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A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation among women in selected villages of waghodia

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Abstract

Background of the study: Health is a core concept of quality of life. Health and its maintenance is a major social investment and is world-wide social goal. It may be assessed by indicators as death rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy. Ideally, piece of information should be individually useful and when combined should permit a more complete health profile of individuals and communities.

Aims & Objectives: The main aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation among women in selected villages of Waghodia.

Methods: Pre- experimental study using 100 samples.

Result: Result shows that the mean post-test knowledge score (24.8) was higher than the mean pre-test score (13.69). The comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge score showed that there was a significant $t_{(99,0.05)} = 1.984$ gain in knowledge scores of women after video assisted teaching programme. Calculated 't' value (7.27) was much higher than the tabulated 't' value (1.984) at 0.05 level of significance. So statistically proved that there was significant difference in knowledge scores of women regarding hazards of open air defecation in Waghodia & Piparia. Thus H_1 is accepted. The Chi-square value shows that there is a significant association between knowledge of women with age, religion.

Conclusion: The study findings revealed that planned teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge of women regarding hazards of open air defecation.

Keywords: Effectiveness, knowledge, women, video assisted teaching programme, hazards of open air defecation.

Introduction

Health is a core concept of quality of life. Health and its maintenance is a major social investment and is world-wide social goal. It may be assessed by indicators as death rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy. Ideally, piece of information should be individually useful and when combined should permit a more complete health profile of individuals and communities [1].

Sanitation is a means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes. Hazards can be physical, biological or chemical agents of disease. Sanitation refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and excreta disposal [2].

Need For the Study

When people defecate in the open, flies will feed on the excreta and can carry small amounts of the excreta away on their bodies and feet. When they touch food, germs are passed onto the food. Where there are germs there is always a risk of disease [9].

Records suggest that 12.04 million defecate in open, 5.48 million use community latrines while nearly 13.4 million household uses shared latrines while 26.83 million households are connected to open drains. More than 37% of total human excreta generated in urban India is unsafely disposed. It is to be noted here that inadequate discharge of untreated domestic municipal waste water has resulted in contamination of 75% of all surface water across India [10].

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation.
- To find the association between the pre-test knowledge scores with selected socio-demographic variables.

Methodology

Hypothesis

- H₁: There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding hazards of open air defecation among women.
- H₂: There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge scores with selected socio-demographic variables.

Assumption

- Video assisted teaching is one of the best teaching strategies in imparting knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation among women.

Research design: One group pre-test post-test design (Pre experimental Study)

Research setting: The research setting was Waghodia & Piparia

Population: Target Population: Women of Waghodia & Piparia

Sampling Technique: Non probability Convenience sampling technique

Sample Size: 100 Women from Waghodia & Piparia.

Method of data collection: Structured Interview Schedule.

Analysis and Interpretation: Descriptive and inferential statistics

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

1. Women of Waghodia & Piparia only.
2. Women between the age group of 20 to 45 years.

Exclusion Criteria

- ❖ Women who were seriously ill & not able to attend.

Description of tool

The tool consisted of two sections

- Part I: Demographic data of subjects.
- Part II: Structured Knowledge Questionnaire

Section –A: Socio-demographic data

It consist of eight items for obtaining information about the selected background factors such as age, marital status, religion, educational status, occupation, family income per month, latrine facility, source of knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation.

Section –B: Structured interview schedule on hazards of open air defecation

It consists of items of check list questions on Hazards of open air defecation.

Level of knowledge of sample is categorized as follows:

Level of knowledge Range

Adequate knowledge (>75%) 30-46

Moderately adequate knowledge (50-75%) 20-29

Inadequate knowledge (<50%) 0-19

Results

Results of demographic characteristics

9 (9%) women were in between the age group of 20-25 years, 23(23%) of them were in between 25-30 years, 28(28%) were belongs to 30-35 years, 21(21%) were in between the age group of 35-40 years & 19 (19%) were in between the age group of 40-45 years of age. Majority of women 86 (86%) were married. Majority of women 63 (63.00%) were belongs to Hindu religion. Majority of women 51 (51%) women were illiterate. Majority of women 97 (97%) were home maker. All women 100 (100%) had their monthly family income less than 5000. Majority of women 80 (80%) women were using open field for defecation. Majority of women 74 (74%) had no previous information.

Knowledge level of women regarding hazards of open air defecation.

The posttest knowledge score was in the range of (31-46) which was higher than the pre-test knowledge score range of (0-15), with mean post-test knowledge score (24.8) which was higher than the mean pre-test score (13.69).

Evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme

The post-test mean knowledge score is significantly greater than the pretest mean knowledge score. The calculated 't' value 7.27 was much higher than the tabulated 't' value-1.984 at 0.05% level of significance. So statistically proved that there was significant difference in knowledge scores of women regarding hazards of open air defecation, Thus H₁ is accepted.

Pre- test and post-test level of knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation according to category

In the pre-test majority women had inadequate knowledge 65(65%) and 34(%) had moderate knowledge and only 1 had adequate knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation. In post-test majority of women had moderate knowledge 56(59%) 20(28.33%) had adequate knowledge & only 20(20%) had inadequate knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation in post-test.

Association between pre-test levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables

The Chi-square value shows that variables such as age ($\chi^2=15.14$), religion ($\chi^2=15.13$) was found significant at 0.05 level of significance & marital status ($\chi^2=4.603$), occupation ($\chi^2=0.4316$), educational status ($\chi^2=5.64$) latrine facility ($\chi^2=0.1783$), source of knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation (0.380) was not significant at 0.05 level. Thus it can be interpreted that there is a significant association between pre-test level of knowledge of women with selected demographic variables such as age & religion.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that women can utilize the knowledge regarding hazards of open air defecation and they can use this in their practice and can try to prevent hazards of open air defecation.

Recommendations

- ❖ Similar study can be conducted among different population such as school students, adolescents, higher secondary students, primary school teachers & in various setting such as schools, urban areas, tribal areas etc.

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