

“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structure Teaching Programme On Knowledge Reagrding Disaster Management Among Under Graduate Nursing Students From Selected Nursing Colleges Of Chandrapur”.

Ms. Rutuja Shankar Zade

Clinical Instructor M.Sc. (Department of Community Health Nursing)Late Dr. Sau Vasudha Zade Nursing College, Chandrapur.

ABSTRACT: A disaster is a natural or manmade even the at negatively affects life, property, livelihood or industry often resulting in permanent changes to human societies, ecosystems and environment. Disasters arise without direct human involvements are known as natural disasters. It can be more severe than man made. **OBJECTIVES:** To assist the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding disaster management among undergraduate nursing student from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur. **METHODOLOGY:** Purposive sampling technique was adopted for true experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. Question was tool for data collection, in selected nursing college of Chandrapur. Sample size for 40 students. Pilot study was conducted to test the reliability, practicability, validity, and feasibility of the tool. Main study was conducted on 29/8/2021 to 3/9/2021. **RESULT:** In this maximum sample is of 22 (55%) comes in average group in pre-test and 37(92.5%) in post-test in excellent category. Calculated t value was found to be 22.9 for overall knowledge regarding topic. as calculated t value is greater that table t value at 0.05level. Post-test mean is higher than pre- test mean. This suggests that structured teaching programme is effective to improve knowledge regarding disaster management. **CONCLUSION:** The study was concluded that the structure teaching program method is an effective method for improving knowledge regarding disaster management.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, Structure Teaching, Primary, Prevention, Disaster management

Date of Submission: 23-01-2023

Date of Acceptance: 06-02-2023

I. INTRODUCTION:

Emergencies and disaster not only affect health and wellbeing of people, frequently large number of people are displace, killed or injure do subjected to greater risk of epidemics. Considerable economic harm is also common. Disaster caused great harm to the existing infrastructure and threaten the future of sustainable development. Disasters are not confined to a particular part of the world; they can occur anywhere and at any time. Measure emergency and disaster have occurred throughout the history, as the world's population grows and resources become more limited, community are increasingly becoming vulnerable to the hazards that cause disaster.

The relative number of injuries and death differ, depending on the number of factors such as the type of disaster, the density and distribution of the population, condition of the environment, degree of the preparedness and opportunity of the warning.

PROBLEMSTATEMENT:

“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding disaster management among the undergraduate students from selected colleges of Chandrapur.”

OBJECTIVES

Primary objectives:

To assist the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regrading disaster management among undergraduate nursing student from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.

Secondary objectives:

1. To assess the pretest knowledge score regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge score regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing student from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.
3. To compare the pre and post-test knowledge score regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.
4. To find out association of post-test knowledge score regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur with selected demographic variable.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- Structure teaching programme may help to improve knowledge regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.
- Structure teaching programme may help to the risk of disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.

ASSUMPTION

- Undergraduate students of selected nursing colleges may have little knowledge regarding disaster management.
- Structure teaching programme may improve knowledge regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.
- Knowledge level may vary according to selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H01: There will be no significant difference between pre and post-test knowledge score regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.

H1: There will be significant difference between pre and post-test knowledge score regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.

H02: There will be no significant association of post-test knowledge score regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur with selected demographic variables.

H2: There will be significant association of post-test knowledge score regarding disaster management among the undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur with selected demographic variables.

LIMITATIONS:

- Study is limited to 40 undergraduate nursing students.
- Study is limited to 2nd year Basic BSc nursing.

ETHICAL ASPECTS:

- Approval was obtained from ethical committee of the selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur before conducting the study.
- Informed consent from the sample was taken.
- Maintained confidentiality and privacy.

II. Research Methodology

RESEARCH APPROACH- Descriptive evaluative research approach

RESEARCH DESIGN: One group pre-test, post-test design

TARGET POPULATION: undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges

ASSESSABLE POPULATION: undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: non-probability purposive sampling technique

SAMPLE SIZE: 40 undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.

Inclusion criteria:

- 1) Undergraduate nursing students who are available during data collection.
- 2) Undergraduate nursing students who can understand English.

Exclusion criteria:

Undergraduate nursing students who were willing to participate in the study.

VALIDITY OF THE TOOL:

To test Content validity of the tool was established by obtaining the suggestions from the experts. The tool was given to experts from the field of Head of department, regarding disaster management of Chandrapur.

RELIABILITY:

In this study reliability was done by test re-test method Tested on 4 sample There liability score for questionnaires was 0.78 By Convention, Reliability Coefficient 0.72 is considered Acceptable.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:

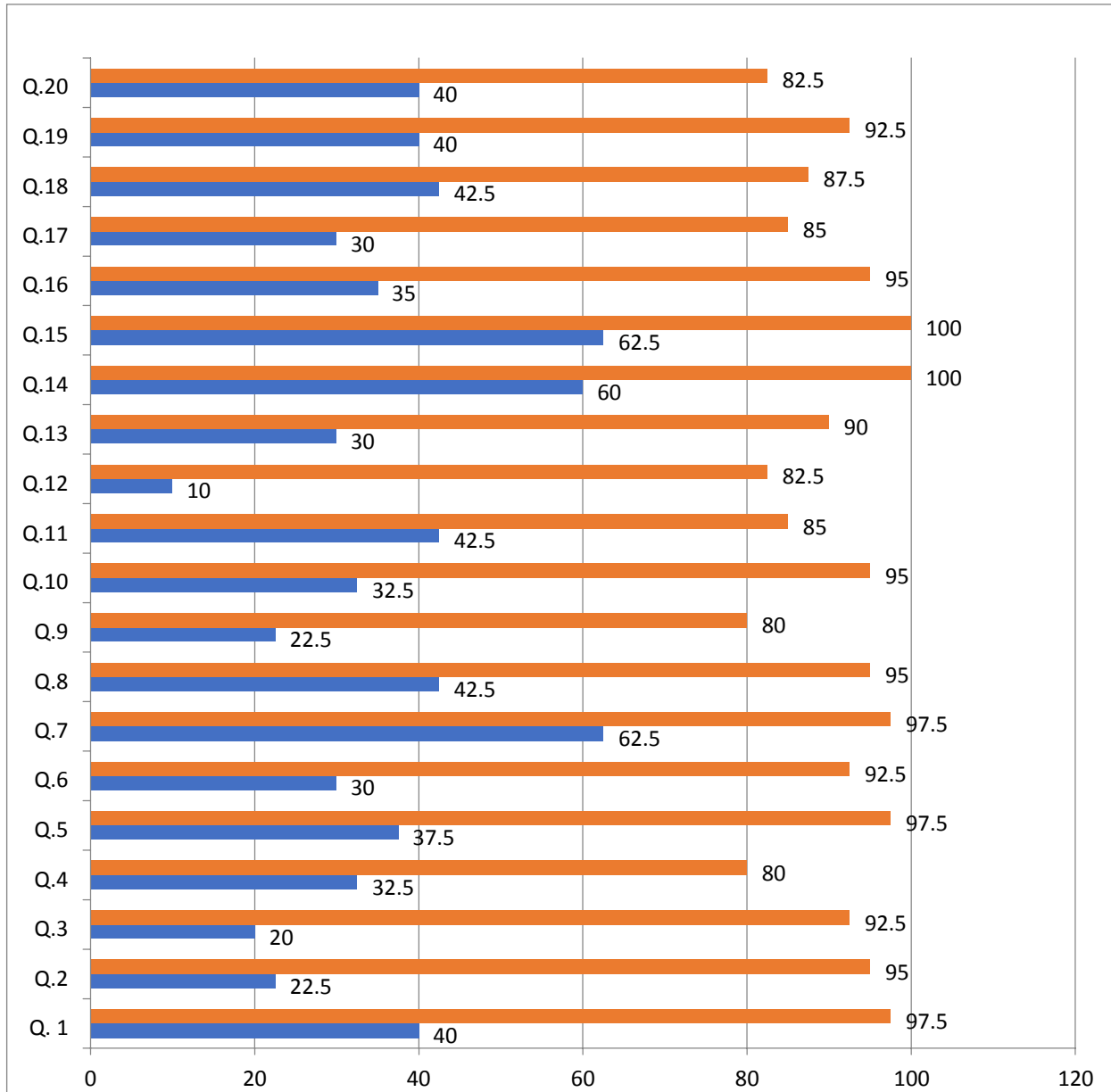
Prior to the data collection, a written permission will be obtained from principal of selected nursing colleges. Informed consent will be taken from subjects. Study will be conducted from - On the first day the research will be introduced to the undergraduate nursing students and will explain the topic of the study and the knowledge among them regarding disaster management. The patients who were willing to and those who fulfilled the criteria will be selected for the study. A written informed consent will be taken from the undergraduate nursing students for the pre-test and post-test questionnaire and will administer structured teaching on knowledge regarding disaster management. The investigator will need 30 minutes for the pre-test assessment and 30 minutes for the structured teaching programme. Thereby the total time will be utilizing for condition of the study was up to 1 hour. After structured teaching programme post-test will be taken.

III. Result:

SECTION I : Distribution of sample in relation to demographic variables

- Age
- Gender
- Type of family
- Previous knowledge

SECTION II : This section deals with assessment of pre-test and post test knowledge of the sample regarding Disaster management



N=40

Question no.	Pre -Test		Post- Test	
	F	%	F	%
Q. 1	16	40	39	97.5
Q.2	9	22.5	38	95
Q.3	8	20	37	92.5
Q.4	13	32.5	32	80
Q.5	15	37.5	39	97.5
Q.6	12	30	37	92.5
Q.7	25	62.5	39	97.5

Q.8	17	42.5	38	95
Q.9	9	22.5	32	80
Q.10	13	32.5	38	95
Q.11	17	42.5	34	85
Q.12	4	10	33	82.5
Q.13	12	30	36	90
Q.14	24	60	40	100
Q.15	25	62.5	40	100
Q.16	14	35	38	95
Q.17	12	30	34	85
Q.18	17	42.5	35	87.5
Q.19	16	40	37	92.5
Q.20	16	40	33	82.5

SECTION III : This section deals with Evaluation of the effectiveness of structured teaching programme

N= 40

Comparison of knowledge		Mean	S.D.	M.D.	SEMD	t value	P value	Significance at 5%
Overall knowledge	Pre test	7.35	2.5	10.8	0.47	22.9	<0.00	Yes
	Post test	18.22	1.8					

SECTION IV: This section deals with analysis and interpretation of data in order to find out association of posttest knowledge scores of participants with selected demographic variables.

- Based on the ‘F’ test for unpaired sample the calculated ‘F’ value for post STP knowledge score for, age is 1.08, gender: 0.60, type of family : 1.69 and previous knowledge regarding topic is 0.92
- The post STP knowledge score has no significant association with any selected demographic variables
- This suggest that the research hypothesis is rejected and null hypothesis is accepted.

IV. Conclusion:

The study was conducted to assess effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding disaster management among undergraduate nursing students from selected nursing colleges of Chandrapur.

The study helps to identify the nursing student have somewhat knowledge regarding disaster management but after structure teaching programme method on the same topic their knowledge improved in some extend. They become aware and knowledgeable about disaster management.

References:

- [1]. All Ender, J.A, And Spradley. B.W., (2000). "Community Health Nursing - Concepts And Practice", 5th Editions., Philadelphia., Lippincott, Pp: 1224-1231.
- [2]. B.T.Basavanhappa.,(1999)., "Community Health Nursing", 2nd Edition., Jaypee Brother's Medical Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi., Pp:953-977.
- [3]. Brunner And Suddarth's., (1998). "Text Book Of Medical -Surgical Nursing.", 11th Edition., Lippincott Williams And Wilkins., New Delhi., Pp: 2558-2566.
- [4]. WHO. (2002)., "Natural Disaster-Challenging To Asian People", Retrived FromHtt://Who.Org.
- [5]. K. Amarender Reddy., Health Action., December (2009)., "Social And Psychological Effects OfFloods", Pp: 14-27.
- [6]. Buthchanan. D And Kington R.S., (2004)., "Function And Response Of Nursing Facilities During Community Disaster", American Journal Of Pubic Health., Volume-94(8)., Pp:36-41.
- [7]. www.who.org.com.