INTRODUCTION:
The birth of a child is significant event in any family. A child is a God gift which has a lot of potentials within. The health of growing child is always a matter of great concern. Because a healthy child can become Healthy citizen in future. After birth of child the health depends upon the health care practice adopted by the family especially by mothers. The minor disorders are most common among newborns. Neglectency the minor health problem is the one of the factor contributing to the newborn mortality rate.

In INDIA the estimated infants’ population is 100 million. Almost half the population UNICEF Reports that 40,000 children are dying daily, due to so many causes which are preventable. Indian academy of pediatrics reports states that approximately 21.01% newborns were affected with minor disorders. In that physiological jaundice is contributing 78.25%, vomiting is 80%, diarrhea is 79% and others contribute 40%.

OBJECTIVES:
To assess the knowledge level among postnatal mothers regarding minor disorders of new born.

MATERIAL & METHOD:
Non experimental approach descriptive design was used and the study conducted in PUNARVAMATERNITY CENTRE, BANGALORE. So, postnatal mothers were chose by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The data was collected through structured interview schedule. The data was analyzed by using descriptive (mean medium percentage) and inferential statistics.

RESULTS
Among of 50 subjects 34(68%) had moderately adequate knowledge 10(20%) had inadequate knowledge and remaining 6(12%) adequate knowledge. X2 formula was used in order to identify the association between the socio demographic variables & level of knowledge. it shows there was no significant association between all socio-demographic variables except education of mothers, parity previous information received by the postnatal mothers regarding minor disorders of newborn.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
A study to assess the knowledge regarding minor disorders of newborn among postnatal mothers in PUNARVAMATERNITY CENTRE, BANGALORE.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
1) To assess the level of knowledge among postnatal mothers regarding minor disorders of newborns.
2) To determine the association between level of knowledge & socio-demographic variables and among postnatal mothers regarding minor disorders of newborn

HYPOTHESIS
There is a significant association between socio demographic variables & levels of knowledge among postnatal mothers regarding minor disorders of newborn.
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach: non experimental research approach
Research design: cross sectional descriptive design.
Setting of the study: PUNARVA MATERNATY CENTRE, BANGALORE.
Sample size & sampling technique: Postnatal mothers were selected by non probability convenien sampling technique.

Tool:
1. Part I: 15 selected socio-demographic variables.
2. Part II: 36 structured interview schedules to collect the data regarding knowledge of the post natal mothers about minor disorders of newborn.

Scoring procedure: The knowledge was categorized as inadequate knowledge: score 0-12 moderately adequate knowledge: score 13-24 Adequate knowledge: score 25-36.

Plan for data analysis
The plan of data analysis is as follows:
Section:1) The socio demographic data was analyzed using mean-median percentage.
Section:2) The knowledge questionnaire on minor disorders of newborn. The data was analyzed in terms of frequency, percentage.
Section:3) chi- square test used to associate the level of knowledge & demographic variable.
The level of significance is fixed at 0.5 levels to test the significance of association.

FRAME WORK: Based on modified Nola. J. Pender health promotion model (1996). The model notes the each person has unique personal characteristics & experiences that affect subsequent actions. The set of variables for behavioral specific knowledge significance. These variables can be modified through nursing actions.

RESULTS: The collected data was organized analyzed & interpreted by using descriptive & inferential statistics. Analysis & interpretation was done based on objectives of the study.

Table 1. Level of knowledge among postnatal mothers regarding minor disorders of new born.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>No. on Subjects</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate (0-12)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately adequate (13-24)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate (25-36)</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 denotes levels of knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding minor disorders of newborn out of 50 subjects 34(68%) had moderately adequate knowledge 10 (20%) had inadequate knowledge and 6(12%) had adequate knowledge.
➢ To obtain second objectives of this study the data was analyzed by using inferential statistics method.
➢ Significant association was found except education of mothers and parity and health information received from the health personnel, relatives and friends.

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