

Role of Home Makers in Management of Environmental Sanitation Hazards by Residents of Ibarapa Central Local Government, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the role of home makers in managing the environmental sanitation hazards in Igboora, Ibarapa Central Local Government of Oyo State. Specific objectives are to determine common environmental hazards and to identify the dangers of it to the Ibarapa community. A simple random sampling technique was used to select 100 respondents in the study area. The instrument for data collection used was a well structured questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed using frequency percentage and the respondents suggested that more expansion of rivers would help to avoid future occurrence of flood, 90% of the respondents suggested that well constructed roads and drainages would help eradicate flood. While the remaining respondents said government should plans for ways to prevent future occurrence environmental hazards.

Key Words: Environmental, Sanitation, Hazard, Home-maker, Flood, Community.

Introduction

Home economics is a family and consumer science, is the profession that deals with different fields of study which include economics and management in the home and community. It is a field of formal study which includes consumer education, institutional management, interior design, home furnishing, cleaning, handcrafting, sewing clothing and textiles, food and nutrition, food preservation, hygiene,

child development and family relation (Atilade, 2001). Home economics teaches people how to properly run an environment and make the world better in an hygienic way of living. It is taught in secondary school, colleges and universities, vocational schools and adult education centres to students include females and males,(Uwankwo, 2009).

According to Albert (2007), in the 1800, home economics classes were intended to prepare young women for

their duties in the homes. Classes were first in the United State, Canada and Great Britain. Home maker is about taking care of the home. It typically include cooking and sewing as the two components (Merriam Webster, 2000). Home Economics is an area of study which encompasses economics and management of a home. It comprises of science of food, parenting skills and money management. It helps a person acquire knowledge of inter-relationship between all the aspect of a home. Home maker roles are very important because they deal with everyday life and the stresses involved and teach people how to make healthy economics decisions about their own lives and the lives of their family. For example they may help a family come up with their monthly budget plan, or maybe teach adolescent how to choose healthier food items at lunch, people are always searching for ways to make life more enjoyable and manageable as stated by (Olagbende, 2005). Home maker, also called human ecology, encompasses all aspects of daily living including human development and relationships, cosmism, financial and resource management, housing and shelter, clothing and textile and esthetics.

Atilade (2010) also mentioned that, home maker help people improve or enhance their live. Although these issues may seem rather simple or logical at the first glance, living a healthy lifestyle (in every aspect) required thought and insight into wellness.

Environmental hazards are the

state of defect which has the potential to threaten the surrounding natural environment and adversely affects people's health. This term incorporates topics like pollution and natural disasters such as storms and earthquake. It also things like oil spills, trash along the high way. Trash in the water ways is also an environmental hazard, used needles littering the streets is very dangerous; chemical released in the air also is an environmental hazard. Falade (2011), also added that environmental factors or situations that can cause injury, disease or death. A hazard is something which is known to cause harm that is a source of danger to health (Merriam Webster, 2005).

Hazard identification, assessment and control are key elements of an effective environmental health and safety system- not only they are key parts of a health and safety program. A hazard is something which is known to cause harm that is a source of danger to health. Risk is the likelihood or probability of the hazard occurring and magnitude of the resulting effect. This environmental hazard can be reduced by burning disposable waste materials, government bodies enacting laws regarding the removal of waste from the factories, ensuring that our cars are well maintained to avoid air pollution etc. these practice will go as long way in preserving the environment and avoiding diseases such as cancer (Ojama,2005).

According to Albelt (2007), the role of home makers general is to apply the

skills and knowledge of their basic discipline to the problems that people encounter in their day-to-day. We like the problems of eating, clothing, sheltering themselves in finding and developing satisfying and intimate human relationship. It deals with examining of foods, clothing, textiles, art, housing management and finance from the stand point of the needs of individuals living in family relationship. Home economics emphasized the role which families and individual plays in the destruction and preservation of or environments and our economy, decision made daily with regards to the satisfaction of basic need constantly infringe on mankind relationship with the human and physical element.

Statement of the problem

Environmental hazard is the state of an event which has potentials to threaten the surrounding natural environment and have adverse effects on people's health in which home maker has to assist in helping to improve or enhance people's life by living life style.

Objective of study

The specific objective of this study was to analyze the roles of home-maker in managing the environmental sanitation hazard in the community specifically, the general objectives are:

1. To identify common environmental hazard in the Ibarapa central, Igboora Oyo-State
2. To identify the dangers of the environmental hazards to people

occupations or its future occurrence of environmental hazards.

3. To determine ways of preventing future occurrence of environmental hazards by home makers.
4. To know which area home maker can be of help to prevent environmental hazard

Research questions

- i. What are the common environmental hazards in Ibarapa central area?
- ii. What danger does environmental hazard usually cause?
- iii. What are the common ways of preventing environmental hazard by the home makers?
- iv. Will home home maker help to prevent environmental hazards?

Scope of study

The study focused on the role of home maker in managing of environmental sanitation hazard. Therefore the preventing of managing of environmental hazard will help to reduce the risk o lost of properties, life and injury to the health by educating people on how to prevent and manage the environmental hazard.

Significance of the study

As a result of factors that causes injury, disease or death to people in the environment. This study is therefore found as creating a means of health and safety system in preventing sources of danger to health.

What hazard means

Hazard is any biological chemical, mechanical, environmental or physical agent that is reasonably likely to cause damage to humans, other organisms can include but is not limited to asbestos, electricity, microbial pathogens, motor vehicles, nuclear power plants, pesticides vaccine and

X-ray. Identification of hazard is the first step in performing a risk assessment and in some cases risk assessment may not even be necessary (Ugborughbe, 2010). Hazards can be broadly grouped based on their nature. This is shown below:

Types of Hazard

Hazards	Example
Physical Hazards	Wet floors loose electrical cable object protruding in ways or doorways.
Economic Hazards	Lifting heavy object, stretching the body, twisting the body, poor desk seating.
Psychological Hazards	Hearing loud sound, tunnels, bright lights.
Environmental Hazards	Room temperature, ventilation, contaminated air, photocopiers, some office plant acids
Biological Hazards	Electric welding; flashed sun burn.
Radiation Hazards	Hepatitis B, New strain influenza
Hazardous substance	Alkalis Solvents

Environmental hazards

Environmental hazards are a generic term for any situation or state of event which poses a threat to surrounding natural environment and adversely affect people's health. This term incorporates topics like pollution and natural disasters such as storms and earthquake, hazards can be categorized in five types namely chemical, physical, mechanical, biological, and psychological. Examples are Anthrax and Ambiotic agents in animals destined for human consumption Arbovirus, Arsenic a contaminant of fresh water sources (Water Wells) Asbestos-carcinogenic Avian Influenza Bovine Spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) Carcinogens

Cholera, Cosmic ray, DDT, dioxins Drought, Dysentery, electromagnetic fields, endocrine disrupt either a health issue to plants animals or minerals e.g. Oil spill. If not cleaned up can get washed or leaked into the soil or drains causing loss of life to microbes, worms, bugs, etc. depending on type and amount of oil. Hazard can be potentially poisonous and dangerous (Aria *et al*, 2005). Environment in that it can or will have an impact on its arena of contamination and anything passing through or interacting with that area oil spill and nuclear waste leaked are not the only environmental hazard we need to worry about similar hazard are also endangering the home and business around the

world with a little awareness and education, these environmental hazards can be managed properly in order to minimize their effect on humans.

How environmental hazard can be prevented and controlled

Continually review the ward environment and work practice to control or prevent workplace hazards. Some ways to prevent and control hazards are:

- Regularly and thoroughly maintain equipment.
- Ensure that hazard correction procedures are in place.
- Ensure that everyone knows how to use and maintain personal protective equipment.
- Make sure that everyone understands and follows safe work procedures.
- Ensure that when needed, there is a medical program tailored to your facility to help prevent workplace hazards and exposures.
- After detection all current and potential hazards must be prevented, corrected or controlled.

Methodology

Design area: The study employed survey design. This assisted the researcher to analyze, describe, interpret and record the conditions that exist in the survey.

Study area: This study was carried out in Ibarapa Central Igboora in Oyo State. Ibarapa Central is a local Government area in Oyo- State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Igboora. It has an area of 440km and a population of 102,979 at the 2006 census.

Population of study: The targeted population of the study was the inhabitants of Ibarapa Cental Local Government, Igboora.

Sampling techniques and sample size: The sampling technique adopted for the purpose of this study was simple random sampling. Source of data were from people living in Igboora. A size of hundred (100) respondents were used.

Method of data collection: Primary data were used to realize the objective of this study through a cross-sectional survey.

A questionnaire was structured to cover the role of home maker in managing the environmental hazard in the study area. The questionnaire portrayed questions such as socio economic characteristics of the respondents and the role of home makers in managing the environmental hazards.

Method of data analysis: For the purpose of this study, data were analyzed using simple descriptive statistic tools, like frequency table, distribution table and percentages.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Section A

Table 1: To identify common environmental hazards in the society

Environmental hazards	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Domestic/bush burning	56	56.0	44	44.0
littering the area with waste product	23	23.0	77	77.0
human/animal dumps	73	73.0	27	27.0
felling of trees	86	86.0	14	14.0
negative human activities	66	66.0	34	34.0
poultry faeces	100	100	0	0
drainage blockage	23	23.0	77	77.0

Table 1 shows that 56% had witnessed domestic/bush burning before, 23% said they had witnessed littering the area with waste products before. Also, 100% of the respondents said they had witnessed poultry faeces . Moreover,

73% had witnessed human/animals dumps; 86% had witnessed felling of trees. Furthermore, 66% of the respondents had witnessed negative human activities while 23% said they had witnessed drainage blockage.

Table 2: To assess ways to prevent future occurrence of environmental hazards by home maker.

SECTION B

Question	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Expansion of rivers will help to avoid future occurrence of flood	86	86.0	14	14.0
Well constructed road and drainages will eradicate flood	90	90.0	10	10.0
Government should plan for ways to eradicate environmental hazards	96	96.0	4	4.0
Environmental hazards are natural, it cannot be stopped	35	35.0	65	65.0

Table 2 shows that 86% of the respondents suggested more expansion of rivers to avoid future occurrence of flood, 90% suggested that well constructed road and drainages will eradicate flood. Also, 96% of the respondents said government should plan for ways to eradicate environmental hazards,

while only 35% said environmental hazards are natural and cannot be stopped.

Summary

This section tried to determine how far the objective of this research work has been accomplished. The findings consist of relationship between

variables and how they were related. The study focused basically on the role of home makers in managing the environmental hazard in Igboora community with special emphasis on economist stabilities, rural and urban community development as a means of environmental hazard and group and societal well being.

The study also revealed that there is a direct relationship between declined home maker both regards in managing the environmental hazards in Igboora Ibarapa Central Local Government.

Furthermore, the study further showed that home maker play a very paramount role in managing the environmental hazard in Igboora thereby encourage the family stability and community development in all ramification.

Conclusion

Following the above visible fact as highlighted by the researcher, one can actually attest to the following facts that home maker play a formidable and significant role in managing the environmental hazard in Igboora Ibarapa Central Local Government of Oyo State despite all challenging circumstances, and may successfully provide essential services that are useful for the reduction of environmental hazards in the study area.

The effectiveness of home makers in Igboora community have succeeded in providing essential services which includes, encouraging the people to be living a healthy lifestyle.

Recommendation

Despite the enormous efforts and commitment made towards the development for our communities by the antidote of science of learning, the truth still remains that Nigeria is a developing nation. However, if our people are willing to face the transparent reality of human existence with regards to attachment of social, political and economic progress, environmental hazards may cause monumental damage. it has become necessarily important that effective and efficient environmental hazard not only in Igboora community, Yoruba land, or Nigeria but also in all African communities should be conscious of inculcating into individual life. These followings are also recommended,

- There should be promulgation of law by three tiers of government stipulating vividly the inclusion and study of home economics to all Home makers.
- There is also need for government and other international organization to make provision for micro credit facilities (loan scheme) to individuals who through the study of home economics acquire skills in clothing and textile, sewing etc.
- Also there is need for government and non governmental organization and international agencies to provide the need fund for training of rural women, and that of research which is the major and essential tools of the development of any nation.

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