# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding Covid-19 among BSC Nursing 2nd Year Students of College Jabalpur Institute of Nursing Sciences and Research (M.P)

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**Abstract**
It is important to know current level of knowledge and practice about COVID 19 protocol of students for their safety. Knowing this would help the policy makers, parents and teachers to decide the appropriate ways and content that needs to be explained to them in order to ensure the appropriate steps are taken by student to protect themselves when not supervise.
This study was aimed to investigate the knowledge and practice towards corona virus 2019 (COVID 19) among students we assess knowledge and practice toward COVID 19 immediately after the lockdown measures were implemented and during the rapid rise periods of the outbreak. To improve the knowledge and practice of general populations is crucial during the rapid rise period of pandemic out break such as COVID 19. There for, development of effective health education program that incorporate considerations of knowledge and practice modifying factor is needed.

**Keywords:** Self-instructional module, Students, Covid-19

## Introduction
The world health organization (WHO), on March 11, 2020, decreed the pandemic by the COVID-19 (corona Virus Disease). This is an infectious disease caused by a corona virus called SARS -COV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona virus)
SARS was the first major pandemic caused by the corona virus. The virus was transmitted to human by animals, because in china there is a growing demand for animal protein in chines cuisine, including exotic animal such as civets. In addition to these, the lack of bio security measure in the chines market allowed the contamination of SARS COV, present in civets, by human subsequently to SARS COV contamination, many cases of the disease caused by the MERS COV virus [Middle East Respiratory syndrome were detected, which originated in the Arabia and south Korea]

## Objective
Assess the Pre-test knowledge score of BSC nursing 2nd year student regarding COVID19 of selected nursing college of Jabalpur institute of nursing sciences and research (M.P).
Assess the Post-test knowledge score of BSC nursing 2nd year student regarding COVID19 of selected nursing college of Jabalpur institute of nursing sciences and research (M.P)
Assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding COVID-19of selected nursing college of Jabalpur institute of nursing sciences and research  (M.P).

Associate Pretest knowledge score with selected demographical variables of selected nursing college of Jabalpur institute of nursing sciences and research (M.P)

## Hypothesis
$H_1$: There will be a significant mean difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score.
$H_2$: There will be significant mean difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score.
$H_3$: There will be significant association between pretest knowledge score with selected socio demographic variable.

## Methodology
**Research Approach:** Pre experimental approach was used
**Research Design:** In the present study, the investigator selects the pre-test experimental one group pre- test research design to observe the effectiveness of assessment methods among effectiveness
**Setting of the Study:** The study was conducted in Jabalpur institute of nursing sciences & research
Population-population for the present study was BSC Nursing 2ND Year Student
**Sample & Sample Size:** in this study sample included 60 students
**Sampling Technique:** Sample probability sampling (sample random)

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## Result

Assessment of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge score reveal that ,in Pre-test (76%) of student had average knowledge (21.6%) had poor knowledge ,while (1.6%) were have good knowledge regarding Covid 19.

**Table 1:** Assessment of score for pre-test knowledge of student (N=60)

| S. No | Category | Frequency | Percentage | Mean | S.D |
|-------|----------|-----------|------------|------|-----|
| 1. | Good | 4 | 6.4% | | |
| 2. | Average | 46 | 76.5% | 14 | 2.02 |
| 3. | Poor | 10 | 16.6% | | |

The data presented in table as no. O3 fulfill the objective (1) clearly indicates that 46 students have average knowledge, 13 have poor knowledge, 1 have good knowledge regarding COVID-19 pandemic disease The MEAN 14 And S.D is 2.02 Also justifies the knowledge of student.
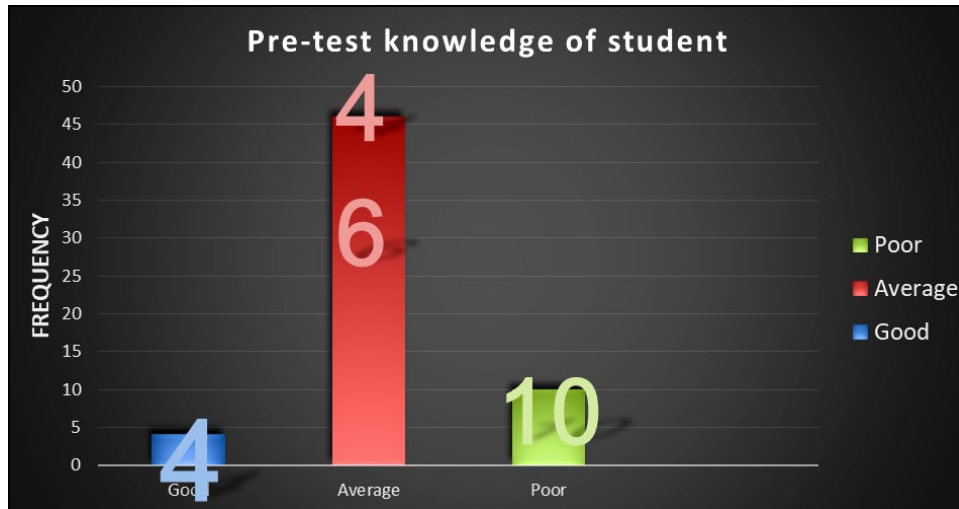


**Fig 1:** Bar diagram showing distribution of sample according to the pre-test knowledge of the students.

**Table 2:** Clearly indicates that 20 students have good knowledge and 40 have average knowledge. The mean is 14.77 and S.D. is 2.3 Also justifies the knowledge of student

| S. No | Category | Frequency | Percentage | Mean | S.D. |
|-------|----------|-----------|------------|------|------|
| 1 | Good | 20 | 33.3% | | |
| 2 | Average | 40 | 66.6% | 14.77 | 2.3 |
| 3 | Poor | 0 | 0 | | |

The data presented in the table no. 04 fulfill the objective (1) clearly indicates that 20 students have good knowledge and 40 have average knowledge. The mean is 14.77 and S.D. is 2.3 Also justifies the knowledge of student.
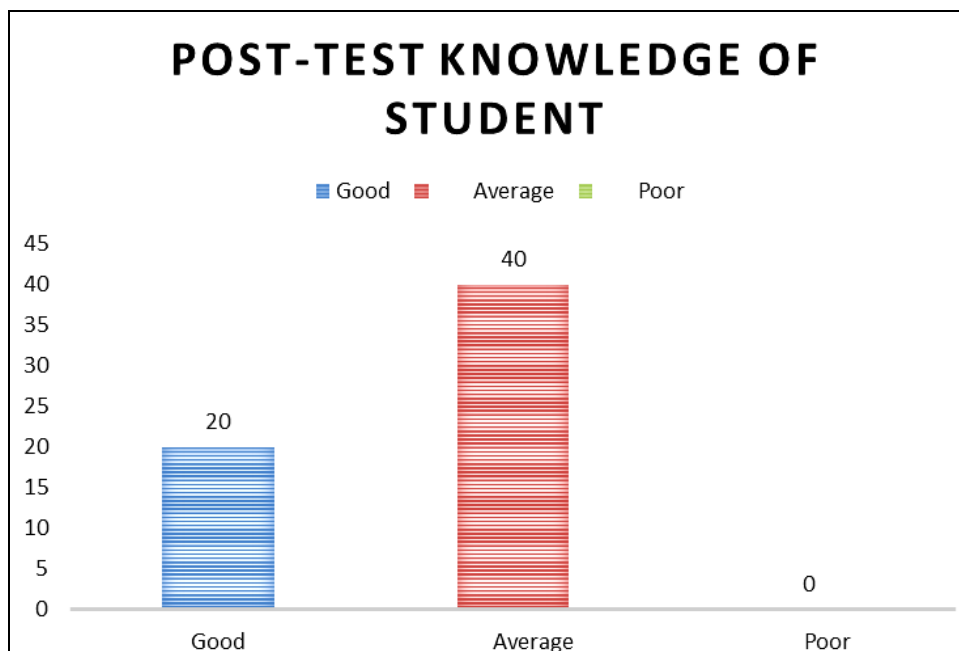


**Fig 2:** Bar diagram showing distribution of sample according to the post-test knowledge of student.

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The data presented in the table no. 4.7 fulfill the objective (1) clearly indicates that 20 students have good knowledge and 40 have average knowledge regarding COVID-19 pandemic disease.

## Conclusion

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion. Student studying in the selected college did not have 100% improvement in knowledge regarding COVID 19. They required further education and further information because all of them need to enhance their knowledge regarding COVID 19.

There was a significant increase in the knowledge of the sample after administration of structured teaching. The paired "t" test computed between mean Pre-test Post-test knowledge score (t= 3.11), which indicated a significant increase in the knowledge of student regarding COVID19. Thus, it is concluded that the effectiveness knowledge regarding on COVID 19 is effective. Most of the selected demographic variable do not show major role in Pre-test knowledge score. Hence on the basic of above finding it could be concluded undoubtedly that the written material prepared by the investigator in the form of teaching assess effectiveness knowledge helped students to improve their knowledge regarding COVID19.

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