RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH:
An evaluative approach will be used for this study.

RESEARCH DESIGN:
A pre experimental design with one group pre and post test design is used to conduct study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-test</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Post test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O₁</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>O₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:-
O₁ - Assessment of pre-test knowledge level of students regarding negative influence of cyber
X - Structured teaching programme on negative influence of cyber
O₂ - Assessment of post-test knowledge level of students regarding negative influence of cyber

SETTING OF THE STUDY
The study will be conducted in selected school at kawardha District.

POPULATION
All adolescents who studying in school of kawardha District.

VARIABLES
Independent variable:
Structured teaching programme regarding impact of cyber use on Adolescence.

Dependent variable:
Knowledge of adolescence regarding impact of cyber use.

Extraneous variable:
The extraneous variables under study are age, gender, religion, source of information, educational status, type of family, previous exposure to any workshop, training programmes, etc.

SAMPLE SIZE
The sample size consists of 500 adolescents.
SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Purposive sample technique is used.

SAMPLING CRITERIA

INCLUSIVE CRITERIA:-
This study will include the students
1. Those who are studying the selected school at kawardha District
2. Those who are willing to participate in the study
3. Those who are present at the time of data collection

EXCLUSIVE CRITERIA:-
This study will not include the students
1. Those who are absent at the time of data collection
2. Those who are not willing to participate in the study
3. Those who have undergone any previous training or workshop on negative influence of cyber or related information.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

A structured questionnaire will be developed by the investigator to assess the knowledge of adolescence regarding negative influence of cyber. The tool will be organized into two sections.
Section I: Socio – demographic data.
Section II: Structured knowledge questionnaire on negative influence of cyber on adolescence.

TOOLS FOR THE DATA COLLECTION

Section I- consist of the items related the demographic variables of the samples such as age, gender, education, socioeconomic status, type of family, religion, residence, sources of information.

Section II- Consist of self structured questionnaire to the assess the knowledge before and after educational intervention on negative influence on cyber among adolescence in kwardha (C.G)

VALIDITY

The tool will be validated by getting expert opinion. Expert will give their opinion on the clarity and appropriateness of the items and supported tools.

RELIABILITY
Reliability of the tool will be established by taking one group pre test and post test on the knowledge regarding cyber. Pre test will be conducted and educational interventions will be given. After 7 days post test will be conducted. To find out reliability the split half method will be used.

**PLAN OF DATA ANALYSIS**

**Descriptive statistics:**
1. Socio demographic variables, level of knowledge regarding behavioral changes with impact of internet use will be analyzed in frequencies with their percentage.
2. Level of knowledge score will be given in mean, percentage and standard deviation.

**Inferential statistics:**
1. Pre test and post test differences in level of knowledge score will be analyzed using student-paired t-test.
2. Paired ‘t’ test value will be calculated to assess the effectiveness of STP.
3. Association between demographic variables and pre and post test level of knowledge of adolescence on negative influence of cyber will be analyzed by using Chi-Square test.

**WORKPLAN**

Content validity of tool

Analysis and interpretation of data through inferential and descriptive statistical analysis.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY TO THE SOCIETY**

Recent advances in science have demonstrated that cyber-related risky behavior among adolescents has been simultaneously attracting increasing parental attention, as many parents are concerned that cyber use may lead their children to become isolated from others, expose
them to sexual or violent images, displace more worthwhile activities, and risk their privacy. This study is conducted to improve adolescents' knowledge regarding negative influence by applying an educational intervention. Discussing cybersafety was predictive of lower hours of using cyber (week, days and weekends). Educational intervention helps to improve the knowledge and awareness of behavioral changes on adolescents. The use of educational intervention will be more economical in terms of time, money and interpersonal channel.