



A Study to Assess the Effect of Planned Health Teaching Regarding Knowledge of Disaster Management among Industrial Workers of Selected Industries in Pune City

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ABSTRACT

Investigator had conducted the experimental study to assess the effect of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of disaster management among industrial workers of selected industries in Pune city.

KEYWORDS

Planned Health Teaching, Disaster Management

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the existing knowledge of disaster management among industrial workers.
2. To compare the Pre-test and Post-test knowledge scores.
3. To associate these knowledge of disaster management with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design selected for the present study was one group pretest-posttest design. questionnaire for evaluation of pretest and posttest. The research method adopted for the study was quasi-experimental study. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. Total 60 sample were selected. The data collection tool for the present study consisted of self-structured questionnaires. Reliability of tool was confirmed by using test-retest method. The tool was found valid and reliable.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistics. The mean pretest knowledge score was 5.08 whereas the mean post-test knowledge was 14.6 regarding knowledge of disaster management. This indicates that there is marked improvement in their knowledge.

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Nature can provide comfort of a rain shower or the pleasure of warm sunshine but sometimes it can also turn deadly throughout history. Natural disasters like earthquakes, volcanic eruption, tsunamis. Disaster is any occurrence that causes ecological disruption, loss of human life and deterioration of health services on a scale sufficient to warrant, an extraordinary response from outside that affect community or area. Disaster occurs suddenly, unexpectedly disrupting normal life and infrastructure of social services including health care system.



NEED OF STUDY

India is the worst flood-affected country in the world after Bangladesh and accounts for one-fifth of the global death count due to floods. About 40 million hectares or nearly 1/8th of India's geographical area is flood-prone. An estimated 8 million hectares of land are affected annually. The cropped area affected annually ranges from 3.5 million ha during normal floods to 10 million ha during worst flood. Flood control measures consists mainly of construction of new embankments, drainage channels and a forestation to save 546 towns and 4700 villages.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

ASSESS: In this study, “assess” means, “to gathering information for evaluation of knowledge regarding Disaster management among people.

EFFECT: In this study, “effect “refers, “to determine the extent to which the health teaching has achieved the desired effect as expressed by gain in knowledge score regarding disaster management among people”.

HEALTH TEACHING: In this study, “Health teaching” refers “to giving systematic information and meaningful interaction on knowledge regarding disaster management”.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT: In this study,” Disaster Management” refers “to the act of managing a sudden event causing great damage or loss of life”.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS: In this study, “industrial worker” means, “male or female” above 18 years of age residing in rural area of khedshivapur, Meto-tak paper mill.”

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

The tool consisted of three sections-

Section A: Demographic variable This includes the information on age, gender, education, occupation, family size, monthly income, Previous knowledge of disaster management. It consisted of total 7 items.

Section B: This includes the self-structured questionnaires, which consist of question assessing knowledge regarding disaster management.

Section C: Health education regarding disaster management

After preparation of tool, content validity and reliability was established. To ensure content validity of tool it was submitted to 8 experts and was validated by them. Experts were masters in nursing. A self-structured questionnaire was developed to assess the effectiveness of Health education regarding disaster management.



DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The investigator first introduced her to subjects and written consent was obtained after explaining the purpose of the study. Confidentiality of the response was assured. In a pretest, existing knowledge was assessed and everyone was asked to fill it. Each sample required 20 minutes to complete self-structured questionnaire.

After pretest, the health education was given immediately. Posttest was conducted after 07 days. After the data collection investigator thanked the entire study sample as well as the authorities for their cooperation.

SECTION: I it deals with the analysis of the demographic data of the samples.

Table 1

SL NO	SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	AGE (YEARS)		
	18-28	16	26.66%
	29-38	22	36.66%
	39-48	13	21.66%
	49& ABOVE	9	15.00%
11	GENDER		
	Male	39	65%
	Female	21	35%
111	EDUCATION		
	Primary	29	48.33%
	Secondary	27	45%
	Graduate	4	6.66%
	Post-graduate	0	0%
1V	OCCUPATION		
	Helper	26	43.33%
	Operator	29	48.33%
	Supervisor	5	8.34%
	Manager	0	00
V	FAMILY SIZE		
	Nuclear	29	48.33
	Joint	16	26.66%
	Kinder	11	18.33%
	Single parent	4	6.68%
VI	MONTHLY INCOME		
	Rs.4000-6000/-	22	36.66%
	Rs. 6000-8000/-	32	53.33%
	Rs. 8000-10000/-	06	10.00%
	Rs.10000 and above	00	00%
VII	HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED ANY DISASTER?		
	Yes	22	36.66%
	No	38	63.34%



Section II: To determine the Industrial workers and Post-test knowledge related disaster management among the industrial workers.

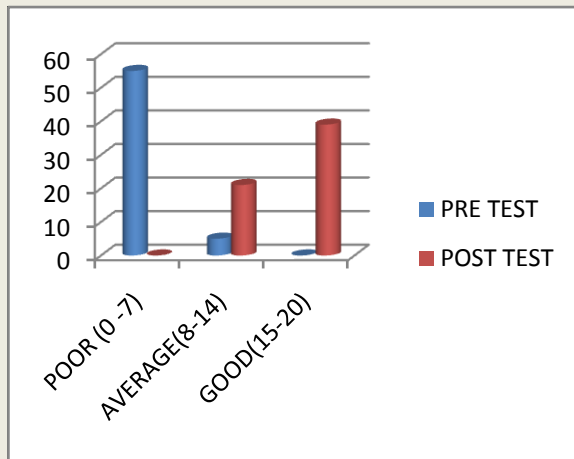


Fig I Distribution Of Overall Knowledge Score In Frequency And Percentage Obtain By The Experimental Group.

SECTION III: Analysis of Data Related to Effect of Planned Health Teaching on the Knowledge Based on the Correct Answers in Study Group

TABLE 2 Pre-Test And Post-Test Knowledge Scores

TEST	MEAN	SD	t	df	P VALUE
Pre-test	5.08	1.9335	2.96	59	0.01

N=60

SECTION IV: Association of Demographic Variables with Level of Knowledge Regarding Disaster Management

CONCLUSION

The knowledge scores of the industrial workers shows a marked increase as seen in the Post-test score of the experimental

group, which indicates that the planned teaching is effective in increasing the knowledge of samples regarding disaster management in industrial workers. The planned teaching on disaster management was found to be effective in enhancing to meet the challenges of emergency and disaster situation

**Table 3**

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	CHI-SQUARE TEST AND P VALUE
1.AGE(YEARS)			
a. 18-28	16	26.66%	X2=54.77, D.F=59 P=0.001(N.S)
b. 29-38	22	36.66%	
c. 39-48	13	21.66%	
d. 49&above	9	15.00%	
2. GENDER			
a. male	39	65.00%	X2=14.47 D.F=59 P=0.10*
b. female	21	35.00%	
3. EDUCATION			
a. primary	29	48.33%	X2=21.05, D.F=59 P=0.02*
b. secondary	27	45.00%	
c. graduate	4	6.66%	
d. post-graduate	0	0.00%	
4. OCCUPATION			
a. helper	26	43.33%	X2=38.72, D.F=59 P=0.001(N.S)
b. operator	29	48.33%	
c. supervisor	05	8.33%	
d. manager	0	0.00%	
5. FAMILY SIZE			
a. nuclear			X2=44.61, D.F=59 P=0.001(N.S)
b. joint	29	48.33%	
c. kinder	16	26.66%	
d. single parent	11	18.33%	
	04	6.66%	
6.FAMILY INCOME			
a. Rs. 4000-6000/-	22	36.66%	X2=28.01, D.F=59 P=0.001*
b. Rs.6000-8000/-			
c. Rs.8000-10,000/-	32	58.33%	
d.Rs.10,000/- and above	06	10.00%	
	00	00.00%	
7. HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED ANY DISASTER?			
a. yes	22	36.66%	X2=18.875, D.F=59 P=0.04*
b. no	38	63.33%	



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