



ASSESS THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE GARBAGES



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Abstract: Background: There are variety of method for disposing solid waste which vary globally and it includes methods like dumping in open space, sanitary land filling, incineration, and composting. About 0.1million tones of municipal solid waste is generated in India every day that is approximately 36.5 million tones annually. 41% of the world population lived in urban areas and by 2015 proportion is projected to rise in 60% globally percipated amount of municipal solid waste generated on a daily basic various significantly in India about 0.3-0.6kg the day. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore. **Methodology:** A quantitative research approach and non experimental descriptive design was adopted. A non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted for selecting the participants. The sample for the present study was 100 houses. The checklist was used to assess the disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore and it was analyzed by using descriptive statistics. **Results:** With regard of level of practice, 69 (69%) of houses were having good practice, 25 (25%) of houses were having average practice, 6 (6%) of houses having poor practice regarding disposal of waste garbage. **Conclusion:** The study concluded those majority of houses are following good level of practice regarding disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore. Since Saraswathi Nagar is urban area people are aware of proper practice regarding disposal of waste garbage. **Key words: Disposal, waste Garbage.**

INTRODUCTION: Waste are unwanted or unusable material wastes is any substance which is discarded after primary use or worthless defective an no use. The solid waste that is produced as result of food preparation or any food stuff loft over after eating is called kitchen waste or garbage.

Waste generation is not trait of the 20th century. Graphologist have discovered that people let trash fall were it may they may an Indians of Central America had dumps which exploded occasionally burned. They also recycled some cultures were very waste fall, considering everything disposable many

mayon sites demonstrated such careless consumption. These are causing thereat to the environmental as well as end angering public health. This waste is generated as the consequences of house hold activities such as cleaning, cooking, repairing empty containers and packing huge use of plastic carry bags solid wastes comprising of garbage (food wastes) rubbish paper, Plastic, wood, metal throw away containers, glass demolition products (bracks, pipes) sewage treatment residues huge and Solid from the course screening of domestic sewage dead animals, manure and discarded material.



The garbage disposal was invented in 1927, by John Hammes an architect working in Racine, Wisconsin. He applied for a patent in 1933 that was issued in 1935.

In 1935, the Eweco company put its disposer on the market in 1940. Hammes, claim is disputed as General Electric introduced a garbage disposal unit in 1935, known as the disposer.

Generation of solid waste is a natural attribute of all human activities, including agriculture, domestic and industrial however it is not properly managed wastes can adversely affect environment, health and safety.

Waste has been a major environmental issue everywhere since the industrial revolution. Besides the waste we create at home, school and other public places from hospitals, industries, farms and other sources.

Waste that ends in water bodies negatively changes the chemical composition of the water. Technically this is called water pollution. Hazardous chemicals that get into the soil can harm plants when taken up by the contamination through their roots. If humans eat plants and animals that have been in contact with such polluted soils, there can be a negative impact on their health.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

About 0.1 million tonnes of municipal solid waste is generated in India every day that is approximately 36.5 million tonnes annually.

Per capita waste generation in major Indian cities ranges from 0.2 kg to 0.6 kg, municipal solid waste management is one of the most problematic and neglected aspects of Indian cities. The high population growth and industrialization put strain on the basic infrastructural and municipal services.

Rapid urbanization is taking place especially in low income countries globally. In 1985 41% of the world population lived in urban areas and by 2015 the proportion is projected to rise to 60% globally. The per capita amount of municipal solid waste generated on a daily basis varies significantly in India about 0.3 - 0.6 kg per day (Christiansen & Zurburg).

Waste management however remains a major challenge for society, since all natural processes generate waste. Rag pickers play an important, but usually unrecognized role in the waste management system of Indian cities. They collect garbage in search of recyclable items that can be sold to scrap merchants like paper, plastic. This activity requires no skills and is a source of income for a growing number of poor people (Syamala Devi et al., 2014). The objectives of the present study on garbage solid waste generated from residential areas in Andhra Pradesh, India.

Solid waste such as garbage from homes and industries, are probably, the most visible problem. One of the most difficult problems facing humans today is the disposal of solid waste (Alemayehu 2015).

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE GARBAGES IN SARASWATHI NAGAR, NELLORE.

OBJECTIVES: To assess the disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore.

ASSUMPTIONS: People at Saraswathi Nagar may follow good practice of disposal of waste garbage.

DELIMITATIONS: The study is delimited to;

- People living in the Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore.
- People present at the time of data collection.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH: A quantitative research



approach was used to assess the disposal of waste garbage.

RESEARCH DESIGN: The present study was conducted by using descriptive research design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: The study was conducted in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore district.

TARGET POPULATION:

POPULATION:

TARGET POPULATION: The Target population includes houses.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION: The Accessible population includes all houses in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore.

SAMPLE: The sample of the present study were houses in Saraswathi Nagar.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE: Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for observation regarding disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size of the study was 100 houses.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE COLLECTION:

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

100 houses in Saraswathi Nagar Nellore.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

Houses present in other areas, Nellore.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY:

RESEARCH VARIABLE: Assessment on regarding disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore.

DESCRIPTION OT THE TOOL:

The investigator developed the observational checklist for assessing disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore .It consist of 30 items in checklist. The correct answer carries 1 mark and wrong answer carries 0 marks.

SCORE INTERPRETATION:

SCORE	CRITERIA
<10	Poor
11-20	Average
21-30	Good

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table No - 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore.

S.N	Content	Yes		N o	
		F	%	F	%
1.	The house area are free of garbage	80	80	20	20
2.	The garbage waste is not thrown out side of the house	68	68	32	32
3.	The waste generated from the cooking and other activities are handled separately	60	60	40	40
4.	The oil garbage are disposing separate from the solid waste	66	66	34	34
5.	The adequate sanitary facilities are available	60	60	30	30
6.	The hand washing facilities are available in the kitchen	82	82	18	18
7.	The garbage waste is disposed with in allowable accumulation time	54	54	46	46
8.	The mosquito are less in this area	46	46	54	54
9.	The epidemic disease are less presence in the communities	29	29	71	71
10.	The number of public waste bins are adequate	71	71	29	29
11.	The food waste containers are good in condition	63	63	37	37
12.	The public bin areas there is less foul oculars and contaminance.	42	42	58	58
13.	The public bin area there is no sign of vermis	54	54	46	46
14.	The food waste containers having the lid	43	43	57	57
15.	The garbage waste containers are emptied regularly	72	72	18	18
16.	Presence of broken glasses, metal cans are not along in the garbage				



waste.	54	54	46	46
17. The dumpster are adequate in the area	80	80	20	20
18. The waste disposal area are away from the water source	72	72	28	28
19. The waste supplies area free from mixing of garbage	53	53	47	47
20. The waste has no color change or taste difference in the area	59	59	41	41
21. Dumping is used for disposal of garbage waste	71	71	29	29
22. The dumping of waste garbage is away from the residence area	54	54	46	46
23. The land fill area are available for disposal of garbage	23	23	77	77
24. Burial method is using for the disposal of garbage	25	25	75	75
25. The garbage waste is used for making compost	52	52	48	48
26. Compost method is using for the disposal of garbage	58	58	42	42
27. Availability of municipal van to collect garbage waste.	83	83	17	17
28. The health supervisors are coming for checking the waste disposal.	66	66	34	34
29. The garbage waste from the school is disposed regularly	27	27	73	73
30. The waste free lunch is following for packing a lunch.	50	50	50	50

Table No.2: Frequency and percentage distribution level of practice regarding disposal of waste garbage Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore. (n=100)

Level of practice	Fre (f)	Per (%)
a. Good	69	69%
b. Average	25	25%
c. Poor	6	6%
Total	100	100

Table no.2: Shows that regarding level of practice, 69(69%) of houses had good practice, 25(25%) of houses had average practice and 6(6%) houses had poor practice on disposal of waste garbage.

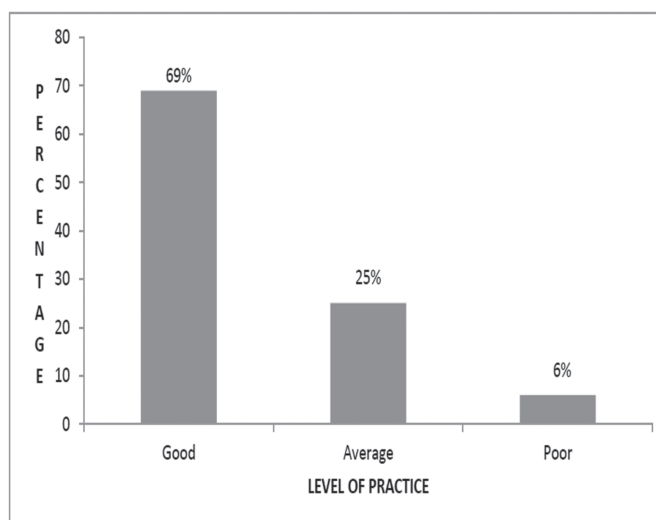


Fig no - 3: Percentage distribution of level of practice regarding disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore.

Table No. - 3: Mean and standard deviation disposal of waste garbage in saraswathi Nagar, Nellore.

Cateria	Mean	SD
Level of practice	20	1.0433

Table No.3: Shows that, the level of practice mean score was 20 and standard deviation was 1.043

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- With reference to 83(83%) of availability of municipal van to collect the garbage waste.
- With regards to 82(82%) of hand washing facilities were available in the kitchen.
- With associated to 80(80%) houses area were free of garbage.
- With associated to Shows that with regards to 80(80%) of dumpster were adequate the area.
- With reference to 72(72%) of garbage waste containers were emptied regularly.
- With related to 71(71%) of number of public waste bins were adequate.



- With related to 68 (68%) garbage wastes was not thrown out side of the houses.
- With context to 66(66%) of oil garbage were disposed separately from the solid waste.
- With associated to 60(60%) of adequate sanitary facilities are available and 30% adequate sanitary facilities not available.
- With context to 59(59%) of waste had no colour change or taste difference in the area
- With related to 58(58%) compost method was used for the disposal of garbage.
- With regard of level of practice, 69 (69%) of houses were having good practice, 25 (25%) of houses were having average practice, 6 (6%) of houses having poor practice regarding disposal of waste garbage.
- The level of disposal of waste garbage mean score is 20 and standard deviation is 1.0433.

CONCLUSION: The study concluded those majority of houses are following good level of practice regarding disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore. Since Saraswathi Nagar is urban area people are aware of proper practice regarding disposal of waste garbage. Although the waste garbage are the source of most communicable disease, adequate knowledge and practice must be emphasized among people. There by it can prevent many infections related to waste disposal.

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