

**“A study to assess the effectiveness of information booklet regarding selected first aid measures and emergency care among the teachers of selected primary schools at Jaipur.”**

**Arvind Kumar Sharma, Mukesh Chand Garg, Gursewak Singh**

**Abstract**

According to WHO accident ranks fourth cause of death and are responsible for approximately 8 percent of all deaths in the world. In developing countries 7.9 percent deaths occur. In India 4.7 percent of deaths are recorded due to accidents among the 5-14 years of age group. The responsibility of giving first aid and emergency care of pupils who become sick or injured in school premises rests with the teacher, therefore all teachers should receive adequate training during teacher training programme or in-service program to prepare them carry out this obligation.

Key words : **Knowledge , First aid , Emergency, Primary school teachers**

**Introduction-**

The teacher needs to know the signs of health and the signals of disease in children any young people. Assessment of knowledge of school teachers regarding first aid measures will help the nursing personnel to plan and organize health education training programmes to enhance teacher's awareness, as teacher's plays pivotal role in taking care of children during emergencies. Based on the knowledge level of the teachers in the study area the investigator is interested to prepare and distribute the instructional module to teachers on first aid measures on selected topics.

In the event of any emergency in the school, it is the teacher who is available immediately to care of the child. If the teachers possess the knowledge in prevention of this accidents and in providing first aid services immediately. It goes a long way in preventing the further complications and saving the life of children. The teachers are also a special group, through whom the knowledge can be disseminated to other children, colleagues and community as a whole.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To assess knowledge regarding selected first aid measures and emergency care among primary school teachers
2. To evaluate effectiveness of information booklet regarding selected first aid measures and emergency care .
3. To find out association between knowledge regarding selected first aid measures and emergency care among primary school teachers and selected demographic variables.

## **HYPOTHESIS**

**H1:-** There will be significant difference between pre- test and post- test knowledge score regarding first aid measures and emergency care among primary school teachers.

**H2:-** There will be significant association between the pre-test knowledge score regarding knowledge of first aid measures and emergency care among primary school teachers and selected demographic variables.

## **ASSUMPTIONS**

- The primary school teachers will have some knowledge regarding first aid measures and emergency care.
- Teachers knowledge regarding first aid measures and emergency care will be enhanced with the help of information booklet.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **RESEARCH APPROACH**

The research approach adopted for this study was evaluative approach.

### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research design used in this study is pre experimental design. It is a one group pre-test and post-test design and is a subtype of experimental design. The principles are manipulation, no control group and non-probability-convenient sampling used in this study.

## **VARIABLES**

### **Independent variable**

An independent variable is the variable that stands alive and it does not depend on any other. In this study the independent variable is information booklet on first aid measures and emergency care.

### **Dependent variable**

The dependent variable is the variable, the researcher is interested in understanding, explaining or predicting. The knowledge of teachers regarding first aid measures and emergency care is the dependent variables in this study.

### **Demographic variables**

The demographic variables in my study are age, gender, educational status, teaching experiences, and source of information regarding first aid measures and emergency care.

**SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE**

The sample size of the study is determined based on the type of study, availability of samples, sampling technique used, nature of population and statistical test adopted. The sample for the present study consisted of 50 samples of teachers of selected primary schools at Jaipur.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

Sampling is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population so that the inference about the population can be made.

In this study non probability convenience sampling was used to select the samples.

**POPULATION**

The accessible population of the present study comprised primary school teachers selected primary school at Jaipur.

**SAMPLING CRITERIA**Inclusion criteria:

- Teachers who are working in primary schools.
- Primary school teachers who are willing to participate in the study.
- Primary school teachers who are available at the time of data collection.

**Exclusion criteria:**

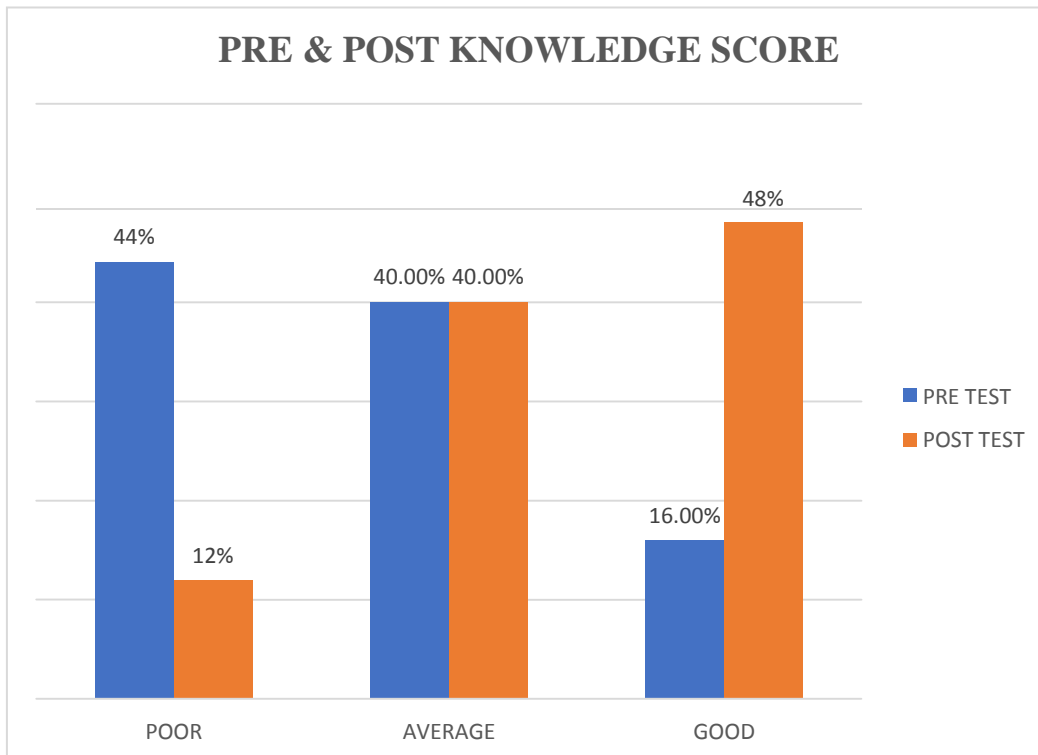
- Primary school Teachers who are not willing to participate.
- Teachers who are not available at the time of data collection.

**Results**

**PRE-TEST & POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES ON FIRST AID MEASURES AND EMERGENCY CARE AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**

S.no.	Level of knowledge	Score	Pretest		Post test	
			F	%	F	%
1	Poor	0-10	22	44	06	12
2	Average	11-20	20	40	20	40
3	Good	21-30	08	16	24	48
Total			n=50	100	n=50	100

The above table shows that most of the primary school teachers i.e. 48% (24) good, 40% (20) average and 12% (06) poor, got marks on post test and in pretest 44 % (22) got poor marks ,40 % (20) got average marks and 16%(08) got good marks.



The obtained post-test mean value (18.08) was higher than pretest mean value (13.52), The mean difference value is (4.56) and the obtained ‘t’ value is (6.13) which is greater than table value of  $t(49) = 2$ . Since the obtained  $t$  value is highly significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

So research hypothesis  $H_1$  accepted. It is interpreted that the information booklet on first aid measures and emergency care is effective in increasing knowledge of primary school teachers.

## CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that the majority of the teachers have poor knowledge towards first aid measures and emergency care and the overall findings of the study revealed that there was a high significant increase in the knowledge of the teachers after the administration of information booklet on first aid measures and emergency care. Therefore it was concluded that the information booklet was highly effective in improving the knowledge on first aid measures and emergency care.

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