

A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Management of Diarrhoea among Mother of Toddlers

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Abstract

Quantitative approach was used with pre-experimental one group pre-test & post-test design. The Planned teaching program regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among mother of toddlers. The study was conducted at Ugat, Canal road, Surat, Gujarat. The samples of 60 mothers were selected through Non probability purposive sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge of samples. Content validity of the developed tools and Planned teaching program was established by 6 experts and necessary modification were made as suggested by them. Reliability of the tool was ascertained by Karl Pearson's coefficient correlation (r) method. The mean pre-test knowledge score was 11.9 and mean post-test knowledge score was 21.63. Significance of the difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge was statistically tested using paired 't' test and it was found significant at 0.05 level ($t=92.56$, $t2.00$ respectively). There was significant increase in the knowledge of the samples after administration of the Planned teaching programme regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among mother of toddlers. Hence it is concluded that Planned teaching program was effective in improving the knowledge of the mother of toddlers.

Keywords: Prevention and management of diarrhea; Mother of toddlers; Planned teaching programme.

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INTRODUCTION

Diarrhoea is one of the most important gastrointestinal disorders in under five years of age children. Diarrhoea is ranked among the top three causes of childhood deaths in the developing countries.⁴ Diarrhoea continues to a major cause of Morbidity and Mortality worldwide result in

an estimated thous and deaths among children each day the highest incidents in being developing countries of the world.⁸

management of diarrhea program among mother of toddlers.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhea before and after administration of Planned teaching program among mother of toddlers.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Planned teaching program on prevention and

Hypothesis

H₁: The mean post test knowledge score regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea is significantly higher than the pretest knowledge score among mother of toddlers in selected urban area of surat city. H=0.05 level.

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

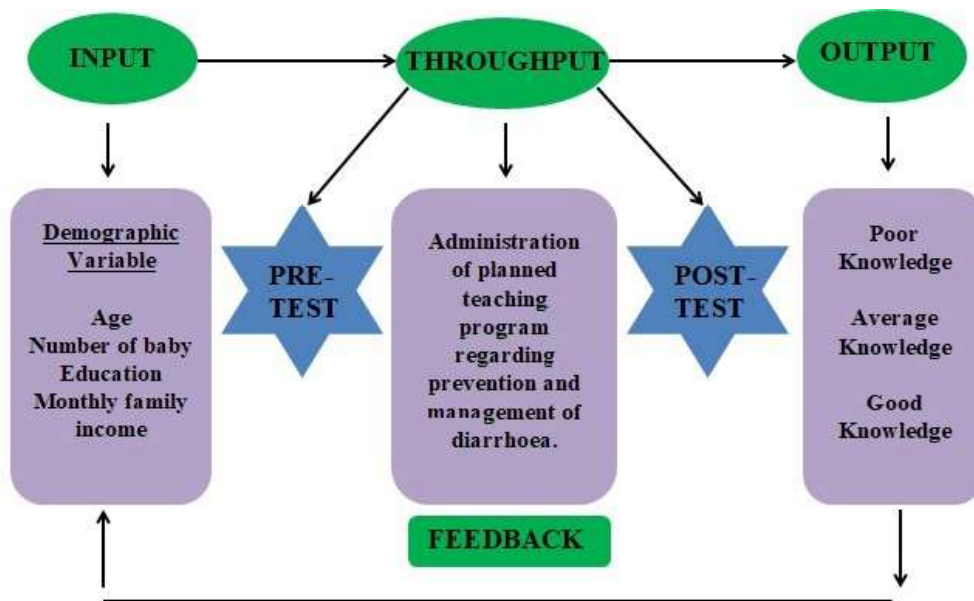


Fig. 1: Conceptual Framework on General System Model

METHODOLOGY

Methodology of research indicates the general pattern of organizing the procedure for the empirical study together with the method of obtaining valid and reliable data for problem under investigation.¹

Research methodology is the way of systematically solving the research problem. It is a science of study how research is done scientifically.²

Research Approach

Quantitative research approach

Research Design

One group pretest post-test design.

Sample size

60 Mother of toddlers.

Sampling Technique

Non probability purposive sampling technique.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

Planned teaching programme on Prevention and management of diarrhoea. One group pre-test & post-test.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Knowledge regarding prevention and

management of diarrhoea among mother of toddlers.

RESEARCH SETTING

The present study was conducted at Anganwadi of urban area, Ugatcanal road, Surat, Gujarat.

TARGET POPULATION

In this study, the target population is consisted of the health Workers working in the primary health centre of all the selected districts of Gujarat state.

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA

1. Mothers who were willingly agreed to participate in study.
2. Mothers who have child between 1-3 years.
3. Mothers who can read and understand Gujarati and English.

DELIMITATIONS

1. The study is delimited to mother of toddlers.
2. The study is delimited to urban area of Surat city.
3. The study is delimited to only 60 sample size.

RESULTS

The data were analysed and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistic were utilized for the analysis. After analysis the major finding of the study were as follows:

In term of Age, 35% samples were 18-24 years of age, 60% samples were 25-34 years of age and 5% samples were 35-45 years of age.

Regarding number of baby, (20%) mothers have 1 child, (65%) mothers have 2 child and (5%) mothers have 3 child.

Regarding (38.33%) mothers had primary education, (33.33%) mothers had secondary education, (23.33%) mothers are uneducated and (5%) mothers are graduate.

Regarding monthly income of the family among (28.33) had Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 per month, (45%)

had Rs. 11,000 to 15,000 per month, (21.66%) had Rs. 16,000 to 20,000 per month and (5%) had more than Rs. 30,000 per month.

The mean score for pre-test was 11.9 and post-test was 21.63. Therefore, the mean difference of pre-test and post-test is 9.73. So, there is significant increase in knowledge of mother regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea after the administration of Planned teaching program.

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY

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DISCUSSION

The findings of the study have been discussed with reference to the objectives and hypothesis. The pre-test knowledge score among the mother of toddlers were found less in selected urban area of surat city. This indicates the need of the mother of toddlers for improving necessary knowledge through treatment that was planned teaching program. In the post-test; knowledge score of mother regarding its prevention and management of diarrhoea was increased after administration of

the planned teaching program. This showed the effectiveness of planned teaching program.

Finding from the research analysis revealed the pre-test score of under graduate students was improved after exposure to planned teaching program.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion was drawn based on the finding of the study. The present study concluded that the assessment of effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among toddler mothers of selected urban area of surat city is poor, the refore it is necessary to provide more knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea. This study will benefit the improve knowledge of toddler mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea and identify the incidence of diarrhoea in toddler.

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