

Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Module On Knowledge Regarding School Health Services Among Selected English Medium Primary School Teachers

Ms. Sameeksha

Assistant Professor, Rama Nursing College,
Pilkhuwa, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract: Health of a child is of basic importance to gain the ability to live harmoniously in this changed environment. Most of the children living in developing countries are mainly suffering from malnutrition, infection, lack of water and personal hygiene, sanitation and inadequate health care. Schools play a vital role in the overall development of a child into a competent productive adult who contributes usefully to society. The aim of the above mentioned study was to improve the knowledge of school teachers so that they can render a wholesome healthful school environment. The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The knowledge gained through structured teaching module was good as it was evident by a highly significant value ($t_{49} = 2.00, P < 0.05$) between the mean post test (mean of $X_2 = 38.76$) and pre test (mean of $X_1 = 28.78$) knowledge score.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Knowledge, Primary, Structured teaching Module, Teachers, School health services

I. INTRODUCTION

Children are one third of our population and all of our future. Childhood holds a very important place in the life of every human being. Infants become children and children become adolescents, passing through their parent's lives and futures of their own. School health services are services from medical, teaching and other professionals applied in or out of school to improve the health and well-being of children and in some cases whole families. The ultimate aim of school health services is to promote, protect and maintain health of school children and reduce mortality and morbidity among them.

II. OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Assess the knowledge regarding school health services among primary school teachers.
- ✓ Evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching module on knowledge regarding school health services among

selected English medium primary school teachers in terms of their knowledge gain.

- ✓ Find an association between the knowledge score of primary school teachers regarding school health services and selected demographic variables.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mayer A conducted a study to find out the knowledge of primary school teachers on cause and management of common cold in Germany. The sample consisted of 1054 students. Data was collected by means of questionnaire. The results showed that the teachers had hood knowledge regarding common cold but poor knowledge regarding its medical treatment and trigger factors of asthma. Only 34% teachers knew that playing in cold wind may provoke an exacerbation of Asthma. 45% samples were aware regarding the fact that common cold can be prevented by prophylactic measures.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Evaluative approach
 Research design: Pre experimental one group pre test post test design
 Settings of the study: Gurukul vidya Niketan, Viola public School, S. Kindergarten, Simpkins public School and Carrier convent public school
 Sample: English medium primary school teachers
 Sample size: 50
 Sampling technique: Random sampling technique
 Inclusion criteria:

- ✓ Those who were teaching class 1 – 5.
- ✓ Those who were working in English medium primary schools.
- ✓ Those who were willing to participate in the study.
- ✓ Those who were present at the time of study.

V. HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score regarding school health services.
 H2: There is a significant association between pre test knowledge scores regarding school health services and selected demographic variables.

VI. TOOL AND DATA COLLECTION

The tool was prepared and validated by the experts.
 Tool I: Demographic data like age, Gender, Education, religion and total years of teaching experience.
 Tool II: Structured knowledge questionnaire comprised of 40 items divided into 2 sections. Section I comprised of 24 questions of multiple choice and Section II contained 16 items of true or false statements.

VII. RESULTS

Section I - The data showed that 60% of the primary school teachers belonged to the age group of 31-40 years, Majority of sample (92%) were females Majority of sample (84%) belonged to Hindu religion, highest percentage (30%) of samples have completed their qualification in other fields, majority 54% of sampled had an experience of 6-10 years.

Section II- Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Module in terms of gain in knowledge, frequency, percentage distribution and mean of pre test knowledge score.

N=50

Pre test knowledge score	Frequency (N)	Percentage %
Poor	00	00
Average	01	02
Good	28	56
Very good	21	42
TOTAL	50	100

Table 1: values showing the frequency and percentage distribution of pre test knowledge score

Pre test mean score = 28.78
 Standard deviation = 3.88
 majority 56% of the subjects had good knowledge, 42% had very good knowledge and 02% had poor knowledge regarding school health services.

POST TEST

Post test mean score = 38.76
 Standard deviation= 1.19
 100% of samples had very good knowledge regarding school health services in post test.

COMPARISON BETWEEN PRETEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE

Mean score of pre test in teachers was 28.78 and mean score of post test in teachers was 38.76 and S.D. was 1.19. t value (t = 19.03) shows that there was a significant difference in the mean value which indicated that there was a significant increase in the knowledge of teachers after the Structured Teaching module.

VIII. DISCUSSION

The demographic characteristics showed that maximum number, i.e., 60% of the primary school teachers belonged to the age group of 31-40 years, Majority of sample (92%) were females. Majority of sample (84%) belonged to Hindu religion, highest percentage (30%) of samples had completed the qualification in other fields, majority (54%) of samples had an experience of 6-10 years. Majority 56% of the subjects had good knowledge, 42% had very good knowledge and 02% had poor knowledge regarding school health services in pre test. 100% had very good knowledge regarding school health services in post test. It shows that the mean score of pre test was 28.78 and mean score of post test was 38.76 and SD was 1.19. There was a significant $\chi^2 = 5.22, p < 0.05$ association between age and knowledge regarding school health services. There was a significant $\chi^2 = 7.24, p < 0.05$ association between educational status and knowledge regarding school health services. There was a significant $\chi^2 = 17.01, p < 0.05$ between total years of teaching experience and knowledge regarding school health services.

IX. IMPLICATIONS

NURSING PRACTICE: Nurses are in a better position to provide knowledge to the community. Hence nurses should take keen interest in preparing different teaching strategies for schools and the community.

NURSING EDUCATION: Teachers need to be aware of their role in health promotion and disease prevention. Nurse educators need to be interested in helping school teachers in any emergency condition of students that occur during the school hours. The findings of the study in terms of its effectiveness may encourage the teachers and nursing staff to impart education in an effective way.

NURSING RESEARCH: The findings of the present study can be utilized for further research study, as it gives information regarding the School health services among high school teachers. Different sections of the people of the society could be educated regarding the services offered by school.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION: The nursing administrator can plan and conduct education programmes which are beneficial to teachers, students and community. Nurse administrators can also take the initiative in imparting different knowledge through different teaching strategies.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

Following were the recommendations:

- ✓ A similar study can be replicated on a large sample with similar demographical characteristics.
- ✓ A comparative study on the knowledge of urban and rural school teachers regarding the school health services can be conducted.

XI. CONCLUSION

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion. After the implementation of Structured teaching module, there is a significant increase in the knowledge of school teachers working in English medium primary schools regarding the School health services. It was calculated by t test and the result was $t=19.03$. There was a significant association between knowledge among primary

school teachers regarding school health services and selected demographic variables. Hypothesis H_1 made by the investigator that there would be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score regarding school health services was accepted. The hypothesis H_2 made by the investigator that there would be a significant association between pre test knowledge scores regarding school health services was accepted with the entire selected demographic variables like age, educational status and experience.

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