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KNOWLEDGE ON WATER CONSERVATION AS A PART OF ECOLOGICAL BALANCE AMONG THE HOUSEHOLD: *NARRATIVE REVIEW*

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Water conservation is one of the global challenges of this century. More than 2billion people in developing nation currently lack enough water to meet basic human needs. In these circumstances the people should have adequate knowledge on water. In this paper the aim is to assess the knowledge on water conservation as a part of ecological balance among the household.

METHODS: A computerized search for published literature and journal articles was undertaken through, Pub Med,EBSCO, databases. That werefound between 2010 to 2016. Search strategy specific to each database was used. During initial search 1257titles were retrieved and after screening 6 articles were selected for full text screening. Finally, 6 research articles were selected based on the inclusion criteria.

RESULT: Out of 6 literatures, 5 research studies concluding that there is low level of knowledge on water conservation and 1 study suggest that there is adequate knowledge on the water conservation among the house owner.

CONCLUSION: These researches shows that while there is a disparity between the positive attitude that users have towards water conservation and actual water saving action, there is a great opportunity to reduce household water consumption through enhanced user's knowledge.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge,Water conservation, Household

INTRODUCTION

Water is potential useful for life, because it greatly impacts people health condition and their survival. Water is the foundation of food and life, next to air, water is the most precious resource. Saving water helps to preserve the environment. It reduces the energy required to process and deliver water, which helps to reduce pollution and conserve fuel resources. While 70% of the earth is covered with water; it is still considered a precious resource because only a very small amount is freshwater and an even small amount is safe for human use. Only 3% of the planet has freshwater resources; less than 1%of total water on the earth is considered fit for use because the other 2% is locked in ice cap and glaciers. The present scenario is 1.2 billion people living areas where water is inadequate and 1.6 billion people face challenges to economic water shortage.The target of the Millennium Development Goals for drinking fresh water in 2015, i.e., halve the proportion of the population without justifiable access to safe drinking water (compared to base year 1990) by 2015.Consumption is predictable to increase by over 50% because of improvement in water supply, living standards and use of water appliances, as estimated by united nation. It has been reported that the unpredictable global demand for water, and it may persist serious and chronic water shortages problem in countries.

1.2: Aims:

The aim of this review is to identify the knowledge on water conservation as a part of ecological balance among the household.

1.3: Objectives:

To find the knowledge on water conservation among household.

2: Methodology:

2:1 Search strategy method: Various journals from 2010 to 2016 were conducted. Search was restricted only for English language. The data base search done was **PubMed**, **EBSCOHOST**,articlecontaining following key search terms were retrieved. The terminologies which has been used to collect the article are as follows.

Keywords:Knowledge, Water Conservation, Household.

2:1.1 Type of studies

Descriptive studies, and survey

2.1.2: Type of Participants

Householdincluding Male and Female

2.1.3: Settings

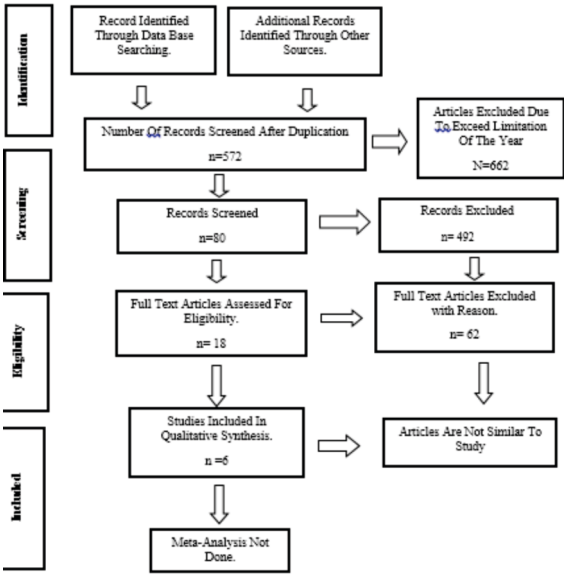
Rural and Urban areas

2.1.4 Outcome

The overall outcome of this narrative review knowledge on water conservation among household.

3.PRISMA CHART

The systematic search was conducted by framing the terms individually and in combination with all synonyms, also according to the database. In addition to this, a manual Pub Med, EBSCO search was undertaken using the keywords and search synonyms from already found articles. Additions of Six articles were found. Initial search retrieved **1234** articles over which **575**articles were selected manually. Duplicates were removed and reviewed **80** articles for eligibility, **662** articles were excluded because of duplications in two databases.**62** studies were excluded due to unavailability of full text. Hence six articles were screened which includes quantitative and qualitative study.



3.1.RESULT:

Table: 1 A detailed description of studies

Author & year	Research design	Finding of the study
1.Fan Liangxin, Wang Fei et al. (2014)	Survey	The study shows that significant relations between water consumption and actual water consumption. While seeing the specific water-use patterns the participants have different observations.
2. AJ Dean, KS Fielding , FJ Newton. (2016)	Survey	Thehousehold reduce water use activity which may influence the mode of water related health, while less than one third correctly known about the domestic waste water. Previously the water is treated by new channels, urban storm water is not treated, and that these are carried via different pipes.
3. Kelly D.A, and Fong D. (2015)	Survey	The study shows that an overall mixed and limited awareness of the harshness of water insufficiency issues. while most user have a satisfactory attitude to water conservation, many give no thought to the amount of water they consume each day. While a number of users declare that they try to save water throughout the day, evidence shows that they tend to adopt simple water saving actions and the effect on water consumption is relatively small.
4. Laura Garcia-Cuerva, Emily Z. Berglund, Andrew R. Binder. (2016)	Survey	The study determine that a small ratio of the population is worried about the water shortages. But at some level there is the majority of the population have practices to conserve the water and considerableratio of the population which wiresreclaimed water to use.
5. Adams Damian C, Allen Derek et al. (2013)	Survey	The study showsthat water program related to non-knowledge factors in behavior change. The number of factor differing audiences to encourage and targeted the population to approach to have knowledge regarding water storage.
6. Jorgensen1 Bradley S, Martin John F et al. (2013)	Survey	The study shows thatthe individual variables of the household, dwelling and regional points predict the initial levels of consumption and its change. some the individual house hold variables were not significant for thepredictors of household consumption water.

3.2. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

The available literature refines to get six quantitative. Outof sixliteratures,five research studies concluded that there is low level of knowledge on water conservation and one study suggest that there is adequate knowledge on the water conservationamong the house owner.

4.4 CONCLUSION:

These researches reveal that a small percentage of the population in worried about water shortage, the majority of the people conserve water and some of the population wires the use of reclaimed water.Knowledge user of water consumption was found to be inadequate, with just over half of participants identifying as being conscious of the amount of water to be consume. Many were found to have favorable attitude to household water conservation.

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