A DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY TO ASSESS THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION STATUS AND HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIOR OF THE SELECTED VILLAGE OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI.

Ms. Hetal Patel[1]

Nursing Tutor, Department of Community Health Nursing,

Nootan College of Nursing, Sankalchand Patel University, Visnagar,

Mr. Madhav Singh jat[2]

Ocupatinal Health Nurse, Aarti Industry, Vapi

Introduction: Health relevant behavior can be viewed as a key variable in the health production process. Unhealthy Behaviours are directly linked with the mortality. **Aim:** The aim of the study was to find out the health problems of the family. **Method**: An Quantitative survey approach was adopted with a descriptive research design was used for the study. People of living in village of Dadra and Nagar Haveli were the sample and the sample size 3 House and were selected by convenient sampling technique. The results showed that most (68.2%) of the people are belongs to the age group of 20-60 year. Majority, 27.21% of people are illiterate, only 4.43% people have studied graduation and Distribution of population according to occupation revealed that 83.51% people perform skilled work, only one temple and primary school is available in area. Mostly (56.66%) of the people are belongs to the joint family. The study shows that the most 50 % of people are belongs to mixed dietary habit. The most 56.66 % of people are use dumping method for solid waste management. 76.66 % of people use burning method for plastic waste management. Mostly 93.33 % of mosquito breeding is present in this area and 93 % of fly-breeding present.

Keywords: Descriptive survey, assess, health related behavior

INTRODUCTION

Local elected officials, appointed staff and volunteer leaders are continually involved with the challenge of identifying community needs in order to work together in solving

35

community problems. One effective method for identifying important problems is conducting a community needs assessment survey.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

1. To assess the problems of individual, family and community as a whole.
2. To identify demographic characteristics, environmental sanitation system and health related behavior.
3. To find out the health problem of the family
4. To estimate the service of the Antenatal, Intranatal, Postnatal services, family planning services, immunization and community resources services

METHODOLOGY

In this survey a quantitative survey research approach and descriptive research design was selected for the survey to assess the demographic characteristics, environment sanitation status and health seeking behavior of people living in selected village of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The setting of the survey was Vasona village of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Non probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to select the subject. Data collection tool contain 20 items and data collection done by house to house survey. Analysis of data is a process by which qualitative information is reduced summarized, organized and evaluated interpreted and communicated in a meaningful way.

RESULT

The findings are organized and presented six parts as:

PART 1. DESCRIPTION OF BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

The 30 houses of area were surveyed, the population is 158 in which males are 83 and 75 are females. In the area majority of population comes between 20-60 years of age. Non communicable diseases are more epidemic than communicable disease. Due to open drainage system there is chances of occurrence of water borne disease. Major health

36

problem are Malnutrition, Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Alcoholism, Minor Respiratory infection problems. The results showed that most (68.2%) of the people are belongs to the age group of 20-60 year. Majority, 27.21% of people are illiterate,17.08% of studied up to high education, 22.78% of people have studied up to primary education, only 4.43% people have studied graduation and Distribution of population according to occupation revealed that 83.51% people perform skilled work, 5.31% people are semiprofessional and 11.17% people are professional. The results showed that only one temple and primary school is available in area. It shows that the most (56.66%) of the people are belongs to the joint family and 43.33%, 0% of people belongs to the nuclear and extended family.

PART 2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BASED ON FAMILY STRUCTURE AND ECONOMICS BACKGROUND

It survey shows that the most (58.22%) of the people are dependent to other. 27.21%, 8.2%, 5.06%, 1.26% belongs to the farmer, company worker, other government job and dependent. Majority (63.33 %) of the people income are 5000-10,000. 30 %, 22% and 3.33 % of income is <5000, 11000 -25000, and > 25000 and 66.67 % of the people belongs to mud of the floor, 30 % and 3.3% were house made up of cemented and mosaic. Mostly (100%) of people use a normal water 0% are not use chlorination of water. It shows that the most (96.66 %) of people are use tap water. 3.33% were as people use only well and o % of people are not use hand pump and other. in rural area mostly government supply tap water. Majority 70% of the people belongs to overcrowding and 30 % were peoples belong to the no crowding.

37

PART 3. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ON VITAL EVENT DURING LAST ONE YEAR

Table 1. Frequency and percentage of distribution of population based on vital events.

VITAL EVENTS	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Birth	Yes	3	1.81%
	No	0	0 %
Marriage	Yes	0	0 %
	No	158	100 %
Death	Yes	0	0 %
	No	158	100 %
Age of person at death	0-19 year	0	0%
	20-60 year	0	0%
	Above 60 year	0	0%
Cause of death	Accidents	0	0%
	Elder	0	0%
	Others	0	0%

The results showed that no marriage and death events has occurred in the last one year. 1.81 % births has occur in last one year.

38

PART 4. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BASED ON HEALTH PRACTICES

Table 2. Frequency and Percentage of distribution of population based on health practice

PRACTICES	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Distribution of boiled water	Yes	10	33.33%
	No	20	66.66%
Uses of chappals	Yes	23	76.66%
	No	7	23.33%
Brushing teeth	Once a day	30	100%
	Twice a day	0	0%
	After each meal	0	0%
	No	0	0%
Daily exercise	Regularly	0	0%
	Occasionally	0	0%
	No	30	30%
Health checkup	Annually	0	0%
	Occasionally	0	0%
	During illness	30	100%
	No	0	0%

39

PART 5. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BASED ON COMMUNITY RESOURCES SERVICES

Table 3. Frequency and Percentage of distribution of population based on community resources services

PRACTICES	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Transportation facilities	Own vehicle	23	76.66%
	Public Conveyance	7	23.33%
	Others	0	0%
	Nil	0	0%
Communication Facilities	Post office	2	6.66%
	Telephone	0	0%
	Radio	4	13.33%
	T.V.	23	76.66%
	News paper	3	10%
	Others	0	0%
Religion facility	Temple	28	6.66%
	Church	2	93.33%
	Mosque	0	0%

	Others	0	0%
	Subcenters	12	40%
	Private clinic	3	10%
Health facilities	PHC	1	3.33%
	Private hospital	10	33.3%
	Others	4	13.33%

PART 6. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BASED ON SOCIAL PROBLEM

Table 4. Frequency and Percentage of distribution of population based on social problem

PRACTICES	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Family problem	Addiction	14	46.6%
	Handicaps	0	0%
	Mental illness	1	3.33%
	Unemployement	8	26.66%
	Others	7	23.33%
Community problem	Robbery	0	0%
	Riots	2	6.66%
	Stray dogs	0	0%
	Pollution	8	26.66%
	others	20	66.66%

1. Frequency distribution and percentage of population according to dietary habits, solid waste management, plastic waste management, mosquito breeding and fly breeding.

It shows that the most 50 % of people are belongs to mixed dietary habit. 36.67%, 13.36 % were as vegetarian and non-vegetarian, the most 56.66 % of people are use dumping method for solid waste management.43.33 % were as people use burning method. and 76.66 % of people use burning method for plastic waste management. 0 %, 23.33 % are use dumping and no management for plastic waste management. Mostly 93.33 % of mosquito breeding is present in this area and 6.66 % of absent. and 93 % of fly-breeding present and 6.66 % of absent of fly- breeding.

CONCLUSION

The survey concluded that majority of population comes between 20-60 years of age. Non communicable diseases are more epidemic than communicable disease. Due to open drainage system there is chances of occurrence of water borne disease. Major health problem are Malnutrition, Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Alcoholism, Minor Respiratory infection problems.

REFERENCES

1.Basvanthapa BT. Community Health nursing. Jaypee Brothers, B New Delhi. 2008.

2. Kishore J. National Health Programme of India. Century publication, New Delhi. 11th Publication, 2014.

3. Gulani KK. Community Health Nursing. Kumar Publishing House, New Delhi. 2011.