



Effectiveness of Guidance Booklet on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation among Anganwadi Workers

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted on the 100 Anganwadi workers at selected village of Waghodiya taluka to assess the effectiveness of guidance booklet on knowledge and attitude regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation. The objectives of the study Assess the level of Pre-test knowledge regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers, Evaluate the effectiveness of guidance booklet regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers, Find out the association between pre-test and post- test knowledge score with selected demographic variables regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers. And find out association between attitude score and demographic variable regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers. A quantitative research approach with experimental pre-test post-test control group design was used. The result of the show that Guidance booklet was effective in improving the knowledge and attitude of Anganwadi worker regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation in experimental group as compared to control group. Association between pre-test and sociodemographic variables on knowledge and attitude in experimental pre-test group in previous knowledge and undergone any training are significant and control group pre-test in age are significant.

Keywords: Guidance booklet, knowledge, Attitude, Disaster preparedness, Mitigation Anganwadi workers

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past 30 years, there has been a major shift in how emergencies and crises are managed. More emphasis used to be placed on humanitarian response and relief activities – national or international – with little attention given to strategies and actions in place prior to disasters that can mitigate the effects of these events on communities and preserve lives and assets. It is becoming increasingly clear that while humanitarian efforts remain important and need continued attention, community-based risk reduction and emergency preparedness programmers are critical for reducing the effects of emergencies, disasters and other crises, and thus essential for the attainment and protection of sustainable development [1,2].

Preparedness is essential in securing the right to life with dignity. States bear the primary responsibility for protecting their populations and ensuring a dignified life but the modern approach to preparedness extends well beyond those traditionally involved in relief efforts, such as civil protection forces, emergency offices and humanitarian organizations. Communities need to work closely with local authorities, public organizations and the relevant section of the private sector, in order to strengthen their own capacities to prepare for and manage the consequences of various risks. The health impact of emergencies and crises can be substantially reduced if both national and local authorities and communities in high-risk areas are well prepared and are able to reduce [3].

Disasters are on rise, at global as well as in India. The loss of life and property due to disasters has increased substantially during last two decades. People are now at risk from disasters. Flood, earthquake, terrorist attack, fire, and road accidents has created concern across the country for preparedness. There is urgent need to adopt multidimensional, multi-disciplinary and multi sectoral approach to reduce the

losses Government of India in its twelfth 5-year plan document, have emphasized the need to enhance knowledge, skill and values to reduce the impact of disasters on the education sector. To build in a culture of safety and resilience at all levels in the education sector, there is a need to carry out a large number of initiatives [4].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A quasi experimental, two group pre-test and post-test study was conducted among 100 anganwadi workers of waghodiya taluka who were selected by non-probability convenience sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaires' Was administered for the assessing the current level of knowledge and Likert scale was assessing attitude about disaster preparedness and mitigation.

RESULTS

Table 1 Section 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables of Anganwadi workers in experimental and control group

Demographic variables		Experimental group		Control Group		Chi value df p value
		F	%	f	%	
Age	18-25 years	2	4	18	36	24.46 3 0.001*
	26-35 years	29	58	10	20	
	36-45 years	16	32	14	28	
	45-60 years	3	6	8	16	
Educational qualification	12 th pass	1	2	11	22	11.06 3 0.011*
	Diploma	24	48	24	48	
	Graduate	12	24	6	12	
	Post graduate	13	26	9	18	
Working sector	Rustampura-1	10	20	8	16	18.52 6 0.005*
	Rustampura-2	11	22	11	22	
	Aasoj	2	4	15	30	
	Jarod	6	12	3	6	
	Nimeta	6	12	7	14	
	Goraj	8	16	6	12	
	Waghodia	7	14	0	0	
Religion	Hindu	47	94	42	84	2.544 1 0.110 ^{NS}
	Muslim	3	6	8	16	
	Christian	0	0	0	0	
	Others	0	0	0	0	
Years of experience	1-10 years	24	48	26	52	0.810 2 0.669 ^{NS}
	11-20 years	20	40	16	32	
	21-30 years	6	12	8	16	
Previous knowledge	Yes	20	40	19	38	1.042 1 0.837 ^{NS}
	No	30	60	31	62	
Undergone any training	Yes	20	40	23	46	0.367 1 0.544 ^{NS}
	No	30	60	27	54	

Table 1 depicts the frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables of Aanganwadi workers as per chi square analysis it shows that there is significant difference between experimental and control group in age, educational qualification, working sector and no significant difference between experimental and control group in religion, year of experience, previous knowledge and undergone any training their demographic characteristics.

Table 2 Distribution of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers.

Level of knowledge	Experimental Group				Control Group			
	Pre-test		Post-test		Pre-test		Post-test	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Poor	14	28	0	0	16	32	12	24
Average	36	72	22	44	34	68	38	76
Good	0	0	28	56	0	0	0	0

N=100

Table 3 Distribution of pre-test and post-test level of Attitude regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers.

Level of Attitude	Experimental Group				Control Group			
	Pre-test		Post-test		Pre-test		Post-test	
	F	%	F	%	f	%	f	%
Unfavorable	21	42	0	0	23	46	13	26
Moderately favourable	29	58	24	48	27	54	37	74
favourable	0	0	26	52	0	0	0	0

The effectiveness of Guidance booklet on disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi worker

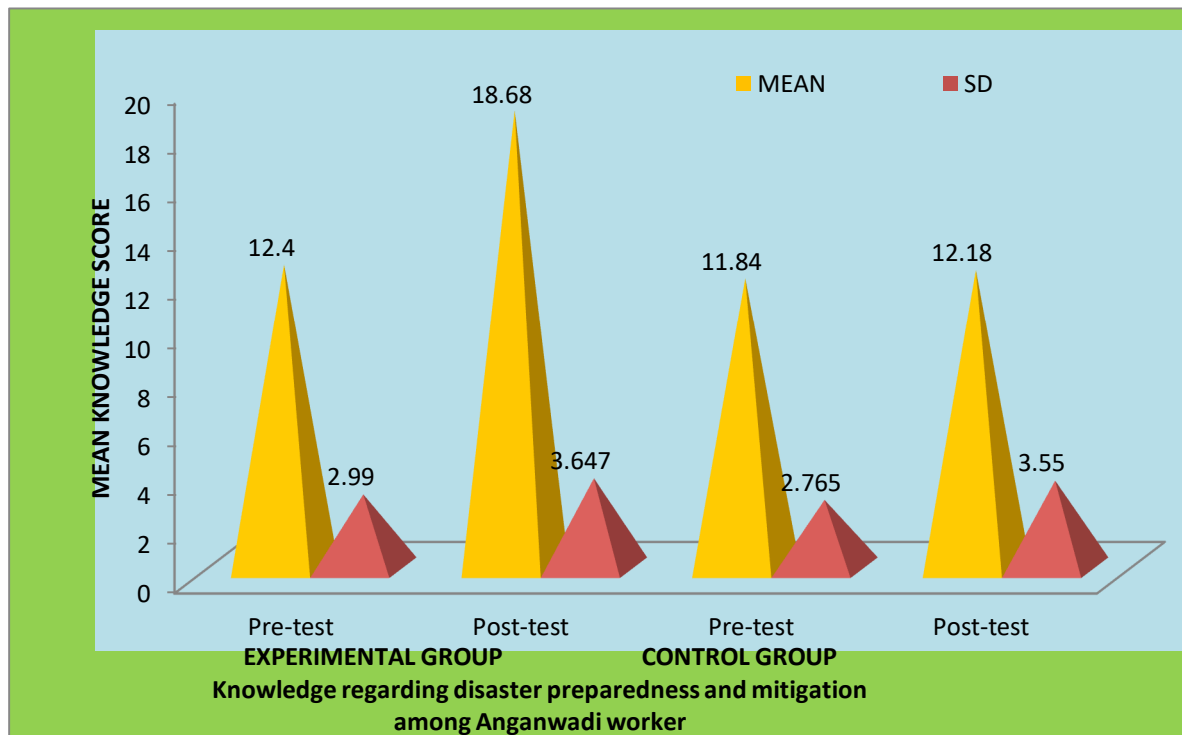
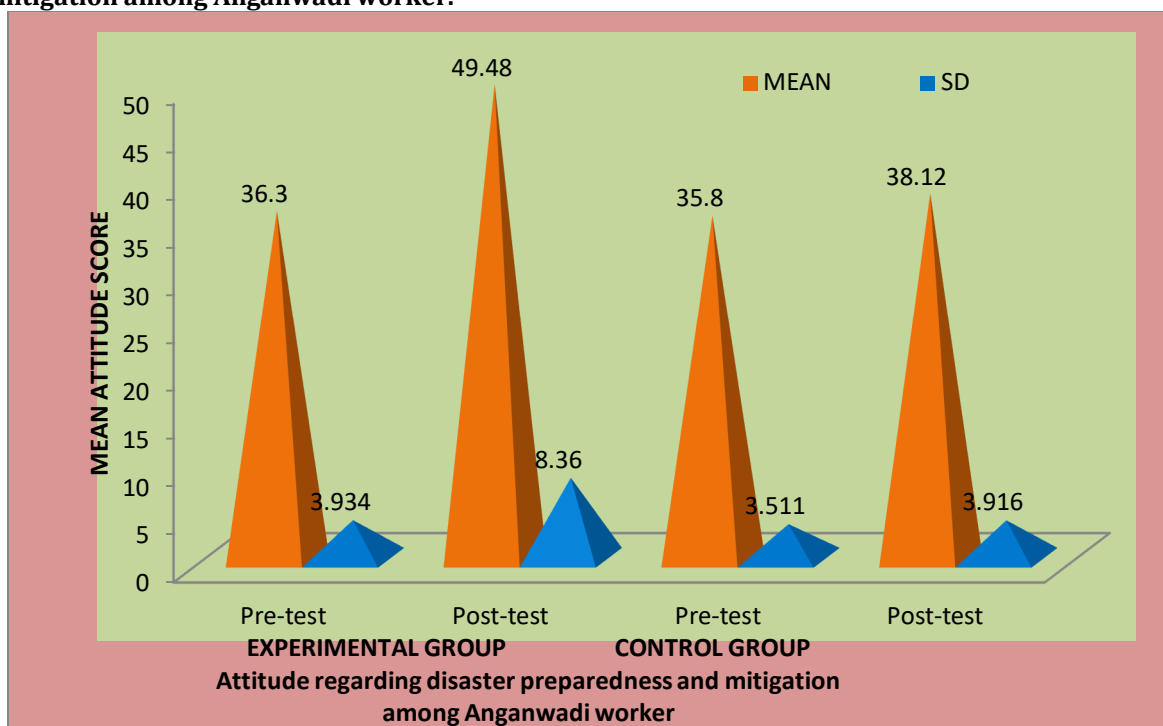


FIG 1: The evaluate the effectiveness of guidance booklet on knowledge regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi worker.

In experimental group the mean difference in experimental group was tested by using paired t test with obtained t value (t=10.91, df=49 p=0.001) was statistically highly significant at p<0.05 level of significance. In control group mean the mean difference in control group was tested by using paired t test with obtained t value (t=0.577, df=49 p=0.567) was statistically non-significant at p<0.05 level of significance.

FIG 2: The effectiveness of guidance booklet on attitude regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi worker.



In experimental group the mean difference in experimental group was tested by using paired t test with obtained t value ($t=10.63$, $df=49$ $p=0.001$) was statistically highly significant at $p<0.05$ level of significance. In control group the mean difference in control group was tested by using paired t test with obtained t value ($t=3.120$, $df=49$ $p=0.003$) was statistically significant at $p<0.05$ level of significance.

Table 4: Comparison of post-test level of knowledge and attitude regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi worker between experimental group and control group

Post-test Comparison	Experimental group Mean±SD	Control group Mean±SD	Mean D	t value	Df	p value
Knowledge	18.68±3.645	12.18±3.550	6.50	9.034	98	0.001*
Attitude	49.48±8.360	38.12±3.916	11.36	8.701	98	0.001*

Findings revealed that guidance booklet was effective in improving the knowledge and attitude of Anganwadi worker regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation in experimental group as compared to control group.

Association between pre-test knowledge regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi worker with selected demographic variables

In experimental group Findings showed that previous knowledge and undergone training were statistically found significant association at $p<0.05$ with pre-test knowledge. other demographic variables such as age, educational qualification, working sector, religion and years of experience were found non-significant. In control group. Findings showed that age are significant and educational qualification, working sector, religion, years of experience, previous knowledge and undergone training on disaster preparedness and mitigation were found non-significant at $p<0.05$ level.

Association between pre-test attitude regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi worker with selected demographic variable in experimental group.

In experimental group Findings showed that previous attitude and undergone training were statistically found significant association at $p<0.05$ level with pre-test attitude. Other demographic variables such as age, educational qualification, working sector, religion and years of experience were found non-significant. In control group Findings showed such as age are significant and educational qualification, working sector, religion, years of experience, previous attitude and undergone training on disaster preparedness and mitigation were found non-significant at $p<0.05$ level with pre-test attitude.

DISCUSSION

The first aim of the present study was Distribution of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers *Similar study was carried out by Najafi Ghezalje T (2019) A quasi-experiment study Effect of education using the virtual social network difference on the knowledge and attitude of emergency nurses of disaster preparedness*^[5] Similar study was carried out by Suja Suresh, (2005), Delhi, conducted a study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programmed on knowledge and practice of disaster management among students^[6]

The second aim of the present study was Evaluate the effectiveness of Guidance booklet on knowledge regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers Similar study was carried out by Gehan Mohammed Diab (2019) The effect of guidance booklet on knowledge and attitudes of nurses regarding disaster preparedness at hospitals [7].

The third aim of the present study was Find out the association between pre-test and post- test knowledge score with selected demographic variables regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers. The similar study was carried out by Arun Jothi, J (2015) Quasi study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding disaster management among students selected nursing schools in Kanyakumari district [8].

The fourth aim of the present study was Find out association between attitude score and demographic variable regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation among Anganwadi workers. The similar study was conducted by the Sahar Abdel Latif Abdel Sattar (2018) Effect of an Educational Intervention About Disaster Preparedness on Knowledge and Attitudes of Technical Nursing Institute Intern-nurse Students [9].

CONCLUSION

The result of the present study shows that the Guidance booklet was effective in improving the knowledge and changing attitude of Anganwadi worker regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation in experimental group as compared to control group.

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