

**“EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAMMED TEACHING
ON LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPRESSED
PRACTICES REGARDING FIRST AID
MANAGEMENT AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS PURI ODISHA”**

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Abstract

Knowledge of first aid, which involves life-saving treatment for injuries or unexpected illnesses, is crucial for everyone, especially children. Therefore, it is essential for school teachers to have a good grasp of first aid in order to take preventive measures. Objectives: The aim is to assess the level of first aid knowledge among primary school teachers. Methodology: The study utilized a quantitative approach and employed a pre-experimental one-group pre- and post-test design. A non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select 60 primary school teachers in Puri. There was a mean difference of 15.4 between the mean pre-test knowledge scores (12.3 with SD 2.80) and the mean post-test knowledge scores (27.7 with SD 2.10). The significant difference was determined using a paired t-test. The calculated t value, 36.11, was higher than the table value of 3.66 (at $P < 0.05$). An association was observed between pre-test knowledge scores and variables such as the age of the sample and the information source used to acquire knowledge about first aid management ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, it is crucial for all stakeholders to be equipped to manage common emergencies during epidemics or emergency situations in order to maintain a healthy environment.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Programmed teaching, Knowledge, Expressed practice first aid, Management Primary School Teachers

School should be a safe place for all students to learn and play and it is job of eachteacher and administrator to ensure that safety.

Mrs.Susan Teacher & Psychologist

Introduction:

Children are unique individuals and should not be viewed as miniature adults. The childhood period is crucial for socialization, as children learn attitudes, customs, and behaviors from their families and communities. The health status of children in a country is indicative of the country's overall development, as children are major consumers of healthcare. In India, 35%-40% of the total population is children below 15 years of age, and they are considered a special risk group due to their vulnerability to various health problems. Children require special care in order to thrive. Furthermore, childhood injuries are an increasing global public health concern, leading to thousands of deaths and millions of non-fatal injuries each year.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Effectiveness Of Programmed Teaching On Levels Of Knowledge And Expressed Practices Regarding First Aid Management Among Primary School Teachers At Selected Schools, Puri.

Objectives:

1. To assess the pre-test levels of knowledge and expressed practices regarding first aid management among primary school teachers.
2. To assess the effectiveness of programmed teaching levels of knowledge and expressed practices regarding first aid management among primary school teachers.
3. To find out the association between post-test levels of knowledge and expressed practices regarding first aid management among primary school teachers and selected demographic variables.

Material And Methods

Research Approach - The research approach used for this study was a quantitative approach. The research design used in this study was Pre pre-experimental one-group pre and post-test design. The study was conducted in selected primary schools at Puri. The setting was chosen the basis of feasibility and availability of adequate samples.

POPULATION The target population for the present study was primary school teachers at Puri

SAMPLE The study sample comprises selected primary school teachers government primary school, Puri.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE; Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for selection samples

SAMPLE SIZE 60 primary school teachers were selected

Result

Aim of the study was to identify the effectiveness of structured teaching program (STP) in improvement of knowledge of primary school teachers on first aid management so that they can extensively use it at school premises to save children at any untoward circumstances.

SECTION _A

Table – I: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre and post-test levels of knowledge regarding first aid management

KNOWLEDGE	PRETEST		POSTTEST	
	NO	%	NO	%
Inadequate knowledge	44	73%	0	-
Moderate knowledge	16	27%	3	5%
Adequate knowledge	0	0	57	95%

N=60

Please take note of the following information from Table I, which presents the frequency and percentage distribution of pre- and post-test levels of knowledge regarding first aid management. In the pre-test, inadequate knowledge was present among 44 (73%) of the samples, while moderate knowledge was seen among 16 (27%) of the samples. Adequate knowledge was not present among any of the samples. In the post-test, the majority of the samples, 57 (95%), demonstrated adequate knowledge, while moderate knowledge was present among 3 (5%) of the samples.

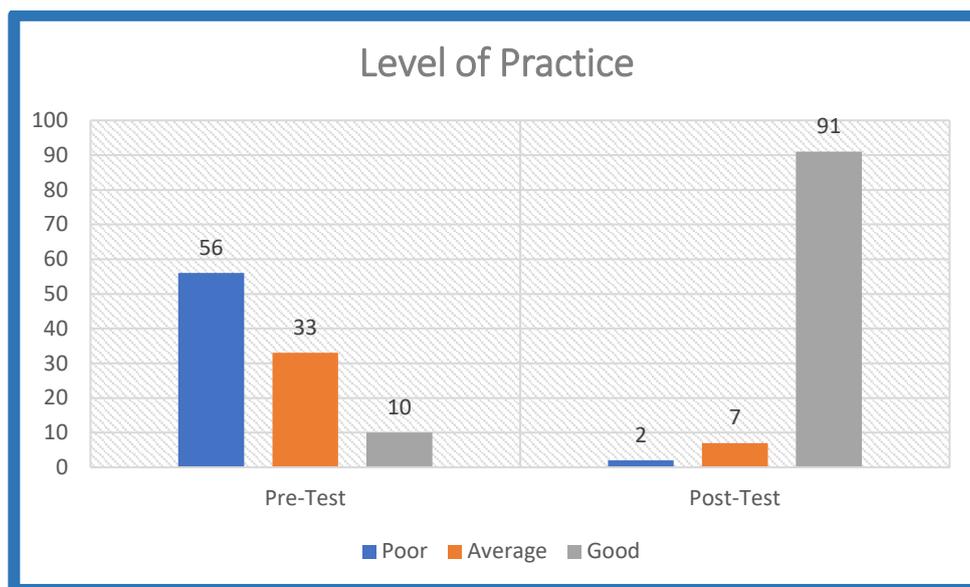


Figure – I: shows the frequency and percentage distribution of pre and post-test levels of expressed practice regarding first aid management

In the pretest, the majority of teachers (53%) had poor expressed practice, while 33% had average and 10% had good expressed practices. After the training in the post-test, a significant improvement was observed, with 73% of teachers demonstrating good expressed practices and 27% showing moderately expressed practices regarding first aid management.

Table – II: Effectiveness of the Structured Teaching Programme

(n = 60)

Level of knowledge	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean difference	Paired 't' test
Pre-test	12.3	2.80	15.4	36.11*
Post-test	27.7	3.15		

Table – II represents that the pretest knowledge mean score was 12.3, standard deviation 2.80 and the post test knowledge mean score was 27.7, standard deviation 2.10. The mean difference of pre and post test knowledge was 15.4. As the calculated paired t test value is 36.11 was higher than the table value 3.66 ($p < 0.05$). Hence there was significant improvement in knowledge regarding first aid management. Therefore hypothesis 1 is accepted.

CONCLUSION:

There was a mean difference (15.4) between mean pre test knowledge scores (12.3 with SD 2.80) and mean post test knowledge scores (27.7 with SD 2.10). Significant difference was calculated using paired t test. Obtained t value is 36.11 which was higher than the table value of 3.66 (at $P < 0.05$). There was an association found between pre test knowledge scores and variables such as age of sample and source of information used to get knowledge on first aid management ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion it is important that every stakeholder must be aware of handling common emergencies during any epidemic or in any emergency situations to keep health environment around us.

Pre experimental one group pre & post test design was used with 60 sample. There was a mean difference (15.4) between mean pre test knowledge scores (12.3 with SD 2.80) and mean post test knowledge scores (27.7 with SD 2.10). Significant difference was calculated using paired t test. Obtained t value is 36.11 which was higher than the table value of 3.66 (at $P < 0.05$). There was an association found between pre test knowledge scores and variables such as age of sample and source of information used to get knowledge on first aid management ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion it is important that every stakeholder must be aware of handling common emergencies during any epidemic or in any emergency situations to keep health environment around us.

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