

# A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents among Mothers of Under-five Children in Community Area Bagalkot

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**Abstract:-** A Quasi-experimental research was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children. Pre-experimental, one group pre-test-post-test method was followed. For this study 60 mothers were included as participants. Data collection was done by structured knowledge questionnaire tool. Results revealed as majority 32(53.33%) of mothers were in between 21-25 yrs. The relation between pre-test and post-test scores showed as overall mean difference of pre-test and post-test was 13.5, Median was 13, Mode was 12, standard deviation was 0.04 and range was 1. The study concluded that post-test knowledge score is more than pre-test knowledge score; hence the PTP is found effective.

**Keywords:-** Mothers, Home Accidents, Structured Interview Schedule.

## I. INTRODUCTION

“Shape the future of Life; Healthy environment for Children”. They have right to safer, fairer and healthier World. There is no task more important than securing their environment. Children are one third of our future. In order to evolve a healthy society, it is important to have healthy children. The under-five group is more vulnerable or special risk group in any population needs special health care because of their immaturity and the different stages of growth and development.<sup>1</sup>

## II. AIMS

1. To determine the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under-five children.
2. To find out the effectiveness of PTP regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under-five children.
3. To determine the association between pre-test knowledge scores and elected demographic variables.

### III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Pre-experimental, one group pre-test – post-test method was followed, 60 mothers of under-five children were taken for the research by following Simple Random Sampling Technique. The study was carried out in Bagalkot. Structured knowledge questionnaire is used to evaluate the knowledge on prevention of home accidents. The primary aim of the study was to find out the effectiveness of PTP.

### IV. RESULTS

❖ *SECTION I: Description of Demographic characteristics of the respondents.*

1. After collection, the data are organized and analyzed with the help of mean median and percentage, and the socio-demographic characteristics of the mothers of under-five children were as follows: majority 32 (53.33%) of mothers were in between the age group of 21-25 yrs, Considered to religion, majority 48 (80%) of the mothers belongs to Hindu religion, 30 (50%) mothers were from nuclear family. In relation to educational status of mothers maximum numbers 28 (46.47%) of mothers have completed their high school education, With regards to the

number of under-five children, majority 31 (51.67%) of them had one under five child, majority 19 (31.67%) of mothers obtained information regarding prevention of home accidents in children from family members.

❖ *SECTION II: Analysis and interpretation of knowledge scores of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents*

1. This study reveals that majority (44.59%) of knowledge gain is with falls and its prevention, 42.78% of gain in knowledge was in electric shock and its prevention, knowledge gain in drowning and its prevention was 40%, knowledge gain in foreign body aspiration and its prevention was 39.99%, knowledge was increased in poisoning and its preventions 35.63%. and 18.33% of knowledge was increased in trauma due to sharp objects and its prevention.
2. The deviation between pre-test score and post-test score showed as overall difference pre-test and post-test in **mean was 13.5, Median was 13, Mode was 12, standard deviation was 0.04 and range was 1.**

❖ *SECTION III: Testing hypothesis to evaluate the effectiveness of PTP.*

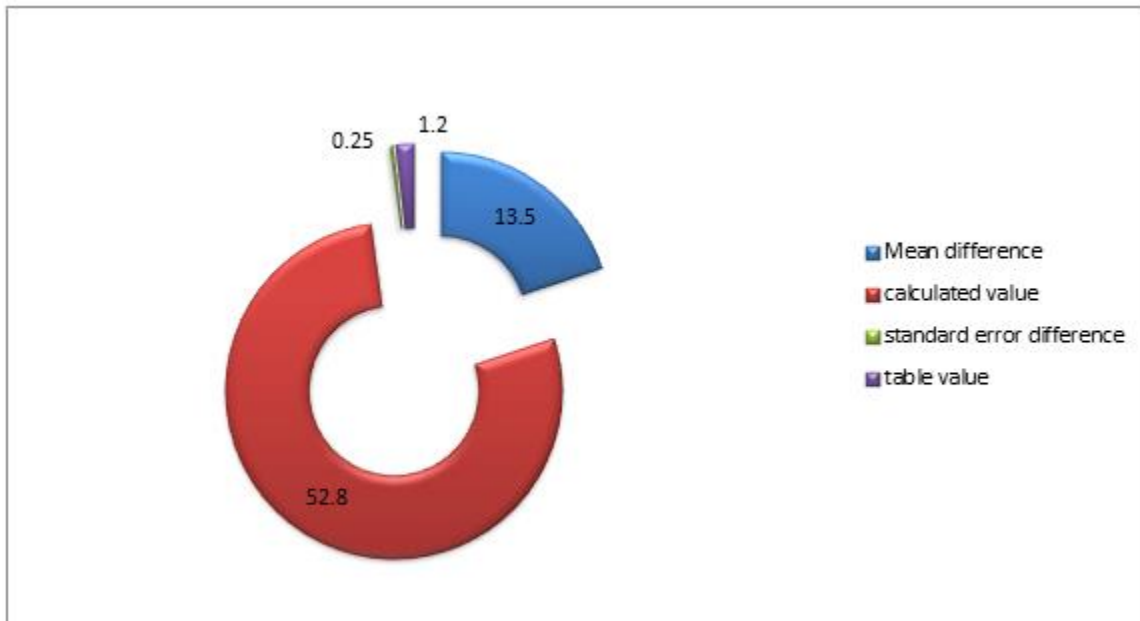


Fig 1:- A Doughnut graph showing Mean difference, Standard error difference and Paired ‘t’ value of knowledge scores of mothers calculated and tabulated.

❖ *SECTION IV: Analysis and Interpretation of data to find out association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.*

It reveals that the calculated chi-square value (11.38%) for Age, Religion, Type of family, Occupation, number of under five children and previous sources of information is less than chi-square table value (12.592). Hence  $H_1$  is rejected.

There is no any marked significant association exists between these variables and knowledge of mothers.

The interpreted chi-square result (48.76%) for educational status of the mother is more than chi-square table value (12.592). So that  $H_2$  is accepted. Significant association seen between knowledge and mothers educational status.

## V. CONCLUSION

Mothers knowledge on prevention of home accidents is improved after administration of Planned Teaching Programme.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Same study shall be carried out in extended scale to generalise study results.

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