

EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HOUSE HOLD SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG URBAN HOUSE WIVE'S

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Abstract: A pre experimental research design was adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding House hold solid waste management were selected through convenient sampling technique. post test majority the experimental group was achieved 24 (80%) of housewives were getting adequate knowledge that there was a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between pre and post score. The mean experiment score was 16.73 (+2.48) respectively.

Key Words: effectiveness, video assisted teaching program, solid waste management.

"Keep your Surrounding clean, this ensures your health"

"A healthy Surrounding will affirm actively lead to clean and healthy India"

--Nikita George (1996)

1. INTRODUCTION:

Waste has remained an inseparable part of human society. Rapid urbanisation resulted in improvement in Quality of life followed by an increase in resource consumption leading to negative impacts. A study estimate that an on over age each person in rural areas produces 300-400gm garbage each day leading to waste management problem. [Journal of India 2008]

Substance that is discarded is designated as waste, but it may also be considered as a potential resource. Virtually everything in the "waste stream" has residual value for someone or some business in the community. Waste disposal is an important part of the lifecycle of a product and is associated with environmental burden like any other lifecycle stages. The problem of domestic waste is drawing increasing attention of the people as huge garbage is lying uncollected beside the roads street, dustbin and on the ground which is causing threat to the environment as well as endangering public health. Improper handling and management domestic solid waste from households solid waste from households cause adverse effect on the public at large and this determinists the environment. [Journal of India 2009]

Most of the human being having interested in visual learning the visual learning helps for proper observation through that skills will be developed. So I have decided to select the method for teaching is video assisted teaching programme for improvement of knowledge regarding domestic solid waste management.

The Union minister of rural development drinking water & sanitation Mr.Nithin Qadkari said that scientifically proven solid & liquid waste management activities be launched in each grama panchayat of the country as soon as possible. He said that like this so I am deciding to choose this problem as my project work.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

"A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding domestic solid waste management among rural housewives in a selected village at Kumbakonam."

2. OBJECTIVES :

- To assess the pre test level of knowledge regarding domestic house hold solid waste Management among urban housewives.
- To assess the post test level of knowledge regarding domestic house hold solid waste management among urban housewives.
- To associate the pretest level of knowledge regarding house hold solid waste management with their demographic value.

3. METHODOLOGY:

Pre experimental research design was adopted for this study. This study was conducted among selected house wives in selected urban community in Kumbakonam, Thanjavur District, Tamilnadu, South India. Sixty adolescence girls were recruited for this study through probability random simple sampling technique. The data were collected after obtaining the institutional ethical clearance, and formal administrative permission. Informed consent from the subject was obtained and the confidentiality has been assured.

A structured questionnaire was used to evaluate the knowledge of house wives. The questionnaire was translated in to the vernacular language (Tamil) the appropriateness of the translation had been checked by English expert and the validity of the translation was verified by back translation. The reliability of the knowledge questionnaire was established using test – re test method (r = 0.8). There were 50 multiple choice questions related to house hold solid waste management. Each correct response had given the score of one and wrong option had been given the score of zero. The total knowledge score of each subject was calculated, converted into percentage and interpreted as inadequate (<50% score); moderate (50-70%); and adequate (>70% score).

Pre test on assessment of knowledge were conducted by using the structured questionnaire. Time taken by the house wives to complete the knowledge questionnaire was approximately 30 minutes. After the pre test, the housewives were divided into two groups of having subjects in each. Video assisted teaching programme about learning hazards of junk food was administered for 30 minutes for each group. The post test was conducted after seven days of intervention.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

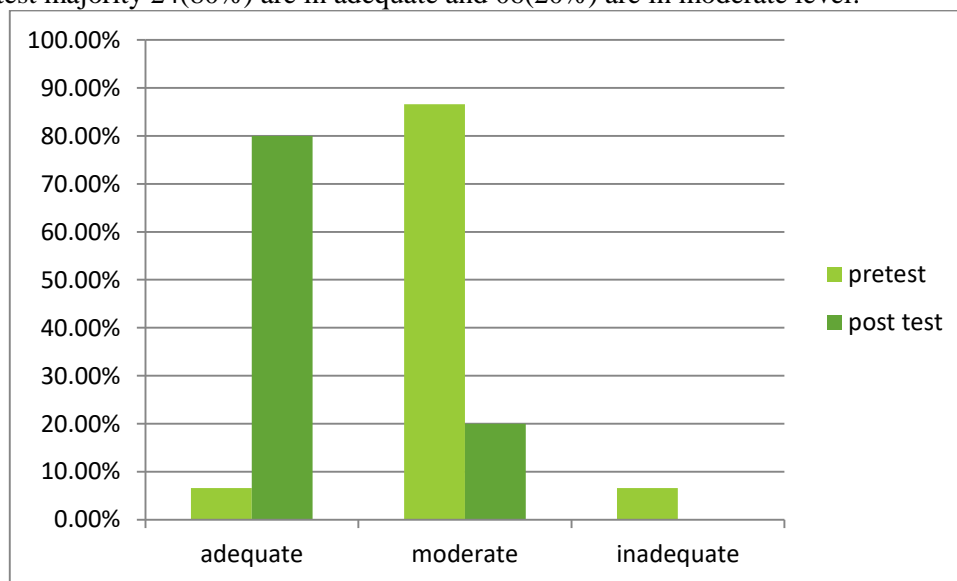
- **Description of demographic variables.**

| Testing level | Inadequate | | Moderate | | Adequate | |
|---------------|------------|------|----------|-------|----------|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Pre test | 02 | 06.6 | 26 | 86.66 | 02 | 06.6 |
| Post test | 00 | 00 | 06 | 20.00 | 24 | 80 |

The Table 4.2 shows that there was a percentage distribution of Adequate, Inadequate, and Moderate level of knowledge on pre and post test score. The above table represents the frequency and percentage distribution of pre test and post test level of satisfactory level.

In Pre test majority 26(86.66) are in moderate level, 02(0.6%) are inadequate level and 02(06.66%) are in adequate level.

In post test majority 24(80%) are in adequate and 06(20%) are in moderate level.



- The above diagram represent the frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test satisfactory level.
 - The Mean knowledge score percentage of pretest was 14.6 (55.3%).

- The mean knowledge score percentage of post test was 26-73 (87-7%)
- The mean knowledge score 12-6 (44.3%) with standard deviation percentage 02.66 between the structured teaching programme has increased the mean knowledge score 26-73 (88.7%) with standard deviation 2-025 after the structure teaching programme. It shows the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

The 't' value shows that structured teaching programme was effective on knowledge regarding household solid waste management among house wives kumbakonam..

5. Nursing implication:

The findings of the study have significant implication for nursing practice. The nurse involved in community health care should actively participate in planning and implementation of strategies to increase awareness of house hold waste management. Video assisted teaching can be used as tool to teach the house wife on various topic related to important of food habits.

6. CONCLUSION:

This study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program to increase the knowledge regarding The finding of the study showed the video assisted teaching program was effective in increasing knowledge regarding house hold solid waste management among house wives

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