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"DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SUJALAM SUFALAM JAL SANCHAY ABHIYAN AMONG FARMERS RESIDING AT SELECTED RURAL AREA OF WAGHODIA TALUKA, VADODARA"

Pattan AD[1], Damor PD[2], Parmar BN[2], Bariya SU[3], Bariya NP[4], Baria KK[5], Bajaniya JA[6], Suk MT[7]

1. Associate Professor , Department Of Community Health Nursing , Parul Institute Of Nursing, Parul University, Limda, Vadodara , Gujarat
2. 4th year B.sc Nursing students,Parul Institute of Nursing, Parul University, Limda, Vadodara , Gujarat

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: A Descriptive survey on knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among farmers residing at selected rural area of Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara. The objectives of study are to assess the knowledge on sujalam sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among Farmers Find out association between knowledge score and demographic variables. The methodology of this research was used the study conducted among farmers with sample size 100. Sampling technique used is non probability convenient sampling. The questionnaires' regarding to access the knowledge of farmers regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan.The collected data was analyzed by descriptive statistics. The knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among farmers in rural area revealed that majority 65% had average knowledge followed by 20% had good knowledge and only 15% had poor knowledge on Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan with obtained score range of 17 (minimum score-3 and maximumscore-20) with median score of 12 and mean knowledge score was 11.56 with standard deviation was 3.205. With obtained score range of 17 (minimum score-3 and maximumscore-20) with median score of 12 and mean knowledge score was 11.56 with standard deviation was 3.205. The association between knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among farmer with their selected socio-demographic variables which was tested by using chi-square test. Results showed that occupation of husband and do you know about ICDS programme was found statistically significant association at $p<0.05$ level with utilization of

integrated child development services among pregnant women. Other demographic variables such as age, religion, educational status, type of food, month of gestation, number of children, marital status, type of family and monthly income of family of pregnant women were non-significant with utilization of integrated child development services.

KEY WORDS: Knowledge, farmers, Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan

INTRODUCTION : Under this Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Scheme, the target was to conserve the conventional water resources and to deepen around 13,000 ponds and check dams.This Sujalam Sufalam Water Yojana targeted to create an additional 11,000 lakh sq. ft capacity of rain water storage.For Sujlam Suflam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan, more than 4000 JCB Hitachi Machines were to use for soil excavation.In addition to this, around 8000 more tractors and dumpers were also to use for this purpose.All the fertile soil coming out as a result of the deepening of ponds and check-dams were to given to the general public without a single penny of royalty.The primary focus of this campaign was to revive 32 rivers having length of 340 km in 30 districts of Gujarat.Even a small pond construction in Kosmadi of around 27 hectares, aim to resolve the water problem of around25 villages.Canals having length of approx. 5400 km and small water channels with around 580 km of length were to cleaned in this water conservation drive.Furthermore, govt. had to carry out around 10,750 water conservation and protection works under MNREGA Scheme.[1]

The Gujarat state government has launched the 3rd edition of the SujalamSufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan to prepare the water bodies before the monsoon. Background The SujalamSufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan is a water conservation scheme launched by the Gujarat state government in 2018 after experiencing a weak monsoon.The Scheme was started in 2018 after a weak monsoon, and till date, the state's water storage capacity has increased by 23,000 lakh cubic feet due to deepening of lakes, check-dams, rivers and reservoirs.The Scheme, which will continue till June 10, will see the deepening of lakes, check dams and rivers by removing silt, and it will be done with people's participation as well as under MNREGA. [2]

METHODS AND MATERIALS: The research study is aim to assess the knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among the farmers residing at selected rural area of the Waghodiya taluka, Vadodara. Study conducted among farmers with the 100 sample size. Sampling technique use is non probability convenience sampling. The questionnaires' regarding to access the knowledge of farmers regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan.The collected data was analyzed by descriptive statistics.

RESULT:

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables.

The frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables of farmers**.** According to their age majority 38% were in 51-60 years of age, 33% were in 41-50 years, 23% were in 31-40 years and 6% were in 21-30 years of age.
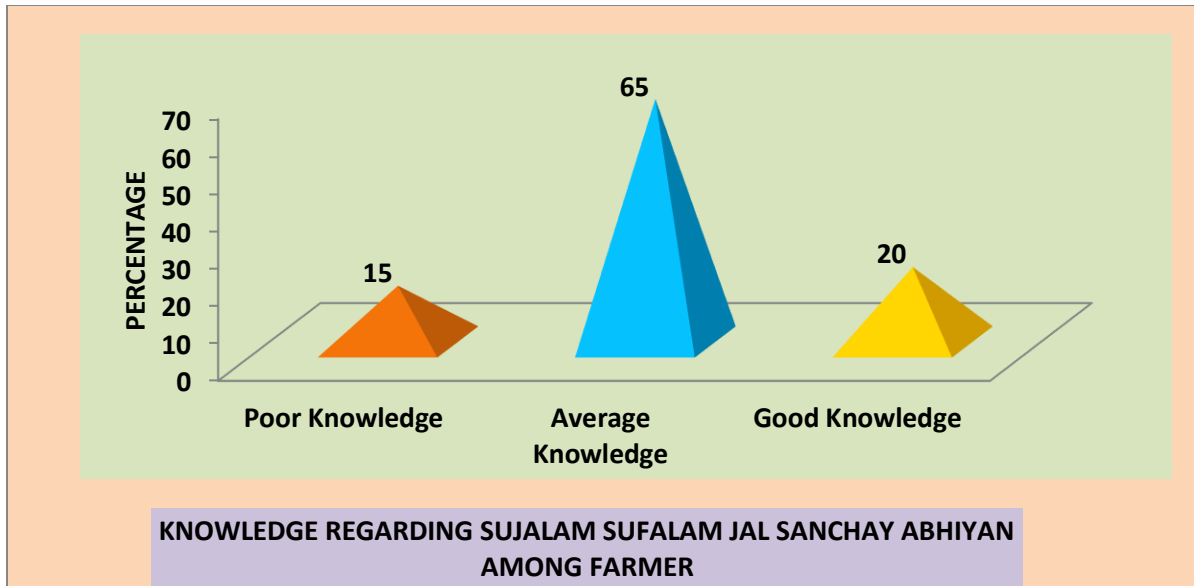
Regarding gender of farmers, maximum 90% were male and 10% were female.

With regard to educational status of farmers, majority 55% had primary education, followed by 30% had secondary education, 14% had higher secondary education and 1% had completed graduation and above.

According to source of information of farmers, majority 38% had information from neighbours, 27% had information from mass media, 18% had information from family and 17% had information from friends.

Regarding religion of farmers, maximum 99% belongs to Hindu and only 1% belongs to Muslim.

Level of knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among farmer

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Distribution of level of knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among farmer

Level of Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Score Range	Median	Mean	SD
Poor Knowledge	15	15	3-20			
Average Knowledge	65	65	17	12	11.56	3.205
Good Knowledge	20	20				

Depicts the association between knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among farmer with their selected socio-demographic variables which was tested by using chi-square test. Results showed that demographic variable such as age, gender, educational status of father, source of information and religion of farmers were found statistically non significant with knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan.

Association between knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among farmer with their selected socio-demographic variables

Depicts the association between knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan among farmer with their selected socio-demographic variables which was tested by using chi-square test. Results showed that demographic variable such as age, gender, educational status of father, source of information and religion of farmers were found statistically non significant with knowledge regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan.

DISCUSSION:

In the presence of this study Similar to other studies the overall level of water-related knowledge was low, with less than one in five respondents correctly answering at least 80% of questions. We observed substantial variation in accurate responses, with many respondents exhibiting high knowledge in some areas, and low knowledge in other areas. Consistent with research indicating that information is more likely to be transmitted and retained if it is relevant our findings reveal higher levels of water-related knowledge about issues directly related to households (such as the impact of household behaviors on water use or waterways), and lower levels of knowledge about issues that households have little control over (such as storm water or wastewater treatment). Water supply and treatment systems are often 'invisible' to households and may be perceived as not relevant. In the presence of the study, Based on population weighted data, the mean number of questions correctly answered was 7.76 (SD = 3.99; Range 0–15, 7.76 is equivalent to a score of 52%). Less than one in five respondents scored 80% or above (n = 970), and only 1.4% of respondents (n = 74) answered all items correctly. Almost three quarters of respondents knew that household actions can reduce urban water use and influence the health of waterways, whereas less than one third correctly identified that domestic wastewater is treated prior to entering waterways, urban storm water is not treated, and that these are carried via different pipes.

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CONCLUSION:

The conclusion was drawn based on the finding of the study. The present study concluded that the assessment of the knowledge of farmers regarding Sujalam Sufalam Jal Sanchay Abhiyan in the rural area. There are many farmers who are not aware about this scheme. Hence we are trying to instil the knowledge regarding storage of rain water for the farming purpose which leads to betterment in farming work. This study will be beneficial to the farmers by creating awareness about this scheme.

Ethical approval

Studies were conducted in conjunction with the standards for human research after the ethical permission of component authority of hospital administration and from the staff nurse's prior permission/ written consent was obtained from each research participants**.**

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