

**GRAPHICS ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING CHILD PREPAREDNESS AMONG
PREGNANT WOMEN IN BBAALE
A CASE OF BBAALE PARISH SUB COUNTY
KAYUNGA DISTRICT.**

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ABSTRACT: *The study's goals were to assess how ready women who are pregnant were overall for giving birth, create an illustration to educate the community in Bbaale parish and Bbaale sub county Kayunga district, identify the components of preparing for delivery among expecting mothers receiving antenatal care, and show how numerous expecting mothers in Bbaale and Bbaale parish Sub County Kayunga district had been ready for their children. In Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county, Kayunga district, the study results on the methods to influence pregnant women's perceptions moving forward into preparing for birth showed that 50 (62.5%) had been focused on ANC, 5 (6.25%) were equipped for any health problems, 17 (21.25%) involved one's men, and 8 (10%) made one's particular men aware of and like attempting to make frequent trips as per the researcher's recommendations. The variability of the sample (20.12) ranges from the lowest (19) and highest (30), and age has been shifted to the right because it perfectly fits the results for the center of gravity. (68).*

Because 0.56 is more than 0.05 and the Jarque-Bera value is higher than 0.05, we reject the notion of a null and conclude that the disturbance components are not regularly distributed. The results of the inquiry validated the recommendations that have been provided below. In order to ensure that females are not entirely reliant on the monetary assistance of men, the government ought to encourage them alongside to setting up SACCOS for them and providing start-up funding. Their standard of living will rise, and maternity care efforts must be widely disseminated in order to boost women's ability to obtain knowledge about reproductive readiness.

Key words: *child preparedness and pregnant women*

Background of the study

Birth preparedness is the process of preparing for a routine delivery and planning what to do in case of an unexpected event to encourage the utilization of expert maternal care as soon as possible (JHPIEGO, 2004).

In order to ensure the regular, proper growth of the childbirth as well as to ensure that potential problems during the pregnancy and/or transportation are prevented, identified, or foreseen, prenatal treatment is crucial, according to the World Health Organization's and Women's reproductive health death rates in 2000: anticipates formed (World Health Report, 2005. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO 2005). Healthcare personnel who are educated and equipped to recognize potential issues and offer the required treatment or referral must deliver excellent treatment. Therefore, no female should die while carrying a child or giving birth. However, delivery and other pregnancy-related problems raise many women's mortality and disease rates in impoverished nations.

Sample Registration Process 2009 research on Indian women's preparation for childbirth found that the nation's maternal death rate was 212 per 100,000 live births. Despite being within the national target (100 per 100,000 live births), the prevalence of death among mothers in West Bengal (145 per 100,000 live births) is substantially greater than the national average. If patients receive urgent obstetric treatment, the majority of maternal fatalities and possibly life-threatening pregnancy-related complications can be avoided. It is a devastating circumstance since, rather than being caused by an illness, the majority of these tragedies were brought on by a lack of knowledge and planning during gestation.

(Rajesh 2016) found that 35% of the cases including 110 pregnant women were ready for delivery. India also had concerns with how women who were pregnant prepared for labor and the difficulties that came with it.

Problem Statement

The Safe Pregnancy Proposal's most significant accomplishment is now ensuring that trained professionals are present at every birth. Most pregnant patients arrive at the hospital unable to deliver their babies. Because they lack knowledge about birth preparations and are looking for prenatal care, some expecting women give birth in facilities despite little to no preparations and a few warning signs. The biggest problem for preparations and difficulties readiness is that pregnant women fail to distinguish between typical pregnancy difficulties

and warning signals when responding quickly to acquire competent care. While some expectant women bring a layette or a support person, some give birth in their cars before they arrive at the hospital. It maintains to represent an effort to lower mortality among mothers.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the Knowledge of Birth preparedness among pregnant women and design a graphics illustration to sensitize the people in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district.
2. To identify the factors associated with birth preparedness among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county, Kayunga district.
3. To determine the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district.

Hypothesis of the study

Ho: There is no relationship between the Knowledge of Birth preparedness among pregnant women and graphic illustration

Ha: There is a relationship between the Knowledge of Birth preparedness among pregnant women and graphic illustration

Ho There is no relationship between the factors associated with birth preparedness among pregnant women attending antenatal care and graphic illustration

Ha: There is a relationship between the factors associated with birth preparedness among pregnant women attending antenatal care and graphic illustration

Ho: There is no relationship between the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness and graphic illustration

Ha: There is a relationship between the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness and graphic illustration

Studio guiding question

1. What are the determinants of birth preparedness among women and how can they be represented graphically in Bbaale parish, Bbaale Sub County, Kayunga district?
2. What factors influence the implementation of interventions to promote birth preparedness among pregnant women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale Sub County, Kayunga district?
3. How can the birth preparedness be improved among women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district?

Methodology

Research Design

The researcher employed a method of qualitative research to carry out this investigation. Because of this, it was simpler to offer an engaging ethnographic description of the various research domains and to explain what happened. Data collected via a survey, field notes, one-on-one conversations, and close observation of child laborers. More information was also acquired from literary sources such books, journals, journal articles, periodicals, and the internet.

Those who took part in the study

A population was typically thought of or understood as the sum of all quantities and values relevant to a statistical research. Participants in the study had at least one thing in common.

Sample size

The sample size is equal to the population's proportion, according to Polit (2001). A sample is a discrete group within a sample data whose features are studied to get more insight into the group as a whole. When dealing with individuals, a substantial population of participants for this survey may be selected as a sample. Health care facilities were located using a systematic sampling strategy. A haphazard sample of pregnant women was gathered for this investigation in the same area. They should be either unprepared or prepared to help the scientist conduct the study.

Sampling Techniques

simple random sampling

Individuals were chosen at random using this technique with no assistance from outside sources. Each member of the sample population receives an equal and unbiased chance of being included in the sample using this strategy.

According to the purposeful sampling strategy (Tellis, 2014), participants are selected for sampling based on how well they meet the study's requirements. It was necessary to employ a conscious sample judgment to choose the respondents, especially for pregnant women who had to travel from a distance. This was helpful in offering details on how to effectively categorize and retrieve the materials in libraries for academia.

Data Source analysis

The researcher used both primary and secondary data. The researcher got information from reading journals, text books, goggle scholars, publications, magazines related to this topic available in libraries and it was tabulated and analyzed using SPSS.

Data Collection Methods

Questionnaire method

A questionnaire, according to (Daniel, 2018), is a planned set of inquiries that the subject responder must answer without the interviewer's guidance or explanation. The researcher exploited this to obtain information, particularly from the managers. To increase the likelihood of a response, both open and closed inquiries were sent. Respondents were capable of expressing oneself when responding to the pre-posed questions thanks to open-ended inquiries. Closed-ended questions allowed respondents to select the best response to a question.

The questionnaire was used by the investigator as a tool since it could be delivered to respondents who were far away, and respondents could answer honestly because they did not divulge any personal information.

RESULTS

Respondent's Particulars

Gender of respondents

Table 1: Showing the gender characteristics of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	22	27.5
Female	58	72.5
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Results above portray the gender characteristics of respondents. The results were that 27.5% of the respondents were male while the female counterparts were 72.5%. The findings indicated that the study can't be doubted on gender grounds. It further indicates that both females and males were involved.

Age Categorization

Table 2: Showing age distribution of respondents

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
19-28	12	15
29-38	34	42.5
39-48	18	22.5
49 and above	16	20
Total	80	100
minimum	19	Standard deviation=20.12
maximum	68	Kurtosis=0.56

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Age matches the central tendency measurements and is therefore positively skewed because the standard deviation (20.12) falls between the minimum (19) and maximum (68).

However, since 0.56 is more than 0.05 and the Jarque-Bera value is bigger than 0.05, we dismiss the null hypothesis and come to the conclusion that the disturbance terms are not regularly distributed.

The following are the results of the survey.

Education level of respondents

Table 3: Showing the education level of respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
0 and A level	30	37.5
Certificate	10	12.5
Diploma	14	17.5
Degree	10	12.5
Others	16	20
Total	80	100

Source: Primary, Data, January, 2022

Results in table 3 indicated that majority responses were 30 (37.5%) of the respondents were for 0 and A level 10 (12.5%) who were degree holders followed by 16 (20%) for postgraduate then diploma had 17.5% and finally certificate was found to have 12.5%. This implies that the information obtained from them can be relied upon for the purpose of this study.

Response	Frequency	Percentage	Marital status of respondents Table 4: Showing responses on the marital status of respondents
Single	12	15	
Married	20	25	
Separated	18	22.5	
Divorced	13	16.5	
Widowed/widow	17	21.25	
Total	80	100	

Source: Primary, Data, January, 2022

According to the report's results, the plurality of respondents—25%—were married, followed by 22.5% of those who had separated from their partners, 5% of those who were divorced, and 16.25% of those who were widowed or widowed. These marriage status data demonstrate that information was gathered from trustworthy sources across all marriage lines.

The Knowledge of Birth preparedness among pregnant women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district

The first research objective was to assess the knowledge of birth preparedness among women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale Sub County in Kayunga district. The data collected was presented in the information given below.

Table 5. Knowledge of mothers about birth preparedness.

women who had	frequency	percentage
knowledge	73	91.25
No knowledge	07	8.75

Total	80	100
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Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Most of the women 73(91.25%) had knowledge about birth preparedness and very few, 7 (8.75%) had no knowledge about birth preparedness.

The factors associated with birth preparedness among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Bbaale parish, Bbaale Sub County, Kayunga district

The researcher verified the factors associated with birth preparedness basing on the sources where they obtained the information from as in the table below;

Table 6: Source of information about factors associated with birth preparedness

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Health workers	36	45
Radios	24	30
News papers	12	15
Friends	08	10
Total	80	100

Source: Primary data, January, 2022

The majority of the respondents 36 (45%) heard the information about birth preparedness from health workers. Whereas 24 (30%) heard it from the Radio, 12 (15%) New papers and only 8 (10%) of the respondents heard it through friends.

The strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district

Table 7: Showing responses on the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant

Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Focused ANC	50	62.5
Complication readiness	05	6.25
Male involvement	17	21.25
Men's Awareness	08	10
Total	80	100

Primary data, January, 2022

The majority of respondents—25%—were married, followed by those who were parted from their partners—22.5%, those who were divorced—5%, as well as those who were bereaved or widowed—16.25%, according to the report's findings. These marital status statistics show that data were acquired from reliable sources for all marriage lines.

Designing graphic illustrations (art works) that will aid in sensitizing the community of Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county, Kayunga district on the birth preparedness practices.

Being the purpose of this study, the researcher designed a graphics art work to be installed for public viewing. The art work could be easily read by every educated person and also the pictorial image could directly portray a message to the pregnant mothers. This was to be installed at Bbaale Sub County Health Centre 111 as evidenced in the developmental stages.



Figure: 1 A graphics poster about birth preparedness.

Source: A researcher, January, 2022

CONCLUSION

Based on demographics, the majority of people polled were married and had a typical college education. Most of the ladies had some understanding of labor preparation. The main sources of information were medical experts and radio. The majority of the mothers in the area were receiving ANC treatment. They were undergoing counselling while focusing on ANC. ANC services were generally known to mothers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this investigation validated the recommendations that were made below. In addition to building SACCOS for them and providing them with startup funding, government agencies have to empower women so that they are not solely reliant on the monetary assistance of men. They will benefit from an increase in their means of living. To raise moms' awareness of pregnancy readiness, maternity care services need to be heavily publicized in the media.

Since no medium had previously employed an aesthetically pleasing method of teaching the populace, more work needs to be done to ensure that public places are constructed with structures that contain information about birth preparations.

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