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Outcome Of Sociodrama On Detection Of Autism In School Teachers

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ABSTRACT: Background: Autism is the third most common developmental disability whose incidence is greater than that of Down Syndrome 2 and Cerebral Palsy. A study was conducted in 1981 and 1984 for gaining the statistical data related prevalence of the autism in India, Age between 2.5 years to 14 and the ration of male and female was 7.5:1 which were all developed symptoms by 30 months. As per one survey one in every 88 children today is born with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) against a ratio of one in 110 few years back. The aim of this study is to find the outcome of socio-drama on detection of autism in school teachers.

Aims and Objectives: The aim of the study is to find out the outcome of Sociodrama knowledge on early detection of autism among primary school teacher in selected primary school of waghodia, taluka.

Material and Method: Pre experimental one group pre-test – post-test research design, and purposive sampling technique was adopted to achieve the goal of the study. The tool consists of two parts. First part consist demographic data of the sample and second part consist of structured knowledge questionnaires. The sample was 100 primary school teachers taken from selected schools of Waghodia taluka.

Results: The collected data was tabulated and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. In the pre-test mean score was 11.61 and post-test means score was 23.38. The post-test level of knowledge mean score is significantly greater than the pret-est knowledge mean score. The 't' calculated value 42.05 is more than tabulated value 1.660 at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusion: According to the calculation of both pre-test and post-test score it indicates that there was improvement in the knowledge level among primary school teachers. Hence it indicates that Sociodrama play was effective.

Key Words: Knowledge, Effectiveness, Sociodrama, primary school teachers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Children are the future and the mirror of the nation, which constitute its vital national resource. They are our most precious resources of the future. Autism is a disorder of neural developmental disorder characterized by impaired social interaction and communication and by restricted and repetitive behaviour. Autism has a higher incidence in first born males from well-educated bright families in which the mother has a history of perinatal complications.

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OBJECTIVES

- Analyse the outcome of socio drama in teachers regarding detection of autism in children.
- Find the association among knowledge of teachers regarding detection of Autism in children with demographic data.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Approach: Quantitative approach was used for this study

Design: Pre-experimental research design was found appropriate for this study **Setting:** Study was conducted in selected Primary Schools of Waghodia taluka

Sample and Sampling: The samples were Primary School Teachers, selection of samples

were using Purposive sampling technique

TOOL

PART A. Demographic data

PART B. Knowledge Questionnaire

RESULTS

SECTION I: Outcome of sociodrama regarding early detection of autism among school teachers.

SECTION II: Association between knowledge and demographic data.

SECTION I:Outcome of sociodrama on knowledge

Variable		Mean	Mean Difference	SD	T Value	Significance
Knowledge	Pretest	11.61	11.77	1.839	42.05*	S
	Posttest	23.38		0.662		

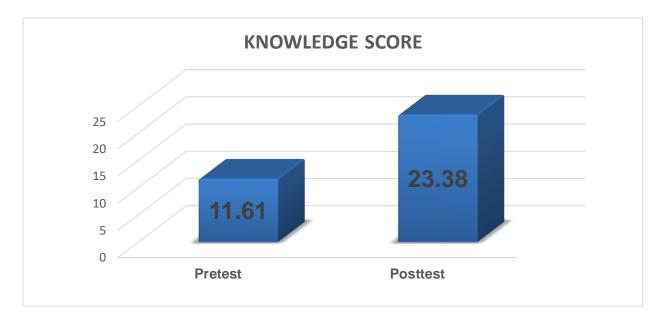
0.05 level

Table Shows that the mean score of the post test (23.38) is higher than the mean score (11.61) of pre test, with a difference of 11.77 between, the "t- test" value is 42.05 which indicates that the Sociodrama was effective.

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Bar diagram showing the differences

SECTION II: Association between knowledge with selected demographic Data There is no association between pre- test knowledge score and demographic data except age factor, educational status, work experience, any training attended related to autism, ever encountered a child with autism and number of children.

3. DISCUSSION

The study was aimed to know the outcome of Sociodrama on knowledge regarding early detection of autism among school teachers in Waghodia taluka. A one group pre-test, post-test design was adopted. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. The data was collected from 100 respondents before and after systematic role play on by structured questionnaire schedule.

The overall knowledge score in pre-test was 11.61 and post-test was 23.38. It shows an increase and thus the sociodrama was effective. The association was found to be non-significant in the demographic data.

4. REFERNCE

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