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A study to assess the awareness and utilization of mission indradhanus programme for under 5 years children among mother at selected area of Naraingarh, District Ambala (Haryana)

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Abstract

1. To assess the awareness of Mission Indradhanush Programme for under five year children among mothers of selected rural area of Naraingarh district Ambala (Haryana)
2. To assess the utilization of Mission Indradhanush Programme for under five year children among mothers of selected rural area of Naraingarh district Ambala (Haryana)
3. To find out the association between awareness and utilization of Mission Indradhanush Programme for under 5 year children among mother at selected rural area of Naraingarh district Ambala (haryana) with selected socio demographic variables.

Methodology: A quantitative study by using community based cross-sectional study design. A sample size of 200 mothers of under children were selected by using random sampling technique, self-structured knowledge questionnaire was used process the awareness and utilization among mothers of under 5 year children on mission indradhanush program.

Result: The finding of the study reveals that mean value of knowledge score was 10.64.

Keywords: Awareness, mission, indradhanush programme, rural area.

Introduction

“First love is a kind of vaccination which serves a man from catching the complaint the second time”

Honore de balzac.

Every year in India 5 LAKH children die due to vaccine preventable diseases. Partially immunized and unimmunized children are most susceptible to childhood diseases and are at a much higher risk of dying as compared to fully immunized children. It is critical to identify the unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children and address these issues with focused micro planning provision of additional financial resources and systematic immunization drives to reach these children with all available life saving vaccine.

Mission Indradhanush is a Health Mission of Government of India. It was launched by Union Health Minister J.P.NADDA on 25 Dec.2014 as a special drive to vaccinate all unvaccinated and partially vaccinated children and pregnant women by 2020 under the universal immunization programme. The Mission Indradhanush, depicting seven colours of the rainbow, targets to immunize all children against seven vaccine preventable disease.

Since the launch of universal immunization programme in 1985, full immunization coverage in India has not surpassed 65% despite all effort. Mission Indradhanush focuses on

intervention to expand to more this coverage to more than 90% children. In Urban areas a large group of vulnerable population live in slums, where mothers are illiterate and have numerous myths about vaccination, this results in children being unimmunized and increased susceptibility to diseases. Parents are the primary health decision makers for these children, their knowledge and practice regarding immunization in general have a great impact on the immunization status of these children. With this background, we planned to undertake this study with the objective to access the awareness of the respondents about Mission Indradhanush, to access their attitude and practices regarding childhood immunization and to determine the association between knowledge and practice with selected variables.

201 Distt. will be covered in the first phase of these 82 districts are in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The 201 districts selected have nearly 50% of all unvaccinated children in the country. The mission follow planning and administration like PPI(Pulse Polio Immunization).

Problem statement

A study to assess the awareness and utilization on mission indradhanush programme for under 5 year children among

mother at selected area of naraingarh, district Ambala (Haryana)“

Objectives

1. To assess the awareness of Mission Indradhanush Programme for under five year children among mothers of selected rural area of Naraingarh district Ambala (Haryana)
2. To assess the utilization of Mission Indradhanush Programme for under five year children among mothers of selected rural area of Naraingarh district Ambala (Haryana)
3. To find out the association between awareness and utilization of Mission Indradhanush Programme for under 5 year children among mother at selected rural area of Naraingarh district Ambala (haryana) with selected socio demographic variables.

Problem statement

Material and Methods: A descriptive community based research design was used to conduct the study in rural area of naraingarh, Ambala (Haryana). A sample size of 200 mothers of under 5 year children were selected by using random sampling technique. Permission was obtained from the research committee of Himalayan Institute of nursing Kala-amb, Ambala (Haryana). The informed consent was taken from mothers under 5 year who were willing to participate in the study. Self-structured questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge among mothers of under 5 years children.

Result

Table 1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables mothers of children under 5 years. N=200

S. No.	Selected socio-demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age-		
1.1	<20	0	0
1.2	20-25	75	37.5
1.3	26-30	85	42.5
1.4	>30	40	20
		Total=200	Total=100%
2.	Educational status		
2.1	Primary	30	15
2.2	Secondary	131	65.5
2.3	Post basic	31	15.5
2.4	Illitrate	8	4
		Total=200	Total=100%
3.	Occupation		
3.1	Private job	1	0.5
3.2	Business	6	3
3.3	Housewives	184	92
3.4	Government	9	4.5
		Total=200	Total=100%
4.	Class		
4.1	upper	15	7.5
4.2	Upper lower	68	34
4.3	Lower middle	103	51.5
4.4	Lower	14	7
		Total=200	total=100%

Tools of data collection

The tool consists of 3 parts

1. Demographic data profile sheet: Demographic data profile sheet was used for assessment of demographic variables such as age, gender, education, religion, type of family etc.
2. Self-Structured Questionnaire: Self Structured Questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on mission indradhanush programme among mothers of under 5 year children.

Data Analysis

S. No.	Data Analysis	Method	Objectives
1.	Descriptive statistics	Frequency and percentage distribution, mean, mode, and median.	Distribution based on demographic variable to assess the level of knowledge on mission indradhanush programme among mothers under 5 years children.
2.	Inferential statistics	Chi-square test, one sample t-test.	To associate level of knowledge on mission indradhanush programme.

5	Religion		
5.1	Hindu	162	81
5.2	Muslim	7	3.5
5.3	Sikh	30	15
5.4	Christan	1	0.5
		Total=200	Total=100%
6	Sex of child		
6.1	Male	95	47.5
6.2	Female	105	52.5
		Total=200	Total=100%
7.	Type of family		
7.1	Nuclear	69	34.5
7.2	Joint	123	61.5
7.3	Extended	8	4
		Total=200	Total=100%

Table 1.depicts that

Majority of the mothers under 5 year children 42.5% were in the age group of 26-30 years following by 37.5% were in age group of 21-25 years, 20% were in the age group of <30 years and 0% were in age group of <20years.

The frequency distribution of demographic variable of mothers under 5 year according to educational status majority of mothers 65.5% had secondary and 15.5% were postgraduate 15% had primary and 4% were illiterate.94% were housemakers 4.5% had government job 3% had their own business 0.5% mothers had private job.

The frequency distribution of demographic variables of mothers under 5 year children Majority of the mothers 87% have knowledge on mission indradhanush programme following by 13% had poor knowledge on mission indradhanush programme.

Table 2.1: Frequency and percentage on mission indradhanush programme N=200

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage %	Mean	Median	Mode
Poor (1-4)	26	13			
Average (5-8)	52	26			
Good (9-12)	54	27	10.64	11.5	15
Excellent (13-16)	68	34			

Table 4.1: Chi square showing the Association of knowledge on mission indradhaush among mothers under 5 year children of rural area of naraingarh, Ambala (haryana) N=200

S. No.	Selected demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Chi-square, Df, p-value
1.	Age-			23.470,2,,00001*
1.1	<20	0	0	
1.2	20-25	75	37.5	
1.3	26-30	85	42.5	
1.4	>30	40	20	
2.	Educational status			174.80,3,,00001*
2.1	Primary	30	15	
2.2	Secondary	131	65.5	
2.3	postGraduate	31	15.5	
2.4	illitrate	8	4	
3.	Occupation			452.440,3,,00001*
3.1	private	1	10	
3.2	buisness	6	70	
3.3	hosemaker	184	20	

Table: Frequency and percentage distribution mothers under 5 year children of rural area of naraingarh, Ambala (Haryana).

Table 1.1 and 2.1.shows that The majority of the knowledge showed that Majority of the women had excellent level of knowledge ie:68 (34%) followed by54(27%)had good knowledge and 52(26%)had average knowledge and 26(13%) were poor level of knowledge. The mean, median, SD also justify the knowledge of mothers under 5 year children on mission indradhanush programme.

Table 3.1: the utilization of Mission Indradhanush Programme for under five year children among mothers of selected rural area of Naraingarh district Ambala (Haryana)

S. No.	Immunization status	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fully vaccinated	194	97%
2.	Partially vaccinated	6	3%
3.	Unvaccinated	0	0%

Table 3.1:- data in the table 3.1shows that majority immunization status showed that the majority of the mothers of children under 5 years were fully vaccinated ie: 194(97%) followed by 6(3%) were partially vaccinated and 0(0%) were unvaccinated.

	government	9		
4	Class			
4.1	Upper	15	7.5	76.120,3,.00001*
4.2	Upper lower	68	34	
4.3	Middle lower	103	51.5	
4.4	Lower	14	7	
5.	Religion			
5.1	Hindu	162	81	4.0942,3,.25147 NS
5.2	Muslim	7	3.5	
5.3	Sikh	30	15	
5.4	christan	1	0.5	
6	Sex			
6.1	Female	105	47.5	180,1,.00001*
6.2	Male	95	52.5	
7	Type of family			
7.1	Nuclear	69	34.5	99.310,2,.00001*
7.2	Joint	123	61.5	
7.3	extended	8	4	

(*S) Significant { $p \leq 0.05$ }, (NS) Non Significant { ≥ 0.05 }.

Table. 4.1 Shows that chi-square test for association between knowledge score with the selected demographic variables.

The data revealed that age (23.47), educational status (174.80), occupation (452.44), class (76.12) and type of family (99.31) were found statistically significant because p value is less than 0.05 (it means respectively), whereas religion was not statistically significant.

Conclusion

The majority of the knowledge showed that Majority of the women had excellent level of knowledge ie: (34%) followed by (27%) had good knowledge and (26%) had average knowledge and (13%) were poor level of knowledge..

It was conclude that women of under 5 years children had knowledge about mission indradhanush programme.and women utilizes the facilities provide by government for vaccination. It was the result of Self-Instructional Module on knowledge mission indradhanush programme.

It was found that all the socio-demographic variables like age, gender, educational status, socioeconomic status, occupation, religion, family type, level of knowledge and utilization of mission indradhanush programme.

Conflict of interest: There was no such conflict and bias during the study.

Source of finding: It is self-founded research study.

Ethical consideration: No ethical issue exists.

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