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### Effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on knowledge regarding Juvenile Delinquency among the teachers of selected high school, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

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#### ABSTRACT

An evaluative approach and pre experimental design was adopted to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency, among the teachers in selected high school, Bhubaneswar. 30 samples were selected by purposive (non- probability) sampling technique. The study was conducted in selected four high schools like Mancahnath high school, Somanatha high school, V.S.S high school Bhubaneswar Odisha, Pilot study was conducted, the tool and the study design was found to be feasible. Structured questionnaire was developed to assess the knowledge of the teacher followed by implementation of Self instruction module regarding juvenile delinquency. Results of the study revealed that, SIM was effective in all areas. There was highly significant difference was found between the area wise score values of pre-test, post-test and overall score. Hence, the stated null hypothesis is rejected and statistical hypothesis was accepted ( $P < 0.05$ ). Based on the findings it is recommended that, the study can be replicated in a large number of samples and a similar study can be conducted among parents to developed knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency.

**Key words:** Knowledge, Juvenile delinquency, SIM, Teachers.

#### INTRODUCTION

Juvenile or child means a person who has not completed 18th years of age. Age is not an accomplishment and youth is not Asian. The future of our country depends on the mental health of our young people. Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and mental human development that occurs between childhood and adulthood. This transition involves biological, social and Psychological changes. Behaviour is simply verbal and verbal

communication. it is conduct action and words that children employ a signal with which they express their thoughts, feelings needs and impulses .it is judged as to whether it meets social, cultural development and age appropriate standards. Behaviour can be positive or negative, impulsive or planed, predictable and non-predictable consistence or in consistence and it can elicit wide range of positive or negative responses from others.<sup>1</sup> Incidence and rate of juvenile delinquency under IPC during

2011 have been 1233 which is 28.2% higher than 2010. WHO and UNICEF health reports 2007 as many as 20% of children worldwide are suffering from behavioural problem which could lead to serious public health problem.<sup>2</sup> In the United States, a juvenile delinquent is a person who has not yet reached the age of majority, and whose behaviour has been labelled as a Juvenile delinquent by a court. The specific requirements vary from state to state. In the United States, the federal government enacted legislation to unify the handling of juvenile delinquents, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1975. Orissa has witnessed an alarming rise in the of juvenile delinquency, 900 juveniles mostly in the age group of 13-18 .were found involved in different crimes, including rape & murder in 2012. Those juvenile include 908 boys 7 32 girls in 2011 the total no. of such juveniles stoned as 621 including 604 body, according to home department fresh white paper placed in assemble .The reports said with sharp rise in juvenile delinquency rate as many as 692 cases were registered at police station in state in 2012 against 474 cases in 2011. Around 664 cases registered in 2012 involve boys and were related to girls. Every day in Michigan, 55 juveniles, ages 10-17, are arrested for an index crime like murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and/or arson and 9 juveniles are arrested for a violent index crime, 10 children are placed out of home for delinquency in addition to index crimes, these placements can result from status offenses like possessing and drinking alcohol, running away, truancy or some other ungovernable behaviour and 157 youth drop out of high school and 1 youth dies from an accident, homicide or suicide<sup>3</sup> Teachers' key position to pick out & help those children's whose problems show possible movement into delinquency. To perform this task adequately; the teacher should be familiar with the

delinquency. Factors related to school delinquency is necessary to understand by the school teachers in order to prevent the juvenile delinquency why some students engage in school delinquency while others exhibit few problem behaviors in middle & high school what makes some students become involved in delinquent behavior. Such questions should be clean enough in the mid of teachers. Hence the knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency is felt essential among teachers

### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

“A study to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency, among the teachers in selected high school, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.”

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To assess the levels of knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency among high school teachers.
- To assess the effectiveness of SIM on knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency.
- To find out the association between the pre and posttest knowledge score on juvenile delinquency among the teachers.

### **HYPOTHESIS**

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be significant difference between the pre and post-test knowledge score on juvenile delinquency in relation to self-instructional module among teachers.

### **DELIMITATION**

The study is delimited to the:

- Selected high school teachers.
- Those who were present during the period of data collection

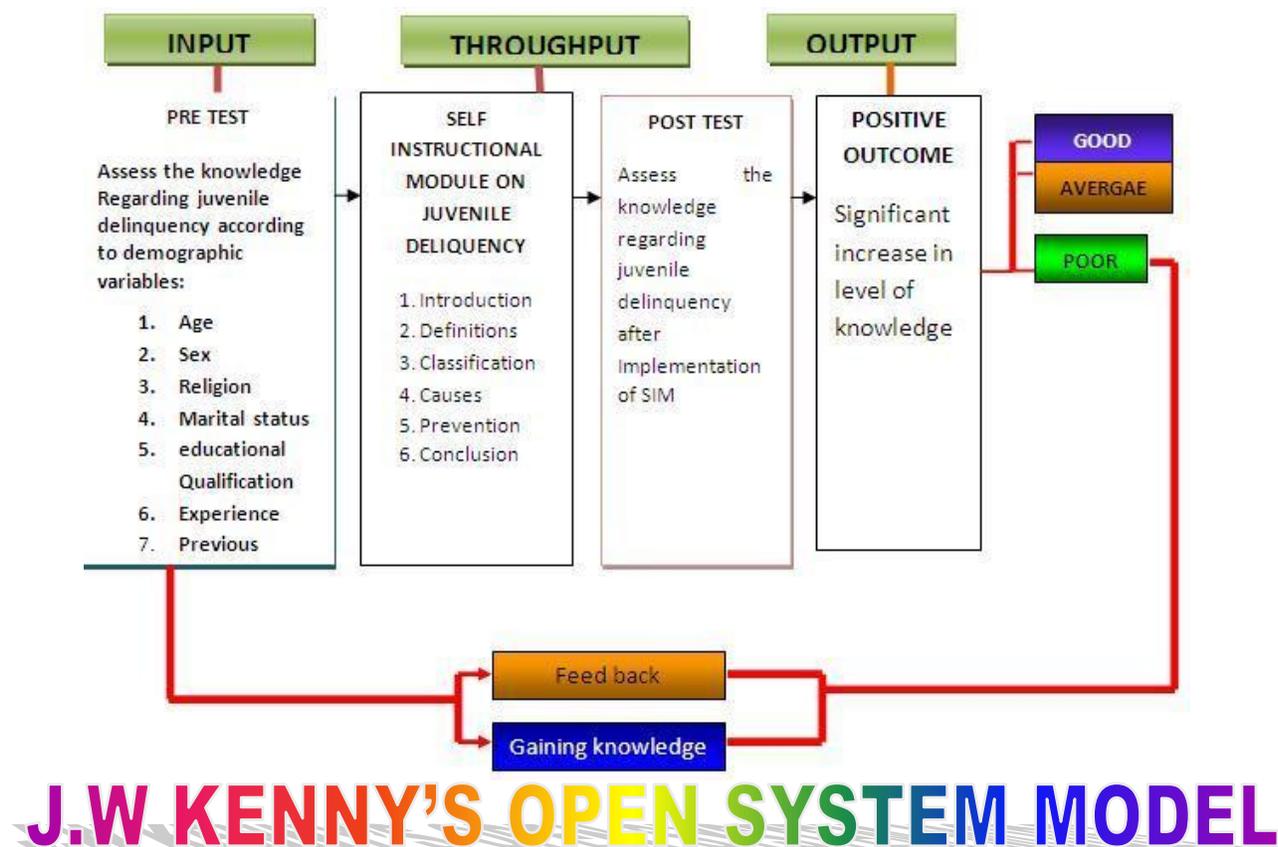


Figure: 1 – Conceptual framework based on J.W Kenny’s open system model

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### RESEARCH APPROACH

Evaluative approach

### RESEARCH DESIGN

Quasi experimental design

### SETTING

The study was conducted in selected four high schools like Mancahnath high school, Somanatha high school, V.S.S high school Bhubaneswar Odisha,

### SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

30 samples were selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique.

### SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH TOOL

The tools were developed in section.

### SECTION – A

Consists of items that record demographic characteristics like, age, marital status, education, residential status

### SECTION –B

Consists of structured knowledge questionnaire regarding juvenile delinquency to assess the knowledge of teachers

### SECTION –C

Consists of self-instructional module on juvenile delinquency

### DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

#### PHASE –I

Pre-test were conducted through structured knowledge questionnaire regarding juvenile delinquency.

**PHASE- II**

The samples were grouped together; the investigator gave a self-instructional module on juvenile delinquency.

**PHASE III**

After 7 days post-test were done to the same subjects by using same structured knowledge questionnaire.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

The data collected was coded, grouped, tabulated, and interpreted according to the objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis.

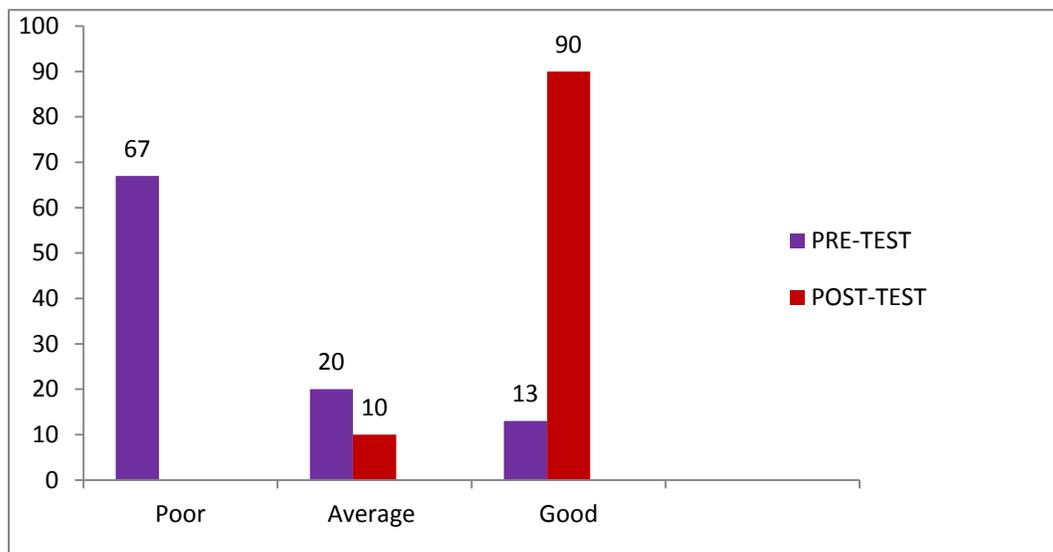
**FINDINGS**

**Table-1: Frequency wise distribution of samples according to their Demographic variables**

| Sl no. | Sample characteristics    | Frequency       | Percentage |      |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| 1.     | Age                       | 25-35 yr        | 06         | 20%  |
|        |                           | 36-45 yr        | 11         | 37%  |
|        |                           | Above 46 yr     | 13         | 43%  |
| 2.     | Sex                       | Male            | 16         | 53%  |
|        |                           | Female          | 14         | 47%  |
| 3.     | Religion                  | Hindu           | 30         | 100% |
| 4.     | Marital status            | Married         | 30         | 100% |
| 5.     | Area of living            | Rural           | 21         | 70%  |
|        |                           | Urban           | 09         | 30%  |
| 6.     | Educational qualification | B.A BED         | 20         | 67   |
|        |                           | BSC. BED        | 08         | 27   |
|        |                           | MSC. BED        | 01         | 3    |
|        |                           | M.ED            | 01         | 3    |
| 7.     | Year of service           | 0-5 Yr          | 06         | 20%  |
|        |                           | 6-10 yr         | 06         | 20%  |
|        |                           | More than 10 yr | 18         | 60%  |
| 8.     | Previous knowledge        | Book            | 04         | 13%  |
|        |                           | Newspaper       | 13         | 43%  |
|        |                           | Internet        | 07         | 24%  |
|        |                           | Television      | 06         | 20%  |

**Table no 1:** Depicts that highest 43% of the samples are above 46 year of age group whereas Majority of sample were male i.e. 53%. However all similar percentages (100%) of the samples were Hindu and married. Majority 70% of them were from rural areas. Highest 67% of the teachers had B.A.B.ED

educational qualification where as 60% of them had more than 10 years of service. Whereas, majority (43%) of the teacher had previous knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency gained through newspaper.



**Figure 1: Bar diagram showing the comparison of pre and post-test knowledge score of the teacher**

**Table no 2:** Reveals that highest 67% of the samples were average knowledge in pre-test whereas highest 90% samples were good knowledge after self-instructional module administration, revealing the effectiveness of SIM.

Ho1: There will be significant difference between pre and post-test knowledge scores of the teachers regarding juvenile Delinquency.

**Table No.2 – Comparison between difference of pre and post-test knowledge scores of the teachers regarding juvenile delinquency**

| OVERALL KNOWLEDGE   | PRE-TEST |      | POST-TEST |      | t- TESTS | LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|----------|------|-----------|------|----------|-----------------------|
|   | Mean     | SD   | Mean      | SD   |          |                       |
| Overall knowledge score of the of teachers regarding juvenile delinquency | 8.6      | 2.19 | 12.13     | 1.44 | 7.84     | Highly significant    |

(Table value-2.40) (P<0.05)

Table no-2: Paired ‘t’ test was calculated to assess the significant difference between pre and post-test knowledge scores which shows highly significant difference between overall score values of pre-test and post-test. Hence, stated null hypothesis is rejected and statistical hypothesis is accepted. Thus, the difference observed in the mean score value of pre-test and post-test were true difference and not by chance. Thus, it can be interpreted that SIM was effective.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Keeping in view the findings of the present study, the following recommendations were made:

- A similar study on a large sample may help to draw more definite conclusion and make generalization.
- A similar study can be conducted among parents and students.
- Study can be conducted by using various other instructional media for obtaining the most effective method, e.g., VATM.

## CONCLUSION

Juvenile Delinquency is a problem for every community in every state whether a teacher, parent or just an adult around children, it is our responsibility to make sure the children of our future group up to be

positive and well-adjusted adults rather than ones that are “bound” for a life of crime. In recent years, it has become very clear that juvenile delinquency is the most important aspects of the subject matter of criminology.

## REFERENCE

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