



# EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON DISPOSAL OF DOMESTIC WASTE IN TERMS OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG RESIDENT OF SELECTED URBAN COMMUNITY AREA AT MEERUT, UTTARPRADESH

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Disposal of waste is now largely the domain of sanitarians and public health engineers. However, health professionals need to have a basic knowledge of the subject since improper disposal of waste constitutes a health hazards. Further the health professional may be called upon to give advice in some special situations, such as camp sanitation or coping with waste disposal problems when there is a disruption or breakdown of community health services in natural disasters.

**Objective:** To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on disposal of domestic waste in terms of knowledge and attitude among residents of selected urban community area.

**Study design:** Pre experimental design (one group pretest and post test) was used for the study.

**Setting:** The study was carried out in the urban community area of Meerut, Uttarpradesh

**Material and Method:** Quantitative research approach was used in this study consisting of 60 samples that were selected using convenient sampling technique. The data was collected using structured interview schedule to assess knowledge and modified structured attitude scale for attitude.

**Statistics:** The data collected was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Results:** The result showed that the mean difference in pretest and posttest knowledge score ('t' value = 25.43 and P = 0.001) and the mean difference in pretest and posttest attitude score ('t' value = 22.79 and P value = 0.000) were both highly statistically significant and thus the video assisted teaching programme was effective on disposal of domestic waste in terms of knowledge and attitude among residents of selected urban community area.

**Conclusion:** The findings highlight that, the nurses and health care providers can play a significant role in educating the people in the community regarding the importance and the significance of proper disposal of domestic wastes for maintenance of healthy living.

**Keywords:** Domestic waste, Residents, Urban community, Knowledge, attitude, Video assisted teaching

## INTRODUCTION

Modernization due to the rapid raise in Industrialization and urbanization all around the world has had its share of disadvantages too despite its many advantages and growth. And one of the main aspects of concern is the pollution it is causing to the earth be it land, air, and water. With increase into global population and the rising demand for the food and other essentials, there has been a rise in the amount of waste being generated too every day by each household.

Globally, millions of tons of municipal solid waste are generated every day. Urban waste management is drawing increasing attention, as it can easily be observed that too much garbage is lying uncollected in the streets, causing inconvenience, environmental pollution, and posing a public health risk

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.

### **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:**

The Conceptual framework of the present study is based on J.W Kenny's open system model.

### **METHODS AND MATERIALS:**

Quantitative research approach with pre experimental design (One group pretest and post test design) was used for this study. The study samples comprised of residents from the selected urban community area, Meerut and all the eligible samples available during the period of data collection were included in the study and thus the data was collected from 60 samples. Ethical clearance was obtained from the institutional ethics committee. Each individual subject was informed about the purpose of the study, their benefits and after which both oral and written consent was obtained. The individual had the freedom to withdraw from the study at any point of time.

The data collection tool was developed both in English and Hindi and consists of 3 sections i.e., Baseline Performa consisting of demographic variables, Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge level of the residents on disposal of domestic waste and modified structured attitude checklist to assess the attitude of the residents on disposal of domestic waste.

### **RESULT:**

With regard to the demographic variables, with respect to the age, majority of the subjects, 25 (42%) were in the age group of 26-30 years, 45 (75%) subjects were females, whereas 32 (53%) subjects have had only primary education, In context of the occupational status 28(47%) were housewives and maximum of 35(58) were Hindus. Most of their i.e., 26 (44%) monthly family income was above 30,000 all 21 (35%) samples live in semi-pucca houses and 39 (65%) of the houses were having 3-5 family members residing together.

**Table 1: Demographic variables of the study sample (n=60)**

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
<b>AGE (IN YEARS)</b>		
21-25 yrs	15	25
26-30 years	25	42
31years and above	20	33
<b>SEX</b>		
Male	15	25
Female	45	75
<b>EDUCATIONAL STATUS</b>		
Primary Education	32	53
High School	10	17
Higher Sec School	10	17
Degree & above	08	13
<b>OCCUPATIONAL STATUS</b>		
Daily Worker	09	15
House wife	28	47
Government Employee	13	22
Business (Self Employed)	10	16
<b>RELIGION</b>		
Hindu	35	58
Muslim	15	25
Christian	10	17
Other	00	00
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>		
<5000	02	3
5001-15000	08	13
15001-30000	24	40
>30001	26	44
<b>TYPE OF HOUSE</b>		
Kuccha	19	32
Semi Pucca	21	35
Pucca	20	33
<b>NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS</b>		
3-5	39	65
6-8	08	13
9-11	09	15
>12	04	07

**Table 2: Distribution of Knowledge on disposal of domestic waste among Subjects in Pretest and****Posttest**

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	POOR KNOWLEDGE		ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		GOOD KNOWLEDGE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>PRE TEST</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>POST TEST</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows that in the pre-test majority of the subjects 40(67%) had adequate knowledge and 18(30%) had poor knowledge and 2(3%) Good knowledge about domestic waste management. Whereas

in the post-test majority of the subjects 53(88%) had adequate knowledge and 7(12%) had adequate knowledge. None of the subjects possessed inadequate knowledge on domestic waste management

**Table 3: Distribution of attitude levels on disposal of domestic waste among Subjects in Pretest and Posttest**

LEVEL OF ATTITUDE	FAVORABLE		UN FAVORABLE	
	No.	%	No.	%
PRE TEST	6	10	54	90
POST TEST	51	85	9	15

In the pretest out of the 60 subjects, 6(10%) had favorable practice and remaining 54 (90%) had unfavorable practice. Whereas in the posttest 51(85%) had favorable practice and only 9(15%) had unfavorable practice.

#### DISCUSSION:

In the present study, the chi-square test was computed to find out the association between knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables. It was found that there was no significant association between knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables i.e age, age in years, gender, education, occupation, religion, monthly income, type of house and number of family members.

This finding is ably supported by a study conducted by **Ms. Patidar Roshni** (2019) “Descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding domestic waste management and its, effect on health among home makers from selected rural area of Mehsana district. Quantitative non experimental descriptive survey research design was used in this study. Simple random sampling technique was used. Sample size was 100 people of community area. The results of the study revealed that the 10% of the sample had poor knowledge (score 0–8), 58% of them had average knowledge (score 9–16) and 32 of them had good Knowledge (score 17–24) regarding Domestic waste management and its effect on health was less than tabulated value of chi square so it was statistically significant at 0.05 Level of significance and there is no significance of any demographic variables. Hence, the study reveals that samples has average knowledge about domestic waste management and its effect on health.

## CONCLUSION:

The main conclusion of this present study was the video assisted teaching programme could effectively increase the knowledge and attitude towards the disposal of domestic waste among selected urban community residents. This study clearly stated that education plays a vital role in improving knowledge and promoting attitude towards the disposal of domestic waste among selected urban community residents.

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