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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HAZARDS OF PLASTIC WASTE AND ITS SAFE DISPOSAL AMONGSELECTEDRURALCOMMUNITY PEOPLE, INDORE (M.P)

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Abstract

A healthy environment is fundamental to life, and attention to the effects of the environment on human health is essential if we are to achieve the goal of health for all. This study was done to assess the effectiveness of hazards of plastic waste and its safe disposal among rural community people. 50 subjects were selected by using convenient sampling technique. The findings revealed that the mean post test score 12.56;SD±1.24 is higher than mean pre test score 3.93:SD±2.04 and calculated t test value t = 23.48 (df = 30) is found to be significant at the level of 0.05.

Introduction

The word "plastic" comes from the Greek word "plastikos" meaning "to form". Plastics is any of a group of synthetic or natural organic materials that may be shaped when soft and then hardened, including many types of resins, resinoids, polymers, cellulose derivatives, casein materials, and proteins: used in place of other materials, as glass, wood, and metals, in construction and decoration, for making many articles.

Methodology

The main **aim of the study is to a study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding hazards of plastic waste and its safe disposal among selected rural community people,and the purpose of the study was a)** To assess the pre-test knowledge score on hazards of plastic waste and its safe disposal among rural community people before administering of STP .**b)** To assess the post test knowledge score on hazards of plastic waste and its safe disposal among rural community people after administering of STP. **c)** To find the association between mean pre test and post-test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables such as age, education, religion methods of disposal of waste etc.

Data Analysis

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data

Results

In the present study a total of 50 subjects enrolled. The socio demographic variables revealed that Most of the rural community people 16 (34 %) were in the age group of > 38 years. Majority of the rural community people had 21 (42.5 %) were in the educational status group. Most of the community people were 25 (50.5 %) belongs to Hindu religion. Most of the community people 32(64.5%) disposing in open places.

In post-test none of the rural community people are having in adequate knowledge, 20 % of them are having moderate knowledge and 80 % of them are having adequate knowledge.

In age , educational status and religion the calculated χ^2 were found as, in methods of waste disposal the value is found as higher in comparison with 23.48. so the null hypothesis is retained. So the demographic variable methods of waste disposals is found to be significant and other variables such as age, education, religion is found to be non – significant. There is no significant association between post-test scores knowledge regarding hazards of plastic waste and its safe disposal among rural community people and null hypothesis is rejected.

Discussion

The present study has found the community people had inadequate knowledge on hazards on plastic waste and its safe disposal. Various awareness programme for community people regarding plastic disposal and recycling should be taught them.

Conclusion

The knowledge of rural community people regarding hazards of plastic waste and its safe disposal was a assessed by using structured interview knowledge questionnaire. The community people had adequate knowledge regarding hazards of plastic waste and its safe disposal, the study revealed that the structured teaching programme was effective to improve the knowledge on hazards of plastic waste and its safe disposal. Since the use of plastic causes environmental pollution, it is the responsibility of nurses to promote awareness regarding hazards of plastics.

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