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Descriptive study to assess knowledge regarding integrated child development services (ICDS) programme among mothers

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Abstract

The children's development is the first priority on the country's development agenda, not because they are the most vulnerable, but because they are our supreme assets and also the future human resources of our country.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge regarding ICDS programme among mothers of under five children. To find out an association between knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables.

Material and methods: A descriptive approach was used for the present study. Study setting used Selected Anganwadi's of Karad. 60 Mothers of Under Five Children Residing At Karad were selected by convenient sampling technique. between the age group of 20-40 years, Mothers who are available at the time of data collection. Study tool consist of socio-demographic variables of the mothers and Structured Knowledge Questionnaire. Data collected after written permission from the concerned authority for conducting research study. Written informed content was obtained. Data analysis plan: The obtained data was analyzed in the term of objectives for the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: 29(48.3%) belong 20-25years. 22(36.7%) had only primary education. 36(60%) were house wife, 34(56.7%) monthly income were Rs 5001-10000, 40(66.7%) from nuclear family,31(51.7%) having 2 children. Maximum 58(96.67%) had average knowledge about ICDS, only 1(1.67%) having poor knowledge score, and 1(1.67%) having Good knowledge score regarding ICDS. So H1 is accepted. With mean 14.3, median 15 and SD 1.78. Association found between educational status and occupation So H2 is accepted.

Conclusion: findings of the present study revealed that there was adequate knowledge of mothers regarding Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

Keywords: Integrated child development services (ICDS), mothers under five children

Introduction

India is having largest child population in the world. The children's development is the first priority on the country's development agenda, not because they are the most vulnerable, but because they are our supreme assets and also the future human resources of our country. Organization of ICDS is at five different levels i.e. central level, state level, district level, block and village level. The Anganwadi Workers, are the woman key functionary of ICDS at the grass root level. ICDS is an ongoing, centrally sponsored scheme [1].

In 1975, the maternal mortality rates and infant mortality rates were extremely high due to severe drought the country faced. To stop the soaring rate of MMR and IMR, the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, launched ICDS in a few which were affected acutely by drought [2].

The ICDS was initiated in 1975 following the adoption of the National Policy for Children and was planned to be preventive and promotive measures. It was stated in the National Policy on Children, before birth and after birth and through the period of growth, to ensure their full physical, mental and social development. The state shall progressively increase the scope of such services so that, within a reasonable time, all children in the country enjoy optimum conditions for balanced growth [3]. The objectives of ICDS are to improve the nutritional and health status of the children in the age group of 0-6 years, to lay the foundation for proper development of the child, to reduce the rate of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and also school dropout, to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health education and nutrition [4].

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Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding ICDS programme among mothers of under five children.
2. To find out an association between knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables

Research hypothesis

H1: There will be adequate knowledge regarding ICDS programme among mothers of under five children.

H2: There will be a significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables

Material and methods

A descriptive approach was used for the present study to assess knowledge regarding ICDS programme among mothers of under five children. Study setting used Selected Anganwadi's of Karad. Population for study was Mothers of Under Five Children Residing At Karad. 60 Mothers of Under Five Children Residing At Karad were selected by convenient sampling technique. Mothers who were between the age group of 20-40 years, Mothers who are available at the time of study, Mothers who are having children below 5 years exclusion criteria Mothers who are not available at the time of study were excluded from the study. Study tool consist of socio-demographic variables of the mothers and Structured Knowledge Questionnaire. Data collected after written permission from the concerned authority for conducting research study. Written informed content was obtained from the mothers of study participant. Data analysis plan: The obtained data was analyzed in the term of objectives for the study using descriptive and inferential statistics frequency, percentage, means, standard deviation and chi square association to describe the data.

Results

In the present study maximum number 29(48.3%) mothers belong to the age group of 20-25 Years and 2(3.3%) mothers belong to the age group of 36-40 years.

Majority of mothers 22(36.7%) having only primary education and 5(8.3%) mothers completed graduation. Majority 36(60%) of mothers are house wife and 2(3.3%) doing agricultural work.

Majority of mothers 34(56.7%) monthly income were Rs 5001-10000 and 7(11.7%) mothers monthly income is below 5000 Rs. Majority of mothers 31(52%) were not having any information regarding ICDS programme, and minority 29(48%) were having information regarding ICDS programme. Maximum 20(33.3%) receives information from health professionals and 7(11.7%) from mass media (Television, Radio). Majority 40(66.7%) of mothers belong to nuclear family. Majority 31(51.7%) of mothers having 2 children, and 2(3.3%) of mothers having more than 3 children.

Table 1: Distribution of frequency and percentage of knowledge scores of mother's of under five children regarding ICDS programme.

N=60			
Level of knowledge		Frequency	Percentage
Good	0-10	1	1.67
Average	11-18	58	96.67
Poor	19-25	1	1.67

Table No 1 predicted the knowledge score of mothers of under five children regarding Integrated Child Development Services. The majority of mothers of under five children

residing at Karad 58(96.67%) had average level of knowledge about Integrated Child Development Services, whereas only 1(1.67%) of mothers of under five children had poor and 1(1.67%) having Good knowledge regarding Integrated Child Development Services. So H1 is accepted.

Table 2: Mean and SD of knowledge score of mothers of under five children.

N=60	
	Pre test
Mean	14.3
Median	15
SD	1.78

Knowledge score of mothers of under five children on Integrated Child Development Services shows mean 14.3, median 15 and SD 1.78. Association found between educational status of mother and occupation of mother with knowledge score regarding Integrated Child Development Services. None of the socio-demographic variables were found to have significant association with the level of knowledge So H2 is accepted.

Discussion

In the present study maximum number 29(48.3%) mothers belong to the age group of 20-25 Years and 2(3.3%) mothers belong to the age group of 36-40 years.

Majority of mothers 22(36.7%) having only primary education and 5(8.3%) mothers completed graduation.

Majority 36(60%) of mothers are house wife similar finding by Priyanka Patel and Dr. Supriya Pottal Ray [5]. showed maximum 55.6% were house maker.

Majority of mothers 34(56.7%) monthly income were Rs 5001-10000 contradictory findings by Badli S, Devulkar N, Kole U 6 majority 83.33% having their monthly income below Rs. 15,000. Majority 40(66.7%) of mothers belong to nuclear family similar finding in the study conducted by [6] maximum 56.66% from nuclear family. Study also supported by Kartik S. Patil *et al.* [7] maximum 98(64.90%) were from nuclear family. In the present study majority 31(51.7%) of mothers having 2 children, and 2 (3.3%) of mothers having more than 3 children. similar finding by Priyanka Patel and Dr. Supriya Pottal Ray 5 showed maximum 60.7% were having 2 children, and 82(27.3%) were having 1 child. Association found between educational status of mother and occupation of mother with knowledge score regarding Integrated Child Development Services. Contradictory finding by 6 showed there is no significant association between pre test knowledge scores with demographic variables. contradictory findings by Kartik S. Patil *et al.* [7] revealed there was No association found between education and occupation of the woman at (p>0.05) level.

Conclusion

The present study showed that there was adequate knowledge regarding Integrated Child Development Services among mothers of under five children. So present study findings concluded that mothers having average knowledge regarding Integrated Child Development Services. There is need to educate mothers regarding Integrated Child Development Services

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