

42ND NURSING AND HEALTHCARE CONGRESS

October 19-20, 2018 | Ottawa, Canada

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude of women regarding household waste management in urban population of Patna

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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 the improper disposal of wastes constitutes a health hazard. Further the health professional may be called to give in some special situations, such as camp sanitation or coping with waste disposal problems when there is a disruption or breakdown of community health services in natural disasters. Woman takes a key role in housekeeping and disposing domestic waste, community health nurse with other intersectional approach can provide knowledge to the women regarding emphasis on proper household waste management. Therefore, a descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude of women regarding household waste management in urban population of Patna was undertaken with the objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge score of women regarding household waste management.
2. To assess the attitude score of women regarding household waste management.
3. To find out the significant association of knowledge and attitude score of women with selected demographic variables.
4. To find out the correlation between the levels of knowledge and attitude of women regarding household waste management.

A non-experimental, descriptive study was conducted in an urban population of Patna. The study sample consisted of a total 150 women of 21-65 years of age. Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics and presented through tables and figures. Findings revealed that the maximum number of women (64%) had adequate knowledge regarding household waste management and maximum women (53.34%) had the positive attitude regarding household waste management. Variables: age, marital status, religion, types of family, number of people live in the house, educational status, employment status, family's monthly income (in Rs.) were found to have the relationship with knowledge and attitude of women regarding household waste management. The present study was limited to the sample size of 150 women. The present study recommends the future study which should be replicated on a large sample size to generalize the findings.

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