

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Waste Management of Dry Waste and Wet Waste

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Abstract: Background: Tuberculosis continues to be a major health problem in the world particularly in the developing countries. The nursing personal are more prone to develop the risk of tuberculosis so they should have adequate knowledge about the prevention and control of tuberculosis.

Aims Of study: The Study to assess pre-test knowledge of waste management of dry waste and wet waste among house wives and administered structured teaching programme in improving knowledge in post-test.

Objective Of Study:

- To assess effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding waste management of dry waste and wet waste.
- To assess the knowledge among housewife on dry waste and wet waste.
- To find out association between pre-test association score and demographic variable.

Methods: An evaluative research approach with pre-experimental design was used and this study conducted at kamrej sainath row-house area of Surat. The sample comprised of 30 housewives. Sample was selected by cluster nonrandom sample technique. Data collection done from 24th April to 29th April 2019 formal permission from college authorities was obtained prior to data collection process. Data analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Conclusion: The result of the study concluded that house wives improved knowledge of waste management of dry waste and wet waste after conduction of structured teaching programme .The structured teaching programme regarding waste management of dry waste and wet waste was highly effective in improving the knowledge of housewives.

Key words: Housewives, knowledge, Waste management of dry or wet waste , Structure teaching programme.

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I. Introduction

Waste management or waste disposals are all the activities required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes amongst other things like collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste together with monitoring and regulation. Waste can take any form that is solid, liquid or gas and each have different methods of disposal and management. In simple terms, waste segregation is the separation of wet waste and dry waste. The general concepts of waste management are waste hierarchy, that includes three approaches that are reduce, reuse and recycle.

➤ **What is Dry Waste?** Paper, plastics, metal, glass, rubber, thermocol, Styrofoam, fabric, leather, rexine, wood – anything that can be kept for an extended period without decomposing.

➤ **What is wet waste?** Wet waste consists of kitchen waste – including vegetable and fruit peels and pieces, tea leaves, coffee grounds, eggshells, bones and entrails, fish scales, as well as cooked food (both veg and non-veg).

How to separate waste:

GREEN BAG: WET WASTE

BLUE BAG : DRY WASTE

II. Statement of The Problem

Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding “Waste management of dry waste and wet waste among housewives in selected area of surat city.”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

“Research objectives are the results sought by the researcher at the end of the research process.”

- To assess effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding waste management of dry waste and wet waste.
- To assess the knowledge among housewife on dry waste and wet waste.
- To find out association between pre-test association score and demographic variable.

HYPOTHESES

H₁: The mean post test knowledge score of house wives will be significantly higher than mean pre test knowledge score after administration of structured teaching programme on waste management of dry waste & wet waste.

III. Materials And Methods

Research Approach: An experimental approach helped the investigator to assess the knowledge of housewives of waste management of dry and wet waste .

Research Design: The overall plan for addressing a research question, including specifications for enhancing the study's integrity. The research design is the backbone or the structure of the study. It provides a framework that supports the study and hold it together.

✦ Research design is defined as a set of logical steps taken by the researcher to assess the research problem.

✦ One group pre-test post-test design used.

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted in housewives at Sai-nath Row house Kamrej, Surat.

Target Population: The target population for this study will be house wives of selected area of surat city.

Sample: The study sample size 30 house wives of selected area of Surat city.

Sampling technique: The study sampling technique will be simple random sampling.

Selection tools for data collection:

- It is defined as identification of subjects and the precise systemic gathering of information relevant to the research purpose or the specific objectives, questions or hypothesis of a study.
- For the present study structured knowledge questionnaires will be, to assess the knowledge of house wife on waste management.
- The structured questionnaires will be divided in 2 sections:

Section 1: Demographical Data:

- The section contains seven items for obtaining the information regarding house women on waste management.
 - a) Name
 - b) Age
 - c) Sex
 - d) Religion
 - e) Occupation

Section 2: knowledge questionnaires:

The section consisted of 25 items of multiple choice questions regarding waste management of dry waste and wet waste. The most important aspect of any investigation is the collection of appropriate information, which will provide necessary data to answer the questions raise in the study. Based on the objective on the study for the collection of data in present study following tool will be selected and constructed.

1. A Structured Knowledge Questionnaire :

Considering the setting of the research and characteristics of the subject, a self administered structure knowledge questionnaire will use for assessing knowledge on waste management of dry and wet waste among the housewife of selected area of surat city.

3.8 DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME :

Planned Teaching Programme will include:

- Introduction to waste
- What is dry and wet waste ?
- Introduction to waste management
- Needs of waste management
- Methods of waste disposal
- Acts related waste management

- Rules & Regulations for the waste management

Validity: It is defined as extent to which the method of measurement which includes all the elements to be measured. In order to measure the content validity, the structured knowledge questionnaire and structured teaching programme will be given to 5 experts. Experts are masters of Community Health nursing, Adult medicine department, they had been requested to judge the relevancy, objectivity and appropriateness of the content areas.

Reliability: The reliability of a tool will be assessed by split half method. In order to assess the reliability the tool will be administered on 6 house wives residing in swastik society, kamrej after obtaining formal permission from the higher authority. The reliability co-efficient will be calculated by using Spearman Brown formula.

The reliability quotient obtained for structured knowledge questionnaire was 0.9 which indicate reliable tool.

✦ **Data collection procedure:** The investigators will be obtaining a written permission from the concern higher authority person of selected area of Surat city. The purpose of study will be explain to the subjects and written inform consent will be obtain. Their responses were assessing confidentially. The average time for pre-test will be 30 minutes on same day education will be given and after 7 days post-test will be conduct with the same tools.

✦ **PLAN FOR ANALYSIS:** Analysis of data Data analysis is a systemic organization and synthesis of research data and testing of research hypothesis using those data. The knowledge of house wives in selected area of Surat city after will calculate by using frequency, mean and standard deviation. A compute the data, a master data sheets will be prepare by the investigator. Demographic data will be analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage. Knowledge questionnaire will be used to find the association between the knowledge score with selected demographic variables. The significant difference between the mean pre & post- test knowledge will be calculated by using “ t test ”. Chi-square test will be used to find the association between the practice score with selected demographic variables. The level of significance will be set at $p < 0.05$ level to test the significance of difference. This level will be often use as a standard for testing the difference.

IV. Results:

The analysis and interpretation of data collected from 30 samples, to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on waste management of dry waste and wet waste among housewives of selected area of Surat city. Descriptive and Statistics method were used to analyze the data. The mean post-test knowledge score 12.64 was higher than mean pre test score 9.59 with the mean difference of 3.05. Significant of the difference between pre test and post test knowledge was tested using paired “ t ” test and it was found significant . Hence it was proved that the structured teaching programme was effective in increasing knowledge among housewives in selected area of Surat. The co-relation co- efficient (r) obtain by using Karls Pearson formula is 0.9. It suggests of a significant moderate between the post test knowledge score of the sample which is statistically proved.

V. Conclusion

This chapter deals with the conclusion drawn based on the finding of the study the findings of the study revealed the following:

- Maximum number of housewife had poor and good knowledge about dry and wet waste management.
- Housewife had good and excellent knowledge about dry and wet waste management after STP.

There is visual difference in knowledge of housewife in pre test and post test

Limitations of The Study

1. The study was conducted for small representative group of the whole population in selected setting by Cluster sampling technique, which restricts generalizability.
2. The study did not use any control group, hence there were possibility of threats to internal validity such as events occurring between the pre-test and post-test sessions, influences of mass media or people in the environment on subjects knowledge.
3. The structured teaching programme had its major focus only on knowledge regarding waste management of dry and wet waste among housewives.
4. Investigators assessed only the knowledge of housewives.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the present study recommendations offered for the future study are:

1. Similar study can be replicated on a large sample.
2. A study can be conducted with control group.
3. The comprehensive study may be conducted to find out the effectiveness between STP regarding the same topic.

4. A correlation study can be conducted to assess the knowledge of housewives.
5. Regular in service education should be conducted for housewives regarding waste management of dry and wet waste.
6. A study can also be conducted as a survey or descriptive study.

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