

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of STP on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents among Mothers of Under Five Children in Selected Rural Areas of Basti (U.P.)

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ABSTRACT

This present study was done under the topic “A study to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected rural areas of Basti (U.P.)” The objective of the study was to assess the pretest knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected rural areas of Basti, to find out the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected rural areas of Basti, to find out an association between pretest knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables. Methods: The conceptual framework was done based on Ernestine Weidenbach helping arts of clinical nursing. To accomplish the objectives of the study, quantitative research with one group pretest post test design was adopted. In this study, the sample consists of 30 mothers of under 5 children of selected rural areas of Basti who fulfilled the inclusion criteria for the study. The convenience sampling technique was used for this study. A structured Socio demographic variable, and knowledge questionnaire regarding home accidents, were selected based on the objectives of the study. Section A was socio-demographic data, and the section-B was knowledge Questionnaire on home accidents. Result revealed that pretest knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children in selected areas of Basti reveal that 18 (60%) had poor knowledge, 12 (40%) had average knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents of under 5 children. Distribution of samples based on post test knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children in selected areas of Basti reveal that 17 (56.7%) had good knowledge, 13 (43.3%) had average knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents of under 5 children. To find out an effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children in selected areas of Basti (U.P.) using paired t test, reveal that STP was effective to improve knowledge regarding preventive strategies among mothers regarding home accidents of under 5 children.

The calculated chi square value revealed that Obtained value was higher than table value in age in year, mother educational status, child accident history so null hypotheses rejected except in type of family, number of children and occupation of mothers. Since half of null hypotheses rejected there is a partial association between pretest knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables. hence hypotheses 2 was partially accepted.

KEYWORDS: STP, Prevention of Home Accidents, Mothers of Under 5 Children, Basti, Uttar Pradesh, Knowledge.

Need for the study: -

According to the World Health Organization every year about, 830,000 children die from home accidents worldwide. This corresponds to 2,000 child deaths in a day. In addition, majority of children (millions)

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have been referred to hospital due to home accident-related to injuries, eventually resulting in permanent disabilities.

Another study conducted in JIPMER, Pediatric Medical OPD department, Puducherry. The result revealed 63% of mothers had inadequate knowledge, 36% had moderately adequate and 1% mothers had adequate knowledge on prevention and management of accidents.

Under five home accidents are common in India and it is necessary to take adequate precautions to prevent it. Educating mothers is the best way to prevent under five accidents at home.

Objectives

1. To assess the pretest knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected rural areas of Basti”
2. To find out the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected rural areas of Basti”
3. To find out an association between pretest knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

Material and method:-

Research approach and design: - Quantitative approach with one group pretest post test research design was adopted.

Setting of the study: - Selected rural areas of Basti, U.P.

Study population: -Mothers of under 5 children.

Accessible population: - Mothers of under 5 children in selected rural areas of Basti.

Sample size: - 30

Sampling technique: - Non probability convenient sampling technique.

Inclusive criteria:

- Mothers of under 5 who were willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers of under 5 who were present during study.

Exclusion criteria

- Mothers of under 5 who were already attended classes related to prevention of home accidents.
- Mothers of under 5 who were not willing to participate in the study.

Variables under study

- **Independent Variables:** Structured teaching program among mothers of under five children regarding prevention of home accidents.
- **Dependent Variables:** Dependent variable is also known as “Responding variables”. In this study knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding prevention of home accidents.
- **Demographic Variables:** age in year, type of family, Number of children under 5, mother educational status, mother occupational status, child accident history.

Description of Tools

The tool consisted of Section –1, Section-2.

Section –1 Baseline Performa

Contained six items information regarding age in year, type of family, Number of children under 5, mother educational status, mother occupational status, child accident history.

Section-2 Structured Knowledge questionnaire

This part of the tool consisted 27 items in different aspects of prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children.

Each item in the tool consisted of multiple choice answers. Investigator asked questions carefully to the respondents and recorded the response by putting a tick mark (✓). And there was one single answer for each question and each question carried one score. The maximum total score of the questionnaire was 27. Score was graded as follows-

Good (19-27)

Average (10-18)

Poor (0-9)

Data collection procedure: -

A formal written permission was obtained from the gram Pradhan of selected rural areas of Basti to conduct the study. The data collected from 01-09-2025 to 30-09-2025 from mothers of under five children who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The Socio demographic variables and knowledge questionnaire on prevention of home accidents was administered to collect knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children residing at selected rural areas of Basti. The data collection took 20-30 minutes. Before conducting the study, consent was taken from samples by explaining the purpose of the study. Then provided STP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents of under 5 children and after 7 days post test conducted among same sample to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents of under 5 children.

Data collection completed by the giving thanks to the participants.

Limitations of the study

1. Only 30 samples are used for this study.
2. Only samples from selected rural areas of Basti selected.

Analysis and interpretations

Distribution of samples based on the age revealed that most of them belong to 19-24 years 12 (40%), followed by 32 years and above 10 (33.3%), 25-31 years 08 (26.7%). Distribution of samples based on type of family revealed that most of the samples belongs to nuclear family 15 (50%), or joint family 15 (50%). Distribution of samples based on number of children under 5 years of age revealed that 12 (40%) mothers had 1 child less than 5 years., 09 (30%) mothers had either 2 children under the age of 5 year or 3 or more children under the age of 5 years. Distribution of samples based on educational status of mother revealed that most of them had secondary education 11 (36.7%), followed by no formal education 10 (33.3%), 05 (16.7%) had primary education, 04 (13.3%) had graduation and above education. Distribution of samples based on mother occupational status reveal that 09 (30%) mothers had either home maker or private job or a self employee, 03 (10%) had government job. Distribution of samples based on child accidental history reveal that most of the child had no history of accident 20 (66.7%), 10 (33.3%) had accidental history.

Distribution of samples based on pretest knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children in selected areas of Basti reveal that 18 (60%) had poor knowledge, 12 (40%) had average knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents of under 5 children. Distribution of samples based on post test knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children in selected areas of Basti reveal that 17 (56.7%) had good knowledge, 13 (43.3%) had average knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents of under 5 children.

To find out an effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children in selected areas of Basti (U.P.) using paired t test, the obtained value was 10.03 which was higher than table value of 2.0 at 0.05 level of significance hence hypotheses 1 was accepted ie there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test knowledge level. It means STP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children in selected areas of Basti (U.P.) was effective to improve

preventive strategies among mothers regarding home accidents of under 5 children.

The calculated chi square value revealed that Obtained value was higher than table value in age in year, mother educational status, child accident history so null hypotheses rejected except in type of family, number of children and occupation of mothers. Since half of null hypotheses rejected there is a partial association between pretest knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables. hence hypotheses 2 was partially accepted.

Conclusion: -

From the study findings it is concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge mothers of under 5 children regarding prevention of home accidents.

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