



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFICIENCY OF CONTROLLED TEACHING
PROGRAMME ON SELECTED HEALTH PROBLEMS IN TERMS OF
KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE AMONG ORPHAN CHILDREN IN
SELECTED ORPHANAGE HOMES AT RAJASTHAN**

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Abstract:-

A study was done to assess the effectiveness of Controlled teaching programme on selected health problems regarding knowledge and practice among orphan children. The research approach and design used for the study was evaluative approach and pre experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. This study was conducted in selected orphanage homes at Rajasthan. The conceptual framework was based on the Von Bertalanffy general system (1968 model). The sample size was 200 orphan children. The samples were selected by purposive sampling method. The children were assessed for knowledge and practice regarding selected health problems before and after Controlled teaching programme. The self-administered and self-administered dichotomous questionnaires were used for the data collection to assess the knowledge and practice among orphan children. The investigator gave brief introduction and pretest was conducted for 1 hour based on this Controlled teaching programme on selected health problems. After the pretest Controlled teaching programme was given by using the laptop and compact disc, post test was done after 15th day of Controlled teaching program. The data were analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Conclusion-The study findings revealed that there was a significant improvement in the knowledge and practice scores among orphan children by controlled teaching programme based on the statistical findings (paired 't' test value - 40.77 and 38.92). It is evident that the controlled teaching programme has motivated the children and helped them to acquire knowledge and knowledge on practice about selected health problems which promotes safe practice of the children and ensure children's well-being.

Introduction-An orphanage is a residential institution for taking care of and educating orphans. Children living in orphanages are a socially vulnerable group often neglected by mainstream society and are more prone to malnutrition .About 24 million children worldwide live without their parents , out of which about 8 to 10 million are infants and children who live in orphanages. In socioeconomically poor Asian countries, placing deprived children in orphanages has long been practised with few or no emotional and financial resources. Children in institutionalized care are continually in danger of undernutrition, overweight and micronutrient deficiencies , and they tend to be neglected . Urban malnutrition is an increasing problem globally and is more severe among children living in orphanages. Apart from malnutrition, children in orphanages also suffer from infectious diseases .With its continuing concern for the health and well-being of children, particularly those existing in underprivileged living conditions, the United Nations Emergency Fund proposed a series of systematic studies under the auspices of different research agencies, including the social welfare ministry and the Government of India .

Statement of problem- **“A study to assess the efficiency of controlled teaching programme on selected health problems in terms of knowledge and practice among orphan children in selected orphanage homes at Rajasthan.”**

Objectives-**To assess the pretest knowledge and practice scores regarding selected health problems among orphan children.**

1. To assess the posttest knowledge and practice scores regarding selected health problems among orphan children.
2. To compare the pretest and post test level of knowledge and practice scores regarding selected health problems among orphan children.
3. To correlate post test knowledge and practice scores regarding selected health problems among orphan children.
4. To find association between post test knowledge scores regarding selected health problems among orphan children with their selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses-All at 0.05 level of significance

- H₁** - The mean post test knowledge scores is significantly higher than the mean pretest knowledge scores regarding selected health problems.
- H₂** - The mean post test practice scores is significantly higher than the meanpretest practice scores regarding selected health problems.
- H₃** - There will be significant correlation between post test knowledge andpractice scores regarding selected health problems
- H₄** - There will be significant association between the post test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables.

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

This study was done to assess the effectiveness of controlled teaching programme on selected health problems in terms of knowledge and practice among orphan children. The research approach and design used for the study was evaluative approach and pre experimental one group pre test and post test design. This study was conducted in selected orphanage homes at Rajasthan. The conceptual framework was based on the Von Bertalanffy general system (1968 model). The sample size was 200 orphan children. The sample were selected by purposive sampling method. The children were assessed for knowledge and practice regarding selected health problems before and after controlled teaching programme. The self administered questionnaire and self administered dichotomous questionnaire was used for the data collection to assess the knowledge and practice among orphan children. The investigator gave brief introduction and pretest was conducted for 1 hour based on this controlled teaching programme on selected health problems. After the pretest controlled teaching programme was given by using laptop and compact disc, post test was done after 15th day of controlled teaching programme. The data were analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The major findings are summarized as follows :

- Highest percentage (37%) of orphan children was in the age of 14 years
- Highest percentage (55%) of orphan children were male

- Majority of orphan children (44%) were studied 9th std.
- Highest percentage (36%) of orphan children had no previous health problem
- Most of the orphan children (63%) were stayed in orphanage home for more than one year
- During the pretest most of the orphan children (81%) had inadequate knowledge and 19% of children had moderately adequate knowledge, as in post test most of the children (71%) had adequate knowledge and 29% of children had moderately adequate knowledge.
- During the pretest the orphan children (28%) had inadequate practice and 72% of children had moderately adequate practice , as in post test most of the children (100 %) had adequate practice.
- Highly significant difference was found between pretest and post test knowledge and practice scores ($P<0.05$). It was found that there was a significant association between post knowledge score of orphan children with age, education, previous health problem and duration of stay in orphanage home.

The study revealed that the knowledge and practice score regarding selected health problems was highly significant after administration of controlled teaching programme.

Conclusion

The study findings revealed that there was a significant improvement in the knowledge and practice scores among orphan children by controlled teaching programme based on the statistical findings (paired 't' test value - 40.77 and 38.92). It is evident that the controlled teaching programme has motivated the children and helped them to acquire knowledge and knowledge on practice about selected health problems which promotes safe practice of the children and ensure children's well- being.

Recommendation

- A similar study can be conducted on a large population for generalization of findings.
- A study can be conducted to identify the practices of children to prove the result of the study.
- Similar study may be conducted in first aid management of selected health problems in the community setting
- A comparative study can be conducted to find out the effect of Controlled teaching programme and video tape information for children regarding the selected health problems
- A comparative study can be conducted to find out the effect of Controlled teaching programme regarding selected health problems in different orphanage homes.

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