

EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME AMONG THE MOTHERS REGARDING REPRODUCTIVE CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME IN A SELECTED VILLAGE OF PUDUCHERRY

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Introduction

Women's health is important during all phases for their lives, from childhood to adulthood. To ensure good health across the life cycle, all components of the RCH program are implemented fully towards improving the overall health of women and that of society as a whole.

Every year in India 2.4 million children and about 136,000 women die unnecessarily. These numbers represent about one fifth of the global total. In 1921, maternal and child health services first organized in India for the care of mother and child. In 1946, Bhore committee emphasized the need for maternal and child welfare.

Despite all these efforts the desired impact on the population growth, health, development of women and children in the country could not be achieved and the need for a new approach to problem was felt. The government of India launched the reproductive and child health programme in October 1997.

Under the RCH programme, government of Indian ministry of health and family welfare has defined as "People have the ability to reproduce, regulate fertility; women were able to go through pregnancy, child birth safely. The outcome of pregnancy is successful and couples are able to have safe sexual relations free from pregnancy and of contacting disease."

Objectives

- To assess the existing knowledge of the mothers regarding Reproductive child Health Programme before teaching.

- To prepare the teaching programme and impart on the study group
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching programme

Assumption

- It is assumed that the mother may have inadequate knowledge regarding RCH programme.

Delimitation

The study is delimited to -

- the mothers those who are willing to participate.
- the mothers who are present during data collection.
- 100 samples (50 in control group and 50 in study group).
- mothers who belong to reproductive age group between 19-49 years

Methodology

Evaluatory approach and quasi experimental design was selected for this study

- Variables**
- Independent Variable**
- Health education regarding RCH programme
- Dependent variable**
- knowledge of the mothers.
- Settings**
- The settings selected for this study was community area, pillichavady village, puducherry

- Population**
- All mothers available during the period of data collection.
- Sample**
- The sample for this study consists of 100 mothers(50 in control and 50 in study group) available during period.
- Sampling technique**
- Sampling technique employed for this study is convenient sampling technique.
- Development of tool**
- The structured questionnaire was prepared based on the selection of the problem statement, review of literature of books, journals, guidance of experts.
- The questionnaire consists of two sections
- Section –A**
- Demographic Variables
- Section -B**
- Knowledge on RCH Programme
- Scoring key**
- Each correct answer carries one mark. The scoring system is according to the percentage .
- <50% - poor knowledge
- 50 – 75% – moderate knowledge
- >75% - adequate knowledge
- Procedure for data collection**
- After obtaining permission the researcher started the data collection from the selected samples.
- The data collection was done by interview method by the researcher, before teaching given to the study group.
- health teaching was given only to the study group on the day of pretest.

- After the 7th day, post test was conducted to both study group and control group.
- Plan for data analysis**
- The demographic variables analyzed by descriptive analysis and the knowledge aspects analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.
- The percentage awarded by
- % = score awarded/Total score × 100

Findings-

Demographic variable shows that most of the mother's i.e 38% in the control group and 36% in the study group were in the age group of 26-35 yrs, 84% in the control group and 94% in the study group were Hindus, 28% in the control group and 18% in the study group mothers were found illiterate.

With regard to their occupation it was found that majority(40%, 38%) were daily wages in the control and study group respectively.40% in the control and 30% in the study group mother were from low income group(Rs1500-Rs2500) and 54% in the control group and 45% in the study group were from Nuclear and joint family respectively.

Regarding the knowledge on RCH programme shows that almost all aspects mothers had poor knowledge (<50%) during pretest. The pretest mean percentage knowledge score was 31.96% in the control group and 38.68% in the study group whereas during post test the mean percentage knowledge score was 32.08% in the control group and 90.16% in the study group with the difference of 58.08% which is statistically proved significant($p < 0.05$).

In relation to area wise knowledge score it shows that mothers had poor knowledge during pretest in both the groups whereas the knowledge was improved during posttest in both the groups but it is statistically improved in the study group in comparison with control group.

Fig-1 Comparison of the pre and post test knowledge score of the mothers in the control and study group

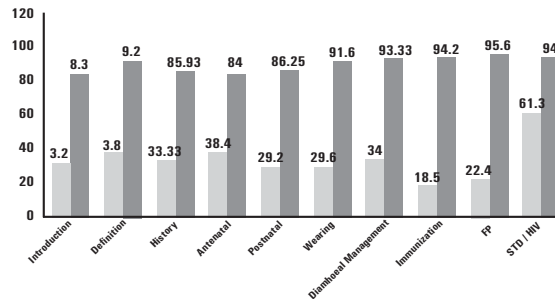
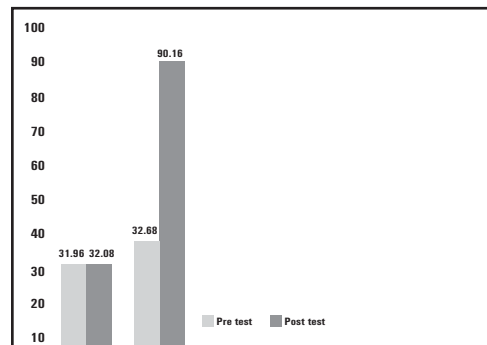


Fig-2 Comparison of the mean percentage knowledge score of the control and study group during pre and post test.



Summary and conclusion

- Health education is an integral part of the nurse and so she has to organize the programme for the people to improve their health need and make them healthy .
- In the present study the knowledge in various aspects of RCH programme among the mothers are inadequate which indicates that there is need for organizing the education programme to make them aware .

Recommendations

- A similar study could be replicated by taking large sample.
- A study can be conducted for involving the couples.
- A study can be conducted by comparing the rural and urban area in the community setting.
- A survey study can be carried out to evaluate the knowledge on the RCH programme.
- A follow up study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of health education by different methods.