

Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching (Vat) Programme on Level of Knowledge on Household Solid Waste Management Among Housewives Residing in Selected Urban Areas At Varanasi, Uttarpradesh

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ABSTRACT:

Objective: A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on level of knowledge on household solid waste management among housewives residing in selected urban areas at Varanasi.

Methods: Quasi experimental design with one group pre-test & post-test design was carried over a period of 3 months on 100 selected women of urban are at Varanasi.

Results: The study findings were stated that in experimental group, the pre and post test mean score of knowledge was 23.19 with SD ± 3.39 and 38.12 with SD ± 4.91 respectively, the calculated paired 't' test value was $t=31.63$ was found to be highly statistically significant at $p<0.001$ level.

Conclusion: The study concluded that VTP was effective in improving the knowledge of Women on household waste management.

Keywords: Domestic waste, Urban community, Knowledge, and Video assisted teaching programme

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization defined "Environmental Health addresses all the physical, chemical and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors." "Waste is a material that no longer serves a purpose and so is thrown away, in some cases what one person discards may be re-used by somebody else." Household solid Waste or Domestic solid Waste is defined as biodegradable non-biodegradable and hazardous solid wastes are thrown away from individual homes and apartment residents. Domestic waste disposal is an issue that is important to the management of any urban area. Those cities without a waste-disposal plan faces risk of disease running rampant and the economic activity grinding to a halt. Waste that is not properly managed, especially excreta and other liquid and solid waste from household the community, are a serious health hazards and lead to the spread of infectious disease. The problem is assuming gigantic proportions and the numbers are staggering. Urban India is the world's 3rd largest garbage generator and by 2050 waste is expected to rise to 436 million tons up. Around 10 million tonnes of garbage is generated in just the metropolitan cities alone like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Kolkata Out of the total municipal waste collected, 94% is dumped on land and only 5% is composted.

The management of domestic solid waste is one of the huge challenges of the urban areas of all sizes. The problems about waste are two folds of how to dispose it off and how to extract is recycling wealth. Domestic solid waste has become a health hazard in many developing countries has a result of careless handing and a failure to organize appropriate solid waste collection schemes. Improper solid waste management leads to substantial negative environmental impacts for example, pollution of air, soil and water, climate and planet changes and generation of greenhouse gases from landfills), health and safety problems Ill effects on human health such as waste that decomposes and emit bad odors cause allergy, infection and Bronchitis, dengue fever and malaria is transmitted by mosquito bite.

These organizations promote environmental education and awareness in schools and involve communities in the management of solid waste. They create mass awareness, ensuring public participation in segregation of recyclable material and storage of waste at source. The Prime Minister of India Honourable Narendira Modi started the National scheme to proper disposal of waste in the name of “SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYON” on 2.10.2014 with objectives of awareness and attitude to be created regarding solid waste management to the public’s and encourage the private sector participation in solid waste management, So the investigator intended to select the topic as a Project work in the urban areas of Varanasi which is one of the most important Temple City to prevent health hazards to the pilgrims and to encourage them and to get more revenue to the Municipality to one of the process of creating awareness which is easily understandable to the community by video assisted teaching programme on household solid waste management.

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme (VTP) on level of knowledge on household solid waste management among housewives residing in selected urban areas at Varanasi.

Objectives:

- To assess and compare the pre and post test level of knowledge on household solid waste management among housewives in experimental and control group.
- To compare the pre and post test level of knowledge on household solid waste management among housewives between experimental and control group.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: Quantitative approach.

Research Design: The research design adopted for this study is nonequivalent control group pre test and post test design which comes under Quasi experimental design.

Description of variables: Independent variable: Video assisted teaching programme (VAT) & Dependent Variable: Level of knowledge

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted in 32 streets in Varanasi Municipality urban area.

Accessible Population: The accessible population for the study was housewives residing in selected regions of Varanasi.

Sample: Sample consists of urban housewives who met based on sample selection criteria for the study.

Sample Size: The sample size in this study was 100 housewives. (50 Experimental group and 50 control group)

Sampling Technique: Convenient sampling technique was used to select urban housewives.

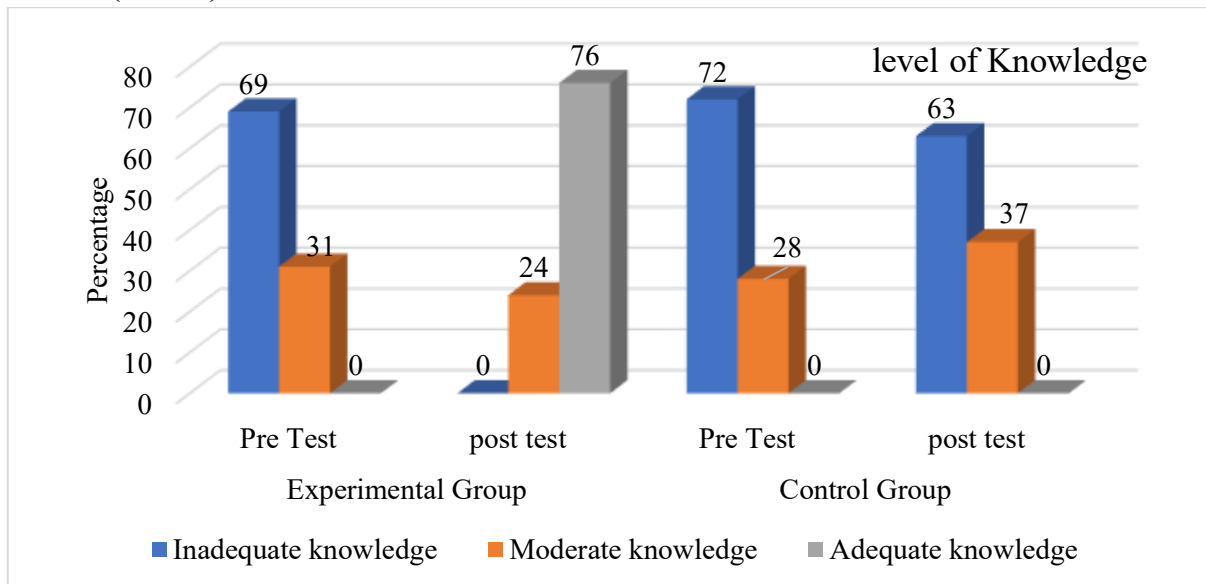
Research Instrument: Data collection tool consists of four parts

Part –A : Consists of selected demographic variables such as age, educational status, family income, type of house, type of family, number of persons in the family, cooking schedule, dietary pattern, domestic animals at home, collection of household solid waste at home.

Part-B: Assessment of level of knowledge regarding household solid waste management. The knowledge part consists of 50 questions and the total score of knowledge was 50.

Results and discussion

Comparison of pre test and post test level of knowledge score among housewives in experimental and control. (N=100)



Comparison of pre test and post test level of knowledge among housewives within experimental and control group (N=100)

Group	Assessment	Mean	SD	Paired t-test
Experiment	Pre-test	23.19	3.39	t=31.63 p=0.001*** (S)
	Post-test	38.12	4.91	
Control	Pre-test	23.89	3.52	t=1.54 p=0.12 (NS)
	Post-test	24.10	3.42	

Comparison of level of knowledge among housewives between experiment and control group. (N=100)

Assessment	Group	Mean	SD	Unpaired t-test
Pre test	Experiment	23.19	3.39	t=0.65 p=0.50 (NS)
	Control	23.89	3.52	
Post test	Experiment	23.89	3.52	t=33.58

	Control	24.10	3.42	p=0.001*** (S)
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Nursing Implications:

Continuing nursing education program can be conducted in various community level regarding the importance of knowledge of household waste management. In health care setting, nurses can provide education and guidance to housewives and family members regarding household waste management so that they can utilize the knowledge in their daily professional life and manage the household waste.

Conclusion:

The study findings revealed that there is an increase significantly of knowledge, among urban housewives after providing the video assisted teaching programme. Therefore, the video assisted teaching programme which includes awareness about the solid waste household solid waste management in home and as well as municipality level, state and national level of household solid waste management. Hence it can be concluded that video assisted teaching programme is a cost effective, fastest and most effective teaching and learning programme for illiterate, non-illiterate for many numbers of housewives at a time and also to all the family members.

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