"A Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Child Safety Among Parents Of Under Five year Children In Selected Anganwadi In Ahmedabad City"

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ABSTRACT

Study: Effectiveness of Structured teaching program regarding Child safety among parents of under five year children in selected anganwadi in Ahmedabad city

BACKGROUND:

The knowledge and certainty in their own safety is an important part of children's social and emotional development. A child that feels safe will be more ableto explore and experience the world around them and more able to learn.

AIM:

The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding Child safety among parents of under five year children in selected anganwadi in Ahmedabad city and to determine the association between selected demographic variables with the pretest knowledge score.

Objectives:

1. To assess the pre test level of knowledge score regarding child safety among parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on knowledge regarding child safety among parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

 3. To evaluate the post test level of knowledge score regarding child safety among parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

4. To determine the association between pre test level of knowledge with sociodemographic variables of parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

METHODS:

A pre-experimental (one group pretest post test) design was adopted for collecting the data from 60 Samples using a Structured knowledge questionnaire comprising 30 questions which includes various home accidents and its preventive measures.

RESULTS:-

According to the findings, the mean post test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pretest knowledge score with a mean difference of 14.42. The calculated 't' value (26.105) was greater than the tabulated 't' value (1.98) at 0.05 level of

significance. Therefore the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected and research hypothesis H_1 was accepted and it revealed that the structured teaching program was effective in increasing knowledge among parents of under five children. The findings also revealed that employment status of parents and type of family has significant association with pre-test knowledge score. Hence, the research hypothesis (H_2) was accepted.

CONCLUSIONS:

Structured Teaching Programme regarding Child safety was effective in improving knowledge about Child safety among parents of under five year children. The findings clearly indicates that there is a greater need of awareness about Child safety among parents, so that children's exposure to home accidents can be limited and riskof harm can be reduced.

INTRODUCTION

Child safety encompasses matters related to protecting all children from child abuse, managing the risk of child abuse, providing support to a child at risk of child abuse, and responding to incidents or allegations of child abuse.

An accident is a specific identifiable unususal & unexpected & unintended external action which occurs in a particular time & place , without apparent or deliberate cause but with marked effect common accidents occur in children that are drowning ,burns, poisoning ,chocking & suffocation , bodily damage by sharp objects .

Accidents are major cause of death & disability. Accidents prevention can be regarded as an important part of health promotion , every year tens of millions more world wide are taken to hospital with life long disabilities.

According to the global report on 2019 (WHO), due to drowning In 2019 an estimated 5.2 million children under 5 years died mostly from preventable and treatable causes. Children aged 1 to 11 months accounted for 1.5 million of these deaths while children aged 1 to 4 years accounted for1.3 million deaths. Newborns (under 28 days) accounted for the remaining 2.4 million deaths. An additional 500,000 older children (5 to 9 years) died in 2019.Leading causes of death in children under-5 years are preterm birth complications, birth asphyxia/trauma, pneumonia, congenital anomalies, diarrhoea and malaria, all of which can be prevented or treated with access to simple, affordable interventions including immunization, adequate nutrition, safe water and food and quality care by a trained health provider when needed.

According to global report 6th march 2018 (WHO), burn is an injury to the skin or other organic tissue primarily caused by heat or due to radiation, radioactivity, electricity, friction or contact with chemicals. Thermal (heat) burns occur when some or all of the cells in the skin or other tissues are destroyed by:1.hot liquids (scalds), 2.hot solids (contact burns), 3. hot flames (flame burns) In India, over 10,00,000 people are moderately or severely burnt every year. Nearly 1,73,000 Bangladeshi children are moderately or severely burnt every year. In Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt and Pakistan, 17% of children with burns have a temporary disability and 18% have a permanent disability. Accidents could not be completely avoided, but it's occurrence could be prevented. To prevent accident to children, adults should pay more attention to home safety. They should also clear any hidden hazards at home & teach children about safety.

Objectives

1. To assess the pre test level of knowledge score regarding child safety among parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on knowledge regarding child safety among parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

3. To evaluate the post test level of knowledge score regarding child safety among parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

4. To determine the association between pre test level of knowledge with sociodemographic variables of parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

METHODOLOGY

Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test research design to evaluate the knowledge regarding child safety among parents of under five year children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city. Total 60 samples were selected by Non-Probability Convenience sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire was developed for the data collection. Structured knowledge questionnaire contain 30 questions according to knowledge, comprehension, application domain. The content validation of the tool was done by experts. The reliability was determined by administering structured knowledge questionnaire to the selected samples from the selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferentialstatistics.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows that, the distribution of samples by Age of Parents, majority of the samples 24(40%) belong to the age group of 27-32 years, 17 (28.33%) samples belong to the age group of 33-38years,12 (20%) belong to the age group of 21-26 years, 7(11.66%) belong to the age group of 39 years above. As regard to Gender 30(50%) of the samples were male and 30(50%) of samples were female. Distribution of samples according to Religion 46(76.66%) were Hindu,14 (23.33%) were Christian. Distribution of samples according to level of education, majority of the samples 31 (21.66%) were primary education and 14 (23.33%) were secondary education and 16 (26.66%) were higher secondary and 17(28.33%) were graduate completed. As regard to Employment status the majority of the samples 34 (56.66%) were Empoyed, 26 (43.33%) were unemployed. distribution by type of family majority of the samples 35(58.33%) were nuclear family, 25(41.66%) were Joint family.As regard to no.of Children in Family majority 33(55%) were 2-3 children,19 (31.66%) were 1 children, 8(13.33%) 4-6 no. of children .

Table-1:Frequency & and percentage wise distribution of samples based on socio-demographic data

[N = 60]

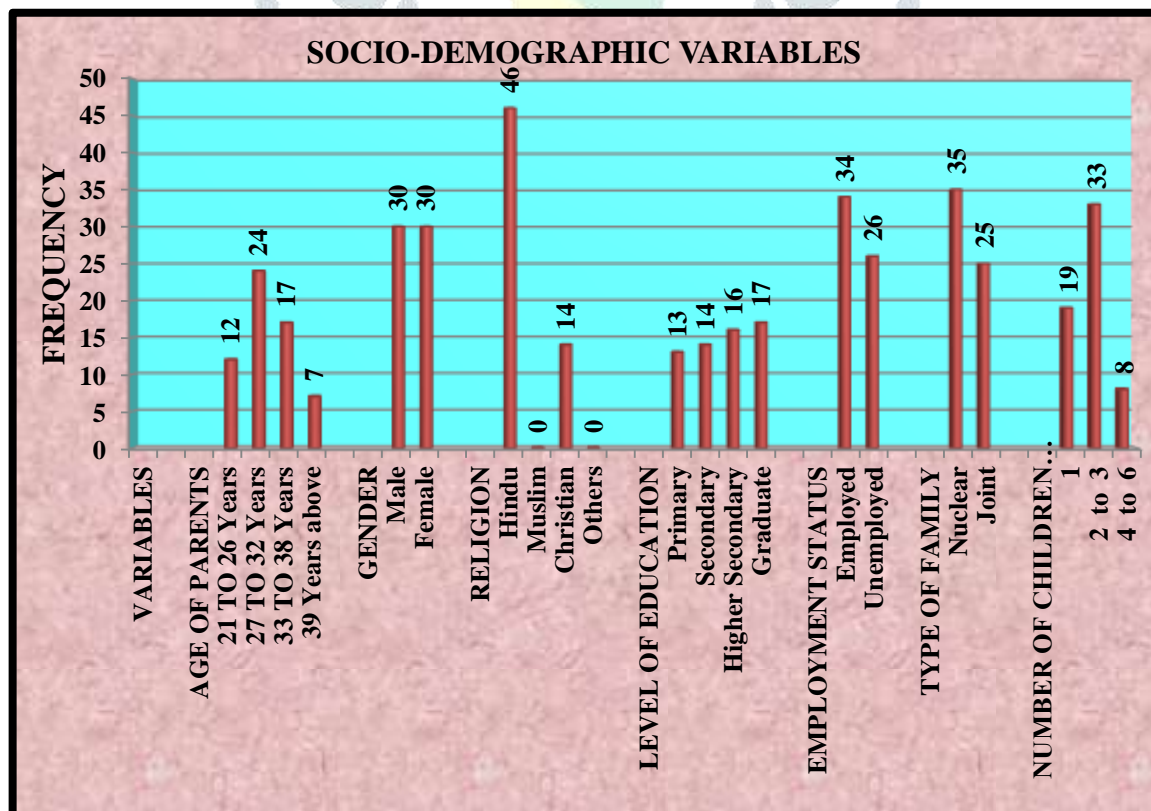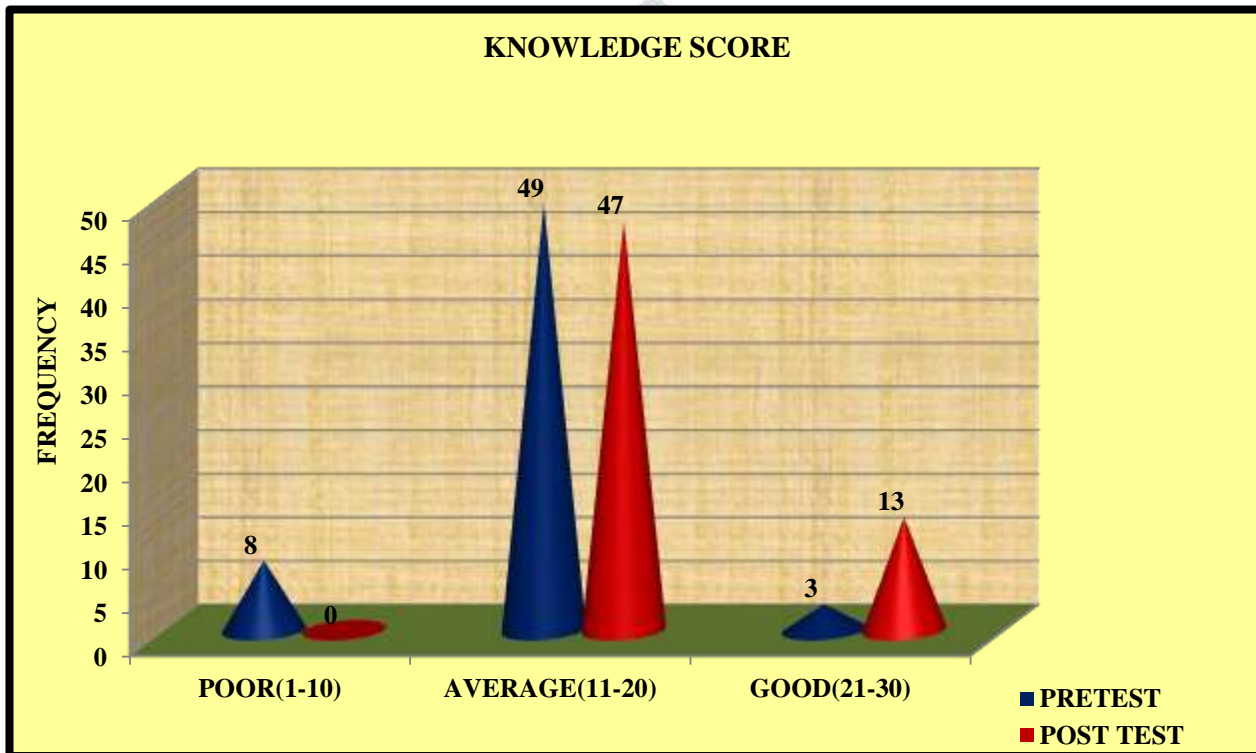| SR NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE(%)
1	**AGE OF PARENTS**		
	21 TO 26 Years	12	20
	27 TO 32 Years	24	40
	33 TO 38 Years	17	28.33
	39 Years above	7	11.66
2	**GENDER**		
	Male	30	50
	Female	30	50
3	**RELIGION**		
	Hindu	46	76.66
	Muslim	0	0
	Christian	14	23.33
	Others	0	0
4	**LEVEL OF EDUCATION**		
	Primary	13	21.66
	Secondary	14	23.33
	Higher Secondary	16	26.66
	Graduate	17	28.33
5	**EMPLOYMENT STATUS**		
	Employed	34	56.66
	Unemployed	26	43.33
6	**TYPE OF FAMILY**		
	Nuclear	35	58.33
	Joint	25	41.66
7	**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY**		
	1	19	31.66
	2 to 3	33	55
	4 to 6	8	13.33

Figure 1: Bar graph showing that, Socio-demographic variables of the Parents of Under five children

Table :2 Frequency & Percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test levels of Child safety among Parents of under five year Children measured by structured knowledge Questionnaire.   [N=60]

CRITERIA	PRE-TEST SCORE		POST-TEST SCORE	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
POOR (1-10)	8	13.33	0	0
AVERAGE (11-20)	49	81.66	47	78.33
GOOD (21-30)	3	5	13	21.66

Table 2 shows that ,before Structured teaching programme 8(13.33%) parents had a poor level of knowledge about child safety of under five year children, 49(81.66%) had average level of knowledge about child safety & 3(5%) had good level of knowledge about child safety. After Structured teaching Programme on Child safety of under five 47(78.33%) parents had average level of knowledge, 13(21.66%) parents had good level of knowledge about child safety year Children.

Table 2 shows that ,before Structured teaching programme 8(13.33%) parents had a poor level of knowledge about child safety of under five year children, 49(81.66%) had average level of knowledge about child safety & 3(5%) had good level of knowledge about child safety. After Structured teaching Programme on Child safety of under five 47(78.33%) parents had average level of knowledge, 13(21.66%) parents had good level of knowledge about child safety year Children.

Figure 2:Bar graph showing that, frequency distribution of pre & post test level of knowledge score of the samples

Table 3 shows that, the comparison between Pre-Test and Post-Test score of Samples obtained by Structured knowledge Questionnaire on Child safety among parents of under five year Children. The mean Pre-test score was 14.42 and the mean post test score was 18.25 with the mean difference of 3.83. The table also represents that the Standard deviation of Pre-test score was 3.52 and Standard deviation of post test score was 3.15. The calculated 't' was 26.105 and the tabulated 't' was 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance.

It reveals that mean pre-test of Structured knowledge Questionnaire on child safety among parents of under five year Children score was significantly lower than mean Post-test of Structured knowledge questionnaire scores. This indicates that difference obtained in the mean pre-test of Structured knowledge Questionnaire on child safety among parents of under five year Children score and mean post-test of Structured knowledge Questionnaire on child safety among parents of under five year Children score was a real difference and not by chance. Therefore, **the null hypothesis H$_0$ was rejected and research hypothesis H$_1$ was accepted.**

It revealed that Structured knowledge Questionnaire on child safety among parents of under five year Children was effective among parents of under five year children. Investigator concluded that there was significant difference in the mean post- test of Structured knowledge Questionnaire on child safety among parents of under five year Children score as compared to the mean pre-test of Structured knowledge Questionnaire on child safety among parents of under five year Children score after administration of Structured teaching Programme.

Table: 3 Mean, Mean difference and " t " test of pre test and post test score of samples on Structured knowledge Questionnaire on childsafety among parents of under five year Children. [N=60]

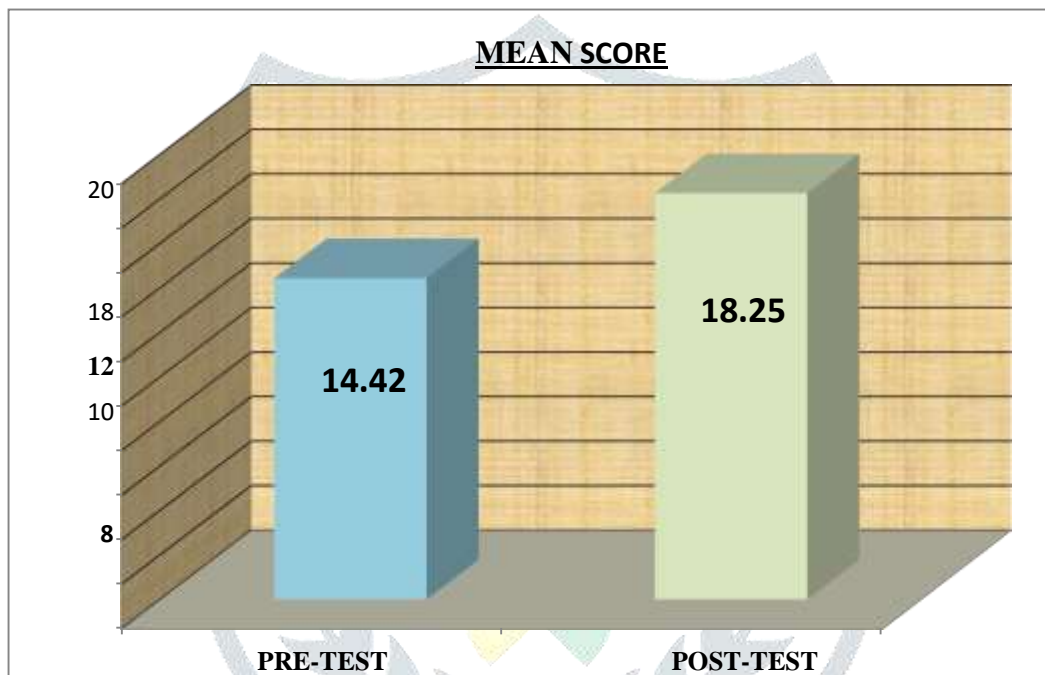|	Mean score	Mean Difference	SD	Calculated' t ' value	Table value	DF	Level of significance
Pre-Test	14.42		3.52		1.98	59	Significant.
Post-Test	18.25	3.83	3.15	26.105			

Figure: 3 Bar graph showing that mean difference of pre-test & post-test level of knowledge score

Table: 4 shows that, the Association between pre-test of Child safety among parents of under five year children scores with selected socio- demographic variables under five year children.

For age of the parents group with the Pre-test scores, the calculated value of chi- square (χ^2) 3.167 was less than the table value 12.59 of chi- square (χ^2) at 6 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, age of the parents was not significant for the structured knowledge Questionnaire score of the samples.

Regarding Gender of the samples with the Pre-test Structured knowledge Questionnaire score, the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 1.102 was less than the table value 5.99 of chi-square (χ^2) at 2 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, gender had no significant association with the Pre-test Structured knowledge Questionnaire score of the samples.

About Religion with the Pre-test the Pre-test Structured knowledge Questionnaire scores, the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 3.283 was less than the table value 5.99 of chi-square (χ^2) at 2 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, Religion was not significant association with the Pre-test Structured knowledge Questionnaire score of the samples.

Regarding level of education of the samples with the Pre-test Structured knowledge Questionnaire scores, the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 10.14 was less than the tablevalue 12.59 of chi-square (χ^2) at 6 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, education was not significant for the structured knowledge Questionnairescore of the samples.

For Employment status with the Pre-test Structured knowledge Questionnaire scores, the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 12.526 was more than the table value 5.99 of chi- square (χ^2) at 2 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, Employment status was significant for the structured knowledge Questionnaire score of the samples.

About Type of family with the Pre-test Structured knowledge Questionnaire scores, the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 6.021 was more than the table value 5.99 ofchi-square (χ^2) at 2 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, type of family had significant association with the Structured knowledge Questionnaire score of the samples.

For number of Children in family with the Pre-test Structured knowledge Questionnaire scores, the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 4.058 was less than the table value 9.49 of chi-square (χ^2) at 4 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, number of Children in family was not significant for the structured knowledge Questionnaire score of the samples.

Thus, it can be inferred that Employment status & type of family had significant association with structured knowledge Questionnaire scores of the samples. This indicates that the selected socio-demographic variables had significant association with structured knowledge Questionnaire score among parents of under five year children. so, research hypothesis H_2 was accepted and null hypothesis H_0 was rejected.

TABLE-4 : ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA RELATED TO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE PRE-TEST OF STRUCTURED KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONNAIRE   **[N=60]**

SR NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		PRETEST			TOTAL	CHI SQUARE	DF	TABLE VALUE	SIG/ NON SIG
			Poor	Average	Good					
1	Age of parents	21 to 26 years	1	11	0	12	3.167	6	12.59	Non Significant
		27 to 32 years	3	20	1	24				
		33 to 38 years	3	13	1	17				
		39 years above	1	5	1	7				
2	Gender	Male	3	26	1	30	1.102	2	5.99	NonSig
		Female	5	23	2	30				
3	Religion	Hindu	8	35	3	46	3.283	2	5.99	NonSig
		Muslim	0	0	0	0				
		Christian	0	14	0	14				
		Others	0	0	0	0				
4	Level of education	Primary	3	10	0	13	10.14	6	12.59	NonSig
		Secondary	1	12	1	14				
		Higher secondary	4	10	2	16				
		Graduate	0	17	0	17				
5	Employment status	Employed	0	32	2	34	12.526	2	5.99	**Significant**
		Unemployed	8	17	1	26				
6	Type of family	Nuclear	7	25	3	35	6.021	2	5.99	**Significant**
		Joint	1	24	0	25				
7	No.of children in family	1	1	18	0	19	4.058	4	9.49	NonSig
		2-3	5	25	3	33				
		4-6	2	6	0	8				

DISCUSSION:

The present study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Child safety on parents of under five year children of selected Anganwadi of Ahmedabad city.The data identified from the present study shows, that the Structured teaching Programme on knowledge regarding Child safety was effective among Parents of under five year Children.

CONCLUSION:

The following conclusions can be drawn from the study findings.

Knowledge deficit existed in all area of Child safety before implementation of Structured teaching program among Parents of under five year Children in selected Anganwadi in Ahmedabad city.

Samples gained significant knowledge after they exposed to Structured teaching programme. The mean Post test knowledge score 18.25 was significantly higher than mean pre test knowledge score 14.42.thus, the Structured teaching programme was found to be effective in enhancing the knowledge of parents of under five year regarding Child safety.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

The author declare that they have no competing interests.

ETHICS CONSIDERATIONS:

JG College of Nursing, Ethics Committee reviewed this study and granted ethical approval. consents has been obtained from participants.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION:

Written consent for publication was obtained from participants.

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4. Vidya Raut1 , Vishakha D. Ganvir2 " Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Child Safety"

5. P. Thenmozhi1*, S. Sabeetha1 and R. Nandhini1 "Knowledge and Practice on Prevention of Domestic Accident among Mothers of under Five Children: Descriptive Study"

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