



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG SELECTED WOMEN AT VANTAMURI VILLAGE BELAGAVI

Sanjeev Badli*

Senior Tutor, Department of Community Health Nursing, KAHER Institute of Nursing Sciences Belagavi-590010,(Karnataka), India *Corresponding Author

Namrata Devulkar

Asst Professor and HOD, Department of Community Health Nursing, KAHER Institute of Nursing Sciences Belagavi-590010,(Karnataka), India

ABSTRACT **Objective:** To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of household waste management among selected women at Vantamuri village Belagavi.

Methods: Quasi experimental design with one group pre-test & post-test design was carried over a period of 3 months on 50 selected women of Vantamuri village, Belagavi, Karnataka.

Results: In our study, Result revealed that, the overall mean knowledge score in the pre-test was 52.5% and 83.9 % in the post test with enhancement of 31.4% and it is significant at 5% level. Among demographic variables analyzed in the study it was inferred that there is a significant association between knowledge score and the selected demographic variables on household waste management among women knowledge scores at 5% level.

Conclusion: The study concluded that STP was effective in improving the knowledge of Women on household waste management.

KEYWORDS : Waste management, Assess, knowledge, Household

INTRODUCTION:

In looking at waste as an entirely modern, man-made idea, I stopped viewing garbage as garbage and instead slowly started to see it as a commodity. - Tom Szaky. Health is related deeply to life-style. Ideal health will however, always remains a mirage, because everything in our life is subject to change. Health may be described as a potentiality—the ability of an individual or a social group to modify himself or itself continually, in the face of changing conditions of life not only, in order to function better in the present but also to prepare for the future. The importance of health in personal life cannot be minimized. It has come to be regarded as a prerequisite for optimum socio-economic development of man.

Health care as a right of every individual has been recognized in many countries.

In the "Universal Declaration of the Human Rights", there are 30 articles. The Right to better living conditions and the Right to Health and Medical service are vital. Though the health is now recognized as a fundamental right of every human being, it is essentially an individual responsibility. It is the individual who has to accept certain responsibilities in order to attain good health, i.e.- responsibility about diet, personal hygiene, cultivation of healthful habits, carrying out specific disease prevention measures. The family is a primary social group. It plays an important part both in health and disease in the prevention and treatment of individual illnesses, in the care of children and dependent adults, and in the stabilization of the personality of both adults and children. In most societies the family is the fulcrum of health services. Medical schools are developing teaching programmes in family medicine; because, as Florence Nightingale had said, "the secret of national health lies in the homes of the people". Society is a group of individuals drawn together by a common bond of nearness and who act together in general for the achievement of certain common goals. The society plays an important role in the health as well as in disease; public health is an integral part of the social system. It is influenced by society and society by public health. Many public health problems are social problems and vice-versa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This was Quasi experimental design with one group pre-test & post-test design was carried over a period of 3 months. The study was approved by the institutional research committee.

The tool used for the data collection consisted of: The self administered structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of household waste management among selected women at Vantamuri village Belagavi

Tool was divided into two parts section I & section II

Section I - Demographic data

Section II – Self administered structured questionnaire

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A Quasi experimental design with one group pre-test & post-test design was adopted for the study.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY WERE:

Descriptive and inferential statistics had been used for data analysis. The data was presented in the form of tables and diagrams. Data was analyzed by computing mean, standard deviation, t value and chi - square.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS OF THE STUDY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE RESPONDENT

Age:

In the present study majority 40% were in the age group of 30-34 years

Religion:

In the present study 100% of the respondents were belongs to Hindu religion

Marital Status:

Maximum number of respondents 80 % were married, and 12% were widow and minimum number of respondents 8% were divorced.

Type of Family:

Majority of respondents 80 % belongs to nuclear family followed by 20% of the respondents were from joint family.

Educational status:

Maximum number of respondents 48 % had completed 10th std and minimum number of respondents 14% were completed 8th std.

Income:

The maximum number of respondents 48% were had monthly income below Rs. 5000 and minimum number of respondents 20% had a family income between Rs. 10,001-15,000.

RESULTS:

The study findings reveals that the overall pre test mean knowledge scores as 52.5% and the post test knowledge scores as 83.9%. The mean enhancement score was found to be 31.4%. The statistical results established significant at 5% level ($t=22.89^*$) indicating the effectiveness of structured teaching programme in enhancing the knowledge of respondents

Association between knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

The present study was analyzed the association between pre test and post knowledge scores with demographic variables. Age group (years)

(6.49), Type of family (5.82), monthly income (9.81) were found significant with pre test knowledge scores at 5% level. But there was no association found between marital status (0.45), educational qualification (3.37), dietary pattern (5.82), in terms of pre test knowledge scores. Type of family (5.36), educational qualification (9.28), monthly income (6.85) were found significant with posttest knowledge scores at 5% level. But there was no association between age group (0.41), marital status (2.86) and dietary pattern (0.88) in terms of post test knowledge scores on household waste management among selected Women.

Frequency, percentage distribution and chi square value comparison of pretest and post test Knowledge level regarding household waste management among Women.

Knowledge Level	Category	Women knowledge				χ^2 Value
		Pre test		Post test		
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
Inadequate	≤ 50 % Score	27	54.0	0	0.0	63.68*
Moderate	51-75 % Score	23	46.0	15	30.0	
Adequate	> 75 % Score	0	0.0	35	70.0	
Total		50	100.0	50	100.0	

DISCUSSION:

The present study was done to evaluate the effectiveness of structured assisted teaching programme on knowledge of household waste management among selected Women at Vantamuri village, Belagavi.

Demographic variables: In the present study majority 40% were in the age group of 30-34 years. 100% of the respondents were belongs to Hindu religion. Maximum number of respondents 80 % were married, and 12% were widow and minimum number of respondents 8% were divorced. Majority of respondents 80 % belongs to nuclear family followed by 20 % of the respondents were from joint family. Maximum number of respondents 48 % had completed 10thstd and minimum number of respondents 14% were completed 8thstd. The maximum number of respondents 48% were had monthly income below Rs. 5000 and minimum number of respondents 20% had a family income between Rs. 10,001-15,000. 100% of the respondents source of information is training programme, also in that 18% were getting information through mass media, 18% of them were getting information through health personnel and 16% of them were getting through hospital health information.

RESULTS:

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CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that STP was effective in improving the knowledge of Women on household waste management.

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