Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding First Aid Among Primary Schools Teachers in Selected Zilla Parishad Schools

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Abstract

The study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in selected zillaparishad schools an evaluative approach and a pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design were adopted for study. Data was collected using purposive sampling technique among 60 primary school teacher in selected zilla parishad schools. Self structured questionnaires were used to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teacher. Analysis and interpretation were done according to the objective of the study. The data was analyzed by calculating percentage mean and mean percentage, standard deviation, t-test and bar diagram was used to depict the finding. The overall mean knowledge score of pre test and post test which reveals that post test means knowledge score was higher 20.33 with and SD was 1.94 when compared with pre test mean knowledge score value was 12.51 with SD was 2.44. Thus it shows that there is a significance difference between pretest and post knowledge score interpreting effective planned teaching programme regarding first aid among primary school deviation and mean difference values are compared and student's paired 't' test is applied at 0.05% level of significance. The tabulated value for n=60 i.e 59 degrees of freedom was 2.00. The calculated 't' value are much higher than the tabulated value at 0.05% level of significance for the knowledge score which is statistically accepted at the level of significance. Hence, it is statistically interpreted that the planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teacher was effective.

Keywords: Knowledge; Planned teaching programme; First aid.

Introduction

Health is considered as one of the most important values in life. It is a key factor and is regarded as precious [1]. Health as well as longevity should be protected and enhanced as much as possible rarely detection and treatment like first aid is an of the measures to prevent illness and reduce complication [2].

School age children are very active at home, in the community and at the school. This increased activity and time away from parents increases the risk for unintentional injuries. The death rate in children between 5 to 10 years of age is less than younger children. Each year, 20% to 25% of all children sustain an injury to seek medical attention or to miss the school [3].

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The future development of our children depends on their enjoying good health today. A school is an exciting place for children, who love to explore but aren't aware of the potential dangers. Life can't be risk-free, but most accidents can be prevented by utilizing a safety list. The incidence of accidental injuries is increasing in India, especially school accidents in childrens. Hence the knowledge of school teachers is essential for undertaking measures to prevent them [4].

First Aid has been given to wounded and sick people since ancient times. The idea of 'First Aid' was conceived by General Esmarch, a famous German surgeon. Formation of St. John ambulance association in 1877 was the beginning of an organized worldwide effort at giving First Aid. The Red Cross is a worldwide organization. Red Cross Society of India was established in 1920. It has achieved a great improvement in health and prevention of disease [5].

Background of the Study

First aid is the temporary and immediate care given to the person who is injured or suddenly becomes ill. First aid can save a victim's life especially if the victim is bleeding heavily and has stopped breathing. It also prevents additional medical emergencies that can arise from an injury or illness [6].

First Aid can be defined as the immediate treatment necessary for the purpose of preserving life and minimizing the consequences of injury or illness until expert medical assistance can be obtained. It also includes the initial treatment of minor injuries which will not need treatment by a medical practitioner [7].

School children are vulnerable to a number of risks due to their still maturing physical and mental abilities. They are more exposed to the risks of accidents and injuries and hence require first-aid more often than do adults [8,9].

School children are active youngsters. All young children can be naughty, defiant and impulsive from time to time, which is perfectly normal. During the school age period, children have more interest in playing. School children attempt to get mastery over new motor skills; they are at risk for unexpected injury and fracture in schools [10].

Problem Statement

"A Study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in selected zilla parishad schools."

Objectives

- To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in the selected zilla parishad schools.

- To assess post test knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in selected zilla parishad schools.

- To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in the selected zilla parishad schools.

- To find out the association between knowledge score among primary schools teacher regarding First aid with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

Will be tested at 0.05 level of significance

H_o - There will be no significant difference between pre and post test knowledge score regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in selected zilla parishad schools.

H_1 - There will be a significant difference between pre and post test knowledge score regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in selected zilla parishad schools.

Assumptions

Primary schools teacher may not have adequate knowledge regarding first aid.

Planned teaching programme will help the primary school teacher to increase their knowledge regarding first aid.

Research Methodology

a) *Research Approach:* Quantitative approach.

b) *Research Design:* Pre-experimental one group pre-test-post-test design.

c) *Setting:* A Selected zillaparishad schools.

d) *Variables of the Study;*

   Independent variable: Planned teaching programme.

   Dependent variable: Knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teachers.

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Demographic variable: Age, Gender, Maritalstatus, Religion, Residence, Educational status Monthly income, Teaching experience.

Population: Primary schools teacher.

Sample: Primary Schools teachers.

Sample Size: 60 Primary schools teachers.

Sample Technique: Non probability Convenient Sampling Technique.

Method of Data Collection

Development of Tool

Literature Review: Previous research studies from books, journals and internet were referred.

Experts Opinion: It was discussed with experts from various fields and their valuable suggestions were incorporated in tools.

In this study the tool consists of:

Section A: Semi structured questionnaire to collect the demographic data.

1. Age (In years) 2. Gender 3. Marital status 4. Religion 5. Residence 6. Educational status 7. Monthly income (in Rs.) 8. Teaching experience.

Section B: It consist of 30 self structured questionnaires on knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in selected zilla parishad schools.

It was further subdivided into knowledge about first aids like introduction of first aid, epitaxis epilepsy, dog bite, foreign particles in eye and ear, wound, fracture, bandages – its meaning definition, types, causes, signs and symptoms, management.

➢ Each question carries 1 mark.

➢ Total number of question was 30.

➢ Total score was out of 30.

In the self structured questionnaire for each question, four options were given out of which 3 were distracters and only one correct response. For each correct answer, the score given was 1 and for the wrong answer the score given was 0. The highest score was 30.

Tool

Consisting of two sections:

Section I: Semi structured questionnaire on demographic variables.

Section II: Self structured questionnaire on first aid

Pilot Study

Pilot study was conducted from 14/11/16 to 24/11/16 for a period of 7 days. A sample of 10 primary schools teachers was selected from zilla parishad schools. The investigator approached the sample individually, discussed the objective of study of study and obtain consent for participation in study.

Reliability

In this study, the reliability of the tool was determined by administering the questionnaire to samples. Karl person correlation coefficient formula was used for reliability. The questionnaires was said to be reliable if the correlation coefficient was more than 0.8.

The correlation coefficient 'r' of the questionnaire was 0.88, which is more than 0.8. Hence the questionnaires was found to be reliable.

Data Collection Method

Procedure for data collection:

1. Permission was obtained from the concerned authorities.
2. Before giving the questionnaire self introduction was done by the investigator and the purposes of the study was mentioned.
3. Consent of the sample was taken.
4. Pre test was conducted by self structured questionnaire.
5. Planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid was given.
6. On the seventh day post test was taken for knowledge with the help of questionnaire.

Results

The analysis and interpretation of the observations are given in the following Tables:

Table 1: Percentage Wise Distribution of Primary Schools Teachers with Regards to Demographic Variables. n=60

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (in years)		
<30 yrs	9	15.0
30–40 yrs	9	15.0
41–50 yrs	23	38.3
Above 50 yrs	19	31.7
Gender		
Male	19	31.7

Female	41	68.3
Marital Status		
Married	39	65.0
Unmarried	7	11.7
Divorced	4	6.7
Separated	5	8.3
Widow/Widower	5	8.3
Religion		
Hindu	31	51.7
Muslim	3	5.0
Christian	0	0
Buddhist	15	25.0
Others	11	18.3
Residence		
Rural	13	21.7
Urban	47	78.3
Educational Status		
D.Ed.	23	38.3
B.Ed.	16	26.7
Others	21	35.0
Monthly income (in Rs)		
20000–25000 Rs	0	0
25001–30000 Rs	11	18.3
30001–35000 Rs	25	41.7
>35000 Rs	24	40.0
Teaching Experience (yrs)		
< 1 yr	0	0.0
1–5 yrs	8	13.3
6–10 yrs	32	53.4
>10 yrs	20	33.3

The table 2 shows that in pre test frequency and percentage wise distribution of primary schools teachers according to pre test level of knowledge regarding first aid. Among all primary schools teachers majority 31 (51.67%) of the primary school teachers had average and 48.33% had good level of knowledge score. The Mean score was 12.51 and SD was 2.44.

The table 3 shows that post test 49 (81.67%) had very good knowledge 11 (18.33%) of the primary school teacher were having good level of knowledge regarding first aid. The mean knowledge score for post test was 20.33 and SD was 1.94.

This tables 4 deficit the overall mean knowledge score of pre test and post test which revels that post test means knowledge score was higher 20.33 with and SD was 1.94 when compared with pre test mean knowledge score value was 12.51 with SD was 2.44. those it shows that there is a significance difference between pretest and post knowledge score interpreting effective planned teaching programme regarding first aid among primary school deviation and mean difference values are compared and student's paired 't' test is applied at 0.05% level of significance. The tabulated value for n=60 i.e 59 degrees of freedom was 2.00. the calculated 't' value are much higher than the tabulated value at 0.05% level of significance for the knowledge score which is statistically accepted at the level of significance. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the planned teaching programme

Table 2: Assessment of Pre-Test Knowledge Score of Primary School Teachers Regarding First Aid   N = 60

Level of knowledge score	Score Range	Pre Test		Mean Score	SD
		Frequency	Percentage (%)		
Poor	1–6	0	0.00		
Average	7–12	31	51.67		
Good	13–18	29	48.33	12.51	2.44
Very Good	19–24	0	0.00		
Excellent	25–30	0	0.00		

Table 3: Post Test Level of Knowledge Score Regarding First Aid Among Primary Schools Teacher.   N=60

Level of knowledge score	Score Range	Post Test		Mean Score	SD
		Frequency	Percentage (%)		
Poor	1–6	0	0.00		
Average	7–12	0	0.00		
Good	13–18	11	18.33	20.33	1.94
Very Good	19–24	49	81.67		
Excellent	25–30	0	0.00		

Table 4: Evaluate the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding First Aid Among Primary Schools Teachers in Selected Zilla Parishad Schools   N =60

Test	Mean	SD	t-value	Tabulated value	D. F	p-value	Level Significance
Pre Test	12.51	2.44					
Post Test	20.33	1.94	32.32	2.00	59	0.0001	p<0.05 Significant

HS- Highly Significant

on knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teacher was effective. Thus H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

Discussion

Major Findings of the Study

Section I: Demographic Variable.

The following are the major finding

- Majorities, 23 (38.3%) of samples were of age group of 41–50 years, 19 (31.7%) were of age group of above 50 years, 9 (15%) of sample were of age group of 30–40 years and <30 years.

- Maximum, i.e, 41 (68.3%) of samples were female were 19 (31.7%) of sample were male.

- Most of the sample, 39 (65%) were married, 7 (11.7%) were unmarried, both separated and widow/widower were 5 (8.3%) each, and divorced were 4 (6.7%).

- Majorities, 31 (51.7%) of sample were hindu, 15 (25%) of sample were Buddhist, 11 (18.3%) of sample were others, and 5% of sample were Muslim.

- Maximum, 47 (78.3%) of samples are belong to urban area, 13 (21.7%) of sample of are belong to rural area.

- Most of the sample, 23 (38.3%) of sample were educational till D.Ed. 21 (35%) of sample had other qualification, 16 (26.7%) of sample had B.Ed.

- Majorities, 25 (41.7%) of sample had family income between Rs. 30001–35000, 40% of sample had greater than Rs. 35000 and 18.3% of sample had Rs. 25001-30000.

- Maximum, 32 (53.3%) of sample had 6-10 years of teaching experience, 20 (33%) of sample had greater than 10 years of teaching experience and 8 (13.3%) of sample had 1–5 years of teaching experience.

Section II

- Assessment of pre-test knowledge score of primary school teachers regarding first aid in selected zilla parishad schools.

The finding shows that pre test scores, 31 (51.67%) of primary school teachers had average knowledge, and 29 (48.33%) of had good knowledge.

Section III

- Assessment of post test knowledge score regarding first aid among primary schools teacher in selected zilla parishad schools.

The finding shows that post test scores, 11 (18.33%) of primary school teachers had good knowledge and 49 (81.63%) of them had very good knowledge score.

Section IV

- Evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid among primary schools teachers in selected zilla parishad schools.

The findings of the study revealed that, calculated value was 100.49 respectively for knowledge regarding first aid which was much higher than tabulated value for n=60-1 i.e 59 degrees of freedom was 2.00 at 0.05% level of significance difference between pre test and post test knowledge score which ultimately shows the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid among primary school teachers. Thus the H_1 is accepted H_0 is rejected.

Limitations

- The study was conducted only on primary school teachers.

- The sample size was small to generalize the finding of the study.

- The tool for data collection was prepared by investigator himself with the help of

literature review, opinion from the experts and through his personnel experiences, further the reliability and validity was established and could be used only for this study.

Recommendations

- A similar study can be replicated on larger population for generalization of findings.

- A comparative study can be carried out to find out the knowledge and practices of primary school teacher regarding first aid in zilla parishad school and private school.

- A video assisted study can be carried out to assess the effectiveness of find out knowledge and practice of first aid among primary school teacher.

- A similar study can be conducted with the help of SIM (self instructional module) or a pamphlet or booklet.

Conclusion

After the detailed analysis, this leads to the following conclusion.

The primary school teachers have average knowledge regarding first aid in selected zilla parishad schools. There was a significant increase in the knowledge of primary schools teachers after the introduction of planned teaching programme. To find the effectiveness of planned teaching programme paired 't' test was applied and post test score was significantly higher at 0.05 level than that of pretest score. The post test score was

finding reveled that 81.67% of sample were having very good knowledge, and 18.33%. Thus, it was concluded that planned teaching programme on first aid among primary school teachers in selected zilla parishad schools was found to be effective as a teaching strategy.

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