STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
“A study to assess the effectiveness of instructional module regarding effects of television watching on behaviour among school age children in selected school at Sikar city.”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
1. To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding effects of television watching on behaviour among school age children
2. To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding effects of television watching behaviour among school age children
3. To find the association between post-test knowledge level regarding effects of television watching on behaviour among school age children with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY
The conceptual framework selected for the study based on “General System Theory”. Ludwig Von Bertalanffy proposed it in (1968). The conceptual framework of the theory includes input, throughput and output.

In view of the nature of the problem selected and objective to be accomplished, Quasi- experimental design selected; one group pre-test post-test design was considered most suitable for the study, “A study to assess the effectiveness of instructional module regarding effects of television watching on behaviour among school age children in selected school. Simple random sampling technique used and 300 school age children were assessed from selected in Prince Academy at Sikar. The method used for the data collection is interview schedule by using structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding effects of television watching on behaviour. Instructional Module on effects of television watching on behaviour was developed.

A pre test was conducted by administering interview schedule with structured knowledge questionnaire to the samples after obtaining consent; on the same day Instructional Module was administered and the post-test was conducted by using the
same structured knowledge questionnaire after the 10th day of administration of Instructional Module.

Data was collected from 05-12-2015 to 20-01-2016. The obtained data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics, in terms of frequency, percentage, mean median, standard deviation, wilcoxon signed ranks-test and chi-square test.

RESULTS

The measured findings indicated that school age children had inadequate knowledge in various aspects of prevention of ill effects of television watching on behaviour. IM proved to be a very effective means of providing information regarding effects of television watching on behaviour. The mean of post-test knowledge score is significantly higher than the mean of pre test knowledge score (at p< 0.05 level) and there was no significant association between post-test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables as the analysis showed that the chi-square calculated value was less than the chi-square table value except class of child.

Interpretation and conclusion

The study concluded that IM on effects of television watching on behaviour among school age children was an effective method to improve their knowledge and help them to adapt to preventive measure of ill effects of television watching on behaviour and enable them to live a better quality of life.

Based on findings, it has recommended that a similar study may do adolescence. It recommended that the other method of teaching along with frequent reinforcement can be implemented for improving the knowledge regarding prevention of ill effects of television watching on behaviour among school age children.