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EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS AMONG THE WORKERS OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL AREA IN INDORE CITY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding prevention 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 prevention of industrial hazards.

INTRODUCTION:

In India, major occupational diseases are pneumoconiosis (including silicosis, bagassosis, anthracosis and byssinosis), asbestosis, other chronic lung diseases, musculoskeletal injuries, noise-induced hearing loss, pesticide poisoning and accidents.

Occupational health is concerned with health in its relation to work and working environment. It implies not only health promotion but also health protection, emergency care, wide range of preventive, curative services, rehabilitative services, a concept which includes everything that can apply to promote health and working capacity of the workers. The accident rate is very high in this industry when compared to other industries. They are due to lack of safety awareness in the management personnel and workers who cut corners to work and perform unsafe behavior at work. In fact most construction workers lack proper education, they have not received proper safety training and trade skill training in the construction field.

India is a vast country with a surface area of about 3.3 million square kms. The total population of India according to 2001 census was 1.025 billion. About 72% of its population lives in the rural area. Emerging occupational health problems are to be tackled along with the existing public health problems like communicable diseases, malnutrition, poor environmental sanitation, and inadequate medical care. Globalization and rapid industrial growth (about 8% annual economic growth) in the past few years have added further to complexities of occupational health related issues.

Occupational health is defined as the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations. It is the branch of healthcare which deals with all aspects of health and safety at the workplace. It lays strong emphasis on the prevention of hazards at a primary level.

It is time that we deliberate on occupational health and safety in chemical industries in transitional economies. As new industries develop, existing industries expand, and new technology is introduced, the environment is increasingly placed at risk and hazards to human health arise. History has shown that industrial innovation is rarely matched in speed with corresponding protection of the community and its environment. It is estimated by the International Labour Organization that some 200,000 work-related deaths occur each year all over the world. In addition, a large number of workers are

victims of work-related accidents and illnesses. Against this background, the highly complex chemicals encountered in the work environment necessitate constant vigilance through an occupational health program to provide a scientific basis for decisions aimed at protection of human health from the adverse consequences of exposure to these substances in the occupational environment. Occupational health is defined as the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations. It is the branch of healthcare which deals with all aspects of health and safety at the workplace. It lays strong emphasis on the prevention of hazards at a primary level.

OBJECTIVES

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

HYPOTHESIS

- H_1- There will be significant difference between pre test knowledge score and post test knowledge score regarding prevention of industrial hazards at 0.05 level of significance.
- H_2- There will be significant effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding prevention of industrial hazards at 0.05 level of significance.
- H_3- 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 Roy's adaptation model. An experimental research approach was used to assess the knowledge of industrial worker regarding prevention of industrial hazards. A pre experimental research design was considered appropriate for the study "to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on prevention 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 0.89 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 prevention 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 December 2019 collection was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistics. The analysis depicted that majority of industrial worker (71%) belonged to the age group of 18-21 years Regarding gender 79% are male Regarding the Educational status of majority of industrial worker (61%) had pass up to middles school Majority of the respondent (83%) were Hindu, , Majority respondent (62%) monthly family income 5001-10000/- Regarding the Nutritional status 59% 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)	103	51.5%
2	Average(11-20)	73	36.5%
3	Good (21-30)	24	12%
Pre test mean score			22.13
Standard deviation			6.21

Frequency and percentage distribution of post test knowledge score

S	Post Test Score	f	%
1	Poor (0-10)	11	5.5%
2	Average(11-20)	49	24.5%
3	Good (21-30)	140	70%
Post test mean score			29.01
Standard deviation			7.28

The effectiveness of planned teaching programme on prevention of industrial hazards

Planned teaching programme for industrial worker regarding prevention of industrial hazards. **t test value ItI=21.03.**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 at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to examine the industrial worker knowledge regarding prevention of industrial hazards. The current study findings indicates that majority of the industrial worker need improve their knowledge regarding prevention of industrial hazards. As the prevention is better than cure, every worker should know about prevention of industrial hazards so that they can prevent them self for prevention of industrial 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 prevention 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 prevention of industrial hazards. They need to improve their knowledge and improve their practice also upgrade their knowledge regarding prevention of industrial hazards Safety educational campaign -Safety education must be conducted by management to the employee groups.

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