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Effective of Educational Package Regarding Child Safety Measures Among Mothers of Under Five Children in a Selected Rural Village in Jind, Haryana

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Introduction

Today's children will be tomorrow's citizens. A child's world revolves around his or her home, school, and community. Every year, over five million children aged zero to fourteen die, primarily in developing countries. Approximately three million children die as a result of unintentional injuries (accidents) caused by domestic accidents, school accidents from falls, fire, drowning, and poisoning. The child's environment also plays a role in injury causation.

Social stressors such as single parenthood, parent unemployment, low educational attainment, and family size all contribute to injury causation. Poor housekeeping and a lack of knowledge about safety precautions are critical. A study of the epidemiological aspects of acute childhood poisoning among patients attending a hospital at National Medical College Kolkata revealed that poisoning accounted for 3.6 percent of total paediatric admissions. The vast majority of cases involved oral/chemical poisoning. Kerosene poisoning was the most common. The majority of the incidents were unintentional. The leading causes of death for children are injuries, many of which occur at home. With such a large problem, it is natural to seek out avenues such as mass media to reach out to a large number of families with educational messages about safety and injury prevention. Nurses can help prevent infant and child accidents by guiding parents in accident prevention, protecting infants and children in their care, and modelling safe behaviour. Nurses can help reduce accidents in the hospital or in the community by assisting parents in being vigilant when supervising their children. Although an accident cannot be completely avoided, it can be avoided. Adults should pay more attention to home safety in order to keep children safe. They should also remove any hidden hazards in the home and educate children on safety.

So the investigator chose this problem for the study in order to impart knowledge about child safety to mothers of children under the age of five, which may help to improve the mother's knowledge and thus the children's health.

Methodology

The purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy of a educational Package on child safety measures among mothers with children under the age of five in a selected rural village in Jind, Haryana.

Accidents are a major health issue all over the world, causing disabilities and even death. Unintentional injuries have been identified as a major threat to children's health and well-being. The current study employed a one-group pretest-posttest design. The Open System Model served as the study's conceptual framework. For this study, a quasi experimental one group pretest post test design was found to be appropriate. The research tool was divided into two parts. The first section of the tool is made up of demographic variables. The second component of the tool was a structured questionnaire that included questions about knowledge of child safety measures. Aspects such as definition, causes, signs and symptoms, prevention, and management were all covered. The tool's reliability was assessed using the test, retest method, with a r value of 0.08. The subjects were chosen using the purposive sampling technique by the researcher. According to the objectives stated above, the collected data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The pilot study demonstrated that the tools and design were suitable.

Result

Among the 100 mothers chosen, 36 percent were between the ages of 25 and 30, 10 percent were illiterate, 70 percent were housewives, and 56 percent belonged to a nuclear family. 48 percent of mothers had two children, and television was the primary source of information for 50 percent of the samples. In this study, the majority of the mothers (66 percent) had knowledge levels that were below average (>50 percent). The findings indicated that more efforts should be made to comprehend child safety measures.In this study, the majority of the mothers (69 percent) had knowledge levels that were below average (>50 percent). The findings indicated that more efforts should be made to comprehend child safety measures.The experimental group's mean pre and post scores demonstrated that a educational Package was effective in increasing mothers' knowledge level. (t=20.11).

Conclusion

This study concluded that the educational Package was very effective in improving mothers' knowledge of child safety measures.

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