

“A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Pamphlet Distribution Regarding Use of Family Planning Methods Among Multigravida Mothers in Selected Rural Community Areas at Durg.”

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Abstract

Study Background and Objectives: This study aims to determine whether pamphlet distribution regarding family planning methods is effective among multigravida mothers in Durg's rural communities.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of Multigravida mothers regarding using the Family Planning method.
- To determine the effectiveness of pamphlet distribution regarding the use of Family Planning methods among multigravida mothers
- To determine the association between pre-test knowledge of multigravida mothers regarding the use of family planning methods with their selected demographic variables.

Method: This study employed a pre-experimental research design to meet its objectives. The conceptual framework uses an evaluative research approach based on King's Goal Attainment Theory. A pilot study was conducted to confirm the feasibility of the research and to assess the reliability of the data collection tool. For the main study, convenience sampling was used to select a sample of 60 multigravida mothers who received pamphlets about family planning methods. Data collection was carried out using a tool consisting of multiple-choice questionnaires. Three experts reviewed the tool to establish its content validity. Additionally, formal written permission for data collection was obtained from the village head (Parshad) of Kurud, Chhattisgarh. During the data collection phase, the investigator introduced herself to the respondents and explained the purpose of the study. Participants were assured that their responses would remain confidential and only be used for research. The collected data were analyzed in frequency and percentage, mean, median, mean percentage, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and chi-square. The findings are provided in tables and figures.

Results: Family planning methods. The analysis of post-test knowledge scores of 31 (51.7%) showed good knowledge, and 29 (48.3%) showed excellent knowledge. 00(0%) had normal knowledge of the family planning methods. Employing a paired t-test, the statistical significance of the mean pre-test and post-test scores was examined. Analyse pre-test and post-test knowledge scores to determine the effectiveness of pamphlet distribution regarding family planning methods among mothers. In the pre-test, the mean score was 9.88, the mean percentage score was 32.93%, and the SD was 3.4. analysis of the post-test knowledge, the mean score was 20.63, the mean percentage was 68.77%, and the SD was 2.6. The t-value was found to be significant at the 0.05 level. Chi-Square (X²) analysis for the association between selected demographic variables and knowledge among Multigravida mothers regarding family planning methods was partially significant at 0.05. The study's findings have several implications for nursing practice, education, administration, and research. Based on the knowledge of other demographic variables like age, religion, type of diet, type of family, occupation, educational qualification of husbands, academic qualification of mothers, family monthly income, and other sources.

Keywords: - Knowledge, pamphlet distribution regarding family planning method.

INTRODUCTION

Family planning is a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntarily, based on knowledge, attitude, and responsible decisions, by individuals and couples to promote the health and welfare of the family group and thus contribute effectively to the social development of a country.

Family planning is controlling the number and spacing of children in a family. It can also involve deciding not to have children. Family planning is also known as birth control or contraception. Family planning Prevents unplanned pregnancies, Ensures healthy mothers and babies, Reduces maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, Helps to avoid unintended and mistimed pregnancies, and Helps to mitigate the impact of high population growth.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Family planning methods help people have the desired number of children, which improves the health of mothers and contributes to the nation's social and economic development. The country's population has grown dramatically, but economic growth has not kept parallel with it. Such an unbalanced population size will inevitably have a negative impact on the nation's well-being. Family planning methods are effective strategies for addressing these issues.

The global Maternal Mortality Rate in 2010 was 210 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, down from 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990. The report said that every two minutes, a woman dies of pregnancy-related complications. Like severe bleeding after childbirth, infections, high blood pressure during pregnancy and unsafe abortion. The current Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) Of India. Is 212 per one lakh live births, whereas the country's MDG in this respect is 109 per one lakh live births by 2015. Almost 150 women were dying daily in India, as per 2010 data on maternal deaths.

The unmet need for family planning is substantially higher among rural women than their urban counterparts (90 percent versus 41 percent). In comparison, meeting needs is almost six times higher among urban women than rural women. Most rural women do not satisfy their unmet need for spacing or limiting (93% and 86%, respectively). At the same time, a relatively lower percentage of women have an unmet need for spacing and limiting satisfaction (44 percent and 38 percent, respectively). Rural women may have a higher prevalence of demand not satisfied compared with urban women because of the limited availability, accessibility, and acceptability of contraception in the rural community.

"This means one woman is dying every ten minutes. The Government must work to address the issue of unmet need for contraception of women. They need to be consumed to space their children better.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

“A Study to Assess The Effectiveness of Pamphlet Distribution Regarding Uses of Family Planning Methods Among Multigravida Mothers in Selected Rural Community Area at Durg.”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge of Multigravida mothers regarding the uses of the Family Planning method.
- To assess the effectiveness of pamphlet distribution regarding the uses of Family Planning methods among multigravida mothers
- The purpose of this study is to determine the association between the pre-test knowledge of a multigravida mother regarding the uses of family planning methods and the selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

- 1) There will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test levels of knowledge regarding the use of family planning methods among multigravida mothers.
- 2) There will be a significant association between the mean pre-test knowledge score of multigravida mothers and their selected socio-demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH:

The study used a quantitative research approach, a scientific investigation in which observations are made, and data is collected according to defined criteria and studies.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The overall plan for addressing a research question, including specifications for enhancing the study" 's integrity, is called a research design. A research design incorporates the most important methodological design that a researcher works on while conducting a research study (Polit & Beck, 2008)

The research design used in my study is a pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test design.

SAMPLE SIZE

The present study's sample size is 60 mothers, and the Sample was selected using the convenience sampling technique.

SAMPLING CRITERIA

The sample frame structured by the investigator included the following criteria.

- A mother who had two or more children
- A mother who willingly participates in the study
- A mother who could understand Hindi.

Exclusive criteria:

- A mother who had any medical problem
- A mother who had a psychiatric problem.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The Sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a type of non-probability sampling method in which the researcher selects participants to study based on personal judgment about those who will be more representative. This procedure is also referred to as judgment sampling. The limited time and availability of the subject as per the sampling criteria made the investigation adopt the present technique.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The research setting is the physical location and condition in which the data collection takes place in a study (polite and Hungler 1995)

The present study was conducted in the selected Rural community area of Kurud, Chhattisgarh.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the study includes multigravida mothers from a selected community area.

SAMPLE

The Sample consists of 60 multigravida mothers from a selected community area.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The tool was divided into following sections:

Section A: - Socio demographic Performa

The tool consists of items seeking general information about the socio-demographic data of multigravida mothers, such as Age, Religion, Type of family, Family monthly income, Area of living, Type of diet, Husbands' educational qualifications, Mothers' educational qualifications, profession, working experience, and sources of information related to family planning methods.

Section B:- Assessment of the knowledge about the uses of family planning methods among multigravida mothers.

It consists of 40 multiple-choice questions, each with four options. It was prepared to cover various

aspects of knowledge of the family planning method.

INTERPRETATION

The multiple choice questions were used to assess the knowledge of family planning methods among multigravida mothers.

Level of knowledge	score	percentage (%)
Poor Knowledge	1-14	< 35
Average Knowledge	15-24	36-60
Good Knowledge	25-32	61-80
Excellent Knowledge	33-40	>80

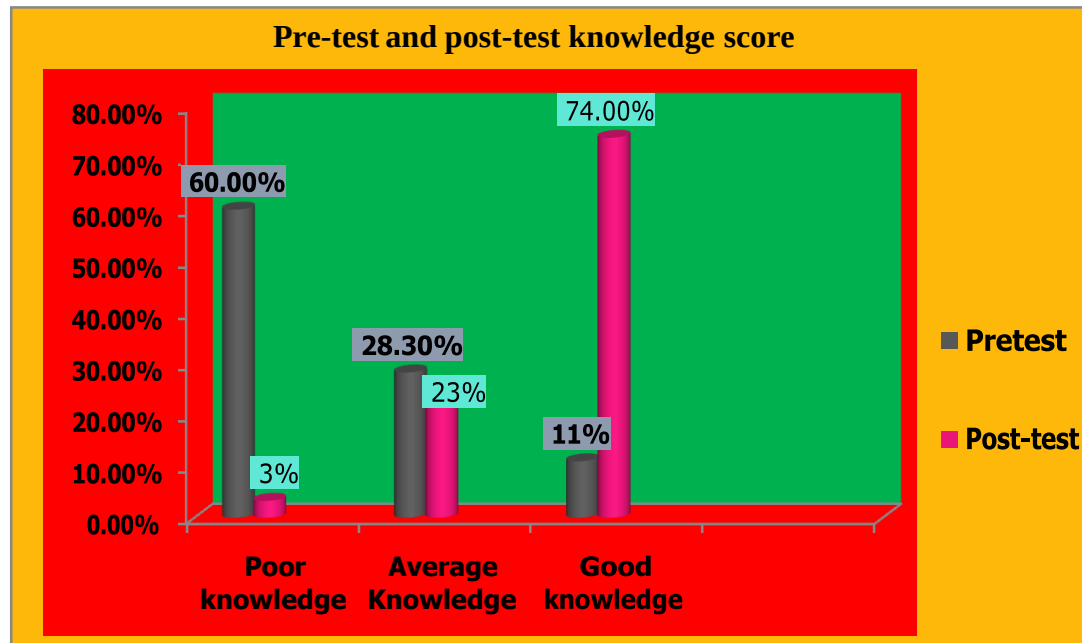
RESULT

The knowledge regarding the uses of family planning methods among multigravida mothers.

The study findings show that pre-test knowledge scores among multigravida mothers **showed that 43(71.7%) had average knowledge, 17(28.3%) had good knowledge, and 00(0%) had excellent knowledge** regarding family planning methods. The analysis of Post-test knowledge scores **showed that 31(51.7%) had good knowledge, 29(48.3%) had excellent knowledge, and 00(0%) had average knowledge** about family planning methods.

Using a paired t-test," the statistical significance of the difference between the mean pre-test and post-test scores was examined by analysis of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores to determine the effectiveness of pamphlet distribution regarding family planning methods among multigravida mothers. In the test, the mean score was 9.88, the mean percentage score was 32.93%, and the SD was 3.4. analysis of the test knowledge, the mean score was 20.63, the mean percentage was 68.77%, and the SD was 2.6. The t" value was found to be significant at 0.05 level. Chi-Square (X²) analysis for the association between selected demographic variables with knowledge among Multigravida mothers regarding uses of family planning methods was partially significant at 0.05

The study's findings have several implications for nursing practice, education, administration, and research. Based on the knowledge, other demographic variables like age, religion, type of diet, type of family, occupation, educational qualification of husbands, academic qualification of mothers, family monthly income, and other sources are also included.



LIMITATIONS

- Only 60 Samples
- Only the multigravida mothers in a selected community
- The period of the study was limited to 4 weeks

CONCLUSION

The present study assesses the effectiveness of the pamphlet Distribution in improving the knowledge of family planning among Multigravida mothers in the Rural Community area at Durg (C.G). The study concludes that the pamphlet distribution is effective in improving the knowledge of family Planning in multigravida mothers in a selected community area. Thus, the hypothesis is accepted.

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