The Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Fire Safety among School Children at Selected School, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu

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Abstract

“A Quasi Experimental study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on fire safety among school children at selected school”. The objectives of the study were to determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on fire safety among school children at selected school and to find out the association between post-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables like Gender of students, Educational qualification of family, occupation, monthly income of family. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling technique with the samples of 100 school children. A validated questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of the samples before and after administration of video assisted teaching programme on fire safety. An extensive review of literature with the guidance of experts formed the foundation to the development of questionnaires. The investigators used demographic variable Performa. The data collection tool was validated and reliability was established, the collected data was tabulated and analyzed. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. The posttest mean value is 16.43 and the standard deviation 3.1 showed that the school children with adequate knowledge were 33%, with moderate knowledge58% and with inadequate knowledge 9%. Hence health education for the school children was implemented to improve the children’s knowledge.

Key words: video assisted teaching, fire safety, fire safety among school children.

Introduction

Fire safety is a set of practices intended to reduce the destruction caused by fire. Fire safety measures include those that are intended to prevent ignition of an uncontrolled fire, and those that are used to limit the development and the effects of a fire after it[1].

Fire safety measures include those that are planned during the construction of a building or implanted in structures that are already standing, and those that are taught to occupants of the building.

Threats to fire safety are commonly referred to as fire hazards. A fire hazard may include a situation that increases the likelihood of a fire or may impede escape in the event a fire occurs. Fire safety is often a component a building safety [2].

Those who inspect buildings for violations of the fire code and going to schools to educate children fire safety topics are fire department members known as fire prevention officers [3].

The chief fire prevention officer or chief or fire prevention will normally train new comers to the fire prevention division and may also conduct inspections or make presentations[4]. Fire safety in schools is often a neglected element in many Indian schools and there are no rules that are set in place for checking this aspect.

The government does not enforce fire safety and most of the schools still function without even the basic safety amenities [5]. This has come to light recently in the fire disaster that was happened in Tamil Nadu.

Objective of the Study

To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge level on fire safety among school children.
To find out the association between post-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables like gender of student, educational qualification of family, occupation, monthly income of family.

Hypothesis:

H1: There will be a significant difference between pre test score and post –test score knowledge secure prevention of fire safety.

H2: There will be a significant association between post-test knowledge of women regarding fire safety and selected demographic variables like gender of student, educational qualification of family, occupation, monthly income of family.

Research Methodology:

- Research approach: Quasi experimental research approach
- Research Design: Quasi-Experimental-Interventional research design
- Population: The Accessible Population of the present study is School children from 6th std to 12th std at selected schools at Kanchipuram District.
- The Sample size of 100 school children will be selected
- Research setting: The study will be collected in the Selected Schools at Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu.
- Sampling Technique: Simple random sampling

Data Collection Procedure:

Permission to conduct the study was obtained from UG and ETHICAL committee.

Prior permission from the institution was obtained.

Informed consent was obtained from each sample.

The samples were given a questionnaire before administering the video assisted teaching programme.

Video assisted teaching programme was conducted for 8 minutes.

Post test knowledge level was assessed by readministering the questionnaire.

Results

The finding of the study was discussed under the following.

1. Assess the pre test of knowledge on practice of fire safety among school children.

The study result shows the level of knowledge of school children regarding fire safety that was assessed by structured questionnaire, analyzed using descriptive statics. It indicates that mean pre test knowledge score was 14.51 and standard deviation was 2.87.

2. Evaluate the video assisted teaching knowledge on practice of fire safety among school children.

Figure 1: Distribution of post-test knowledge of video assisted teaching on fire safety.

Figure 1: shows the post test knowledge were having adequate knowledge 33%, moderate knowledge 58%, inadequate knowledge 9%, regarding the practice on fire safety.

3. Association of the post test level of knowledge on fire safety among school children with selected demographic variable.

As there was no significance association of post test knowledge score with selected demographic variable such as gender of student and occupation. In conclusion, the discussion of the study finding obtained by the researcher shows that there was a significant difference in the knowledge level on practice of fire safety after administration of video assisted teaching among school children.

Conclusion

This result from this study shows that the level of knowledge on practice of fire safety among school
children was moderate and adequate. This has to be taken into consideration. There may be some justifiable reasons for inadequate knowledge on fire safety among school children which can be improved upon.

Video assisted teaching is one of the effective methods in increasing the knowledge regarding practice of fire safety among school children. The findings of the shows a significantly increased post test level of knowledge scores after administration of video assisted teaching.

**Ethical Clearance:** Chettinad Academy of Research & Education- Institution Human Ethics Committee

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**Conflict of Interest:** Nil

**References**


