



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF WATER BORNE DISEASE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF BHOPAL”.

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ABSTRACT A Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design conducted on 60 school children between the age group of 8 year to 15 year selected by Non probability purposive sampling technique studying in a rural area of Bhopal, M.P. The main aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of waterborne disease among school children in selected rural area. The finding in the present study shows that in Pre interventional knowledge score, majority 36 that is 60% had Good knowledge and 24 that is 40% had poor knowledge while none of the participant had very good knowledge. Whereas in post interventional knowledge score 31 that is 51.66% of the participants had very good knowledge and 29 that is 48.33% had good knowledge whereas none had poor knowledge.cc

KEYWORDS : Effectiveness, Planned Teaching Program, Knowledge, Prevention Of Waterborne Disease

INTRODUCTION

"Water borne disease" Water is the basic need for survival for all creatures including humans. Safe water fit for consumption can reduce chances of occurrence of diseases thereby reduces mortality and morbidity. Whereas polluted or infected water has opposite effect. Disease that occurs due to ingestion of infected or contaminated water is called waterborne disease. Lack of awareness among population regarding transmission of waterborne diseases increases risk for waterborne diseases like diarrhea, viral hepatitis, typhoid etc. Typhoid is common all around the globe and is common at place where water supplies and sanitation is of unacceptable standard. It is less common in developed countries but exceptionally common in developing countries. Countries like Asia, Africa continue to have incidences of typhoid. Typhoid is endemic disease in India.

Charion. Johnson et.al (November 2014) conducted a case control study on outbreak investigation of enteric fever in Pondicherry. House to house survey was done. A total of 1106 individual from 283 household were surveyed. Typhoid Positive cases were diagnosed using ICDS guidelines. Result revealed that 9 of them were typhoid positive. The occurrence rate of typhoid was 3.4%. There was significant association seen between typhoid and the consumption of water (OR=12.6, P=0.01).

Ms Sameeksha (July 2018) conducted a descriptive study on knowledge regarding food and waterborne disease on 60 school going children aged between 10-15years. The study took place at St. Xavier School of village Khera Pikhwa Uttar Pradesh. Striated random sampling method was used to select sample. Self structured questionnaire consisting of total 40 questions were administered. The result revealed that 76.67% had moderate knowledge while 23.33% adequate knowledge pertaining to waterborne illness and its preventions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the pre test and post test knowledge of school children regarding prevention of waterborne disease.

To prepare and administer PTP on knowledge regarding prevention of waterborne disease.

To assess the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge regarding prevention of waterborne disease among school children.

To find out the association between the pre test knowledge score of school children regarding prevention of waterborne disease with their selected socio demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research approach used by the investigator for this study was evaluative approach. Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was selected for the study. Samples comprised of 60 school children who fulfilled the inclusion criteria and Non probability

purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of samples. The present study was conducted in Shashkiya Madhyamik Shala Etkhedi District Bhopal, M.P, scheduled from 15th of April 2019 to 22 of April 2019. The data was collected and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT: Description of the demographic variable of the school children

The study finding showed that from among 60 school children majority of the children that is 28 (47%) belonged to age group of 12-13yrs, majority of the school children that is 41 (68%) were female, majority of the school children that is 27 (35%) had monthly family income of less than 4000, majority of the school children that is 42 (70%) were Hindus, majority of school children that is 21(35%) used tube well water for drinking and majority of the school children that is 33 (55%) were living in joint family.

Table 1 (a): Association of pre test knowledge score of school children regarding prevention of waterborne disease with their selected socio demographic variables. N=60

SR. NO	Demographic variables	Frequency			Df	P value	CHI square
		Very Good	Good	Poor			
1.	Age in years				3	7.82	16.95*
	8-9	0	1	9			
	10-11	0	7	6			
	12-13	0	19	9			
	14-15	0	9	0			
2.	Gender				1	3.84	0.658
	Male	0	9	10			
	Female	0	26	15			
3.	Family monthly income				3	7.82	1.13
	Below 4000	0	15	12			
	4001-6000	0	13	6			
	6001-8000	0	6	4			
	Above 8000	0	3	1			
4.	Religion				1	3.84	1.21
	Hindus	0	24	18			
	Muslims	0	13	5			
	Christians	0	0	0			
	Others	0	0	0			
5.	Drinking water facility				3	7.82	3.58
	Well	0	1	2			
	Hand pump	0	9	8			
	Tube well	0	13	9			
	Municipality	0	14	4			
6.	Type of family				2	5.99	8.213*
	Nuclear	0	15	10			
	Joint	0	20	13			
	Extended	0	2	0			
	Single parent	0	0	0			

Table 2 (b): Categorical comparison between pre test and post test knowledge score of school children regarding prevention of waterborne disease.

N=60

Knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Very Good	0	0%	31	51.66
Good	36	60%	29	48.33%
Poor	24	40%	0%	0%
total	60	100%	60	100%

The above table shows the comparison between pre intervention and post intervention score of the school children. The Pre intervention knowledge score shows that majority of the school children that is 36 (60%) had Good knowledge and 24 that is (40%) had poor knowledge and none of the children had Very good knowledge.

Post interventional knowledge score shows that majority of the school children that is 31 (51.66%) had Very good knowledge and 29 that is (48.33%) had Good knowledge and none of the school children had poor knowledge.

It is elucidated that they don't have much interest in learning but if they are motivated and provided education in innovative manner then there will be increase in knowledge level.

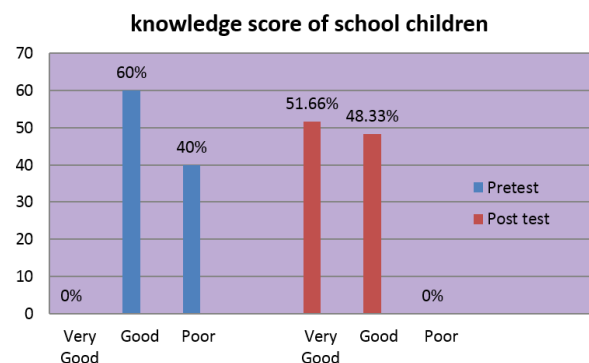


Figure 1: Bar diagram showing the pre test and Post test knowledge score of school children regarding prevention of waterborne disease.
N=60

DISCUSSION

The present study shows that Post interventional knowledge score after administration of Planned Teaching Program regarding prevention of waterborne disease has drastically improved. It is clear that majority of the school children 31(51.66%) had gained Very good knowledge and 29 (48.33%) had gained Good knowledge regarding prevention of waterborne disease and none of the school children had poor knowledge.

CONCLUSION

The present study was undertaken by the researcher to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on knowledge regarding prevention of waterborne disease among school children in selected rural areas of Bhopal. Waterborne disease is very common health problem among the children and knowledge regarding prevention of waterborne disease plays a vital role in prevention of their occurrence. From the data presented in the present study it can be concluded that effective Planned Teaching Program can play an important role in improving knowledge regarding prevention of waterborne disease.

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