

“A PRE-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIUR IN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS AT SELECTED SCHOOL IN DEHRADUN”

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Abstract:- *Childrens are like buds in a garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured as they are the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow they are makers of change. Aggression during early childhood is not taken seriously and is often considered a part of growing up. Anger is one way individuals express aggression. The nature of the study was pre experimental. The research approach used for this study was Quantitative approach, which was adopted one group pre- test post-test design. The study was conducted at selected school Selaqui Dehradun. The conceptual frame work chosen for this study is based on General System Model (Wood and Haber 1998) theory. Non probability convenience sampling technique was used to draw the samples. The sample size is 40. A semi structured knowledge questionnaire technique was used to assess the levels of knowledge followed by implementation of self instructional module. Majority (27.5%) of subjects were aged 20-25, (75%) of subjects were females, (62.5%) of subjects were post graduate, (45%) of subjects had 1-5 years of experience, (60%) of subjects were living in urban area, (60%) of subjects were married, (50%) of subjects had no children.*

Key words:- *Knowledge, Effectiveness, Self Instructional Module, Aggressive behaviour, School Children, School Teachers.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Childrens are like buds in a garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured as they are the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow they are makers of change. Anger is not a negative expression. It is a normal emotion that, when handled appropriately and expressed assertively, can provide an individual with a positive force to solve problems and make decisions concerning life situations. Aggression during early childhood is not taken seriously and is often considered a part of growing up. To understand this, one needs to examine the central theme of aggression, individual versus social- cultural aspects of aggressive behaviour, and the meaning of aggression. Aggression is overt, often harmful, social interaction with the intention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. It may occur either in retaliation or without provocation. Most common forms of aggression observed in school settings are physical, verbal and psychological aggression. These types are commonly observed, especially physical aggression, due to the ease of spotting. In majority of the studies, the most frequent aggression found in school surroundings is physical and verbal aggression.

1.1. OBJECTIVE:

- To assess the pre test and post test knowledge scores of school teachers on aggressive behaviour in school children.
- To find the comparison in pre test and post test scores of school teachers on aggressive behaviour in school children.
- To find the association between knowledge of teachers with their demographic characteristics (Age, sex, education, experience, marital status, place of living).

2. HYPOTHESES:

H1- There is a significant difference between the mean pre- test and mean post- test scores of school teachers at selected school.

H2- There is a significant association between post test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables such as (Age, sex, education, marital status, experience, place of living, number of children and previous knowledge).

3. ASSUMPTIONS:

- The teachers may get knowledge through this study.
- This may bring effect in their management of aggressive behaviour.
- SIM will help to increase the knowledge on aggressive behaviour.
- SIM has valid place in continuing education.

4. RESEARCH APPROACH:

- **Research approach and design**

A quantitative research approach is used for this study. The main goal is to assess the effectiveness of intervention. Pre experimental design (one group pre-testpost test design was adopted for the study).

- **Setting of the study**

Shishiya Public School in Dehradun.

- **Population of the study**

school teachers of the selected school.

- **Sample**

The sample includes 40 school teachers, who were fulfilling the selection criteria.

- **Criteria for sample selection**

The sampling frame structured includes the following criteria.

Inclusion criteria:

- Who are willing to participate?
- Who are able to understand, read and write Hindi and English?
- Who are present during data collection period?
- Who are teaching the secondary school students?

Exclusion criteria:-

1. Who are not willing to participate?
2. Who are not available at the time of data collection?
3. Who already had exposure to aggressive behavior?

- **Sampling technique and sample size**

Non- probability Convenient Sampling Technique.

- **Selection and development of tool**

The research tool consists of two sections. They were as follows:

Section-A: Demographic Variables.

This section of tool consists of items pertaining demographic variables of the sample such as: Age, Gender, Educational status, Work experience, marital status, Number of children, Place of living.

Section –B: Structured questionnaire.

Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of the school teachers. The total number of questions used was 20. Each question carried 1 mark and wrong answer carried 0 marks.

Level of knowledge Score range Score percentage

Inadequate knowledge <10 score Below 50%

Moderate knowledge >10 score 51-75%

Adequate knowledge >15 score 76-100%

Section I: Data on demographic variables of school teachers

This section deals about the distribution of demographic variables of teachers according to frequency and percentage the details given in the following table:

Frequency and percentage distribution of school teachers according to demographic variable

N= 40

Sl. No.	Demographic variable	Frequency n=40	Percentage (%)
1.	Age		
	20-25 years	11	27.5%
	26-30 years	10	25%
	31-35 years	3	7.5%
	36-40 years	7	17.5%
	Above 40 years	9	22.5%

2.	Gender		
	Male	10	25%
	Female	30	75%
3.	Educational status		
	Diploma	1	2.5%
	Graduation	14	35%
	Post graduation	25	62.5%
4.	Work experience		
	1-5 years	18	45%
	6-10 years	12	30%
	11-15 years	4	10%
	16-20 years	4	10%
	20 years and above	2	5%
5.	Marital status		
	Unmarried	15	37.5%
	Married	24	60%
	Divorced	1	2.5%
6.	Number of children		
	0	20	50%
	1	8	20%
	2	11	27.5%
	3	1	2
7.	Place of living		
	Urban	24	60%
	Rural	16	40%
8.	Previous exposure		
	Yes	0	0%
	No	40	100%

Depicts that majority (27.5%) of subjects are aged between 20-25 yrs, (25%) of subjects are aged between 26-30 yrs, (22.5%) of subjects are aged between above 40 yrs, (20%) of subjects are aged between 36-40yrs and remaining (7.5%) of subjects are aged between 31-35 yrs. All the samples are 40 in number out which 75% of the subjects were females and remaining 25% of the subjects are males. The place of living shows that majority 60% of the subjects lived in urban area.

Section II: Data on effectiveness of self instructional module regarding aggressive behaviour in school children among school teachers in selected school of Dehradun.

Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to knowledge score.

N = 40

Level of Knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency n=40	Percentage	Frequency n=40	Percentage
Inadequate knowledge	8	20%	0	0%
Moderate knowledge	32	80%	14	20%
Adequate knowledge	0	0%	26	80%
Total	40	100%	40	100%

Depicts that majority 80% of the subjects had moderate knowledge and 20% of the subjects had inadequate knowledge in the pre-test. After self instructional module intervention only 20% of the subjects had moderate knowledge and 80% of the subjects had adequate knowledge in the post-test.

5. RECOMMENDATION:

- A similar study can be done to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of student nurse in relation to provision of self instructional module.
- A similar study may be conducted to find out the effectiveness in increasing knowledge among teachers of different schools and colleges.
- A similar study can be undertaken on large scale.
- A similar study may be conducted to find out the effectiveness in increasing knowledge having control group and experimental group.

6. CONCLUSION:

The study revealed that the mean pre-test score 11 and mean post-test is 16.75. It shows that there is increase in knowledge level among samples after the self instructional module intervention. There is significant association between post-test levels of knowledge among samples with their demographic variable.

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