



A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS PROGRAMME ON CHILD SAFETY MEASURES AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN AT SELECTED VILLAGE ANNIAN DISTRICT FATHEGARH SAHIB PUNJAB.”

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Abstract

In the present study quasi experiment quantitative research approach was used for this study. The present study was undertaken in village Annian District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. The target population for the present study comprised of mothers having under-five children residing in village Annian District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. In this study the sample consisted of mothers having under-five children residing in village Annian District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. The total sample size of this study is 60 mothers having under-five children residing in village Annian District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. In this study, purposive sampling technique was adopted. according to their level of knowledge. In pretest 48.33% of samples are inadequate and in the posttest 90% got above adequate. There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables, the calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

Introduction

Children safety one of the most vital issues to consider during child rearing. Since children don't come with childcare how-to manuals; this guide is a compilation of first-hand experience, lessons learned, and information gathered while raising our own children to help answer those child safety questions all parents have. The future development of our children depends on their enjoying good health today. A house is an exciting place for infants and small children. Who love to explore but aren't aware of the potential dangers. Life can't be risk free, but most household accidents can be prevented by utilizing a household safety list? The incidence of accidental injuries is increasing in India, especially home accidents in children. Hence the knowledge of mothers is essential for undertaking measures to prevent them.

The quality or state of being safe assurance safeness, security. The idea of the number of potential risks children face may seem overwhelming to parents. There was a variety of measures parents can take to reduce those risks in motor vehicle occupants' injury.

The children are our nation's most precious resource, but as children, they often lack the skills to protect themselves. It is our responsibility as parents and teachers to safeguard children and to teach them the skills to be safe. Epidemiological data reveal systematic variation in childhood injury as a function of the child's sex and age. One of the most common findings is that males experience more frequent and severe injuries than females. This sex difference emerges at around 2 years of age and persists throughout childhood and into adulthood. Incidence studies also indicate that the type and location of injury vary as a function of a child's developmental level.

Morrongiello BA, Kiriakous (2014) conducted a study on to identify determinants of mother's home-safety practices for preventing six types of common injuries to children. The home interview was conducted with mothers of children 19-24 and 25-30 months old about home-safety practices. It concludes that the factors that motivated mothers to engage in precautionary measures at home varied depending on the type of injury. Intervention programs to enhance maternal home-safety practices will need to target different factors depending on the type of injury to be addressed.

Lee. L. K, Thompson. K.M et.al (2007) conducted a study on unintentional injuries among 1125 preschool children in Damascus. In this study to investigate the risk factors for a period of 12 months was carried out in 4 areas. The Study Concludes that area of residence was the only independent predictor for the occurrence of childhood injuries.

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the pre-interventional knowledge regarding child safety measures among Mothers having under five children
2. To provide/intervene the structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding Child safety measure.
3. To assess the post interventional knowledge regarding child safety measures Among mothers having under five children
4. To compare the pre-interventional and post-interventional knowledge regarding Child safety.

5. To find out association between pre- and post-interventional knowledge of mothers Of under five children with the selected demographic variable.
6. To provide booklet to mothers of under five children regarding child safety measures.

Methodology:

In the present study quasi experiment Quantitative research approach was used for this study. The present study was undertaken in village Annian District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. The target population for the present study comprised of mothers having under-five children residing in village Annian District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. In this study the sample consisted of mothers having under-five children residing in village Annian District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. The total sample size of this study is 60 mothers having under-five children residing in annian village District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. In this study, purposive sampling technique was adopted.

Findings of the Study: Major Findings are:

Table no. 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to their level of knowledge.

N=60

S.No	Knowledge	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
		f	%	f	%
1	Adequate Knowledge	6	10.0	54	90.0
2	Moderately Adequate Knowledge	25	41.66	6	10.0
3	Inadequate Knowledge	29	48.33	0	0.0
	Total	60	100	60	100

Table no.1 The table reveals the frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to their level of knowledge. In pretest 10% have adequate knowledge, 41.66% of samples have moderately knowledge and 48.33% have inadequate and in the posttest 90% got above adequate knowledge, 10% have moderately knowledge and 0% have inadequate knowledge.

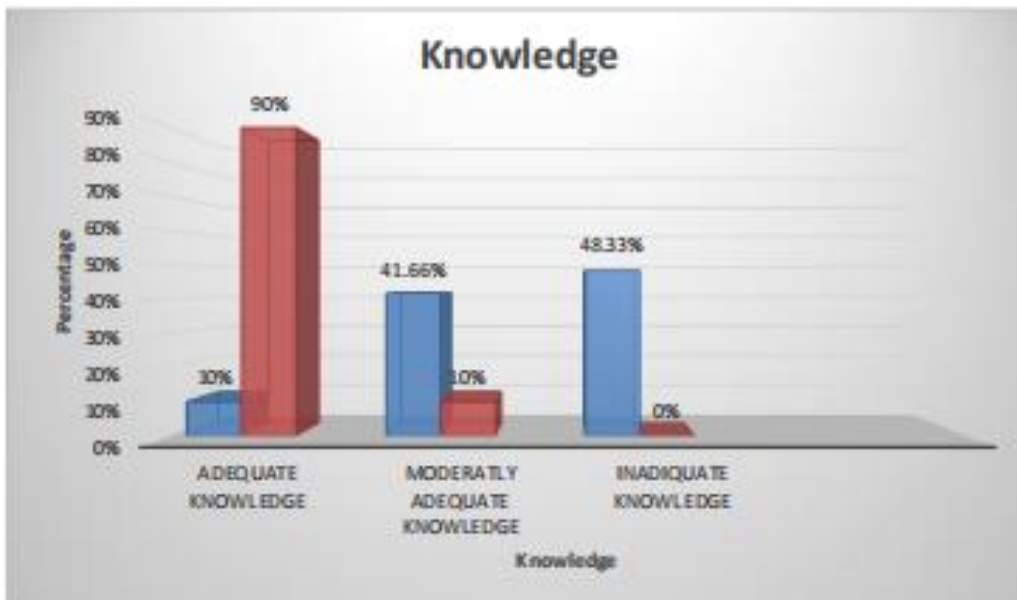


Fig 1: Diagram showing Level of Knowledge the frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to their level of knowledge. In pretest 10% have adequate knowledge, 41.66% of samples have moderately knowledge and 48.33% have inadequate and in the posttest 90% got above adequate knowledge, 10% have moderately knowledge and 0% have inadequate knowledge.

Association between Knowledge with selected demographical variables

There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables, the calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

The Study is limited to those who only Knowledge was considered in the present study. The study was conducted in one area, which restricts the generalization.

CONCLUSION

Over all mean knowledge score of the subjects in pre- test were 9.42, found to be Inadequate. Over all mean knowledge score of the subjects in post- test was 23.52, found to be improvement in the knowledge.

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