



EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DISASTER MANAGEMENT, PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

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ABSTRACT This research study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on the knowledge regarding disaster management, preparedness and mitigation among nursing students at selected school of nursing of Indore, M.P. The target population consisted of nursing students, sample size was 60 nursing students, and non-probability convenient sampling technique was used. Demographic variables were used. The overall mean of pre-test knowledge scores on disaster management, preparedness and mitigation was found to be 9.82 and the overall mean of post-test knowledge scores on disaster management, preparedness and mitigation was found to be 22.97 and enhancement in the mean percentage knowledge score was found to be significant at 5% level for all the aspects under study. There was no significant association of pre-test knowledge scores & any selected socio-demographic variables.

KEYWORDS : *Effectiveness, planned teaching programme regarding disaster and disaster preparedness, Knowledge, Nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

Disasters, one of man's oldest concerns, reach back to periods of pre-history and myth, yet strangely enough, are hardly an area of critical scrutiny. Disaster is a sudden adverse or unfortunate extreme, which causes great damage to human beings as well as plants and animals. Disasters occur rapidly, instantaneously and indiscriminately. These extreme events either natural or man-induced exceed the tolerable magnitude within or beyond certain limits, make adjustment difficult, result in catastrophic losses of property and life is paralyzed.

A disaster is defined by the Asian Disaster Risk Reduction Center as "Disasters are known as sudden events, which bring serious disruption to society with massive human, material and environmental losses and these losses always go beyond the capacity of the affected society to cope with its own resources."

Disaster, natural or man-made always negatively affects the human beings, social and service structure of the society and the environment. Disasters invariably have an immediate as well as long-lasting impact on those concerned and their families, permeating all the spheres of human activity, ranging from the physical, socio-economic and ecological state to the mental, political and cultural state of the affected population.

Among all the continents, Asia is the most vulnerable to disasters. Asia is counted for as much as 83% of the population affected by disaster globally. And within Asia, India is known to be one of the most disaster-prone countries. Naturally disasters, on an average, affect 60 million Indians annually. In India, about 85% of the area is vulnerable to one or multiple natural disasters. About 68% of the total sown area in the country is drought-prone, roughly 57% of the country's area lies in high seismic zone, and floods and high winds account for 60% of all natural disasters in the country. About 8% of the total area is prone to cyclones. In the decade 1990-2000, an average of about 4344 lost their lives and about 30 million people were affected by the disasters every year. The loss in terms of private, community and public assets has been astronomical.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding disaster management, preparedness and mitigation among nursing students at selected nursing school of Indore.
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding disaster management, preparedness and mitigation among nursing students at selected nursing school of Indore.
- To find out association between pretest knowledge score of students regarding disaster management, preparedness and mitigation with their selected socio-demographic variables.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

At the level of significance $P \leq 0.05$

- H01:** There will be no significant difference between the mean pretest score and the mean post test score on knowledge among students regarding disaster management, preparedness and mitigation.
- H02:** There will be no significant association between the pretest knowledge score among students with their selected demographic variables regarding disaster management, preparedness and mitigation.
- RH1:** There will be significant difference between the mean pretest score and the mean post test score on knowledge among students regarding disaster management, preparedness and mitigation.
- RH2:** There will be significant association between the knowledge score among students with their selected demographic variables regarding disaster management, preparedness and mitigation.

METHODOLOGY

An evaluative approach was used and research design is pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test was adopted for this study. The target population consisted of nursing students studying in GNM Nursing. The sample size comprised of 60 nursing students taken by non-probability convenient sampling technique. Demographic variables were used.

RESULTS

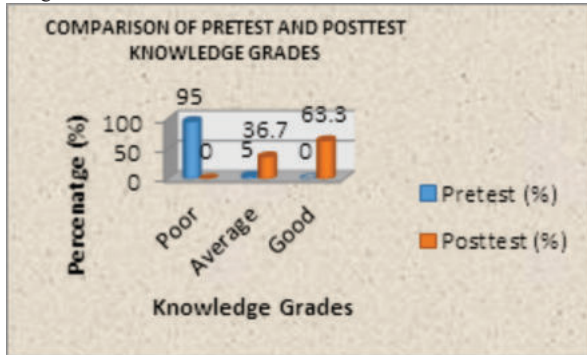
The overall mean of pre-test knowledge scores on disaster management, preparedness and mitigation was found to be 9.82 and the overall mean of post-test knowledge scores on disaster management, preparedness and mitigation was found to be 22.97 and enhancement in the mean percentage knowledge score was found to be significant at 5% level for all the aspects under study. There was no significant association of pre test knowledge scores & any selected socio-demographic variables.

Table No:02 Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables of Nursing Students.

S.NO	Demographic Variable	No.	Percentage
1.	Age in years:		
	a. 17- <19 years	33	55.0
	b. 20-<22 years	25	41.7
	c. 23-<25 years	0	0.0
	d. >26 years	2	3.3
2.	Gender:		
	a. Male	18	30.0
	b. Female	42	70.0
3.	Year of Professional Education:		
	a. GNM 1	42	70.0
	b. GNM 2	18	30.0
	c. GNM 3	0	0.0

4.	Source of information regarding disaster:		
	a. Mass media / TV	23	38.3
	b. Family / Friends	19	31.7
	c. Voluntary agencies	12	20.0
	d. Others	6	10.0
5.	Affected by any disaster:		
	a. Yes	14	23.3
	b. No	46	76.7

Figure-1: 3D Bar diagram showing comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge grades regarding disaster, management, preparedness and mitigation.



CONCLUSION

Thus the study was effective that after completion of the examination (pre-interventional and post-interventional) Overall findings showed that there is knowledge deficit among nursing students and it was concluded that, planned teaching programme was successful in achieving significant improvement in nursing student's knowledge regarding disaster, management, preparedness and mitigation. Furthermore, Planned Teaching Programme disaster, management, preparedness and mitigation among nursing students may consider as an effective tool when there is a need in lacking.

LIMITATIONS

- The study is limited to knowledge of the nursing students at selected College of Nursing.
- The sample size was small to generalize the findings of study.

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