

## KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS REGARDING FAMILY PREPARATION TO RECEIVE SECOND CHILD.

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### Abstract

The study was conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding family preparation to receive a second child, evaluate the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme on knowledge of mothers regarding family preparation to receive a second child, find out the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables. Quantitative approach was used for the study and quasi experimental pre test post test control group design was selected. The findings show that planned teaching programme is effective and there is significant association between knowledge and age of the mother

**Key words:** knowledge, mothers, family preparation, second child.

### Introduction

Family is a group consisting of parents and their children living together as a unit. A family is considered to be complete when a child is born. A dominant characteristic in all societies is that adults are expected to become parents and to be gratified by their experience. Lack of family preparation are a common crisis faced by the family members. This may lead to sibling rivalry, lack of parent child bonding, lack of love for the older sibling, carelessness, financial crisis, emotional stress for parents etc. Hence, the family members should have adequate knowledge in molding the child's development and the family preparations required to receive the child.

### Statement of the problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of mothers regarding family preparation to receive second child in selected areas of Malappuram district.

### Objectives

- Assess the knowledge of mothers regarding family preparation to receive a second child.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme on knowledge of mothers regarding family preparation to receive a second child
- Find out the association between knowledge of mothers and selected demographic variables.

### Hypotheses

- **H1:** There is a significant difference between the mean pretest and post test knowledge scores of mothers regarding family preparation to receive second child.
- **H2:** There is a significant association between knowledge scores of mothers regarding family preparation to receive second child and their selected demographic variables.

### Methodology

**Research approach:** Quantitative approach.

**Research design:** Quasi experimental, pretest post test control group design.

**Setting:** Study was conducted in ward 17 and 18 of Perinthalmanna municipality.

**Population:** Mothers who are pregnant, having a child between 2-5 years and who are planning for second child.

**Sample:** 30 mothers were selected in experimental group and 30 mothers were allotted to control group.

**Sampling technique:** Non probability purposive sampling technique.

**Data collection tool**

**Semi structured questionnaire on socio demographic variables:** It consists of 7 items including age of mother, religion, education of mother, type of family, occupation and monthly family income and previous source of health information.

**Structured knowledge questionnaire on family preparation to receive second child:** A structured questionnaire consists of 26 multiple choice questions with a single correct answer. A score value of 1 was awarded to each correct response and for wrong response zero was awarded. The maximum score on knowledge questionnaire was 26. The level of knowledge was categorized based on percentage of scores obtained.

**Data collection process**

The formal administrative sanction for data collection was obtained from Principal, Al- Shifa College of nursing, and from ICDS officer, Malappuram. The investigator explained the purpose of the study and obtained the consent from the mothers and reassured that the data collected would be kept confidential. The data collection was done in 3 phases:

**Phase 1:** In this phase the investigator assessed the demographic data as well as knowledge level by administering a semi structured questionnaire.

**Phase 2:** After the pretest, planned teaching programme regarding family preparation to receive second child was administered for the experimental group alone.

**Phase 3:** On the 14<sup>th</sup> day after the pretest, the post test was conducted for both experimental group and control group to assess the knowledge regarding family preparation to receive second child.

**Results**

Table 1

*Frequency distribution of mothers based on demographic variable. (N=60)*

Demographic Variable	Experimental Group		Control Group		Knowledge	
	N	%	N	%	Chi square	p value
<b>Age (yrs)</b>						
21-25	20	66.67	9	30		
26-30	08	26.67	13	43.33	14.18	0.027*
31-35	02	6.66	7	16.67		
36 and above	00	0	3	10		
<b>Education</b>						
Primary.	13	43.33	12	40		
Secondary.	11	36.67	13	43.33	3.76	0.709
Graduation.	6	20	3	10		
Post graduation and Above	0	0	2	6.67		
<b>Occupation</b>						
Employed.	3	10	2	6.67		
Self employed.	1	3.33	2	6.67	2.14	0.710
Unemployed	26	86.67	26	86.66		

<b>Religion</b>						
Christian	0	0	2	6.67		
Hindu	6	20	5	16.67	0.60	0.996
Muslim	24	80		76.66		
Other	0	0	0	0		
<b>Type of Family</b>						
Joint family	23	76.67	18	60		
Nuclear family	7	23.33	12	40	4.018	0.403
Extended family	0	00	0	0		
<b>Monthly Income. (Rs.)</b>						
Below 5000	20	66.67	17	56.67		
5001-10000	7	23.33	6	20	6.07	0.415
10001-15000	3	10	4	13.33		
15000 and above	10	0	3	10		
<b>Previous Source of Health Information</b>						
Friends and relatives.	15	50	20	66.67		
Health professionals	2	6.67	0	0	3	0.427
Mass media	0	0	3	10		
None	13	43.33	7	23.33		

Table 2

*Effectiveness of planned teaching programme in experimental and control group. (N=60)*

Parameter	Groups	Mean	Significance unpaired t test		Significance paired t test	
			Con-Exp pre test	Con-Exp post test	Control pre-post	Experimental pre-post
Knowledge	Con-pre test	11.33	t = 2.48	t = 8.94	t = 0.9	t = 6
	Con-post test	10.70	p = 0.0160*	p = 0.0001*	p = 0.363	p = 0.0001*
	Exp – pre test	12.90				
	Exp – post test	16.50				

## Discussion

The purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of mothers regarding family preparation to receive second child in selected areas at Malappuram district.

The present study was conducted in 2 selected wards of Perinthalmanna municipality. The samples of 60 mothers with 30 samples in control group and 30 samples in experimental group were selected on the basis of inclusion criteria by using non probability purposive sampling technique. Data

were collected before and after the administration of planned teaching programme regarding family preparation to receive second child by using a structured knowledge questionnaire. The findings were analyzed, tabulated and interpreted.

The mean pre test and post test knowledge scores of mothers in the experimental group were 12.90 and 16.50 respectively. The obtained t value is 6 and p value is 0.0001\*, so it is significant and the mean post test knowledge score of mothers in control group and experimental group were 10.70 and 16.50 respectively. The obtained t value is 8.94 and p value is 0.0001\* and the mean difference is statistically significant. This shows that mothers in the experimental group gain knowledge after the administration of planned teaching programme. This study reveals that there is a significant association between knowledge and age of the mother and there is no association between knowledge and other selected demographic variables like education, occupation, type of family, monthly income, religion and previous source of getting health information.

### Conclusion

The difference between pre test and post test knowledge score of experimental and control group

indicated that the planned teaching programme was very effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers regarding family preparation to receive second child. The researcher found that there is an association between knowledge and age of mother and there is no association between knowledge and other selected demographic variables like education, occupation, type of family, monthly income, religion and previous source of getting health information.

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