

Assess the Effectiveness of Information, Education and Communication Module on Knowledge Regarding Importance of Domestic Waste Management among Women

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Abstract

Introduction: Waste management and sanitation are important driving forces for community health. But the practices of basic concepts are often neglected. People around the globe are aware of the impact of improper waste disposal practices but the negative attitude of implementation gives rise to confusing situations. To maintain the earth ecosystem and maintain high quality of life for planet inhabitant's human must manage and store their waste efficiently and safely. The aim of the present study is to assess the knowledge regarding the importance of domestic waste management among women. The study was conducted by using quantitative research approach with one group pre-test and post-test research design.

Materials & Methods: A quantitative one group pre-test and post-test design was adopted for conducting this study. This study was conducted after obtaining formal permission from the principal of guru shri gorakshnath college of nursing. Total 30 women were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique.

Results: The overall pretest score among 30 samples, 10% have very poor knowledge 60% have poor knowledge, 30% of sample have average and 0% have good knowledge. The overall post test score 0% have very poor knowledge, 3.3 % have poor knowledge 63.3 % have average knowledge, 26.6 % have good knowledge, 6.6 % have excellent knowledge.

Conclusion: in current study women improve their knowledge after IEC module regarding importance of domestic waste management.

Keywords: Assess; effectiveness; domestic waste; domestic waste management

Introduction

Domestic waste management problem is driving

attention of the people as the huge garbage is laying down uncontrollable garbage production and leads to

danger to environment and public health. It raise effect on various diseases like malaria ,chikunguniya ,viral dengue fever etc. The main aim of domestic waste management is to provide hygenic , economic ,and efficient collection , transportation , treatment and disposal of this waste without polluting the atmosphere ,soil or waste resources. Globally 2.6 billion people or 39% of the world population do not use proper method for waste disposal. Some 1.1 billion people still disposed of waste in open places. Improper waste disposal most widely practices in rural areas.

In India generates more than 1lakh metric ton of domestic waste everyday .Large metropolis such as Mumbai and Delhi generates around 9000metric and 8300 metric tones of waste everyday respectively. In Uttar Pradesh total population 228.96 million and total quantity domestic waste has been reported 300 tons per day and average generation of waste noted. In Gorakhpur city the waste generation amount to be 350 tons per day will increase as the population grow and access to consume good increase.

We have selected this topic because nurses are gross route level profession who have to supervise and ensure proper handling and segregation of disposal of different categories of waste generated in community area. Improper waste disposal by one individual affect the entire citizenry.

Statement of Problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of information, education and communication module on knowledge regarding importance of domestic waste management among the women in selected area.

Objectives;

1. To assess pre-test level of knowledge regarding the importance of domestic waste management among the sample.

2. To assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding importance of domestic waste management among the sample.
3. To assess and evaluate the effectiveness of information, education and communication module regarding importance of domestic waste management among the sample.

Hypothesis

H1 There is significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge among sample.

Materials & Methods

A quantitative one group pre-test and post-test design was adopted for conducting this study. This study was conducted after obtaining formal permission from the principal of guru shri gorakshnath college of nursing.

Total 30 sample was used, who were selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. Data was collected using demographic variables and self structured knowledge questionnaire. The demographic variable was used to collect the sample characteristics like age, gender, family monthly income, occupation and family information and the self structured knowledge questionnaire include 30 structured questions which include the area such as definition types, impact of improper waste management, method of waste disposal, method of waste utilization and tip to reduce domestic waste.

Results

The frequency and percentage distribution of demographical variables showed that among 30 sample 40% were in 18-28 years, 36.6% have 49-50 year. Among 30 sample ,10% have very poor knowledge ,60% of sample poor knowledge and 0% have excellent knowledge .Among 30 sample ,0% had very poor knowledge , 3.3 % had poor knowledge ,63.3% had average and knowledge 26.6% had good knowledge.

Table 01 Section A: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample based on demographical variable

Sno.	Demographic Variables	frequency
		%
1	Age a)18-28years b)29-39years c)40 -50years d)51 -60years	40% 36.% 14% 10%
2	Type of family A)nuclear family B)joint family	57% 43%
3	Religion a)Hindu b)Muslim c)Christian	90% 10% 0%
4	Previous knowledge a)with previous knowledge b)without previous knowledge	76.6% 23.4%
5	Socioeconomic status a)<1500/month b)<1500-3000/month c)3000-9000/month d)9000-1500/month e)>15000/month	13.4% 13.3% 56.6% 16.6% 0%
6.	Occupation a)homemaker b)private employe c)government employee d) self employed	96.6% 0% 0% 34.4%
7	Educational status a. Illiterate b. primary school c. high school d. graduation	23.6% 33.4% 35% 10%
8	Method of waste disposal a. Dumping b. Burning c. Composting d. burying	16.6% 53.3% 16.6% 13.3%
9	Sources of information a. Family b. Friends c. Mass media d. any other	73.3% 16.6% 10% 0%

Section B :- Level of knowledge regarding importance of domestic waste management among women before intervention.

Pre -Test Level of Knowledge :- The data in the

below bar graph shows that 10% have very poor knowledge , 60% of sample have poor knowledge , 30% of sample have average knowledge , 0% of sample have good and 0% have excellent

Pre-Test: Figure 1



Section C : Level of knowledge regarding importance of management of domestic waste after intervention

The data in the below bar graph shows that 0% have

very poor knowledge, 3.3% have poor knowledge, 63.3% have average knowledge, 26.6% have good knowledge and 6.6 % have excellent knowledge.

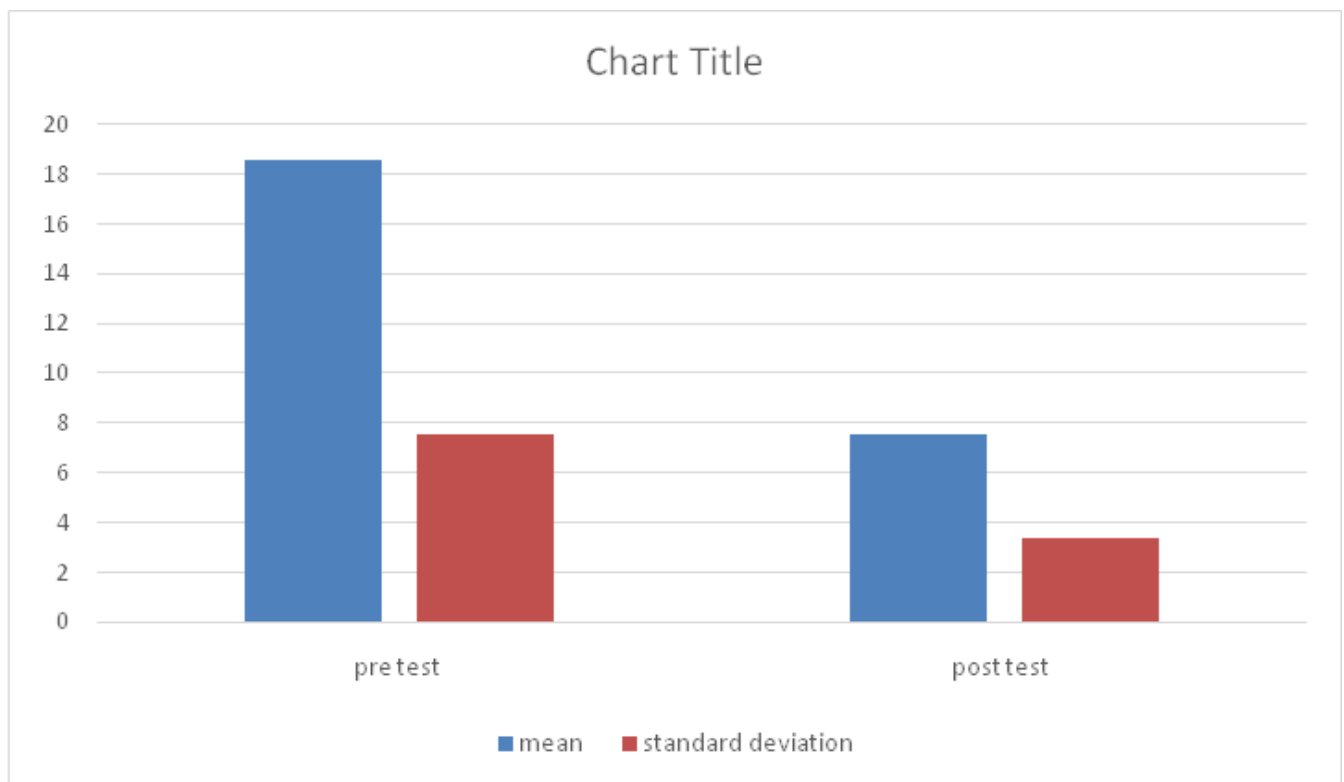
Table 02 :-Effectiveness of IECM on knowledge regarding domestic waste management

Sno.	Area	Mean		SD		t-value	Inference
		Pre test	Post test	Pre test	Post test		
	Effectiveness of IECM on knowledge regarding importance of domestic waste management	18.6	7.527	20.44	3.35	18.47	*S

Paired t test value is used to identify the effectiveness of IECM regarding importance of domestic waste management.

The above table indicates calculated t value (18.47) .

FIGURE 2 Effectiveness of IECM on knowledge regarding importance of domestic waste management



Discussion

In the demographical variables showed that among 30 sample 40% were in 18-28 years, 36.6% have 49-50 year. Among the 30 sample , 76.6% of sample have previous knowledge ,23.4% of sample were had no previous knowledge . Among 30% , 16.6 % have dumping method in use , 53.3% have burning method in use ,13.3% have burying method in use and 16.6% have composting method in use.

The pre -test level of knowledge :-

Among 30 sample ,10% have very poor knowledge ,60% of sample poor knowledge and 0% have excellent knowledge .

The post test level of knowledge :-

Among 30 sample ,0% had very poor knowledge , 3.3 % had poor knowledge ,63.3% had average and knowledge 26.6% had good knowledge.

Effectiveness of the IEC Module :-

Among the 30 sample ,10% have very poor knowledge and after the administration of IEC module the knowledge get improved to 63%.

Conclusions

The study was found that women improve their knowledge after information education communication module regarding importance of domestic waste management, it was concluded that the information, education and communication, module are moderately effective on knowledge of women.

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