

Knowledge And Practice Regarding The Proper Disposal of Refuse And Sewage Among Housewives In The Selected Setting

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Abstract- A study was conducted to assess knowledge and practice regarding The Proper Disposal of Refuse and Sewage among housewives in the selected area of Lucknow Uttar Pradesh **RESULT** The study findings indicate that regarding knowledge of proper disposal, only 40% had knowledge of ill effects of improper disposal of sewage. 45% had knowledge about the proper disposal of sewage. Regarding practice towards proper disposal of sewage; 47% of housewives had positive practice and 53% had negative practice towards it. The chi2 test(18.20) showed that there was statistically significant relationship ($p < .001$) between knowledge and practice of housewives regarding proper disposal of sewage. Calculated χ^2 (17.83) showed that there is statistical significant relationship ($p < .001$) level between knowledge and proper disposal of sewage. **CONCLUSION** The study showed that after assessing knowledge and practice of housewives regarding proper disposal of waste and sewage, so there is a need for the health care providers for developing programme on increasing awareness on waste disposal.

Keywords- Proper disposal, knowledge, practice

I. INTRODUCTION

Waste can be solid, liquid, or gaseous and each type has different methods of disposal and management. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological, household, municipal, organic, biomedical, radioactive wastes. In some cases, waste can pose a threat to human health. Health issues are associated throughout the entire process of waste management. Health issues can also arise indirectly or directly. Directly, through the handling of solid waste, and indirectly through the consumption of water, soil and food. Waste is produced by human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials. Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources and aesthetics.

Waste management practices are not uniform among countries (developed and developing nations); regions (urban and rural areas), and residential and industrial sectors can all take different approaches.

Proper management of waste is important for building sustainable and liveable cities, but it remains a challenge for many developing countries and cities. A report found that effective waste management is relatively expensive, usually comprising 20%–50% of municipal budgets. Operating this essential municipal service requires integrated systems that are efficient, sustainable, and socially supported. A large portion of waste management practices deal with municipal solid waste (MSW) which is the bulk of the waste that is created by household, industrial, and commercial activity. Measures of waste management include measures for integrated techno-economic mechanism of a circular economy, effective disposal facilities, export and import control and optimal sustainable design of products that are produced.

A sewage system may convey the waste water by gravity to a sewage treatment plant. Sewage can also be collected by low pressure pumps and vacuum system. A low pressure system uses a small grinder pump located at each point of connection, typically a house or a business. Vacuum sewer systems use differential atmospheric pressure to move the liquid to a central vacuum station. Typically a vacuum sewer station can service approximately 1,200 homes before it becomes more cost-effective to build another station.

II. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Areas with developing economies often experience exhausted waste collection services and inadequately managed and uncontrolled dumpsites. The problems are worsened and worsening. Problems with governance complicate the situation. Waste management in these countries and cities is an ongoing challenge due to weak institutions, chronic under-resourcing and rapid urbanization

All of these challenges, along with the lack of understanding of different factors that contribute to the hierarchy of waste management, affect the treatment of waste.

In developing countries, waste management activities are usually carried by poor, for their survival. It has been estimated that 2% of population in Asia, Latin America and Africa are dependent on waste for their livelihood. Family organized, or individual manual scavengers are often involved with waste management practices with very little supportive network and facilities with increased risk of health effects. Going back to proper waste disposal, there are so many ways on how people can minimize the accumulation of waste for lesser job to be done in the future.

III. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A study to assess knowledge and practice regarding The Proper Disposal of Refuse and Sewage among housewives in the selected setting Uttar Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. Assess the knowledge regarding the proper disposal of refuse and sewage among housewives.
2. Assess the practice regarding the proper disposal of refuse and sewage among housewives.
3. Determine the association between knowledge and selected demographic variable such as age, educational status, type of family, number of family members, type of house, family income and source of information.
4. Determine the association between practice and selected demographic variables such as age, educational status, type of family, number of family members, type of house, family income and source of information.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH: Descriptive approach with non-experimental research design was used in this study.

VARIABLES

Research variables: Knowledge and practice of housewives regarding refuse and sewage.

Demographic variables: Age in years, Educational status, Type of family, Total number of family members, Type of house, Family income per month, Source of Health Information.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A descriptive survey design is used as a research design in this study as there is a need to conduct generalized assessment of the knowledge and practice of housewives

Sampling Technique

In the present study purposive sampling technique was adopted.

SAMPLING CRITERIA

Inclusive Criteria

1. Housewives who are willing to participate in the study.
2. Housewives who are able to speak and read English and Hindi.
3. Housewives who are between the age group of 20-52yrs.

Exclusion criteria

1. Housewives who are not willing to participate.
2. Housewives who are able to speak and read English and Hindi.
3. Housewives above the age group of 52yrs.

SAMPLE:

The total sample size of the study consists of 100 housewives gominagar from Lucknow

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size was 100 Housewives.

DEVELOPMENT AND SELECTION OF THE TOOL

Selection of Tool

Tool is the instrument used by the researcher to collect the data. A structured questionnaire was selected based on the objective of the study as it was considered the best instrument to elicit the responses from the participants.

Development of the Tool

Based on the objectives of the study, a structured questionnaire was prepared in order to assess the knowledge and checklist was prepared to assess the practice of

housewives regarding proper disposal of refuse and sewage. After extensive and systematic review, the investigator has developed the structured knowledge questionnaire and practice checklist.

PREPARATION OF TOOL

Two components were considered for the preparation of the tool and questions for the tool were distributed under the two components.

The components included in the blue print were

- Knowledge questions on disposal of refuse and sewage.
- Practice questions on disposal of refuse and sewage

Each correct response was assigned a score of 1 and wrong as 0.

Description of the Tool

The tool consists of a structured knowledge questionnaire and checklist on practice. It is divided into 3 parts, they are as follows

Section A:

The investigator constructed the tool to collect the Socio - demographic data of the study subjects. It consists of 7 demographic variables.

Section B:

Investigator prepared structured knowledge questionnaire containing 30 knowledge questions regarding proper disposal of refuse and sewage.

Each correct response was given with score of 'one' and wrong answer was given a score of 'zero'. The maximum score was 30 and minimum score is Zero. The respondents were asked questions through structured questionnaire and placed a tick (✓) mark by the investigator according to subject's response.

Section C:

Investigator prepared checklist containing practice questions regarding proper disposal of refuse and sewage consisting of 20 questions. Each correct response was given with score of 'one' and wrong answer was given a score of

'zero'. The maximum score was 20 and minimum score is Zero. The respondents were asked questions through structured questionnaire and placed a tick (✓) mark by the investigator according to subject's response.

Testing of the Instrument:

Content Validity

The prepared instrument along with the objectives and criteria checklist was submitted to 10 experts comprising of in the field of Community health Nursing(6), community medicine(2), statistician (1) and language expert(1) for establishing the content validity. The tool was modified as per suggestions of the experts and the final tool was constructed.

Later the tool was translated into the local language, Hindi, without changing the meaning of the tool and it was edited by a Hindi expert.

RELIABILITY

Reliability of the tool measured by the Karl Perason Corelation Coefficient.

PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION

After obtaining formal permission from the concern authorities, the subjects were explained about the purpose of the study. Written consent was obtained from each housewives after giving assurance of confidentiality. Tool was administered to subjects and 30 min to complete it and the data were collected. The data obtained was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The study was conducted to find out the knowledge and practice of housewives towards proper disposal of sewage and the findings indicate that regarding knowledge of proper disposal, only 40% had knowledge of ill effects of improper disposal of sewage. 45% had knowledge about the proper disposal of sewage. Regarding practice towards proper disposal of sewage; 47% of housewives had positive practice and 53% had negative practice towards it. The chi² test(18.20) showed that there was statistically significant relationship (p<.001)between knowledge and practice of housewives regarding proper disposal of sewage. Calculated χ^2 (17.83) showed that there is statistical significant relationship (p<.001) level between knowledge and proper disposal of sewage.

V. CONCLUSION

The study showed that after assessing knowledge and practice of housewives regarding proper disposal of waste and sewage, so there is a need for the health care providers for developing programme on increasing awareness on waste disposal.

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