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Knowledge regarding services rendered under reproductive and child health programme among Anganwadi workers in urban community at Nellore

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Abstract
Back ground: The International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) 1994 was established an International consensus on a new approach to policies to achieve population stabilization. Fertility reduction should be addressed at the level of broad social policy, including reduction of gender discrimination in education, health care and income generation. Reproductive health programmes should focus the needs of actual and potential clients, not only for limiting births but also for healthy sexuality and child bearing.
Objectives: 1. to assess the level of knowledge regarding service rendered under RCH programme among Anganwadi workers in urban community at Nellore. 2. To associate the level of knowledge regarding RCH programme among Anganwadi workers with their selected socio demographic variables.
Materials and Methods: Non-Experimental Descriptive Design with non probability Convenience sampling technique, 30 Anganwadi Workers in Urban Community at Nellore.
Results: The Result shows that level of Knowledge Regarding Services Rendered under Reproductive and Child Health Programme among Anganwadi Workers 7 (24%) had adequate knowledge, 10 (33%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 13 (43%) had in adequate knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, RCH services, Anganwadi workers

Introduction
"When the family is small, whatever little they have they are able to share. There is peace."
A healthy pregnancy ensures a healthy child. A healthy child grows up into healthy adolescent. Good health during adolescent years leads to healthy reproductive years and the cycle continues to next generation. So to ensure a healthy pregnancy and healthy children, the Indian Govt. has started the 'Reproductive and child health programme.' The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched in October 1997. The main aim of the programme is to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality rates.

Reproductive and child health approach has been defined as 'people having the ability to reproduce and regulate their fertility'. Women are able to go through pregnancy and child birth safely. The outcome of pregnancies is successful in terms of maternal and Infant Survival and well-being and couples are able to have sexual relations free of fear of pregnancy and of contracting diseases.

This concept is in keeping with the evolution of an integrated approach to the programmes aimed at improving the health status of young women and children, namely, National Family Welfare Programme, Universal Immunization Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy, Child Survival and Safe, Motherhood (CSSM) Programme.

Need For the Study
Dongre AR was conducted a study on perceived responsibilities of Anganwadi worker and malnutrition rural wardha. The quantitative [survey] and qualitative methods was used. The sample was taken from Varanasi and the sample size is 26.The study states that the prevalence of underweight among children under 6 years was found to be 53% and less than 3 years of children was 47%. The study concluded that to efficiently tap the potential of Anganwadi workers for reducing multi dimensional problems of malnutrition, RCH need to design and implement flexible, area specific and focused activities of Anganwadi worker.

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Statement of Problem

A Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Services Rendered Under Reproductive And Child Health Programme Among Anganwadi Workers In Urban Community at Nellore.

Objectives

- ✓ To assess the level of knowledge regarding service rendered under RCH programme among Anganwadi workers.
- ✓ To find association between level of knowledge regarding RCH programme among Anganwadi workers with their selected socio demographic variables.

Delimitations: The study is delimited to;
- ✓ Anganwadi workers only
- ✓ Data collection period is two weeks.

Methodology

Research Approach: The Quantitative Research Approach.

Research Design: The Non-Experimental Descriptive Design.

Setting: The study was conducted in urban community at Nellore.

Population

Target Population: The target population is all Anganwadi workers

Accessible Population: The accessible population includes in Anganwadi workers in urban community at Nellore.

Sample: Sample for the present study is, Anganwadi workers in urban community at Nellore, who fulfilled the inclusion criteria.

Sample Size: Sample size for the present study is 30.

Sampling Technique: Non-Probability convenience Sampling Technique was adopted for the present study.

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion Criteria: The Anganwadi workers, who are,
- ✓ Urban community in Nellore
- ✓ Available at the time of data collection
- ✓ Willing to participate.

Exclusion criteria

- ✓ Not Willing to participate this study
- ✓ Who are not available at the time of data collection.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of level Knowledge Regarding Services Rendered Under Reproductive and Child Health Programme among Anganwadi Workers

Criteria	Adequate		Moderately adequate		In adequate	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Level of knowledge	7	24	10	33	13	43

Table-1: Shows that the level of Knowledge Regarding Services Rendered under Reproductive and Child Health Programme among Anganwadi Workers 7 (24%) had adequate knowledge, 10 (33%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 13 (43%) had in adequate knowledge.
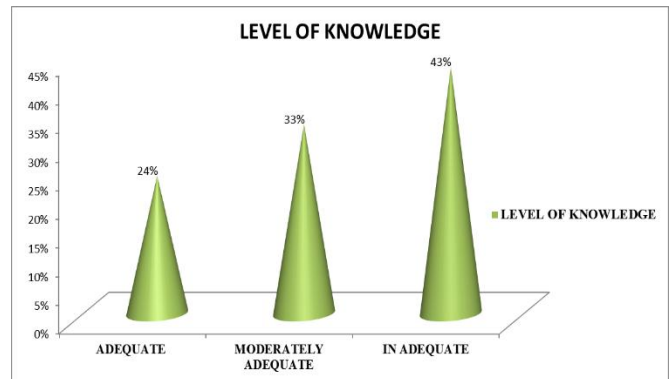

Fig 1: Percentage distribution of level of Knowledge Regarding Services Rendered under Reproductive and Child Health Programme among Anganwadi Workers

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of level of Knowledge Regarding Services Rendered under Reproductive and Child Health Programme among Anganwadi Workers

S.no.	Criteria	Mean	Standard deviation
1.	Level of knowledge	12.61	3.55

Table-2: Shows that the level of Knowledge Regarding Services Rendered under Reproductive and Child Health Programme among Anganwadi Workers mean value is 12.61 with standard deviation of 3.55.

Association between the level of Knowledge Regarding Services Rendered under Reproductive and Child Health Programme among Anganwadi Workers with their selected socio demographic variables.

There is a significant association between the level of knowledge regarding Services Rendered Under Reproductive and Child Health Programme among Anganwadi Workers with their selected socio demographic variables like, age and experience significant at the level of $P<0.05$.

Nursing Implications

The investigator had drawn the following implications from the study which is vital concern for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing Practice: Being the nurses, the orientation of Anganwadi workers towards the pregnant mother and children under 5 years will help them to improve practice of caring the mother and child.

Nursing Education: In the present nursing curriculum, emphasis is placed on theory and care of mother and child. The emphasis should focus on pregnancy complications and neonatal threats should be traced and skilled to identify the signs and symptoms of pregnancy complications and pediatric diseases.

Nursing Administrations: The nurses as an administrator should provide the needed equipments and communicate with the policy making appropriate protocols should follow.

Proper health education using adequate AV aids should be frequently given by the health professionals.

Nursing Research: The essence of research is to build up a body of knowledge in nursing as an evolving profession. The result of the study can be provided shared knowledge base, formulate the protocol and the better managed care among Anganwadi workers for pregnant mother, children and the couples.

Recommendations: On the basis of findings of the study, it is recommended that,
➢ The study can be replicated in large sample so that finding can be generalized.
➢ Observational study may be conducted to find out the practical knowledge in caring of the pregnant mother and child by Anganwadi workers.
➢ Special training programs and periodical continued educational program regarding RCH services for Anganwadi workers for updating their knowledge.

Conclusion: The findings of the study concluded that majority of the Anganwadi workers had in adequate knowledge on services rendered under Reproductive and Child Health Programme. This study result suggests that there is a need to improve knowledge regarding Reproductive and Child Health services to Anganwadi workers for equitable distribution of health care services to all people.

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