

## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXPRESSED PRACTICE REGARDING DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL AMONG WOMEN RESIDING AT SELETED RURAL AREAS OF JODHPUR

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### ABSTRACT

Waste management include the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This include the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process. Various studies have should that the women due not having knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal. In this study, require education and to enhance to improve the knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal. AIM OF THE STUDY: Assess the knowledge and expressed practice regarding domestic waste disposal among women residing rural areas. METERIAL AND METHOD: A descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge and expressed practice of 60 Women selected by purposive sampling, who were residing in Selected rural area in Pal village and Gangana, Jodhpur Rajasthan were assessed by using a structured knowledge questionnaire and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. RESULT: The findings of the study reveals that to the level of knowledge shows that majority (76.66%) of the sample had poor knowledge followed by (23.33%) had average knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal. However the majority of the demographic variables such as educational status, types of house, family income and source of information were found significant association with the level of knowledge and expressed practice regarding domestic waste disposal except age, types of family, and total number of family member. CONCLUSION: It can be concluded that women have poor knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal as per current research recommendations. They require education and to enhance their knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal.

**Key Words:** Knowledge, Expressed practice, Domestic waste disposal.

### INTRODUCTION

Disposal of wastes is now a largely the domain of sanitarians and public health engineers. However, health professionals need to have a basic knowledge of the subject since improper disposal of wastes constitutes a health hazard. Further the health professional may be called to give in some special situations, such as camp sanitations or coping with waste disposal problems when there is a disruption or breakdown of community health services in natural disasters.

Wastes can be considered, as those materials no longer required by an individual, institution or industry.

Wastes are thus regarded as by-products or end products of the production and consumption process respectively. Household Waste (Domestic Waste): Solid waste, composed of garbage and rubbish, which normally originates from residential, private households, or apartment buildings.

The waste is generated as consequences of household activities such as the cleaning, cooking, repairing empty containers, packaging, huge use of plastic carry bags. Many times these waste gets mixed with biomedical waste from hospitals and clinics. There is no



system of segregation of organic, inorganic and recyclable wastes at the household level. Door-to-door collection is rarely practiced community collection bins are poorly managed and are usually no more than open dumps on the roadside.

To achieve target knowledge about domestic waste disposal among women. The investigator's personal experience in day to day life many people are unaware of the proper domestic waste disposal and its harmful effects on the health and environment. Woman takes a key role in housekeeping and disposing domestic waste, community health nurse with other inter sectorial approach can provide knowledge to the women regarding emphasis on proper domestic waste disposal. Hence the investigator personally felt that providing of adequate knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal is very essential among rural women.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge and expressed practice regarding domestic waste disposal among women residing at selected rural areas of Jodhpur.
- To find the association between the knowledge and expressed practice with selected demographic variables of women residing at selected rural areas of Jodhpur.
- To find the correlation between knowledge and expressed practice regarding domestic waste disposal among women residing at selected rural areas of Jodhpur.

### HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- **H1:-** There is a correlation between the knowledge score and expressed practice of women residing at selected rural areas of Jodhpur.
- **H2:-** There is a significant association between knowledge and expressed practice score with selected demographic variables of women residing at selected rural areas of Jodhpur regarding domestic waste disposal.

### OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- **ASSESS:** It refers to the statistical measurement of knowledge of women residing at selected rural areas of Jodhpur regarding domestic waste disposal.
- **KNOWLEDGE:** In this study it refers to the ability of the women's correct responses to the structured interview schedule regarding domestic waste disposal.
- **WOMEN:** Women in this study refer to female residing at selected rural areas between the age group of 25 to 50 years.
- **DOMESTIC WASTE:** Waste that is generated from residential households through daily activities which includes ash, paper, clothing, bits of wood, metal,

glass, dust, dirt, food/kitchen wastes, vegetable peelings, yard/garden wastes etc.

- **WASTE DISPOSAL:** Proper disposition of a discarded or discharged material in accordance with local environmental guidelines or laws.
- **EXPRESSED PRACTICE:** In this study, expressed practice refers to the knowledge and understanding of household waste disposal such as dumping, burning, burying, composting, incineration etc. carried out by the women which is measured by checklist scored.

### ASSUMPTION

- Women may have some knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal.
- Women may have interest to know regarding proper disposal of waste.

### DELIMITATION

- Who will be residing at selected rural areas of Jodhpur.
- Who are willing to participate in the study.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### • RESEARCH APPROACH

Quantitative research approach is considered appropriate for the present study.

#### • RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive survey design was adopted for this study.

### RESEARCH VARIABLE

#### • *Research variable*

Research variables are those variable which are observed a measured in natural setting as they exist without any manipulation in the descriptive study no last effect relationship is examined. In my study the research variables is knowledge level of women regarding domestic waste disposal among women residing rural areas in Jodhpur.

#### • *Demographic variable*

Demographic variables are the characteristics and attributes of the study sample. In my study the demographic variables are Age, Educational status, Types of family, Total number of family member, Types of house, Family income, and Source of information.

### POPULATION

- Women residing rural areas in Jodhpur.

### SAMPLING SIZE

- In this study, the sample consists 60 women at Pal



village and Gangana, Jodhpur.

### SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

- Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for this study.

### RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL

The reliability was established by using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient formula and it is found to be reliable ( $r = 0.86$ ).

### MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY

**Table 1** Depicted that of women participated in the study, age 25-35 (20, 33.33%), educational status illiterate (18, 30%), types of family joint (40, 66.66%), total number of family member 6-7 (25, 41.66%), types of house pucca (35, 58.33%), family income 15,000-20,000 (35, 58.33%) and source of information Health personnel (30, 50%).

Table 2 Depicted that the majority (76.66%) of the women level of knowledge was poor with mean  $\pm$  SD is  $6.58 \pm 41.12\%$  and mean percent knowledge of 55.18%.

Table 3 Depicted shows that the mean, mean percentage, median SD, and correlation between knowledge and practices. The mean of knowledge level is 6.58 with 41.12% mean percentage while the mean of practice level is 8.83 with 55.18% mean percentage. The SD for knowledge level is 1.686 while for practice level is 1.09. The correlation is between knowledge and practice is 0.199. There are some relationship between the knowledge and practices of women regarding domestic waste disposal.

Based on the findings we can conclude that the knowledge of women regarding domestic waste disposal have been poor all different aspects of the domestic waste disposal.

**Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables among women (N=60)**

S. No	Socio-demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age (In years)	25 – 35	33.33%
		36 – 45	50%
		46 – 50	8.33%
		Above 50	8.33%
2	Educational Status	Illiterate	30%
		Primary Education	25%
		Higher Education	20%
		Graduation or Above	25%
3	Type of Family	Nuclear	33.33%
		Joint	66.66%
4	Total number of Family Members	2 – 3	13.33%
		4 – 5	25%
		6 – 7	41.66%
		Above 7	20%
5	Type of House	Pucca	58.33%
		Semi Pucca	16.66%
		Kachcha	25%
6	Family Income per Month	< 10000	8.33%
		10000 – 15000	20%
		15000 – 20000	58.33%
		Above 20000	13.33%
7	Sources of Information	No information received	8.33%
		Media	16.66%
		Family member/ friends	25%
		Health personnel	50%

**Table 2. Level of knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal (N=60)**

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (<50%)	46	76.66%
Average (51% to 65%)	14	23.33%
Good (> 65%)	00	00%



<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>
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**Table 3. Show mean, mean percentage, median, standard deviation and correlation of knowledge and practice score of women (N=60)**

S. No.	Aspect	Mean	Mean Percentage	Median	SD	Correlation
1	Knowledge	6.58	41.12%	7	1.686	0.199
2	Practice	8.83	55.18	9	1.09	

## DISCUSSION

The hypothesis made in the study is there is significant association between the level of knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal with selected socio-demographic variables among women at the level of  $P < 0.05$ . The study findings reveal that the majority of the demographic variables such as educational status, types of house, family income and source of information were found significant association with the level of knowledge and expressed practice regarding domestic waste disposal except age, types of family, and total number of family member.

The assumptions were made in this study. The finding of the study reveals that women have poor

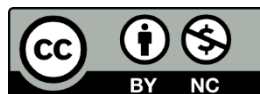
knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal and women may have interest to know regarding proper disposal of waste. There are positive relationship between the knowledge and practices of women regarding domestic waste disposal.

## CONCLUSION

The finding raised concern about all aspect of domestic waste disposal. a considerable poor knowledge about various aspects of domestic waste disposal as per current research recommendations. However, they require education and to enhance their knowledge regarding domestic waste disposal.

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