



Effect of Educational Programme about Hazards of Polythene on Rural Women

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Abstract:

Plastic affects human health. Toxic chemicals leach out of plastic and are found in the blood and tissue of nearly all of us. Plastic spoils our groundwater. Plastic attracts other pollutants. Plastic threatens wildlife. Plastic poisons our food chain. Plastic cannot biodegrade. People use in our day today life plastic in excessive quantity threat causes environment pollution which creates lots of health problem, so its need aware the people hazards of polythene. The main objectives of the study were to study the personal, economic and social characteristics of the rural women, to design implement educational programme for rural women about hazards of polythene, to study the effect of educational programme on rural women about hazards of polythene to establish relation between dependent and independent variables. After intervention of programme the mean of the knowledge (38.68) of the respondent after exposing them to programme found to be higher than the mean of knowledge (25.21) of the respondent before imparting to them. The mean score of the respondent after exposure to the programme over the mean score of the respondent before imparting programme is not a conclusive proof of its superiority, 14.44 found to be significant at 0.05 level of probability.

Keywords: Educational Programme, Rural Women, Hazards of Polythene, Effect

Introduction

One of the most widely recognized things in our Morden world is the universal plastic basic food item sack. Profoundly advantageous, solid and reasonable, plastic staple packs are annexing to

the two clients and organizations as a dependable method to convey merchandise from the store to home. In any case, there are a few issues related with the generation, use, and transfer of plastic basic food item sacks which may not be at first obvious to most clients, yet which are in any case critical. Basic food item packs are produced using high-thickness polythene, otherwise called HDPE. Polythene is a non-sustainable asset produced using ethylene which enjoys many years to reprieve down. Polythene is speaking to makers since it very well may be controlled into any shape, size structure or shading.

Environment impact: The vitality used to make one high - thickness polythene (HDPE) plastic packs is 0.48 uber joules (MJ). To give this figure point of view, a vehicle traveling One kilometer is what could be compared to assembling 8.7 plastic sacks (Australian agency of measurements, 2004). If nation, for example, Ireland, with roughly 1.23 million customers, exchanged 50 percent of plastic sacks clients to cotton, 15,100 tons of CO₂ emanation would be spared per annum. This is identical to one individual driving the world over multiple times.

Health impact: Lethal discharges created during the extraction of materials for the generation of plastic basic food item packs, their assembling, and their transportation add to corrosive downpour, brown haze and various other hurtful impact related with the utilization of oil, coal and regular gas, for example, health state of coal diggers and condition impacts related with gaseous petrol and oil. It has been seen that the creatures eating the sack some time kicked the bucket. Polythene isn't biodegradable and it dumped in the dirt reason hurt the vegetation. The lethal substance of polythene get obstruct among soil practice.

Alternative to plastic: the utilization of just or material sacks as option in contrast to plastic paper pack ought to be advanced and incited through financial motivating forces. Nonetheless, it should be noticed that paper pack include cutting of trees and their utilization is restricted. In a perfect world biodegradable plastic sacks alone ought to be utilized and look into work is on the create biodegradable plastic.

Need of the study:

People use in our day today life plastic in excessive quantity threat causes environment pollution. Which creates lots of health problem, so its need aware the people hazards of polythene.

Objectives of the study:

- To study the personal, economic and social characteristics of the rural women
- To design implement educational programme for rural women about hazards of polythene
- To study the effect of educational programme on rural women about hazards of polythene.
- To establish relation between dependent and independent variables

Methodology

The present study was carried out in the Kamnapur and Naya Akola village, which is 20 km from Amravati city .Experimental design of social research (without control) was be used in conducting this investigation where in before and after evaluation of the change in knowledge and attitude of participants was be assessed. The data for study was collected from Rural women, 60 women Kamnapur village and 60 women Naya Akola. Total 120 sample were randomly selected for the study. The interview schedule was developing by formulation question in accordance with the objective of the study. The question related to personal characteristic of rural women. The question pertain to evaluation of hazards of polythene knowledge were included in interview schedule, followed by question regarding constraints faced by the rural women adopting hazards of polythene. Affirmative and negative scale was developed to measure to knowledge level before and after the programme. For the education programme necessary subject material was prepared.

Result and Discussion:**Personal characteristic of respondents****Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their age.**

S.N	Age (Year)	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 25	14	11.67
2	26-40	69	57.50
3	41-55	30	25.00
4	Above 55	07	05.83

The present findings are in line with the finding of 82.00% percent women

Between 41to55 year of age group.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their Education

SN	Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	04	03.33
2	Primary	05	04.16
3	Middle	50	41.66
4	High	44	36.66
5	Graduate	13	10.86
6	Post Graduate	04	03.33

The finding of percent study is similar to finding of shing B. et.al (2007) who found that maximum women in middle class.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their family size

S.N.	Family size	Frequency	Percent
1	Small	50	41.67
2	Medium	60	50.00
3	Big	10	08.33

Therefore it could be concluded that majority of the respondents family size were Medium size category.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents of respondents according family occupation

S.N.	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	Farming	75	62.33
2	Farming+ shopkeeper	20	16.68
3	Farming + service	25	20.99

Therefore it is concluded that due to lack of education and inadequate employment opportunities rural women family were mostly engaged in farming.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to their family income.

S.N.	Family income	Frequency	Per cent
1	Up To Rs 25,000	22	18.34
2	Rs 26,000 To 50,000	60	50.00
3	Rs 50001 To 75,000	20	16.66
4	Above Rs 75,000	18	15.66

Majority of respondents belonged to the Rs 26,000 to 50,000. Thus the economic level of the rural women was poor.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to their social participation

S.N.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	94	79.16
2	Medium	14	17.66
3	High	11	09.18

It was interred from the finding that majority of the respondents had low level of social participation because they were found to be members in only one social organization.

Table7: Practice wise knowledge Distribution of respondents hazards of polythene

S. N	Knowledge	Before		After	
		Freque ncy	%	Frequency	%
1	Plastic hazards	42	35.00	120	100.00
2	Plastic pollution	48	40.00	117	97.05
3	Hazards for animal	60	50.00	118	98.33
4	Earth/land pollution	45	37.05	110	91.66

5	Poisoning gases	53	44.16	109	90.83
6	Hazards for human health	39	32.05	110	91.66
7	By eating plastic animal dead	60	50.00	120	100.00
8	Land pollution because of (polythene) burring on land	12	10.00	80	66.66
9	What we do for realizing pollution	22	18.33	90	75.00
10	Hazards solution	19	15.83	85	70.83
11	Polythene problem	26	21.66	103	85.83
12	Which material use for polythene made	11	0.9.16	98	81.66
13	Which polythene bag is most hazards	15	12.5	105	87.05
14	What happened when the layer (of polythene) is made on land	25	20.83	115	95.83
15	Polythene disadvantage	23	19.16	105	87.05
16	Plant diseases	15	12.05	113	94.16
17	Plastic rules and regulation	13	10.83	94	73.33
18	Which diseases made from plastic	37	21.66	97	80.33
19	Breathing problem because of polythene	36	26.66	104	86.66
20	Which bag use for carrying vegetable	30	25.00	115	95.83

Table 8: Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge about hazards of polythene (Before-After)

S.N.	Category	Before		After	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	30	25.00	13	10.84
2	Medium	71	60.00	22	18.33
3	High	19	15.00	85	70.83
		Mean=25.21 S D=2.44		Mean=38.89 S D=1.2	

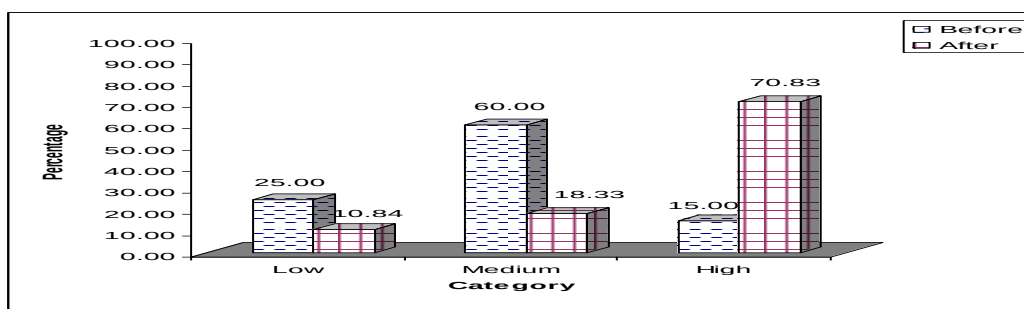


Fig.8: knowledge about hazards of polythene (Before-After)

Table 9: Testing the significant of the mean of two sample of same group

S.N.	Variable	Mean score		Difference	Paired 't' test
		Before	After		
1	Knowledge	25.21	38.89	13.68	14.44

The mean of the knowledge (38.68) of the respondent after exposing them to programme found to be higher than the mean of knowledge (25.21) of the respondent before imparting to them. The mean score of the respondent after exposure to the programme over the mean score of the respondent before imparting programme is not a conclusive proof of its superiority. 14.44 found to be significant at 0.05 level of probability.

Table 10: Distribution of respondent according to percentage change in hazards of polythene knowledge.

S. N.	Before	After	Difference	Change percent
1	2898	2952	2054	70.87%

It stated that hazards of polythene educational programme had been found to be most effective among the rural women organization of educational programme, skilled respondents, excellent programme environment, involvement of rural women in the programme, their understanding about hazards of polythene for effect environment may be various positive aspect for getting this programme highly popularized.

Table11: Correlation coefficient of characteristics with knowledge hazards of polythene

In order to establish correlation ship between personal characteristics of respondents with their knowledge about hazards of polythene data were subject to personal product moment correlation test and co-relations coefficient was worked out.

S.R	Particulars	'r'
1	Age	0.067
2	Education	0.092
3	Family Size	0.030
4	Family Type	0.031
5	Family Occupation	-0.223
6	Family Income	0.046
7	Social participation	0.068

* - Significant at 0.01 level of probability

* - Significant at 0.05 level of probability

NS - Non significant

Table 12: Distribution of respondent according to attitude (A) level

S. N.	Attitude level	Respondents			
		Pre – Test		Post – Test	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Unfavorable	39	32.10	10	8.33
2	Favorable	61	50.70	65	54.50
3	High favorable	20	17.20	45	37.16
	Total	120	100.00	120	100.00
		Mean = 18.30		Mean = 28.70	
		SD = 3.08		Mean = 28.70	

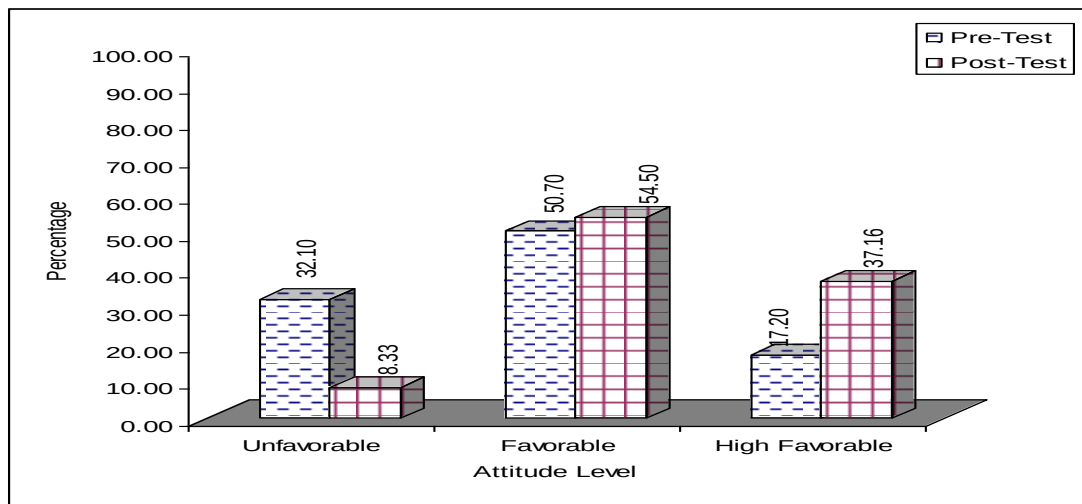


Table 13: Testing the significant of the means of two sample of same group

S.N.	Variable	Mean score		Difference	Paired 't' test
		Before	After		
1	Attitude	18.30	28.70	10.4	34.14

Table 14: Correlation coefficients of selected characteristic with attitude about hazards of polythene

S.N.	Particular	' r '
1	Age	0.065*
2	Education	0.076 *
3	Family size	0.173 **
4	Family Type	0.093 *
5	Occupation	-0.073 NS
6	Income	0.135 **
7	Social Participation	0.054 *

Summary and Conclusion:

The present study was conducted in Amravati district of Maharashtra state and out of two villages namely Kamnapur and Naya Akola were selected in all 120 respondent select for two villages. A before- after experimental design of social research was used to evaluate the effect of educational programme on the respondents. Based on the basis objective of the study, a

structured interview schedule was developed and used for data collection. Suitable hazards of polythene /scale of earlier research were used. The statistical methods like mean, standard deviation, correlation, analysis were employed.

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