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**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

**STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING PLAY NEEDS OF CHILDREN  
 AMONG PARENTS OF VARIOUS ECONOMIC GROUPS.**

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**Abstract**

The study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding Play Needs of Children among Parents of Various Economic Groups in Selected Areas of Dholpur Dist., Rajasthan.

A **survey approach** and descriptive explorative research design was adopted for study. For data was collected using purposive sampling technique among 90 parents who having children up to age of 5 years?

A structured interview schedule was used to assess the knowledge of parents regarding the play needs of children and modified 5 point Likert Scale was used to assess the attitude of parents. The collected data analyses using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The results of study revealed majority of samples 47 (52 percent) had inadequate knowledge regarding play needs. The overall mean knowledge score was 12.10. Majority of samples 55 (61.1 percent) had favorable attitude towards play needs of children. The overall mean attitude score was 77.62.

There was no significant association found between the knowledge level of samples and demographic variables at  $p < 0.05$  level.

There was no significant association found between attitude level of samples and the variables at  $p < 0.05$  level.

There was no significant association of knowledge with selected variables and also there was no significant association of attitude with selected variables

**Background of study:-**

Play helps the child to grow, develop, learn and ultimately mature. Parents are child's first and best play mates. The most creative children are those who have had parents involved in their play. Therefore parents must have adequate knowledge and attitude towards the play needs of their children. This study was conducted to assess and correlate parent's knowledge and attitude regarding play needs of children and to associate knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables.

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**Need of study:-**

"Many of the things we need can wait. The child cannot. His name is today. To him we cannot answer tomorrow" *Gabriela Mistal*

All children need to play irrespective of age, culture, and social background, economic circumstances. Parents must know the play needs of their children to maintain sound mental and physical health. Babies and toddlers need a safe, healthy environment and warm, responsive adults to stimulate their growth and development. It is nature and nurture' working together that enhances physical, social, emotional, cognitive, cultural and creative growth in children

The investigator is intended to assess the knowledge and attitude of parents of different economic group towards the play needs of their children of 0-3 age group. There are limitations, failures occur in all these groups, and the corrective measures may be based on best judgment and/or 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 researcher could find 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 behavior, characteristic of play, sex role behavior in play, selection and care of play things to the parents

**Objectives of study:-**

1. To assess the knowledge and attitude of parents of various economic groups regarding the play needs of children.
2. To identify the correlation between the knowledge and attitude of parents of various economic group regarding the play needs of children.
3. To find out the association of knowledge and attitude of parents of various economic group towards the play needs of their children with selected demographic variables.

**Variables of study:-**

**Research variables:** - Knowledge and attitude

**Demographic variables:-** Age, gender, type of the family, education, occupation, income, religion, no of children and age & sex of children.

**Conceptual framework:-** Conceptual Framework of knowledge and attitude of parents regarding play needs of children base on Barnard's parents-child interaction model.

**Method and Material:-**

**Research approach:** - Survey approach was adopted for this study

**Research design:-** A descriptive research was found to be most appropriate for this study

**Research setting:-** The present study was undertaken in Baseri, Dholpur Dist , Rajasthan due to the geographical proximity, feasibility of the study and availability of the sample.

**Population:-**

**Target population:** - The target population for the present study comprised of parents of various income groups having children of birth to 5 years of age residing in Baseri, Dholpur Dist , Rajasthan.

**Sample:-** In this study the sample consisted of parents of various income groups having children of birth to 5 years of age residing in Baseri, Dholpur Dist , Rajasthan.

**Sample size:-** sample size of 90 parents of various income groups having children of birth to 5 years of age and fulfill the exclusion and inclusion criteria.

**Sampling technique:-** Purposive sampling technique

**Inclusion criteria:-** Parents who are willing to participate, Parents who are having children of birth to 5 years & Parents in the age group of 21-50 years

**Exclusion criteria:** - Single parent, Parents with children of physically or mentally challenged & Parents with children of terminal illness

**Method of Data Collection:-**

Tool for data collection: - The following tools were used for the study:

1. Structured interview schedule to assess the knowledge of parents towards play needs of children.
2. Five point scale to assess the attitude of parents regarding play needs of children of birth to 5 years age.

The tool consists of three parts, part I, II and III

**Part - I: demographic Data:-** This section consisted of 9 items seeking personal information such as age, gender, type of family, religion, characteristics of the subjects such as educational qualification, income and occupation, number of children, their age and gender. The samples were requested to answer for the data.

**Part -II: structured interview schedule: -** The structured interview schedule consisted of 25 items on knowledge about play needs of children -meaning importance, types of play in different age groups, functions of play, selection of play materials & safety. Each question had 4 responses with which one correct response and 3 distracters. Score '1' was given for correct response in a single question and score '0' was given for wrong response. The total number of responses was twenty five giving rise to maximum score of 25.

**The resulting score were ranged as follows:-**

Adequate: more than 75% (19-25 marks)

Moderately adequate: 50 - 75% (13-18 marks)

Inadequate: less than 50 % (less than 13 marks)

**Part- III: Modified form of 5 point Likert scale** prepared with attitude statement regarding play needs of children. It consisted of 20 statements and 5 columns such as Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Uncertain (UC), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). There were 10 negative and 10 positive statements. Each positive statement carried the score 5, 4,3,2,1 and negative carried the score 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The resulting score were ranged as follows

Favorable: more than 75% (75-100 marks)

Moderately favorable: 50 - 75% (50-74 marks)

Unfavorable: less than 50% (less than 50 marks)

**Development of tool:-**

The tool was developed by using the following steps

- Extensive review of research literature
- Consultation with experts
- Establishing content of validity by formally seeking the suggestion and recommendations of experts
- Establishing reliability of tool by applying statistical procedures
- Pilot study
- Main study

**Reliability:-**

In order to establish the reliability of the tool, split- half method was used. Tool administered to 12 samples and the test was first divided into 2 equal halves and correlation of the half test was found by using Karl Pearson correlation coefficient formula and significance of the correlation was tested by using probable error. The reliability of the whole test was then estimated by Spearman's brown prophecy formula. The reliability of the interview schedule to assess knowledge was found to be 0.8753, and the reliability of the attitude scale was found to be 0.8842. Hence the tool was found to be reliable.

**Data collection procedure:-**

The data collection was done for 4 weeks in Baseri, Dholpur Dist, Rajasthan. A written permission was obtained from the concern authority. Data were collected from 90 parents who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria. After brief introduction of self and study, a written consent of the participant was sought. The investigator interviewed the samples. Data collection took 20 to 30 minutes for each sample. The investigator expressed thanks

to the samples thus data collection was terminated. The purpose of the study was explained and informed Consent obtained. The analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

### Study findings -

The data were presented under the following sections

The data collected were organized and presented under the following sections

Section A: Distribution of samples based on demographic characteristics

Section B: Knowledge of the samples towards play needs of children of birth to 5 years of age group.

Section C: Attitude of samples towards play needs of children of birth to 5 years of age group.

Section D: Correlation of knowledge score with the attitude score

Section E: Association of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

Section F: Association of attitude scores with selected demographic variables

### Section A: Distribution of samples based on demographic characteristics:-

In the present study observed that, 9 (30%), 12 (40%), 9 (30%) of the low income groups were in the age group of 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years respectively. 5 (16.7%), 24 (80%), 1 (3.3%) of middle income group were in the age group of 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years respectively. 5 (16.75%), 20 (66.75%), 5 (16.6%) of high income group were in the age group of 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years respectively.

In the present study observed that 4(13.3%) samples of low income group, 11(36.7%) samples of middle group, 16 (53.3%) samples of high income group were males and 26 (86.7%) samples of low income group, 19(63.3%) sample of middle income group, 14 (46.7%) samples of high income group were females.

In the present study observed that, 18 (60%) samples of low income group, 22 (73.4%) samples of middle income group, 23 (76.7%) samples of high income group belonged to nuclear family. 5 (16.7%) samples of low income group, 7 (23.3%) samples of middle income group, 4 (13.3%) samples of high income group belonged to joint family. 7 (23.3%) samples of low income group, 1 (3.3%) samples of middle income group, 3 (10.0%) samples of high income group belonged to extended family.

28 (93.3%) samples of low income group, 15 (50%) samples of middle income group, 23 (76.6%) of high income group belonged to Hindu religion. 2 (6.67%) samples of low income group, 6 (20%) of middle income group, 5 (16.7%) of high income group belonged to Muslim religion. 0 (0%) of low income group, 9 (30%) of middle income group, 2 (6.67%) of high income group belonged to Christian religion.

19(63.4%) samples of low income group, 9 (30%) samples of middle income group, 21 (70%) of high income group had one child each. 10 (33.3%) samples of low income group, 21 (70%) of middle income group, 7 (23.3%) of high income group had two children each. 1 (3.3%) of low income group, 0 (0%) of middle income group, 2 (6.7%) of high income group had 3 children each.

The present study revealed that 15 (50%) samples of low income group, 13 (43.3%) of middle income group, 11 (37.7%) samples of high income group had children less than 2 years of age. 18 (60%) of low income group, 24 (80%) of middle income group, 21 (70%) of high income group have children of 2- 3 years. 3 (10% of low income group, 9 (30%) of middle income group, 1 (3.3%) of high income group had children of 4-5 years. 6 (20%) of low income group, 5 (16.7%) of middle income group, 9 (30%) of high income group had children more than 5 years of age group.

Present study revealed 23 (76.7%) samples of low income group, 23 (76.7%) of middle income group, 22 (73.3%) of high income group had male children. 19 (63.3%) samples of low income group, 28 (93.3%) of middle income group, 20 (66.7%) of high income group had female children.

The present study revealed 4 (4.4%) of fathers and 26 (28.9%) of mothers were below matriculation. 28 (31.1%) fathers and 12 (13.35) mothers were matriculates. 12 (13.3%) father and 7 (7.8%) mother were intermediate. 23 (25.6%) father and 29 (32.2%) mother were graduate. 23 (25.6%) fathers and 16 (17.8%) mothers were postgraduate.

Present study revealed that 20 (22.2%) fathers and 0 (0%) mothers were coolie workers. 0 (0%) fathers and 59 (65.6) mothers were housewives. 16 (17.8%) fathers and 0 (0%) mothers were business people. 40 (44.4%) fathers and 19 (21.1%) mothers were private firm employees. 14 (15.6%) fathers and 12 (13.3%) mothers were government employees.

**Section B:-** Knowledge of the samples towards play needs of children of birth to 5 years of age group:-

**Table 1:-** Mean knowledge of samples of different economic groups

n=90

Income group	Sample (n)	Score	Range Score	Knowledge		
				Mean	Mean (%)	SD
Low	30	25	5-17	9.93	39.7	3.2
Middle	30	25	6-18	12.40	49.6	3.6
High	30	25	8-17	13.97	55.9	2.3
combined	90	25	5-18	12.10	48.4	3.5

The mean knowledge of low income group, middle income group and high income group was 9.93, 12.4, 13.97 respectively. Corresponding standard deviations were 3.2, 3.6, and 2.3 respectively. The overall mean knowledge was 12.10 with standard deviation 3.5.

**Table 2:-** Knowledge level of the samples of different economic group

n=90

Level	Respondents by Income Groups							
	Low		Middle		High		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Inadequate	25	83.3	16	53.3	6	20.0	47	52.2
Moderately Inadequate	5	16.7	14	46.7	24	80.0	43	47.8
Total=30	30	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	90	100.0

Out of 90 samples, 47 (52%) had inadequate knowledge, 43 (47.8%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge on play needs of children of birth to 5 years of age group.

**Section C: Attitude of samples towards play needs of children of birth to 5 years of age group.**

**Table 3:-** Mean attitude of samples of different economic groups

n=90

Income group	Sample (n)	Score	Range Score	Respondent Attitude		
				Mean	Mean (%)	SD
Low	30	100	32-91	72.53	72.5	14.9
Middle	30	100	51-91	78.40	78.4	10.1
High	30	100	61-91	81.93	81.9	9.5
combined	90	100	32-91	77.62	77.6	12.3

The mean attitude of low income group, middle income group and high income group was 72.53, 78.40, 81.93 respectively. Corresponding standard deviations were 14.9, 10.1 and 9.5 respectively. The overall mean attitude was 77.62 with standard deviation 12.3.

**Table 4:-** Attitude level of samples of different economic groups

n=90

Attitude level	Income Group							
	Low		High		Middle		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Moderately favourable	15	50.0	9	30.0	11	36.7	35	38.9
Favourable	15	50.0	21	70.0	19	63.3	55	61.1
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	90	100.0

Out of 90 samples, 35(38.9%) had moderately favourable attitude, 55 (61.1%) had favourable attitude and none of them had unfavourable attitude towards the play needs of the children.

**Section D: Correlation of the knowledge score with the attitude score.****Table 5:-** Correlation between knowledge and attitude of samples

n=90

Income group	Sample size (n)	Correlation coefficient (r) between Knowledge and Attitude
Low Income	30	+ 0.418
Middle Income	30	+ 0.253
High Income	30	+ 0.463
Combined	90	+ 0.453

The correlation between the knowledge and attitude of parents of low income, middle income and high income were +0.418, +0.253 and +0.463 respectively. Findings of the study revealed a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of parents of different economic groups regarding play needs of children of birth to 5 years of age group. This correlation between knowledge and attitude indicates that parents with good knowledge on play needs of their children have a favourable attitude towards it.

**Section E:- Association of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.****Table 6:-** Association between knowledge score of the parents of various economic group regarding play needs with selected demographic variables n=90.

Knowledge level	Respondents By Income Group							
	Low		Middle		High		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Inadequate	25	83.3	16	53.3	6	20.0	47	52.2
Moderately Adequate	5	16.7	14	46.7	24	80.0	43	47.8
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	90	100.0
X <sup>2</sup> Value	24.14*							

\* Significant at 5 % level  $X^2$  (0.05, 4 df) = 9.488

The study observed there was a significant association found between knowledge of parents of various economic group towards the play needs of children with the selected demographic variable at  $p < 0.05$  level.

**Table 7:-** Association between knowledge score of the parents various economic group regarding play needs with selected demographic variables like age, sex, type of family education of mother & occupation of father. n=90

Demographic Data	Knowledge Level						X <sup>2</sup> Value	Df	t
	Inadequate		Moderate		Total				
	n	%	N	%	n	%			
<b>Age Group (in years)</b>									
21-30	10	52.6	09	47.4	19	100	6.93*	2	5.991
31-40	24	44.6	31	55.4	56	100			
41-50	12	80	03	20	15	100			
Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	11	35.5	20	64.5	31	100	5.31*	1	3.841
Female	36	61	23	39	59	100			
Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			
<b>Type Of Family</b>									
Nuclear	28	44.4	35	55.6	63	100	6.43*	2	5.991
Joint	12	75	04	25	16	100			
Extended	07	63.6	04	36.4	11	100			
Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			
<b>Education Of Mother</b>									
Below Matriculation	21	80.8	05	19.2	26	100	19.12*	4	9.488
Matriculation	08	66.7	04	33.3	12	100			
Intermediate	04	57.1	03	42.9	07	100			
Graduate	11	37.9	18	62.1	29	100			
Post graduate	03	18.7	13	81.3	16	100			

Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			
<b>Occupation Of Father</b>									
Coolie	16	80	04	20	20	100	8.19*	3	7.815
Business	07	43.8	09	56.2	16	100			
Private	17	42.5	23	57.5	40	100			
Government	07	50	07	50	14	100			
Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			

\* Significant at 5 % level

There was a significant association found between knowledge and age of the parents. ( $X^2 = 6.93$  at  $p < 0.05$  level), knowledge and gender ( $X^2 = 5.31$  at  $p < 0.05$  level), knowledge and type of family ( $X = 6.43$  at  $p < 0.05$  level), knowledge and education of mother ( $X^2 = 19.12$  at  $p < 0.05$  level), knowledge and occupation of father ( $X^2 = 8.19$  at  $p < 0.05$  level), knowledge and occupation of mother ( $X^2 = 18.24$  at  $p < 0.05$  level)

NS:-Non Significant

**Table 8:-** Association between knowledge score of the parents various economic group regarding play needs with selected demographic variables like religion, number of children sex of the child education of the father.  $n=90$

Demographic Data	Knowledge Level						X <sup>2</sup> Value	Df	t
	Inadequate		Moderate		Total				
	n	%	N	%	n	%			
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	33	50	33	50	66	100	4.42 <sup>NS</sup>	2	5.991
Muslim	10	76.9	03	23.1	13	100			
Christian	04	36.4	07	63.4	11	100			
Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			
<b>No. of children</b>									
One	24	49	25	51	49	100	2.95 <sup>NS</sup>	2	5.991
Two	20	52.6	18	47.4	38	100			
Three	03	100	00	00	03	100			
Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			
<b>Sex of the child</b>									
Male	13	46.4	15	53.6	28	100	1.17 <sup>NS</sup>	2	5.991
Female	18	60	12	40	30	100			
Both	16	50	16	50	32	100			
Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			
<b>Education Of Father</b>									
Below Matriculation	02	50	02	50	04	100	8.88 <sup>NS</sup>	4	9.448
Matriculation	20	71.4	08	28.6	28	100			
Intermediate	07	58.3	05	41.7	12	100			
Graduate	11	47.8	12	52.2	23	100			
Post graduate	07	30.4	16	69.6	23	100			
Combined	47	52.2	43	41.8	90	100			

There was a non-significant relation found between knowledge and religion ( $X^2 = 4.42$  at  $p < 0.05$  level), knowledge and number of children ( $X^2 = 2.95$  at  $p < 0.05$  level), knowledge and sex of child ( $X^2 = 1.17$  at  $p < 0.05$  level), knowledge and education of father ( $X^2 = 8.88$  at  $p < 0.05$  level).

**Section F:-** Association of attitude scores with selected demographic variables. +

**Table 9:-** Association between Attitude of parents of various economic group and demographical variables n=90

Attitude level	Income Group							
	Low		Middle		High		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Moderately favourable	15	50.0	11	36.7	09	30.0	35	38.9
Favourabl	15	50.0	19	63.3	21	70.0	55	61.1
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	90	100.0
X <sup>2</sup> Value	2.62							

NS: Non-Significant  
5.991

X<sup>2</sup> (0.05, 2 df) =

**Table 10:-** Association between Attitude and Variables like education of mother & occupation of mother n=90

Demographic Data	Attitude Level						X <sup>2</sup> Value	df	T
	Moderate		Favourable		Total				
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
<b>Education Of Mother</b>							11.14*	4	9.488
Below Matriculation	15	57.7	11	42.3	26	100.0			
Matriculation	05	41.7	07	58.3	12	100.0			
Intermediate	03	42.9	04	47.1	07	100.0			
Graduate	11	37.9	18	62.1	29	100.0			
Post graduate	01	6.2	15	93.8	16	100.0			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100.0			
<b>Occupation Of Mother</b>							7.65*	2	5.991
House wife	29	49.2	30	50.8	59	100.0			
Private	04	21.1	15	79.5	19	100.0			
Government	02	16.7	10	83.3	12	100.0			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100.0			

Present study revealed there was no significant association between the attitude and income groups of the samples.

\* Significant at 5 % level,

**Table 11:-** Association between attitude and variables like age, sex, type of family, religion, number of children, sex of the child & education and occupation of father. n=90.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Attitude Level						X <sup>2</sup> Value	Df	T
	Moderate		Favourable		Total				
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
<b>Age Group (in years)</b>							1.59 <sup>NS</sup>	2	5.991
21-30	07	36.8	12	63.2	19	100			
31-40	20	35.7	36	64.3	56	100			
41-50	08	53.3	07	46.7	15	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			
<b>Sex</b>							0.88 <sup>NS</sup>	1	3.841
Male	10	32.3	21	67.7	31	100			
Female	25	42.4	34	57.6	59	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			
<b>Type Of Family</b>							0.51 <sup>NS</sup>	2	5.991
Nuclear	23	36.5	40	63.5	63	100			
Joint	07	43.8	09	56.2	16	100			
Extended	05	45.5	06	54.5	11	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	25	37.9	41	62.1	66	100			



Muslim	06	46.2	07	53.8	13	100	0.35 <sup>NS</sup>	2	5.991
Christian	04	36.4	07	63.6	11	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			
<b>No. of children</b>									
One	16	32.7	33	67.3	49	100	2.32	2	5.991
Two	17	44.7	21	55.3	38	100			
Three	02	66.7	01	33.3	03	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			
<b>Sex of the child</b>									
Male	08	28.6	20	71.4	28	100	2 <sup>NS</sup>	2.06	5.991
Female	14	46.7	16	53.3	30	100			
Both	13	40.6	19	59.4	32	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			
<b>Education Of Father</b>									
Below Matriculation	02	50	02	50	04	100	2.82 <sup>NS</sup>	4	9.488
Matriculation	13	46.4	15	53.6	28	100			
Intermediate	04	33.3	08	66.7	12	100			
Graduate	10	43.5	13	56.7	23	100			
Post graduate	06	26.1	17	73.9	23	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			
<b>Occupation Of Father</b>									
Coolie	11	55	09	45	20	100	3.62 <sup>NS</sup>	3	7.815
Business	06	37.5	10	62.5	16	100			
Private	12	30	28	70	40	100			
Government	06	42.9	08	57.1	14	100			
Combined	35	38.9	55	61.1	90	100			

There was a significant association found between the attitude and education of mother ( $X^2=11.14$  at  $p<0.05$  level) and attitude and occupation of mother ( $X^2=7.65$  at  $p<0.05$  level).

NS: Non significant

There was a non-significant relationship between attitude and age ( $X^2=1.59$ ), attitude ( $X^2=0.88$ ) and sex, attitude and type of family ( $X^2=0.51$ ), attitude and ( $X^2=0.35$ ), attitude and No. of children ( $X^2=2.32$ ), attitude and sex of child ( $X^2=2.06$ ), attitude and education of father ( $X^2=2.82$ ), attitude and occupation of father ( $X^2=3.62$ ).

**Limitations:-** The present study was limited to

- Parents of various economic groups from an urban community.
- Minimal number of samples from each economic group

**Recommendation:-**

On the basis of the findings of the study it is recommended that

- Similar study can be undertaken with large samples to generalize the findings.
- This study can be extended for children of different age groups.
- This study can be extended for single parent to know how they meet the play needs of their children.
- Experimental study can be conducted with structured teaching programme on knowledge.
- A comparative study can be conducted among parents of urban and rural areas.
- Study can be conducted to find out the practice of parents towards the play needs of children.
- A study can be conducted in hospital settings.
- A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude among different economic groups.

**Projected outcome:-** The study will provide adequate knowledge and positive attitude to parents regarding play needs and thereby contributes optimal growth and development for their children of birth to 5 years.

**Conclusion:-**

On the basis of findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn-

The knowledge and attitude regarding play needs of children of birth to 5 years of age group among parents were assessed. Out of 90 samples, 52.2% samples had inadequate knowledge, 47.3 percent had moderate knowledge and 0 percent had adequate knowledge. 38.9 percent had moderately favorable attitude and 61.1 of them favorable attitude. The overall mean of knowledge was 12.10 and standard deviation was 3.5. The overall mean of attitude was 77.62 and standard deviation was 12.3. These findings showed that most of the parents had inadequate knowledge and favorable attitude regarding play needs of children of birth to 5 years of age group

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