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Assess the disposal of sewage water in Saraswathy Nagar, Nellore

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Abstract

The study aims to assess the disposal of sewage water in Saraswathy Nagar, Nellore. Sewage is waste water from community containing solid and liquid excreta derived from houses, streets and yard washing, factories and industries. It resembles dirty water with an unpleasant smell. The term silage is applied to waste water which does not contain human excreta e.g. waste water from kitchen and bathrooms. The Non experimental descriptive design was adopted for these study. 60 houses were selected by using nonprobability convenience sampling technique. The investigator developed checklist to assess the disposal of sewage water in Saraswathy Nagar, Nellore. The study concluded that majority of improper sewage disposal in this village are disposing the sewage through the canal, river, leaks in the septic tank, presence of septic tank near to the well, washing areas are near to the well, and sewage water is exposed to the land.

Keywords: Sewage water, disposal

Introduction

Sewage is waste water from community containing solid and liquid excreta derived from houses, streets and yard washing, factories and industries. It resembles dirty water with an unpleasant smell. The term silage is applied to waste water which does not contain human excreta e.g. waste water from kitchen and bathrooms.

The amount of sewage that follow in the sewers depends upon the habit of the people, that is affect if peoples are more water will be more sewage and time of day that is sewage does not follow uniformly throughout the day. It is subject to variance depending upon the time of day and during different reasons.

Problem statement

A Study to assess the disposal of sewage water in Saraswathy Nagar

Objectives

- To assess the disposal of sewage water in Saraswathy Nagar.

Material and Methods

Non experimental descriptive design was adopted for these study.60 houses were selected by using nonprobability convenience sampling technique. The investigator developed checklist to assess the disposal of sewage water in Saraswathy Nagar, Nellore.

Inclusion Criteria

- ✓ houses in Saraswathy Nagar

Exclusion Criteria

- ✓ houses souring in Saraswathy Nagar

Method of Data Collection

The tool for data collection consists of 2 parts:

Part 1: socio-demographic data.

Part 2: observational checklist to assess the disposal of sewage water.

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S.no	Data analysis	Method	Purpose
1.	Descriptive statistics	Frequency and percentage distribution Mean and standard deviation	To assess the disposal of sewage water in Saraswathi Nagar.

Results and Discussion

The data was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study. The findings were presented in the following sections. The analysis of the data was mainly classified as

Section-I: Frequency and Percentage distribution regarding disposal of sewage water.

- 46(76.6%) are using open drainage system and 14(23.3%) are using closed drainage system.
- 15(30%) are disposing sewage properly but 42(70) are not disposing the sewage properly.
- 18(30%) are disposing the sewage through the canal whereas 42(70%) are not disposing the sewage through the canals.
- 23(38.3%) are disposing the sewage water in the river whereas 37(61.6%) are not disposed surrounding the houses.
- 28(46.6%) are having adequate sewage disposal in the home whereas 32(53.3%) are not having adequate sewage disposal system.
- 26(43.3%) houses are having the evidence of septic tank leaks whereas 34(56.6%) houses have no septic tank leaks.
- 28(46.6%) of houses have presence of failure in the septic tank structure whereas 32(53.3%) have no failure.
- 25(41.6%) houses septic tank are present near to the well but 35(58.3%) are not away from well.
- 31(51.6%) are exposed of effluent ground surface whereas 29(48.3%) are not effluent.
- 35(58.3%) are having open drainage system whereas 25(41.6%) are not having open drainage system.
- 28(46.6%) houses having good sanitary facilities whereas 32(53.3%) houses are not having good sanitary facilities.
- 35(58.3%) washing areas are near to the well but 25(41.6%) away from well.
- 27(45%) Of houses are having particular pipe to go waste water from kitchen to underground whereas 33(35%) having no particular pipe.
- 21(35%) of sewage water are using in agricultural setup but 39(65%) are not using.
- 22(36.6%) are having separate gray water system whereas 38(63.3%) are not have separate gray water system.
- 31(51.6%) have sewage backup in to the house whereas 26(48.3%) have no sewage backup.
- 30(50) of sewage water are used for kitchen gardening but 30(50%) are not used.
- 27(45%) of treated sewage water using in toilet training whereas 33(35%) are not using in toilet flushing.
- 24(40%) waste water collection system includes combined sanitary and storm water sewers whereas 36(60%) are not combined.
- 35(58.3%) sewage water is exposed to the land whereas 25(41.6%) are not exposed.

Conclusion

The study concluded that majority of improper sewage disposal in this village are disposing the sewage through the canal, river, leaks in the septic tank, presence of septic tank near to the well, washing areas are near to the well, and sewage water is exposed to the land.

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