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Practice regarding environmental sanitation among women

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Abstract

Back ground: Environment is one of the determinant of health of individual, family and community at large people's health is affected by the quality of place they live and work and air they breathe, the water they drink and the food they consume. It is the environment which predisposes people to various agents it may have and may cause any disease or health problems.

Aim: To assess the practice regarding environmental sanitation among women

Material and method: Study conducted by using the descriptive design, using Convenience sampling technique.

Statistical Analysis Used: The collected data was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study.

Results and Conclusion: The reveals that with regard to the level of practice regarding environmental sanitation among women, 7(7%) had poor practice, 37(37%) had average practice and 56(56%) had good practice.

Keywords: environmental practice, women

Introduction

Environment is one of the determinants of health of individual, family and community at large people's health is affected by the quality of place they live and work and air they breathe, the water they drink and the food they consume. It is the environment which predisposes people to various agents it may have and may cause any disease or health problems. The quality of environment is deteriorating very fast especially because of population explosion industrialization and urbanization, deforestation, automobiles, nuclear technology and green revolution^[1].

The villagers are not aware that mosquitoes breed in collections of waste water. The solid waste are invariably thrown in front of the houses where it is permitted to accumulate and decompose periodically it is removed to the fields and used as manure. Disposal of human excreta the average Indian village is averse to the idea of latrines the problem of excreta disposal is bound up with numerous beliefs and habits based on ignorance. The sewage and water board has been serving's citizens and protecting the environment since 1899. It is a place where people bath and wash their cloths. It is a place where animals washed and given a drink. These cultural practices lead to pollution of well water. Housing rural houses are practically the same all over the country^[2].

Objectives

- To assess the practice regarding environmental sanitation among women
- To find out the association between the practice regarding environmental sanitation and selected socio demographic variables of women.

Detailed Research Plan

- **Research Approach:** Quantitative Approach.
- **Research Design:** descriptive design.
- **Research Setting:** The study was conducted in selected community health center Venkatachalem, at Nellore.
- **Sampling Technique:** Convenience sampling technique

- **Sample Size:** The sample size consist of 100 women residing in the selected villages, Nellore.

Results and discussion

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the Level of practice regarding Environmental Sanitation among Women (N=100)

Level of knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Poor practice	7	7
Average practice	37	37
Good practice	56	56
Total	100	100

Table-1; Shows that with regard to the level of practice regarding environmental sanitation among women, 7(7%) had poor practice, 37(37%) had average practice and 56(56%) had good practice.

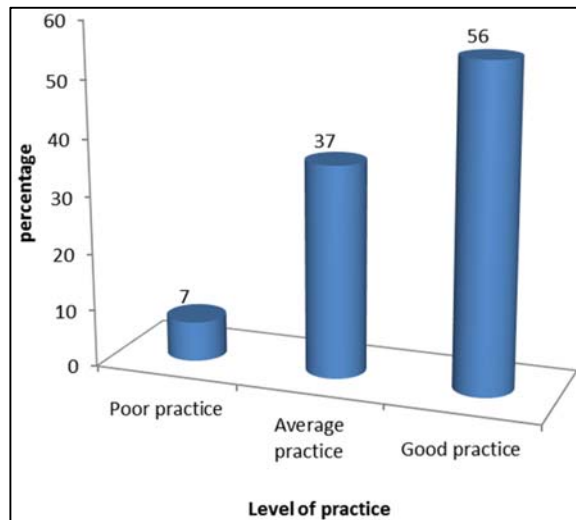


Fig 1: Percentage distribution of the Level of practice regarding Environmental Sanitation among Women.

To find out the association between the practice regarding environmental sanitation and selected socio demographic variables of women.

There is a significant association between the age in years, educational status, occupation, income, type of family, type of house, drainage system, type of waste disposal, source of information.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the women have inadequate knowledge and poor practice regarding environmental sanitation.

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