A Study to assess the Effectivness of Planned Teaching Progamme on Dengue Fever in Terms of Knowledge

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Abstract

The study was experimental in nature with one group pre-test post-test design. The Planned teaching programme on dengue fever was developed by reviewing the extensive. Literature on dengue fever in terms of knowledge. The samples of 60 people were selected through probability simple random sampling technique. The instrument used for generating necessary data was a structured knowledge questionnaire.

The obtained data was analysed by using both descriptive and inferential statistical in terms of Mean, Standard Deviation, 't'value.

In the overall content area, mean gain scores were comparatively higher after exposure to planned teaching programme on dengue fever findings indicate that the planned teaching programme is a suitable and effective method of instruction.

On the basis of findings, the following recommendation were made: The study can be replicated on a large sample, there by findings can be generalised for a large population.

Keywords: Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme; People; Dengue Fever.

INTRODUCTION

Communicable diseases have affected human life even since earlier times and continue to be major health problem. Dengue is the most common one when compared to all the arthropod borne diseases. It is a viral infection that spreads from mosquitoes to people. It is more common in tropical and sub-tropical climates.

Dengue fever is an acute, infectious, commonest arboviral disease, caused by dengue viruses, transmitted from person to person, by the bite of infective, female Aedes mosquito.

The virus is contracted from the bite of a striped Aedes aegypti mosquito that has previously bitten an infected person. One mosquito bite can inflict the disease. The mosquito flourishes during rainy season but they can breed in water filled containers, year round. The virus is not contagious and cannot be spread directly from person to person. There must be person-to-mosquito-to-another-person-pathway.

If severe, dengue fever can damage the lungs,

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liver or heart, infection of brain by the virus or other neurological disorders such as transverse myelitis and Guillian Barre' Syndrome. Blood pressure can drop to dangerous levels, causing shock and in some cases, death.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge on dengue fever before and after planned teaching programme among the people in selected rural area of Olpad taluka.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on dengue fever among the people in selected rural area of Olpad taluka.

Hypothesis

H_1: The mean post-test knowledge score on dengue fever is significantly higher than mean Pre – test knowledge score on dengue fever among the people in selected rural area of Olpad taluka at 0.05 level of significance.
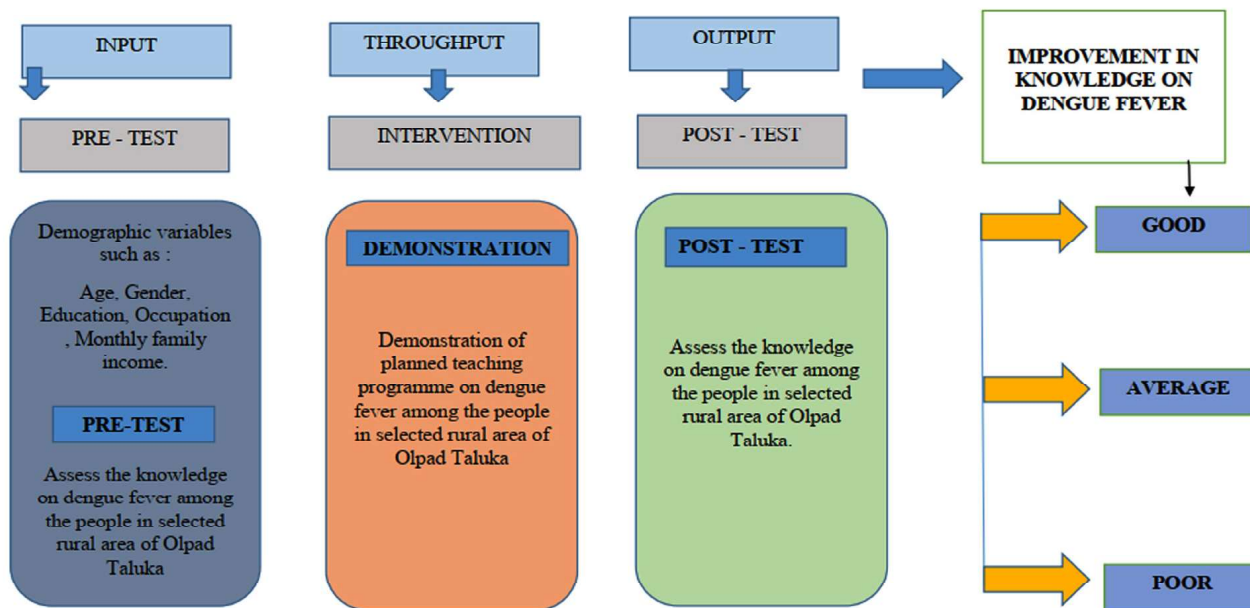

Fig. 1: Conceptual Frame Work

METHODOLOGY

This deals with the methodology adopted for assessing the effectiveness of planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge on dengue fever among the people in selected rural area of Olpad taluka. It includes description of research approach, research design, study setting, sample and sampling technique, development of data collection tools and structured knowledge questionnaires, and plan for data analysis.

Research Approach

Quantitative research approach.

Research Design

Pre-experimental One Group Pre-test & Post-test Design.

Variables

Research Variable
Knowledge regarding dengue fever.

Demographic Variable
Age
Gender
Education
Occupation
Monthly Family Income

Research Setting

The present study was conducted in the selected rural area of Olpad taluka.

Sample Size

60 people of rural area.

Sampling Technique

Probability Simple Random Sampling Technique.

Target Population

In this study, the target population consists of the people in selected rural area of Olpad taluka.

Criteria for Sample Selection

1. People who are willing to participate in study.

2. People who are present during data collection period.

3. People who can read and understand gujarati language.

Delimitation of the Study

1. The study is limited to people living in selected village.

2. The study is limited to 60 sample only.

3. The study is limited for people who are willing to participate in this study.

Major Findings of the Study

This deals with the data analysis and interpretation of the study. The data was categorized and analysed based on the objectives of the study using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

In present study level of knowledge on dengue fever among people of rural area in majority 10% of people have an average knowledge & 90% of women have a good knowledge.

The t-test value show that there is adequate knowledge in people with their sociodemographic variables such as Age, Gender, Education Occupation, Monthly family income. The mean pre-test score was **13.65** and the mean post-test score was **20.55**. The table also show that the standard deviation of pre-test knowledge score was **3.05** and the standard deviation of post-test knowledge score was **2.44** the calculated 't' is **48.82** and the tabulated 't' is **2.00** at 0.05 level of significance.

And the mean post-test knowledge score was higher than mean pre-test knowledge score with the mean difference of **6.9** which was statistically proved that the planned teaching program on dengue fever is effective in term of knowledge among people in selected rural area of Olpad taluka.

The calculated 't' was significantly greater than the tabulated 't' so there was significant increase
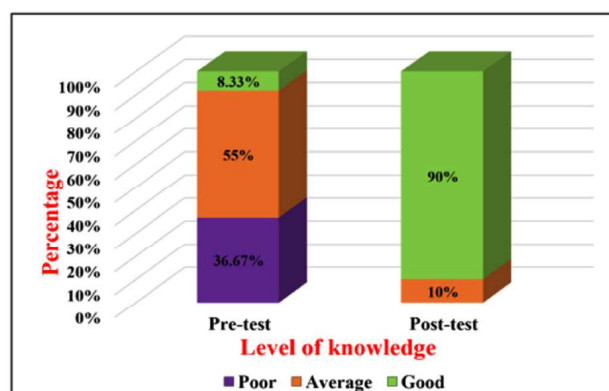

Fig. 2: Bar graph showing the distribution of samples according to their pre-test and post- test level of knowledge.

in knowledge of sample after the administration of planned reaching programme on dengue fever in terms of knowledge on dengue fever.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study have been discussed with reference to the objectives and hypothesis the pre-test knowledge score among dengue fever in selected rural area of olpad taluka. This indicates the need of dengue fever through treatment that was planned teaching programme. In the post test knowledge score of selected rural area of olpad taluka regarding dengue fever was increased after administration of the planned teaching programme. This showed the effectiveness of planned teaching programme.

Finding from the research analysis revealed the pre-test score of selected rural area of olpad taluka was improved after exposure to planned teaching programme.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion was drawn based on the finding of study. The present study concluded that the knowledge regarding dengue fever among the people was good. The current study show that we have find mean, median, standard deviation, t-test to assess the knowledge score of people regarding dengue fever. Now a days most of people have a good knowledge regarding dengue fever. Providing planned teaching programme is necessary to increase the knowledge regarding dengue fever. This study will help people regarding dengue fever. In study 90% good knowledge score and 10% average knowledge score was found.

On the basis of findings of the study the following conclusion were drawn:

1. The deficit in knowledge regarding dengue fever existed in all the content area in varying degree.

2. The planned teaching programme was found to be effective in increasing the knowledge on dengue fever among the people of rural area.

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