IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding Importance Of Water Conservation Among The Residents Of Urban Areas Indore.

Guided By: Mr. Ashish Ranjan (Assisstant Professor)

Renaissance university, school of nursing Indore

Students Name : 1. Golu Burman (Bsc Nursing IV Year 2021-2025)

2. Dinkey Deshmukh (GNM III year 2021-2024)

3. Lalita Jamod (GNM III year 2021-2024)

Abstract-

Water conservation includes all the policies, strategies and activities to sustainably manage the natural resource of fresh water, to protect the hydrosphere, and to meet the current and future human demand (thus avoiding water scarcity). Population, household size and growth and affluence all affect how much water is used.

Background of the study -

Water conservation includes all the policies, strategies and activities to sustainably manage the natural resource of fresh water, to protect the hydrosphere, and to meet the current and future human demand (thus avoiding water scarcity). Population, household size and growth and affluence all affect how much water is used.Factors such as climate change have increased pressures on natural water resources especially in manufacturing and agricultural irrigation. Technology solutions exist for households, commercial and agricultural applications to reduce the . Water conservation programs involved in social solutions are typically initiated at the local level, by either municipal water utilities or regional governments.

Need of study -

Water is an essential part of human life and plays a major role in human sustenance. We use water for drinking purpose, cooking, washing, for producing electricity, for farming, for industrial purpose and many other purposes that support the human lifestyle. Earth is about 70% water, but there is only a small amount of groundwater source that is fit for drinking and cooking purpose. Ninety - seven per cent of all the water on the earth is salt water which is not suitable for drinking. Only three per cent of all the water is fresh water, and only one per cent is available for drinking water.

OBJECTIVES –

1. To assess the Knowledge regarding water conservation among the people of urban areas indore.

2. To evaluate the effect of planned Teaching programme on knowledge regarding water conservation among the people of urban areas indore.

3. To find out the correlation of the knowledge regarding water conservation among the people of urban areas indore.

4. To find out the association of the knowledge with their selected demographical variable.

HYPOTHESIS:

(H0): There is no significant difference in the knowledge regarding water conservation among residents in urban areas of Indore before and after the planned teaching program.

(H1): There is a significant difference in the knowledge regarding water conservation among residents in urban areas of Indore before and after the planned teaching program.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE –

In January 2020, Water Leakage Detection and Managemen System Using IOT presented by Stephy Akkara and Thilagaraj Maiman Singh , proposed a deviceto measure the PH level of water, determining the flow of water pressure, temperature, etc. In this paper, they have recommended the use of a smart interfacesensor to track water reservoirs, track wat-contamination and monitor leakages from water pipelines. They used sensors to keep an eye on the water tank level, the water leak detector in the pipelines, and the pH temperature. In October 2018, Development of Programmable Relay Switch Using Microcontroller presented by Ravindra Parab and Smita Prajapati , proposedthe usage of relays and how they may work in our paper. They said all the activities in households or industries are directly or indirectly associated with information technology and now controllers are found in almost all automation-based applications. The aim of this hardware-based project work was to technically understand the relay control mechanism which is pertinent to the analysis and design of automated control systems. In July 2019, Design and Development of IOT Based SMART water distribution network for Residential areas presented by Chetan Sharad Patel and Jitendra Gaikwad , proposed that water is the most valuable in human beings but, now aday's water level in water resources is decreasing fastly. Because of less rain fall and need of water is increasing day by day. Huge growth of residential areas have increased water demand to accomplish their daily needs.

Methodology -

Inclusive criteria - community people or willing to participants

Exclusive criteria - Not willing to participants and mentally ill person

Target population- Above 18 year

Accessible population- urban of indore

Sample and sample size - 40 - 60, community people

Setting of research - selected community area indore

sampling technique- Probable convenience sampling tachnique

Tools - 2 section

1st socio-demographic variables

2nd knowledgable question

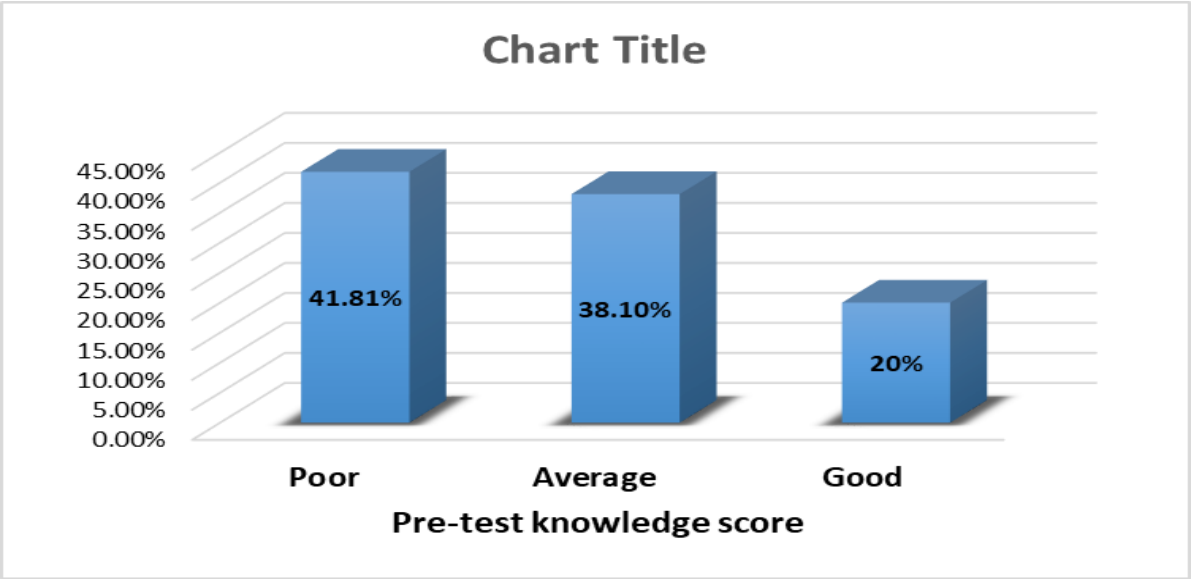
Methods of data collection - Teaching Questionnaire method

Result-

During analysis the researcher found that out of 55 people who visited in community areas. Were the male female ratio is 25/55 and 30/55 (45.45% / 54.54%) respectively.

Relatively, 20(36.36%) people were in age group of (45-55)years, 20(36.36%)people was observed in secondary education, 30(54.54%) people observed in self employee and 35(63.63%) people observed in nuclear family.

It was highlighted that among 55 sample, 23(41.81%) of sample had poor, 21(38.1%) pf sample had average & remaining 11(20%) of sample had good knowledge regarding water conservation.



Pre-test knowledge score scale

Interpretation - During analysis the researcher found that out of 55 people who visited in community areas. Were the male female ratio is 25/55 and 30/55 (45.45% / 54.54%) respectively.Relatively, 20(36.36%) people were in age group of (45-55)years,20(36.36%)people was observed in secondary education, 30(54.54%) people observed in self employee and 35(63.63%) people observed in nuclear family. It was highlighted that among 55 sample, 23(41.81%) of sample had poor, 21(38.1%) pf sample had average & remaining 11(20%) of sample had good knowledge regarding water conservation. It was observed that the demographic variables found to be significant at $p<0.05$ level , therefore, RH01 null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

References-

1) Das, M. 2007. Clean India action for water, www.google.com

2) California Energy Commission, California's Water-Energy Relationship (November 2005),p.8

3) www.ci.tucson.az.us/water/tsnwtr/conserve/outdoor/harvest.htm

4) Vickers, A., 2002. Water Use and Conservation. Amherst, MA: Water Plow Press. p. 434.

5) Environment & water India, 2000. 3rd Annual International Exhibition, Conference.U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002. Cases in Water Conservation. (Report).