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A comparative study to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding growth and development of school going children of selected urban and rural area of Bengaluru

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Abstract

The study was aimed to compare the knowledge of mothers regarding growth and development of school going children in both selected urban and rural areas in Bengaluru through structured knowledge questionnaire and using statistical analysis and demographic variables. The result of the study shows that overall mean urban side knowledge scores and rural side were 30.87 and 27.83 respectively. The mean urban side knowledge score higher than rural knowledge scores, $t(48) = 9.92^{**}$ ($p < 0.001$). Hence the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. There was significant association between study findings and demographic variables. The study concluded that there is an increased knowledge in the urban mothers than rural mothers regarding the growth and development of school going children.

Keywords: Comparative, knowledge, anxiety, growth and development

Introduction

Nutritional status in Karnataka (2001) shows 6.2% children belonging to severe under-nutrition, 45.4% with moderate category and 4% children in normal status level. The optimal development of children is considered vital to society and so it is important to understand the social, cognitive, emotional, and educational development of children. Physical growth during childhood and adolescence is an important indicator of health. Better growth leads to sound intellectual development. It determines the efficiency and productivity of an individual. The measurement of standing height and weight of school-going children annual check-up has become customary. It helps monitor the growth pattern over time; redefine normal values locally and identify high risk subjects for certain diseases. School age is an important in which the child the child learns through a formal teaching. The surrounding at home and school are going to make a great change in these children with their growth and development.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge level regarding growth and development among the mothers of school going children in selected urban areas by structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. To assess the knowledge level regarding growth and development among the mothers of school going children in selected and rural areas by structured knowledge questionnaire.
3. To compare the knowledge level regarding the growth and development during among the mothers of school going children, using statistical analysis.
4. To associate the knowledge level regarding the growth and development during among the mothers of school going children with selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methods

Data collected from the urban and rural mothers of school going children were tabulated and analyzed with the statistical method with a descriptive and inferential statistics. A sample of 50 urban mothers of school going children and 50 rural mothers of school going children was selected. To describe demographic variable, and to assess between knowledge of urban and rural mothers of school going children regarding the growth and development, frequency,

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percentage, mean and standard deviation were used. Independent “t” test was adopted-to compare the knowledge of urban and rural mothers of school going children regarding the growth and development. Chi:-square test was used to find out the association between knowledge of urban and rural mothers of mothers of school going children regarding the growth and development and their selected demographic variables. Inclusion criteria the mothers who are: Having school going children, willing to participate in the study, Available during the time of data collection. Exclusion criteria the mothers who are: Having illness during data collection, Attended the related study previously.

Result

The analysis and interpretation of the data collected through structured knowledge questionnaire from 50 mothers of school going children. The collected data was coded organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data was obtained from 50 mothers of school going children who completed three major phases of the study.

Table 1: Knowledge Level

Knowledge	Urban side		Rural side	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
< 50%	0	0.0	0	0.0
50-75%	8	16	22	44
> 75%	42	84	28	56
Total	50	100.0	50	100.0

Key

<50:- Inadequate knowledge

50-75:- Moderate knowledge

>75:- Adequate knowledge

The above table depicts that the 16% of mothers of urban side and 44% of mothers of rural side have moderate knowledge (50-75%) on growth and development. 84% of mothers of urban side and 56% of mothers of rural side have adequate knowledge (>75%) regarding growth and development.

Discussion

The aim of the study was to compare the knowledge regarding growth and development among the mothers of school going in selected urban and rural areas of Bengaluru, Karnataka. Fifty urban mothers and fifty rural mothers who met the inclusive criteria were selected for the study by using convenience sampling method. 0% of urban mothers belong to age group of below 18, 54% of 19-24, 26% of 25-30 and 8% of 31 and above. 38% of rural mothers belong to age group of below 18, 50% of 19-24, 22% of 25-30 and 8% of 31 and above. 48% of urban mothers belong to Hindu religion ,18% of belongs to Christian, 34% belong to Muslim and 50% of rural mothers belongs to Hindu religion, 26% belong to Christian and 20% belongs to Muslim and 4% belongs to any other.8% of urban mothers educational status is primary, 32% of high school, 30% of pre university, 22% of Graduation and 8% of post graduate. 8% of rural mothers educational status is primary, 40% of high school, 34% of pre university, 14% of Graduation and 4% of post graduate. • 8% of urban mothers occupation is Government employee, 30% of Private employee,, 16% of coolie worker, 44% of housewife. 8% of rural mothers

occupation is Government employee, 30% of Private employee,, 22% of coolie worker, 40% of housewife. 16% of urban mothers monthly income is <3000, 26% of 3001-4000, 32% of 4001-5000, 26% of >5000. 28% of rural mothers monthly income is <3000, 26% of 3001-4000, 24% of 4001-5000, 22% of >5000.48% of urban mothers belong to nuclear family, 40% of joint family and 12% of single parent. 38% of urban mothers belong to nuclear family, 50% of joint family and 12% of single parent.74% of urban mothers having single school going child, 24% of two and 2% of three. 78% of urban mothers having single school going child, 22% of two school going child.

Conclusion

This study reveals that the knowledge regarding growth and development among the urban mothers was high than that of the rural mothers the reason are mainly related to the availability of the better education and facility and due to the practical difficulties.

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