



“A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER REGARDING HOME MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS AMONG TODDLER INSELECTED URBAN AND RURAL AREA OF KHEDA DISTRICT.”

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ABSTRACT

A comparative study to assess the knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected childhood illness among toddler in selected urban and rural area of Kheda district. Sample size for the present study was consisting of 100 toddler mothers. The instrument used for data collection is structured knowledge questionnaire. The data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of the present study was that the findings of study reveals that the Majority of the toddler mother's were having good Knowledge (89%), 7 % were having Average Knowledge & 4%

were having Poor Knowledge. The study concluded overall, toddler mother's level of selected childhood illness home management knowledge was adequate.

Key words: Assess Knowledge, Toddler, Childhood Illness, Home management.

INTRODUCTION

Diseases can be devastating for any one, but it seems particularly unfair when they attack children. Children are more susceptible to diseases for a number of reasons. This vulnerability explained the large number of diseases that affect children. It is worth knowing the signs and symptoms of the common childhood illness as well as the treatment and prevention of this illness. There are a number of common childhood conditions such as cold, cough, fever, diarrhea, vomiting which may be unavoidable.

Home management is the vital factor in every family contributing to the overall health, happiness and well-being of the family. Management today is an important factor in every sphere of activity. The concept of management deals with achieving desired goals through planned activity. It is an essential component of family living. Home management is the natural outcome of human relationships in the home environment. When the family is established, management becomes the major responsibility of the family living. More than 7.5 million children globally die each year before reaching the age of 5. Most of these deaths occur in low and middle income countries. Statistically, projections over the past decade suggest that these common childhood illnesses will continue to be major contributors to the child morbidity and mortality burden until 2021.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected childhood illness among toddler in selected urban area of kheda district
2. To assess the knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected childhood illness among toddler in selected rural area of kheda district
3. To compare knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected of childhood illness among toddler in selected urban area and Rural of kheda district
4. To determine the association between level of knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected illness among toddler with selected demographic variables in selected urban area and Rural Area of kheda district.
5. To find correlation between level of knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected illness among toddler in selected urban area and Rural Area of kheda district.

HYPOTHESIS:

1. **H1:** There will be significant the different between urban and rural mothers level of knowledge on home management of selected childhood illness.
2. **H2:** The mothers of toddler will have some knowledge regarding home management of selected childhood illness.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

RESEARCH APPROACH:-A quantitative research approach used for this present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN:-Comparative research design

SETTING OF THE STUDY:-The present study will be conducted in Urban area (Nadiad and Uttarsanda) and Rural area (Piplag and Pij) of Kheda district.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY:-The population of present study is mother of toddler who lives in urban and rural area of Kheda district.

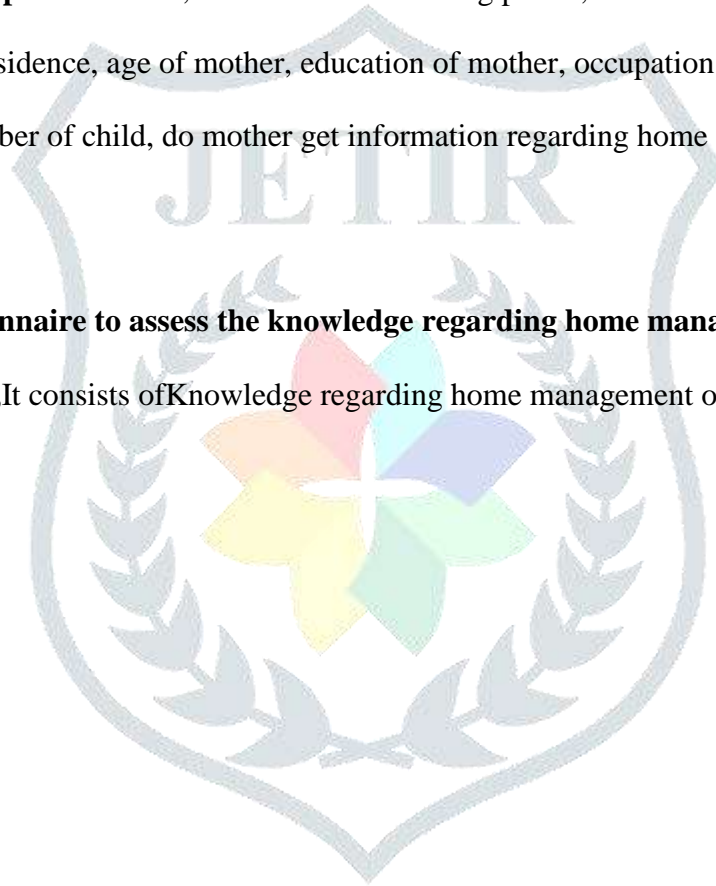
SAMPLE & SAMPLE SIZE:-100 mothers of toddler in selected urban and rural areas (urban-50, rural-50)

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:-Non probability purposive sampling technique will be use.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:-The tool is divided into 2 sections:

Section 1- demographic variable, It consists of following points, which includes: age of child, type of family, area of residence, age of mother, education of mother, occupation of mother, monthly family income, number of child, do mother get information regarding home management of selected childhood illnesses.

Section 2:- Questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding home management of selected childhood illnesses,It consists of Knowledge regarding home management of selected common childhood illnesses.



RESULT:**Frequency and percentage wise distribution of all Demographic variables of Undergraduate Students**

S.N	PERSONAL DATA	FREQUENCY		PERCENTAGE	
		(f)		(%)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	AGE				
	a) 1-2 years	16	26	32%	52%
	b) 2-3 years	34	24	68%	48%
2	Type of Family				
	a) Joint Family	40	34	80%	68%
	b) Nuclear Family	10	16	20%	32%
3	Areas of Residence				
	a) Urban Area	50	0	100%	0%
	b) Rural Area	0	50	0%	100%
4	Age of Mother				
	a) 15-20 years	0	1	0%	2%
	b) 20-25 years	15	10	30%	20%
	c) 25-30 years	20	24	40%	48%
	d) 30-35 years	15	15	30%	30%
5	Education of Mother				
	a) Illiterate				
	b) Primary Education	1	1	2%	2%
	c) Secondary Education				
	d) Higher Secondary Education	7	3	14%	6%
	e) Graduate and Above	15	7	30%	14%
		21	21	42%	42%
		6	18	12%	36%
6	Occupation of Mother				
	a) Government Job				
	b) Non-Government Job	1	6	2%	12%
	c) Home Maker				
	d) Labor Work	7	14	14%	28%
		42	30	82%	60%

		0	0	0%	0%
7	Monthly Family Income a) >5000/-Rs b) 5001-10000/-Rs c) >10000/-Rs	6 27 16	1 28 22	12% 54% 32%	2% 56% 44%
8	Number of Child a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 or More	26 24 0	21 29 0	52% 48% 0%	42% 58% 0%
9	Do Mothers get information regarding home management of selected childhood illness a) Yes b) No	36 14	43 7	72% 28%	86% 14%

Table 1 revealed that distribution of sample by the age samples were

32% in Rural and 52% in Urban Area in the age group of 1-2 years and the 68% in Rural and 48% in Urban Area in the age group of 2-3 years.

As regards Types of Family, 80 % in rural and 68% in urban area were Joint Family and 20% in Rural and 32% in Urban Area were Nuclear Family.

As per Area of Residence, 100% belongs to the Rural Area and 100 % belongs to the Urban Area.

According to Age of Mother, 0% in Rural and 2% in Urban Area were in 15-20 years, 30% in Rural and 20% in Urban Area in 20-25 years, 40% in Rural and 48% in Urban Area in 25-30 years and 30% in Rural and 30% in Urban Area in 30-35 years.

Furthermore, on the basis of education of Mother, 2% in Rural and 2% in Urban Area of mother were Illiterate, 14% in Rural and 6% in Urban Area of Mother were Primary Education, 30% in Rural and 14% in Urban Area of Mother were Secondary Education, 42% in Rural and 42% in Urban Area of Mother were Higher Secondary Education and 12% in Rural and 36% in Urban Area of Mother were Graduate and Above.

As per Occupation of Mother, 2% in Rural and 12% in Urban Area were Government, 14% in Rural and 28% in Urban Area were Non-Government, 82% in Rural and 60% in Urban Area were Home Maker and 0% were labour Work.

According to Monthly Income, 12% in Rural and 2% in Urban Area were >5000/-Rs, 54% in Rural and 56% in Urban Area were 5001-10000/-Rs and 32% in Rural and 44% in Urban Area were >10000/-Rs.

As per Number of Child, 52% in Rural and 42% in Urban Area were 1 child, 48% in Rural and 58% in Urban Area were 2 child and 0% were 3 or Above child.

As Do Mother get information regarding home management of selected childhood illness, 72% in Rural and 86% in Urban Area of mother get information from other and 28% in Rural and 14% in Urban Area of mother do not get information from anyone.

Among 100 4% has History of Poor Knowledge, 7% has History of Average Knowledge and 89% % has samples, history of Good Knowledge.

Discussion

Children are at higher risk of acquiring infections and developing severe disease. This study assessed the health care seeking behaviour and associated factors of urban and rural mothers for common childhood illnesses such as cold, cough, fever, diarrhea, vomiting in Kheda district.

Knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected childhood illness among the toddler in selected urban area and rural area of kheda district. The findings indicated that Comparative strategy was effective in order to assess the knowledge score on regarding home management of selected childhood illnesses.

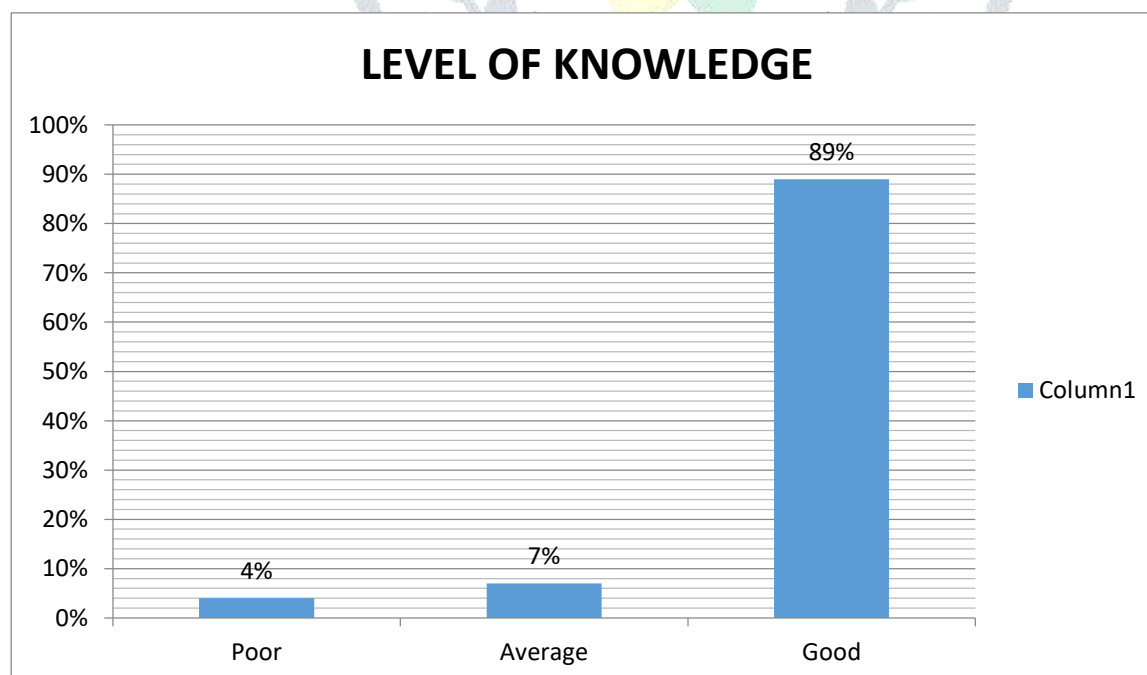
The data were analysed and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study. Comparative statistics were utilized for the data analysis. After analysis of the data , major findings about the demographic variables and knowledge score of mother to assess the knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected childhood illness among toddlers : Out of 100 samples Majority of the urban mothers were have Good knowledge 90%, Also many of urban mother were have Average knowledge 6%, A few of urban mother were have poor knowledge 4%. In Rural area majority of the rural mother were have good

knowledge 88%, Also many of rural mother were have Average knowledge 8%, A few of rural mother were have poor knowledge 4%.

The findings of table reveals was a Significant association of Demographic variables Age of child , Type of family, Areas of residence, Age of mother, Education of mother, occupation of mother, Monthly family income, and Do mother get information regarding home management of selected childhood illness are not Significant knowledge score of mother regarding home management of selected childhood illnesses among toddler(P value > 0.05).The findings of table reveals that the demographic variable Number of child is Significant with knowledge score of mother regarding home management of selected childhood illnesses among toddler(P value < 0.05).

The present study was supported by a study embarked in 2004, across sectional study to explore mother's knowledge of managing minor illnesses of toddlers within the home. Out of 348 mothers, there was a significant positive association between the mother's level of education, and number of children with knowledge on diarrhea and URI, $P < 0.05$.

Frequency and percentage distribution of samples of level of knowledge



Column chart shows the percentage wise distribution of 100 samples level of knowledge of Mothers regarding home management of selected childhood illness 89% of mother having good knowledge about selected childhood illness, 7% of mother Having average knowledge and 4% of mother having poor knowledge about selected childhood illness.

CONCLUSION:

Knowledge of Mother regarding home management of selected childhood illness among toddler in selected urban and rural area of Kheda district were main study was perform. The findings indicated that comparative strategy was effective in order to assess the Knowledge Score on home management of selected childhood illness among toddler mothers

Ethical clearance- Taken from Institutional Ethical committee

Source of funding- Self (Management of Institute)

Conflict of Interest - nil

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