

# To Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Revised National Immunization Schedule among Mothers of Underfive Children at Selected Anganwari Centers of Urban Slums of Udaipur City, Rajasthan

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**Abstract:** Communicable diseases are a major health problem in India which leads to death and disability of children under five years of age. Immunization is vital; it protects nearly 3/4th of children against major child hood illness. There are several diseases which can be easily prevented by proper vaccination at appropriate time starting from birth. Mothers are the managers of Indian homes, their awareness about the disease and its prevention will help in the control of many diseases.

**Keywords:** Assess, Knowledge, Mothers of under five children, effectiveness, Revised national immunization schedule, Planned teaching programme, Anganwari centers, Urban slums

## 1. Problem Statement

“To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding revised national immunization schedule among mothers of underfive children at selected Anganwari centers of urban slums of Udaipur city, Rajasthan.”

## 2. Objectives of the Study

- 1) To assess the pre-test knowledge scores regarding revised national immunization schedule among mothers of under five children.
- 2) To plan and administer planned teaching programme on revised national immunization schedule
- 3) To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding revised national immunization schedule among mothers of underfive children.
- 4) To find out association between mean pre test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables.

## 3. Hypotheses

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be a significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding revised national immunization schedule.

**H<sub>2</sub>:** There will be a significant association between mean pre -test knowledge scores and selected socio- demographic variables.

## 4. Methodology

An evaluative research approach was utilized in the study, as the study aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding revised national immunization schedule among mothers of underfive children. Sixty mothers were selected by using purposive

sampling technique. The study was conducted at selected Anganwari centers of urban slums of Udaipur city. A structured interview schedule was utilized to obtain the data from mothers of underfive children for pretest. After this a planned teaching programme was administered. After a period of 7 days post test was conducted by structured interview schedule. The data obtained were analyzed in terms of objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis.

## 5. Results

Analysis revealed that in the pre test most of the sample had 55% poor level of knowledge scores regarding revised national immunization schedule. After administration of planned teaching programme, there was marked improvement in the knowledge of the sample with majority 36.67 % gained good knowledge score and 31.67 of the sample had poor knowledge regarding revised national immunization schedule. Mean post-test knowledge scores was 14.40, which was significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge scores of 11.85. Standard deviation of pre - test score and post-test score 4.97 and 3.48 respectively. The calculated t value 5.04 at df 59, at the 0.001 level of significance which was greater than table value, which depicted that planned teaching programme was effective in enhancing the knowledge of mothers of under five children. Association was found with mean pre test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables like source of information, have you attended any training on vaccination.

## 6. Conclusion

The present study assessed the knowledge among mothers of underfive children regarding revised national immunization schedule and found that the mothers had inadequate knowledge related to immunization. After the planned teaching programs on revised national immunization schedule there was significant improvement in knowledge of mothers of underfive children. The study

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concluded that the planned teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge of mothers of underfive children regarding immunization. Health education using different strategies should be compulsory in health services to enhance knowledge of community and in turn make a future healthy community.