play in less. A proper article of` play stimulates the child's play. A poor toy works on its own and neutralizes childhood imaginative creative thinking. Generally, parents can't pick any toy on the shelf and assume it's going to work for their son. Kids who love and want to do should do something especially for kids with special needs. Urges parents to pay attention, even when it comes to children with special needs, to the age-level recommendations of the maker on toys [3].

Play articles can provide a link with other caregivers to parents for children's therapies.

Play materials should correspond to each individual's developmental needs. Mother's most important role is to provide their children with appropriate play materials for a healthy, attractive age to support a child's optimal growth and development [4].

1.1 Background

Today, many health care facilities provide child care. They have playrooms with toys appropriate for age. Play helps children in different aspects such as physical, mental and social development. Toys are selected for their recreational and educational value. To become more independent, children should be allowed to play without much interference. Play allows children to understand the world and to distinguish between reality and fantasy [5].

Practice is an integral part of the academic world. This means that the school setting takes care of children's social and emotional development as well as their cognitive development. It has been shown to help children adapt to the school environment and even enhance the ability to learn, learning habits, and problem-solving skills of children [6].

According to Parte and Newhall (1943), play behavior can be described as unoccupied, solitary on-looking parallel, associative and cooperative. Unoccupied, children are not involved in the activity of playing, but randomly move around. Onlooker, when children watch other people play, but they don't engage in their play. Solitary, the kid individually plays alone. Parallel, it's an event of independent play. Child playing with other kids is not batting with them. Associative, social interaction is taking place among children. The way of playing will change as the child grows. It provides ideas and creativity [7].

2. METHODS

2.1 Study Setting and Design

We conducted an evaluatory research approach study in the Wardha Districts of Maharashtra. We search for parents of 6-12 years children's in Wardha city.

2.2 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

This research aims to assess the effectiveness of the self-instructional module on knowledge regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years children in the city of Wardha. A total number of 80 parents were taken inside this study. The study uses a non-Probability convenient sampling technique.

2.3 Data Collection

Investigator will take permission from the concerned authority of the selected areas and then he will approach the sample he will introduce himself and informed them about the nature of the study to ensure better co-operation during the data collection. The investigator will approach the parents of 6-12 years children to explain the proposed study and how it will be beneficial for them and their children. He inquired about their willingness to participate in the study. Investigator will make the sample comfortable and orient them to study. He will administer the questionnaire with interview method to them. Doubts will be clarified. Once the questionnaire is completed investigator collects them back each sample required a maximum time of 20 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

The collected data will be coded, tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive statistics (mean percentage, standard deviation) and inferential statistics. Significance difference between pre and post-test readings will be tested by using t-test, associated of knowledge with demographic variables will be done by one-way ANOVA test and independent t-test. The data will be presented in the form of tables and graphs.

2.5 Sample Size

In this study sample size is 80 parents of 6-12 years children were selected conveniently to suit the study.

2.6 Criteria for Sample Selection

2.6.1 Inclusion criteria

The study includes the following: those who are

- Parents of 6-12 years children.
- Those who are willing to participate in the study.

2.6.2 Exclusion criteria

The study does not include:

- Those parents of 6-12 years children who attend the similar type of program within 6 months.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Section I: Assessment of pre-test knowledge regarding selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years children

This part deals with the assessment of existing knowledge regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years of children. The level of knowledge is divided under the following heading of poor, average, good, very good and excellent.

Table 1 shows that none of them had a poor level of knowledge score is 04 (5%), an average level of knowledge score 48 (60 %), good level of knowledge score is 25 (31.25%), very good level of knowledge score is 3 (3.75%) and excellent level of knowledge score is 0(0%). The minimum score was 5and the maximum score was 14, the mean score was 7.78 ± 2.24 with a mean percentage score of 25.93%.

3.2 Section II: Assessment of post-test knowledge regarding selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years children

This part deals with the assessment of post-test knowledge regarding the selection of play articles and their importance among parents of 6-12 years children. The level of knowledge is divided under the following heading of poor, average, good, very good and excellent.

Table no. 2: shows that none of them had a poor level of knowledge score is 04 (5%), an average level of knowledge score 48 (60 %), good level of knowledge score is 25 (31.25%), very good level of knowledge score is 3 (3.75%) and excellent level of knowledge score is 0(0%). The minimum score was 5and the maximum score was 14, the mean score was 7.78 ± 2.24 with a mean percentage score of 25.93%.
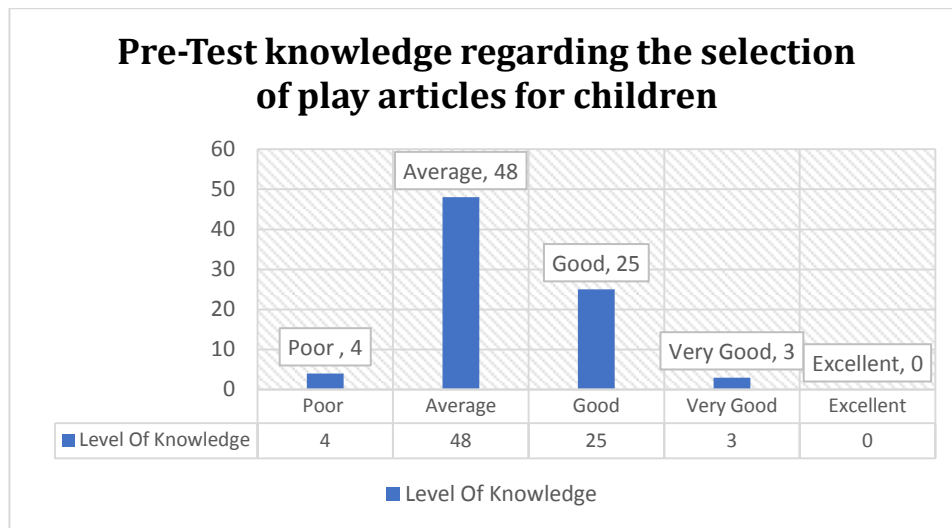
Table 1. Assessment of existing knowledge regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years of children

Level of knowledge score	Score range	Percentage score	Pre-Test	
			Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-4	0-20%	04	05 %
Average	5-8	21-40%	48	60 %
Good	9-12	41-60%	25	31.25 %
Very good	13-16	61-80 %	03	3.75 %
Excellent	17-20	81-100%	0	0 %
Minimum score	02			
Maximum score	14			
Mean score	7.78 ± 2.24			
Mean %	25.93 %			

Fig. 1. Pre-test knowledge score regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years of children

Table 2. Assessment of post-test knowledge regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years of children n=80

Level of knowledge score	Score range	Percentage score	Post Test	
			Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-4	0-20%	0	0 %
Average	5-8	21-40%	0	0 %
Good	9-12	41-60%	0	0 %
Very good	13-16	61-80 %	28	21.25 %
Excellent	17-20	81-100 %	52	78.75 %
Minimum score	13			
Maximum score	19			
Mean score	16.79 ± 1.290			
Mean %	55.96 %			
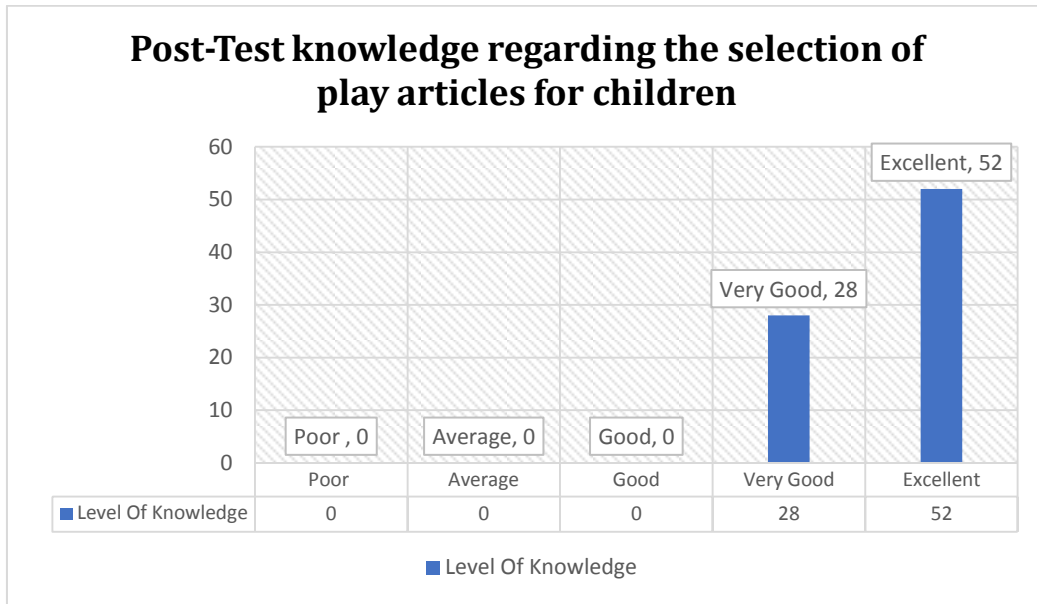
Fig. 2. Pre-test knowledge score regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years of children

Table 3. Assessment of post-test knowledge regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years of children n = 80
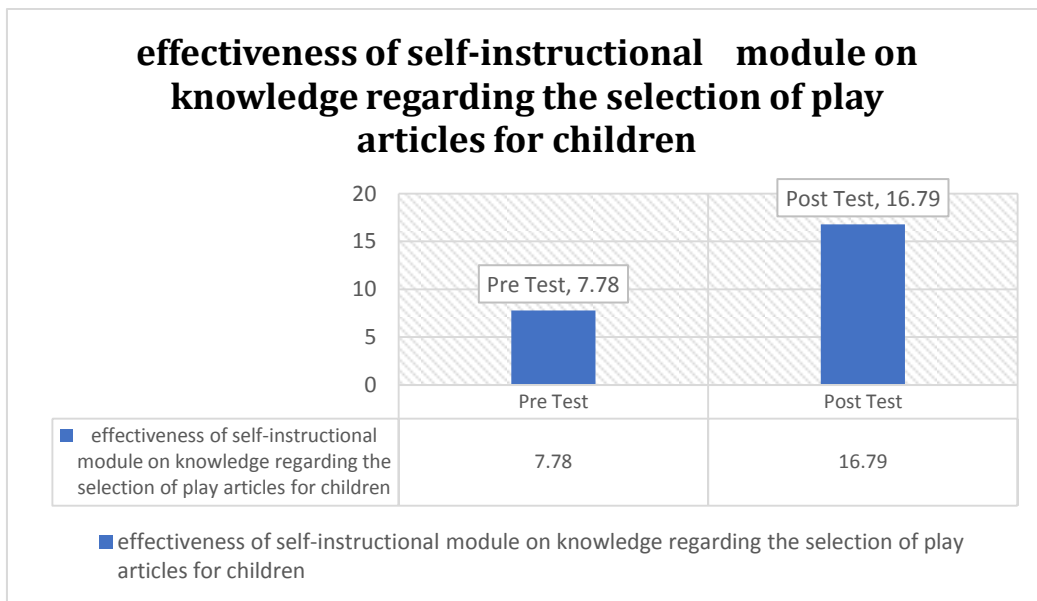
Tests	Mean score	SD	't'-value	Degree of Freedom	p-value	Significant
Pre-Test	7.78	± 2.244	30.579	79	0.02	S, p<0.05
Post Test	16.79	± 1.290				

Fig. 3. Percentage-wise distribution of effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years of children

3.3 Section III: Assessment of post-test knowledge regarding selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years children

Table No.3: shows that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. The mean knowledge score in the pre-test is 7.78 and in the post-test, it is 16.79 and the standard deviation values of the pre-test are 2.444 and the post-test is 1.290. The calculated t-value is 30.579 and the tabulated t-value is 0.217 and the p-value is 0.02. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the self-instructional module on knowledge regarding selection of play articles for children and its importance among parents of 6-12 years children was effective. Thus, H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected in this study.

3.4 Section – IV: Association of Knowledge Score in Relation to Selected Demographic Variables n=80

Table 4. Significance of association of knowledge in relation to the age of parents of 6-12 years children

Age (yrs)	No. of samples	Mean knowledge score	t-value	P value
25-35	35	7.86 ± 2.522	0.948	0.333
36-45	45	7.71 ± 2.030		NS, p>0.05
Parents	**No. of samples**	**Mean knowledge score**	**f-value**	**P value**
Father	25	7.20 ± 1.826	0.794	0.376
Mother	55	8.04 ± 2.380		NS, p>0.05
Education of parent	**No. of samples**	**Mean knowledge score**	**f-value**	**P value**
Primary	6	7.00 ± 2.000	0.739	0.568
Secondary	11	7.18 ± 1.168		NS, p>0.05
Higher secondary	46	8.13 ± 2.518		
Graduate	16	7.50 ± 2.066		
Postgraduate and above	1	7.00 ± 0.000		
Occupation of parent	**No. of samples**	**Mean knowledge score**	**f-value**	**p-value**
Home maker	39	7.87 ± 2.607	0.432	0.731
Government Employee	12	7.58 ± 1.165		NS, p>0.05
Business	21	8.00 ± 2.145		
Self-employee	8	7.00 ± 1.927		
Monthly income of parent	**No. of samples**	**Mean knowledge score**	**f-value**	**p-value**
10000-20000	13	7.08 ± 1.441	1.284	0.286
20001-30000	33	8.33 ± 2.735		NS, p>0.05
30001-40000	26	7.50 ± 2.005		
Above 40000	8	7.78 ± 1.414		
Types of family	**No. of sample**	**Mean knowledge score**	**f-value**	**p-value**
Nuclear	42	8.14 ± 1.802	1.280	0.284
Joint	36	7.33 ± 2.673		NS, p>0.05
Extended	2	8.00 ± 1.414		
Blended	0	0		
Number of children	**No. of sample**	**Mean knowledge score**	**f-value**	**p-value**
One	10	8.30 ± 2.627	0.361	0.698
Two	47	7.64 ± 2.317		NS, p>0.05
Three	23	7.83 ± 1.969		
More than three	0	0±0		
Residential area	**No. of samples**	**Mean knowledge score**	**t-value**	**P-value**
Urban	23	7.78 ± 2.522	0.019	0.273
Rural	57	7.77 ± 2.030		NS, p>0.05
Information regarding play article	**No. of samples**	**Mean knowledge score**	**t-value**	**P- value**
Yes	48	8.15 ± 2.288	0.390	0.534

Age (yrs)	No. of samples	Mean knowledge score	t-value	P value
No	32	7.22 ± 2.090		NS, p>0.05
Source of information	**No. of samples**	**Mean knowledge score**	**F-value**	**P-value**
Mass media	12	8.00 ± 2.828	1.984	0.091
Peer group	8	6.75 ± 2.188		NS,
Family members	5	8.00 ± 1.000		p>0.05
Health workers	23	8.83 ± 2.622		
Other	3	7.33 ± 1.155		
None	29	7.14 ± 1.597		

4. DISCUSSION

The present study is supported by a similar study, parents of 178 Mexican American and 122 white children were selected for the study. They have conducted individual interviews to collect the data. Results showed that white parents have used the factors like availability of toilets, drinking water, lighting and shade. Whereas Mexican American parents used the factors lighted at night, organized activities, play supplies and drinking water. The study concluded that parents can identify factors they use in selecting places for their young children to play, and selection factors differ somewhat by ethnicity or socioeconomic status. The study recommended further researcher to determine whether improvements on the most important selection factors might be effective in increasing the use of play spaces by children and their parents [8].

The present study pre-test result shows that none of the parents had an average level of knowledge score of 48 (60 %), good level of knowledge score is 25 (31.25%), poor level of knowledge score is 04 (5%), very good level of knowledge score is 3 (3.75%). The minimum score was 5and the maximum score was 14, the mean score was 7.78 ± 2.24 with a mean percentage score of 25.93%. and the post-test result shows that of parents were had poor level of knowledge score, none of them had poor level of knowledge score, none of them had an average level of knowledge, none of them had a good level of knowledge score, 28 (21.25%) have a very good level of knowledge, 52 (78.75%) had an excellent level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 13 and the maximum score was 19, the mean score was 16.79 ± 1.290 with a mean percentage score of 55.96 %.

Another study was undertaken in Pondicherry, India, to evaluate the factors influencing the selection and purchase of toys for children's use. The participants were 73 parents or adult acquaintances of normally developing or disabled preschool children. The participants ranked the importance of 17 criteria impacting their toy selection and purchase. In contrast to earlier studies, the gender of the kid, as well as the image on the toy package, were reported to be of low value in toy choosing. Safety and the training of new skills were ranked as extremely important. There were no significant differences in ratings as a result of sex, ethnicity, or whether or not the subjects were parents of a handicapped child. The findings suggest a substantial degree of agreement among parents about what they consider important when choosing toys for children [9].

5. CONCLUSION

The justification for the study was based on the fact that, assess the knowledge regarding the importance of play articles for children's and the parents had good knowledge about the play articles. This was revealed from the literature review and various research studies. Thus, it was concluded that the self-instructional module regarding the selection of play articles for children and its importance was found effective as a teaching strategy.

CONSENT

As per international standard, parental written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

ETHICAL APPROVAL

Ethics approval was obtained from Ref. No. DMIMS (DU)/IEC/2018-19/7778.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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