Research Paper

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A Study to Assess The Knowledge Regarding The Hazards of Plastic use Among Adolescent Students of Selected High School, Belgaum With a View to Develop an Informational Booklet.

Nursing

KEYWORDS : Hazards of plastic use, adolescent students, knowledge.

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ABSTRACT

Statement of the problem:A study to assess the knowledge regarding the hazards of plastic use among adolescent students of selected high school, Belgaum with a view to develop an informational booklet.Background:India has witnessed a substantial growth in the consumption of plastics and an increased production of plastic waste. Polyolefin's account for the major share of 60% in the total plastics consumption in India.Objectives of the study: 1.To assess the knowledge of adolescent students regarding the hazards of plastic use. 2. To find out the association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variable. 3. To prepare an informational booklet regarding the hazards of plastic use. Methodology: Descriptive design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted using purposive sampling technique on a sample of 50 adolescent students. Structured questionnaire were used to collect the data regarding hazards of plastic use. Conclusion: The study findings were that descriptive study is effective to identify the knowledge regarding hazards of plastic use among adolescent students. There is no significant association between the knowledge scores with demographic variables.

INTRODUCTION

Plastic is everywhere in today's lifestyle. It's used for packaging, protecting, serving, and even disposing of all kinds of consumer goods.1 The Modern consumer is exposed to a wide variety of plastic and rubber products in his day to day life: at home, work, school, shopping, recreation, play and transport.2 Dangerous emissions such as dioxins are released into the air when plastics are burned. Dioxins are toxic to human organs and can easily be inhaled or digested as they attach themselves to growing crops and contaminate local waterways3.These chemicals may cause airway inflammation and thus increase the risk of bronchial obstruction, asthma, and perhaps susceptibility to respiratory infections4.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge regarding the hazards of plastic use among adolescent students of selected high school, Belgaum with a view to develop an informational booklet.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of adolescent students regarding the hazards of plastic use.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variable.
3. To prepare an informational booklet regarding the hazards of plastic use.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be no significant association between pre-test knowledge of private high school adolescents& the selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance

H2: There will be a significant association between pre-test knowledge of private high school adolescents& the selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study was conducted using Descriptive design was adopted for the present study. Demographic variables analyzed for the study were age, gender, religion, education of father, education of mother, monthly family income, and source of information.The study was conducted using purposive sampling technique on a sample of 50 adolescent students. Structured questionnaire were used to collect the data regarding hazards of plastic use.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- 38 (76%) of adolescents was in the age group of 14 years & 8 (16%) in the age group of 13 years.
- 33 (66%) of adolescent was male &17 (34%) was female.
- Majority of adolescent was Hindu 45 (90%) & 2 (4%) was Christian
- Maximum father educational status 24 (48%) was PUC while minimum of 2 (4%) father had completed secondary education.
- Maximum mothers educational status 21(42%) was higher secondary education while a minimum of 1 (2%) mothers had completed primary education.
- Majority of family income was above 15,001 rs 20 (40%) while minimum 8(16%) was bellow 5000 rs
- Majority of adolescent getting information from health professionals 41 (82%) minimum 9 (18%) neighbors, friends, family members.

Section II: Analysis and Interpretation of knowledge scores of private high school adolescents on hazards of plastic use.

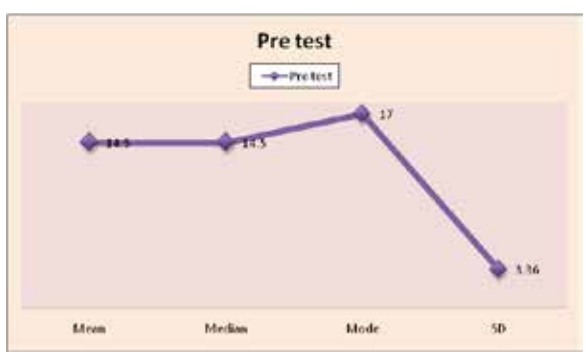

Fig. 1. Line graph showing Mean, median, mode and standard deviation of knowledge scores of private high school adolescents on hazards of plastic use.

Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of Private high school adolescent students on hazards of plastic use.

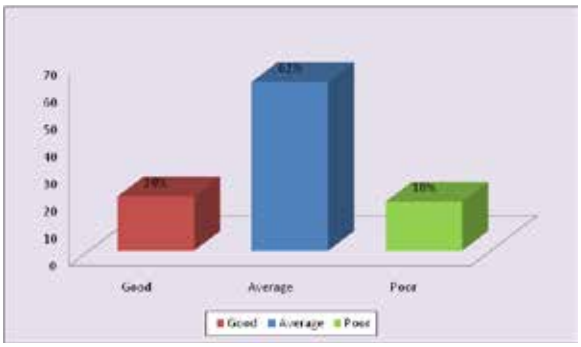

Fig. 2. Bar graph showing percentage distribution of level of knowledge among high school students regarding hazards of plastic use.

Section IV: Analysis and Interpretation of data to find out an association between pre test knowledge scores of Private high school adolescentstudentswith selected demographic variables.

The findings reveals that the variables age, gender, religion, education of father, education of mother, monthly family income, source of information among Private high school adolescentstudents are independent of each other. The chi-square calculated value is less than the chi-square table value, reject the hypothesis.Hence there is no association between pretest knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Discussion:

Overall knowledge of adolescent students 40 (80%) was found inadequate. The mean knowledge of score of adolescent students found in the aspect of hazards of plastic use is 14.5. 9(18%) of the participants had inadequate knowledge on hazards of plastic use, whereas more number of participants 31(62%) had moderate knowledge and 10 (20%) had adequate knowledge.

The findings of the study was supported by, this study was done to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of students regarding plastic waste management. Karimnagar town (Andhra Pradesh) has a population of 5.2 lacs. It has 267 students in the community. Out of 267students, 47 were selected by systematic random sampling. A total of 500 study subjects were selected from these community and the data were collected by one to one interview using pre-tested pre-designed proforma. The result of this study is 30 % of students dispose the plastic properly. Others need proper health education regarding plastic disposal.5The present study showed that there is no statistically significant association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, education of father, education of mother, monthly family income, and source of information. Information booklet was prepared on the basis of review of literature, which permitted to the development of information booklet regarding the hazards of plastic use. The criteria check list was based on objectives, content selection, content organization, language, visual image, feasibility and practicability of information booklet.

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