

“Effectiveness of Awareness Programme On Knowledge & Practice in Child of Siblings Rivalry among the Mothers In a Selected Rural Community of West Bengal”

Rupali Mondal

Sister-In Charge Gr I (II)

Calcutta National Medical College , Kolkata – 700014

Department of Health & Family Welfare

Institute of Post Graduate Teaching & Research Institute Burdwan ,

College of Nursing.

The West Bengal University Of Health Sciences (Obs&GynaecologyNursing)

Abstract: A study to assess the effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge practice in child of sibling rivalry among the mothers in a selected rural community of West Bengal.

Methodology : The study was conducted at Mallickpur BPHC , South 24 Pgs, West Bengal. In this study samples selected were 60 mothers of under five children in West Bengal . Mother who have minimum two children between 0-5 years of age were selected as including criteria. In assessment of knowledge among sibling rivalry .

Result : Significant at $P < 0.05$ level ; $t_{59} = 2.0$, $df = 59$. 't'- value 2.045 . Hence the hypothesis (H_1) is accepted . Hence for assessment of knowledge on sibling rivalry the paired 't' value were found to be highly significant that the table value at $P < 0.05$ level of significance i.e . the calculated 't' value is 11.32 is higher than the table value (12.44) is higher than the table value 2.35 . hence hypothesis (H_1) is accepted and null hypothesis $H_{0(2)}$ is not accepted . This indicates the structure teaching awareness programme was found to be significantly effective.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Sibling rivalry is a type of competition or animosity among brother & sister blood related or not 82% of people in western countries have at least one sibling & generally spend more time together during child then they do with parent . This sibling bond is often complicated & is influenced by factors such as parental treatment , birth order , personality & people experience out –side the family fighting & ongoing between sibling is normal . The arrival of a new baby often causes order sibling to feel displaced , frustrated angry and even unloved. These feeling are quite normal & will usually resolve of the birth of the new baby does not significantly. Interfere with or change the amount of love association or attention parents give to the older sibling , If sibling rivalry ins not handled properly unhealthy completion & felling among sibling many Persist into adolescence and even adult – hood .

II. OBJECTIVE

- 1) To develop and validate teaching guidance on sibling rivalry for of rural community .
- 2) To asses the knowledge regarding sibling rivalry among mothers . Before and after exposure in awareness programme.
- 3) To assess the practice regarding sibling rivalry among the mothers before & after exposure in awareness programme.
- 4) To evaluate the effectiveness of knowledge after exposure in awareness programme.
- 5) To evaluate the effectiveness of practice after exposure in awareness programme.

HYPOTHESES:

H_1 : There is significant difference between mean pre-test and mean post test knowledge score on sibling rivalry and its management among samples.

H_2 : There is significant difference between the mean pre-test and mean post test knowledge score on awareness programme of sibling rivalry .

H₃: There is significant association between the level of pre test knowledge score on sibling rivalry and its awareness programme among samples with their selected demographic variables.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted at MallickpurBPHC ,South 24 Pgs, West Bengal. In this study samples selected were 60 mothers of under five children at West Bengal . Mother who have minimum two children between 0-5 years of age were selected as including criteria. In assessment of knowledge among mothers of sibling rivalry .

Table : Paired t-test evaluating the significance in the difference of mean total knowledge score pretest and total knowledge score posttest .

	Mean Knowledge Core	Difference in mean between pretest and post Test Knowledge scores	SD of Knowledge score	Test Statistic	Df	P-Value
Total Knowledge Score (Pre – Test)	8.967	2.35	1.40	t = 12.44	59	< 0.01
Total Knowledge Score (Post – Test)	11.317					

Table : Mean , Median , Standard Deviation and ‘t’ value of pre test and post test knowledge score of mothers.

Knowledge Score	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	t’ Value	P Value
Pre Test	5.38	8.96	1		0.000
Post Test	11.32	11			

Table: Mean , Median , Standard Deviation and ‘t’ value of pre test and post test knowledge score of mothers.

Practice Score	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	_t’ Value	P Value
Pre Test	1.96	2		7.30	
Post Test	7.30	7	7.57		0.00

Table : Frequency and Percentage Distribution

Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Age of the Child (In Month)	18-30 Months	8	13.3 %
	31-42 Months	11	18.3 %
	43-54 Months	16	26.7%
	55-56	14	23.3%
	>66 Months	11	18.3%
	Total	60	100.0%
Religion	Hindu	44	73.3%
	Muslim	16	26.7%
	Total	60	100.0%
Type of Family	Nuclear	34	56.7%
	Joint	18	30.0%
	Extended Nuclear Family	8	13.3%
	Total	60	100.0%
Age of the mother in Years	<20	8	13.3%
	21-55	11	18.3%
	26-30	21	35.0%
	Total	60	100.0%
Education of Mother	Illiterate	15	25.0%
	Primary	30	50.0%
	Secondary	5	8.3%
	Graduate	10	16.7%
	Total	60	100.0%
Occupation of the Father	Labour	34	56.7%
	Service	5	8.3%
	Business	17	28.3%
	Others	4	6.7%
	Total	60	100.0%
No of Children	0-2	15	25.0%
	3-4	38	63.3%
	>4	7	11.7%
	Total	60	100.0%

Gap Between Sibling	1-3 yrs	49	81.7%
	4-5 yrs	11	18.3%
	Total	60	100.0%

IV. Conclusion

The level knowledge and practice was analyzed in pretest awareness teaching program was administered followed by post test was conducted to assess the improvement of knowledge and practice level. This reveals that the awareness teaching program was effective in improving the knowledge and developing practice to be significant effective .

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