

A Study to Assess the Effect of Planned Teaching on Knowledge of School Teachers Regarding Selected Health Problems among School Children in Selected Schools of Suburban Area in Mumbai

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Abstract

The study was conducted to assess the effect of planned teaching on knowledge of school teachers regarding selected health problems among school children in selected schools of suburban area in Mumbai. An pre-experimental evaluative approach with one group pre-test post-test design was used in the study. The sample consisted of 50 school teachers who are teaching to students of 1st standard to 7th standard in selected schools of suburban area in Mumbai. non probability convenience sampling technique was used in this study. The self structured questionnaire technique was used to assess the knowledge of school teachers. The result revealed that 50 per cent samples belonged to the age group of 21-30 years, Majority of the subjects were females (68%), 48.00% are diploma in education (D.Ed.), 86.00% samples have less than 5 years experience, (86%) had conducted health check up programme in schools and 78.00% of the subjects participated in health programme conducted in schools. The finding showed that in pre test scores near about half of samples were having average knowledge and others half were having good knowledge. But after planned teaching 12.00% of subjects had good knowledge and 88.00% of subjects had very good knowledge.

Keywords: Planned teaching; Health problems; School children; School teachers.

Introduction

Schools are powerful places to shape the health, education and well-being of our children. Children represent the future, and ensuring their healthy growth and development ought to be a prime concern of all societies. [1]

School is an organized community and easy to reach for implementation of health and health related programme. Therefore, schools have both responsibility and opportunity to help, protect, maintain and improve the health of the students. There is an inter relation between the school and the homes of the children, as both greatly facilitate an organized approach to health promotion, health appraisal, and health restoration. Thus, it is apparent, that an

organized system of health care in schools provides a frame work well suited to carry on an effective programme of health which can reach and effect large number of children. [2]

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the existing knowledge of school teachers in relation to selected health problems of school children.
2. To study the effect of planned teaching on knowledge of school teachers in relation to selected health problems of school children.
3. To find out the association between knowledge of school teachers in relation to selected health problems of school children with selected demographic attributes.

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Table 1: Comparison of the Mean Pre and Post Test Scores Regarding Knowledge of School Teachers on Selected Health Problems

Overall Knowledge Score	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pre-test score	19.04	4.120
Post-test score	28.50	3.066

Research Methodology

Research Approach and Design

Evaluative with one / group pre-test post-test design.

Sampling and Sampling Technique

The samples consisted of school teachers (50). The study was conducted in selected schools of suburban area of Mumbai. The samples were selected through non probability convenient sampling technique.

Data Collection Procedure

The tool for data collection was structured questionnaire. The pre-test was conducted on the first day followed by planned teaching & post-test was conducted on day 7.

Major Findings of the Study

The data analysis was planned to include descriptive & inferential statistics. Inferential statistics such as mean, standard deviation & 't' test were applied to determine the significance of mean difference between pre-test and post-test score regarding knowledge among school teachers.

1. Majority of the subjects come under age of 21-30 and 31-40 year i.e. each (50.00%) and (36.00%)
2. Majority of the subjects were females (68.00%).
3. It was found that 48.00% are educated with diploma in education (D.Ed.).
4. It was also found that 86.00% samples have less than 5 years experience.
5. Majority of the subjects (86.00%) had conducted health check up programme in schools.
6. It was found that only 78.00% of the subjects participated in health programme conducted in schools.

Comparison of Pre-test and Post-test Knowledge Score of School Teachers in Relation to Health Problems

The data shows that in pre test scores near about half of samples were having average knowledge and others half were having good knowledge. But in post test score a subject 12.00% of subjects had good knowledge and 88.00% of subjects had very good knowledge.

The area wise pretest result shows that knowledge score regarding selected health problems among school teachers. The highest knowledge level was in the common cold area i.e. 6.32. The overall knowledge level was 19.04. This result indicates that the teachers are having the less knowledge regarding selected health problems before planned teaching programme.

Assessing the Association Between Pre-test Knowledge Scores and Demographic Variables

The study shows that there was significant association between genders and the health check up programme conducted in school by the samples. Other demographic variables i.e. age, religion, educational qualification, teaching experience were not showing any association between knowledge scores.

Discussion

The data analysis revealed that the mean pre-test score of school teachers was low and shows marked difference between pre and post test mean score. This clearly indicates the need for continuing education on common health problems.

It was also observed that school teachers had more knowledge in the area of common cold.

Conclusions

In post test there is significant gain in knowledge seen. The results indicated that equal positive response to the planned teaching was found really useful to them.

The samples expressed that they were expecting more of such kind of information with pictures and planned teaching.

Limitation

1. The control group was not used in the study; therefore the effects of extraneous variables can not be assessed.
2. The study is limited to selected health problems in school children.

Recommendations

- A similar study can be conducted on large sample.
- A similar study may be replicated with a control group.

- A comparative study can be undertaken to assess the knowledge of school teachers in private and government schools, urban and rural areas.
- A study can be conducted to assess the attitudes of school teachers in relation to the common health problems in school children.

References

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