

A Descriptive study on Knowledge of Environmental Hygiene Among Rural Residents in Rural Community

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Abstract

Introduction : In communicable diseases, one of the important and prime aspect is practice of hygiene for individual's health and well-being. These communicable diseases are considered to be contribute **Objective:** To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding environmental hygiene in rural community **Materials and methods:** Study has adopted Non experimental research approach and descriptive survey research design. Self administered structured questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding environmental hygiene. After obtaining the permission from each respondents the questionnaire was administered and survey form was collected. Written consent was taken from each sample prior to pretest. Sample size was 150 . Setting was Mutha Village of Pune city. and samples were from population from rural community **Results** Majority of respondents has poor knowledge (47.7%), 40% of respondents has average knowledge and only 13.3% respondents has poor knowledge regarding environmental hygiene **Conclusion:** Study concluded that residents of rural community has poor knowledge regarding environmental hygiene.

Keywords: Descriptive , Rural Residents, Knowledge, Environmental hygiene.

Introduction

There is an unwillingness to recognize and admit the home as a setting of equal status along with the community institutions for transmits of spreading of different types of disease in the community ^[1]. In communicable diseases, one of the important and prime aspect is practice of hygiene for individual's health and well-being. These communicable diseases are considered to be contribute 80% of the illnesses together with other infectious diseases and for malnutrition^[2]

Out of important factors, few factors like sanitation, hygiene and water is considered important and , lower and avoid the burden of communicable diseases significantly if measures been taken ^[3] There are factors like sanitary material , water and facility of sanitation can bound expressively hygiene practice that if a discrepancy and inequality between knowledge or attitude and practice can be expected

Study findings shown that washing hands with soap and water can reduce diarrheal disease by 35% or more^[4]

Objectives

· To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding environmental hygiene in rural community.

Research Methodology

Study has adopted Non experimental research approach and descriptive survey research design. Self administered structured questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding environmental hygiene. After obtaining the permission from each respondents the questionnaire was administered and survey form was collected. Written consent was taken from each sample prior to pretest. Sample size was 150 . Setting was Mutha Village of Pune city. and samples were from population from rural community

Findings

Section I

Table 1: Demographic variables in terms of frequency and percentage

n=150

	Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage%
Gender	Male	75	50
	Female	75	50
Marital status	Married	66	44
	Unmarried	42	28
	Widow	42	28
Nearby health facility	PHC	150	100
	CHC	0	0
	District hospital	0	0
	Other (specify)	0	0
Kitchen	Separate room	130	86.7
	Combination room for kitchen	20	13.3
How do you dispose sanitary pads?	Through in field	44	29.33
	Through with other domestic waste	40	26.67
	Burn them	33	22
	In separate pouch with red mark	33	22
Do you have access to personal toilet?	Yes	150	100
	No	0	0
	Common toilet	0	0
	Open defecation	0	0

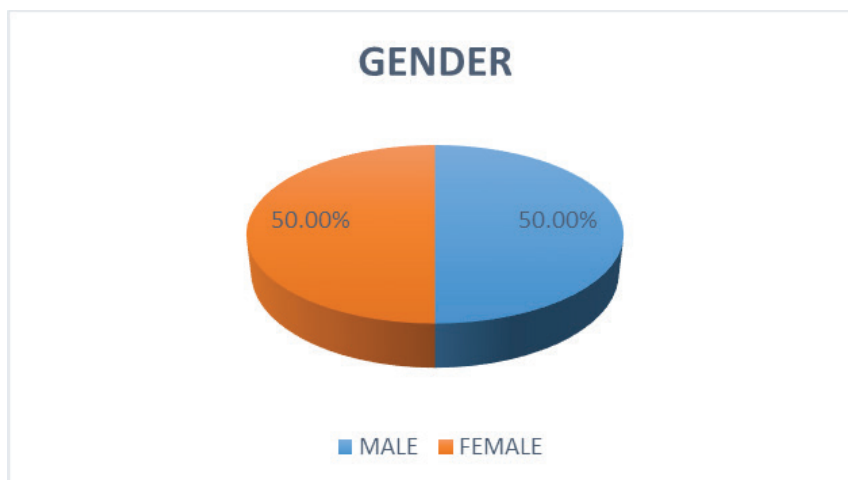
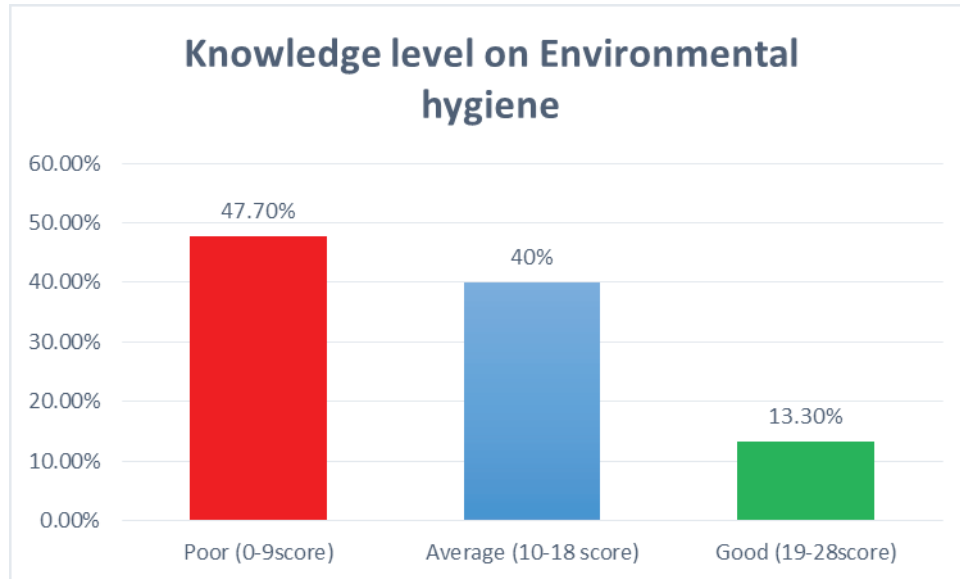


Fig 1 : Pie diagram showing distribution of samples as per gender wise

SECTION II

Data related to the knowledge on environmental hygiene among rural community

Table 2: Knowledge level about environmental hygiene



Majority of respondents has poor knowledge (47.7%), 40% of respondents has average knowledge and only 13.3% respondents has poor knowledge regarding environmental hygiene.

Discussion

Present study findings shown there regarding environmental hygiene the knowledge level is poor (13.3%) among residents of rural community

Study findings regarding the hygiene knowledge of the respondents shown 150 (44%) were knowledgeable. [5]

Conclusion

Study concluded that residents of rural community has poor knowledge regarding environmental hygiene. Timely education on awareness programme to be arranged where all members of the family and all sectors from community individual to be involved in the programme educating the people on environmental hygiene which is highly recommended to prevent disease and to promote healthy environment.

Conflict of Interest - Nil

Source of Finding - Self

Ethical Clearance- Study was approved at Institute Ethical subcommittee. Informed concerned from each

sample been taken for the study.

References

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