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A study to assess the knowledge regarding disaster management among B.Sc. Nursing 2nd year students at Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, Moradabad. U.P.

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Abstract

Presently at the global level, there has been considerable concern over natural disasters. Even as substantial scientific and material progress is made, the loss of lives and property due to disasters has not decreased. In fact, the human toll and economic losses have mounted. The present Study aimed to assess the knowledge regarding disaster management among B.Sc. nursing 2nd year students. Study possessed quantitative research approach and descriptive survey design. After obtaining Permission the final study was conducted. Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the sample from nursing students and the sample size was 60. The result shows that there was significant relationship between all the demographic variables of the study and the knowledge of the samples i.e. gender, age, parental education, father's occupation, family income, religion and source of information.

Keywords: disaster management, natural disasters, B.Sc. nursing 2nd year students

1. Introduction

Presently at the global level, there has been considerable concern over natural disasters. Even as substantial scientific and material progress is made, the loss of lives and property due to disasters has not decreased. In fact, the human toll and economic losses have mounted. There has been increase in the number of natural disasters over the past years and with it, increasing losses on account of urbanization and population growth, as a result of which the impact of natural disasters is now felt to a larger extent. devastation in the aftermath of powerful earthquakes that struck Gujarat, Salvador and Peru, floods that ravaged many countries in Africa, Asia and elsewhere; droughts that plagued central Asia including Afghanistan, Africa and central America; the cyclone in Madagascar and Orissa; and floods in Bolivia are global events in recent memory. However, what is disturbing is the knowledge that these trends of destruction and devastation are on the rise instead of being kept in check.

2. Material and Methods

Study possessed quantitative research approach and descriptive survey design. After obtaining Permission the final study was conducted. Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the sample from nursing students and the sample size was 60. Demographic variable tool and knowledge questionnaire was administered to all the 60 students respectively for assessing the knowledge regarding disaster management.

2.1 Procedure of Data Collection

After obtaining Permission the final study was conducted. Students were informed regarding the purpose of study before administration of tool to obtain a free and frank response. 60 B.Sc. Nursing students were selected using purposive sampling technique. Demographic tool and knowledge questionnaire was then administered to assess the knowledge of students regarding disaster management.

3. Result

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of male nursing students in terms of selected personal variables.

N=60

S. No.	Personal variables	f (%)
1.	gender	
1.1	Male	24(40)
1.2	Female	36(60)
2.	Age	
2.1	18-20	51(85)
2.2	21-25	09(15)
3.	Parental education	
3.1	Primary school	05(08)
3.2	Intermediate	33(55)
3.3	Graduate	19(32)
3.4	Post Graduate	03(05)
4.	Father's Occupation	
4.1	Government	19(31.6)
4.2	Private	13(21.7)
4.3	Self Employed	28(46.7)
5.	Family monthly income	
5.1	5000-10,000	29(48.3)
5.2	10,001-20,000	10(16.7)
5.3	21,000-25,000	12(20)
5.4	>25,000	09(15)
6.	Religion	
6.1	Hindu	45(75)
6.2	Muslim	10(16.7)
6.3	Sikh	03(5)
6.4	Christian	02(3.3)
7.	Source of information	
7.1	Media	19(31.6)
7.2	Family members	18(46.8)
7.3	Friends	13(21.6)

Table 1 Shows that Maximum samples belongs to the age group of 18-20 years. They contributed to 66.7% of the total samples that were selected. Out of all the samples that took part in the study, females comprised 48.4% of the total. Maximum 41.7% are those whose parental education is intermediate. 41.7% of the students whose fathers are self-employee. Maximum 40% of the students are those whose family income is 5000-10000. Highest 66.7% of the students were followers of Hindu religion. Maximum percentage 33.4% of the students whose source of information are family members

Table 2: Showing frequency and percentage of level of knowledge
N=60

S. No.	Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Inadequate	09	15%
2.	Moderate	49	81.6%
3.	Adequate	02	3.4%

Table 2 shows that majority of the B.Sc. Nursing 2nd year students (81.6%) having Moderate level of knowledge regarding disaster management.

Table 3: Chi Square test for the level of knowledge with demographical variable.

S. No.	Demographic Variable	Chi Square	Table Value 'p'	Level of Significant	Degree of Freedom (df)	N=60 Inference
1.	Gender	584.5	5.99	0.05	02	NS
2.	Age	64.24	9.49	0.05	04	NS
3.	Parental Education	47.4	12.07	0.05	06	S*
4.	Father's Occupation	5.8	9.49	0.05	04	NS
5.	Family Income	13.9	12.07	0.05	06	S*
6.	Religion	24.38	12.07	0.05	06	S*
7.	Source Of Information	9.22	9.49	0.05	04	S*

Level of significance is 0.05

Table 3 shows that demographic variables of gender, age & father's occupation are non-significant & parental education, family income, religion & source of information are significant.

4. Discussion

Analysis revealed that majority (66.7%) of students is from age group of (18-20) years. It was found that majority (48.4%) of females; it was found that in parental education

majority of students (41.75) are from intermediate. It was also found that in father's occupation majority of students (41.7%) are from self-employee. Thus the findings reveals that the majority of students 81.6% had moderate knowledge 3.4% had adequate knowledge and 15% had inadequate knowledge. The study also revealed that females (48.4%) had more knowledge than males (30%). It was found that majority (66.7%) are from age group 18-20 years had more knowledge

on disaster management than from age group 21-25 i.e. (11.7%).

The findings of the study clearly show that (81.6%) are moderate, (15%) are inadequate and (3.4%) are adequate. There is a need to educate them to reach on 100% result on disaster management to save life.

5. Conclusion

The following major conclusions were drawn on the basis of findings of the study. The study showed that majority of the students possesses moderate level of knowledge regarding disaster management.

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