



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED PROGRAM
ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING PREVENTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF MALNUTRITION AMONG THE PARENTS OF (0-5YRS)
CHILDREN IN SELECTED AREA OF RANCHI, JHARKHAND**

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Background of the study-

India had 195.9 million underfed individuals or people with chronic biological process deficiency in 2015-17, down from 204.1 million in 2005-07, in line with United Nations agency knowledge. The prevalence of hunger has additionally gone down from 21.7% in 2005-07 to 15.9% in 2015-17. India is one among the fastest growing countries in terms of population and social science, sitting at a population of 1,149.95 million in 2009 and growing at 10-14% annually from 2001-2007.

India's Gross Domestic Product growth was 9 % from 2007 to 2008, since Independence in 1947, its economic status has been classified as a low-income country with majority of the population at or below the poverty line. Though most of the population remains living below the National poverty level, its economic process indicates new opportunities and a movement towards increase within the prevalence of chronic diseases which is determined in at high rates in developed countries like US, Canada and Australia. The combination of individuals living in financial condition and therefore the recent economic process of Bharat has led to the co-emergence of two sorts of malnutrition: under-nutrition and over nutrition.

Malnutrition refers to the case wherever there's associate degree of unbalanced diet during which some nutrients square measure in excess, lacking or wrong proportion. Simply we can categories it to be under-nutrition and over-nutrition. Despite India's five hundredth increase in Gross Domestic Product since 1991. Over one third of the world's starving kids board Bharat. Among these, half of them under three are underweight and a third of wealthiest children are over-nutrient.

Objectives-

- 1 To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge mean on prevention and management of malnutrition among Parents of (0-5yrs) children.
- 2 To assess the pre - test and post - test attitude mean of parents of (0-5yrs) children regarding prevention and management of malnutrition.
- 3 To find out effectiveness of video assisted program regarding prevention and management of malnutrition among the parents of (0-5yrs) children
- 4 To find out association between pre -test knowledge mean with selected demographic variables among Parents of (0-5yrs) children.
- 5 To find out association between pre -test attitude mean with selected demographic variables among Parents of (0-5yrs) children.
- 6 To find out correlation between knowledge & attitude mean of Parents of (0-5yrs) children regarding prevention and management of malnutrition among the parents of (0-5yrs) children in selected area of Ranchi, Jharkhand"

Hypothesis-

H1: There will be significant difference between pre- test and post-test knowledge mean regarding prevention and management of malnutrition among the parents of (0-5yrs) children at 0.05 level of significance.

H2: There will be significant difference between pre- test and post-test attitude mean regarding prevention and management of

malnutrition among the parents of (0-5yrs) children at 0.05 level of significance.

H3: video assisted program regarding prevention and management of malnutrition among the parents of (0-5yrs) children will be effective for the parents of (0-5yrs) children at 0.05 level of significance.

H4: There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge mean with selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

H5: There will be significant association between pre-test attitude mean with selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

H6: There will be significant correlation between knowledge & attitude mean regarding prevention and management of malnutrition among the parents of (0- 5yrs) children at 0.05 level of significance.

Research Methodology

Pre experimental research design Purposive sampling of 200 Parents of 0-5 year children was done. Inform consent of all sample was taken. For collection of data, structured questionnaire regarding prevention & management of malnutrition among parents of 0-5 year children was adopted to conduct the study. To approach the parents in selected area Anganwadies , Childag village,Angara Block, Ranchi, Jharkhand was selected for the study.

Result

The study is to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding prevention & management of Malnutrition among 0-5 years children in Jharkhand.

The studies has been done in Childag,Angara, Ranchi, Jharkhand with the permission from the Mukhya of the village. A self Structured questionnaire approved by the experts used for assessing the knowledge & attitude of Parents of 0-5 years children regarding prevention & management of malnutrition. Pilot study conducted on the month August 20 parents and sample collection has been started after making necessary corrections in the questionnaire. For the Main

study samples were collected from the childdag, angara, Ranchi Jharkhand. The period of study was from 24/08/2019-07/09 /2019, 200 samples were selected and knowledge and attitude of Parents of 0-5 years children regarding prevention and management of malnutrition were assessed..

The findings of the study were discussed with reference to the objectives and with the findings from other studies.

Section I : Findings related to distribution of subjects according to socio demographic variable.

1. In the Age group,

- a. Children- Bar Graph showing deferent age groups of children most of the children are from 0-1 year
- b. Mother- Bar Graph showing deferent age groups of Mother most of the mother are from 21-23 year
- c. Father- Bar Graph showing deferent age groups of father most of the father are from 21-23 year

2. In the Gender group- According to the statically data bar graph showing that different gender of the children most of the children 60% are female and only 40% are male.

3. In the level of education

- a. Children- Above Pie graph showing that Most of the children 86% are school going and only few 14% are not school going
- b. Father- Above Pie graph showing that Most of the Fathers 42% are educate upto Primary school only, 37% are educate upto higher secondary, 18% are educate upto secondary class and very few only 4% are educate upto graduate.
- c. Mother- Above Pie graph showing that Most of the mother 57% are educate upto Primary school only, 26% are educate upto higher secondary, 15% are educate upto

secondary class and very few only 3% are educate upto graduate.

4. Occupational Status-

- a. **Father-** Bar graph showing that occupational status of the father most of the 52.50% are in Private Job,, 30.50% are Labor, and only 17% are in Government Job.
 - b. **Mother-** Bar graph showing that occupational status of the mother most of the 41.50% are home maker 37% are in Private Job,, 18% are Labor, and only 3.5% are in Government Job.
5. **Religion-** Bar graph according to their religion most of the 67.50% are Hindu, 26.5% are Muslim and 6% are Christian.
 6. **Monthly Income-** Bar graph according to their Family income most of the 55% are earning 5001-10000/- and 25% are up to 5000/- and only 20% are earning more than 10001/-.
 7. **Type of Family-** Bar graph showing that 36.5% are living with Joint family, 32.5% are living with Extended family and 31% are living with Nuclear family
 8. **Nutritional Status-** Pie graph showing that 75% are non vegetarian and only 25% are vegetarian .
 9. **Previous knowledge about malnutrition-** Pie graph showing that 75% are not received any previous knowledge regarding Malnutrition and only 25% are received previous knowledge about malnutrition.

Section II: Findings related to analysis of overall knowledge of subjects according to Pre-test and Post-test knowledge score regarding Prevention and management of malnutrition

Pre test -The pre-test knowledge score of subjects regarding prevention and management of malnutrition were assessed by 30 items of questionnaires. Each correct answer was given a score of one. According

to the total scores of obtained by each subject, knowledge was classified into 3 criteria's. Table-2.1 depicts that only 1.5% had good knowledge, 25.5% of subject had average knowledge, 73% have poor knowledge. It shows that maximum number of subjects had poor knowledge in the study.

Post test- The post-test knowledge score of subjects regarding prevention and management of malnutrition were assessed by 30 items of questionnaires. Each correct answer was given a score of one. According to the total scores of obtained by each subject, knowledge was classified into 3 criteria's. Table-2.2 depicts that only 68.5% had good knowledge, 20.50% of

subject had average knowledge, 11% have poor knowledge. It shows that maximum number of subjects had good knowledge in the study after implementation of video assisted teaching programme.

Section III: Findings related to analysis of overall Attitude of subjects according to Pre- test and Post-test knowledge score regarding Prevention and management of malnutrition

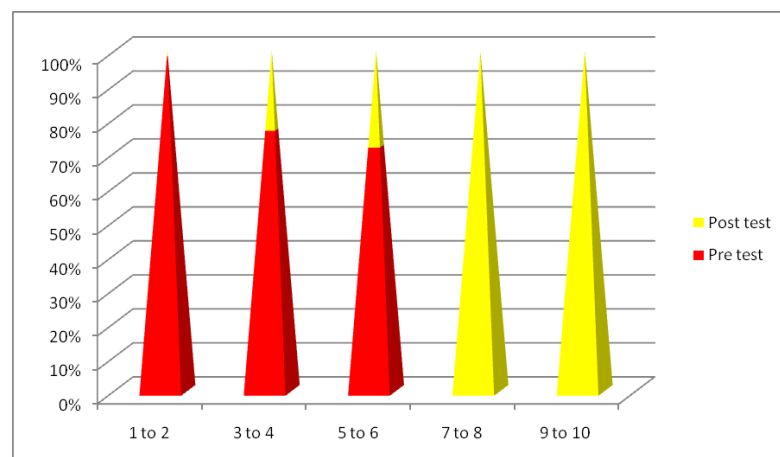
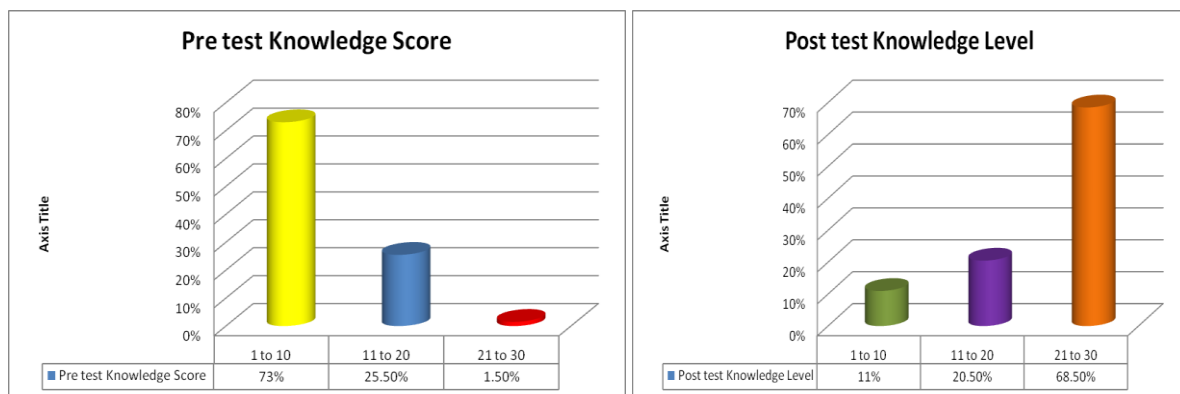
The Pre-test and Post-test attitude score of subjects regarding prevention & management of malnutrition of under 5 year children were assessed by 10 items of questionnaire. Each correct answer was given a score of one. According to the total scores of obtained by each subject, attitude was classified into 5 criteria's.

Depicts that in pre-test attitude majority of the parents 60.5% were very poor attitude towards malnutrition 28% were poor attitude and 11.5% were average attitude. After implementation of programme 45% were excellent, 41% were good, 4.5% were average, 8.5% were poor and very few only 1% were very poor attitude towards malnutrition.

Section VI: Analysis The Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Program On Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Prevention And Management Of Malnutrition Among The Parents Of (0-5yrs) Children

Table No. 4.1(Fig 25) Depicts that the pre-test mean knowledge score of subject was 15.75, mean percentage was 39.30% and SD was 2.94. whereas in post-test mean knowledge score was 25.15, mean percentage was 63.75% and SD was 6.25 and the mean percentage difference was 24.45%.the calculated 'Z' test value is 10.41(d f 49) was greater than table value 2.0096 at 0.05 level of highly significance.

This data significant that the Video teaching programme was very effective on prevention of malnutrition in 0-5 years children.



Clustered Cone chart showing the overall pre-test and post- test Attitude scores

Section V: Analysis Of Association Between Knowledge Score And Demographic Variables

Table 5.1, depicts that the calculated Chi-square value is greater than the table value . This was tested at 0.05 level of significant. The socio demographic data with their chi-square value along with (d f) and critical value at $p=0.05$ are mentioned as;

Age of Children & Mother, Education status of Father & mother, Gender, Nutritional status, family income thus the finding was highly significant but father's age, children education status & Type of family are not significant with pre test knowledge values. This finding reveals, there is association between knowledge score and all socio demographic data and the Hypothesis H_2 is significant.

Section VI: Analysis Of Association Between Attitude Score And Demographic Variables

Table 6.1, depicts that the calculated Chi-square value is greater than the table value . This was tested at 0.05 level of significant. The socio demographic data with their chi-square value along with (d f) and critical value at $p=0.05$ are mentioned as;

Age of Children, Education status of Father & mother, Gender, Nutritional status, family income thus the finding was highly significant but father's age, children education status & Type of family are not significant with pre test attitude values. This finding reveals, there is association between attitude score and all socio demographic data and the Hypothesis is significant.

CONCLUSION:

A study was undertaken to assess the Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge & attitude regarding prevention & management of malnutrition of 0-5 years of children at Ranchi Jharkhand.

The study was conducted in a sample of 200 samples. The knowledge & attitude score of subjects regarding prevention & management of malnutrition were assessed by 30 items of questionnaire.

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