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# A Quasi-Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents Among the Mothers of Under Five Children in Selected Hospitals of District Patiala, Punjab

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Tomorrow's citizens are today's children. They ought to inherit a world that is healthier, safer, and more equitable. The protection of their surroundings is the most crucial job. .

In the modern world, whether in wealthy and developing nations, danger is present not just on the roadways but also in homes and on playgrounds. Each year, unintentional injuries cause thousands of youngsters to pass away or become permanently crippled. One of the leading causes of death for children aged 1 to 5 in many developing nations is injury.

Accidents are defined by the World Health Organisation as unplanned, unexpected events that result in physical and psychological harm. As their neuromotor, cognitive, physical, social, psychological, and sensory skills continue to develop, children are among the most vulnerable groups because they are less conscious of risk.

**NEED OF STUDY;**

Accidents are now a comparatively more significant child health issue in the industrialised countries. Accidents in emerging nations are reported to be just as common as in developed ones.

After infancy and the neonatal period, accidents are the primary cause of death for children of all ages. Of all children under the ages of ten or twelve, children ages two and three as well as five and six have the highest rates of unintentional injuries. The majority of injuries to younger children occur in or near their homes. Parents who understand that young children want to explore every inch of their quickly growing world can help avert many accidents.

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## OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the socio demographic variables.

2. To assess the pre test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children in both experimental and control group in selected hospital of district Patiala Punjab.

3. To develop and implement the video assisted teaching regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children

4.To assess the post test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children of both experimental and control group in selected group in selected hospitals of district Patiala Punjab.

5. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children in selected hospitals of district Patiala Punjab.

6. To find out association of pre test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children in selected hospitals of district Patiala Punjab with their selected socio demographic variables.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Vijayasree V. Nair (2023)** A pre-experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding management of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected community areas, Tumkur, Karnataka. A total sample of 60 mothers of under-five children were selected using the simple random sampling technique. A one-group pre-test post-test design was used to conduct the study. Findings of the study revealed that the mean post-test knowledge score 25.57±3.202 was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score 12.20±3.704 ($p<0.05$). The findings of the study confirmed that the structured teaching program was significantly effective in improving the knowledge regarding management of home accidents among mothers of under five children.

**Muna Al Mushaikhi, IN (2022)** This cross-sectional study was conducted in rural areas of Twiserkan (Toyserkan) County, in Iran, to assess factors associated with home-related injuries among under-five-year children and their mothers' care regarding injury prevention. Then, data were gathered using pre-tested questionnaire and through interview with injured children's mothers. The study results showed that 197 out of 210 total identified mothers took part in the study. The reported injuries were 11.68%, 39.09%, and 49.24%, respectively, for severe, moderate, and mild cases. Fall was the most frequent injury with 35%. Home-related injuries are an important health problem among study population and their prediction and prevention are necessary. Enhancement of mothers' knowledge can be helpful to improve child injury prevention.

**Dhanvijay, R (2021)** A non-experimental descriptive design was used to perform this analysis. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used. A structured questionnaire was developed to assess the knowledge of urban and rural 100 primary school teachers regarding the prevention of accidents among schoolers. The study findings show 0 (0%) of rural primary school teachers were having a poor level of knowledge score, 8(16%) of rural primary school teachers were having an average level of knowledge score, 21(42%) of rural primary school teachers were having a good level of knowledge score, 19 (38%) of rural primary school teachers had a very good level of knowledge score and 2 (4%) of rural primary school teachers had excellent knowledge score. The study findings show 1(2%) of urban primary school teachers were having a poor level of knowledge score, 5(10%) of urban primary school teachers were having an average level of knowledge score, 18(36%) of urban primary school teachers were having a good level of knowledge score, 20 (40%) of urban primary school teacher had a very good level of knowledge score and 6 (12%) of urban primary school teacher had excellent knowledge score. In the overall comparison of the rural primary school teachers having good knowledge regarding prevention of accidents of schoolers rather than urban primary school teachers.

**Awale Pratiksha, (2018)** cross-sectional descriptive study design was adopted in this study. The sample size was 150 mothers from KafrMohsen village. This number was drawn by a systematic random sampling technique. This study was based on evaluative approach and Pre-experimental study, one group pre and post test design" is used. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used and Structure questionnaire tool was used. Paired t-test was applied to compare knowledge score before and after structured teaching program among parents of under five years children. The t-test was found to be 19.72 at the degree of freedom 60 and level of significance 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted.

**Nour M ,2018**A cross-sectional study was conducted on 368 mothers attending outpatient pediatric clinics at Maternity and Children Hospital in Makkah Region. Data was collected by self-administered questionnaire. The results of the study showed that about two third of participants (63.28%) depended on social media as a source of knowledge about home accidents. More than one third (35.9%) had poor knowledge, about 38% had positive attitude and less than one third (29%) had proper practices about home accidents. However, knowledge and attitude scores were significantly favorable among working mothers and those with University education. Participants with higher family income had significant proper practices. It needs an intervention to overcome knowledge gap and improve attitude and practices of mothers in addition to joint Governmental and community efforts

## METHODOLOGY

The **quantitative reserch** aproach with **quasi experimental pre test post test design** was selected for study . The sample size of the study compromised of **60 mothers of under five children in the study simple random sampling technique was used** .

## DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

Research tool will consist of 2 parts

**SECTION A:** It consists of socio demographic variables of mothers of under five children. It includes age, type of family, number of siblings, education of mother, occupation of mother, family monthly income and source of knowledge.

**SECTION B:** It consists of self structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding prevention of home accidents. Which compromised 30 multiple choice questions with single correct answer. The maximum score for correct answer to each item was one and for wrong response zero. The range for assessment of knowledge is categorized as follows:

| LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE | SCORE RANGE | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Poor | 0-10 | ≤33% |
| Average | 11-20 | 34-66% |
| Good | 21-30 | 67-100% |

Maximum score=30 Minimum score=0

**Table No. 3.1: Scoring according to level of knowledge among mothers of under five children**

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Analysis is the process of organizing and synthesizing data so as to answer to research questions.

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of data collected from 60 mothers of under five children in selected hospitals of district, Punjab. The data was organized, tabulated, analysed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The analysis and interpretation were on the objectives of the study.

**SECTION I**

**Objective 1: To assess the socio demographic variables.**

**Frequency and Percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of mothers of under-five children**

**Table No:** Describes the socio demographic variables of the mothers of under-five children like- Age, type of family, number of siblings, education of mother, occupation of mother, family monthly income and source of knowledge.

**N=60**

| SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES | | Experimental group (N=30) | | Control group (N=30) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F | % | F | % |
| AGE | 21-25Years | 3 | 10.0% | 3 | 10.0% |
| | 26-30 Years | 8 | 26.7% | 11 | 36.7% |
| | 31-35 years | 14 | 46.7% | 12 | 40.0% |
| | Above 35 years | 5 | 16.7% | 4 | 13.3% |
| TYPE OF FAMILY | Nuclear | 14 | 46.7% | 13 | 43.3% |
| | Joint | 5 | 16.7% | 7 | 23.3% |
| | Extended | 9 | 30.0% | 9 | 30.0% |
| | Step parents | 2 | 6.7% | 1 | 3.3% |
| NUMBER OF SIBLINGS | No siblings | 18 | 60.0% | 21 | 70.0% |
| | One | 8 | 26.7% | 8 | 26.7% |
| | Two or more | 4 | 13.3% | 1 | 3.3% |
| EDUCATION OF MOTHER | Secondary | 5 | 16.7% | 3 | 10.0% |
| | Senior secondary | 12 | 40.0% | 11 | 36.7% |
| | post graduate | 9 | 30.0% | 10 | 33.3% |
| | Graduate | 4 | 13.3% | 6 | 20.0% |

| **SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES** | | **Experimental group (N=30)** | | **Control group (N=30)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **F** | **%** | **F** | **%** |
| **OCCUPATION OF MOTHER** | Private employee | 6 | 20.0% | 9 | 30.0% |
| | Government employee | 2 | 6.7% | 2 | 6.7% |
| | Housewife | 19 | 63.3% | 14 | 46.7% |
| | Self employed | 3 | 10.0% | 5 | 16.7% |
| **FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME** | 10,000-50,000 | 22 | 73.3% | 19 | 63.3% |
| | 50,000-1,00000 | 6 | 20.0% | 8 | 26.7% |
| | >1,0000 | 2 | 6.7% | 3 | 10.0% |
| **SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE** | Mass media | 13 | 43.3% | 12 | 40.0% |
| | Family, relative | 17 | 56.7% | 18 | 60.0% |

**Table :** Shows the frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of mothers of under-five children.

**Age:** In experimental group majority of 14(46.7%) of mothers belonged to the age group of 31-35years, 8(26.7%) belonged to 26-30 years age, 5(16.7%) belonged to age above 35 years and 3(10%) mothers belonged to 21-25 years. Whereas, in control group majority of 12(40%) of mothers belonged to the age group of 31-35years, 11(36.7%) belonged to 26-30 years age, 4(13.3%) belonged to age above 35 years and 3(10%) mothers belonged to 21-25 years.

**Type of Family:** In experimental group, majority of 14(46.7%) of the mothers belonged to nuclear family, 9(30%) belonged to extended family, 5(16.7%) belonged to joint family and 2(6.7%) of the mothers stay with step parents. Whereas in control group, majority of 13(43.3%) of the mothers belonged to nuclear family, 9(30%) belonged to extended family, 7(23.3%) belonged to joint family and 1(3.3%) of the mothers stay with step parents.

**Number of Siblings:** In experimental group, majority of 18 (60%) have no siblings, 8(26.7%) have one sibling and 4(13.3%) have two or more siblings. Whereas in control group, majority of 21(70%) have no siblings, 8(26.7%) have one sibling and 1(3.3%) have two or more sibling.

**Education of mother:** In experimental group majority of 12(40%) mothers were have senior secondary education, 9(30%) were having post graduate, and 4 (13.3%) were have graduate education and followed by 5(16.7%) were having secondary education. Whereas in control group, majority of 11(36.7%) mothers were have senior secondary education, 10(33.3%) were having post graduate, and 6(20%) were have graduate education and followed by 3(10%) were having secondary education

**Occupation of mother:** In experimental group majority 19(63.3%)of mothers occupation were housewife,6(20%) of mothers occupation were private employee followed by 3(10%) mothers were self-employed and 2(6.7%)mothers occupation were government job experience. Whereas in control group majority 14(46.7%) of mother's occupation were housewife, 9(30%) of mothers occupation were private employee followed by 5(16.7%) mothers were self-employed and 2(6.7%) mother's occupation were government job.

**Family monthly income:** In experimental group, majority 22(73.3%) mother's monthly income were 10,000-50,000, 6(20%) mothers family monthly income were 50,000-1,000002(6.7%) mother's family monthly income were >1,0000. In control group, majority 19(63.3%) mother's monthly income were 10,000-50,000, 8(26.7%) both experimental and control group in selected hospitals of district Patiala, Punjab.

**Source of knowledge:** The study revealed that, in experimental group majority of mothers 17 (56.7%) get information from family, relative,13(43.3%) from mass media. In control group, majority of mothers 18 (60.0%) get information from family, relative, 12(40%) from mass media.

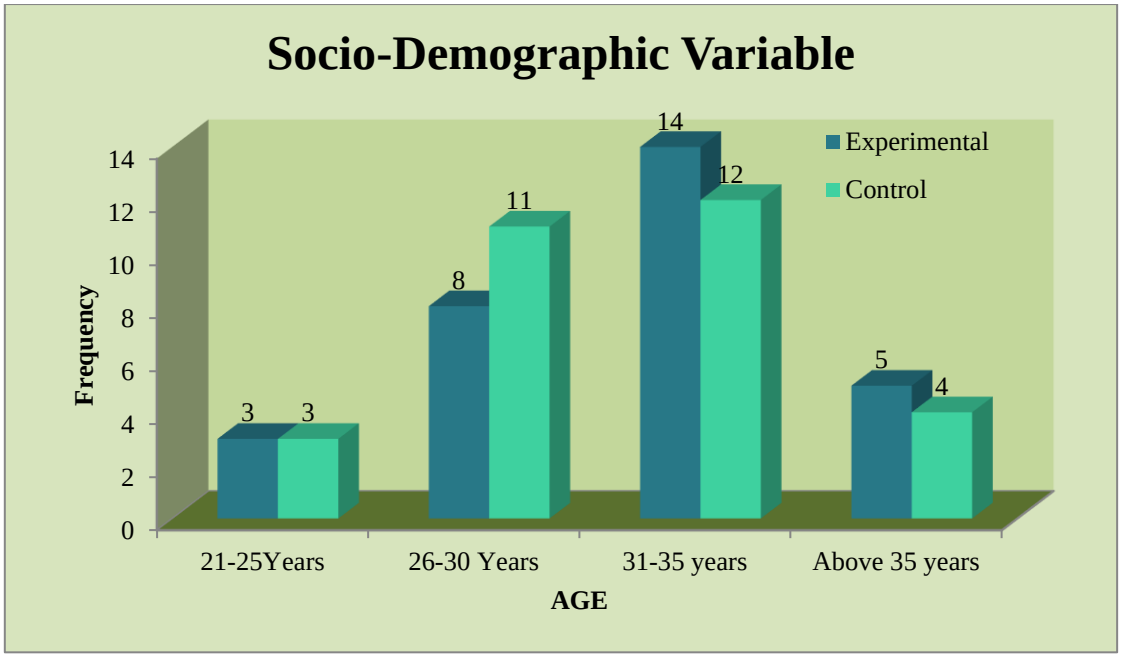



**Figure No. 3: Bar graph showing frequency distribution of age of mothers**

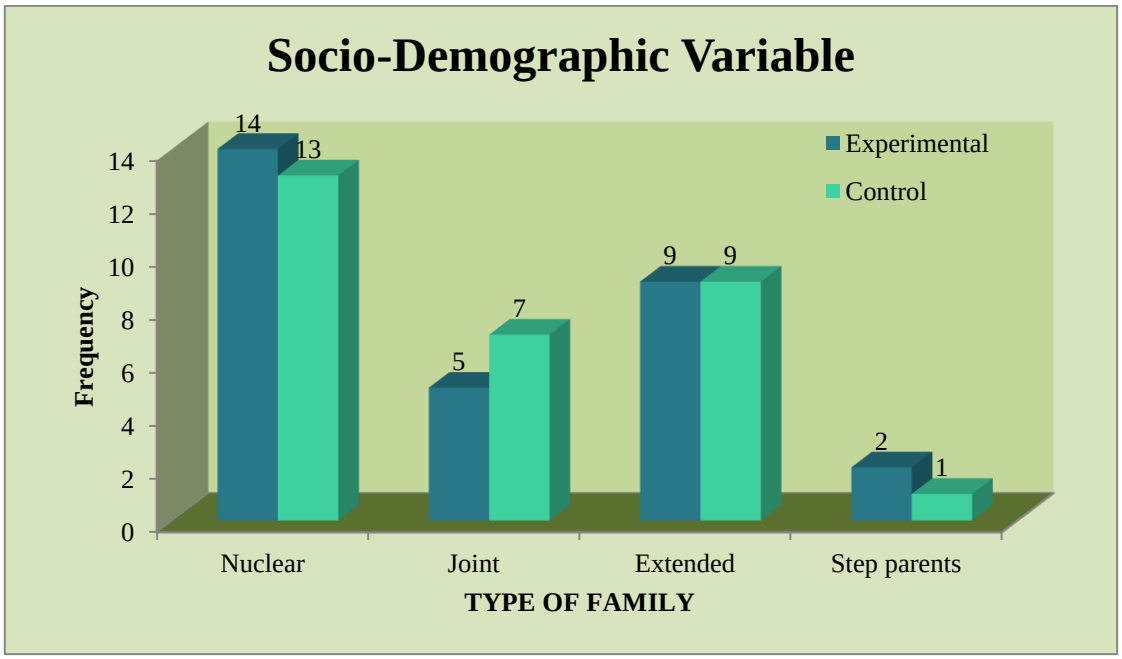



**Figure No. 3: Bar graph showing frequency distribution of type of family**

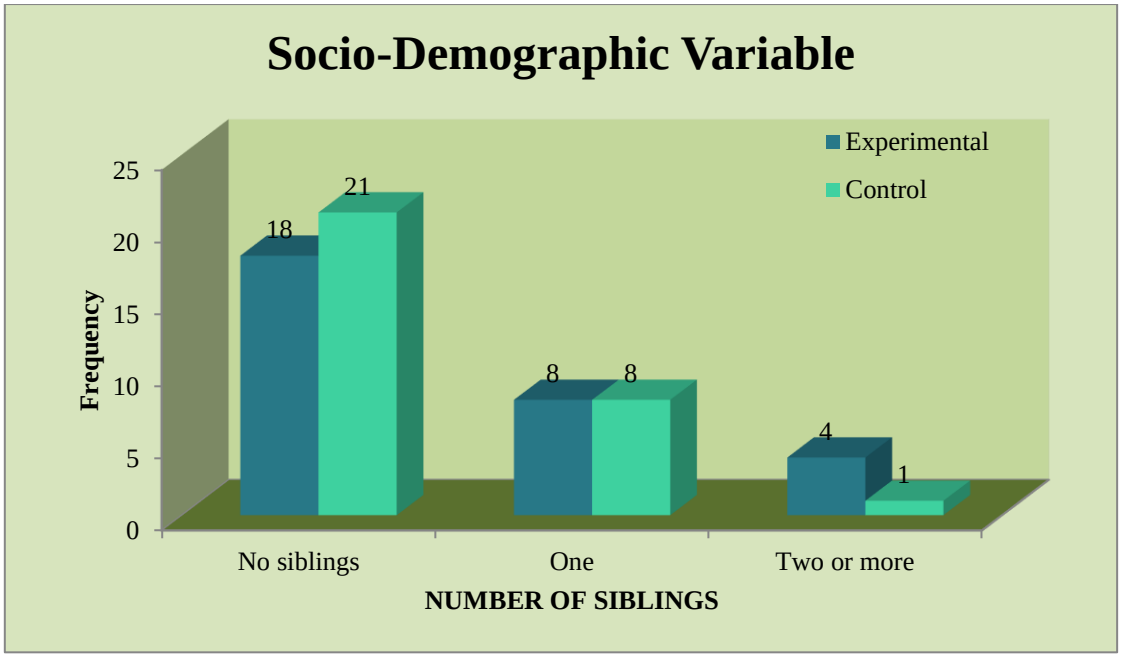



**Figure No. 3: Bar graph showing frequency distribution of number of siblings**

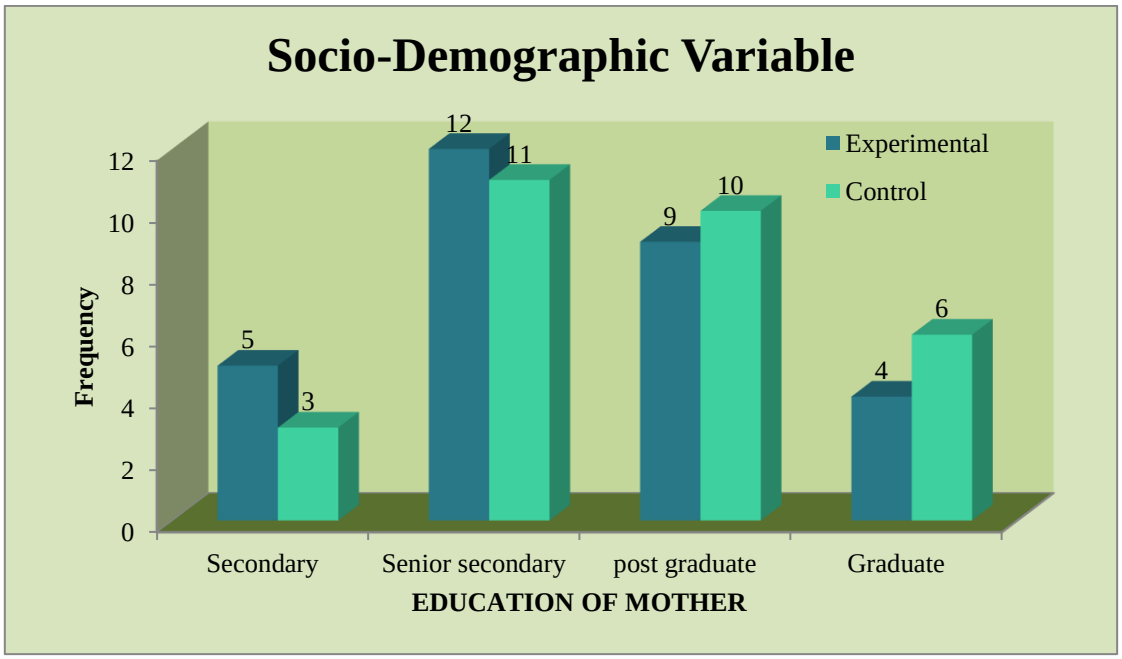



**Figure No. 3: Bar graph showing frequency distribution of education of mother**

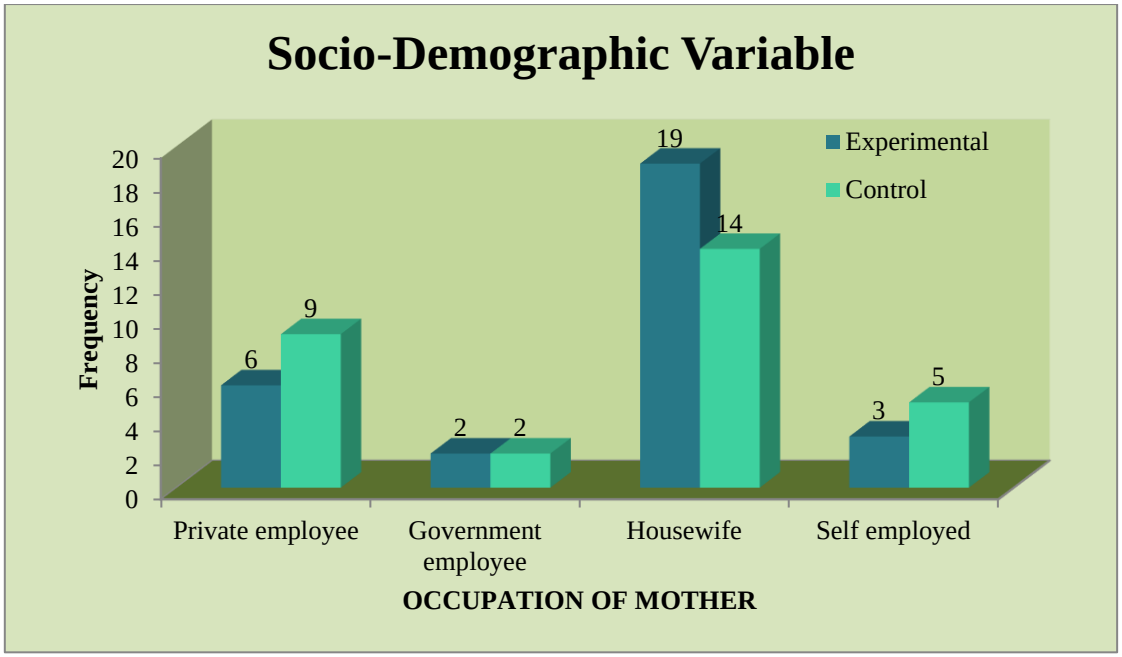



**Figure No. 3: Bar graph showing frequency distribution of occupation of mother**

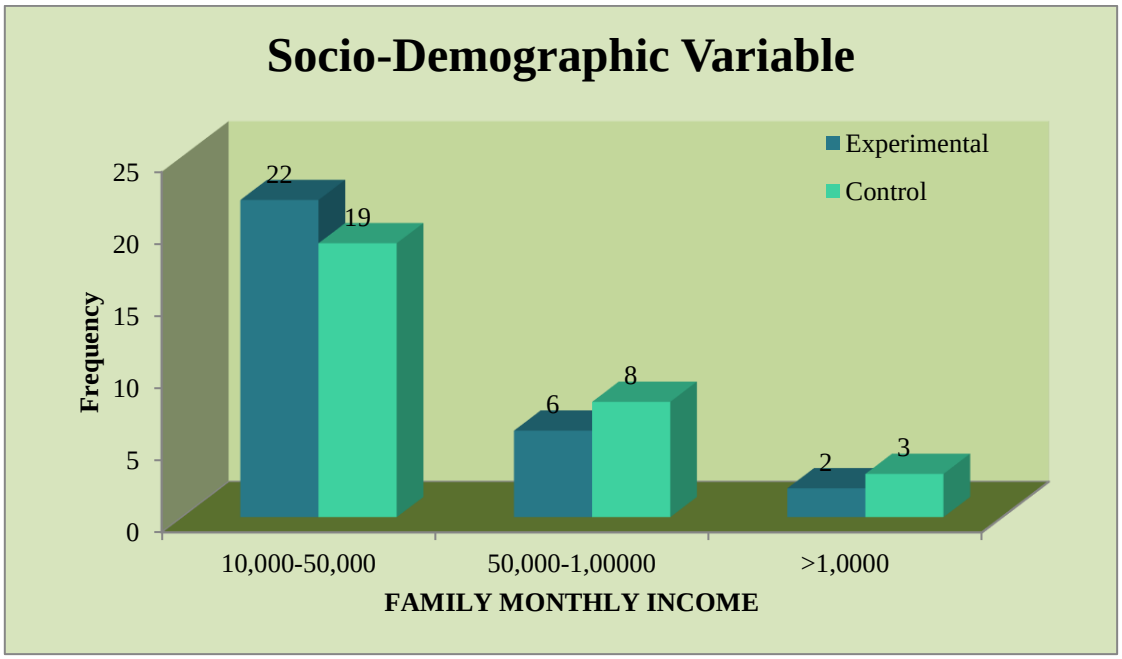



**Figure No. 3: Bar graph showing frequency distribution of family monthly income**

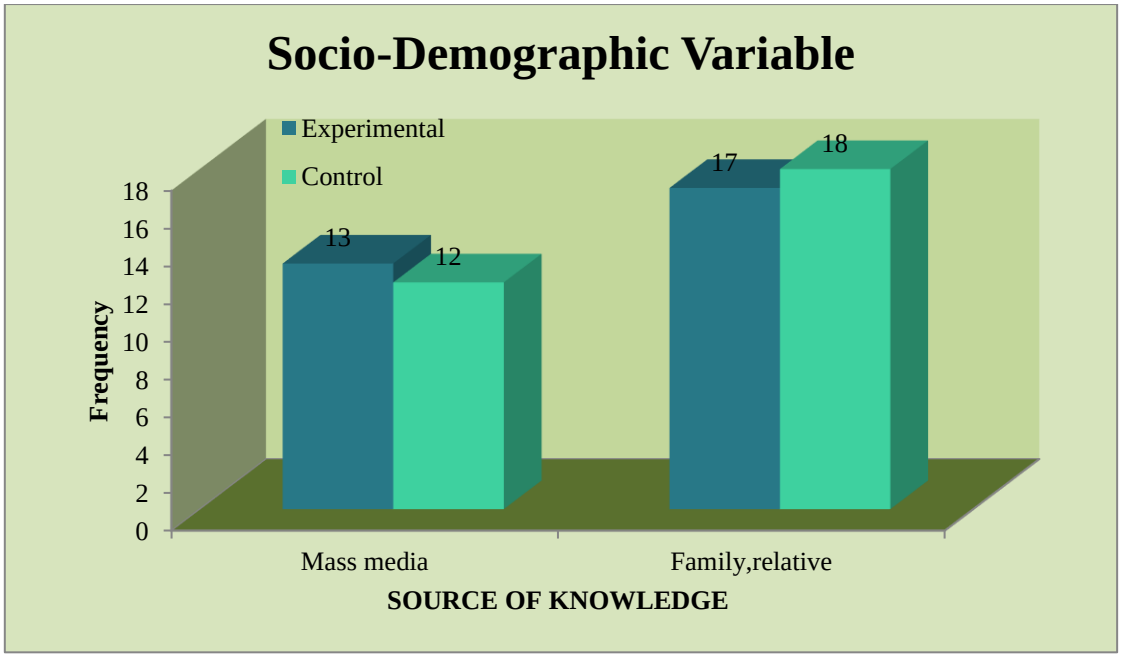



**Figure No. 3: Bar graph showing frequency distribution of source of knowledge**

**SECTION II**

**Objective 2: To assess the pre test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children in both experimental and control group in selected hospital of district Patiala Punjab.**

**Table No.** Assessment of pre-test knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children in both experimental group and control group in selected hospitals at district Patiala, Punjab.

**N= 60**

| **Pre-interventional Level of knowledge** | **Experimental group (n=30)** | | **Control group (n=30)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **f** | **%** | **F** | **%** |
| **Inadequate (0-10)** | 13 | 43.3% | 12 | 40% |
| **Moderate (11-20)** | 12 | 40% | 16 | 53.3% |
| **Adequate (21-30)** | 5 | 16.7% | 2 | 6.7% |

**Table No.** Describes the frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-test knowledge score of experimental group, majority of mothers of under-five children 13(43.3%) had inadequate knowledge, 12(40%) had moderate knowledge and 5(16.7%) had adequate knowledge. Whereas in the pre control group, 16(53.3%) had moderate knowledge and 12(40%) had inadequate knowledge and 2(6.7%) had adequate knowledge in pre-test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children.

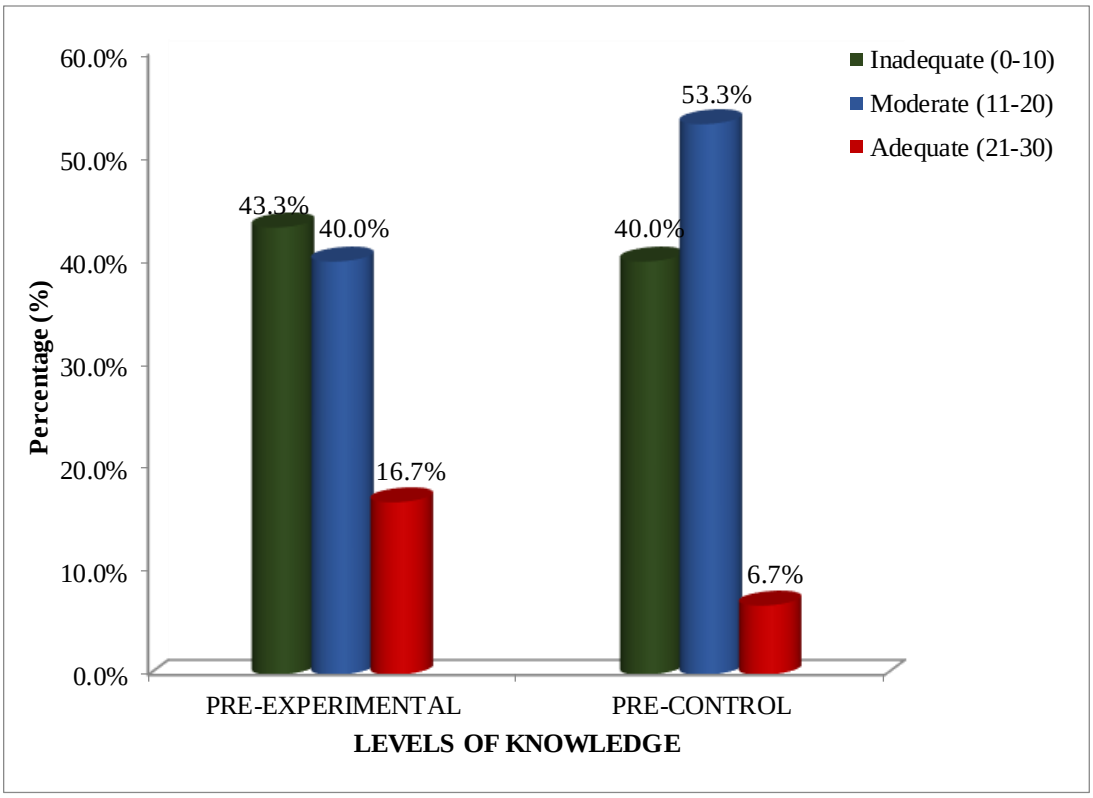



**Figure no.** Bar graph showing Frequency and percentage of pre-test level of knowledge prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children

**Table No.: Mean, S.D, Median, and Range of the pre-test knowledge of experimental group and control group prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children**

**N= 60**

| | Descriptive Statistics | Mean | S.D. | Median Score | Maximum | Minimum | Range | Mean % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pre** | **Experimental** | 13.4 | 4.99 | 12 | 24 | 7 | 17 | 44.7% |
| | **Control** | 12.6 | 4.49 | 11.5 | 22 | 5 | 17 | 42% |

Maximum= 30 Minimum=0

**Table No.** Depicts that in pre-test knowledge score of experimental group, mean score was13.4 and S.D was4.99, Median score was 12, Maximum score was 24, Minimum score was 7, Range was 17 and Mean percentage was 44.7%. Whereas in pre control group, mean score was 12.6, S.D was4.49, Median score was 11.5, Maximum score was 24, Minimum score was 5, Range was 17 and Mean percentage was 42% regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children.

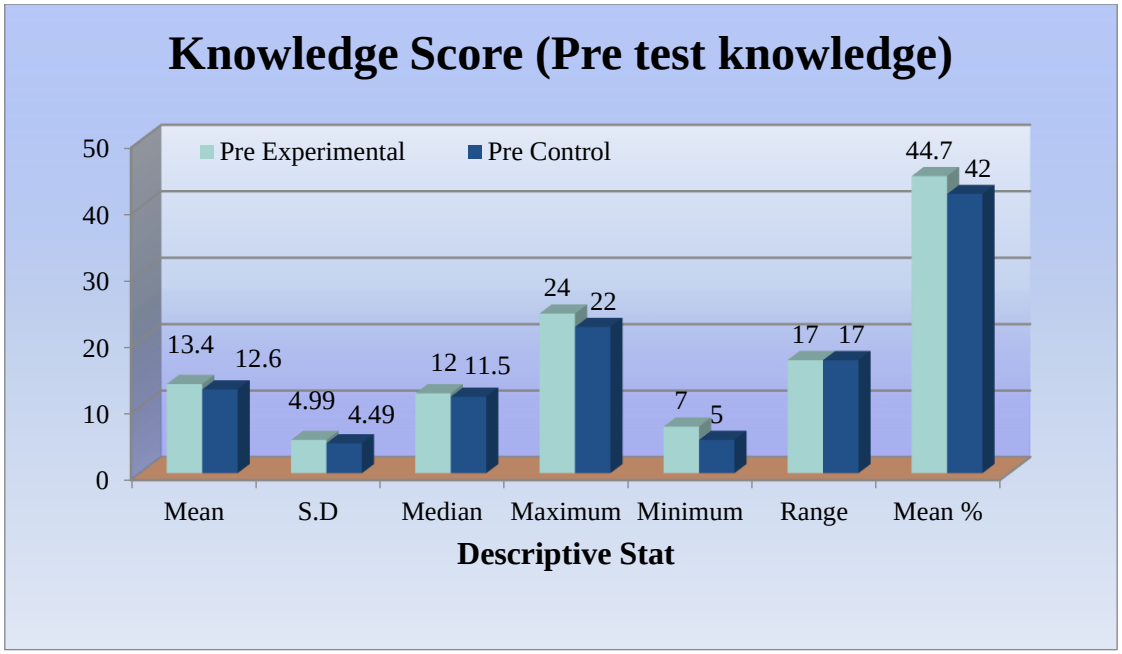



**Figure No: showing bar graph of pre- test knowledge score of experimental and control group of regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children.**

**SECTION III**

**Objective 3: To assess the post test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children of both experimental and control group in selected group in selected hospitals of district Patiala Punjab.**

**Table No: Frequency and percentage of post-test knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children in control and experimental group.**

**N=60**

| **Post-test Level of knowledge** | **Experimental group (n=30)** | | **Control group (n=30)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **f** | **%** | **F** | **%** |
| **Inadequate (0-10)** | 2 | 6.67% | 13 | 43.3% |
| **Moderate (11-20)** | 8 | 26.67% | 14 | 46.7% |
| **Adequate (21-30)** | 20 | 66.67% | 3 | 10% |

**Table** shows the post-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children. In experimental group, majority 20(66.67%) had adequate knowledge and 8(26.67%) had moderate knowledge and 2(6.67%) had inadequate knowledge. In control group, majority 14(46.7%) had moderate knowledge and 13(43.3%) had inadequate knowledge and 3(10%) had adequate knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children.

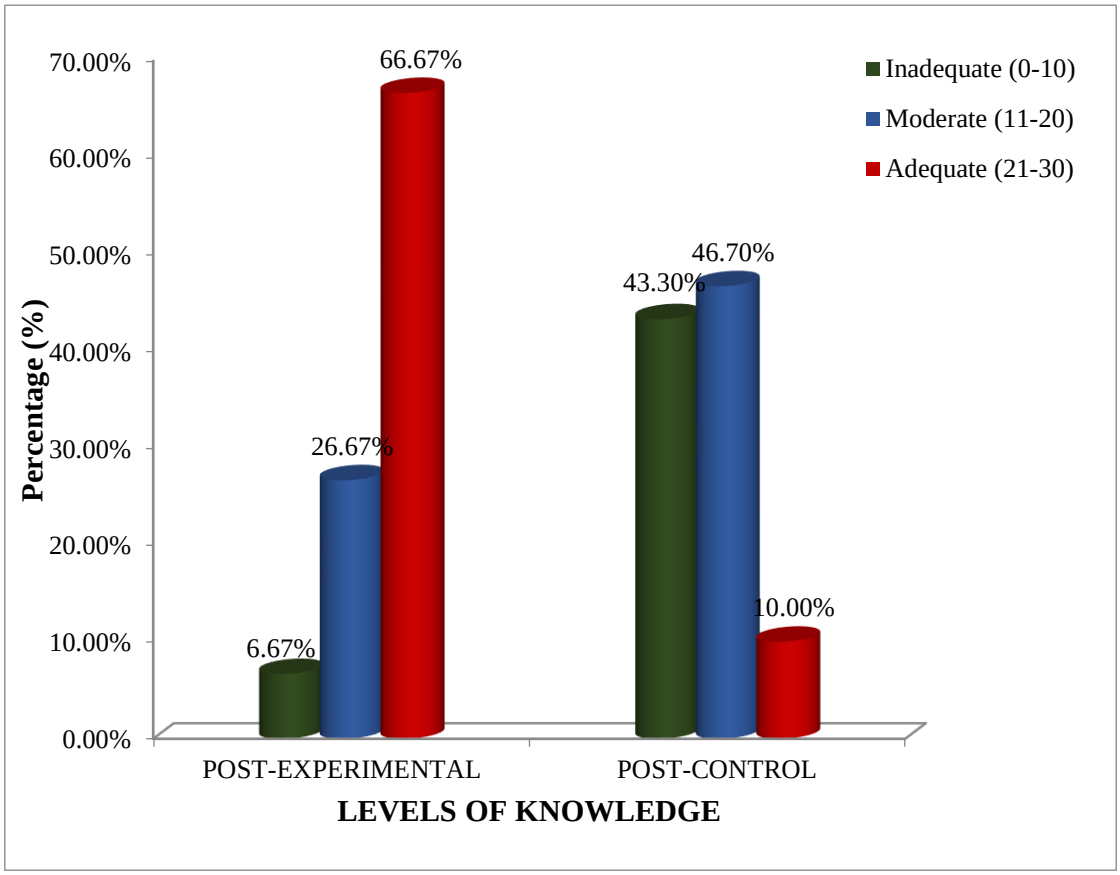



**Fig : Frequency and percentage of post-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children in control and experimental group.**

**Table No.: Mean, S.D. Median, Range of the post-test knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children.**

**N= 60**

| | Descriptive Statistics | Mean | S.D. | Median Score | Maximum | Minimum | Range | Mean % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Post | Experimental | 21.16 | 4.67 | 22 | 28 | 10 | 18 | 70.6% |
| | Control | 12.26 | 4.51 | 12 | 22 | 5 | 17 | 40.8 |

Maximum Score=30 Minimum Score=0

**Table No.** depicts that in post experimental group the Mean score was 21.16, Standard Deviation was 4.67 with Median 22 and Range 18 Maximum scores obtained were 28 and minimum scores obtained were 10, Mean percentage of knowledge score was 70.6%. Whereas in control group, mean score was 12.26 Standard Deviation was 4.51 with Median 12 and range 17, maximum scores obtained were 22 and minimum scores obtained were 5, mean percentage of knowledge score was 40.8% regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children.

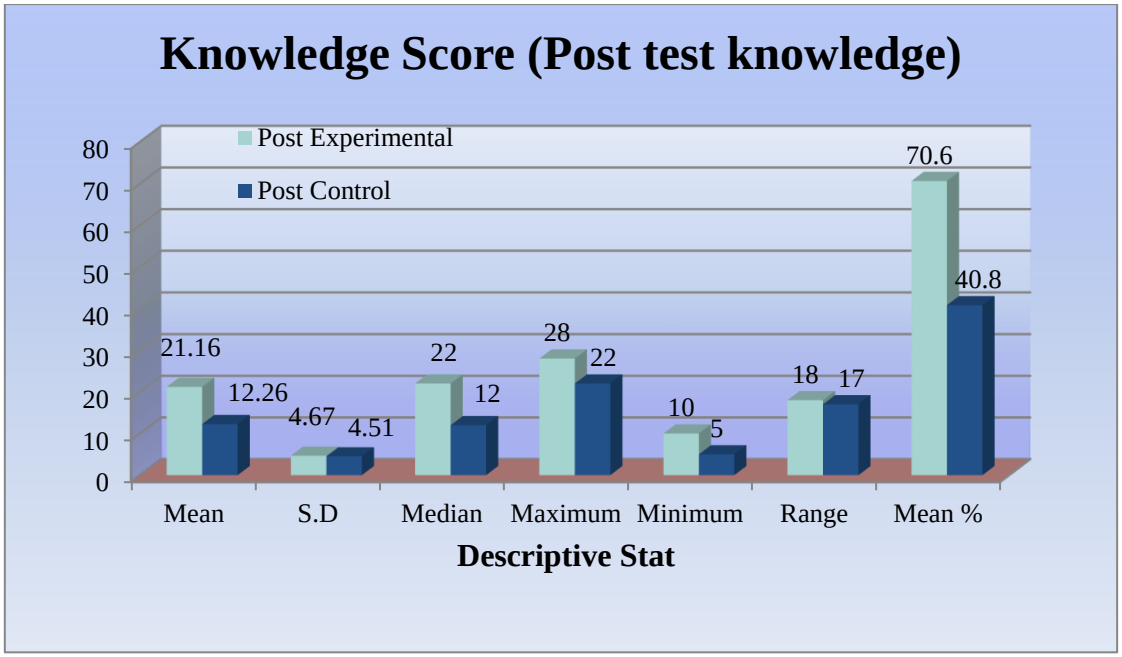



**Figure No. : Bar graph showing the post-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children.**

**SECTION – IV**

**Objective 4: To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on post-test knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children in both experimental group and control group in selected hospitals of district Patiala, Punjab.**

**Table 7: Comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children.**

**N=60**

| | | **KNOWLEDGE Score** | | | | **Paired t Test** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Pre-Test** | | **Post-test** | | | | |
| **Group** | **N** | **Mean** | **S. D** | **Mean** | **S. D** | **df** | **t value** | **Result** |
| **Experimental Group** | 30 | 13.4 | 4.99 | 21.16 | 4.67 | 29 | 10.97 | P value=<0.001 Significant |
| **Control Group** | 30 | 12.6 | 4.49 | 12.26 | 4.51 | 29 | 0.332 | P value=0.743 Not Significant |
| **Unpaired t Test** | **df** | 58 | | 58 | | | | |
| | **t value** | 0.652 | | 7.5 | | | | |
| | **Result** | P value=0.517 Not Significant | | P value=<0.001 Significant | | | | |
| | Maximum =30 | | Minimum = 0 | | | | | |

***P<0.05 level of significance**

**Table 7** Indicates the comparison between pre-test mean knowledge score (13.4) with post-test knowledge score (21.16) of experimental group. As the calculated value (10.97) was greater than table value (1.69) of paired t test at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it was statistically highly significant.

Whereas, in control group pre-test mean knowledge score (12.6) with post-test knowledge score (12.26) of control group. As the calculated value (0.332) was less than table value (1.69) of paired t test at 0.05level of significance. Thus, it was statistically non-significant. Hence, $H_1$ **was accepted. Thus, video assisted teaching was effective among mothers of under-five children.**

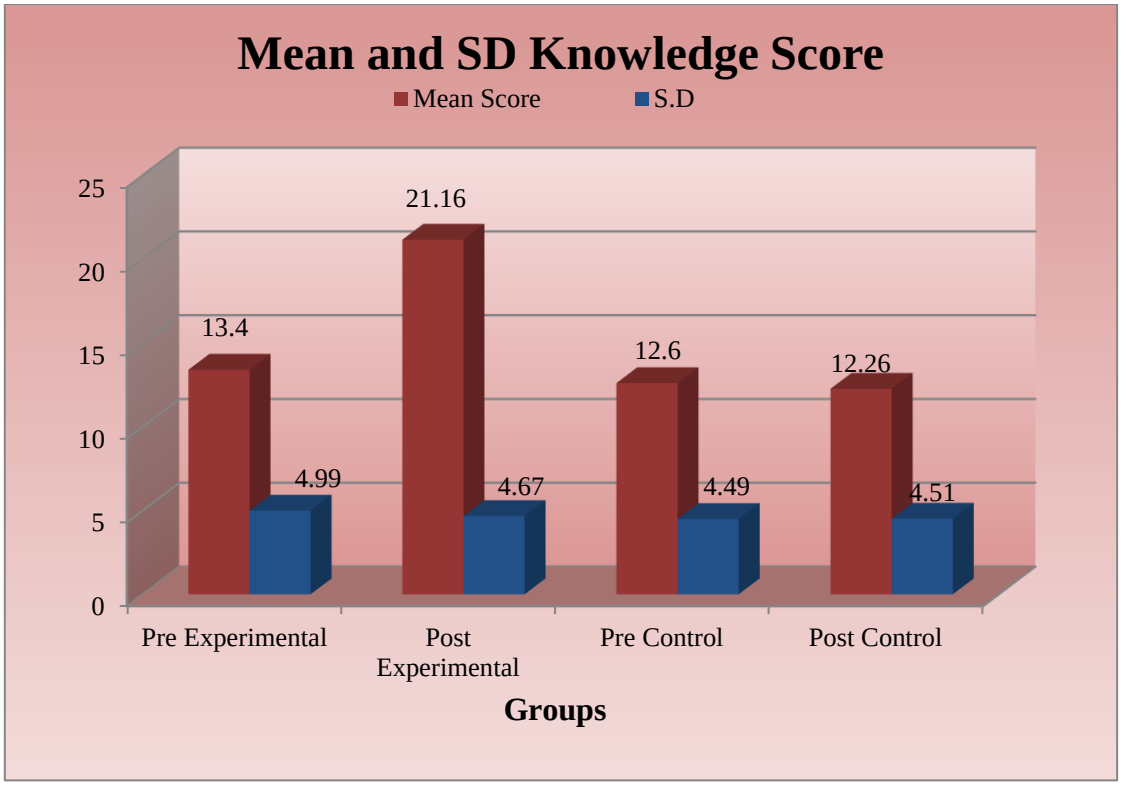



**Fig : Comparison of mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children in control and experimental group.**

**SECTION – V**

**Objective 5: To find out association of pre test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children in selected hospitals of district Patiala Punjab with their selected socio demographic variables.**

This section deals with the findings related to the association between pre-test knowledge of mothers of under-five children with their selected socio-demographic variables. The Chi-square test was used to determine the association between the pre-test group and control group.

**Table No:** Association of pre-test knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children with their selected socio demographic variables in experimental group.

**N=30**

| **SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES** | | **Association of knowledge Score with their socio demographic variables Pre-Experimental Group** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Variables** | **Options** | **Inadequate** | **Moderate** | **Adequate** | **Chi Test** | **P Value** | **df** | **Table Value** | **Result** |
| **AGE** | 21-25Years | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4.25 | 0.643 | 6 | 12.59 | Not Significant |
| | 26-30 Years | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| | 31-35 years | 6 | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| | Above 35 years | 2 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| **TYPE OF FAMILY** | Nuclear | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5.63 | 0.466 | 6 | 12.59 | Not Significant |
| | Joint | 4 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Extended | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | | | |
| | Step parents | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |

| **SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES** | | **Association of knowledge Score with their socio demographic variables Pre-Experimental Group** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Variables** | **Options** | **Inadequate** | **Moderate** | **Adequate** | **Chi Test** | **P Value** | **df** | **Table Value** | **Result** |
| **NUMBER OF SIBLINGS** | No siblings | 10 | 6 | 2 | 6.07 | 0.194 | 4 | 9.49 | Not Significant |
| | One | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Two or more | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| **EDUCATION OF MOTHER** | Secondary | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4.21 | 0.647 | 6 | 12.59 | Not Significant |
| | Senior secondary | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | | | |
| | post graduate | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| | Graduate | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | | |
| **OCCUPATION OF MOTHER** | Private employee | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5.98 | 0.425 | 6 | 12.59 | Not Significant |
| | Government employee | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Housewife | 7 | 9 | 3 | | | | | |
| | Self employed | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| **FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME** | 10,000-50,000 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 0.597 | 0.963 | 4 | 9.49 | Not Significant |
| | 50,000-1,00000 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| | >1,0000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| **SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE** | Mass media | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0.705 | 0.703 | 2 | 5.99 | Not Significant |
| | Family, relative | 8 | 7 | 2 | | | | | |

**Table No:**The findings of the study revealed that Age in years ($X^2$=4.25), type of family ($X^2$=5.63) no. of siblings ($X^2$=6.07) education of mother ($X^2$=4.21) occupation of mother($X^2$=5.98), family monthly income ($X^2$=0.597) and source of information ($X^2$=0.705) had no significant association with knowledge of mothers of under-five children regarding prevention of home accidents.

**Table No.: Association of pre-test knowledge score with their selected socio- demographic variables.**

This section deals with the findings related to the association between pre-test knowledge score and selected socio-demographic variables. The Chi-square test was used to determine the association between the post-test knowledge score with their selected socio-demographic variables.

**Table No:** Association of pre-test knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five children with their selected socio demographic variables in control group.

**N=30**

| **SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES** | | **Association of knowledge Score with their socio demographic variables Pre-Control Group** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Variables** | **Options** | **Inadequate** | **Moderate** | **Adequate** | **Chi Test** | **P Value** | **df** | **Table Value** | **Result** |
| **AGE** | 21-25Years | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4.9 | 0.556 | 6 | 12.59 | |
| | 26-30 Years | 4 | 7 | 0 | | | | | |

| **SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES** | | **Association of knowledge Score with their socio demographic variables Pre-Control Group** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Variables** | **Options** | **Inadequate** | **Moderate** | **Adequate** | **Chi Test** | **P Value** | **df** | **Table Value** | **Result** |
| | 31-35 years | 4 | 7 | 1 | | | | | Not Significant |
| | Above 35 years | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| **TYPE OF FAMILY** | Nuclear | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2.4 | 0.879 | 6 | 12.59 | Not Significant |
| | Joint | 3 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Extended | 3 | 5 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Step parents | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| **NUMBER OF SIBLINGS** | No siblings | 9 | 10 | 2 | 3.61 | 0.46 | 4 | 9.49 | Not Significant |
| | One | 2 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Two or more | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| **EDUCATION OF MOTHER** | Secondary | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4.02 | 0.674 | 6 | 12.59 | Not Significant |
| | Senior secondary | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| | post graduate | 3 | 7 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Graduate | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | |
| **OCCUPATION OF MOTHER** | Private employee | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4.59 | 0.597 | 6 | 12.59 | Not Significant |
| | Government employee | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Housewife | 4 | 9 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Self employed | 2 | 3 | 0 | | | | | |
| **FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME** | 10,000-50,000 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 6.66 | 0.155 | 4 | 9.49 | Not Significant |
| | 50,000-1,00000 | 2 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |
| | >1,0000 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| **SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE** | Mass media | 5 | 7 | 0 | 1.44 | 0.487 | 2 | 5.99 | Not Significant |
| | Family, relative | 7 | 9 | 2 | | | | | |

**Table No:** The findings of the study revealed that Age in years ($X^2$=4.9), type of family ($X^2$=2.4) no. of siblings ($X^2$=3.61) education of mother ($X^2$=4.02) occupation of mother ($X^2$=4.59), family monthly income ($X^2$=6.66) and source of information ($X^2$=1.44) had no significant association with knowledge of mothers of under-five children regarding prevention of home accidents.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study, the following recommendations are put forward for the future research

A study can be conducted to assess the knowledge of under five mothers in selected hospitals of district Patiala, Punjab.

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