

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching (VAT) on Knowledge of Environmental Hygiene in Rural Community

Anjumole Varghese¹, Babli Shama¹; Dalvi Vinaya Anil¹, Bhosale Pooja Bhosale¹; Kangude Shivdas¹; Sheela Upendra²; Manisha Mistry³

¹Second Year P.B.B.Sc. Nursing, ²Associate Professor, ³Assistant Professor, Symbiosis College of Nursing, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune

Abstract

Introduction : Environmental hygiene is a major public health issue in Indian community. Knowledge on environmental hygiene in rural community is one of the most effective ways to solve this public health issues. The aim of this the study is to assess the effectiveness of video assisting teaching (VAT) on knowledge of environmental hygiene among rural community This paper discusses teaching intervention and implementation strategies related to environmental hygiene in Indian emphasizes to prioritize it according to the need of the country. **Aim:** To assess the effectiveness of video assisting teaching (VAT) on knowledge of environmental hygiene among rural community **Materials and methods:** Quantitative experimental approach (pretest posttest one group design) was applied to find out the effectiveness of video assisted teaching (VAT) on knowledge of environmental hygiene in rural community. Convenience sampling technique used to select the 150 sample for the study. **Results:** Average pretest score was 12.45 and posttest score was 20.54 where the standard deviation of pretest is 3.30 and posttest is 2.53. Range of pretest score is 4 – 20. After video assisted teaching, the range of posttest is 11 – 26 (median of pretest is 13 and posttest median is 21). There was a significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score of 8.9, so we support and accept alternate hypothesis. **Conclusion:** Video Assisting Teaching (VAT) is an effective method to teach the people of rural community.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Video Assisted Teaching (VAT), Rural community, Knowledge, Environmental hygiene.

Introduction

Environmental hygiene is aimed at developing and maintaining a clean, safe, and pleasant physical well-being of all section of the population^[1].

Most diarrhea deaths in the world are caused by unsafe water, sanitation or hygiene^[2]

Hygiene is important for all helping to maintain health and increase life spans^[3]. Improvement in sanitation requires newer strategies and targeted intervention with follow up evaluation^[4] In absence of hygiene it is considered that stored water supply is also source of infection^[5].

Objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program regarding environmental hygiene

Research Methodology

The investigators used pre experimental one group pretest and posttest research design. Self -structured questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding environmental hygiene. Video Prepared on environmental hygiene of 8 minutes. After administer the pretest from the samples, the video was shown to the sample followed by posttest with same samples. Written consent was taken from each sample prior to pretest.

Findings**Section I****Table 1: description of the samples based on their demographic variables in terms of frequency and percentage****n=150**

Variables		Frequency (f)	Percentage%
Age (in years)	18 - 24	37	24.7%
	24.1 - 34	43	28.7
	34.1 - 44	37	24.7
	44.1 - 54	33	22
Education	Middle class degree (< S.S.C)	40	26.7
	High school degree (10 to 12 std)	51	34
	Bachelor degree (more than 12 std)	29	19.33
	Other (specify)	30	20
Religion	Hindu	53	35.33
	Muslim	36	24
	Christian	32	21.33
	Other specify	29	19.33
Income level	< Rs. 5,000 (low income)	27	18
	Rs.5001 - Rs.10000 (lower middle income)	34	22.7
	Rs.10001- Rs.20,000 (middle income)	33	22
	Rs.20001- Rs.30,000 (middle income)	23	15.33
	Rs.30,001 & above	33	22
Family type	Nuclear family	79	52.7
	Joint family	71	47.3
Number of children	One	46	30.7
	Two	53	35.33
	Three and above	51	34
Type of housing	Hut	38	25.33
	Mud house (kaccha)	39	26
	Pakka (well-constructed)	44	29.33
	Metal-steel house	29	19.33
Water supply in area	Municipality water supply	34	22.7
	Harvester rain-water	45	30
	Tap water (bore water)	40	26.7
	Other specify	31	20.7
Nearby water bodies	River	43	28.7
	Ponds	61	40.7
	Other (specify)	46	30.7

Section II

Data related effectiveness of video assisted teaching Program regarding environmental hygiene.

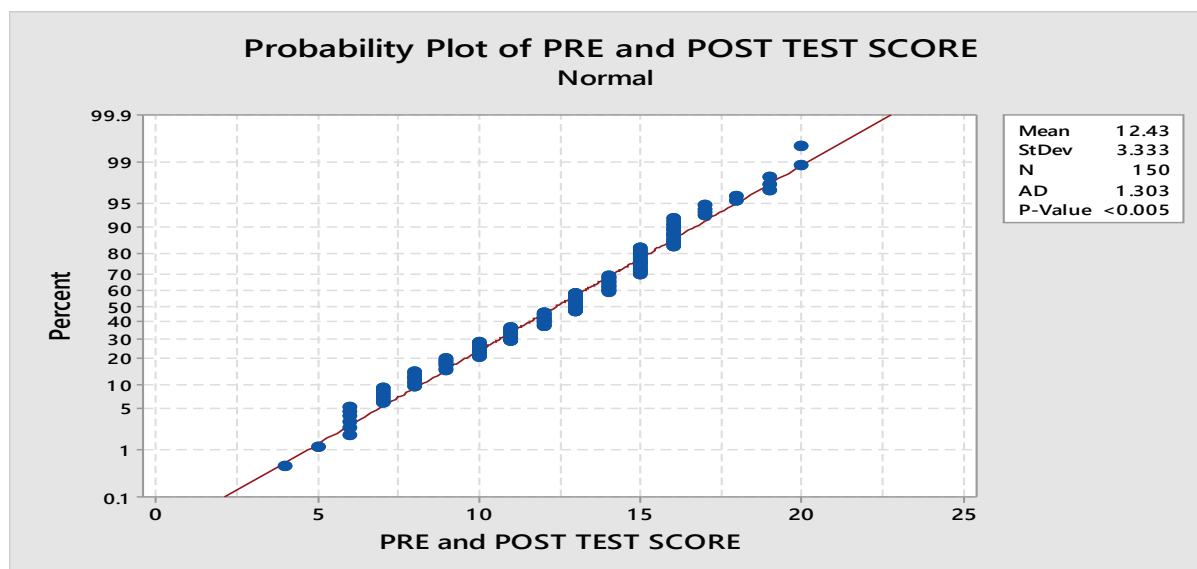


Fig: 01 : Probability plot for pre-test and posttest knowledge score

The p-value is very small so that data is non-normal. Hence, nonparametric version of Pair t test, which is Wilcoxon sign rank test, is used.

There is no sufficient evidence to accept the null hypothesis ($p < 0.05$). The sample median is statistically different from zero. Here estimated median is – 8

Discussion

Video Assisted Teaching is one of the most effective ways to increase knowledge. It was based on the need of the community and it has helped the individuals to understand the concept of environmental hygiene.

Similar results were found in a study conducted significant association with demographic variables age, educational status and socioeconomic status with the level of health beliefs among women in study group^[6].

Similar study was conducted the t-test revealed 26.50 i.e. video-assisted teaching programme was found effective in increasing the knowledge of the children regarding benefits outdoor play^[7].

Conclusion

Video assisted teaching was very effective in providing knowledge to the rural residents regarding environmental hygiene. Different strategies and method

to be adopted to provide continues education and awareness related to environmental hygiene

Limitation

The study is limited to only the rural community of Pune City.

Conflict of Interest - Nil

Source of Finding - Self

Ethical Clearance- Study was approved at Institute Ethical subcommittee. Informed concerned from each sample been taken for the study.

References

1. World Health Organization. Progress on sanitation and drinking-water—2010 update, Geneva: World Health Organization, 2010, pp. 60
2. Barreto, ML, Genser, B, Strina, A Effect of city-wide sanitation programme on reduction in rate of childhood diarrhoea in northeast Brazil: assessment by two cohort studies. Lancet 2007; 370: 22–28.
3. Haggerty, P, Muladi, K, Kirkwood, B Community-based hygiene education to reduce diarrhoeal disease in rural Zaire: impact of the intervention on diarrhoeal morbidity. Int J Epidemiol 1994; 23: 1050–1059.

4. Blackett, I . Low-cost urban sanitation in Lesotho, Washington, DC: World Bank, 1994, pp. 53.
5. Checkley, W, Gilman, RH, Black, RE Effect of water and sanitation on childhood health in a poor Peruvian peri urban community. *Lancet* 2004; 363: 8–112.
6. Ninan, Gipsy & Pandian, Selvakani & Arulappan, Judie. (2015). Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme (Vatp) on Knowledge and Health Beliefs Regarding Osteoporosis among Women in Selected Hospitals, Chennai. *International Journal of Comprehensive Nursing*. 2. 1-10.
7. Kurup, Hemavathy. A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding the benefits of outdoor play among school going children in selected school of Bhilai, Chhattisgarh. *IJRSET* 2015; 14.