



International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Play Need of Toddler among the Mother in Selected Area of Anand District with a View to Developmental Pamphlet.

Mr. Willis Christian¹, Ms. Dharti Parmar², Ms. Srushti Mukeshbhai Patel³, Ms. Disha Rajesh Kumar Parmar⁴, Ms. Bansri Nimesh Kumar Patel⁵, Ms. Kusumben Dalpatsinh Dabhi⁶, Ms. Pinkal Janakbhai Ahir⁷, Mr. Dhaval Rakeshbhai Gamit⁸

¹M. Sc Nursing Tutor, HOD of Child Health Nursing, Late RatibhaiPrabhudas Patel Nursing College,ode, Anand, Gujarat, India.

E-mail: willischristian30@gmail.com

²M. Sc Nursing Tutor, Child Health Nursing, Late RatibhaiPrabhudas Patel Nursing College,ode, Anand, Gujarat, India. E-mail: dhartu3@gmail.com

^{3,4,5,6,7,8} B. Sc Nursing, Late RatibhaiPrabhudas Patel Nursing College,ode, Anand, Gujarat, India.

E-mail:srushtipatel1419@gmail.com³, dishaparmar2003@gmail.com⁴, bnpatel192002@gmail.com⁵, dabhikusum0403@gmail.com⁶, ahirpinkal5317@gmail.com⁷, dhavalgamit73@gmail.com⁸

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:- Play is a range of voluntary, intrinsically motivated activities normally associated with recreational pleasure and enjoyment. Play is often interpreted as frivolous; yet the player can be intently focused on their objective, particularly when play is structured and goal-oriented, as in a game. Accordingly, play can range from relaxed, free-spirited and spontaneous through frivolous to planned or even compulsive. Not only does play promote and aid in physical development (such as hand-eye coordination), but it also aids in cognitive development and social skills, and can even act as a stepping stone into the world of integration, which can be a very stressful process.

Aim:- To check out level and knowledge regarding play needs of toddler among the mother & effectiveness of developmental pamphlet to toddler's mothers in selected area like sarsa and ode village in Anand district.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:- 1)To assess the knowledge of mother regarding the play needs of toddler. 2)To identify correlation between knowledge of mother regarding the play needs of their toddler. 3)To find out the association of knowledge of mother toward the play needs of their toddler with selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION:- 1)Mothers of toddler may have knowledge regarding importance of play needs of the toddler. 2)Knowledge of mothers may be influenced by variables such as age, sex, religion, education, occupation, income, type of family, number of children in the family. 3)Awareness may improve the knowledge of mothers, which helps to have to have better understand play needs of toddler.

RESEARCH METHODS:-The research design adopted for this study was descriptive survey research design and research approach adopted this was to quantitative approach the size was 78 mothers of toddlers were selected area like sarsa and ode village in Anand district.

RESULT:-Result shows that 64.1 % of the sample had poor knowledge while average knowledge was observed in 26.9% and 9.0% have good knowledge. The above table reveals that mean score of knowledge is 10.50 ± 2.63 and mean percentage is 46%.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION:-This study has proved that majority of mothers is having poor knowledge regarding play needs of the toddlers mother.

Key Words:- Knowledge, play needs, mother, toddler

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

“Play is the highest form of research”

– Albert Einstein.

Play is a range of voluntary, intrinsically motivated activities normally associated with recreational pleasure and enjoyment. Play is often interpreted as frivolous; yet the player can be intently focused on their objective, particularly when play is structured and goal-oriented, as in a game. Accordingly, play can range from relaxed, free-spirited and spontaneous through frivolous to planned or even compulsive. Not only does play promote and aid in physical development (such as hand-eye coordination), but it also aids in cognitive development and social skills, and can even act as a stepping stone in the world of integration, which can be a very stressful process.¹

Play is universal language of children. It is one of the most important forms of communication and can be an effective technique in relating to them. Mothers are child's first and best play mates. The most creative children are those who have had mother involved in their play.²

Despite the benefits derived from play for both children's and parents, time for free play has been markedly reduced for some children due to some causes: -

(1) Lack of knowledge of parents regarding to play material and its uses. (2) Hurried life style and urbanization. (3) Changes in family structure. (4) Increased attention to academic Knowledge about the play needs of toddlers empowers mothers to be effective caregivers, fosters child development, strengthens the parent-child bond, and contributes to a positive and nurturing upbringing. It's an essential aspect of parenting that benefits both the child and mother.

Play and Child Development

Play is essential to development because it contributes to the cognitive, physical, social, and emotional well-being of children and youth. Play also offers an ideal opportunity for parents to engage fully with their children. Despite the benefits derived from play for both children and parents, time for free play has been markedly reduced. Children today receive less support for play than did previous generations, in part because of a more hurried lifestyle, changes in family structure, and increased attention to academics and enrichment activities at the expense of recess or free play. Fathers and mothers each play differently with their children and each contributes to the child's language, cognitive, and social development. During the first few years of life, parents have a critical role in influencing children's play and developing social and communication skills.³

NEED OF STUDY

“Play is often talked about as if it were a relief from serious learning. But for children play is serious learning. Play is really the work of childhood.”

-Fred Rogers

In children's rights provision, the growing capacity of a child is always taken to account. It is general; surprise us with unexpected interests & abilities to pursue play. Play occurs to be the business for children. During childhood child exploring the world and know surrounding environment. Play helps in growth and development of child. These situations are fraught with over whelming stresses. Children need to play out their angers, fear and anxieties as a means of coping with these stresses. Play also helps temporarily to divert their mind from pain and loneliness.⁴

Play helps in the child in growing, developing, learning and ultimately maturing. The most creative children are those who have had mothers involved in their play. Therefore, mothers must have adequate knowledge and attitude towards the play needs of their children. Mothers about the play needs of toddlers is vital for the holistic development of children, the strengthening of mother-child relationships, and the overall well-being of families and communities. It empowers mothers to be active participants in their child's growth and sets the stage for a bright future for the child. Mothers are playing a central role in nurturing their child's early development. Their knowledge and understanding of the types of play, appropriate toys, and activities that stimulate cognitive, emotional, and physical growth are critical for fostering a healthy developmental trajectory.⁵

Play is an essential aspect of a toddler's life, contributing significantly to their physical, cognitive, and social development. This essay explores the various facets of play that make it crucial for toddlers, emphasizing its role in fostering creativity enhancing motor skills promoting social interaction and laying the foundation for future learning.⁶

Toddlers engage in different types of play such as solitary play parallel play and co-operative play. Each type service a unique purpose in their development. Solitary play allows toddlers to explore and discover and independently. Fostering a sense of autonomy and self-confidence. Parallel play, where toddlers play side by side without direct interaction, helps them observe and imitate others, laying the ground work for social skills, co-operative play introduce the concept of teamwork and sharing, promoting positive peer relationship.⁷

The physical benefit of play is evident in the development of motor skills. Activities like crawling, climbing, and grasping object enhance both gross and fine motor skills and this movement are crucial for the development of muscle strength co-ordination and spatial awareness. Outdoor play in particular provides toddlers with opportunities to explore their surrounding develop balance and engage in physical activities their contribute to overall health.⁸

More-over play is a powerful tool for cognitive development.it stimulates a toddler's imagination and creativity encouraging them to think beyond the immediate and develop problem-solving skills. simple games and activities such as building blocks or puzzles enhance cognitive abilities like spatial reasoning pattern recognition and logical thinking. play also serves as a medium for language development as toddlers often engage in imaginative play where they express themselves verbally.⁹

In the realm of social -emotional development, play plays a pivotal role in shaping a toddler's emotional intelligence. Through interaction with peers, they learn to navigate social situations, understand emotions, and develop empathy. Play provides a safe space for toddlers to express their feelings and practice self-regulation. Moreover, group play foster development of important social skills, such as taking turns, sharing, and resolving conflicts.¹⁰

As mother caregivers, and educators, it is crucial to recognize the significance of play in toddler's daily routine. Creating an environment that encourage diverse forms of play and providing age-appropriate toys and activities contribute to a well-rounded developmental experience. Balancing structured activities with unstructured play time allows toddlers to explore their interests, develop a sense of curiosity, and build a foundation for lifelong learning.¹¹

In conclusion, play is not just a frivolous activity for toddlers; it is a fundamental aspect of their development. From physical prowess to cognitive abilities and social -emotional skills the impact of play on toddlers is profound. By recognizing and nurturing the importance of play we pave the way for a healthier more well-rounded future for our youngest learners.¹²

As the children continue to grow, they also develop the capacity of continuous concentrations and attentions. The retention and watering of attention is open to many influences. A child of two can attend to any game from one to twelve minutes.¹³

“While we try to teach our children all about life, our children teach us what life is all about.”

-Angela Schwindt

The investigators are intended to assess the knowledge of mother different economic group towards the play needs of their children of 1-3 age group. There are limitations, failures occur in all these groups, and the corrective measures may be based on best judgement and practices or from the previous data available from some other studies. Due to these limitations, failures in meeting the play needs of children, they end up with delayed or poor physical and intellectual development. In India, the researchers could find a very few studies regarding play needs of children. As a nurse, the researcher has a pivotal role in recognizing these concerns and implementing measures to understand the value of the play needs, development of social forms of play behaviour, characteristic of play, sex role behaviour in play, section and care of play things to the mothers.¹⁴

METHODOLOGY

It includes research approach, research design, setting and sampling technique, development and description of tool, pilot study, data collection procedure and plan for data analysis.¹⁵

RESEARCH APPROCH

A research approach is a systematic, objective method of discovery with empirical evidence & rigorous control. The research approach spells out the basic strategies that the researcher adopts to develop information that is accurate and interpretable. The control is achieved by holding conditions constant & varying only the phenomenon under study.¹⁶

RESEARCH DESIGN

A design is used to structure the research, to show how all of the major puts of the research project the samples or groups, measures, treatments or programs, and methods of assignment work together to try to address the central research questions.¹⁷

VARIABLE

- (1) **Research Variable:** knowledge regarding importance of play needs of the toddler
- (2) **Demographic variable:**Age, Sex, Religion, Mother education, Income, Type of family, occupation, number of the children in family. This all are included in demographical variable.

TARGET POPULATION

The population selected for the study comprised of mother. The sample was 78, and mother were from Anand district.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

Setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place in study. The pilot study conducted in sarsa village and main study conducted in ode village in anand district.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

According to Talbot, a sample is a portion of the population that has been selected to represent the population of interest.¹⁸ Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used for the study.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE

The sample for the present study comprised of 78 mothers.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE

The sample selection was based on the following inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion Criteria:

1. Mothers who are willing to participate in the study.
2. Who are willing to participate and present during the period of data collection.
3. Mothers who have a toddler child.

Exclusion Criteria:

1. Who are undergone any training programme or health information.
2. Who are not available during data collection.
3. Mothers who have not 1 to 3 years old child.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The self-administered knowledge questionnaire was constructed which has two sections with a total number of 30 items.

SECTION I- Dealt with the demographic data of the sample.

SECTION II- Consisted of multiple-choice questions constructed to assess the knowledge of the mothers regarding play needs for toddler children. Total 30 items were included in the questionnaire. Every correct answer was given a score of one. The total score of overall knowledge [out of 30] was categorized.

VALIDITY OF THE TOOL

Validity refers to getting results that accurately reflect the concept being measured. A valid measure refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to be measuring. In practice, validity can also refer to the success of the research in retrieving "valid" results.¹⁹

To ensure content validity of the tool, the self-structured questionnaire was sent to 05 experts. The experts were selected based on their clinical expertise, experience and interest in the problem being studied. They were requested to give their opinions on the appropriateness and relevance of the items in the tool. The experts were from the field of nursing (child health nursing). Modifications of the items in terms of simplicity and order were made.

The necessary modification has been done as per the expert's advice. The recommendation and suggestion of the expert were considered to modify the items of tool as well the content of structured teaching programme...

After validation of content, the tool is translated into Gujarati language by a Gujarati Experts.

RELIABILITY OF TOOL

The reliability of measuring instrument is a major criterion for assessing its quality and accuracy. Reliability of an instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures the attributes it is supposed to be measured.²⁰

PILOT STUDY

Pilot study is a small-scale version or trial run, done in preparation of the main study.²¹

Study carried out at the end of the planning phase of research in order to explore and test the research element to make relevant modification in research tools and methodology.

Pilot study was conducted on 27 January 2024 at Sarsa, Anand. An approval was obtained from sarpanch in gram panchayat. 10% of sample of main study was taken for pilot study. The purpose of the study was to check knowledge level of toddler's mothers. Data was collected by using questionnaires format to each sample. The pilot study showed that the setting samples and tool were feasible enough to conduct main study.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

It is a most time-consuming step of the research process, which involves direct or indirect interaction with respondents to gather information pertaining to the topic under study.²²

The investigator obtained to the sarpanch of ode village Anand to conduct research study. Before collecting data, the investigator has informed about importance of study and ascertain the willingness of participants. Data collected on 12th February 2024. Each sample was explained about the study and purpose of the study. Written informed consent from all the samples was taken before administering the tool; keeping in mind the criteria of the study the sample were selected. The samples were selected by convenient sampling technique. The investigator had introduced her to the participants and an objective of the study was explained and informed consents was taken.

The main study includes 70 toddlers' mothers. The total duration of collection was 1 day. The data was collected using set of questionnaires.

RESULT

The table of the distribution of mothers' knowledge levels regarding the play needs of toddlers in the selected area of Anand District is presented. The data is categorized into three levels: Poor, Average, and Good.

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Poor	50	64.1%
Average	21	26.9%
Good	7	9.0%

- Poor Knowledge: This category comprises mothers who possess limited understanding or awareness of the play needs of toddlers. The table indicates that 50 mothers fall into this category, accounting for 64.1% of the total sample.
- Average Knowledge: Mothers categorized under this level have a moderate level of understanding regarding toddler play needs. The data shows that 21 mothers fall into this category, representing 26.9% of the total sample.
- Good Knowledge: This category includes mothers who demonstrate a commendable understanding of toddler play needs. According to the table, 7 mothers fall into this category, accounting for 9.0% of the total sample.

This distribution highlights the variation in knowledge levels among mothers regarding the play needs of toddlers in the selected area of Anand District. It suggests that a significant portion of mothers may benefit from educational interventions or initiatives aimed at enhancing their understanding of the importance of play in toddler development.

Table: Assessment of Mean, Range, SD and Mean Percentage of Knowledge regarding play need of toddler among the mother in selected area of Anand district (n=78)

Level	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean %
Knowledge	11	5	16	10.50	2.63	46%

In the table, the statistical assessment of knowledge regarding the play needs of toddlers among mothers in the selected area of Anand District is presented. This assessment includes measures such as Range, Minimum, Maximum, Mean, Standard Deviation (SD), and Mean Percentage.

- Range: The range indicates the difference between the highest and lowest scores observed in the knowledge assessment. Here, the range is 11, reflecting the variability in knowledge levels among the surveyed mothers.
- Minimum: The minimum score represents the lowest observed value in the knowledge assessment. In this case, the minimum score is 5, indicating the lowest level of knowledge among the surveyed mothers.
- Maximum: The maximum score indicates the highest observed value in the knowledge assessment. Here, the maximum score is 16, representing the highest level of knowledge among the surveyed mothers.
- Mean: The mean score is the average value obtained in the knowledge assessment. In this analysis, the mean score is 10.50, indicating the average level of knowledge among the surveyed mothers.

- Standard Deviation (SD): The standard deviation measures the dispersion or spread of scores around the mean. Here, the standard deviation is 2.63, indicating the extent of variability in knowledge levels among the surveyed mothers.
- Mean Percentage: The mean percentage represents the average percentage of knowledge attained by the surveyed mothers. In this case, the mean percentage of knowledge is 46%, indicating the average level of knowledge relative to the total possible knowledge.

Table: Compare mean score one sample t test for knowledge regarding play need of toddler among the mother in selected area of Anand district (n=78)

One-Sample Test				
Level of Knowledge and Attitude	T	df	Sig.	Mean Difference
Knowledge	35.16	77	0.000 S	10.50

In Table, the results of the one-sample t-test comparing the mean score for knowledge regarding the play needs of toddlers among mothers in the selected area of Anand District are presented.

- t: The t-value is calculated as 35.16, indicating the magnitude of the difference between the sample mean and the hypothesized population mean. A higher t-value suggests a greater difference between the sample mean and the population mean.
- df: The degrees of freedom (df) represent the number of independent observations in the sample. Here, df is calculated as 77.
- Sig.: Sig. (Significance) represents the p-value associated with the t-test. In this analysis, the p-value is calculated as 0.000, indicating that the observed difference between the sample mean and the hypothesized population mean is statistically significant at a conventional significance level of 0.05.
- Mean Difference: The mean difference represents the difference between the sample mean and the hypothesized population mean. In this case, the mean difference is calculated as 10.50, indicating the extent to which the sample mean differs from the hypothesized population mean.

Overall, the results of the one-sample t-test suggest a statistically significant difference between the mean score for knowledge regarding the play needs of toddlers among mothers in the selected area of Anand District and the hypothesized population mean. This implies that the surveyed mothers' knowledge levels significantly deviate from the assumed average knowledge level.

Table: Association between demographic variables of mothers and level of knowledge. (n=78)

Demographic Variable	F	%	Level of Knowledge			χ^2	Df	P Value
			Average	Good	Poor			
Age in years:								
20-25 years	2	2.6%	1	0	1	4.482	6	0.612 NS
26-30 years	47	60.3%	14	5	28			
31-35 years	21	26.9%	6	1	14			
36-40 years	8	10.3%	0	1	7			
Religion								
Hindu	65	83.3%	18	6	41	3.441	6	0.487 NS
Muslim	12	15.4%	2	1	9			
Christia	1	1.3%	1	0	0			
Occupation of Mother								
Labour	13	16.7%	1	2	10	4.47	6	0.613 NS
Business	3	3.8%	1	0	2			
Job	4	5.1%	2	0	2			
Others	58	74.4%	17	5	36			
Education of Mother								
Illiterate	10	12.8%	2	0	8	11.66	6	0.070 NS

Primary school	41	52.6%	12	2	27			
Secondary school	25	32.1%	5	5	15			
High school	2	2.6%	2	0	0			
Number of children in family								
One	29	37.2%	10	3	16	2.59	4	0.628
Two	40	51.3%	9	4	27			NS
Three	9	11.5%	2	0	7			
Type of Family								
Joint	58	74.4%	15	5	38	0.197	2	0.906
Nuclear	20	25.6%	6	2	12			NS
Type of Mother								
Married	76	97.4%	21	7	48	1.149	4	0.886
Widow	1	1.3%	0	0	1			NS
Separate mother	1	1.3%	0	0	1			

Note: S-Significant at 5% level ($p < 0.05$), NS-Not significant at 5% level ($p > 0.05$).(f)= Frequency, (%) =Percentage.

This table illustrates the association between demographic variables of mothers and their level of knowledge regarding the play needs of toddlers. The demographic variables considered include Age in years, Religion, Occupation of Mother, Education of Mother, Number of children in family, Type of Family, and Type of Mother. The level of knowledge is categorized as Average, Good, and Poor. The Chi-square (χ^2) test is used to determine the significance of the association between these variables.

None of the demographic variables examined were deemed significantly associated with the level of knowledge regarding the play needs of toddlers among mothers in the selected area of Anand District. Therefore, no statistically significant association was identified between demographic factors and the level of knowledge in this study.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING:

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant association between the level of knowledge of mothers toward the play needs and their selected demographic variables.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): There will be a significant association between the level of knowledge of mothers toward the play needs and their selected demographic variables.

Status of Hypothesis: The chi-square test results are as follows:

- For Age in years: $\chi^2 = 4.482$, $df = 6$, $p\text{-value} = 0.612$ (Not significant)
- For Religion: $\chi^2 = 3.441$, $df = 6$, $p\text{-value} = 0.487$ (Not significant)
- For Occupation of Mother: $\chi^2 = 4.47$, $df = 6$, $p\text{-value} = 0.613$ (Not significant)
- For Education of Mother: $\chi^2 = 11.66$, $df = 6$, $p\text{-value} = 0.070$ (Not significant)
- For Number of children in family: $\chi^2 = 2.59$, $df = 4$, $p\text{-value} = 0.628$ (Not significant)
- For Type of Family: $\chi^2 = 0.197$, $df = 2$, $p\text{-value} = 0.906$ (Not significant)
- For Type of Mother: $\chi^2 = 1.149$, $df = 4$, $p\text{-value} = 0.886$ (Not significant)

Based on the chi-square test results, all p-values are greater than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, we fail to reject the null hypothesis for all demographic variables. This means that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that there is a significant association between the level of knowledge of mothers toward the play needs and their selected demographic variables. Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study offer valuable insights into the knowledge levels of mothers regarding the play needs of toddlers, as well as the association between this knowledge and various demographic variables. The discussion will focus on key observations, implications, limitations, and recommendations derived from the study.

Knowledge Levels Regarding Toddler Play Needs: The study revealed varying levels of knowledge among mothers regarding the play needs of toddlers. While a significant portion demonstrated poor knowledge (64.1%), indicating limited awareness, a smaller percentage exhibited average (26.9%) or good knowledge (9.0%). This distribution underscores the importance of addressing knowledge gaps to promote healthy play practices crucial for toddler development.

Demographic Influences on Knowledge Levels: Contrary to the hypothesis positing a significant association between demographic variables and knowledge levels, the study found no statistically significant relationship. Despite variations in age, religion, occupation, education, family size, type of family, and marital status among participating mothers, these factors did not exert a significant influence on their knowledge regarding toddler play needs. This suggests that maternal knowledge may not be solely determined by demographic characteristics but influenced by other factors such as access to information, cultural beliefs, and personal experiences.

Implications and Recommendations: The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve maternal knowledge and understanding of toddler play needs, regardless of demographic backgrounds. Educational initiatives aimed at enhancing awareness among mothers can play a pivotal role in promoting optimal child development outcomes. These interventions should be culturally sensitive and accessible to accommodate diverse populations.

Furthermore, healthcare providers, community organizations, and policymakers can collaborate to disseminate information and provide resources that empower mothers to facilitate enriching play experiences for their toddlers. Incorporating play-related guidance into routine healthcare visits and parenting programs can also enhance maternal knowledge and confidence in supporting their child's development.

Limitations: Several limitations should be acknowledged when interpreting the study findings. The sample size was limited to a specific geographic area, potentially limiting the generalizability of results to broader populations. Additionally, the study relied on self-reported data, which may be subject to recall bias or social desirability bias. Future research could employ larger and more diverse samples, utilize objective measures of knowledge assessment, and explore additional factors influencing maternal knowledge of toddler play needs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of mother regarding the play needs of toddler.
2. To identify correlation between knowledge of mother regarding the play needs of their toddler.
3. To find out the association of knowledge of mother toward the play needs of their toddler with selected demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The research study aimed to assess maternal knowledge regarding the play needs of toddlers and explore the association between this knowledge and demographic variables among mothers in the selected area of Anand District. Through comprehensive data analysis and interpretation, several key findings emerged, shedding light on the current state of maternal knowledge and its determinants in the context of toddler play.

The study revealed a spectrum of knowledge levels among participating mothers, with a significant proportion demonstrating poor understanding of toddler play needs. This highlights a critical gap in maternal awareness, which could potentially impact the quality of play experiences provided to toddlers. Despite efforts to identify demographic influences on knowledge levels, the analysis did not yield statistically significant associations. This suggests that factors beyond demographic characteristics may play a more prominent role in shaping maternal knowledge, such as access to information, cultural influences, and personal experiences.

While the absence of significant demographic associations may challenge conventional assumptions, it underscores the complexity of factors influencing maternal knowledge in this context. It suggests the need for a nuanced approach to understanding and addressing knowledge gaps, one that considers multifaceted determinants beyond surface-level demographic variables.

The implications of these findings are far-reaching, emphasizing the importance of targeted interventions to improve maternal knowledge and promote healthy play practices for toddlers. Educational initiatives, culturally sensitive interventions, and accessible resources are essential components of such efforts. Healthcare providers, community organizations, and policymakers play pivotal roles in disseminating information and empowering mothers to facilitate enriching play experiences for their children.

Furthermore, the study underscores the importance of ongoing research and evaluation in this domain. Future studies could explore additional factors influencing maternal knowledge, employ larger and more diverse samples, and utilize objective measures of assessment to enhance the validity of findings.

In conclusion, the research study contributes valuable insights to the field of early childhood development and maternal education. By elucidating the nuances of maternal knowledge regarding toddler play needs and its determinants, it provides a foundation for targeted interventions and policy initiatives aimed at fostering optimal child development outcomes. Ultimately, by empowering mothers with the necessary knowledge and resources, we can create nurturing environments that support the holistic growth and development of toddlers.

IMPLICATION

The findings of the study have implication for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

NURSING EDUCATION:

➤ Conference, workshops and seminars can be held for nurses to impart update their knowledge and positive attitudes towards play needs of toddlers various healthcare settings such as pediatric ward, ICDS and Centres should be given

NURSING PRACTICE:

Nurse are key persons of the health team, who play vital role in the promotion and maintenance of health.

- The nurse role is to select the play needs according to age group of children with safety measures.
- The nurse practitioners can utilize play therapy to assist children in enhancing intellectual development and problem solving skills.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

Nursing personal should be prepared to take a leadership role in educating parents regarding importance of play needs. They should include their interest in educating parents during disseminate information about importance of play needs.

- The administrator can encourage the nurse for conducting research in various aspects regarding importance of play needs.
- The administrator can organize conference, workshop and seminar for nurses working in the pediatric ward
- The administrator should support the staff to conduct programmes on importance of play needs

NURSING RESEARCH:

- The findings of the study shows that majority of the mothers of toddlers have lack of knowledge.
- Based on the findings future researchers can conduct further studies on awareness and improvement of knowledge of mothers
- The study will motivate the beginning researcher to conduct same study with different variables on large scale.

RECOMMENDATION:

The study recommends the following

- A similar study may be conducted with large number of sample in different Settings.
- A comparative study can be conducted between rural and urban parents.
- A true experimental study with experimental and control group can be conducted.

LIMITATION:

The following points were beyond the control of the investigator

- Sample taken was only 78 mothers of toddlers children.
- Study was limited to assess the knowledge regarding importance of play needs among mothers of toddlers.
- Duration between administration of teaching strategy was limited to 8 days.
- The study assessed only mother's of toddlers children.

SUMMARY

This chapter presents a brief summary of the study undertaken along with its major findings.

Summary includes objective, assumptions, tool used for the study and the findings of the study.

The investigators undertook the present to assess the level of knowledge regarding play needs of toddler among the mother in selected area of Anand districts. The data was collected from 78 samples by assessing the level of knowledge regarding play needs of toddler.

Objectives:

- ✓to assess the knowledge of mother regarding the play needs of toddler.
- ✓to identify the correlation between knowledge of mother regarding the play needs of toddler.
- ✓ to find out association of mother toward the play needs of their toddler with selected demographic variables.

Assumptions:

- ✓mothers of toddlers may have regarding importance of play needs of the toddler.
- ✓knowledge of mother may be influenced by variables such as age, sex, religion, education, occupation, income, type of family, number of children in family.
- ✓awareness may improve the knowledge of mothers, which helps to have to better understand play needs of toddler.
play needs of their toddlers with selected demographic variables.

Descriptive design was used and the study was conducted at selected area of Anand district. The sampling technique used was non - probability convenient sampling. Data collection was done using the baseline Perform, Questionnaire for assessing the knowledge of mothers Regarding Play Needs of the toddlers. A pilot study was conducted from 10/02/2024 to assess the feasibility. The investigator obtained written consent from the concerned authority before the study.

Data collection was done from 12/02/2024 Sample of the study was 78 mothers.

Analysis of the obtained data was planned based on the objective of the study descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics used were frequency, mean, range and standard deviation. The data was also presented graphically.

The present study was conducted to determine the A Study to Assess the Knowledge

Regarding Play Needs of the toddlers among the mother in Selected area of Anand district With A View To Developmental Pamphlet." This chapter discusses the major findings of the study and reviews them in terms of results from other studies.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

Demographic Variables

The largest segment of participating mothers fell within the age group of 26-30 years (60.3%), indicating a predominant representation in the study.

Hindu mothers constituted the majority (83.3%) within the sample, reflecting the dominant religious composition in the selected area of Anand District.

A significant proportion of mothers (74.4%) fell under the category of "Others" for occupation, suggesting a diverse range of unspecified occupations within the community.

Primary school education was the most common level of education among mothers (52.6%), highlighting a basic level of educational attainment within the studied population.

Families with two children were the most prevalent (51.3%) in the sample, indicating a typical family size within the community.

Joint families were predominant among participating mothers (74.4%), underscoring the importance of considering family dynamics in interventions aimed at promoting child development.

The vast majority of participating mothers were married (97.4%), reflecting the traditional family structure prevalent in the studied population.

Knowledge Levels:

The study revealed varying levels of knowledge among mothers regarding toddler play needs.

A significant proportion of mothers (64.1%) exhibited poor knowledge, while 26.9% had average knowledge, and only 9.0% demonstrated good knowledge regarding toddler play needs.

Statistical Assessment:

The mean percentage of knowledge attained by mothers was 46%, indicating an average level of understanding. The one-sample t-test results showed a statistically significant difference between the mean score for knowledge regarding toddler play needs among mothers and the hypothesized population mean.

Association with Demographic Variables:

The study investigated associations between demographic variables (such as age, religion, occupation, education, family composition, and marital status) and mothers' knowledge levels regarding toddler play needs.

However, no statistically significant associations were found between demographic factors and the level of knowledge among mothers.

REFERENCES

1. Sharma R N et al. child psychology. Pages. 299
2. Abbott, A. L., & Bartlett, D. J. (2002). Infant motor development and equipment use in the home. *Child: Care, Health and Development*.
3. Goldstein J. Play in Children's Development, Health and Well-Being. Feb 2012
4. Beevi Assuma. Textbook of Paediatric Nursing. 1st edition. Philadelphia. Lippincott publishers. 2009; 67-68
5. Ginsburg R Kenneth. The importance of play in promoting healthy child development and maintaining strong parent-child bonds: *Journal of Paediatrics* 2007, Jan 119(1):182-191
6. Singer D.L, Singer J.L. The house of make believe: children's play and the developing imagination. *Science daily*. 2010 Oct;34(11):12- 22
7. Sutton. Smith .B. The ambiguity of play. *Journal of child development*. 2003 June; 23(5): 124- 132.
8. BarHaim, Y., & Bart, O. (2006). Motor function and social participation in kindergarten children. *Social Development*.
9. Sharma RN et al. Child Psychology. Pages 229
10. Power TG. Play and exploration in children and animals. Lawrence Erlbaum Association. 2000
11. Barzegary L, Zamini S. The effect of play therapy on children with ADHD. *Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences* 2011; 30: 2216-221
12. Salter K, Wendi B, Davies M. Griffith University. The effects of child-centered play therapy (CCPT) on the social and emotional growth of young Australian children with autism. *International Journal of Play Therapy* 2016; 25(2): 78-90.
13. Russell J, Thompson JL, Page AS et al. Licence to be active: Parental concerns and 10–11-year-old children's ability to be independently physically active. *Journal of Public Health* 31(4): 472-77
14. Gupta S. The Short Textbook of Pediatrics. Millennium edition. Jaypee Publications. 2008; 214-215.
15. Sharma s k, Textbook of Nursing research & statistics. Second Ed. New Delhi: Reed Elsevier India (p) ltd:2014. p. 124-125, ,138,39,210,286,287,41,121(22)
16. Sharma s k, Textbook of Nursing research & statistics. Second Ed. New Delhi: Reed Elsevier India (p) ltd:2014. p. 124-125, ,138,39,210,286,287,41,121(22)
17. Sharma s k, Textbook of Nursing research & statistics. Second Ed. New Delhi: Reed Elsevier India (p) ltd:2014. p. 124-125, ,138,39,210,286,287,41,121(22)
18. Sharma s k, Textbook of Nursing research & statistics. Second Ed. New Delhi: Reed Elsevier India (p) ltd:2014. p. 124-125, ,138,39,210,286,287,41,121(22)
19. Sharma s k, Textbook of Nursing research & statistics. Second Ed. New Delhi: Reed Elsevier India (p) ltd:2014. p. 124-125, ,138,39,210,286,287,41,121(22)
20. Sharma s k, Textbook of Nursing research & statistics. Second Ed. New Delhi: Reed Elsevier India (p) ltd:2014. p. 124-125, ,138,39,210,286,287,41,121(22)
21. Sharma s k, Textbook of Nursing research & statistics. Second Ed. New Delhi: Reed Elsevier India (p) ltd:2014. p. 124-125, ,138,39,210,286,287,41,121(22)
22. Sharma s k, Textbook of Nursing research & statistics. Second Ed. New Delhi: Reed Elsevier India (p) ltd:2014. p. 124-125, ,138,39,210,286,287,41,121(22)