



## ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ILL EFFECTS OF PLASTIC BURNING AMONG WOMEN OF SELECTED VILLAGE, BALARAMAPURAM.

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### ABSTRACT

Burning plastic wastes is a common practice among Indonesians. It is considered as a quick and easy solution to reduce overflowing garbage. Though the waste is reduced in terms of volume, the methods reportedly cause newly discovered problems deemed dangerous to health and the environment. The present study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding ill effects of plastic burning among women of selected village, Balarama Puram.

### KEYWORDS :

#### INTRODUCTION

**"We Do Not Inherit the Earth from our Ancestors, we borrow it from our children."**

A healthy environment is fundamental of life, and attention to the effect of environment on human health is essential if we are to achieve the goal of health for all. But humans are now hindering the normal natural processes and its resources by misusing. With the industrial revolution, mass production of goods, started end plastics seemed to be a cheaper and effective raw material, today ever vital sector, automobile, building construction been virtually revolutionized by the application of communication of info tech has plastic. Dangerous emissions such as dioxin are released into the air when plastic is burned. Dioxin are toxic to human organ and can early he inhaled or digested as they attach themselves to growing crops and contaminated local water ways. Current research by the women in Europe for a common future also indicate that burning plastic can increase your risk of heart disease, damage the reproductive system and cause physical symptoms like rashes, nausea, headache. Additionally, the vapour released during the burning process can damage eyes and effect the central nervous system. Recycle of plastic is associated with skin and respiratory problem, resulting from exposure to and inhalation of toxic fumes, especially hydrocarbons and residues released during the process. The plastic wastes being dumped into the rivers, stream and sea contaminate the waste, soil marine life and also the air we breathe. Tarun have reported that the compressive strength of rubberized concrete can be improve when fine aggregate was fully replaced by fine crumb rubber. He also indicated that if the rubber particles have rougher surface or given a pretreatment, the better and improved bonding may develop with the surrounding matrix, and that may result in higher compressive strength.



**Figure 1: burning plastics**

#### Sources:

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#### CONCLUSIONS

Assessment of effectiveness of structured teaching program on level of knowledge regarding ill effects of plastic burning among women exhibited that there is significant improvement in level of knowledge regarding ill effect plastic burning among women after structured teaching program. Majority of samples 70% have adequate knowledge, 26.66% have poor knowledge after structured teaching program.

The major findings of the study and reviews them in terms results from other studies which the investigator reviewed. The present study focused on the effectiveness of structured learning program on the level of knowledge regarding, ill effect of plastic burning among women in selected village Balaramapuram. From the study it was revealed that that is adequate level of knowledge ill effects of plastic becoming among 70% of women. 26.66% have average knowledge and 30.33% have poor after knowledge structure teaching program. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used together the data related to knowledge regarding, ill effects of plastic burning. The sample size was 30 each in experimental and control group. They round out that there is significant gain in knowledge regarding ill effect of plastic burning in experimental group after structured teaching program. Mean knowledge score were significantly lighter in subjects exposed to planned teaching program than subject who are not exposed to it. ( $t = 16.065$ ,  $df = 29$ ,  $P < 0.05$  level). In this study we selected 30 samples, from women in selected village Balaramapuram. We assessed the knowledge using structured questionnaire containing 20 questions. There is significant improvement in the knowledge regarding ill effect of plastic burning among women in selected village after structured teaching program.

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