EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DISASTER MANAGEMENT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Introduction:-

Disasters are not confined to a particular part of the world: they can occur anywhere and at any time. Major emergencies and disasters have occurred throughout history and as the words population grows and resources become more limited communities is increasingly becoming vulnerable to the hazards that cause disaster so disaster Management training is useful for teachers, social workers and volunteers providing support and rehabilitation measures during disasters, personnel of home guards, paramilitary organizations, civil defense personnel, scientists, meteorologists, and environmentalists. It also proves useful for functionaries of rural development and primary health centers, administrative services and relief workers. Many lives can be saved if proper and timely help is given to the casualties. The School is a densely populated place and has small children that are one of the most vulnerable groups in the society. To reduce this vulnerability particularly for schools, it is important to have a school Disaster Management Plan.

Objectives:-

1. To assess the knowledge on disaster management among the secondary school teachers.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on disaster management among the secondary school teachers.
3. To compare the knowledge with their selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

Two hypotheses were developed and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H\(_{01}\) There will be no significant difference between the pretest and post test knowledge score of secondary school teachers on disaster management.

H\(_{02}\) There will be no significant association of posttest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

Material and methods

The research approach used for the study was a quasi-experimental research with pre and post-test design. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the subjects for the study the study was conducted in three secondary school
Pravara Kanya Mandir, P. Dr. V. Vikhe Vidyalaya and Punyashlok Ahilyabai Holkar Vidyalaya, Loni, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra with a sample size of 50 secondary school teachers. The data were collected by means of demographic performa, knowledge questionnaire on disaster management of planned teaching programme.

The content validity of the developed tools was established through expert's agreement. A planned teaching programme was developed and content validity was established. Pre-testing of the tools and PTP was done. Pilot study was done on three secondary school teachers of Pravara school Kolhar.

The pre-test and Planned Teaching was conducted on 30 secondary school teachers into three sessions using structured knowledge questionnaire. The time taken by each session was 1 hour and forty-five minutes. Researcher had demonstrated them the fire drill, after planned teaching. After seven days of pre-test, the post-test was conducted for secondary school teachers into three sessions, using same structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. The average time taken for post-test was 25-30 minutes.

Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings revealed that the research tool and PTP were to be feasible, practicable and acceptable. It shows that, planned teaching programme was effective in terms of increasing the knowledge of secondary school teachers on disaster management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result of the study</th>
<th>Demographic Data Revealed that</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Highest percentage (50%) of the secondary school teachers were between the age group of 36-45 years,</td>
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<td>Majority (53%) were females,</td>
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<td>(83%) of the secondary school teachers were married,</td>
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<td>(53%) of respondents had post graduate teachers</td>
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<td>(40%) of respondents were having the 11-15 years’ experience</td>
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<td>(53%) respondents are having source of information.</td>
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Evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on disaster management among the secondary school teachers.

Overall effectiveness of planned teaching programme is (30.53%), with mean and SD of (9.17 ±2.9).

The paired ‘t’ test indicates that, the effectiveness in the mean knowledge scores found to significant a level of significance (P<0.05) Paired ‘t’ test was used to analyze the difference in knowledge scores of secondary school teachers in the pre-test and post-test on disaster management.

Findings revealed that the mean post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score. The calculated ‘t’ value was greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Hence null hypothesis (H01) was rejected and research
hypothesis \((H_1)\) was accepted indicating that gain in knowledge was not by chance. Therefore it was concluded that, the gain knowledge of the secondary school teachers through planned teaching programme on disaster management was highly significant.

*Table showing Pre-test and post-test knowledge scores on disaster management among secondary school teachers*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Max. Score</th>
<th>Respondents knowledge</th>
<th>'t' Value</th>
<th>significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Mean %</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>50.33</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-test</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24.26</td>
<td>80.86</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>30.53</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compare the knowledge with their selected demographic variables.

Chi-square test was done to analyze the association of pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables. Findings revealed that there was no significant association of pre-test knowledge scores with demographic variables.

**References -**

5. Times Of India, School Students trapped in damaged school buildings April 2010.