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A study to assess the effectiveness of sensitization programme on knowledge and perception of eco-friendly environment among high school students in selected rural schools of Udupi district.

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"ABSTRACT

A research study titled "A study to assess the effectiveness of sensitization programme on knowledge and perception of eco-friendly environment among high school students in selected rural schools of Udupi district." was conducted by Ms. Akshatha A Nayak in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Nursing at Manipal College of Nursing, Manipal University, Manipal, Karnataka.

The purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of sensitization programme on improving the knowledge and perception among high school students on eco friendly environment to emphasize eco friendly behavior among students for the better living and to create awareness to face environmental challenges.

Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge and perception on eco-friendly environment and assess the effectiveness of a sensitization program on eco friendly environment among high school students.

Conceptual framework of the study was based on Modified Hines model of responsible environmental behavior which adopted system model. Research design was Quasi experimental pre test post test control group design. Population was 140 students from 8th and 9th rural high school selected using purposive sampling at Brahmavar block.

The tools were demographic proforma, structured knowledge questionnaire and perception scale on eco friendly environment. Teaching program was developed on the basis of review of literature and opinion, suggestions of experts. Content validity was established by giving the tool to seven experts. The pretesting was done among ten high school students of rural school. Reliability was done among twenty students. Reliability of the knowledge questionnaire on eco friendly environment was established by split half method and perception scale was Crohnbach's Alpha. The reliability coefficient of knowledge questionnaire was 0.82 and perception scale was 0.8. Pilot study was conducted among twenty rural high school students and study was found to be feasible.

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. The findings of the study reveals that in experimental and control group 42 (60 %) and 39 (55.71%) of majority children belonged to the age group of 14- 16 years. In the experimental and control group 60(85.71%) and 62(88.57%) had previous knowledge on environmental pollution. In experimental and control group 61(87.14%) and 56(80%) had reported experiences related

to environment. Most of them reported cough in area of the illness related to environment in experimental group 35 (50%) and in control group 21 (30%).

The majority of high school children had average knowledge of 46 (65.71%) in experimental group and 47 (67.14%) in control group and remaining had poor knowledge whereas no one were scoring good knowledge on eco friendly environment. In experimental and control group 52 (74.29%) and 51 (72.86%) had good perception on eco friendly environment and remaining had average perception.

The high school students of experimental group had 11 (15.71%) good knowledge on land pollution and control group had 6 (8.57%) good knowledge in the area of land pollution. On the area of light pollution 43 (61.43%) and 40 (57.14%) had poor knowledge in both the groups.

The majority of students 44(62.86%) in experimental group and 48 (68.57%) in control group had average perception on light pollution and 62 (88.57%) on experimental had good perception on noise pollution. Control group had 56 (80%) good perception on the area of land pollution.

Comparison of post test knowledge scores between experimental and control group obtained 't' value is 24.47 which is significant at 0.05 level. It is inferred that sensitization programme was effective in improving knowledge of high school students on eco friendly environment.

Comparison of post test perception scores between experimental and control group obtained 't' value is 14.43 which is significant at 0.05 level it is inferred that sensitization programme was effective in improving perception of high school students on eco friendly environment.

Keeping in the view of the findings of the present study, recommendations were made for future study can be replicated to larger population and for a longer period of time and more areas of sensitization programme can be involved. A survey to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of children on eco friendly environment

The study concluded that the sensitization program was effective in improving the knowledge and perception on eco friendly environment of rural high school students.

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