



**EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON
KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS AMONG
INDUSTRIAL WORKER AT SELECTED AREA OF INDORE M.P**

Mr. Amit Vyas¹, Dr. J.K.Rajan²

¹Ph.D. Nursing Research Scholar, ²Guide, Malwanchal University, Indore M.P.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding Type of Industrial hazards among industrial worker. A quantitative research approach with pre experimental, one group pre test and post test research design was adopted. Convenient sampling technique was used. The instruments use for data collection was self structured knowledge questionnaire to assess knowledge of Industrial worker and demographic variables. The finding of the study indicated that there was a significant association between knowledge and demographic variables at 0.05 level and after implementation of planned teaching programme knowledge had increased. The finding revealed that the planned teaching programme effective on improving knowledge of industrial worker regarding types of industrial hazards.

INTRODUCTION:

Hazard is a term associated with a substance that is likelihood to cause an injury in a given environment or situation. Industrial hazard may be defined as any condition produced by industries that may cause injury or death to personnel or loss of product or property. Safety in simple terms means freedom from the occurrence of risk or injury or loss. Industrial safety refers to the protection of workers from the danger of industrial accidents.

India is a vast country with a surface area of about 3.3million square km. Total population of India according to Census 2001) was 1.025 billion. About 72% of the population lives in rural area. India is a developing nation and presents the demographic features similar to the other developing nations of the world. Growing population is the major concern of the government and is considered as the principal obstacle to the economic growth of the country. Emerging occupational health problems are to be tackled along with the existing traditional public health problems like communicable diseases, malnutrition, poor environmental sanitation and inadequate medical care. Globalization and rapid industrial growth (about 7% annual economic growth) in the last few years have further complicated the occupational health related issues.

Employment status-Census report is the major source of reliable information on employment and related issues. The general census in India is carried out every 10 yr. The information provided in this communication is based on the census reports of 2001. Table 1 depicts the status of active employment in 2001 according to sex and the area of economic activities

Agriculture (cultivators i.e. land owners+ agriculture labourers) is the main occupation in India giving employment to about 58% of the people. This is in contrast to the industrialized nations, like USA and Western Europe where the employment in the agricultural sector is between 4 and 12%. Similarly, the proportion of employment in

manufacturing and service sector is much lower in India compared to other developing nations. Along with the increase in population, there is an increase of about 28% male workers and 45% female workers from 1991 to 2001. This relative

increase female workers is observed in all the economic activities. The proportion of male:female working population which was 78:22 in 1991 was 68:32 in 2001. This increase working female population leads to certain concerns. For example, when exposed to occupational hazards, women of reproductive age are susceptible to specific adverse effects on reproduction, like abortions and malformations of the foetus from exposure to toxic chemicals in the work place. Moreover, female workers often suffer from musculoskeletal disorders because neither the tasks nor the equipment they use, which is normally designed for men, are adapted to their built and physiology. In addition, female workers have specific stress-related disorders, resulting from job discrimination (such as lower salaries and less decision-making), a double burden of work (workplace and home) and sexual harassment.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the Pre test knowledge score of industrial worker regarding types of industrial hazards.
2. To assess the post test knowledge score of industrial worker regarding types of industrial hazards.
3. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding types of industrial hazards.
4. To assess association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

- H₁- There will be significant difference between pre test knowledge score and post test knowledge score regarding type of industrial hazards at 0.05 level of significance.
- H₂- There will be significant effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding types of industrial hazards at 0.05 level of significance.
- H₃- There will be significant association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

METHODS AND MATERIAL

An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework based on modified Pander's Health Promotion Model. An experimental research approach was used to assess the knowledge of industrial worker regarding types of industrial hazards. A pre experimental research design was considered appropriate for the study "to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on types of industrial hazards. Pre-experimental research design was used in the Study In order to measure the content validity of the tool, the questionnaire schedule was given to the 9 experts from the field of community health Nursing. The tool was found reliability of tool was calculated with split half method and found 0.82 for knowledge which is statically reliable for the present study.

STATICAL ANALYSIS

For descriptive statistics, frequency and percent were used to describe the workers characteristics, as well as the study variables. Means and standard deviations were used to describe knowledge of industrial worker regarding types of industrial hazards t test to find effectiveness of planned teaching programme and association between pre test knowledge with selected demographic variables regarding types of industrial hazards Chi square test was used to at p- value <0.05.

RESULT

The data for study was calculated in the month of August 2019 collection was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistics. The analysis depicted that majority of industrial worker (72%) belonged to the age group of 18-21 years Regarding gender 82% are male Regarding the Educational status of majority of industrial worker (59%) had pass up to middles school Majority of the respondent (81%) were Hindu, , Majority respondent (56%) monthly family income 5001-10000/- Regarding the Nutritional status 56% of primigravida industrial worker are non vegetarian.

Frequencies and percentage distribution of pre test knowledge score

S	Post Test Score	F	%
1	Poor (0-10)	22	36.6%
2	Average(11-20)	37	61.6%
3	Good (21-30)	1	1.8%
Pre test mean score			13.85
Standard deviation			4.32

Frequency and percentage distribution of post test knowledge score

S	Post Test Score	f	%
1	Poor (0-10)	3	5
2	Average(11-20)	16	26.6
3	Good (21-30)	41	68.4
Post test mean score			18.25
Standard deviation			4.35

The effectiveness of planned teaching programme on Types of industrial hazards

Planned teaching programme for industrial worker regarding **Types of industrial hazards. t test value ItI=18.89.**Tabulated value of t test at 0.05% level of significance & 5 degree of freedom is **Tabulated t value t=2.015.**

t calculated>t tabulated .that means planned teaching programme was effective.

Association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variable age, gender, education status, nutritional status and type of family are associated with demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to examine the industrial worker knowledge regarding Types of industrial hazards. The current study findings indicates that majority of the industrial worker need improve their knowledge regarding Types of industrial hazards. As the prevention is better than cure, every worker should know about different type of industrial hazards, so that they can prevent them self for different types of hazards, because the worker of the industry are the prime one for any industry.

CONCLUSION

Improving and promoting the health & wealthy occupational life Industrial worker need to know more about Types of industrial hazards. Industrial worker are required to develop and adopt all coping strategies to adjust himself and protect them self for different type of hazards. They need to improve their knowledge and improve their practice also upgrade their knowledge regarding Types of industrial hazards. Safety educational campaign -Safety education must be conducted by management to the employee groups.

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