A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO IDENTIFY THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG WOMEN RESIDING IN URBAN SLUMS OF KOLHAPUR IN VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET.

Nursing

Miss. Leena T. Lokhande

Dept. of Community Health Nursing, D.Y.Patil College of Nursing, Kolhapur.

Mrs. Sheetal Minin Kamble*

Dept. of Community Health Nursing, D.Y.Patil College of Nursing, Kolhapur.
*Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Wastes management is the collection processing and disposal or reuse of recyclable and non-recyclable waste. The percent of waste that is deposited in landfills has decreased dramatically since the 1960s, when more than 90% of wastes was land filled.

OBJECTIVES- To identify the knowledge scores regarding management of household waste level among the women.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Non Experimental descriptive study design with Quantitative descriptive survey approach. Non probability purposive sampling technique used to select sample of 60 women residing in urban slum of Kasaba Bawada, Kolhapur. Data collection was done by using structured knowledge questionnaire tool. The selected socio demographic variables are age, education of the mother, occupation, type of family, marital status, religion, monthly income of the family.

RESULTS: The result shows that knowledge of women residing in urban slums regarding household waste management indicates that the majority of women's having 28 (46.67%) had average category and 19 (21.66%) women's in poor category and only 13 (31.67%) women's were in good category. The mean was 11.11, median was 11, mode was 13, standard deviation was 3.23, and range was 13 of knowledge scores of women's residing in urban slums regarding household waste management.

CONCLUSION: Overall findings of the study shows that majority of the women 19 (21.66%) having poor knowledge, therefore it is necessary to provide adequate knowledge regarding household waste management.

KEYWORDS

Household waste management, Women Living At Urban Area.

INTRODUCTION:

"Cleanliness is next to godliness"

Household waste is everyone's problem everyone throws away used papers, old newspaper, bottle, cans, plastics bags, kitchen wastes, such as fruit and vegetables, peeling residues from fish, meat, and rice preparation and leftover excess or unfinished food given the amount of these household wastes, the problem of waste management thus arises¹

Wastes management is the collection processing and disposal or reuse of recyclable and non-recyclable waste. The percent of waste that is deposited in landfills has decreased dramatically since the 1960s, when more than 90% of wastes was land filled.²

Human excreta and the lack of adequate personal and domestic hygiene have been implicated in the transmission of many infectious diseases including cholera, typhoid, hepatitis, polio, cryptosporidiosis, ascariasis and schistosomiasis. The world health organization estimated that 2.2 million people die annually from diarrheal diseases and the 10% of the developing world are severely infected with intestinal worms related to improper waste and excreta management³

The waste is incinerated from human life they over a marker of its activity urbanization and increasing population increased production of a solid waste. Studies on the treatment of solid waste are not consistent first site of nor lack of infrastructure for storage of waste on the other⁴.

NEED FOR STUDY

A very important issue that is crucial in realizing the goal is that of the need to develop and adopt effective strategies for household waste management. Household waste generation from the urban slum households would cause many problems. It is important to have a good solid waste management practice in the household level to avoid many problems such as vector control and disease control.¹¹

There are many major environmental risk factors associated with poor solid waste management which cause many diseases such as diarrheal diseases, respiratory diseases, vector borne disease, road traffic injuries, unintentional poisonings and etc. Some of the major risk factors are unsafe water and sanitation and poor hygiene, indoor and urban air pollution, climate change and so on. The waste can block the drainage system¹²

The stockpile of household waste will be turned into bacteria culture because it becomes rodents and insects food, which will be diseases carriers and result in public health hazard. It can create annoyance due to poor odor, poor scenery, and untidiness. Due to inadequacy of prospective studies performed in this field the casual roles of risk factors have been difficult to be ascertained. The main purpose of this study is to assess current household practices of disposal of household waste.¹³

Learn Gen has conducted study and he achieved the result that a great number of respondent 80% are concerned about current state of environment but have a shallow knowledge on what constitutes the natural environment. A majority 73.4% of the respondents has no idea what the natural environment entails. A greater percentage of respondent 36.7% considered household garbage to be the major issue that affects the environment. The individual persons were believed by majority of the response 60% to have the most effect on the environment.¹⁴

OBJECTIVE :

1. To identify the knowledge score regarding household waste management among residing women.

METHODOLOGY:

Non Experimental descriptive study design with Quantitative descriptive survey approach. Non probability purposive sampling technique used to select sample of 60 women residing in urban slum of Kasaba Bawada, Kolhapur. The data was collected by using demographic Proforma and structured knowledge questionnaire. The selected socio demographic variables are age, education of the mother, occupation, type of family, marital status, religion, monthly income of the family.

RESULTS:

The obtained data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, presented on tables and diagrams and interpreted.

Section A: Findings related to distribution socio-demographic variables.

The Data indicates that, Among 60 women's residing in urban slums,

- Majority of (20) subjects belongs to 15-25 years (33.33%) and (9) subjects were 46-55 years (15%).
- Majority of (28) subject had secondary education (46.67%) and only 8 subjects were illiterate (13.33%).

- Majority of (38) subjects were house wife's (63%) and 9 subjects were doing jobs (15%).
- Majority of (32) subjects belonged to joint family (53.33%) and only 2 subjects belonged to broken family (3.34%).
- Majority of (48) subjects were married (80%) and (2) subjects were divorcee (3.34%).
- Majority of (34) subjects belongs to Hindu religion (56.66%) and (6) subjects belongs to Christian religion (10%).
- Majority of (26) subjects were having monthly income of 1000-5000 (43.33%) and (6) subjects were having monthly income of 16,000-20,000.

Section B: Finding related to women of knowledge on household waste management.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage of knowledge scores of women's residing in urban slums regarding household waste management. n=60

Knowledge scores	frequency (f)	Percentage %
Good	13	31.67%
Average	28	46.67%
Poor	19	21.66%

The data indicates that,

Majority women 28 (46.67%) were in average category and 19 (21.66%) were in poor category and 13 (31.67%) women in good category.

Section C: Findings related to mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of knowledge of women regarding household waste management.

Table 2: Mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of knowledge of scores of women's residing in urban slums regarding household waste management. n=60

Mean	Median	Mode	Sd	Range
11.11	11	13	3.23	13

The data indicates that,

The mean was 11.11, median was 11, mode was 13, standard deviation was 3.23, and range was 13 of knowledge scores of women's residing in urban slums regarding household waste management.

DISCUSSION :

The purpose of this study was to identify knowledge regarding household waste management among women residing in urban slums of Kolhapur.

Section A: Findings related to distribution socio-demographic variables.

Section B: Finding related to women of knowledge on household waste management.

Section C: Findings related to mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of knowledge of women regarding household waste management.

Findings related to knowledge regarding household waste management shows that, among 60 samples, 19 participants (21.66%) were having poor knowledge and 28 participants (46.67%) were having average knowledge and 13 participants (31.67%) is had good.

CONCLUSION:

Women are the more responsible for segregating household waste management. Most of women were unaware about household waste management. The women need more support and guidance to know selected aspects of household waste management. It is recommended that each women should be assessed for knowledge regarding household waste management and needed information. Knowledge about importance of household waste management, factors influencing of household waste management, informational booklet helping to improve knowledge regarding household waste management.

IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY:

The implication have been written under the following headings- Nursing practice, administration, nursing education, nursing research.

Nursing Practice:

- The study finding will help the nursing professionals to identify the knowledge level and to give knowledge effectively to common people regarding household waste management residing in urban slums.
- It helps in providing family members with adequate knowledge about household waste management.
- It will play a vital role in community in management and prevention of mental illness in selected areas of KasbaBawada, Kolhapur.

Nursing Education:

- The practical knowledge of nurses depends on the education they receive. So the nursing education program should prepare the nurses to realize their responsibility as nurse educators.
- The content of prevention of mental illness among common people can be used for the student nurses to educate the common people.

Nursing Service:

- As emphasized through the study findings, providing structured teaching programme regarding mental among people will enhance the knowledge.
- Nursing play vital role in health care system, thus nurse directed educative programmes does play a significant role in improving the knowledge among the common people regarding household waste management.

RECOMMENDATION:

The researcher recommended that :-

- A similar study can be replicated with large population.
- A similar study can be conducted by comparing rural and urban population.
- A longitudinal study may be carried out to determine the level of retention of knowledge on household waste management.

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