



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF HOUSEWIVES REGARDING WASTE DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT SELECTED SLUM AREA

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ABSTRACT

Waste poses a threat to public and environment if is not stored, collected and disposed of properly. The perception of waste as an unwanted material with no intrinsic value has dominated attitudes towards disposal, this study investigates domestic waste practices, waste disposal and perceptions about waste and health in slum areas. A total of 364 household heads were interviewed in the survey and six key informants were interviewed with the in-depth interviews. The results of the study revealed 93.1% of households disposed of food debris as waste and 77.8% disposed of plastic materials as waste. The study also showed that 61% of the household disposed of their waste at community bins or had waste picked up at their homes by private contractor. The remaining 39% disposed of their waste gutter, streets, and holes and nearby buses of those who paid for the services of private contractors 62% were not satisfied with the services because of their cast and irregular collection about 83% of the respondent thought that improper waste management could lead to malaria and diarrhea. There was a general perception that children should be responsible for transporting waste from the household to dumping sites.

KEYWORDS : knowledge of housewives regarding waste disposal management.

INTRODUCTION

Globally, millions of tons of municipal solid waste re generated every day. Urban waste management is drowning increasing attention, as it can easily be observed that too much garbage is lying uncollected in the streets, causing inconvenience environment pollution and posing a public health risk the problem of solid liquid and toxic waste management in Africa has come with urbanization in the developing world.

The environment pollution affects the health of more than 100 million people across the world. The plastic litter situation in India is a more serious threat to future generation than the menace is posed by nuclear weapons. As waste management should start right at home the researcher strongly believes that housewives have to be empowered with knowledge first.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Henna Malik, Kusum Roy (2015) a study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding mismanagement of plastic wastes and its environmental hazards in selected community area, Nelamangala. Non-Experimental descriptive design was adopted in the present study. Simple Random sampling technique was used to select the sample size of 60 adolescents. The Results of the study: Assessment of the knowledge scores regarding revealed that majority of the adolescents 37 [61.67%] had inadequate knowledge regarding plastic waste mismanagement and its environmental hazards followed by 23 [38.33%] adolescents who had moderate knowledge; while none of them had adequate knowledge regarding plastic waste management and attitude assessment was done by Likert rating scale, 45 [75%] adolescents had positive attitude towards plastic waste management, followed by 15[25%] adolescents who neutral attitude. Chi-square test was used to find the association between knowledge score, attitude with selected demographic variables.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The research objectives are -

- 1] To assess the pre-test knowledge of waste management among household wives of selected slum area.
- 2] To assess the post-test knowledge of waste management among household wives of selected slum area.
- 3] To find out association between pre-test and post-test knowledge of waste management among household wives of

selected slum area.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀₁ - There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post test scores of knowledge of waste management among household wives of selected slum area.

H_{A1} - There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post test scores of knowledge of waste management among household wives of selected slum area.

H₀₂ - There will be no significant association between pre-test & post-test scores with selected demographic variables among knowledge of waste management among household wives of selected slum area.

H_{A2} - There will be significant association between pre-test & post-test scores with selected demographic variables among knowledge of waste management among household wives of selected slum area.

MATERIALS & METHODS

An evaluator approach was utilized for the examination. Pre-test one gathering pre-test post-test configuration was utilized for the examination. The example comprised of 30 household wives chose by purposive technique method. Principle study was directed in the chose territory of Indore, as indicated by comprehensive and selective standards. Educated assent from the one part regarding every household wives was gotten preceding information assortment process. Information was gathered by directing an organized information poll by the specialist when the arranged instructing program. Post-test was directed following six days. Information were dissected utilizing clear and inferential measurements (Paired' test, chi-square test, Karl Pearson's relationship).

RESULTS

Table - 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables-

S. No.	Selected Demographic Variables	Frequency Total	Percentage
1.	Age in years- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20-25 years • 25-35 years • 35-40 years • > 40 years 	15 9 4 2	55% 30% 10% 5%-
2.	Types of family <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear • Joint 	18 12	61% 39%

3.	Religion • Hindu • Muslims • Christian • Others	27 2 0 1	88% 8% 0% 4%
4.	Education • Primary • Secondary • Graduate • Illiterate	8 15 6 1	28% 50% 20% 2%
5.	Family Income /per Month- • Rs. < 2000 • Rs. 3000-6000 • Rs. 7000-9000 • Rs. > 10000	3 18 6 3	10% 60% 20% 10%
6.	Occupation – • Dailywages • Private job • Government job • House wife	5 9 1 15	19% 30% 4% 47%

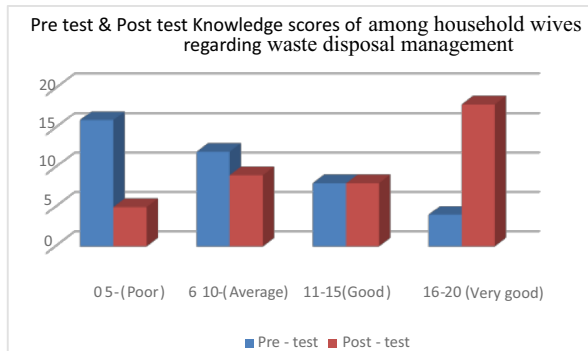
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Table – 2 Mean difference of Knowledge Scores House – Wives-

Knowledge Score	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	't' value
Pre - Test	7.38	2.35	6.79	p<0.001
Post - Test	14.17	2.67		

The aftereffect of this investigation indicated that there is huge distinction in the pre-test and post-test information on one individual from household wives after organization of PTP on information was altogether improved and varied at post-test stage when contrasted and the existed information on subjects in pre-test. Mean information score of one individual from household wives after organization of PTP at post-test was 14.17±2.67 focuses (CI:13.48 to14.86) was a lot higher when contrasted with gauge stage was 7.38±2.35 focuses (CI:6.78 to7.99) recorded at pre-test. This huge contrast in mean information scores between pre-test and post-test was profoundly noteworthy (p<0.001) that was affirmed factually, likewise state that the arranged encouraging project had a critical effect in the improvement of information score about waste disposal management in this one individual from household wives.



DISCUSSION

The finding of this investigation underpins the require for leading instructive program like PTP, Workshop and courses to build the information on one individual from on household wives regarding waste disposal management. Managing one individual from household wives and giving the exact data identified with waste disposal management can assist them with identifying the waste disposal management

as its beginning phase. This examination demonstrated that lion's share of one individual from household wives had negligible information on warning sign. In any case, after the arranged showing program their insight has expanded to an astounding degree. The finding of this examination shows that the PTP was viable as far as increase in information.