



IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME ON RURAL WOMEN ABOUT HAZARDS OF POLYTHENE

Anuradha S. Deshmukh* and Priyanka Gawande

*Assistant Professor, Department of Home Science,
Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati-444602

Corresponding Author's E-mail ID: anudeshmukh64@gmail.com

Abstract:

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 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 and to establish relation between dependent and independent variables. 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 samples were randomly selected for the study. Over three fourth respondent (60 percent) found to possess the before knowledge and two third of respondent (18.33%) was after hazards of polythene , knowledge to a medium level. With was noted to be maximum as compared to other categories followed by little over (15%) before (70.83 %) after knowledge of respondents possessing high level. By and large it could be summarized that the majority of the respondent had better after knowledge about hazards of polythene. At post- test stage. 37,05percent 54.16 percent and 08.33percent respondent belonged to highly favourable, favourable and unfavourable attitude level respectively. The Observed pre-test practise level was medium in 50.83percent respondent and low and high in different 23.33 and 6.94 respondents. The level of knowledge and attitude about hazards of polythene education programme on Rural women were positive influenced education through developed education material.

Keywords: *educational programme, rural women, harzards of polythene, Impact*

Introduction:

One of the most common items in our Morden world is the ubiquitous plastic grocery bag. Highly convenient, strong and inexpensive, plastic grocery bags are appending to both customers and businesses as a reliable way to deliver goods from the store to home. However, there are several





issues associated with the production, use, and disposal of plastic grocery bags which may not be initially apparent to most users, but which are nonetheless extremely important. Grocery bags are made from high-density polythene, also known as HDPE . Polythene is a non-renewable resource made from ethylene which takes hundreds of years to break down (Eco-sense, 2002).polythene is appealing to manufacturers because it can be manipulated into any shape, size form or color (Greenfeet,2004).

Environment Impact: The energy used to make one high -density polythene (HDPE) plastic bags is 0.48 mega joules (MJ).To give this figure perspective, a car driving One kilometre is the equivalent of manufacturing 8.7 plastic bags (Australian bureau of statistics, 2004).if country such as Ireland, with approximately 1.23 million shoppers, switched 50 per cent of plastic bags users to cotton, 15,100 tonnes of CO₂ emission would be saved per annum. This is equivalent to one person driving around the world 1,800 times (Simmons, 20050).

Health Impact: Toxic emissions produced during the extraction of materials for the production of plastic grocery bags, their manufacturing, and their transportation contribute to acid rain, smog and numerous other harmful effect associated with the use of petroleum, coal and natural gas, such as health condition of coal miners and environment impacts associated with natural gas and petroleum It has been observed that the animals eating the bag some time died polythene is not biodegradable and it dumped in the soil cause harm the plant life. The toxic substance of polythene get block among soil practice.

Alternative to Plastic: the use of just or cloth bags as alternative to plastic paper bag should be popularized and prompted through fiscal incentives. However, it need to be noted that paper bag involve cutting of trees and their use is limited. Ideally biodegradable plastic bags alone should be used and research work is on the develop 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
- To establish relation between dependent and independent variable

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 develop 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 programm.For the education programme necessary subject material was prepared.

Results and Discussion:

The present findings are in line with the finding of 82.00% percent women being between 41 to 55 year of age group (Table I).

The finding of percent study are similar to finding of Shing B. et.al (2007) who found that maximum women in middle class (Table II).

Therefore it could be concluded that majority of the respondents family size were medium size category (Table III).

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





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

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 (Table VI).

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 (Tables VII-IX & Fig I).

It stated that hazards of polythene educational programme had been found to be most (Table X).

In order to establish relationship 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 were worked out (Table XI).

Conclusions:

The present study was conducted in Amravati district of Maharashtra state and out of two village 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. In the case of respondent the variable such as age, education, family type, family size, family occupation, family income, social participation had highly positive and signification correlation with knowledge and attitude. However the variable such as family income had negative and highly significant and social participation had negative and





significant correlation with knowledge of the rural women about hazards of polythene. All other variable were non significant.

Table I: Distribution of respondents according to their age

S.N	Age (Year)	Frequency	Per cent
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

Table II: Distribution of respondents according to their Education

S.N.	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

Table III: 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

Table IV: 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

Table V: Distribution of respondents according to their family income

S.N.	Family income	Frequency	Percent
1	Up To Rs 25,000	22	18.34
2	Rs 26,000 To 50,000	60	50.00
3	Rs 50001 To75,000	20	16.66
4	Above Rs 75,000	18	15.66

Table VI: 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





Table VII: Practicewise knowledge Distribution of respondents hazards of polythene

S. N	Knowledge	Before		After	
		Frequency	Percent age	Frequency	Percentage
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 VIII: 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	





Table IX: 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

Table X: 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%

Table XI: Correlation coefficient of characteristics with knowledge hazards of polythene

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 XII: Distribution of respondent according to attitude (A) level

S. N.	Attitude level	Respondents			
		Pre - Test		Post - Test	
		Frequency	percentage	Frequency	Percentage
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 SD = 3.08		Mean = 28.70 Mean = 28.70	

Table XIII: 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 XIV :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 *

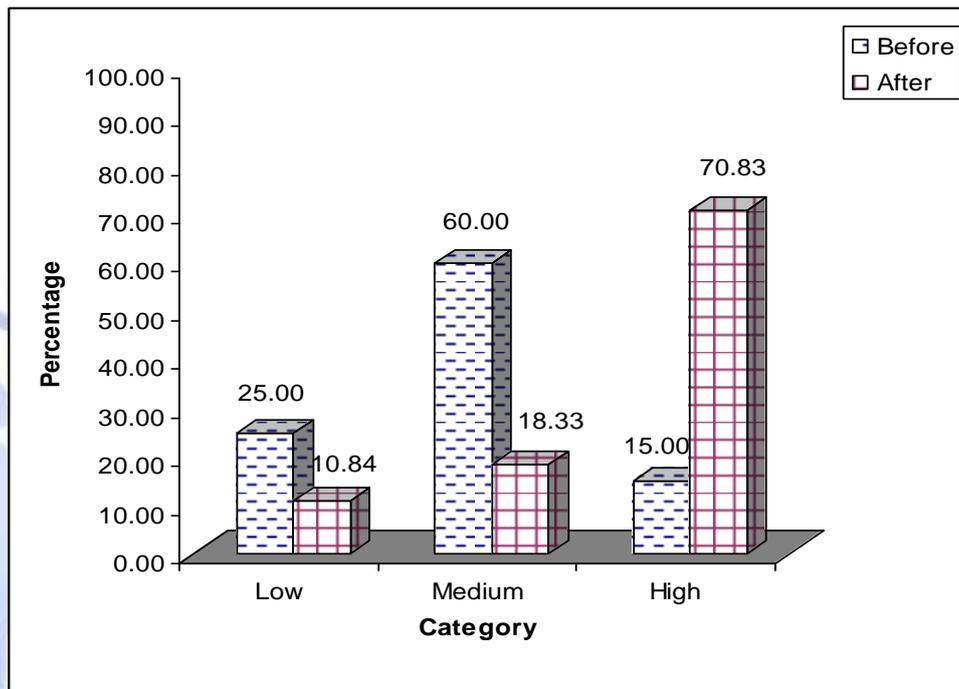


Fig.I: Knowledge about hazards of polythene (Before-After)

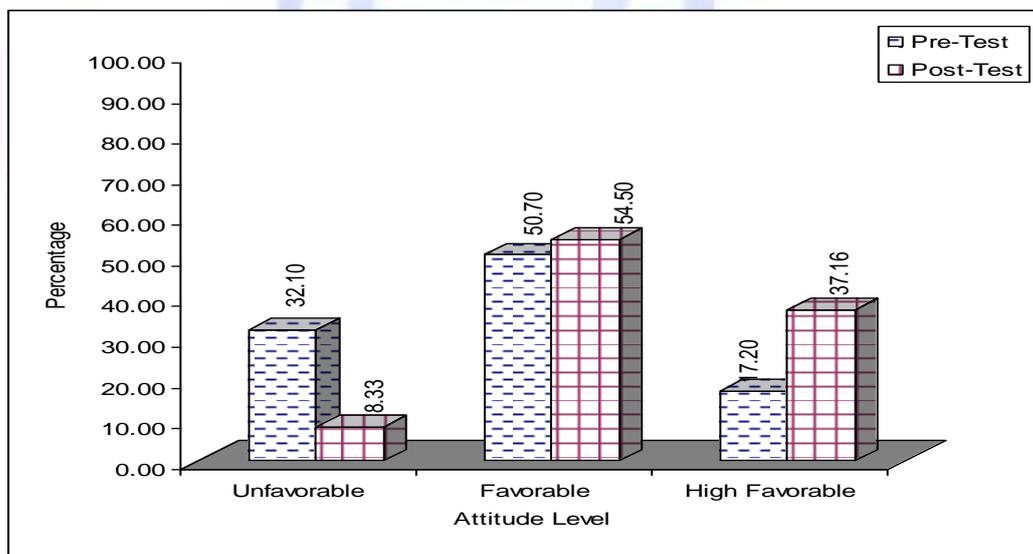


Fig.II: Attitude about hazards of polythene (Before-After)





References:

- Achary G. D and Rathod A. V. (2010): Scientific Awareness on Plastic Pollution. J. Pollution Research.29 (1): Pp. 53-57.
- Achilias D.S. and Roupakis C. (2007): Chemical recycling of plastic waste and (HDPE) and polythene (PP) J. Journal of Health material.149 (3): Pp.536-542.
- Babarind A.S. et. al. (2010): Effect of polythene and line applied to top bars Hive an Colonization, Wight Gain and pest Inlets. at [http://scholarsresearlibrary.com / archive. Htm](http://scholarsresearlibrary.com/archive.Htm).1(4): assected 4.15 pm., 12 Novemeer.
- Colory R. and Bijnor D. (2005): Harmful Effect of plastic in India.J. The Indian journal 1(3): Pp. 10-12.
- Jose G.B and Derraik. (2002): The pollution of the marine environment by plastic. at [www.elsevier.com /locate marpolbul](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul).
- Jilani G. et al. (2002): Ban on polythene shopping bags. at <http://www.bcas.net/publication/BD>
- Env New/Bon March (2002): pdf. 13 (1) 300-11.assected 11 am., 10 January Kathiresan K and Bingham B.L.2001. Polythene and plastic degradation Microbes from the Mangrove soil. J. International Journal tropical Biology and conservation. 3 (2): Pp. 630.
- Mohammed A.K. and Muhammad I.R. (2007): Fatal polythene Bag Rumen Impaction in cattle At shika Zaria, Nigeria.J. Research journal of Animal science.1 (3): Pp. 6-8.
- Murphy P. E. (2005): Sustaining the Earth:Website. Accessed 22 November,2005. <http://www.carlson.Umn.edu/Assets/38509.pdf>.
- Neetu Sharma and Promila Kanwar. 2007. Perception of Rural and Urban Home makers Regarding Ban on polythene use in the stat Himachal Pradesh. J. Indian journal. 22 (4): Pp. 17-18.

=====

