



A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD RIGHTS AMONG MOTHERS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELECTED COMMUNITY AREA

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ABSTRACT

“There is nothing as powerful as a mother’s love and nothing as healing as a child soul. **Objectives**-To assess the existing knowledge regarding child rights among mothers of preschool children. To evaluate the effectiveness of Self-instructional module on knowledge regarding child rights among mothers of preschool children. To find out the association between post-test knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables of mothers of preschool children. 60 sample taken from community area of Akola district by survey method. **Results**-The overall pre-test and post-test percentage of knowledge score was 41.67% and 82.76% respectively. The overall mean of the pre-test score was 12.5 After the intervention the overall mean of the post-test score was 24.83. The calculated “t” value was 25.68, shows that there is a significant increase in the knowledge after administration of self-instructional module. The chi-square value shows that there is significant association between the age, residence, religion, educational status, number of children and post-test knowledge score among mother of preschool children regarding knowledge on child rights. **Conclusion**-The mothers of preschool children knowledge had enhanced after the administration of self Instructional Module regarding child rights. Hence Education about knowledge on child rights will promote the knowledge of mothers of preschool children.

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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines a child as a person under 18 years of age. 40 percent of India’s population is below the age of 18 years. According to United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), India contributes to more than 20 percent of child death in the world. There comes the significance of child rights in India¹ India’s children are experienced within deeply variant contexts of gender, caste, class, and region, making problematic any attempts at generalizing the construct of “Indian childhood.”

Background

The study exploring the effectiveness of SIM on knowledge regarding child Rights. This study aims to assess the knowledge regarding child rights related to education, nutrition, health and protection from exploitation.

Being The signatory of UNCRC (1992), India globally recognized the significance of child rights. The Constitution of India also guarantees certain child right covering basis issue like ‘health’, ‘education’ and protection from ‘hazardous employment’ and ‘exploitation’. However, despite the existance of many legal provisions, the vulnerability of India

children in different dimensions cannot be undermined. This paper attempts to locate the status of child in development ladder of Indian economic at regional level and shows how the disparity in development indicators actually accelerates the nature of exclusive development. Child abuse is emphasized as a principal inhibitor in child development¹

Children are innocent, trustful and full of hope. Children have to right to survive, develop, be protected and participate decision that impacts their lives. Knowledge and awareness about Child’s rights among teachers is to be predicted due to its importance, the study is conducted among primary school teachers in an around given area. Sample are collected from both rural and urban area by utilizing a “Child Right awareness tools”, using normative survey technique and descriptive statistics analysed found that most of the teachers with high level awareness of child right. And there is no significant difference among teacher with respective to gender and locality²

A child is an invaluable asset of any society and has a definite role to play in the development of the nation. The future of a country depends on how its children are being nurtured to become the future citizens of the country. Some of the

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children, forced by their socio-economic conditions, take up work at a crucial formative age. Poverty is the major cause of children being sent to work. The hardships arising out of abject poverty coupled with vices like drugs and alcoholism compel illiterate families, especially in rural areas, to initiate their children into back-breaking work under tiring and sometimes dangerous conditions. Abject poverty and the lack of social security network systems are the basis of an even harsher type of child labour – bonded child labour. Therefore, against this rationale and background, this paper is guided by the principles enshrined in the ILO's Minimum Age Convention No. 138 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182, the ILO In Focus Programme on Child Labour (IPEC) which works to achieve the effective abolition of child labour, aims to portray the gaps and opportunities to reform the "Legislation, Systems and Mechanisms" pertaining to curbing "Child Labour in India" and calls for partnership for development towards this malignant issue³

METHODOLOGY

The samples consist of the 60 mothers of preschool children and are selected by Non probability purposive sampling technique in selected community area at Akola district. The research design adopted for study was pre-experimental one group pretest and post-test design. Data analysis was done by using chi-square and paired "t" test.

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusive criteria

1. Mothers of preschool children in community area of Akola districts.
2. Mothers who can read and write Marathi language.
3. Mothers who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusive criteria

1. Mothers who having knowledge regarding Rights of Child.
2. Mothers who are not able to read and write Marathi.

RESULTS

1. The overall pre-test and post-test percentage of knowledge score was 41.67% and 82.76% respectively.
2. The overall mean of the pre-test score was 12.5 After the intervention the overall mean of the post-test score was 24.83.
3. The calculated „t“ value was 25.68, shows that there is a significant increase in the knowledge after administration of self-instructional module.
4. The chi-square value shows that there is significant association between the age, residence, religion, educational status, number of children and posttest knowledge score. among mother of preschool children regarding knowledge on child rights.

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSION

The mothers of preschool children knowledge had enhanced after the administration of SIM regarding child rights. Hence Education about knowledge on child rights will promote the knowledge of mothers of preschool children.

Recommendation for Further Study

- A survey can be conducted to estimate the knowledge regarding child rights among mothers.
- A descriptive study can be conducted to assess the knowledge of the mothers of preschool children regarding child rights.
- A similar study with a larger sample size can be conducted on effectiveness of the awareness program through self-instructional module on child rights.
- A true experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the SIM (self administered of knowledge) on knowledge regarding child rights.
- A comparative study can be conducted between urban and rural mothers of preschool children to assess the effectiveness of the educational program on knowledge regarding child rights.

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