



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING INTENSIFIED MISSION
INDRADHANUSH 2.0 AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER- FIVE CHILDREN IN KERALA
WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN EDUCATIONAL BOOKLET**

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under five children in Kerala with a view to develop an educational booklet. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children, to find out the association between knowledge regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children and selected demographic variables, to develop an educational booklet regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 for mothers of under five children. A quantitative approach was used in the study. The sampling technique used in the study was convenience sampling. The tool used were self-structured questionnaire for knowledge and demographic variables. The main study was conducted among 60 mothers of under five children in Kerala. The significant findings of the study were revealed that out of 60 samples, 30% of individuals were in the age group of 26-30 years and 28% of them were in both 18-25 years and 31-35 years, 13% in the age group of 36-40 years. Regarding their educational status, 55% were post-graduate, 18% were graduates, 15% were higher secondary and 11% were SSLC and above. The data regarding occupation reveals that 45% were unemployed, 23% were private employed, 16% were Govt. employees and 15% belonged to other categories. Regarding the source of information, the data reveals that 30% of them had information from social media, 31% of them had information from relatives, 26% of them had from health care professionals and 11% of them from magazines. The present study revealed that out of 60 samples 13% of women had poor knowledge, 60% had moderate knowledge and 27% had good knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children. It was inferred that the present study showed no significant association between Knowledge and demographic variables like age in years, education, occupation and source of information at 0.05 level of significance. Based on the findings the investigators have drawn implication which were of vital concerns in the field of nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing education for future development.

KEYWORDS: knowledge, Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0, mothers of under-five, Educational booklet.

INTRODUCTION

Immunization Program in India was introduced in 1978 as 'Expanded Program of Immunization' by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. In 1985, the program was modified as 'Universal Immunization Program' to be implemented in phased manner to cover all districts in the country by 1989-1990 with one of the largest health programs in the world. Universal Immunization Program 'becomes a part of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Program in 1992. Since 1997, immunization activities have been an important component of National Reproductive and Child Health Program and are currently one of the key areas under National Health Mission (National Health Mission) since 2005. Despite being operational for many

years, Universal Immunization Program has been able to fully immunize only 65% children in the first year of their life.

In 2018, the infant mortality rate in India was at about 30 deaths per 1,000 live births. Immunization status in Kerala is represented in different color indicators, which are red (0-50%), orange (50-70%), yellow (70-90%), green (>90%). Current immunization status of Kerala is 36% in under-five children and 53% in pregnant women. In 2017 the infant mortality rate of India was 33.41 deaths per 1000 live births and in Kerala it is about 10 per 1000 live births. The current infant mortality rate for India in 2019 was 30.924 per 1000 live births. In 2017

India maternal mortality rate was 145 deaths per 1000000 live births and in Kerala it was 46.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five in different areas of Kerala''

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children.

- To find out the association between knowledge regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children and selected demographic variables.
- To develop an educational booklet regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 for mothers of under five children.

Assumptions

There are certain demographic factors which influence the knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under- five children in selected areas of Kerala.

Research approach	: Quantitative research
Research design	: Non-Experimental survey design
Variables	Demographic variables: In this study the demographic variables were age, education, occupation, source of information
Setting of the study	: Virtual setting through Google form.
Population	: The population for the present study is composed of mothers of under-five children.
Sample	: In this study sample consist of 60 mothers of under-five children in Kerala
Sample Size	: 60 mothers of under- five children.
Sampling Technique	: Convenience sampling technique

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Section A: Description of level of knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under- five children

The scores were interpreted as:

Poor knowledge: <10

Moderate knowledge: 10-17

Good knowledge: 18-24.

Demographic data of mothers of under-five children

- In the case of age in years the calculated chi square value was 4.81 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between age and knowledge among mother's of under five children.
- In the case of educational status the calculated chi square value was 1.68 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance, hence

there was no significant association between educational status and knowledge among mothers of under five children.

- Regarding occupation, the calculated chi square value was 3.45 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between occupation and knowledge among mother's of under five children.
- Regarding source of information, the calculated chi square value was 10.64 and the tabulated value is 12.59 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between source of information and knowledge among mothers of under five children.

Table 1: Age.

SL NO	AGE	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL		
		GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR
1.	18-25	7	8	2
2.	26-30	3	12	3
3.	31-35	4	12	1
4.	36-40	2	4	2

Table 1 shows that among 18-25, 7 of them had good knowledge, 8 had average knowledge and 2 had poor knowledge. Among 26-30, 3 had good knowledge, 12 of them had average knowledge and 3 had poor knowledge. Among 31-35, 4 of them had good knowledge, 12 of them had average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge.

Table 2: Educational Status.

SL NO	EDUCATIONAL STATUS	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL		
		GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR
1.	Illiterate	2	3	1
2.	Education under SSLC	3	5	1
3.	Under plus two	2	9	1
4.	Graduate	9	19	5

Table 2 shows that among illiterate 2 of them had good knowledge, 3 of them had average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge .Among education under SSLC 3 of them had good knowledge, 5 of them average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge. Among

education under plus two, 2 of them had good knowledge, 9 of them had average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge. Among graduate, 9 of them had good knowledge, 19 of them had average knowledge and 5 of them had poor knowledge

Table 3: Occupational Status.

SL NO	OCCUPATIONALSTATUS	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL		
		GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR
1.	Uemployed	9	14	4
2.	Govt.Employee	3	5	2
3.	Pvt.Employee	3	10	1
4.	Others	1	7	1

Table 3 shows that among unemployed 9 of them had good knowledge, 14 of them had average knowledge and 4 of them had poor knowledge. Among Government employee 3 of them had good knowledge, 5 of them had average knowledge, 2 of them had poor knowledge.

Among private employee 3 of them had good knowledge, 10 of them had average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge. Among others 1 of them had good knowledge, 7 of them had average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge.

Table 4: Source of Information.

SL NO	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL		
		GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR
1.	Magazines	2	4	1
2.	Relatives	6	8	5
3.	Social media	3	14	1
4.	Health care professionals	5	10	1

Table 4 shows that among magazines 2 of them had good knowledge,4 of them had average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge. Among relatives 6 of them had good knowledge, 8 of them had average knowledge and 5 of them had poor knowledge. Among social media

3 of them had good knowledge, 14 of them had average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge. Among health care professionals5 of them had good knowledge,10 of them had average knowledge and 1 of them had poor knowledge.

Table 5: Association between knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under five children and selected demographic variables. N=60

Sl.no	Variables	Level of knowledge			X ²	df	Table Value	Level of Significance
		Good	Average.	Poor				
1.	Age in years							
	18-25	7	8	2				
	26-30	3	12	3				
	31-35	4	12	1	4.81	6	12.59	NS
	36-40	2	4	2				
2.	Educational status				1.68	6	12.59	NS
3.					3.45	6	12.59	NS
4.					10.64	6	12.59	NS
		Illiterate	2.	3	1			
	Education under SSLC	3	5	1				
	Under plus two	2	9	1				
	Graduate	9	19	5				
	Occupation							

Unemployed	9	14	4				
Govt.Employee	3	5	2				
Pvt.Employee	3	10	1				
Others	1	7	1				
Source of information							
Magazines	2	4	1				
Relatives	6	8	5				
Social media	3	14	1				
Health care professionals	5	10	1				

0.05- level of significance

NS- non-significant

S* - Significant

Table 5 shows that there was no significant association between demographic variables like age, education, occupation, source of information and knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children in Kerala. In order to achieve the objectives of the study non-experimental survey design was adopted. The subjects were selected by the non-probability convenience sampling. The sample consisted of 60 mothers of under-five children. The findings of the study has been discussed in relation to objectives and findings of other similar studies.

Discussion of findings with other studies based on objectives

- **To assess the knowledge regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children.**

The present study revealed that 27 % of mothers had good knowledge, 60% of mothers had average knowledge, and 13% had poor knowledge.

The above finding is supported by a study conducted to evaluate immunization coverage during a round of Intensified Mission Indradhanush among children (0-3 Years) in urban blocks of district Patna, Bihar, India in the year 2017. In this study, monitoring was done on all 5 days of Intensified Mission Indradhanush activity in one of the rounds covering 10 session sites and 8 Health activities covering 5 children each in one Health session. It's objectives is to determine the immunization coverage during a round of intensified mission Indradhanush among children (0-3). Simple random sampling was done to monitor session sites & Health surveys. As a result, 100% of new born monitored children received BCG. 75% of children due for measles vaccine did not receive it. 75% of session sites had poor Information Education and Communication display while 42% of sessions did not run as per the micro plan. The Immunization coverage showed improvements through intensive campaign but higher drop out percentages, lack of implementation micro plan and poor Information

Education and Communication still hampers the Immunization activities.

- **To find out the association between knowledge regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children and selected demographic variables.**

The association was computed by using chi square test. It was inferred that, in the case of age in years the calculated chi square value was 4.81 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between age and knowledge among mother's of under five children. In the case of educational status the calculated chi square value was 1.68 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between educational status and knowledge among mother's of under five children. Regarding occupation, the calculated chi square value was 3.45 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between occupation and knowledge among mother's of under five children. Regarding source of information, the calculated chi square value was 10.64 and the tabulated value is 12.59 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between source of information and knowledge among mother's of under five children. In short, there was no significant association between demographic variables and knowledge at 0.05 level of significance.

CONCLUSION

This study was done to assess the knowledge regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under five children in Kerala, with a view to develop an educational booklet. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children, find out the association between knowledge regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children and selected demographic variables, and to develop an educational booklet to assess the knowledge regarding intensified mission Indradhanush 2.0 among mothers of under-five children. A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study. The sample comprised of 60 mothers of under-five children

in Kerala. The tool used for data collection was structured questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that 26% of mothers had good knowledge, 60% of mothers had average knowledge and 13% of mothers had poor knowledge.

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