

A Comparative study to assess the Knowledge of Primigravida mothers of early childhood children regarding importance of Physical play in child growth and development in selected Rural and Urban Area of Pune city.

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Abstract

Play is a universal language of children .It is one of the important forms of communication and can be effective technique in relating to them .Playing is a natural and enjoyable way for children to keep active ,stay well and be happy .Freely chosen play helps children for healthy development .Physical play such as running ,skipping and riding a bicycle helps children develop: good physical fitness, agility ,stamina ,co-ordination ,balance .This study was conducted to assess and compare knowledge of primigravida mothers of early childhood children regarding importance of Physical play in child development .

Objective -1. To assess the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding importance of physical play in development of their children .2. To compare the Play knowledge of rural and urban Primigravida mothers of early childhood children regarding importance of physical play in development .3. To find out the association between the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding importance of physical play in development of their children with selected demographic variables.

Methods

A comparative survey design was adopted for the study .Samples were selected using non probability convenient sampling technique ;samples consist of 60 primigravida mothers of early childhood children out of which 30 from rural and 30 from urban area of pune city .Data from the study participants was collected by structured knowledge questionnaire on importance of play in Growth and development .Data collected was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics .

Results :Finding was the study revealed that majority 55% of the rural mothers and 30% of the urban mothers had moderate knowledge while 62.5% urban mothers and 30% of the rural mothers had adequate knowledge regarding the importance of play in development of early childhood children .The total difference in the mean of the overall knowledge score was 3.32 with the ' t ' value of 3.341 and found to be significance at the level of p 0.05 and P less than 0.01 .

Conclusion

From the study findings ,it is understood that the findings ,it is understood that the .The samples had moderate knowledge regarding the importance of play in Growth and development of children .The knowledge and development level of mothers increase with the age ,education status ,family income .Hence the study emphasizes more responsibility on health care professionals especially nurses in empowering the mothers of early childhood children regarding the importance of play in Growth and development .

Key words : Primigravida mothers ,Early childhood children ,play , Growth development ;rural and urban area .

Introduction

Play is universal for all children .it is work for the and ways of their living .it pleasurable and enjoyable aspects of child's life and essential to promote growth and development .play is the activity that has no serious motive and forms which there is no material gain .play is range of intrinsically motivated activities done for recreational pleasure with children and juvenile level activities .Play not only helps the children to learn new skill ,but also develop self esteem .Paly also develops a healthy and long lasting relationship between a child and his parents . Physical play such as running ,skipping and riding a bicycle helps children develop: good physical fitness, agility ,stamina ,co-ordination ,balance.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding importance of physical play in Growth development of their children .
2. To compare the Play knowledge of rural and urban mothers of early childhood children regarding importance of physical play in Growth and development .
3. To find out the association between the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding importance of physical play in Growth and development of their children with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1- There will be a significance difference between the knowledge of rural and urbanprimigravida mothers of early childhood children regarding importance Physicalplay In Growth development .

H2 - There will be a significance association between the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding importance Physical play In Growth development of children and selected demographic variables .

Methodology

Research design -The research design selected for study was comparative survey design

Sample : sample size was 60 mothers of early childhood children out of 30 which was from rural and 30 from urban area .

Variables

Study variables -Knowledge regarding importance of Physical play in Growth development among mothers of early childhood children .

Demographic variables

Age, education, occupation, family income, religion, and source of information regarding importance of play in growth and development.

Data Collection Technique

Section -A -It deals with socio demographic characteristics which include Age ,education ,occupation ,family income ,religion ,and source of information regarding importance of play in growth and development.

Section B- Structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess knowledge on importance of Physicalplay in growth and development among mothers of early childhood children .

TABLE: Frequency and percentage of selected personal variable of Primigravida mothers of early childhood children N=60 (R=30 ,U=30)

1. MOTHERS AGE		
a) Less than 20 years	5	16.66
b) 21-30 years	17	56.66
c) 31-40 years	8	26.66
2. EDUCATIONAL STATUS		
a) Illiterate	5	16.66
b) Primary education	11	36.66
c) Secondary education	12	40
d) Degree and above	2	6.66
3. OCCUPATION		
a) Government employee	0	0
b) Semi	2	6.66
c) Private	2	6.66
d) House wife	26	86.66
4. FAMILY INCOME		
a) Less than 5000	10	33.33
b) 5001-10000	14	46.66
c) 10001-15000	4	13.33
d) Above	2	6.66
5. FAMILY TYPE		
a) Nuclear	20	66.6
b) Joint	10	33.33
6. RELIGION		
a) Hindu	21	70
b) Muslim	5	16.66
c) Christian	4	13.33
7. SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
a) Mass media	27	90
b) News paper	5	16.66
c) Health personnel	6	20
d) Others	2	6.66

Section 2 : Knowledge of mothers of early childhood children regarding importance of play in growth and development

Table 2: Knowledge level of mothers of early childhood children regarding importance of play in growth and development .

KNOWLEDGE	RURAL MOTHERS		URBAN MOTHERS		TOTAL	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Adequate knowledge	9	30	19	63.33	28	46.66
Moderate knowledge %	16	53.33	9	30	25	41.66
Inadequate	5	16.66	2	6.66	7	11.66
	30	100	30	100	60	100

Table 3: Mean and mean % and standard deviation Knowledge of rural mothers of early childhood children regarding importance of play in growth and development

KNOWLEDGE ASPECTS	NUMBERS OF ITEMS	MAXIMUM SCORE OBTAINES	MEAN	MEAN %	MEDIAN
General aspect of play	9	9	7.50	68.18	6
Importance play in growth and development	10	10	8.08	67.33	6
Role of play during illness	3	3	3.30	66	1
Age appropriate toys	3	3	3.25	65	1
Safety and hazards	5	5	4.67	66.71	3
Overall	30	30	26.80	67	25

Table 4: Mean and mean % and standard deviation Knowledge of urban mothers of early childhood children regarding importance of play in growth and development

KNOWLEDGE ASPECTS	NUMBERS OF ITEMS	MAXIMUM SCORE OBTAINES	MEAN	MEAN %	MEDIAN	SD
General aspect of play	9	9	8.75	79.54	9	1.581
Importance play in growth and development	10	10	8.45	70.41	9	1.907
Role of play during illness	3	3	3.70	74	4	0.883
Age appropriate toys	3	3	3.53	70.6	4	
Safety and hazards	4	4	5.70	81.4	6	1.037
						1.305
Overall	30	30	30.12	75.3	31	4.473

Section C : Comparison of knowledge level of rural and urban mothers of early childhood children

Table 5: Overall and area wise comparison of knowledge scores of rural and urban mothers

KNOWLEDGE ASPECTS	NUMBERS OF ITEMS	MEAN	MEAN %	SD	MEAN	MEAN %	SD	MEAN DIFFERENCE	t value
General aspect of play	9	7.50	68.18	1.812	8.75	79.54	1.581	1.25	3.461
Importance play in growth and development	10	8.08	67.33	1.927	8.45	70.41	1.907	0.38	0.799
Role of play during illness	3	3.30	66	1.043	3.70	74	0.883	0.40	1.749
Age appropriate toys	3	3.25	65	1.296	3.53	70.6	1.307	0.28	1.065
Safety and hazards	5	4.67	66.71	1.526	5.70	81.4	1.305	1.03	3.878
Overall	30	26.80	67	4.681	30.12	75.3	4,473	3.32	3.341

Section 4: Association between level of knowledge regarding importance of play in development with their selected personal variables.

The selected personal variables such as Age ,education ,family ,income ,religion of urban mothers were having significant association with the knowledge score regarding importance of play in development .

Conclusion

From the study findings ,it is understood that the findings ,it is understood that the .The samples had moderate knowledge regarding the importance of play in development of children .The knowledge and development level of mothers increase with the age ,education status ,family income and number of children they have .Hence the study emphasizes more responsibility on health care professionals especially nurses inempowering the mothers of early childhood children regarding the importance of play in development

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the results of the study .

- A similar study can be replicated on large sample.
- A comparative study can be conducted to assess knowledge of primigravida and second gravida mothers regarding importance of play .

References

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