A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Sun Burn and its Prevention among Farmers Working in Fields at Selected Rural Areas of Bagalkot District with a View to Prepare an Information Guide Sheet on Sun Burn and its Prevention

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Abstract:- In India it is seen from different spots, generally we see sun consume, Sun consume is the point at which your skin is singed by radiation from the sun. Sunburn – at any age – can cause changeless skin harm. Sun consume can likewise harm your eyes and add to the advancement of waterfalls. Sunburn can likewise cause skin malignancy; even gentle sunburn expands your danger of skin disease, including melanoma. Ranchers invest a great deal of energy outside so shield yourself from sun harm by wearing caps, shades, long sleeves and sunscreen. Skin malignant growth is the most well-known sort of disease in the United States. Melanoma, the third and frequently deadly kind of skin malignant growth, is required to be analyzed in roughly 59,940 individuals and to represent around 8110 passings in 2007. Somewhere in the range of 1975 and 2004, the yearly age-balanced rate for melanoma (new cases analyzed per 100,000 individuals) almost tripled, from 6.8 to 18.5 cases per 100,000. The rate of passings credited to melanoma additionally expanded by about 60%, from 1.6 to 2.6 per 100,000 individuals. An issue specifically noteworthy among outside specialists is work done amid noontime hours when bright radiation is at its pinnacle. Outside laborers likewise may invest more energy outside amid their time off, and in this way open their skin to high dosages of bright radiation. Usually for outside specialists to spend numerous years in their occupations, so their presentation to extraordinary UV beams happens for the duration of their lives

Keywords:- Farmers, knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention, Information guide sheet.

I. OBJECTIVES

➢ To assess the knowledge of farmers regarding sun burn and its prevention.
➢ To find out the association between the farmers knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention with their demographic variables.
➢ To develop and distribute the information guide sheet on sun burn and its prevention among farmers.

II. METHOD

This was descriptive study total 100 subjects/farmers were selected through non-probability convenient sampling technique. Exploratory design was used. Data was collected by structured interview questionnaire. Data collected under the 2 sections (socio-demographic data and knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention).The reliability of the tool was established by Split Half method formula. The reliability result of knowledge was r = 0.8558**.** Information guide sheet regarding sun burn and its prevention was developed after content validity of the tool was established by six experts.

Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical in terms of frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Chi-square values.

III. HYPOTHESIS

H1: More than 50% of farmers will have good knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention.
H2: There will be significant association between knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention with their selected socio-demographic variables.

IV. RESULT

The data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. Out of 100 farmers the data were shows that 30% of the farmers were between 20 to 25 years, the majority (38%) of the farmers was between 26-35 years, 22% belongs to 36-45 years and 10% belongs to more than 45 years. The results showed that majority of 35 (35%) of study farmers had good knowledge and 23 (23%) of them had average knowledge where as 20 (20%) of the study farmers had poor knowledge, 11 (11%) of the study

farmers had very poor knowledge, only 11 (11%) of the subjects had very good knowledge regarding sunburn and its prevention.

V. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

Findings of the study indicates that 35 (35%) of study farmers had good knowledge and 23 (23%) of them had average knowledge where as 20 (20%) of the study farmers had poor knowledge, 11 (11%) of the study farmers had very poor knowledge, only 11 (11%) of the farmers had very good knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention. The study had implication not only in the field of nursing, but also in other disciplines. Education programme should give importance to equip the farmers with adequate knowledge regarding sunburn and its prevention thereby preventing from threat of sun burn.

VI. ORGANIZATION OF FINDINGS

In this study the data collected was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by means of statistical tables and graphs and is organized under the following headings.

Section I: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample:
The demographic data will be analyzed using frequency and percentage.
Section II: Knowledge of farmers of Muranal, Aanadinni, Kesanur, and Veerapur of Bagalkot regarding effects of sun burn and its prevention:

➢ Distribution of knowledge scores of subjects regarding sun burn among farmers and its prevention.

Section III: Association between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Section I: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample:
100 farmers were selected from the Muranaal, Kesanur Aanadinni & Veerapur villages of Bagalkot, by using descriptive statistics data were analyzed, presenting of items done by in terms of frequency, percentage, and diagram. The frequency and percentage of sample in relation to their demographic characteristics are presented in the following table.

Category	No. of subjects	% of subjects
Age group		
20-25	30	30.00
26-35	38	38.00
36-45	22	22.00
Above 45	10	10.00
Gender		
Male	78	78.00
Female	22	22.00
Marital status		
Married	82	82.00
Single	18	18.00
Religion		
Hindu	79	79.00
Christian	0	0.00
Muslim	21	21.00
Education		
Below 7th Standard	70	70.00
S.S.L.C	15	15.00
P.U.C	12	12.00
Degree	3	3.00
Type of family		
Nuclear	9	9.00
Joint	91	91.00
Monthly income		
Less than 2000/-	10	10.00
2001/- to 4000/-	25	25.00
4001/- to 6000/-	39	39.00
6001/- to 8000/-	26	26.00
Sources of information		

News paper	22	22.00
Television	69	69.00
Relatives and friend	6	6.00
NGO	3	3.00
Total	100	100.00

Table 1:- Distribution of farmers according to different socio-demographic characteristics
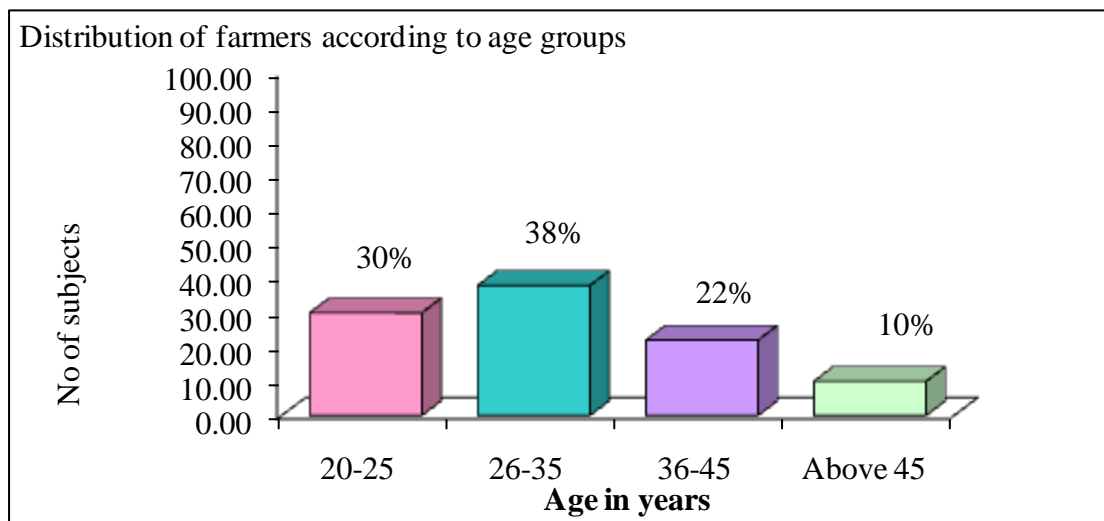
Age:

Fig 1:- Bar diagram depicting the age wise distribution of the study sample

Bar diagram depicting the age wise distribution of the study sample of the farmers. 30% of the samples were between 20 to 25 years, the majority (38%) of the sample was between 26-35 years, 22% belongs to 36-45 years and 10% belongs to more than 45 years (fig:3).
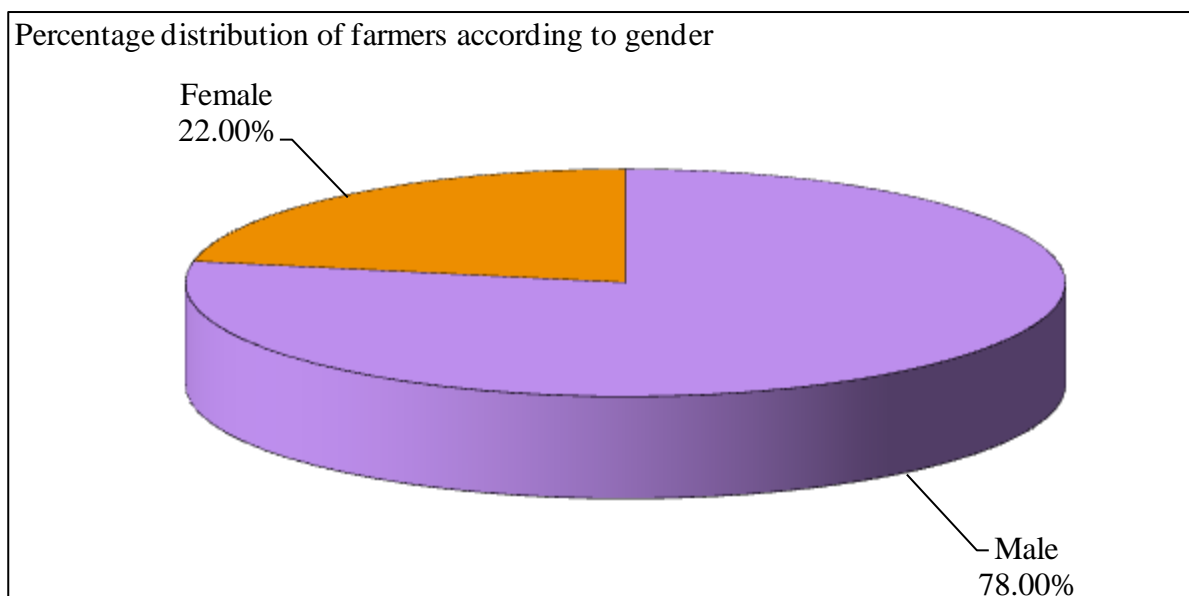
Gender:

Fig 2:- Pie diagram depicting the gender wise distribution of the study sample.

Pie diagram depicting the gender wise distribution of farmers ravels that the most of the farmers were male (78%) and only just (22%) were female farmers. The female farmer revels near 1/3 of the total farmers which work in Muranaal, Aanadinni, Veerapur and Kesanur villages of Bagalkot (fig:4).
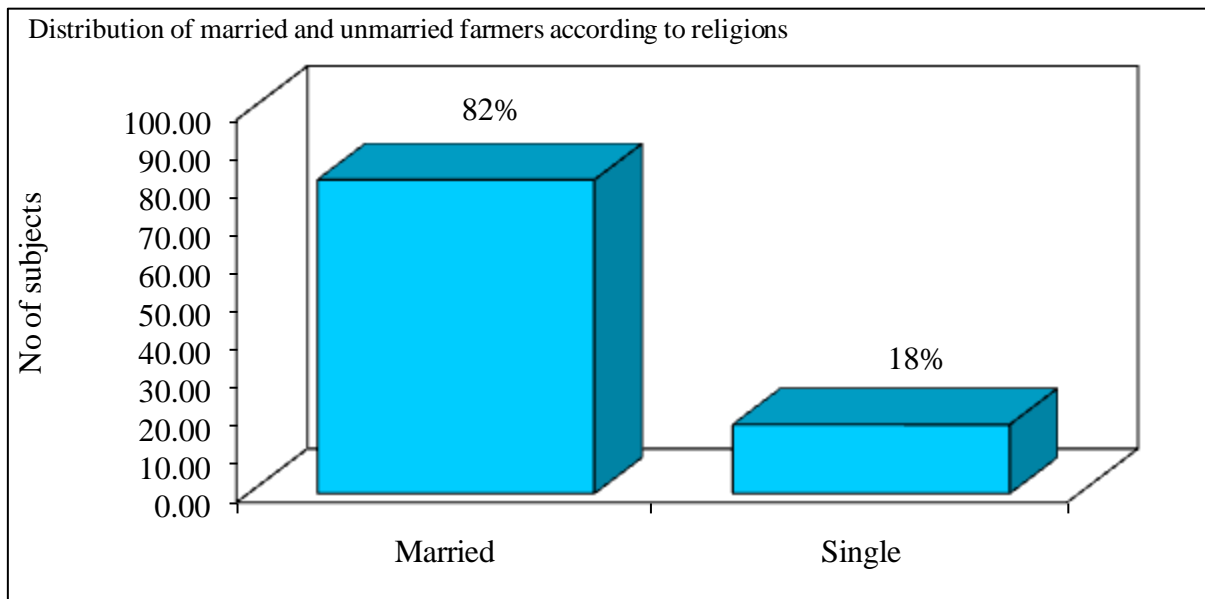
Marital status:

Fig 3:- Bar diagram depicting the distribution of married and unmarried farmers according to religion.

Bar diagram depicting the distribution of married and un married women reveals that the most of the farmers were married (82%) and remaining 18% farmers were unmarried, however marriage wise distribution revels that the majority of married farmers (fig:5).
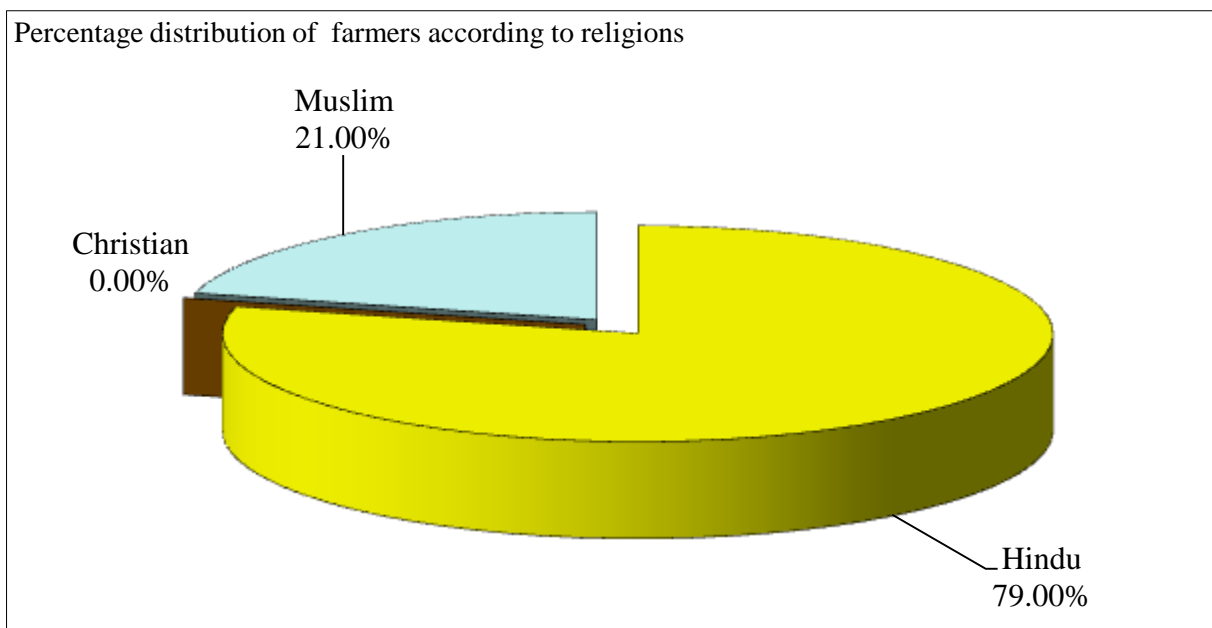
Religion:

Fig 4:- Pie diagram depicting the religion wise distribution of the study sample.

Pie diagram depicting the religion wise distribution of farmers reveals that the most (79%) of the farmers were Hindu, the remaining (21%) farmers were Muslims, and no one farmers found from Christian religion. Hence, it can be interpreted that most of the farmers irrespective of their religion were Hindu. (fig:6).
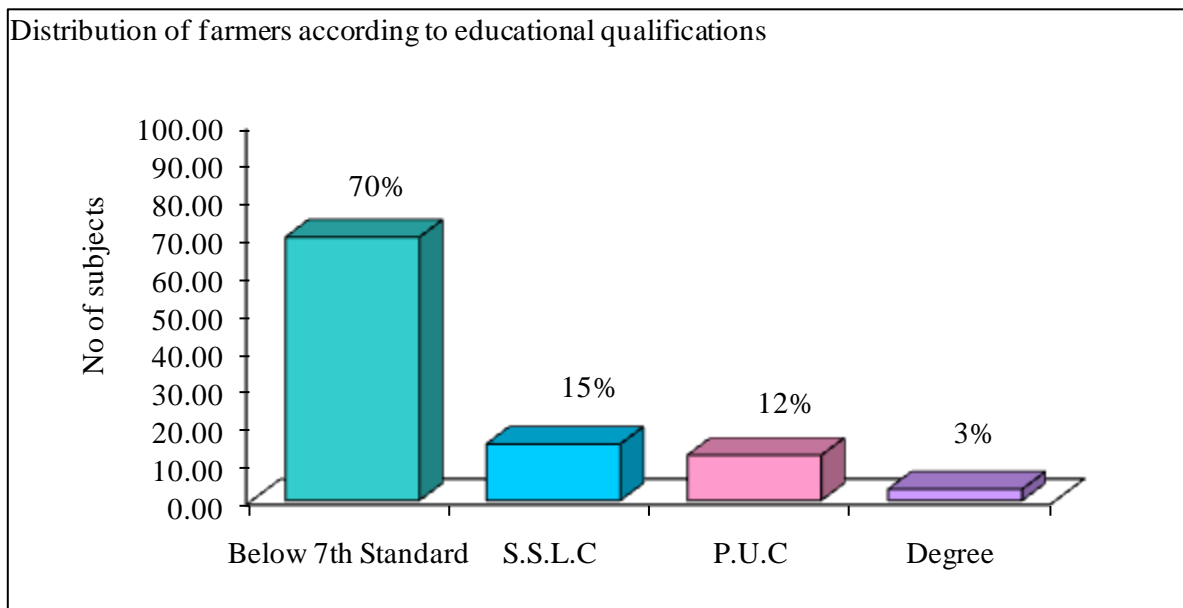
Educational qualification:

Fig 5:- Bar diagram depicting the distribution of educationally qualification among the study sample.

Bar diagram depicting the distribution of educational qualification among the farmers reveals that the 70% of the farmers were educated up to 7th standard, 15% of the farmers were educated up to the SSLC, 12% of the total farmers were educated up to PUC and remaining 3% of the farmers were till Degree they completed their education. Hence it can be interpreted that the most of the farmers were below 7th standard in education qualification (fig:7).
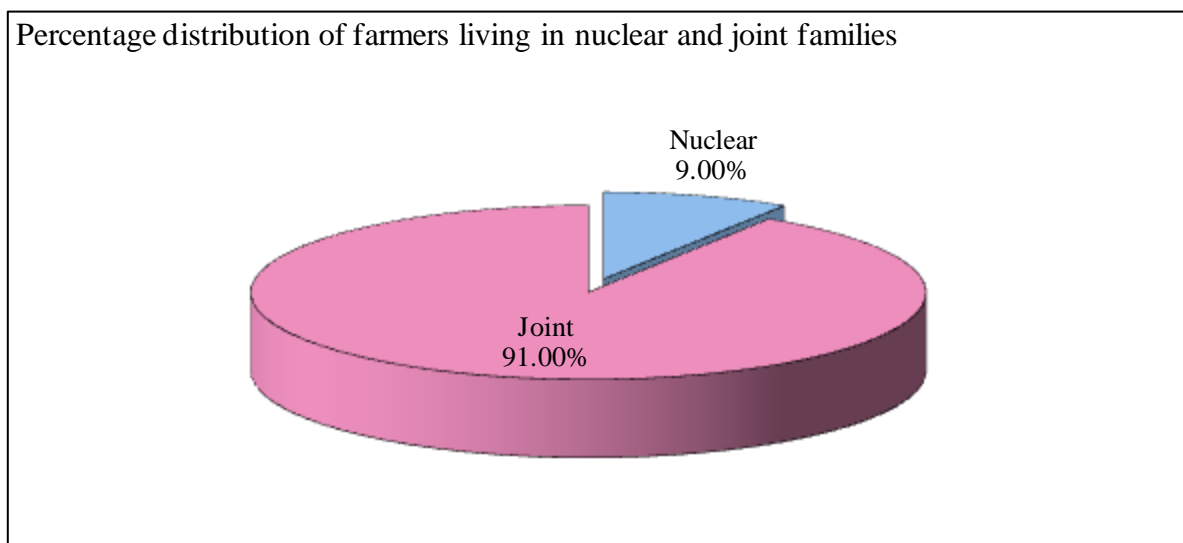
Family status:

Fig 6:- Pie diagram depicting the family status of the study sample.

Pie diagram depicting the family status of the farmers and it reveals that the most (91%) of the farmers were belongs to joint family, only 9% of the farmers were belongs to nuclear family, however family wise distribution revels that majority of the farmers 91% were belong to joint family (fig: 8).
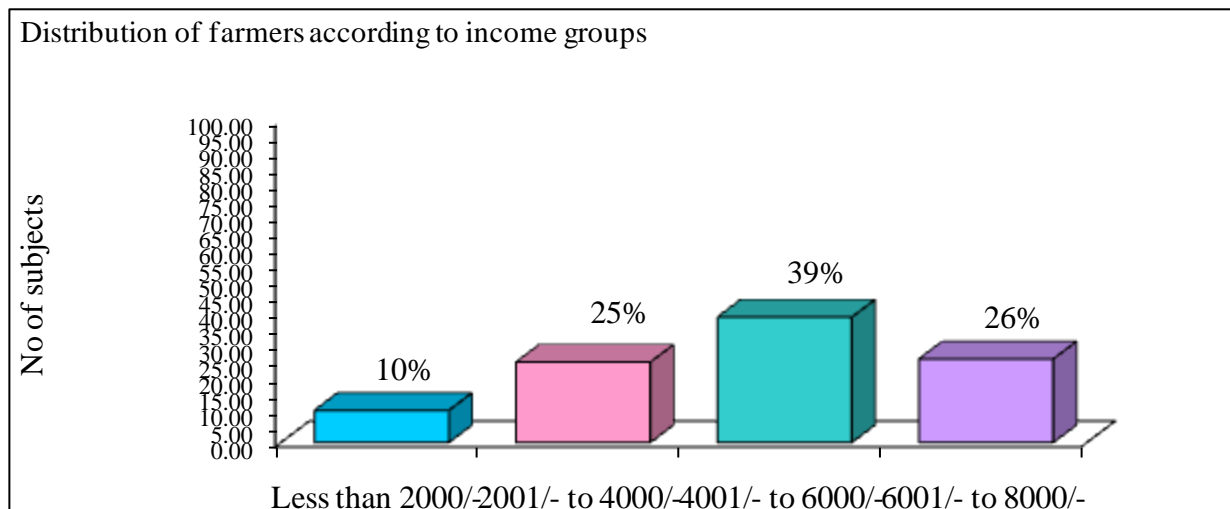
Income group:

Fig 7:- Bar diagram depicting distribution of the study sample according to there income group.

Percentage wise distribution of the farmers according to their income of the group, shows that the 10% of the total farmers belongs to less than 2000/-, 25% of the farmers were belongs to 2001/- - 4000/- income group. However income wise distribution revels that highest 39% farmers were came in 4001/- to 6000/- income group and only 26% farmers were belonging 6001/- to 8000/- income group. However income wise distribution revels that the majority of 39% farmers were belongs to 4001/- to 6000/- income group (fig:9).
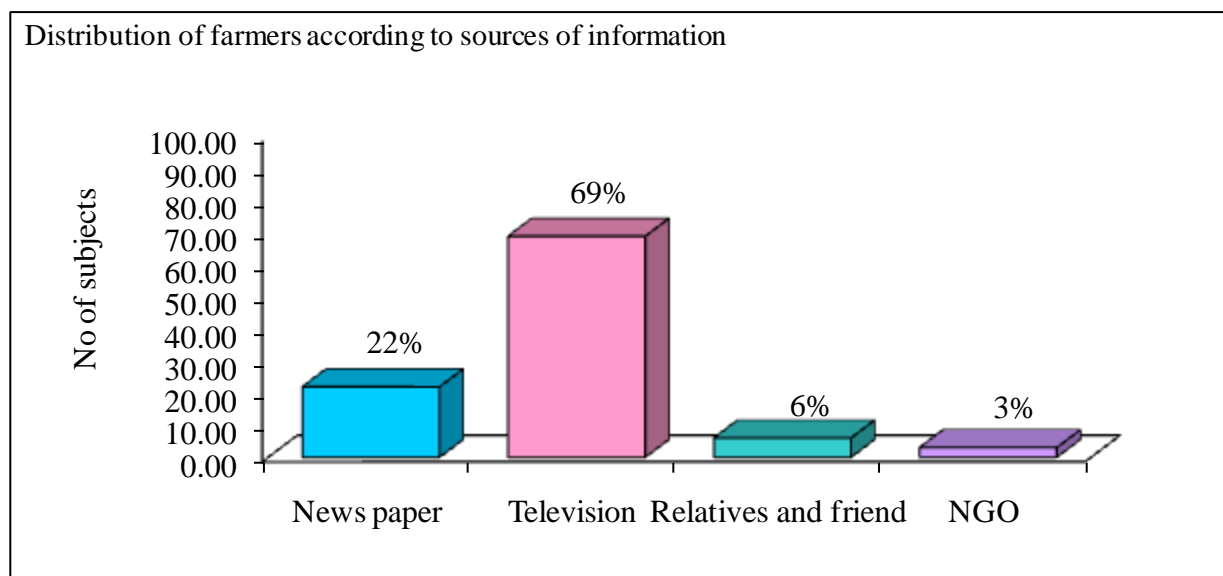
Source of information:

Fig 8:- Bar diagram depicting the distribution of source of information among the study sample.

Percentage wise distribution of the farmers according to the source of information shows that 22% of total farmers gather information from news papers, highest percentage of farmers 69% were gathered information through TV, 6% of the farmers gather information through their relatives and only 3% of the farmers gather information by NGO. However distribution of farmers according to source of information majority was 69% they gather information from TV (fig:10).

Section II: Knowledge of farmers of Muranaal, Aanadinni, Veerapur and Kesanur villages of Bagalkot regarding effects of sun burn and its prevention:
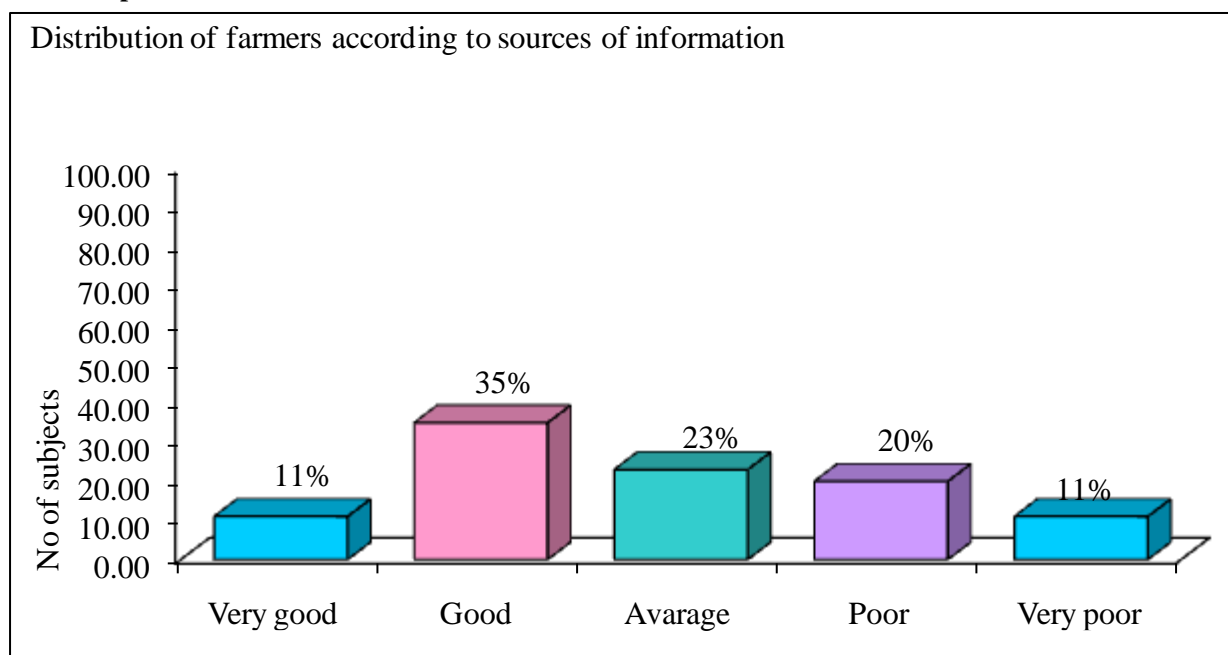

Fig 9:- Bar diagram depicting the Knowledge of farmers of selected villages of Bagalkot regarding effects of sun burn and its prevention.

The above bar diagram depicts that the majority 35 (35%) of farmers had good knowledge and 23 (23%) of them had average knowledge where as 20 (20%) of the farmers had poor knowledge, 11 (11%) of the farmers had very poor knowledge, only 11 (11%) of the farmers had very good knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention. Thus the hypothesis **H₁:** More than 50% of farmers will have good knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention was **rejected.**

Section III: Association between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Area of knowledge	Max score	Mean	SD	Mean%	Range	Median
General knowledge	7	3.97	1.85	56.71	0-7	4
Cause & Symptoms	9	5.03	2.18	55.89	0-9	5
Risk factors & complications	10	5.27	2.53	52.70	0-10	5
Tests and diagnosis, treatment, lifestyle and home remedies & prevention	9	4.64	2.25	51.56	0-9	5
Total	35	18.91	7.65	54.03	0-35	21

Table 2: Area wise distribution of mean, SD and range of knowledge scores.

Area wise distribution of mean knowledge score of the farmers with regards to various knowledge areas related to the sun burn reveals that out of the four areas, the mean score was highest (3.97 SD 1.85) on factor contributing general knowledge which is 56.71% of total score and mean knowledge score was (4.64 SD 2.25) for test diagnosis treatment, life style and home remedies and prevention is 51.56% of maximum score. In other two areas such as sun burn causes and symptoms were around 55.89% further the total mean score value was also 18.91 which is 54.03% of the maximum score. It indicates that they had average knowledge in the all the areas and over all also. Distribution of the lowest and highest range score value in all the areas as lowest score was zero. Whereas the highest range scores values were the maximum obtainable scores for all the areas. It seems that the knowledge of the farmers were widely scattered. However the median score value was around 54% of the total obtainable score revels knowledge (table 2).

Category	df	Chi-square	Table value	Level of	Significance
Age group	12	124.4691	21.03	$P<0.05$	Significant
Gender	4	22.6511	9.49	$P<0.05$	Significant
Marital status	4	15.5330	9.49	$P<0.05$	Significant
Religion	4	2.3951	9.49	$P>0.05$	Not significant
Education	8	110.0161	15.51	$P<0.05$	Significant
Type of family	4	18.3674	9.49	$P<0.05$	Significant
Income per month	12	115.8631	21.03	$P<0.05$	Significant
Sources of information	12	54.3954	21.03	$P<0.05$	Significant

Table 3:- Association between levels of knowledge scores of farmers with their socio-demographic variables

The above finding states that "Research hypothesis H_2. There will be significant association between knowledge regarding sun burn and its prevention with their selected socio-demographic variables with selected socio-demographic variables such as age group, Age group, Gender, Marital status, Education, Type of family, Income per month and Sources of information, stated by the investigator earlier was accepted, in case of religion hypothesis will be rejected.

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