ISSN Print: 2581-8546 ISSN Online: 2582-2934

Original Article

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Practice Regarding Prevention of Selected Water Borne Diseases Among School Children in Selected Schools at Jaipur Rajasthan with A View to Develop an Information Booklet

Sunil Bhargava
Professor and Principal, K. S. Memorial College of Nursing, Jodhpur Rajasthan.
Corresponding author : Mr. Sunil Bhargava, Professor and Principal, K.S. Memorial College of Nursing, Jodhpur Rajasthan.
Corresponding E-mail : sunilbhargava1985@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction : Water, the elixir of life, is the second most vital need for the survival of mankind after the air. Safe drinking water can be a vital link between life and death. A recent report from Washington, World watch Institute has declared that one of the first and fore most basic changes that lengthen life expectancy is the clean water. Every Indian face every day the problem of obtaining safe and portable water.

Methodology : Quasi Experimental design was used to conduct the study.The study was conducted from eight selected school at Achrol, Jaipur Rajasthan. A total of 200 school children and 100 mothers on Prevention of water borne diseases by using Random sampling technique with lottery method. Data was collected using Structured questionnaire & practice.

Results : This knowledge score level of water borne diseases among school children 128 (64%) head poor knowledge score, 61 (30.5%) of school children had moderate adequate knowledge and 11 (5.5%) of school children had adequate knowledge regarding prevention of selected water borne diseases.

Reveals that practice score level of water borne diseases among school children majority 100 (50%) head inadequate practice, 85 (42.5%) of school children had moderately adequate practice and 15 (7.5%) of school children had adequate practice regarding prevention of selected water borne diseases.

Conclusions : On the whole carrying out the present study was an enriching experience to the investigator. The study finding that there was a significant improvement in knowledge (25.31%) and practice (16.2 %) of school children followed by structured teaching programme. Based on statistical finding it is evident that provision of such kind of structured teaching programme will motivate the school children and help them to acquire knowledge and correct practise regarding prevention of water borne diseases.

Keywords : Assess: Knowledge & Practice: Prevention: water borne diseases.

How to cite this article : Bhargava S. A study to assess the knowledge and practice regarding prevention of selected water borne diseases among school children in selected schools at Jaipur Rajasthan with A view to develop an information booklet. Glob. Nurs. J. India 2024; 7: I: 623-626.

Submitted : 15/03/2024, Accepted : 24/04/2024, Published : 05/05/2024

ISSN Print: 2581-8546 ISSN Online: 2582-2934

Introduction

Safe water is one of the most important felt need in public health in developing countries in the 21st century. water for life and renewed effort to achieve the Millennium Development goal to reduce by half the portion of the world population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

The World Health organisation has reported that, water borne diseases kill more people than any other diseases in the world. 1.1 billion people globally lack basic access to drinking water resources. While 2.4 billion people have inadequate sanitation facilities, which account for many waters related and chronic diseases. Some 3.4 million people, many of them young children, die each year from water borne diseases such as intestinal diarrhoea (cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery) caused by microbially-contaminated water supplies.

A study to assist the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practise regarding prevention of selected water bond diseases like typhoid, cholera, hepatitis- A, amoebic and bacillary dysentery among the school children in selected schools at Jaipur Rajasthan.

In this study it is a systematically developed instruction and teaching design to provide information on prevention of water bond diseases including definition causes common types and preventive measures by using audiovisual aids like Blackboard, charts, and some video in televisions and some demonstration so the children knowledge will improve and they can practice in their home environment for prevention of water borne diseases.

Methodology

Research approach : Aevaluative approach was used for this study.

Research design : Quasi experimental design was used to conduct the study.

Sampling technique : the samples were selected by stratified random sampling technique using lottery method.

Population : The target population in the present study includes school children.

Sample size : The total 200 schoolchildren who meet the inclusive criteria were selected as sample.

Setting of the study : The study was undertaken from eight selected schools at Achrol village, Jaipur.

Data collection : Data was collected using structured questionnaire.

Results

The analyse data has been organised and presented in the following sections:

Section-I : Distribution of demographic variables of school children.

Section-II : Comparison between Pre and post-test of knowledge and practice score regarding prevention of selected water borne disease among school children.

Section-III : Correlation of post-test Knowledge score with practise score regarding prevention of selected water borne disease among school children.

A) Table No. 1 : Correlation between main post-test knowledge and practice score among schools 'children.

Section-I : Distribution of Demographic Variables of School Children

This section showed that the distribution of demographic variables sex, religion, occupation of father, educational status of mother, type of family, type of water facility available for drinking, type of latrine facilities and area of residence.

S.No.	Demographic Variable	Frequency	%
1	**Gender**		
	A) Male	84	42
	B) Female	116	58
2	**Religion**		
	A) Hindu	138	69.0
	B) Muslim	33	16.5
	C) Christian	29	14.5
3	**Occupation of Father**		
	A) Daily wages	141	70.5
	B) Personal Business	29	14.5
	C) Govt. Service	13	6.5
	D) Business man	17	8.5
4	**Educational status of Mother**		
	A) Illiterate	54	27
	B) Primary Education	84	42
	C) Secondary Education	34	17
	D) Senior Education	22	11
	E) Graduate	6	3
5	**Type of family**		
	A) Nuclear Family	131	65.5
	B) Joint family	69	34.5

DOI:10.46376/GNJI/7.1.2024.623-626

ISSN Print: 2581-8546 ISSN Online: 2582-2934

6	**Sources drinking water**		
	A) Well water	23	11.5
	B) Tube well water	52	26
	C) Municipal corporation	119	59.5
	D) Others	6	3
7	**Toilet Facility**		
	A) House hold latrine	139	69.5
	B) Open defecation	61	30.5
8	**Residence type**		
	A) Urban Area	129	64.5
	B) Rural Area	71	35.5

Section-II : Comparison Between Pre and Post-Test of Knowledge and Practice Score Regarding Prevention of Selected Water Born Disease Among School Children.

This section showed that the pre-test among 200 samples, majority 128 (64%) of the school children had inadequate knowledge, 61 (30.5%) of school children had moderately adequate knowledge and 11 (5.5%) of school children had adequate knowledge regarding prevention of selected water borne diseases.

In post-test majority 136 (68%) of school children had adequate knowledge, 64 (32%) of school children had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of selected water borne diseases.

Table-2 **N=200**

Level of knowledge	Pretest		Post test	
	f	%	f	%
Adequate	55	5.5	136	68
Moderate adequate	61	30.5	64	32
Inadequate	128	64	-	-
Total	200	100	200	100

Table-3 Comparison between the pre-test and post-test practice score regarding prevention of selected water borne disease among school children. N= 200

Practice	Pretest		Post test	
	f	%	f	%
Adequate	15	7.5	144	72
Moderate adequate	85	42.5	56	28
Inadequate	100	50	-	-
Total	200	100	200	100

Table-4 Comparison of mean, standard deviation and Z test value in pre-test and post-test knowledge score among school children. N= 200

S. No.	Variable	Mean	SD	Z Value	Table Value
1	Pretest	8.98	4.6	25.31	1.96
2	Post test	19.36	3.9		

Table-5 Comparison of mean, standard deviation and Z test value in pretest and post-test practice score among school children. N= 200

S. No.	Variable	Mean	SD	Z Value	Table Value
1	Pretest	6.86	3.32	16.2	1.96
2	Post test	11.72	2.86		

df= 1.99 (P<0.05)

Section-III : Correlation of Post Test Knowledge Score with Practice Score Regarding Prevention of Selected Water Borne Disease Among School Children

Table-6 correlation between the mean post-test knowledge and practice score among school children.

N= 200

S. No.	Variable	Mean score	Co efficient of correlation	Table value
1	Knowledge	19.36	0.91	0.1946
2	Practice	11.72		

df= 1.98 (P<0.05)

Conclusions

The study finding revealed that there was a significant improvement in the knowledge (Z value 25.31) and practice (Z value 16.2) of school children followed by structured teaching programme. Based on statistical finding it is evident that provision of such kind of structured teaching programme will motivate the school children and help them to acquire knowledge and correct practice regarding prevention of water borne diseases.

Financial support and sponsorship : No

Conflict of Interest : There are no conflicts of interest

References

01. Park, K (2008) "Text book of preventive and social medicine" (20th edition) Jahalpur, Banasidas Bhanot Publishers. 167 -205, 463- 466.

02. Polit, D.F. and Hungler, B, P, (2008) "Nursing

DOI:10.46376/GNJI/7.I.2024.623-626

Research" (8th Edition) New Delhi, Volters Publication. 315-336.

03. Patrica A Potter, and Anne Griffin Perry, (2005). "Fundamental of Nursing" (6th Edition) Missouri Mosby. 92-93.
04. Basavanthappa, B. T. (1999) "Community health Nursing", (1st edition) New Delhi: jaypeebrothers' medical publication. 418-419.
05. Muthu, V. K. (2005) "A Short book of Public Health"(1st edition) New Delhi: Jaypee brothers' medical publication. 15-25.
06. Fewtrell, E et.al., (2005) "hand Washing Behaviour among children" Journal of community Medicine, Vol 38(1), 49-55.
07. JibonkumarSingh, S et.al. (2006). "A study of water borne morbidities of thanga village, Manipur". Journal of Ecology department of Anthropology, Manipur University, Manipur. India, 103-105.
08. Mintz, E.D. et.al. (1995). "Safe water treatment and storage in home. A practical new strategy to prevent water borne disease in Atlanta" Journal of American Medical Association, March, Vol 273(12), 948-953.
09. Banda, K et.al., (2007) "A study to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of water handing, sanitation, defecation practice in rural area, Tamilnadu, India", trans R soc Trop Medical journal, Vol 101(11), 1124-1130.
10. Relly, C. E et.al.,(2006), " The impact of a school based safe water and hygiene program on knowledge and practice of students and their parents in Nyanza province, West Kenya". Journal of Epidemiology of infection, Vol 136(1), 80-91.

DOI:10.46376/GNJI/7.I.2024.623-626