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Original Article

"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME TO SCHOOL CHILDREN REGARDING PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RABIES IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF MAHAVEER NAGAR PHC, KOTA."

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ABSTRACT: This study was conducted with an aim toassess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme to school children regarding prevention and control of Rabies in selected schoolsof Mahaveer Nagar PHC, Kota. The conceptual frame work adopted for this study was Von Bertanlanffy system model.

Objectives of the study:

The study was undertaken with the objectives of assessing the effectiveness of planned teaching programme to middle and high school children regarding prevention and control of rabies;to assess the knowledge of school children regarding prevention and control of rabies before planned teaching Programme; to develop planned teaching programme regarding the prevention and control of rabies; to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and control of rabies after planned teaching programme; to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding prevention and control of rabies by comparing the pre-test and post-test score; to find out the association between knowledge regarding prevention and control of Rabies with selected demographic variables.

Methodology: To collect the data, a descriptive survey approach was utilised, a convenient sampling technique was used to choose schools, and a structured questionnaire was given to simple randomly selected samples of 120 middle school children and 120 high school children from the Area Mahaveer Nagar PHC, Kota.The collected data were analyzed and interpreted based on objectives

Results: The major findings of the study were that the overall pre-test mean knowledge and 65.1 percent overall post-test mean knowledge score was 32.4 percent regarding prevention and control of rabies was 65.1 percent. The enhancement of overall mean knowledge was 32.7 percent. The paired't' test value was 32.56, which reveals that planned teaching programme was significantly effective. Overall findings revealed that school children had enhanced their knowledge after the implementation of the planned teaching programme regarding prevention and control of rabies. There was non-significant association observed between knowledge and age, sex, educational status, father's education, parent's occupation, information on dog bite, source of information, previous experience of dog bite (self and family members). There was significant association found between mother's education and knowledge level of pre-test and post-test on prevention and control of rabies.

Interpretation and conclusion: This study showed thatover all Pre-test Mean Knowledge of school children on prevention and control of rabies was 32.4 percent which was 65.1 percent after implementation of planned teaching programme. The enhancement of knowledge of school children was 32.7 percent.The paired t test value was 32.56, which reveals that planned teaching programme was significantly effective.

Keywords: Assess, Effectiveness, Planned teaching programme, School children, Rabies.

INTRODUCTION

Rabies, also known as Hydrophobia, is a serious enzootic and epizootic disease that affects people all over the world. It is a highly deadly viral infection of the Central Nervous System caused by the Lyssa Virus type I. It's mostly a zoonotic disease that affects warm-blooded animals, especially carnivores like dogs, jackals, cats, and wolves.

Australia, China, Cyprus, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the Western Pacific Islands are among the countries that have gained "Rabies-free" designation. In India, the illness has been eradicated in the Lakshadweep Unicorn Territory and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In 1982, India's canine (dog) population was estimated to be around 185 lakhs (India Livestock Census, Ministry of Agriculture, 2003). Since then, the dog population has exploded, as indicated by these figures: 1992: 217 lakhs, 1997: 254 lakhs, 2003: 280 lakhs. In India, there are currently around 290 lakhs. In India, one person dies of rabies every half-hour.

Over 3 billion people, or roughly half of the world's population, live in countries/territories where dog rabies still occurs and are at risk of contracting the disease. At least 55,000 human rabies deaths are believed to occur each year in Africa and Asia as a result of contact with wild dogs.

Rabies can be found across India, with the exception of Lakshadweep and the Andaman Islands. Because rabies is not a notifiable disease, the 30,000 deaths documented by national authorities may not constitute a whole picture, as they only include deaths reported in hospitals. The number of people who have died from rabies is thought to be ten times higher than what has been recorded. Every year, between 1.1 and 1.5 million patients are given rabies vaccines made from nerve tissue or cell culture after being exposed to the virus. Dog bites are responsible for about 95% of these instances. India's canine population is believed to be over 25 million, with the majority of them lacking rabies protection.

Dog bites were responsible for 88 percent of rabies infections in the United States, with 59 percent of bites occurring in children under the age of ten. 2 India and Bangladesh are two countries with a high incidence rate. For the past two years, a "Rabies Free Area" has been defined as a place where no case of indigenously acquired rabies has been reported in humans or animals.

MATERIAL & METHODS:

Research Approach: Quasi-experimental approach.

Research Design:The current study used a one-group pre-test, post-test experimental design was used in present study.

Research Setting: This study has been conducted at selected middle and high schools of Mahaveer Nagar Primary Health Center, Kota.The selection of area was done on the basis of:

- Ø Geographical proximity
- Ø Feasibility of Conducting study

POPULATION: Population refers to the aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications". In the present study the population comprises of middle and high school childrenof Mahaveer Nagar Primary Health Center, Kota.

SAMPLE & SAPLE SIZE: The sample size is 240 school pupils from Mahaveer Nagar Primary Health Centre in Kota, 120 from middle school and 120 from high school.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE: Using the lottery approach, the school students of Mahaveer Nagar Primary Health Center in Kota were selected in this study using a simple random methodology.

- Ø In Mahaveer Nagar Primary Health Center, Kota, a convenient sampling technique was utilised to choose schools.
- Ø A simple random method was employed to choose 240 students, 120 from middle school and 120 from high school.

SAMPLING CRITERIA:

Inclusive Criteria:

1. Who are willing to participate in study?
2. Who are available during period of data collection?
3. Who are able to understand and speak English and Hindi?

Data Collection Procedure:

The term "data" respect to the information that is consistently gathered during the study, whereas the term "method" refers to the means by which the data is gathered. The data for this study was collected by the researcher individually using a structured questionnaire.

Data Collection Tool:

Selection and development of Tool:Tool is the device or technique that a researcher uses to collect the data". The tools serve as the most effective means of assessing and collecting data from the study's participants. The research instrument used must be the vehicle that provides the best data for drawing study results. In this study, a systematic questionnaire was devised and tested among middle and high school students on many elements of rabies prevention and control. Under five areas of expertise, a structured questionnaire with 38 items was created.

Description of the tool:

Section I: The section contained items of demographic characteristics of school children as age, sex, educational status, parent's education, parent's occupation, information on dog bite, source of information and previous experience of dog bite (self and family members).

Section II: The structured questionnaire containing multiple-choice questions on knowledge regarding prevention and control of rabies.

The tool contained 38 items multiple choice questions. There was only one correct answer for each question, eachcorrect response was given a score of 1otherwise, so,the maximum score would be 38 and the minimum score 0.

RESULTS:

Section 1: Distribution of demographic variables.

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Age group (years)	12-13	111	46.25%
	14-15	102	42.50%
	16-17	27	11.25%
Total		240	100.0 %
Gender	Boy	171	71.25%
	Girl	69	28.75%
Total		240	100.0 %
Educational status	6th std	39	16.25%
	7th std	40	16.67%
	8th Std	42	17.50%
	9th Std	65	27.08%
	10th Std	54	22.50%
Total		240	100.0 %

Section 2: Aspect wise Post- test Mean Knowledge scores of Respondents on Prevention and Control of Rabies

No.	Category	No of Questions	Mean	Mean (%)	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
I	Meaning	3	2.61	87.08%	1.18	1	4
II	Incidence	5	3.11	62.17%	1.03	1	5
III	Causes and Transmission	3	2.36	78.61%	.60	1	3
IV	Signs and Symptoms, Diagnosis	8	6.00	75.05%	1.92	1	8
V	Prevention and Control	19	14.07	74.04%	3.56	5	18
VI	**Overall**	**38**	**28.15**	**74.08%**	**3.93**	**16**	**33**

Section 3 : Over all Pre-test and Post- test Mean Knowledge on Prevention and Control of Rabies

Aspects	Max. Score	Respondents Knowledge		Paired t Test
		Mean	SD	
Post test	38	28.15	3.93	t-test = 34.109 df =239 p-value =0.000

Section 4: Association between Information on Dog bite and Knowledge level of Pre and Post-test on Prevention and Control of Rabies

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Come across Information on Dog bit		Knowledge level of Respondents									
	Sample	Pre test				Post test					
	(n)	Inadequate		Moderate		Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	214	182	75.83	32	13.33	15	6.25	145	60.42	54	22.50
No	26	16	6.67	10	4.17	2	0.83	16	6.67	8	3.33
Total	240	198	82.50	42	17.50	17	7.08	161	67.08	62	25.83
		$\chi 2$= 5.146 p-value= 0.177				$\chi 2$=2.384 p-value= 0.974					

DISCUSSION:A quasi-experimental approach was utilised to achieve the study's goal. The sample middle and high school students were picked using a simple random technique, while the middle and high school schools were chosen using a handy sampling strategy (lottery method). A systematic questionnaire was used to collect data from 120 middle school and 120 high school students.

CONCLUSION: The following conclusions were reached based on the study's findings:

1. The overall pre-test mean knowledge regarding prevention and control of rabies was 12.72 marks.

2. The overall post-test mean knowledge regarding prevention and control of rabies was 28.15 marks.

3. The enhancement of overall mean knowledge was 15.43 marks.

4. There was non-significant association observed between knowledge and age, sex, educational status, father's education, parent's occupation, information on dog bite, source of information, previous experience of dog bite (self and family members).

5. There was significant association found between mother's education and knowledge level of pre-test and post-test on prevention and control of rabies.

6. The paired t-test value was 34.109, which revealed that planned teaching programme was significantly effective.

7. Overall findings reveal that school children had enhanced their knowledge after the implementation of the planned teaching programme regarding prevention and control of rabies.

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