

University of Basrah
College of Nursing



The knowledge Assessment Of Health Personnel About Violence Among Students Of The Primary Stage

**A Research Project Submitted to a Council of the Nursing College at
the University of Basra as a Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor in
Nursing Sciences**

By

Muhammad Munther Najm

Maher Najm Abdullah

Fourth year 2021-2022

Supervised by Farhan Laith

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَيُّهَا الْإِنْسَانُ مَا غَرَّكَ بِرَبِّكَ الْكَرِيمِ (6) الَّذِي خَلَقَكَ فَسَوَّاكَ فَعَدَلَكَ (7) فِي
أَيِّ صُورَةٍ مَا شَاءَ رَكَّبَكَ (8) كَلَّا بَلْ تُكَذِّبُونَ بِالذِّينِ (9) وَإِنَّ عَلَيْكُمْ
لِحَافِظِينَ (10) كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ (11) يَعْلَمُونَ مَا تَفْعَلُونَ (12)

صدق الله العلي العظيم

سورة الانفطار الايات (6-12)

الإهداء

إلى صاحب السيرة العطرة، والفكر المُستنير؛
فلقد كان له الفضل الأوّل في بلوغي التعليم العالي
(والدي الحبيب)، أطال الله في عُمره.

إلى من وضعتني على طريق الحياة، وجعلتني رابط الجأش،
وراعتني حتى صرت كبيرًا
(أمي الغالية)، طيّب الله ثراها.

إلى إخوتي؛ من كان لهم بالغ الأثر في كثير من العقبات والصعاب.
إلى جميع أساتذتي الكرام في كلية التمريض ؛ ممن لم يتوانوا في مد يد العون لي
أهدي إليكم بحثي

Supervisor support

I certify that this research project to assess health personnel knowledge about violence among primary school students has been prepared under the supervision of my supervisor at the College of Nursing, University of Basra, as a partial fulfillment of the conditions for obtaining a baccalaureate degree in Nursing in a Bachelor of Nursing Science.

FarhanLaith Supervisor

University of Basra Collage of nursing 2020-2021

FarhanLaith

Supervisor University of Basra Collage of nursing 2021-2022

Acknowledgement

I extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to the head of the branch (FarhanLaith) for the effort he made, which had a great impact in completing this research, and I also express my thanks and gratitude to the assistant researcher (Dr. Mahfouz) and all my professors for the knowledge. And the effort they made during the years of study and we are very grateful to the Deanof the College of Nursing in Basrah

Many thanks to the students who participated and helped us in the study

ABSTRACT

Background: Violence is the behavior that is carried out with cruelty, severity and coercion, as hostile motives are explicitly invested in it, such as beating and killing individuals and destroying property .

It is: the unlawful use of force or threat to inflict harm or injury upon others .

It is: the intentional use of physical force or energy, threatened or actual, against a child by any individual or group that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity .

The importance of research :

Education has a great role in building both the individual and the society. Through it, we can make a person a good scientist who is useful in the society in which he lives, or a harmful ignorant person. The goal of education is to develop human capabilities and formulate the good human personality, and to raise the generation and advance it towards moralsHigh.

objective:

Assessing and knowing the cause of violence in children's behavior in the first primary stage.

Methodology:

1- Project status: This study was conducted on nurses in the health centers of the city of Basra from 21/11/2021 to 10/4/2022.

2- Study sample: The study included 80samples of nurses from various centers in the city of Basra.

3- The instrument project: the tool of this study was a questionnaire consisting of [15] questions about evaluating health care' knowledge about violence for students in the first primary stage.

4_Statistical data analysis: _ Statistical data analysis: The data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), and the data were expressed in (frequency and percentage). To assess the association between different variables.

Results:

The people who participated in the questionnaire were males and females between the ages of (18-45) years. The majority of the educational level of the participants is a middle school certificate, followed by the vast majority of the educational level is an institute certificate, while the vast majority of the participants are female, it was found in the results that (87.5) have good knowledge and (12.5) have little knowledge, and in In light of the research results, the majority of health personnel have good knowledge about the causes of violence

Conclusions:

Based on the result obtained from data analysis, I conclude The assessment of health personnel's knowledge was good. It also appeared that the majority of the respondents in the questionnaire were females between the ages of (21-25) years. The vast majority of the educational level is the preparatory certificate, followed by the educational level the diploma certificate. In light of the results of the research, the majority of health cadres have good knowledge of the cause of child violence for the first primary stage. Thus, this study will help many parents to understand the behavioral problems of their children and how to deal with them and work to solve them.

Recommendations:

Based on the results of our research, the following recommendations were made:

1_ Recommending parents to intervene to develop children's social abilities and skills by using all the activities they love, as well as using their hobbies and playing tools they prefer, by involving them in social situations, experiences and recurring events in order to stimulate

Encouraging and motivating them to interact and socialize.

2_ Focus on the feelings of the parents and develop their knowledge regarding the correct upbringing of him

3_ Develop parents' interest in sports activities and choose games that suit the behavior and mental level to relieve feelings of anxiety and emotional tension and activate their physical, mental and social abilities.

4_ Improving communication between parents and children who have violent behaviors through the use of specialized experts.

5_ Holding workshops and seminars to develop skills that parents of children with violent behavior can acquire.

List of contacts

| Contacts | Page |
|---|--------------|
| Supervisor support | I |
| Acknowledgement | li |
| Abstract | vi |
| The importance of research | vi |
| Objective | vi |
| Methodology | vi |
| Results: | lv |
| Conclusions: | lv |
| Recommendations: | lv –v |
| List of contacts | Vi |
| List of tables | Vii |
| Chapter 1 | 1 |
| 1.1 Introduction | 3-4 |
| 1.2 Importance of the study | 4 |
| 1.3 study of statement | 4 |
| 1.4 Objectives | 5 |
| 1.5 definition of terms | 5 |
| Chapter :2 | 6 |
| 2.1:The concept of violence: | 9 |
| 2.2 : Types of violence; | 9-10 |
| Chapter:3 | 11 |
| 3.1 Study Design | 13 |
| 3-2 the instrument of the study: | 13 |
| 3-3 setting of the study: | 13 |
| 3-4 The Sample Of The Study: | 14 |
| 3-5 Statistic al analysis: | 14 |
| Chapter :4 | 15 |
| Results | 15-20 |
| Chapter:5 | 21 |
| Discussion | 22 |
| Chapter :6 | 23 |
| 6-1Conclusions: | 24 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 6-2 Recommendations: | 24 |
| References | 25 |
| Appendices | |
| | الخلاصة |

List of table

| <u>NO</u> | <u>Object</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <u>Table 1</u> | <u>Years old</u> | <u>15</u> |
| <u>Table 2</u> | <u>Sex</u> | <u>15</u> |
| <u>Table3</u> | <u>Education</u> | <u>16</u> |
| <u>Table4</u> | <u>Experience</u> | <u>16</u> |
| <u>Table5</u> | <u>Social status</u> | <u>16</u> |
| <u>Table6</u> | <u>Knowledge</u> | <u>17</u> |
| <u>Table 7</u> | <u>Crosstab age</u> | <u>17</u> |
| <u>Table8</u> | <u>Crosstab sex</u> | <u>17</u> |
| <u>Table9</u> | <u>Crosstab education</u> | <u>18</u> |
| <u>Table10</u> | <u>Years of experience</u> | <u>18</u> |
| <u>Table 11</u> | <u>Crosstab social status</u> | <u>19</u> |

Chapter One

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Importance of the study

1.3 statement of the study

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.5 definition of terms

1.1 Introduction:

Education is a major role in building an individual and society alike. The bulk of education in the primary phase is that we inculcate every pupil of two key aspects, the educational side (moral) and the scientific aspect of the general and private educational objectives developed for primary phase.

The importance of primary education stage as the first and basic, which accommodates the child from seven to 12 years old, the importance of moral education and the observation of the behavior issued and continuously followed and the change of change.(1)

The basic education function is the development of perception and tendencies and directed by the good destination consistent with the individual and society, and educational bodies are responsible for managing this guidance and the development of human beings and rush in the positive work in favor of good.

It is noted that these days has many teachers, educational, educated and parents from the phenomenon of increased violence among their children at school, are now increasing their social problems, whether with their colleagues, and some of them are difficult to adapt within the school and social center.

Violence is the behavior that is harshly, severely and coercion as host motivations invest an explicit investment, such as beatings, petitioners and destroying property.

He is: the illegal use of force or threat to harm and harm others.

It is: intentional use of the force or physical energy, threatened or active against a child by any individual or group leading to actual or potential harm to the health, its survival, growth or dignity . (2)

The violence has bad implications for the fields of other life. It is a loss of psychological and educational security in children and leads to a general academic delay, and therefore children fail to gain knowledge and increase social problems and to leakage from school and sometimes lead to aggressive behavior of its various manifestations or may lead to The phenomenon of insulting.

Aggression, violence, abuse, oppression, authoritarianism and confiscation of freedom are the shortest ways to destroy the personality of the individual and make him a worthless human being within his society, and thus he loses an important need of his basic needs confirmed by psychology, which is the need for respect, appreciation and self-realization.(3)

1.2 Importance of the study

1_ Trying to find solutions to help parents deal with and mitigate the behavioral problems of their children.

2_ The importance of the current study is that it is one of the few studies that focused on the behavioral problems that children suffer from.

3_ Acquisition of the study Its theoretical importance lies in its focus on important aspects of the child's life that participate in building the child's personality and psychological and social formation. Their chances of social interaction with their parents and other children.

1.3 Study statement:

Opinions of health personnel on behavioral violence for children

1.4 Objectives of the study:

1_ To identify the extent to which the health personnel are aware of behavioral problems such as violence for children in the first primary stage

2_ To assess the knowledge of health personnel about the behavior of their children affected by behavioral violence.

3_ Are there statistically significant differences between the average degrees of behavioral manifestations of health cadres about violence against children?

1.5 definition of terms

Behavioral problems: the child's upbringing and puberty, which are many and varied, and their nature and severity vary according to many factors, such as the child's age, genetic nature, the nature of the educator, his qualifications, his culture, social, economic and educational conditions, and so on. Behavioral problems Health problems such as frequent crying, refusal to eat, incontinence and psychological problems such as frightening dreams, sucking fingers, eating dirty materials, educational problems such as love to walk, stubbornness and aggression. It's actually psychological problems.(4)

Violence: is an expression of physical force that is exerted against oneself or against any other person intentionally or forcing the individual to do this act as a result of his feeling of pain because of the harm he has suffered. Various uses of the term refer to the destruction of objects and inanimate objects (eg the destruction of property). (5)

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1: The concept of violence:

Violence is an expression of physical force that is exerted against oneself or against any other person intentionally or forcing the individual to perform this act as a result of his feeling of pain because of the harm he has suffered. Various uses of the term refer to the destruction of objects and inanimate objects (eg the destruction of property). (6)

Violence is used all over the world as a tool to influence others. It is also considered a matter of interest in law and culture, as both seek to suppress the phenomenon of violence and prevent its spread. Violence can take many forms that appear anywhere on earth, from a simple beating between two people that can result in physical harm to war and genocide in which millions of people die. It is worth noting that violence is not limited to physical violence only, but also to the whole world. (7)

2.2 : Types of violence

The physical harmIt should be noted that so far, a unanimous definition of physical abuse has not been reached, but one of the teachers defined it as actual or potential harm to a child or cooperation in preventing its occurrence, in addition to the deliberate poisoning, suffocation or severe beating of a child. (8)

In general, it can be said that physical abuse of a child is any type of intentional behavior that results in harm and harm to the child's body, and that is practiced by one or both parents or others surrounding the child or from strangers to the child, and directed towards one or all of the children in the family Whether it is in the form of an act that causes pain to the child (such as beating, burning, strangling, confining or tying), or any other indirect **action that may cause harm to the child**

(such as not providing or stopping treatment, or not giving the child Adequate food) and this affects the psyche of the child significantly. (9)

psychological abuse:

There are different labels regarding the concept of this type of abuse. Psychological harm to a child is “any intentional behavior or action, committed by one or both parents, others surrounding the child, or strangers to the child, towards one or all of the children in the family, and causing any kind of harm and harm to the child, by following Methods that cause psychological pain to the child, such as ridicule, neglect, ostracism, threats, intimidation, directing hurtful words to him, treating him badly, separating him from his siblings, or depriving him of kindness, love and tenderness, and other actions that cause psychological pain to the child. It causes psychological harm to the child as a result. (10)

sexual abuse:

Child sexual abuse is defined in general as any forced, deceitful, or manipulative contact with a child, through a person older than him (that is, five years older than him or more), for the purpose of achieving sexual gratification for an older person. (11)

It is also defined as the actual or potential sexual exploitation of a child or adolescent, and most often the abuse comes from the closest people to the child, who usually sees them a lot.. (12)

Chapter three

Methodology

3-1 Design of the study

3-2 the instrument of study

3-3 Setting of the study

3-4 the sample of the study

3-5 statistical analysis

Methodolog

This chapter presents the research design used in this study, study design, study instrument, study location, study sample, and statistical analysis.

3.1 Study Design:

A descriptive study was conducted to identify the viewpoint of health workers in their views and opinions on violence for the first primary stage during the period from November 2 to April 1, 2022 - 2021

The sample was collected using a questionnaire. Randomly in the centers of Basra Governorate.

3-2 The Instrument Of The Study:

An assessment tool was adopted by researchers to assess the health staff's view of violence for first graders. A questionnaire was created to study the opinion of health cadres about violence for first primary school students after reviewing many research studies in line with our society and traditions. After distributing the questionnaire and presenting it to a team of experts.

Data were collected by designing a questionnaire for the subject of the study.

Research study tool (questionnaire): The questionnaire consists of:

Part 1: The first section is a social and demographic characteristics sheet and consists of (5) items including gender, age, educational attainment, years of experience, and marital status

Part Two: In Part Two, there will be some questions about assessing the health staff's view of, such as unity, the genetic factor, the environment, until the last paragraph that deals with whether the child has problems within the family.

3-3 Setting of the study:

The study was in Al-Sadr Teaching Hospital, College of Nursing, and some other hospitals in the Basra Governorate Center

3-4 The sample of the study:

The study sample consisted of health personnel during the academic year 2021/2022 in Basra

The study population consisted of 80 people. In Basra

Where the health cadres in the study were deliberately selected according to the response of the health cadres and their desire to participate in the study.

3-5 Statistic al analysis:

Analysis was made by using SPSS (statistical for the social sciences)

Chapter four

Result :

Table 1:

Table 1: The percentage of participants is based on age.

| Table:1 | | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Valid | <25 years | 57 | 71.3 |
| | =>25 years | 23 | 28.7 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 2: The percentage of participants is shown by sex

| Table:2 | | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Valid | Male | 20 | 25.0 |
| | Female | 60 | 75.0 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 3: The percentage of participants is shown by the school achievement

| Table :3 | | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Valid | nursing school | 69 | 86.3 |
| | Deploma | 10 | 12.5 |
| | bachelor | 1 | 1.3 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.0 |

table 4: The percentage shows Percentage of participants according to the years of experience.

| Table:4 | | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Valid | less than 5 years | 64 | 80.0 |
| | =>5 years | 16 | 20.0 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 5: The percentage of participants shall be shown according to the social status.

| Table:5 | | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|---------|------------------|----------------|
| Valid | single | 62 | 77.5 |
| | married | 18 | 22.5 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 6: The percentage of participants shall be shown according to knowledge.

| Table:6 | | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Valid | poor knowledge | 10 | 12.5 |
| | good knowledge | 70 | 87.5 |
| | Total | 80 | 100.0 |

Table 7: this table shows that there is a significant difference in knowledge by Age

Count

| Table:7 | | m (Binned) | | Total | Sig. |
|---------|------------|---------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | | poor knowlege | good knowledge | | |
| Age | <25 years | 8 | 49 | 57 | 0.716 |
| | =>25 years | 2 | 21 | 23 | |
| Total | | 10 | 70 | 80 | |

Crosstab

Table 8: this table shows that there is a significant difference in knowledge by gender.

| Table:8 | | m (Binned) | | Total | Sig. |
|---------|--------|----------------|----------------|-------|------|
| | | poor knowledge | good knowledge | | |
| Sex | male | 2 | 18 | 20 | 1 |
| | female | 8 | 52 | 60 | |
| Total | | 10 | 70 | 80 | |

Table 9: this table shows that there is a significant difference in knowledge by Education

Crosstab

Count

| Table:9 | | m (Binned) | | Total | Sig. |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | | poor knowledge | good knowledge | | |
| Education | nursing school | 8 | 61 | 69 | 0.702 |
| | deploma | 2 | 8 | 10 | |
| | bachelor | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | | 10 | 70 | 80 | |

Table 10: this table shows that there is a significant difference in knowledge by years of experience.

Crosstab

Count

| Table:10 | | m (Binned) | | Total | Sig. |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | | poor knowledge | good knowledge | | |
| Years of Experience | less than 5 years | 9 | 55 | 64 | 0.677 |
| | =>5 years | 1 | 15 | 16 | |
| Total | | 10 | 70 | 80 | |

Table 11: this table shows that there is a significant difference in knowledge by Social status

Crosstab

Count

| Table :11 | | m (Binned) | | Total | Sig. |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | poor knowlege | good knowledge | | |
| Social status | Single | 7 | 55 | 62 | 0.686 |
| | Married | 3 | 15 | 18 | |
| Total | | 10 | 70 | 80 | |

Chapter 5

Discussion

Discussion:

The result in the five tables (5-1)

The sample size (80) The majority of the respondents in the questionnaire are female (75%) with regard to the age group, the majority were less than 25 years with a percentage (71%), the vast majority were from the educational level of the participants (86 %) is junior high, followed by a diploma with a percentage of (12%). As for holders of a bachelor's degree (1.3%), the marital status of the majority of the respondents in the survey is unmarried with a percentage of (5.77), and married people with a percentage of (22.5).

Table (6) shows the answers related to knowledge, where good knowledge was at a rate of 70 out of 80 answers (87.5), and knowledge poverty was at a rate of (12.5).

Chapter 6

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions:

Based on the result obtained from data analysis, I conclude The assessment of health personnel's knowledge was good. It also appeared that the majority of the respondents in the questionnaire were females between the ages of (21-25) years. The vast majority of the educational level is the preparatory certificate, followed by the educational level the diploma certificate. In light of the results of the research, the majority of health cadres have good knowledge of the cause of child violence for the first primary stage. Thus, this study will help many parents to understand the behavioral problems of their children and how to deal with them and work to solve them.

Recommendations:

Based on the results of our research, the following recommendations were made:

1_ Recommending parents to intervene to develop children's social abilities and skills by using all the activities they love, as well as using their hobbies and playing tools they prefer, by involving them in social situations, experiences and recurring events in order to stimulate

Encouraging and motivating them to interact and socialize.

2_ Focus on the feelings of the parents and develop their knowledge regarding the correct upbringing of him

3_ Develop parents' interest in sports activities and choose games that suit the behavior and mental level to relieve feelings of anxiety and emotional tension and activate their physical, mental and social abilities.

4_ Improving communication between parents and children who have violent behaviors through the use of specialized experts.

5_ Holding workshops and seminars to develop skills that parents of children with violent behavior can acquire.

Reference

- 1.[Internet].alhikmeh.org/yanabeemag
2. [Internet]. scholar.google.com/scholar?
3. **A.M.D Farhati. (2015, April 1). Naima Muhammad Al-Maqdami Prepared by the Psychological and Educational Testing Unit in the Research Department Team of Preparation.**
4. **ASHA Wire. 2021. Recommended Protocols for Instrumental Assessment of Voice: American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Expert Panel to Develop a Protocol for Instrumental Assessment of Vocal Function. [online] Available at:**
- 5.**American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (n.d.). Sorry! That page cannot be found. American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.**
6. **James Robert Basic, M. D. (2021, May 3).**
7. **Dr. Eng. Mohammed.Sh ,Coliford L.(2002; 8 .) Spiritual Care and Psychotherapy: An Introduction. Case.Psychiatry.**
- 8- **World Health Organization. (n.d.). Autism spectrum disorders (asd). World Health Organization.**
- 9- **ASHR American Speech-Language-HearingAssociation.**
- 10- **<https://casaspeaks4kids.com/identifying-different-types-child-abuse>.**

11- American Psychiatric Association(2000), Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text.Revision. Washington, DC American Psychiatric Association; from

12.WorldHealthOrganization

TheICD10ClassificationofMentalandBehavioralDisorders: Clinical Descriptions and Diagnostic Guidelines. Geneva, Switzerland World HealthOrganization,From

Appendix

دراسة حول تقييم معارف الكوادر الصحية حول العنف بين الطلبة للمرحلة الابتدائية الأولى)

متزوج

الحالة الاجتماعية: اعزب

العمر:

انثى ذكر

التحصيل الدراسي

مصدر المعلومات حول تقييم معارف الكوادر الصحية حول العنف بين الطلبة للمرحلة الابتدائية الأولى

| ت | السؤال | نعم | لا |
|----|---|-----|----|
| 1 | هل تعتقد بأن الوحدة و عدم الاختلاط للأطفال سببا للعنف | | |
| 2 | العامل الوراثي له دور في العنف | | |
| 3 | العامل البيئي له دور في ذلك | | |
| 4 | العوائل المترفهة ذات الدخل الأسري المرتفع | | |
| 5 | العوائل الفقيرة ذات الدخل اليومي المنخفض | | |
| 6 | هل الأهتمام المفرط من قبل والديه له تأثير ايجابي | | |
| 7 | هل الأهتمام المفرط من قبل والديه له تأثير سلبي | | |
| 8 | العوائل المكتضة بالأفراد لها دور في ذلك | | |
| 9 | البيوت الواسعة لها دور في ذلك | | |
| 10 | البيوت ذات المساحات الصغيرة لها دور في ذلك | | |
| 11 | هل تعتقد بان الالعاب الالكترونية تؤثر في ذلك | | |
| 12 | هل تعتقد بان مشاهدة الافلام التي تحتوي على عنف تؤثر عليه سلبا | | |
| 13 | المشاكل داخل الاسرة هل تؤثر على العنف في الطفل | | |
| 14 | الاستخدام المفرط للجوال هل يؤثر في ذلك | | |
| 15 | فقدته لاحد والديه او كليهما هل يؤثر في ذلك | | |

Appendix

Panel of EXPERTS

| ت | اسم الخبير | اللقب العلمي | مكان العمل | الاختصاص الدقيق | سنوات الخبرة |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | ا.د. وصفي ظاهر عبدعلي | استاذ مساعد | جامعة البصرة كلية التمريض | فسلجة | 30 سنة |
| 2 | د. سندس باقر داوود | استاذ مساعد | جامعة البصرة كلية التمريض | تمريض الام والوليد | 26 سنة |
| 3 | ا.د. محفوظ فالح حسن | استاذ | جامعة البصرة كلية التمريض | فسلجة | 22 سنة |
| 4 | ا.د. سجاد سالم عيسى | استاذ | جامعة البصرة كلية التمريض | طب الاسرة | 25 سنة |
| 5 | م.م. دعاء محمد باجي | مدرس مساعد | جامعة البصرة كلية التمريض | تمريض صحة نفسية وعقلية | 7 سنة |
| 6 | ا.م. لؤي عبدالواحد شهاب | استاذ | جامعة البصرة كلية التمريض | علم الحاسبات | 15 سنة |

الخلاصة

نبذة مختصرة

الخلفية: العنف هو السلوك الذي يتم بقسوة وخطورة وإكراه ، حيث يتم بدوافع عدائية مثل ضرب الأفراد وقتلهم وإتلاف الممتلكات

هو: الاستخدام غير المشروع للقوة أو التهديد بإلحاق الأذى أو الأذى بالآخرين

هو: الاستخدام المتعمد للقوة الجسدية أو الطاقة ، المهددة أو الفعلية ، ضد طفل من قبل أي فرد أو مجموعة مما يؤدي إلى ضرر فعلي أو محتمل لصحة الطفل أو بقاءه أو نموه أو كرامته.

الهدف : تقييم ومعرفة سبب العنف في سلوك الأطفال في المرحلة الابتدائية الأول.

المنهجية:

حالة المشروع: أجريت هذه الدراسة على الممرضات في المراكز الصحية في مدينة البصرة في الفترة من 2021/11/21 إلى 2022/4/10

عينة الدراسة: اشتملت الدراسة على 80 عينة من ممرضات من مختلف المراكز في مدينة البصرة

اداة المشروع: كانت أداة هذه الدراسة عبارة عن استبيان يتكون من [15] سؤالاً حول تقييم معرفة الكوادر الصحية حول العنف لدى طلبة المرحلة الابتدائية الأولى

الإصدار 20 SPSS **تحليل البيانات الإحصائية:** _ تحليل البيانات الإحصائية: تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام (الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية) ، وتم التعبير عن البيانات بـ (التكرار والنسبة المئوية). لتقييم الارتباط بين المتغيرات المختلفة

نتائج:

المشاركون في الاستبيان هم ذكور واناث تتراوح اعمارهم بين (18-45) سنة. الغالبية العظمى من المستوى التعليمي للمشاركين هي شهادة متوسطة ، تليها الغالبية العظمى من المستوى التعليمي شهادة معهد ، بينما الغالبية العظمى من المشاركين من الإناث ، وتبين في النتائج أن (87.5) لديهم معرفة جيدة و (12.5) لديهم معرفة قليلة ، وفي ضوء نتائج البحث ، فإن غالبية العاملين الصحيين لديهم معرفة جيدة بأسباب العنف

الاستنتاجات:

بناءً على النتيجة التي تم الحصول عليها من تحليل البيانات ، استنتجت إن غالبية الكوادر الصحية لديهم معرفة جيدة بأسباب عنف الأطفال للمرحلة الابتدائية الأولى. وبالتالي فإن هذه الدراسة ستساعد الكثير من الآباء على فهم المشكلات السلوكية لأبنائهم وكيفية التعامل معها والعمل على حلها

التوصيات:

بناءً على نتائج بحثنا ، تم تقديم التوصيات التالية

1. توصية أولياء الأمور بالتدخل لتنمية قدرات الأطفال ومهاراتهم الاجتماعية من خلال استخدام جميع الأنشطة التي يحبونها ، وكذلك استخدام هواياتهم وأدوات اللعب التي يفضلونها ، وذلك بإشراكهم في المواقف الاجتماعية والتجارب والأحداث المتكررة من أجل تحفيزهم.
2. تشجيعهم وتحفيزهم على التفاعل والتواصل الاجتماعي
3. التركيز على مشاعر الوالدين وتنمية معرفتهم بتربيتهم الصحيح.
4. تنمية اهتمام الوالدين بالأنشطة الرياضية واختيار الألعاب التي تناسب المستوى السلوكي والعقلي لتخفيف مشاعر القلق والتوتر العاطفي وتنشيط قدراتهم الجسدية والعقلية والاجتماعية.
5. تحسين التواصل بين الآباء والأطفال أصحاب السلوك العنيف من خلال الاستعانة بخبراء متخصصين إقامة ورش عمل وندوات لتنمية المهارات التي يمكن أن يكتسبها آباء الأطفال الذين يعانون من السلوك العنيف.

جامعة البصرة

كلية التمريض

مشروع البحث

التقييم المعرفي للعاملين الصحيين حول العنف بين طلاب المرحلة الابتدائية

مشروع مقدم من

محمد منذر نجم

ماهر نجم عبدالله

اشراف

م. فرحان لايد عايد

إلى مجلس كلية التمريض / جامعة البصرة

كجزء من متطلبات الحصول على درجة البكالوريوس في علوم التمريض

السنة الرابعة 2021-2022