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A study to assess the knowledge regarding virtual autism and its impact on child, Bhopal

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Abstract
The current study has been undertaken to assess knowledge score regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child among peoples in Bhopal, M.P. The research design used for study was descriptive in nature. The tool for study was self-structured questionnaire which consists of 3 parts- PART- I consisted questions related to Socio-demographic data, PART-II Checklist for practice and PART-II consisted of self -structured knowledge questionnaire to assess knowledge score regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child among peoples. The data was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistical methods. The self-structured knowledge questionnaires consisted of 20 questions. For maximum 1 mark was given, the score was further graded as poor (0-5), average (6-10), good (11-15) and excellent (16-20) In assessment stage, 6 (20.0%) peoples were having poor knowledge score while 24 (80.0%) were having average knowledge score, each 0 (0.0%) peoples were having good and excellent knowledge score. The knowledge score was 7.10 ± 2.40.

Keywords: Knowledge, virtual autism and its impact on child

Introduction
Virtual autism is a phrase formulated in 2018 by Marius Teodor Zamfir, a Romanian psychologist. He found that children, 0-3 years, who stared at screens for over four hours a day, had "sensory-motor and socio-affective deprivation". This activated "behaviours and elements similar to those found in children diagnosed with ASD [autism spectrum disorder]". Three areas were studied: social, language, and cognition. The analysed group consisted of 110 children, and has piqued the interest of psychologists, teachers, and occupational therapists, who are encountering a host of behavioural changes in children now joining school. Autism is a pervasive development disorder, meaning it affects all areas of early childhood development, including speech, sociability, play, and skill development.

Objective of the study
1. To assess the knowledge score regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child among peoples.
2. To find out the association between knowledge score regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child among peoples with their selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses
1. **H0:** There will be no significant association between knowledge score regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child among peoples with their selected demographic variables
2. **H1:** There will be a significant association between knowledge score regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child among peoples with their selected demographic variables.

Assumption
1. Peoples may have deficit knowledge regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child.

Methodology
An evaluative approach was used and descriptive research design was used for the study. The samples consisted of 30 peoples selected by Non probability purposive sampling technique. The setting for the study was selected area of Bhopal, M.P. Data was gathered with help of demographic variables, check list & administering a self-structured knowledge questionnaire. Data were analysis using descriptive & inferential statistics.

Analysis and interpretation
1. Section- A Frequency and percentage distribution of selected samples.
The present section comprises of selected demographic variables with their tabular and graphic representation which involves the interpretation of data in term of frequency and percentage distribution. The present section also concerned with data pertaining to the baseline information such as age, sex, educational status, economical level of peoples.

Table 1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of peoples according to age

S. No.	Demographic variable	No.	Percentage
1.	Age		
a.	21-25 years	0	0.0
b.	26-30 year	1	3.3
c.	31-35 years	18	30.0
d.	Above 36 years	11	36.7

There were 0 (0.0%) peoples in the age group 21-25 years, 1 (3.3%) people were in the age group 26-30 years, 18 (30.0%) peoples were in the age group 31-35 years, while 11 (36.7%) peoples were in the age group above 36 years.

Table 1.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of peoples according to locality

S. No.	Demographic variable	No.	Percentage
2.	Locality		
a.	Rural	17	56.7
b.	Urban	13	43.3

There were 17 (56.7%) peoples were residing in rural area and 13 (43.3%) peoples were residing in urban area in the present study.

Table 1.3: Frequency and percentage distribution of peoples according to educational status.

S. No.	Demographic Variable	No.	Percentage
3.	Educational status		
a.	Illiterate	13	43.3
b.	Primary	2	6.7
c.	Higher secondary passed	5	16.7
d.	Graduation	10	33.3

In this study peoples of 13 (43.3%) adolescent found to be illiterate, 2 (6.7%) adolescents had primary level of education, 5 (16.7%) peoples had higher level of education, while 10 (33.3%) peoples found to be graduate.

Table 1.4: Frequency and percentage distribution of peoples according to monthly income.

S. No.	Demographic Variable	No.	Percentage
4.	Diet		
a.	<10000	15	50.0
b.	10001-15000	10	33.3
c.	>15000	5	16.7

In this study Monthly income of 15 (50.0%) peoples found to be <10000, Monthly income of 10 (33.3%) peoples found to be 10000 to 15000/-, while Monthly income of 5 (16.7%) peoples found to be >15000.

2. Section- B knowledge score grade among the peoples.

Table 2.1: Knowledge score grades

S. No.	Knowledge score grades	At Assessment stage	
		No.	%
1.	Poor (0-5)	6	20.0
2.	Average (6-10)	24	80.0
3.	Good (11-15)	0	0.0
4	Excellent (16-20)	0	0.0
	Total	30	100.0

The above table shows the knowledge score of peoples. The self-structured knowledge questionnaires consisted of 20 questions. For maximum 1 mark was given, the score was further graded as poor (0-5), average (6-10), good (11-15) and excellent (16-20) In assessment stage, 6 (20.0%) peoples were having poor knowledge score while 24 (80.0%) were having average knowledge score, each 0 (0.0%) peoples were having good and excellent knowledge score.

3. Section- B knowledge score among the peoples.

Table 3.1: knowledge score

S. No.	Score	Mean ± SD
1.	Knowledge score	7.10 ± 2.40

The above table shows the knowledge score regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child among peoples. The knowledge score was 7.10 ± 2.40.

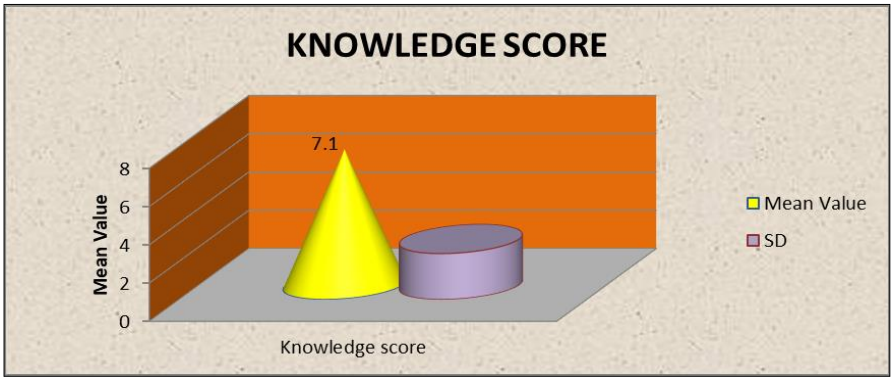

Fig 1: Diagram showing knowledge score among peoples

4. Section- D association between knowledge score among the peoples with their selected demographic variables.

Table 4.1: Association of age with pre-test scores

Age	Test scores			Total
(in years)	Poor (0-5)	Average (6-10)	Good (11-15)	
21-25	0	0	0	0
26-30	0	1	0	1
31-35	3	15	0	18
Above 36	3	8	0	11
Total	6	24	0	30
X=0.73 p>0.05(Insignificant)				

The association of age test scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 0.72 for 2 degrees of freedom which indicated a insignificant valve (p>0.05). Hence, it is identified that there is a insignificant association between age and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that age isn't influenced with the present problem.

Table 4.2: Association of locality with pre-test scores:

Sex	Test scores			Total
	Poor (0-5)	Average (6-10)	Good (11-15)	
Rural	4	13	0	17
Urban	2	11	0	13
Total	6	24	0	30
X=0.30 p>0.05(Insignificant)				

The association of locality and test scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 0.30 for 1 degrees of freedom which indicated a insignificant valve (p>0.05). Hence, it is identified that there is a insignificant association between locality and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that locality isn't influenced with the present problem.

Table 4.3: Association of educational status with pre-test scores:

Educational status	Test scores			Total
	Poor (0-5)	Average (6-10)	Good (11-15)	
Illiterate	1	12	0	13
Primary	1	1	0	2
Higher secondary	1	4	0	5
Graduation	3	7	0	10
Total	6	24	0	30
X=2.98 p>0.05(Insignificant)				

The association of educational status and test scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 2.98 for 3 degrees of freedom which indicated a insignificant valve (p>0.05). Hence, it is identified that there is a insignificant association between educational status and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that educational status isn't influenced with the present problem.

Table 4.4: Association of monthly income with pre-test scores:

Economical level	Test scores			Total
	Poor (0-5)	Average (6-10)	Good (11-15)	
<10000/-	4	11	0	15
10001 to 15000/-	1	9	0	10
>15000/-	1	4	0	5
Total	6	49	0	30
X=1.04 p>0.05(Insignificant)				

The association of monthly income and test scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 1.04 for 2 degrees of freedom which indicated a insignificant valve (p>0.05). Hence, it is identified that there is a insignificant association between monthly income and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that monthly income isn't influenced with the present problem.

Results

In assessment stage, 6 (20.0%) peoples were having poor knowledge score while 24 (80.0%) were having average knowledge score, each 0 (0.0%) peoples were having good and excellent knowledge score. The knowledge score was 7.10 ± 2.40.

Conclusion

Thus, after the analysis and interpretation of data we can conclude that the hypothesis RH_0 that, there will be no significant association between knowledge score among peoples with their selected demographic variables at (P<0.001) is being accepted.

Furthermore, Thus, peoples having average knowledge score regarding Virtual autism and its impact on child so there is need to improve knowledge of peoples residing in selected community area.

Limitations

- This was limited to selected community area, Bhopal, M.P.
- This was limited to 30 peoples.

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