

ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON WATER PRESERVATION AMONG NURSING STUDENTS

Mr. Chetan Kumar M R

Associate professor & HOD-Department of Community Health Nursing

¹RV College of Nursing, Bangalore-560011

Email : chetankumarmr.rvcn@rvei.edu.in Mobile: 9964199278

ABSTRACT

A study on the water preservation among B. Sc Nursing students and their perception at selected Nursing College Bengaluru. The aim of this study is to assess the level of knowledge on water preservation. Descriptive design was adopted & the total population of the present study comprised of B.Sc Nursing Students, Bengaluru. 100 B.Sc Nursing Students was selected by using convenient sampling method through non-probability sampling approach. The key factors: Benefit of pro-environmental behavior; and pro-actively seeking out information about water. Majority 74(74%) of respondents had moderate knowledge on water preservation, the pretest mean score was 13.7; SD 1.93 and Mean percentage was 54.8. The knowledge on water preservation and their perception was significantly associated with Age, Class of study, occupation of the father, place of residence, water supply at home, previous knowledge related to water preservation, If yes source of information and not significantly associated with Gender, Religion, Education of the father, & Family income at 5% ($P<0.05$).

Keywords: *Water preservation, pro environmental behavior, information seeking.*

Introduction

Water preservation is the policies, activities and the strategies of conserving water. Fresh water is only available at 1 percent of the world's water supply, meaning that we need to conserve this fresh water to give ourselves a sustainable amount to live from. For agricultural purposes, the best way to conserve water is to reduce the amount of drainage, runoff and evaporation. The amount of water that plants and crops need to survive under certain conditions can be measured by a rain or evaporation plan. Water preservation is a very important part of our future and it is important to keep good effort up to sustain it. Water conservation is the practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage. According to fresh water watch, water

conservation is important because fresh clean water is a limited resource, as well as a costly one.

Materials & Methods

Descriptive design is adopted for the present study. Setting is a physical location in which data collection takes place in a study. Based on the geographical proximity, feasibility of conducting the study and availability of the samples, the present study was conducted in R V College of Nursing, Bengaluru. The total population of the present study comprised of B.Sc. Nursing Students, Bengaluru and 100 B.Sc. Nursing Students studying in selected Nursing College, Bengaluru were selected as samples using convenient technique.

Results

Table 1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution selected demographic variables of B.Sc Nursing Students

N = 100

Sl. No.	Demographic Variable	Group	
		n	%
1.	Age (in years)		
	a. 18 years	36	36
	b. 19 years	24	24
	c. 20 years	30	30
	d. 21 years & above	10	10
2.	Gender		
	a. Male	16	16
	b. Female	84	84
3.	Religion		
	a. Hindu	58	58
	b. Muslim	06	06
	c. Christian	36	36
	d. If other		
4	Class of study		
	a. 1 st year B.Sc (N)	35	35
	b. 2 nd year B.Sc (N)	37	37
	c. 3 rd year B.Sc (N)	24	24
	d. 4 th year B.Sc (N)	04	04
5	Educational status of the father		
	a. No formal education	07	07
	b. Primary school	00	00
	c. Secondary school	03	03
	d. PUC	28	28
	e. Degree and above	62	62
6	Occupation of Father		
	a. Coolie	24	24
	b. Agriculture	18	18
	c. Private employee	20	20
	d. Government Employee	38	38

7	Income of the family/month		
	a. <10000	17	17
	b. 10001-15000	23	23
	c. 15001-20000	20	20
	d. 20001 and above.	40	40
8	Place of Residence		
	a. Urban	64	64
	b. Rural	36	36
9	Water supply at home		
	a. Bore well	44	44
	b. Municipality/Corporation	34	34
	c. Both A & B	16	16
	d. Well	06	06
10	Previous knowledge related to water preservation		
	a. Yes	88	88
	b. No	12	12
11	If Yes, Source of information		
	a. Television.	36	36
	b. Radio.	15	15
	c. Friends and relatives.	30	30
	d. Health personal.	07	07
	e. Any other sources (specify).	00	00

Table - 2 : Frequency and distribution of B.Sc nursing students according to level of knowledge on water preservation among students and their perception N = 100

Level of Knowledge	Category	Respondents	
		No.	Percentage
Inadequate	<50% Score	8	8.0
Moderate	50-75% Score	74	74.0
Adequate	>75% Score	18	18.0

The above Table shows that majority 74 (74%) of respondents had moderate knowledge, 18 (18%) of respondents had adequate knowledge, 8 (8%) of respondents had inadequate knowledge on water preservation and their perception among students.

Table - 3 : Association of pre-test level of knowledge of B.Sc Nursing Students regarding Water Preservation with Association between knowledge with demographic variables of B.Sc Nursing Students.

N = 100

Sl. No.	Demographic variable	sample(n)		knowledge level of Respondents				Chi square (χ^2 value)
				≤ median		> median		
		n	%	No. 48	%	No. 52	%	
1.	Age (in years)							9.82 df=3 S
	a. 18 years	36	36	21	58.33	15	41.66	
	b. 19 years	24	24	7	29.16	17	70.83	
	c. 20 years	30	30	12	40	18	60	
	d. 21 years & above	10	10	08	80	02	20	
2.	Gender							0.51 df=1 NS
	a. Male	16	16	9	56.25	7	43.75	
	b. Female	84	84	39	46.42	45	53.57	
3.	Religion							3.56 df=2 NS
	a. Hindu	58	58	31	53.44	27	46.55	
	b. Muslim	06	06	4	66.66	2	33.33	
	c. Christian	36	36	13	36.11	23	63.88	
	d. If other	00	00	00	00	00	00	
4	Class of study							7.92 df=3 S
	a. 1st year B.Sc (N)	35	35	15	42.85	20	57.14	
	b. 2nd year B.Sc (N)	37	37	23	62.16	14	37.83	
	c. 3rd year B.Sc (N)	24	24	7	29.16	17	70.83	
	d. 4th year B.Sc (N)	04	04	3	75	1	25	
5	Educational status of the father							6.6 df=3 NS
	a. No formal education	07	07	6	85.71	1	16.66	
	b. Primary school	00	00	00	00	00	00	
	c. Secondary school	03	03	1	33.33	2	66.66	
	d. PUC	28	28	16	57.14	12	42.85	
	e. Degree and above	62	62	25	40.32	37	59.67	

6	Occupation of Father							9.7 df=3 S
	a. Coolie	24	24	18	75	06	25	
	b. Agriculture	18	18	06	33.33	12	66.66	
	c. Private employee	20	20	09	45	11	55	
	d. Government Employee	38	38	15	39.47	23	60.52	
7	Income of the family/month							4.47 df=3 NS
	a. <10000	17	17	12	70.58	05	29.41	
	b. 10001-15000	23	23	11	47.82	12	52.17	
	c. 15001-20000	20	20	08	40	12	60	
	d. 20001 and above.	40	40	17	42.5	23	57.5	
8	Place of Residence							3.87 df=1 S
	a. Urban	64	64	26	40.62	38	59.37	
	b. Rural	36	36	22	61.11	14	38.88	
9	Water supply at home							8.04 df=3 S
	a. Bore well	44	44	14	31.81	30	68.18	
	b. Municipality/Corporation	34	34	21	61.76	13	38.23	
	c. Both A & B	16	16	09	56.25	07	43.75	
	d. Well	06	06	04	66.66	02	33.33	
10	Previous knowledge related to water preservation							3.98 df=1 S
	a. Yes	88	88	39	44.31	49	55.68	
	b. No	12	12	09	75	03	25	
11	If yes, Source of information							8.74 df=3 S
	a. Television.	36	36	17	47.22	19	52.77	
	b. Radio.	15	15	05	33.33	10	66.66	
	c. Friends and relatives.	30	30	11	36.66	19	63.33	
	d. Health personal.	07	07	06	85.71	01	14.28	
	e. Any other sources	00	00	00	00	00	00	

Note: S-Significant at 5% level ($p < 0.05$); NS- Not significant at 5% level ($p > 0.05$)

There is a significant association between pretest knowledge scores regarding water preservation among B.Sc Nursing Students and their perception and selected demographic variables.

Conflict of Interest: None

Conclusion:

Water being an ongoing reliable source around the world, it will not be available forever. Water resources, irregularly distributed in space and time, are under pressure due to major population change and increased demand. Overall findings of the study showed that there is moderate knowledge regarding water preservation among B.Sc nursing students and their perception. Hence, the knowledge on water preservation is appropriate and feasible, it can contribute to prevent water wastage and help them to inculcate water preservation methods in their daily living activities.

Reference:

1. Park K. Essentials of community health nursing. 4th ed. Jabalapur: Banarasidas bhanot publications; 2002. Pp 451-455.
2. World Health Organization, International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems. WHO Geneva, 2008; 31-117.
3. Gulanin. K.K, Principles and Practice Community Health Nursing. 1sted.Delhi: Kumar publishing house; 2007; 244-245.
4. [https://www. Study junction. Water conservation. Indian study place for blogspot.in](https://www.studyjunction.com/water-conservation/)
5. <http://urbanfoodsustainability.weebly.com/water-preservation.html>
6. <https://www.greenfacts.org/en/water-resources/1-3/7-protecting-water-resources.htm>
7. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479712001612>