ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Volume-7 | Issue-11 | November-2018 | PRINT ISSN No 2277 - 8179

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING ON KNOWLEDGE OF HOME WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITY OF PUNE CITY

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Waste management are all the happenings and actions required to cope and manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This comprises midst other things collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste together with monitoring and regulation. It also incorporates the legal and regulatory framework that narrates to waste management encompassing guidance on recycling. To filling the gaps in the knowledge of home management in the rural community. Helping to improve the standard in home management.

METHOD: Pre-experimental One group pre-test and post-test Research design was used. 100 samples were taken in Rural Community. Self-administered Structured questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge of people about home waste management. Reliability of the tool was found to be 0.93. Firstly, Pre-test was administered followed by training on Home management included demonstration and structured teaching programme and then the post test was carried after two weeks.

RESULT: Findings revealed that before training on home waste management only 5% of community people were having adequate knowledge regarding home waste management but after the training 46% of community people gained adequate knowledge regarding home waste management. Hence, the training on home waste management was useful and effective in rural community.

CONCLUSION : Training on home waste management given to rural community found to be effective and play an important role in home waste management while comparing with the previous knowledge. Community Nurse should know the importance of home waste management so that they can improve the condition of rural areas and the health status of community people.

KEYWORDS

Home waste management; rural community; training; Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

The domestic waste generated in rural households of India is increasingly becoming an issue of serious concern. However, solid waste generated in rural areas is predominantly organic and biodegradable, is of the order of 0.3 to 0.4 million metric tons per day, as reported the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS), Government of India. Inconsiderate littering causes poor environmental sanitation resulting in unhealthy quality of living. In order to manage waste in a desirable way, there should be a functional waste management system in place. Without a functional waste collection and disposal system at the Panchayat level it is arbitrary to hold individual households responsible, or blame them of irresponsibility.[1]

Waste management rules in India are based on the principles of "sustainable development", "precaution" and "polluter pays". These principles mandate municipalities and commercial establishments to act in an environmentally accountable and responsible manner—restoring balance, if their actions disrupt it. The increase in waste generation as a by-product of economic development has led to various subordinate legislations for regulating the manner of disposal and dealing with generated waste are made under the umbrella law of Environment Protection Act, 1986 (EPA).[2]

Provide a systematic foundation for waste segregation. Provide essential input for national waste management policy and strategy development. To maximize the life of green lane land Prioritize reduction, reuse & recycling. Maintain flexibility for future waste management changes. To filling the gaps in the knowledge and practice of household management in the rural community. Helping to improve the standard in household management. To protect human health and improve quality of life among people living in rural areas. To reduce environment pollution and make rural areas clean. To promote recycling and reuse of solid waste. To convert bio waste into organic manure which is nutrient source of agricultural and horticultural crop. [3]

While much of the change in how waste disposal is viewed has been impacted by a growing consciousness of a healthy environment, there has also been a shift in how waste materials are viewed by residents, businesses and the government.

HYPOTHESIS:

H_0: there is no significant effect of training on home waste management in rural community of Pune.

H_1: there is significant effect of training on home waste management in rural community of Pune.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A quantitative approach was adopted. Pre-experimental one group pretest – Post-test research design was used for the study**.** Dependent variable was the knowledge on home waste management and Independent variable was training on home waste management. Pre-experimental design was used. 100 samples were taken in rural community. Reliability of the tool was found to be 0.93. The permission to conduct the study was taken from the authority . The period of data collection commenced from Feb 01 , 2018 to Feb 28 , 2018. After taking the consent from the samples, the investigator has administered Pre test to respondents . After the assessment, training on Home management included demonstration and structured teaching programme was given , followed by posttest which was carried after two weeks. The instrument used in the study was self -administered structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of people on home waste management. The tool included socio-demographic data and self -administered structured questionnaire. It included 30 items and key score was poor knowledge (Score 0-10), Average knowledge (Score 11- 20) and Good Knowledge (Score 21-30) Setting of the study was at rural community of Pune city. Non Probability Convenience sampling technique was used.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- People residing in the rural community

- People who are willing to participate in the study
- People who are respondents who could understand Marathi or Hindi

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:
- People who are not available at the time of data collection

FINDINGS: The data and findings have been organized and presented under the following sections:

Section I: Analysis of data related to the Personal Characteristics of the Samples
This section deals with the description of demographic variables of study subjects.

Table no:1 Distribution of demographics variables

N=100

Demographic data	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Age group(in years)		
21-30 years	38	38%
31-40 years	28	28%
41-50 years	19	19%
50 years and above	15	15%
Gender		
Male	52	52 %
Female	48	48%
Income (rs)		
<5000	82	82
5001-10000	12	12
1000-15000	6	6
>15000	0	0
Occupation		
Employed (full time)	84	84%
Employed (part time)	12	12%
House maker	4	4%
Education		
Illiterate	52	52%
Diploma	31	31%
Bachelor	16	16%
Master	1	1%
Marital status		
Married	84	84%
Unmarried	12	12%
Divorced	4	4%

Section II: Analysis of data related to the assessment of knowledge among the residents regarding household waste management.

95% of the samples had average knowledge and 05% was having good knowledge.

Section III: Analysis of data related to effectiveness of training on Home waste management among rural community

N=100

	Mean	Std Deviation	t	df	Sig.(2-tailed)
Pre test	6.71	.24	13.55	99	0.05
Post test	11.59	.44			

Paired t-test applied for comparison of pre-test and post-test skill scores among the rural people to assess knowledge regarding diabetes and its complication. T-value was found to be 13.55 with 99 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was found to be very small (of order of 0.001). Since the p-value is very small (< 0.05), **the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and hence H_1 is accepted**. In Pre-test, average skill score was 6.71 with standard deviation of .24 whereas in post-test average skill score was 11.59 with standard deviation of .44 This indicates that the training was effective to enhance the level of knowledge about home waste management in rural community people.

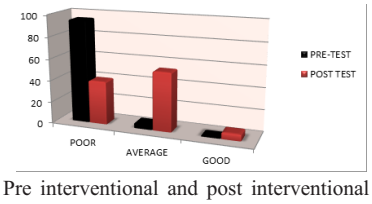

Figure 1: Pre interventional and post interventional knowledge on home waste management

DISCUSSION:
The finding of the present study has been discussed with reference to the objectives and assumptions. The finding shows that the knowledge level of rural community people is poor towards home waste management. Study on review on solid waste management practice in India: A state of art. International Journal of Innovative Research and development by Sahu S show effective measure can take many things should be done for the growth and development of the society such as proper recycling of waste, making goods from solid waste by proper treatment, which rises employment for unemployed peoples. In India , there is a strong case of private sector participation in this area and private sector can come with its expertise, technology, and capital, improved and efficiently managed service. Public participation is of paramount importance and can provide big results if seek properly[4]

CONCLUSION
Training on home waste management given to rural community people and found to be effective and play an important role in home waste management while comparing with the previous knowledge. Community Nurse should know the importance of home waste management so that they can improve the condition of rural areas and the health status of community people. This study suggest that the training on home waste management can improve the knowledge of community people regarding home waste management.

Conflict of interest: Nil
Source of Funding: self funded

Ethical consideration: Permission has been taken by Gram-Panchayat of community. Approval from Institute Ethical Committee of Symbiosis International (Deemed University) was obtained. Each subject had given their consent regarding their participation in this study

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