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## **A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on mission indradhanush in terms of knowledge among mothers of under five year children in selected rural areas of Mahisagar district, Gujarat**

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### **Abstract**

Immunization is one of the most important public health interventions to reduce child mortality associated with infectious diseases. Mission Indradhanush was launched in December 2014 and aimed to fully immunize more than 90% of newborns and pregnant mothers by 2020 through innovative and planned approaches to reach all children.

### **Objectives**

1. To assess the knowledge on mothers of under five year children in selected rural area of Mahisagar District Gujarat regarding Mission Indradhanush before and after administration of planned teaching programme.
2. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on Mission Indradhanush in selected mothers of under five year children in rural area of Mahisagar District, Gujarat.
3. To find out the association between selected demographic variables with pre-test knowledge score among mothers of under five-year children in selected rural area of Mahisagar District, Gujarat.

**Keywords:** assess, knowledge, planned teaching programme, mothers, under five year children, mission Indradhanush

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### **Introduction**

Today's healthy children are the future healthy citizen of the country. According to 2011 census children population of 0 to 6 yrs is 158.8 million which represents 13.12% of the total population. Health care of children below 5 years should give greater importance because these age groups are vulnerable to various health problems due to weaker immune system as compared to adults. The child needs to be protected from six infectious and vaccine preventable diseases, it includes tuberculosis, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and poliomyelitis. More than one million children and pregnant mothers can be saved from death by immunizing them at the right age and right time and by completing the full course of immunization.

Immunization is a procedure in which immunobiological substances are administered to strengthen the defense (immune) mechanism as to protect the individual against the disease. Immunization remains one of the most important public health intervention and cost effective strategies to reduce child mortality associated with infectious diseases. It has been seen that five million children are dying in each year and another five million were disabled by six childhood diseases in some developing countries like India. Protecting the health and development of children is a long term contribution to the growth and development of the country as a whole.

Vaccines are the antigenic substance which when administered in an individual, stimulate the production of specific antibodies and protect the individual against the particular diseases.

### **Material and methods**

In this study Pre experimental, (One group pre test post test design) is used. For selecting the sample for present study, Non-Probability Convenient sampling technique is used. A total of 60 mothers of under five year children were selected according to fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the present study from the selected rural area of Mahisagar District, Gujarat. Data were collected using structured questionnaire in 2 sections. Section A includes the question regarding Socio Demographic Data and Section B includes the knowledge questionnaire regarding Mission Indradhanush.

### **Results**

#### **The major findings of the study include**

1. With regard to demographic variables majority of the mothers of under five year children were Hindu religion, most of the mothers of under five year children have fully immunized.
2. The mean knowledge Pre test score was 12.01 and the mean post test score is 20.38 regarding Mission Indradhanush. The mean post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test

knowledge score with mean difference of 8.37 and calculated 't' value ( $t=26.17$ ) was greater than tabulated 't' value ( $t=2.00$ ) which was statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis  $H_0$  was rejected and research hypothesis  $H_01$  was accepted and it revealed that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing knowledge among mothers of under five year children.

3. There was not significant association between the age, religion, education of mother, occupation of mother, income of family member, immunization status of mother and heard about Mission Indradhanush with the pre- test score of the mother of under five year children. Only number of children that were significant with the knowledge regarding Mission Indradhanush.

### Conclusion

The main conclusion from the study is that there is improve the knowledge in mothers of under five year children regarding Mission Indradhanush.

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