

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIVE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE REGARDING DISASTER MANAGEMENT AMONG NURSING STUDENTS , IN A VIEW TO PREPARE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS TEAM IN SELECTED NURSING INSTITUTES IN VADODARA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: - Disaster management is **how we deal with the human, material, economic or environmental impacts of said disaster**, it is the process of how we “prepare for, respond to and learn from the effects of major failures”. Though often caused by nature, disasters can have human origins.

Material and Method: - Pre-experimental one group pre test –post test design with evaluative approach was adopted to accomplish the objective of the study, Evaluative approach is an applied with Non Probability convenient sampling technique to select 300 samples ,form of research that deals with the question how well the programme is meeting it's objective. Study conducted at selected nursing institutes at vadodara District.

Result :- The Mean difference in pretest and post-test 15.97. Calculated t value is 28.83 which is more than value at the degree of freedom 598 calculated p (.0001) is less than established value .05 level of significance.

Conclusion:- After the training programme knowledge of nursing student about Disaster Management is increased.

Keyword:- Effectiveness, Educational Innovative Training Programme , Disaster Programme

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION AND NEED OF THE STUDY

WHO defines disaster, as “Any occurrences that causes damage ecological disruption, loss of human life deterioration of health and health services, on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community or area.

“Grave occurrence having ruinous result.” Disaster as an occurrence that cause damage, economic distraction, loss of human life and deterioration in health and healthy services on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community.²

Disaster management measures can help removing people and property from a threatened location by facilitating timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation at the place of disaster there by reducing loss of property, protecting people and reducing trauma among people.

Disaster research allows professionals in the field to advance existing preparedness, response, and recovery practices. It is important to study the impact of disasters on behavioral health to identify the emergence of psychopathology and to develop mental health interventions to prevent or mitigate the traumatic effect. However, this specific type of research comes with many ethical and methodological challenges that may dissuade or hinder its execution, such as funding and timing constraints, environmental concerns, risk for disaster survivors, and the public perception of conducting research during a time of distress (Knack et al., 2013). The primary dilemma faced by researchers is safely balancing the pursuit of answers to their questions with the serious and immediate needs of survivors (Benight et al., 2017).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

Pre-experimental one group pre test post test design with evaluative approach is adopted to accomplish the objectives of the study. A sample of 300 Nursing students is selected by non probability purposive sampling technique. An educational package is prepared by the investigator focusing on the voluntariness in disaster management. Pre-test was conducted by administering a structured knowledge questionnaire followed by the administration of the educational package. After 7 days a post test was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of educational training programme.

The study design shows that on the first day, after explaining the purpose of study to the samples, the investigator introduced himself to the subjects and obtained the informed consent after by a structured knowledge questionnaire on the same day, after the pre test an educational training programme on disaster management was administered after that 7 days post test was conducted and improvement of knowledge on disaster management.

RESULT:-

At the end of study found Mean difference in pretest and post-test 15.97. Calculated t value is 28.83 which is more than value at the degree of freedom 598 calculated p (.0001) is less than established value .05. The researcher accepts research hypothesis H_1 that There is significant difference between the pre- and post-test knowledge scores of Nursing students regarding disaster management at selected nursing institute of vadodara city. In Findings Majority (47.3%) of nursing students were belonged to the age group of 14 to 16 years. In The 55.00% were male. In Pre-test found 73% of the do not have any previous information and only 27% of nursing students have previous information regarding disaster management in nursing students. Source of previous information about disaster management and preparedness reveals that most (14.3%) of the nursing student got the previous information from the class room teaching and (7.7%) of nursing students got information from Mass Media and

some of (5.5) got information from friends. and after post-test Average Knowledge level among nursing students in selected nursing institute found between in pre-test 10-13 (26.0%), 14-26 (74.0%) and 27-40 (00.00%) and Post-test 10-13 (9.3%), 14-26 (18.7%) and 27-40 (72.00%) and in urban area found between in pre-test 10-13 (30.7%), 14-26 (69.3%) and 27-40 (00.00%) and Post-test ,10-13 (7.3%), 14-26 (16.7%) and 27-40 (76.00%).

Calculated over all mean knowledge score of nursing students in pre test is 14.33 with 1.33 standard deviation, whereas mean knowledge score and S.D in post test is 30.3 and 9.5 subsequently. Mean difference in pre test and post test 15.97, calculated t Value is 28.83 which is more than

Table value at the degree of freedom 598 .calculated p (.0001) is less than established value .05 the H1 is accepted that is there is significance difference between pre test post test knowledge score of nursing students regarding disaster management.

The findings of this study support the need for conducting educational training programme to increase the skill to manage disaster as the disaster preparedness team. Further studies are recommended to produce more reliable result.

CONCLUSION:-

There is significance improvement in the knowledge of nursing students after the administration of the educational package, therefore, it was conclude the educational training programme was effective in improving the knowledge for nursing student

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