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## Effectiveness of the Policy Implementation Process in Selected Government Public Sectors

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**Abstract:** Predominantly the results of the study indicate the transformational leadership style was positively and significantly influences policy implementation process effectiveness (sig = 0.000 at  $p < 0.05$ ). Both transactional (sig = 0.105 at  $p < 0.05$ ) and Laissez-Faire (sig .957 at  $p < 0.05$ ) Leadership Style have no statistically significance influence on implementation process effectiveness of policies. Surprisingly, the Laissez-Faire Leadership Style has a statistically insignificant negative influence on the policy implementation process. The study concludes that, if leaders exhibited a transformational leadership style, they could contribute more to the effectiveness of the policy implementation process than transactional and Laissez-Faire Style. It implies that leadership is responsible for the implementation of policies. The study mainly recommends leaders of government public sectors of Addis Ababa City Government to give due emphasis to appropriate leadership style as context as.

**Key words:** Transformational, Transactional and Laissez-faire leadership, and Policy Implementation

**Introduction**

Childhood asthma as an allergic disease remains the common cause of hospitalization for children and is a disease characterized by episodic bronchospasm and airway obstruction leading to breathlessness, wheezing and excessive coughing. Robson, Asthma is considered a reactive airway disease caused by some allergens such as pollens, foods, dust mites and animal dander which irritate the airway and irritate bronchoconstriction also asthma triggered in the time of temperature changes, cold air, viral infections, exercise and exposure to cigarette smoke<sup>(1)</sup>.

Asthma affects 1 to 3 school-age children and is a leading cause of emergency and hospitalization visit, school absenteeism, the mortality increases and takes around 5500 fatalities annually. The death rate of asthma continuous to increase affecting school and work, attendance, occupational choices, physical activity and quality of life in general. In many countries, the prevalence of asthma is increasing, particularly in the second decade of life where this disease affects 10-15% of the population<sup>(2)(3)</sup>.

Childhood asthma is the most frequent encountered pulmonary disease in children more than 50% of them present before 6 years of age. Boys are affected more than girls prior to adolescence. Risk factors coming with genetics, exposure to cigarette smoke, living in urban area, and poverty. Respiratory system disease in children is there have upper respiratory tract infection disease like respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), common cold, sinusitis, tonsillitis, otitis media, pharyngitis and laryngitis. The lower respiratory tract infection is pneumonia usually caused by bacteria, viruses or fungi, respiratory tumors, T. B. It's a prolonged inflammatory disease of the air way resulting in air way hyperresponsiveness mucosal edema, and mucus productive. It is a common disease in the world affect more than 15% all

over the world of the population.<sup>(4)</sup>

Several authors have also

found that the presence and intensity of symptoms in certain subjects did not satisfactorily correlate with the degree of airway obstruction.

Although the role of PEF measurements in the management of asthma has long been discussed, there is little objective evidence to support the adoption of widespread peak flow monitoring by patients but monitoring may have a role to play in its diagnosis. Several authors have also found that the presence and intensity of symptoms in certain subjects did not satisfactorily correlate with the degree of airway obstruction.

**Aims of The Study**

To assess of nurses' knowledge, practice toward asthmatic attacks in children at Al-Najaf Governorate and to find out the relationship between nurses' knowledge and their demographic characteristic including (gender, age, level of education, years of experience, and number of training courses and reading article about asthmatic attacks.

**Methodology**

**Study Design:** A descriptive cross-sectional design was adopted in the current study to achieve the early stated objectives. The period of the study is from The study was carried out from 20th November 2019 up to march 28th, 2020

**Study Setting:** The study was conducted at Al-Najaf Health Directorate in 4 teaching hospitals (Al-Zahra Hospital, AL-Forat general Hospital, Al-Hakeem general Hospital).

**Sample of the Study:** A Non-probability (purposive) sample of (79) nurses who are working in the Emergency unit in these hospitals are included in the study sample

**Results:****Discussion**

Table (1) .Through the course of present study, it has been noticed that the age , show that the ( 56%) among nurses of sample study are within (21-29), this result agrees with the results done by Alrasheed , et .al (2011) who concluded in their results that the dominant age of the study sample are (20-60 ) years old. <sup>(6)</sup> .

Regarding gender the majority of nurses (53.16 %) of the study sample were males and remaining were female. Because the staff in the emergency wards is more male than female(the researcher). Regarding Residency, the current study results show that most of the sample ( 87.34%) is live who at urban areas. Concerning the Martial status, the majority of subjects (54.43%) are married. this result agrees with the results done by a Aziz, ( 2018) in this study they found that the most of the sample of their study samples were married nurses(5).Concerning the education status the higher percentage (50.6%) are collage of nursing . This result is an agreement with the results which are obtained from Alrasheed , et .al (2011).They found that the majority of study subjects are completed bachelor degree.

Furthermore, the majority of sample (57.%)were more than five years of experience in hospitals. This result agrees with the study done with Aziz,(2011). Also, (22.8%) of nurses had opportunity to be involved in training sessions in asthmatic attacks, and(77.2%) of them had opportunity to be involved in training sessions and say that they are not able to be read any articles about asthmatic attacks. <sup>(7)</sup>.

**Conclusions**

The study found out that more than half of the study is male. The study indicates that there is a non-significant association ( $P>0.05$ ) between the overall assessment of nurses' knowledge regarding Asthmatic attacks in children and their demographic data( gender, residence, marital status, economic status and name of hospital .the study showed that the association between nurses practice with some demographic data. The study indicate that shows that (6.33%) of the nurses have poor knowledge, (79.75 %) of them have moderate knowledge ; while (13.92 %) have good knowledge

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