
A Study on First Aid Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students in Sivagangai District

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ABSTRACT:

According to the modern concept of curriculum it means to develop not only the traditional subjects but also develop co curricular activities, extracurricular activities and also having awareness about traffic rules, first aid awareness etc. As a student one must have the awareness on first aid in order to do for himself or to help others in an accident. In this research, the investigator has made an attempt to study the first aid awareness of students at secondary level in Sivagangai district, Tamilnadu. For this research 250 students were taken as sample through simple random sampling technique. Normative survey method was adopted to collect the data from student respondents and found that the students have 75.53% awareness on first aid.

INTRODUCTION:

We know what the value of our life is but there are situation in which it falls in danger and sometimes, without appropriate steps that need to be taken lives are lost. “A drop of water is more valuable to a man who is thirsty nearing to death than a tumbler full of water when he is dead”. Yes, in most of the cases of injury, if first aid is provided successfully, the dangers to life are reduced to less than 60%. However in most of the cases in which the injured is serious, lack of first aid leads the injured to his last breath. First aid is the immediate care given to a person who has been injured or suddenly taken ill. It includes self-help and home care if medical assistance is not available or is delayed. It also includes well-selected words of encouragement, evidence of willingness to help and promotion of confidence by demonstration of competence.

When a person giving first aid, the first aider deals with the whole situation, the injured person and the injury or illness. He knows what not to do as well as what to do; he avoids

errors that are frequently, aided by untrained persons through well meant but misguided efforts. He knows too that his first aid knowledge and skill can mean the difference between life and death between temporary and permanent disability and between rapid recovery and long hospitalization. Hence, having awareness on first aid among students is essential so that they may help their own or any others in the society. Moreover, while playing, a travelling accident may happen easily among students. In this study the researcher has made an attempt to study the first aid awareness among higher secondary students studying in schools located in Sivagangai district.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

It is very difficult for a man to go out somewhere and return safely because we cannot give any guarantee or security to our life. This is the world of accidental world. So many accidents occur in many places like in schools, during travelling, when doing our daily activities and no place is left out. People's motive is just to get away from the place when accident occurs. They don't come forward to help or to have some first aid care because they aren't aware of giving first aid for injuries. We could see the same situations in the school also. A lot of care must be taken while the students are in the schools playground or in public places. So they must have awareness on first aid and that has to be given for the higher secondary students. Because, first aid training not only provide us with knowledge and skills to give life but also help us to develop safety awareness and habits that promote safety at home, at work, during recreation and on the streets and highways.

Through the findings of the study the investigator can recommend the school teachers and the headmasters to give awareness of first aid by conducting special camp. The investigator can also recommend the curriculum planners to add this concept in their curriculum. As the students are the tomorrow citizens of the nation, they must possess the knowledge of first aid awareness.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The investigator of the present study framed the following objectives

1. To find out the level of first aid awareness among higher secondary school students.

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2. To find out the mean scores of first awareness of different biographical variables of higher secondary school students such as gender, locality, type of school, experience in NSS, Scout etc, parent education and subjects.

HYPOTHESES OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

The following are the hypotheses of the study

1. The level of first aid awareness among higher secondary school students is high.
2. There exists significant difference between the first aid awareness of male and female students.
3. There exists significant difference between the first aid awareness of Government and Private school students.
4. There exists significant difference between the first aid awareness of Rural and urban located school students.
5. There exists significant difference between the participation of first aid awareness programme and non participation by students.
6. There exists significant difference between the first aid awareness of students participation in NSS/NCC programs and non participation in NSS/NCC programs.
7. There exists significant difference between first aid awareness of students belong to arts and science subjects.

RESEARCH METHOD:

The investigator adopted normative survey method to collect data from higher secondary school students. It involves describing, recording, analysing and interpreting data which are all directed towards a better understanding of the present study.

RESEARCH TOOL:

The investigator himself constructed and standardized a research tool on identification of first aid awareness among higher secondary school students.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

A sample of 250 students has been chosen from the higher secondary schools located in Sivagangai District. For the selection of the sample, simple random sampling technique was employed.

DATA COLLECTION

The researcher himself visited higher secondary schools located in Sivagangai district and approached the students by getting permission from the Headmasters of respective schools. Before administering the research tool, the researcher explained the aim and purpose of the study and then administered the research tool for higher secondary students. Then the researcher asked all the students to response for each item that are given in the questionnaire. The responses were recorded and the demographic particulars were collected from the students. The data were recorded in the master sheet in the form of frequencies and these frequencies were converted into percentage which indicates the level of first aid awareness among higher secondary school students who belong to different groups of demographic variables such as sex, location of school, type of school, different departments and participation non participation of awareness programmes and participation of NSS/NCC.

DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data were analyzed by the application of descriptive and differential analysis. By descriptive analysis the level of first aid awareness of students was found and by the differential analysis, the significance of difference between the variables was found. The results were given in the form of tables.

Table-1: Distribution of percentage scores indicating the level of first aid awareness of higher secondary school students

S.No.	Category	No. of obtained	Total Frequency	Percentage
1	Overall	5665	7500	75.53

The above table reveals that the level of first aid awareness of higher secondary school students is found to be 75.53% .It is concluded that the level of first aid awareness of students is found to be above average level.

Table 2: Comparison of the mean scores of male and female students' on first aid awareness

S.No	Sex	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
1.	Male	159	22.59	3.84	0.15	Not Significant
2.	Female	91	22.67	4.05		

*Not Significant at 0.05 level

Since the calculated 't' value 0.15 is less than the table 't' value 1.96 there is no significant difference between mean scores of male and female students from first aid awareness. Hence the research hypothesis is rejected.

The first aid awareness of male and female students is found to be same.

Table 3: Comparison of the mean scores of rural and urban students' first aid awareness

S.No	Location	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
1.	Rural	192	22.84	3.95	1.70	Not Significant
2.	Urban	58	21.88	3.72		

*Not Significant at 0.05 level

Since the calculated 't' value 1.70 is lesser than the table 't' value 1.96 there is no significant difference between the mean scores of rural and urban students from first aid awareness. Hence the research hypothesis is rejected.

The first aid awareness of rural and urban students is found to be same.

Table 4: Comparison of the mean scores of government school and private school students' on first aid awareness

S.No	Type	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
1.	Govt	115	20.43	3.05	9.63	Significant
2.	Private	135	24.48	3.60		

*Not Significant at 0.05 level

From the table we come to know that the calculated ‘t’ value 9.63 is greater than the table ‘t’ value 1.96 so that there exists significant difference between the mean scores of govt and private students on first aid awareness. Hence the research hypothesis is accepted.

From the result the first aid awareness of government and private school students is found to be different.

Table 5: Comparison of the mean scores of students participation of first aid awareness programme and non participation of first aid awareness

S.No	Type	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
1.	Participation	85	25.65	3.39	10.34	Significant
2.	Non-Participation	165	21.06	3.19		

***Not Significant at 0.05 level**

The table reveals that the calculated ‘t’ value 10.34 is greater than the table ‘t’ value 1.96. Therefore there exists significance difference between mean scores of Students participation of and non participation first aid awareness. Hence the research hypothesis is accepted.

The first aid awareness of students who participated the first aid programme and non participated students are found to be different

Table 6: Comparison of the mean scores of students who participated and not participated the first aid awareness in NSS/NCC Programme

S.No	Type	N	Mean	SD	‘t’ Value	Level of Significance
1.	Participation in NSS/NCC	84	23.95	3.97	3.84	Significant
2.	Non participation in NSS/NCC	166	21.95	3.71		

***Not Significant at 0.05 level**

The calculated ‘t’ value 3.84 is greater than the table ‘t’ value 1.96. It shows that there exists significant difference between mean scores of students’ participation in NSS/NCC and students’ non participation in NSS/NCC programme. Hence the research hypothesis is accepted.

The first aid awareness of participation and non participation of NSS/NCC students are found to be different.

*Table 7
Comparison of the mean scores of arts and science students on first aid awareness*

S.No	Departments	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
1.	Arts	138	20.64	2.96	10.43	Significant
2.	Science	112	25.05	3.57		

*Not Significant at 0.05 level

Since the calculated 't' value 10.43 is greater than the table 't' value 1.96. There exists significant difference between mean scores of arts and science students' first aid awareness. Hence the research hypothesis is accepted.

The first aid awareness of arts and science students is found to be different.

FINDINGS

1. The level of first aid awareness among higher secondary school students is found to be above average level
2. The level of first aid awareness of male and female students is found to be same.
3. The level of first aid awareness of rural students is found to be similar to the urban students
4. The level of first aid awareness of private students is found to be higher than the Govt students
5. The level of first aid awareness of students who had participation first aid awareness programme students higher than the non participation students
6. The level of first aid awareness of NSS/NCC participated students was higher than the Non-participated higher secondary school students.
7. The level of first aid awareness of science students is found to be higher than the arts students

CONCLUSION

Accidents are not accidental they are caused. The environment of modern life has become increasingly dangerous particularly in industry and on the roads with the increase of mechanization and the speed of machinery. Today life is so hectic and fast paced that not a day passes without there being an accident. This is because of the poor state of roads and inadequate size of roads and the growing number of vehicles. It is a fact that surveying an accident on one of those roads is going to be the most horrifying experience. Accident prevention is more than preparing people for risks and training them to cope with hazardous condition. When an accident occurs every layman should have sufficient knowledge of how to deal with the situation. Immediate rescue work and skilled first aid are the next phase of prevention or lessening of disability and even at times the saving of life. In this study the investigator tried to know the level of first aid awareness among students at higher secondary level and found that the students have an overall 75.53% awareness.

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