

# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON SELECTED ASPECTS OF FIRST AID EMERGENCIES AND ITS MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL STUDENTS AMONG B.ED STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGES, COIMBATORE

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**Abstract :** The aims of first aid are to preserve and protect life, prevent further injury or deterioration of illness and help to promote recovery. **The objectives of the study:** To assess the existing knowledge of B.Ed students regarding selected first aid emergencies, to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding selected first aid measures, to associate the post-test knowledge scores with the selected demographic variables. **Hypotheses of the study H1:** There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding selected First Aid Measures among B.Ed students.: **Methodology :** A Quasi experimental evaluative study was conducted ,One group pre test and post test experimental design was used. The samples for the study consisted of 50 B.Ed students was selected by non probability convenient sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge. **Result :** Inferential and descriptive statistics were used to analyze the values. The obtained ‘t’ value in knowledge was higher than the table value. **Conclusion :** This study shows an improvement in B.Ed students regarding selected first aid emergencies knowledge after the educational intervention.

**KEYWORDS:-** First aid, School children, education, Common illnesses and injuries.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Right from the birth, human beings develop a sense of safety to protect themselves from the environment in order to protect from the environment. Safety begins at home. Safety is not only necessary for the individual but also for the society on the whole (Chellappa M Jessie, 2002),

India is the second most populated country of the world after China. Population of India is projected close to 1.37 billion or 1,369 millions in 2019, compare to 1.354 billion in 2018. Population growth rate for 2019 is projected at 1.08%. India will add 1.49 cr in 2019 that is near to current population of 74th ranked Somalia. As per Census 2011, India has 16.45 Cr children in the age group 0-6 years and 37.24 Cr in the age group 0-14 years which constitute 13.59% and 30.76% of the total population respectively (Indian sensus,2019).

Injuries and accidents are the major causes of death in children worldwide. Children are prone to unexpected injuries and because their bodies are developing and they have not yet learned to be aware both of themselves and various environmental dangers. The children spend a significant portion of their day in schools. Pediatric emergencies such as accidents and physical injuries are more likely to occur in that settings. (Olympia RP,2008)

First aid is a measure to save the life of the person. India is one of the largest developing countries in the world; it constitutes around 20% of school going children. The future of our country rests on the children who will become the future citizens and leaders. Care for the children is not only vital in itself but the most important aspect of the health of the community as a whole. (Singh ajay, 1996,)

As per the experience of Investigator visit to schools during school health programmes and urban community postings, the teachers had lower knowledge regarding First Aid for common injuries occurs in school children. Hence this structure teaching programme can influence the B.ED students who are the future school teachers in effective first aid skills and managing emergency situation with positive results. This will reflect in future to train and guide their junior with confidence on this aspect and also can save many lives of school children by giving first aid in injuries

## II.PROBLEM STATEMENT

A Study To Assess The Knowledge On Selected Aspects Of First Aid Emergencies And Its Management Of School Students Among B.Ed Students In Selected Colleges, Coimbatore

### 2.1 Objectives of the Study

- To assess the knowledge regarding selected aspects of first aid emergencies and its management of school students among B.Ed students.
- To evaluate the structure teaching programme regarding selected aspects of first aid emergencies and its management of school students.
- To associate the post-test knowledge score with the selected demographic variables B.Ed students

### 2.2 Hypothesis H1

There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding selected aspects of first aid emergencies and its management of school students of B.ED students

**3.METHODOLOGY**

**3.1Research approach:** Quantitative research approach was used for the present study.

**3.2Research design:-** In the present study quasi experimental one group, pretest post-test research design was used for the study. A pretest was administered by means of structural questionnaire depicted as 01 and then Self-Instructional Module was given depicted as X, a post test was conducted using the same structured questionnaire depicted as 02. The study design Depicted in Table No.1.

**3.3Setting of the study:-** This study is conducted in selected B.ED colleges,Coimbatore.

**3.4Population:-** In this study the population was b.e B.ED d students who are studying in selected colleges, Coimbatore

**3.5Sample size:-** In this study sample size was 50 B.ED students in selected colleges,

**3.6Description of the Tool****3.6.1Section I:-Description of Demographic Variables**

Demographic data of consists of age of B.ED students, sex, religion, qualification, source of information.

**3.6.2Section II:- Knowledge Questionnaire**

It consists of 40 multiple choice questions to assess the knowledge regarding selected first aid management among of b.ed students. Each questions are wrong. Each correct answer carries one mark and wrong answer carries zero mark. The possible maximum score was 40. The possible minimum has four options in which one is correct and the other three score was 0

**3.7Method of data collection:-** Investigator approached the B.ED students of selected b.ed colleges and explained the purposes of the study and explained how it will be beneficial for them. the structured questionnaire were distributed. Once the questionnaire had completed, investigator collected them back, each sample required mean time of 30 min. To complete the structured questionnaire. After the pretest structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected first aid was given. Post test was administered with the same questionnaire on the 7th day.

**4.DISCUSSION****4.1Major Findings of the Study Were Follows**

With regard to the distribution of age of b.ed students, 20-30 years were 14 (28%), 31-40 years were 26 (52%), and above 41 years were 10(20%). Regarding sex of of b.ed students, male was 9 (18%), and female was 41 (82%). Distribution of samples according to their educational qualification shows that 53.3% are holding undergraduate and 46.7% having post graduates in Education.

The pretest means score of knowledge was 22.52 and the post test was 31.84 respectively.

The obtained 't' value of knowledge of this study was 30.2 at  $P < 0.05$  level.

The structured teaching programme found to be effective in improving the knowledge regarding selected first aid emergencies and its management. There was a significant difference between the mean pretest and post test knowledge score.

There was a significant pre test association found between knowledge of b.ed students with the qualification and source of information.

**5.Conclusion:-**

The structured teaching program showed that there was a significant improvement in knowledge regarding first aid emergencies and its management among B.ED students. The demographic variables such as age, sex, religion were not associated with post test knowledge of the teacher.

**3.2.1.Table No.1: Quasi experimental one group pretest post-test design**

S.No	Pre test	Test Intervention	Post test
1	01	X	01

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