



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND PERFORMANCE REGARDING MOTHER AND CHILD TRACKING SYSTEM AMONG ANGANWADI WORKERS IN SELECTED ANGANWADI CENTERS OF DISTRICT MOHALI, PUNJAB

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) is an initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare aimed at improving maternal and child healthcare services through tracking and monitoring of beneficiaries. Anganwadi workers play an important role in implementation of MCTS at the community level. **Objectives:** 1.To assess the knowledge of Anganwadi workers regarding Mother and Child Tracking System. 2.To assess the performance of Anganwadi workers regarding Mother and Child Tracking System. 3.To determine the association between knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables. **Methodology:** A quantitative non-experimental descriptive research design was adopted. The study was conducted among 50 Anganwadi workers from selected Anganwadi centers of district Mohali, Punjab. Snowball sampling technique was used for sample selection. Data were collected using a structured knowledge questionnaire and a 5-point Likert scale for performance assessment. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. **Results:** Majority of the Anganwadi workers (52%) belonged to the age group of 26–30 years. Regarding knowledge, 53.1% had good knowledge and 46.9% had average knowledge regarding MCTS. In performance assessment, 62% demonstrated excellent performance and 38% demonstrated very good performance. Significant association was found between knowledge score and variables such as age, religion, occupation, and monthly gross pay. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that Anganwadi workers possessed adequate knowledge and satisfactory performance regarding MCTS. Regular workshops, refresher training, and supervision can further improve the effectiveness of MCTS implementation.

KEYWORDS

Mother and Child Tracking System, MCTS, Anganwadi Workers, Knowledge, Performance, Maternal Health.

INTRODUCTION

Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) is a centralized web-based application launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, to ensure effective monitoring of maternal and child healthcare services. The system tracks pregnant women from conception up to 42 days postpartum and children up to five years of age.¹

MCTS aims to improve immunization coverage, antenatal care, postnatal care, and healthcare delivery by maintaining accurate records and reminders for beneficiaries. Anganwadi workers and healthcare personnel are key stakeholders in the successful implementation of the system.²

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge and performance regarding MCTS among Anganwadi workers in selected Anganwadi centers of district Mohali, Punjab.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Maternal and child healthcare remains one of the major priorities in India. Efficient implementation of MCTS ensures proper follow-up of pregnant women and children, reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality.³

Anganwadi workers are frontline healthcare providers who directly interact with the community. Their knowledge and performance regarding MCTS significantly influence healthcare delivery and tracking services. Therefore, assessment of their competency is essential to identify gaps and improve healthcare outcomes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of Anganwadi workers regarding Mother and Child Tracking System.
2. To assess the performance of Anganwadi workers regarding Mother and Child Tracking System.
3. To determine the association between knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach

Quantitative research approach.

Research Design

Non-experimental descriptive research design.

Research Setting

Selected Anganwadi centers of district Mohali, Punjab.

Population

All Anganwadi workers working in selected Anganwadi centers.

Sample Size

The sample consisted of 50 Anganwadi workers.

Sampling Technique

Snowball sampling technique.

Inclusion Criteria

- Anganwadi workers above 25 years of age.
- Willing to participate.
- Able to understand Punjabi, Hindi, or English.

Data Collection Tools

1. Socio-demographic questionnaire.
2. Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding MCTS.
3. Five-point Likert scale to assess performance.

Ethical Consideration

Permission was obtained from concerned authorities. Written informed consent was taken from all participants. Confidentiality of information was maintained.

RESULTS

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Socio-Demographic Variables

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age 20–25 years	3	6%
Age 26–30 years	26	52%
Age 31–35 years	20	40%
More than 36 years	1	2%
Hindu	23	46%
Sikh	24	48%
Muslim	2	4%
Christian	1	2%
Married	43	86%
Unmarried	7	14%

Interpretation

The majority of Anganwadi workers belonged to the age group of 26–30 years and most participants were married.

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution According to Age



Table 2: Knowledge Level Regarding MCTS

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Fair	1	2%
Average	23	46.9%
Good	26	53.1%

Interpretation

Most of the Anganwadi workers had good knowledge regarding Mother and Child Tracking System.

Figure 2: Distribution of Knowledge Scores



Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Knowledge Scores

Variable	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Range
Knowledge Score	12.64	13	20	4	16

Table 4: Performance Level Regarding MCTS

Performance Level	Frequency	Percentage
Very Good	19	38%
Excellent	31	62%

Interpretation

Most of the Anganwadi workers demonstrated excellent performance regarding MCTS.

Figure 3: Performance Distribution



Table 5: Descriptive Statistics of Performance Scores

Variable	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Range
Performance Score	124.06	124	142	96	46

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that Anganwadi workers had adequate knowledge and satisfactory performance regarding Mother and Child Tracking System. However, periodic training sessions, workshops, and supervision are recommended for strengthening the implementation of MCTS.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Similar studies can be conducted on a larger sample.
2. Educational intervention programs can be organized for Anganwadi workers.
3. Comparative studies can be conducted between rural and urban settings.
4. Regular refresher courses should be provided.

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