

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of STP On Environmental Sanitation Among House Holders Of Urban Community

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ABSTRACT

Environmental sanitation is the control of all those factors in man's physical environment, health and survived. WHO defines environmental sanitation as " the control of all these factors in man's physical environment which exercise or may exercise a deleterious effect on physical development health and survivals. one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for the present study. A House holder was selected by using purposive sampling technique method. The study was conducted in selected urban community "Ganeshnagar" Bhuj. The sample size was 30 householders who satisfied the inclusive criteria. Tool used for this study was demographic variables, structured knowledge questionnaire regarding environmental sanitation. Data was collected by pretest and posttest method. The most of the house holder were had adequate(63%) and moderately adequate(33%) knowledge regarding environmental sanitation and after administering the Structured Teaching Programme on environmental sanitation the majority of the house holders had the adequate knowledge(83%) . The findings of the study indicate that the post-test knowledge score of group were comparatively higher than the pretest knowledge scores. There was no association between pretest and posttest knowledge scores of the house holders.

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Introduction

Environmental sanitation is quality of living that is expressed in clean home, clean farms, clean business and clean community. Environmental sanitation is the control of all those factors in man's physical environment, health and survived. Environmental threats very considerably, in urban and rural areas within community, countries and regions but the health and population problems are global. The Environmental exposure patterns and behavior of children very different from those at adults and may result in greater exposures.

Need for the study:

Globally around 2.4 billion people lives under highly unsanitary condition such poor hygiene behaviour and their exposure to risk of incidence and spread of infectious diseases is more, there is still a need to greater mobilizations of resources and involvement of decision making at all level. WHO defines environmental sanitation as “ the control of all these factors in man’s physical environment which exercise or may exercise a deleterious effect on physical development health and survivals.

Problem statement:

A Pre-Experimental Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Environmental Sanitation Among House Holders Of Urban Community Bhuj.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding Environmental Sanitation before and after administration of structured teaching Programme.
2. To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on Environmental Sanitation among House Holders Of Urban Community Bhuj.
3. To find out the association between the pretest and posttest knowledge scores regarding Environmental Sanitation and their selected socio demographic variables of House Holders.

Hypotheses

H1: There will be a significant difference between the pretest and posttest knowledge level regarding Environmental Sanitation among House Holders Of Urban Community Bhuj.

H2: There will be a significant association between the pretest knowledge level and their selected socio demographic variables regarding Environmental Sanitation among House Holders Of Urban Community Bhuj.

Methodology

Research Approach: Evaluative

Research Design : one group pre-test post-test

Research method : Experimental

Research setting : Urban community “Ganeshnagar” Bhuj .

Variables :

Independent: STP on environmental sanitation

Dependent: Knowledge of house holders

Research population : Householder Urban community “Ganeshnagar” Bhuj .

Target population : . Householder

Sample size : 30

Sampling Technique : purposive sampling technique

Selection Criteria for Samples:

Inclusion criteria:

1. who are willing to participate in this study.
2. who are comprehend English and Gujarati language.

Exclusion criteria :

1. who are not available during the time of data collection.

Description of the tool

Section I: Socio-demographic variables like age, gender, education, occupation etc.

Section II: Structured knowledge questionnaire on environmental sanitation.

Results:

Section 1: Socio-demographic Variables

Major findings of the study were as below:

- The results of the study show that most of the house holders were in the age group of 30-40 years and they belong to Hindu religion.
- Majority of them samples were female .
- Majority of them having primary education is high and income between Rs. 5000-10000.
- Highest of them had semi pacca house .
- Majority of belongs to joint family.
- Majority of the house holders are disposing the waste in dustbin.

Section 2: Knowledge score of householders

- The most of the house holder were had adequate(63%) and moderately adequate(33%) knowledge regarding environmental sanitation and after administering the Structured Teaching Programme on environmental sanitation the majority of the house holders had the adequate knowledge(83%) .

Table:1 Distribution of Knowledge score of householders of urban community.

- The findings of the study indicate that the post-test knowledge score of group were comparatively higher than the pretest knowledge scores.

S.N.	Knowledge score		
	Adequate	Moderately Adequate	poor
Pretest	63 %	33%	4%
Post test	83 %	17%	00

Section 3: Association of socio-demographic variables with Knowledge score of householders

- There was no association between pretest and posttest knowledge scores of the house holders with their socio-demographic variables like age , gender, education and occupation etc.

Conclusions:

The study finally concluded that, the post-test knowledge score of group were comparatively higher than the pretest knowledge scores. This indicates that the STP is effective in increasing the knowledge level of House Holders Of Urban Community on environmental sanitation.

All the research hypotheses formulated were accepted and there was no association between pretest and posttest knowledge scores of the house holders with their selected socio demographic variables.so, the findings of the study revealed that that most of the house holder is suffering with problems. The assessment of knowledge is particularly improve the quality of life. Proper guidance and education should be given in order to maintain good environmental.

Limitation :

- The results of the study cannot be generalized due to small setting area and small sample size
- A study is limited to specific less time duration.

Recommendations

- 1.This study can be done on a larger sample to general-ize the results of the study.
2. By using STP on women empowerment in higher secondary school the nurse educator may insist and pro-vide information to adolescent girls regarding women empowerment.
3. Community health nurse should organize health education camps to facilitate the adequate information and encourage the female student on women empowerment.

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