



An exploratory study to assess the knowledge regarding worm infestation among mother of under-five year old age children in selected area of Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab.

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Abstract

An exploratory study was conducted among 100 mothers of under five year old children's in rural area of Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab. Convenient sampling technique was used to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding worm infestation. Data was collected by using socio-demographical tool and structured questionnaire. Majority (82%) of mothers of under five-year-old children were those who had attained average knowledge followed by (16%) who had good knowledge followed by (02%) who had excellent knowledge whereas (0 %) mother had poor knowledge regarding worm infestation. Based on the finding it was concluded that majority of mothers of under-five-year-old children were those who had attained average knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Children as the "Nations supremely important asset" to its family and society child is precious gift which has a lot of potentials with one which can be the best resource for the nation if developed and utilized well. Children below five years of age group are known as the under-fives. A precise survey research paper in title of Mediations to improve removal of youngster dung for forestalling looseness of the bowels and soil-sent helminth contamination. This audit planned to survey tentativeness of mediations to improve the removal of youngster defecation for Forestalling the runs and STH contaminations (Majorin Fetal, 2020)¹. An examination paper in title of Hindering and intestinal parasites in younger students from high minimized regions at the Mexican south east Positive affiliations were seen between the presence of intestinal parasites and the region where children lived, the kind of footwear, or the instructive degree of the mother. Creators reasoned that outrageous neediness conditions in these areas of Mexico are a long way from arriving at the feasible improvement objectives (Carolina Cruz-Cruz et.al. 2018)².

Objectives of the study

- To assess the knowledge regarding worm infestation among mother of under-five year old children.
- To find out association of knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers of five-year-old children with selected Socio demographic variables.
- To provide information regarding worm infestation among mothers of underfive-year-old children.

Methodology

A non-experimental research approach was adopted for current study. Convenient sampling technique was used to allocate samples. Data was collected by using socio-demographical tool and self structured questionnaire. A pilot study was conducted on 10 Mothers of under-five year old children of village Saunti, Amlloh, Punjab. A written ethical permission granted from the head of Municipal corporation Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab for conduction of main research study. The study was conducted from 100 mothers of under five children residing in Rural areas of mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, in the month of June 2021. The study was concluded that mothers of under five-year-old children had average knowledge regarding womb infestation.

Findings of the study

Table: 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge among of under five-year children regarding womb infestation.

Level of knowledge (%)	Knowledge score		
	Score	N	Percentage
Excellent (76-100%)	22-28	02	2
Good (51-75%)	15-21	16	16
Average (26-50%)	8-14	82	82
Poor (0-25%)	0-7	0	0

Maximum score: 28

Minimum score: 0

Figure: 3 Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge among mothers of under five year children regarding womb infestation.

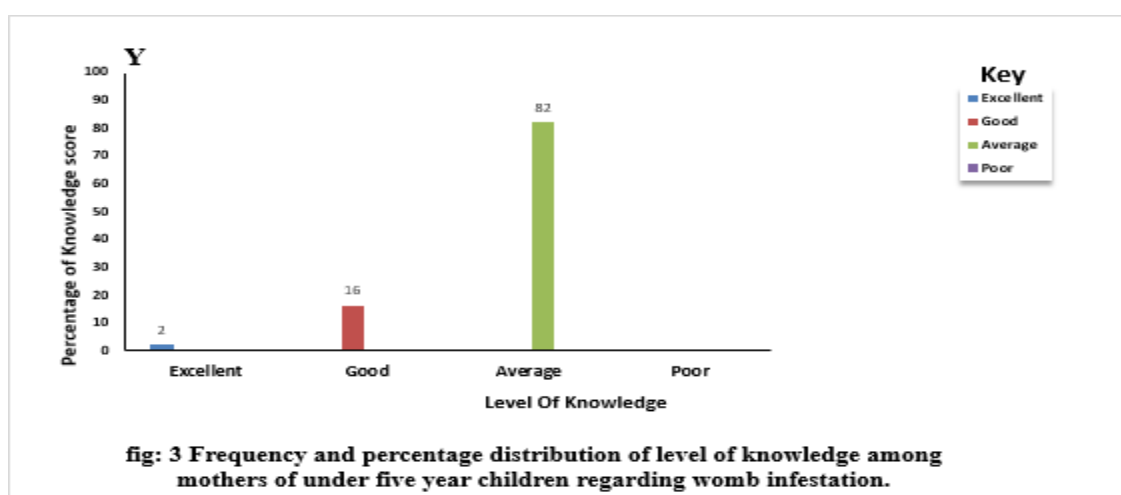


Table – 2 and fig: 3 Depicts that the Majority (82%) of mothers of under five-year- old children were those who had attained average knowledge followed by (16%) who had good knowledge followed by (02%) who had excellent knowledge whereas no mother had poor knowledge regarding womb infestation.

Table: 2 Association of Knowledge with Selected Socio Demographic Variables

N=100

Age in years	Knowledge Score				
	N	Mean	SD	Df	F
20-25	09	14.09	1.446	2	
26-30	62	13.94	3.013		.029*
31-35	29	13.85	3.182	97	

Table -2 Association of mean knowledge score among mothers of under five-year-old children regarding womb infestation according to age.

Maximum score =28

*= Significant ($P < 0.05$) Minimum score =0

Table-2: Depicts that maximum mean knowledge score (14.09) was obtained by mothers of under 5-year children who were between the age group of 20-25 years followed by (13.94) who were between age group of 26-30 years and minimum mean knowledge score (13.85) was obtained by mothers of under 5-year children who were between the age group of 31-35 years.

Discussion

The present study concluded that level of knowledge tells us that Majority (82%) of mothers of under five-year-old children were those who had attained average knowledge followed by (16%) who had good knowledge followed by (02%) who had excellent knowledge whereas (0%) mother had poor knowledge regarding womb infestation. Similarly, a study was conducted Madan Mohan Gupta planned to evaluate the information with respect to worm invasion among mothers of pre-younger students. It was found in this examination that there was no critical relationship between information level and segment factors.

A study done by Firoz Qureshi has conveyed their exploration work in named as pre-exploratory examination to evaluate the viability of arranged instructing program on the information with respect to anticipation and the executives of diarrhea among mothers of under long-term children in chosen network regions at Moradabad. This investigation inferred that the mothers of under long term youngsters were deficient in information with respect to counteraction and the board of the runs.

Limitations of the study

The study sample was confined only to the Mothers who have children age between 0-5 years at selected village of district Fatehgarh Sahib. Self structured questionnaire was used to collect information about knowledge regarding worm infestation among mother of under-five year old children. Only 100 mothers

was selected as there was limited time available for data collection.

Conclusion

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion: -

In context of level of knowledge tells us that Majority (82%) of mothers of under five-year-old children were those who had attained average knowledge followed by (16%) who had good knowledge followed by (02%) who had excellent knowledge whereas (0%) mother had poor knowledge regarding womb infestation. It was concluded that mothers of under five-year-old children had average knowledge regarding womb infestation. The tool was reliable and feasible to conduct main study.

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