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"A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON EYE PROBLEMS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN (6 TO 12 YEARS) IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF KANPUR, U.P".

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ABSTRACT:

Children are our most valuable natural resources raising or child is survey one of the most blissful events of any parent's life.To prepare your child for this sudden change there are few things which need to be taken care of such as the heath academic performance social physical and psychological factors, for the overall development the efficiency of the sense organs is important eyes are the most treasured organs of human beings Much ocular Morbidity originates in childhood and if undetected my result in severe ocular disabilities.Evaluative Approach,Quasi– experimental design – one group pretest – post test design with sample size 60by using Random sampling technique.with regard to age of children's 8 (27%) are between 6 - 7 years, 12 (40%) are between 8 - 9 years, 10 (33%) are between 10 - 12 years of age.with regard to pretest level of knowledge 19 (63%) are having poor knowledge, 7 (23%) are having average knowledge and 4 (13%) are having good knowledge regarding eye problems among school children. Whereas among posttest 4 (13%) are having poor knowledge, 5 (17%) are having average knowledge, and 21 (70%) is having good knowledge.The study concluded after completion of structure teaching programme the knowledge level was improved. It was inferred that there was significant level of pre and post test knowledge among school children in selected schools of Kanpur.

Key words: Effectiveness, structured teaching programme, schoolchildren, eye problems

INTRODUCTION:

Children are our most valuable resource, and raising them is a joyful journey for parents. To support their development, factors like health, academics, social, physical, and psychological well-being must be nurtured. Eye health is crucial, as many vision problems begin in childhood and can lead to severe disabilities if untreated. Ensuring efficient sense organ function is vital for overall growth.Eventually it is the need of the hour to take considerable steps to implement educative measures for the under five children to reduce the risk of (visual problems) eye problems.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the pretest knowledge score on eye problem among schoolchildren.
2. To administer structured teaching programme on eye problem to school children.
3. To assess the posttest knowledge score on eye problems among school children.
4. To find out association between pretest and posttest knowledge score.
5. To find out relationship between posttest knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H0 – There will be no significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge scores.

H1 – There will be significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge scores.

H2 – There will be significant association between the post test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Research Approach: - Evaluative Approach

Research design – Quasi– experimental design – one group pretest – post test design.

Variables:

a) Dependent variables

School children regarding eye problems.

b) independent variables

Structured teaching programme on eye problems

Population:

Target population – School children

Accessible population – School Children 6 – 12 years

Sample:

School children in Kanpur.AP.

Sample Size: 60

Sample Technique: Random sampling technique.

Setting: The study will be planned to conduct in selected schools of Kanpur. U.P.Three schools are selected which is 15 km away from Rama college of Nursing the three schools are having good physical setting. The strength of each school is 100 and above school is having transport facilities by bus, auto, car, etc. In this one school planned to select for pilot study among 6 schools. The main study will be conducted among another 60 school children in another school. The pilot study sample will exclude for main study.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

a) INCLUSION CRITERIA

- School children who are willing to participate in the study.
- School children of age group between 6-12 years.
- School children who are available at the time of data collection.

b) EXCLUSION CRITERIA

The study excludes.

1. School children who are not present at the time of data collection.
2. Children who are sick

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

PRESENTATION OF DATA:

The data was organized and presented under the following sections.

SECTION-I:

i) Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of structured teaching programme on eye problems among school children.

SECTION-II

i) Comparison of pre -test and post- test level of knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on eye problems among school children.

SECTION-III

i) Comparison of Mean knowledge score and standard deviation of pre -test and post -test level of knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on eye problems among school children.

SECTION IV:

ii) Association between the pre- test level of knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on eye problems among school children.

iii) Association between the post test level of knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on eye problems among school children.

SECTION-I:

Fig 1: Percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of structured teaching programme on eye problems among school children based on age.

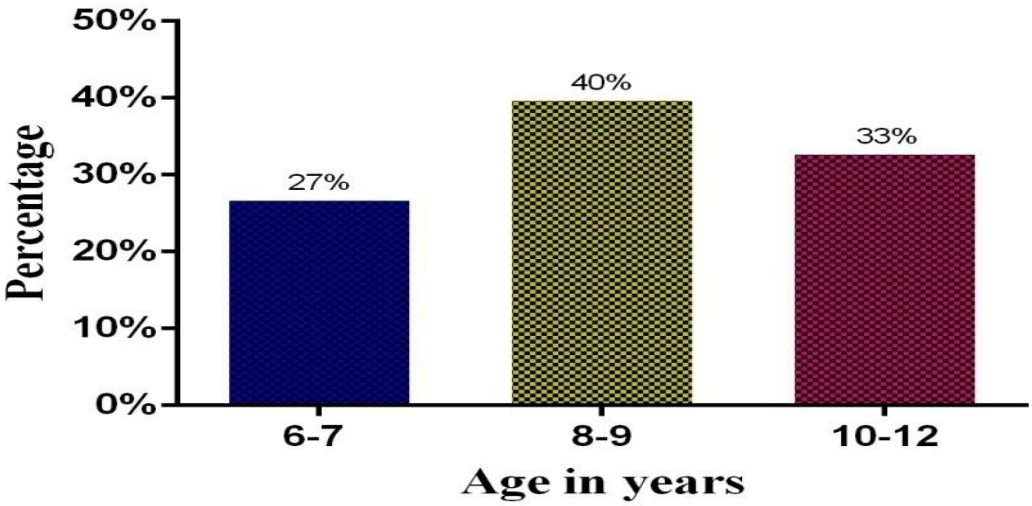
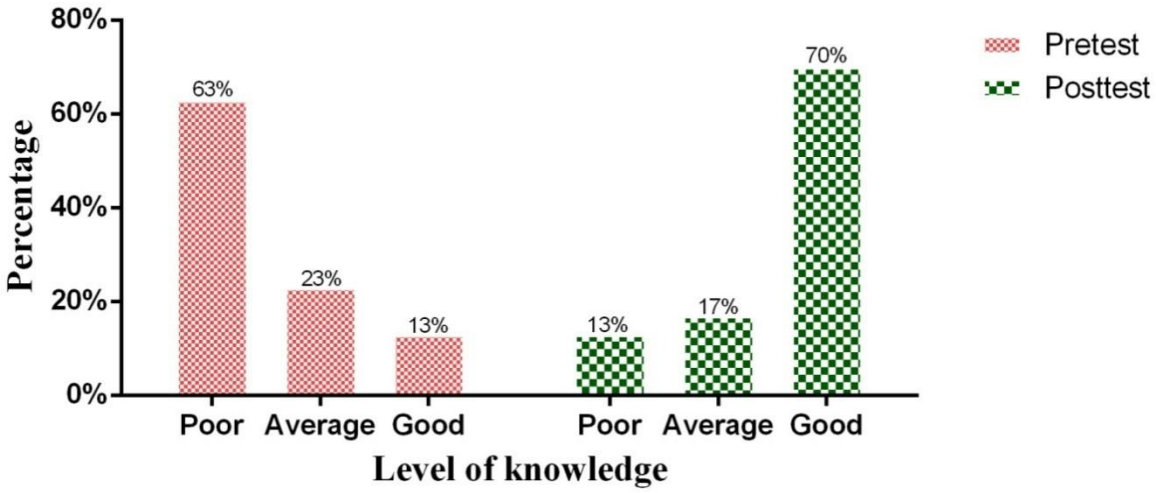


Fig:1 -Shows that with regard to age of children's 8 (27%) are between 6 - 7 years, 12 (40%) are between 8 - 9 years, 10 (33%) are between 10 - 12 years of age.

SECTION-II

Fig 2: Percentage distribution based on level of knowledge structured teaching programme on eye problems among school children.

It Shows that with regard to pretest level of knowledge 19 (63%) are having poor knowledge, 7 (23%) are having average knowledge and 4 (13%) are having good knowledge regarding eye problems among school children. Whereas among posttest 4 (13%) are having poor knowledge, 5 (17%) are having average knowledge, and 21 (70%) is having good knowledge.



SECTION-III

Table 1: Comparison of Mean knowledge score and standard deviation of pre-test and post- test level of knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on eye problems among school children.

Sample categories	Mean	Standard deviation	Paired t test value	*p* value

Pretest	11	4.8	5.64	<0.05*
Posttest	17.8	5.2		
P < 0.05 - * Significance				

Table No: 1show that mean value of pretest is 11 and standard deviation is 4.8 and the mean value of posttest is 17.8 and standard deviation is 5.2, Paired t test value of pre and post test is 5.64 and P <0.05 is significant.

SECTION IV:

The study shows no significant association between the pre-test knowledge level regarding structured teaching on eye problems among school children and variables like age, gender, education, family income, parental education, religion, eye health knowledge, health visits, or sources of information, as all calculated values are lower than the respective table values.The post-test results show no significant association between the level of knowledge regarding the structured teaching program on eye problems among school children and factors like age, gender, education, family income, parental education, religion, eye health knowledge, health visits, or sources of information, as all calculated values are lower than their respective table values.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded after completion of structure teaching programme the knowledge level was improved. It was inferred that there was significant level of pre and post test knowledge among school children's in selected schools of Kanpur.

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