

COLLEGE OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

COURSEWORK: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY(BIT 2207)

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TOPIC

THE EXTENT OF POOR WASTE DISPOSAL HABITS IN NAJJANANKUMBI.:
A CASE STUDY OF NAJJANANKUMBI KAMPALA,
UGANDA

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1 INTRODUCTION

Waste disposal simply involves the different ways in which products of no more use are gotten rid of and to where exactly. Some Waste products on the other hand are of no more or rather less important in a lively normal living. Domestic rubbish, industrial sewage, human and animal fecal matter, expired chemicals and drugs among others are some examples of waste products. The different ways communities and individuals dispose off their wastes could either come along with harm or good.

2 SCOPE

Najjanankumbi is a part of Kampala district also affect by poor sanitation resulting from improper waste disposal. Its located in lubaga subcounty.

3 METHODS FOR DATA COLLECTION.

Methods of data collection is the techniques used to extract the required information from a given respondent on the topic of interest. The methods used includes but not limited to the following:

3.1 Interviewing.

An interview is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. The students I talked to were very cooperative and give me all the information I needed.

3.2 Questionnaire.

a set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers, devised for the purposes of a survey or statistical study. I was able to ask variety of question and the students respoded positively except the few who were not ready to cooperate.

3.3 Sampling.

These refers to taking a sample or samples of (something) for analysis. The population of makerere university is too vast but I was able to select some students from atleast every college both ladies and gentlemen for my project.

3.4 Recording instruments like pphones record system and camera

I was able to use my phone camera and recording system to record the conversation I had with some students even though some were not ready to be recorded for their personal reasons.

3.5 Photography taking.

I was able to use my phone to take photos of my respondents.

4 FINDING

Improper waste disposition is a poor hygienic habit and involves a number of harm than good. Waste incorrectly handled can affect community health ;

A threat that can allow an epidemic outbreak thus loss of lives and high government expenditure on treating communities.

A number of dangers that have resulted from improper waste disposal include some of the following in regards to my findings.

Blockage of the soil layer resulting from plastics .

Pollution of waterbodies resulting from human fecal disposal in lakes, streams, rivers, dumping rubbish and industrial waste plus chemicals in them.

Epidemic disease breakouts for instance cholera resulting from poor hygienic habits of disposing any kinds of waste everywhere around homesteads.

Stagnant water comes along with breeding of mosquitoes hence malaria.

Powdered form chemicals bring along air pollution once disposed off anyhowly for instance outdated powder cosmetic could be of an unhealthy respiratory issue if just thrown away.

Platics especially block water drainages which inturn cause flooding and over-flow during rainny season thus affecting households.

Water body poisoning from dangerous chemicals substances. This also poisons water habitants like fish, crocodiles among others thus endangering the tourism and food industry.

Unbearable stench from sewage disposed off by companies like lugazi sugar-cane plantation

Soil infertility resulting from toxic industrial products and chemicals.

5 RECOMMEDATION

Despite the current environment damage, a number of things can be done to improve and restore it. Through individual, community and government effort.

The following Proper waste disposal habits can be put into practice:

Human fecal matter should be properly disposed off in latrines and built toilets

Animal droppings should be collected to gardens and farmyards since it can add onto soil fertility.

Domestic rubbish should be burnt and buried often.

Industries should construct and maintain sewage plants or tunnels to avoid improper Littering and dumping of their wastes.

Public rubbish pit stations must be constructed to enable burning and burying of rubbish in the cities especially.

Incinerators should be put up for disposal of mortuary wastes, female pads, dead birds and animals.

The government can bring about some procedures that could be of help in protecting the environment from the dangers coming along with poor waste disposition.

Some of which include:

Strict laws should be put and implemented against those who dispose wastes anyhowly.

Many rubbish pits should be put around public places to encourage littering properly.

Public sensitisation of communities about the dangers in poor disposal of waste products.

Public servants that do around with public cleaning should be morale boosted by paying them fair enough salaries to do their jobs joyfully.

6 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, individuals are the masters of their own hygiene. This means that if everyone handles waste properly, different communities can never be victims of improper waste disposal. The bad effects can also be less negligible among communities.