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Research Article

TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DOMESTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH AMONG HOME MAKERS

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ABSTRACT

The title of the study is “A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding Domestic Waste Management and its effect on Health among Home makers from selected area of Pune city”. The purpose of the study is to assess the knowledge regarding domestic waste management and its effect on health among homemakers, to associate the knowledge level with selected demographic variables. The study adopted “Health belief Model” as a theoretical base for the framework of the study. A quantitative study by using descriptive design was used, a sample size of 300 homemakers was selected by using Non-Probability convenience sampling technique. Questionnaire (Multiple choice questions) was used to assess the level of knowledge among homemakers on domestic waste management and its effect on health. **Results:** The study revealed that among 300 homemakers, majority 181 (60%) had average knowledge followed by 102 (34%) have poor knowledge, only 17 (6%) have good knowledge of domestic waste management. Regarding effect of domestic waste management on health, majority 183 (61%) have average knowledge followed by 84 (28%) have poor knowledge and only 33 (11%) have good knowledge of effect of domestic waste management on health. Study also has shown association between education status and knowledge score of domestic waste management as p value is less than 0.05 level of significance. Researcher concludes that women play a key role in domestic waste management and they do not have appropriate knowledge. There is a need to educate women regarding waste management.

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Any material that is disposed is entitled as waste. Items that people no longer use are considered as waste, it includes, paper, vegetables, plastics, metals, glass, containers etc. The procedure of collecting, processing, transporting, disposing, monitoring and managing of waste materials known as a waste management. Materials produced by human activity and the process is generally undertaken to reduce their effect on environment and health, the. Due to increase in urbanization and population were largely responsible for the increase in domestic waste. Due to increase domestic waste more garbage is lying uncollected at road side, dustbins, streets and on the ground, it cause hazard to public health and environment.¹

Inappropriate management and handling of domestic waste causes bad effect on the health and environment.² Inappropriate disposal of waste has been a major problem to human health, affecting both rural and urban areas.³

Disposal of the waste is the major problem in developing countries, has remained a major development issue mainly result of lack of understanding of the basic characteristics of waste generation. The rapid unplanned, uncontrolled, urbanization in the developing India has brought untoward ill - effect of environmental degradation. Urbanization in the developing world has been pressing the problem of solid, liquid, and toxic-waste management. Some recent events in urban centers have shown problem of disposal of waste to be a monster that has aborted efforts of governments and other professionals.⁴

The population of India would increase from thousand million to fourteen hundred million during the year 2001–2028. There are near about three hundred twenty five million people who live in urban areas and eight hundred fifty two million live in rural areas. In India increase in the numbers of metro cities from twenty three to thirty five in the last few years. The population in Class I cities, metro cities and urban centers is having a population of more than one million.⁵ This

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accumulation of urban centers is generating Solid Waste estimated to one billion tonnes every year, and expected to increase up to two billion tonnes by coming next ten year.⁶

Yearly, Asia alone generates five billion tonnes of solid waste and municipal solid waste comprise eight hundred million tonnes of which about forty eight million tonnes are generated in India.⁷ By the year Two thousand fifty, municipal solid waste generation in India is expected to reach three hundred million tonnes and land requirement for disposal of this waste would be 170 km². Due to that increase in per capita waste generation rates from 1.2 kilogram to 1.42 kilogram per person per day in the next 15 years.⁸

Rapid urbanization with increase industrial growth is a main factor of urban waste generation. Waste is a major environmental issue which relates with the health of human.⁹ Municipal solid waste management is the hazardous problem of the developing countries, particularly in areas where population density is high, huge generation of waste, and scarcity of land sufficient for disposal area with scientific measures.¹⁰ Generation Municipal waste is the refuse that occur out of activities done by human which includes household waste, commercial waste, street waste, and construction waste etc.¹¹

India generates about sixty two million tonnes of refuse annually with solid waste being on average of 0.4 kg capita per day.¹²

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding Domestic waste management among Homemakers.
2. To assess the level of knowledge regarding effect of Domestic waste management on Health among homemakers.
3. To associate the knowledge level regarding Domestic waste management and its effect on health with selected demographic variables.

Assumption

Homemakers may have some knowledge regarding Domestic waste management and its effect on health.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A quantitative study by using descriptive design was used to assess the knowledge regarding domestic waste management and its effect on health among homemaker, 300 homemakers was selected by using Non-Probability convenience sampling technique. For the data collection Questionnaire (Multiple choice questions) was used to assess the level of knowledge among homemakers on domestic waste management and its effect on health.

RESULT

Section I

Analysis related to the demographic data of the samples

This section deals with selected variables such as Age, education status, source of information, type of family, type of house.

Table 1 Demographic variables distribution of Homemakers

n = 300			
Sr.No	Demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage
AGE			
1)	i) 18-27	63	21%
	ii) 28-37	118	39.33%
	iii) 38-47	85	28.33%
	iv) 48-57	28	9.34%
	v) 58 or above	6	2%
EDUCATION			
2)	i) Illiterate	9	3%
	ii) Primary Education	121	41%
	iii) Secondary Education	142	47%
	iv) Graduate	28	9%
FAMILY TYPE:			
4)	i) Nuclear	142	47%
	ii) Joint	158	53%
TYPE OF HOUSE:			
5)	i) Kachha	12	4%
	ii) Pakka	288	96%

Table 1 shows the demographic distribution of homemakers. Age-wise distribution of sample reveals that the maximum 118 (39.33%) of homemakers are in 28-37 years of age group and education status wise distribution of sample reveals that majority 142 (47%) of homemakers have secondary education and source of information wise distribution of sample reveals that majority 156 (52%) homemakers get information from doordrashan and type of family wise distribution reveals that majority 158 (53%) of homemakers live with joint family and type of house wise distribution reveals that majority 288 (96%) homemakers live in pakka house.

Section-II

Analysis related to knowledge of homemakers regarding Domestic waste management.

Table 2 Knowledge score of homemakers regarding Domestic waste management

n = 300				
Knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	S.D.
Poor (0-5)	102	34.00%		
Avg. (6-10)	181	60.00%	6.4	2.61
Good (11-15)	17	6.00%		

Table 2 shows the knowledge score of homemakers regarding domestic waste management reveals that majority 181 (60%) of homemakers have Average knowledge and 102 (34%) homemakers have poor knowledge and only 17 (6%) homemakers have good knowledge of domestic waste management. On an average, knowledge score is showing mean score around 6 to 7 and variation within score is not very large as it is 2.61. Scores are clubbed near about 6 to 7.

Section-III

Analysis related to knowledge of homemakers regarding effect of Domestic waste management on health.

Table 3 Knowledge score of homemakers regarding effect of Domestic waste management on health

n = 300				
Knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	S.D.
Poor (0-3)	84	28.00%		
Avg. (4-6)	183	61.00%	4.41	1.6
Good (7-10)	33	11.00%		

Table 3 shows the Knowledge score of homemakers regarding effect of Domestic waste management on health reveals that majority 183 (61%) homemakers have Average knowledge and 84 (28%) homemakers have poor knowledge and only 33 (11%) homemakers have good knowledge of effect of domestic waste management on health. On an average, knowledge score is showing mean score around 4 to 5 and variation within scores is not very large as it is 1.6. Scores are clubbed near about 4 to 5.

Section-IV

Analysis related to association of knowledge score with selected demographic variables of homemakers regarding domestic waste management.

Table 4 Association of knowledge score with selected demographic variables of homemakers regarding domestic waste management

n = 300					
Demographic variables	d.f.	Chi. Calculated	Chi. Table	p Value	Association
Age	8	3.72	15.51	0.88	No association
Education status	6	15.93	12.59	0.014*	Association
Source of Information	6	8.79	12.59	0.18	No association
Type of Family	2	0.84	5.99	0.65	No association
Type of House	2	0.79	5.99	0.70	No association

* Association at 0.05 level of significance

As the p value is less than 0.05, i.e.0.014, it is observed that education status is associated with the knowledge score regarding domestic waste management.

All other p value are greater than 0.05 so there is no association with other demographic variables.

Section-V

Analysis related to association of knowledge score with selected demographic variables of homemakers regarding effect of Domestic waste management on health.

Table 5 Association of knowledge score with selected demographic variables of homemakers regarding effect of domestic waste management on health

n = 300

Demographic variables	d.f.	Chi. Calculated	Chi. Table	p Value	Association
Age	8	8.61	15.51	0.37	No association
Education	6	12.46	12.59	0.052	No association
Source of Information	6	1.23	12.59	0.97	No association
Type of Family	2	2.64	5.99	0.26	No association
Type of House	2	1.16	5.99	0.55	No association

All p value is greater than 0.05 so there is no association with demographic variable.

DISCUSSION

As per the analysis, it can be concluded that, the data is collected by 300 sample. Analysis is done by using descriptive statistics- frequencies and percentage for analysis of knowledge and inferential statistics- chi square is used for association between demographic variables and knowledge score. The findings reveal that majority 60% of homemakers have average knowledge regarding domestic waste management and majority 61% of homemakers have average knowledge regarding effect of domestic waste management on health. The findings also reveals that there is an association between Education status and knowledge score of domestic waste management of participants as p value is 0.014 which is less than 0.05 level of significance, and no other demographic variable is associated with knowledge score.

These findings are in link with the study, this conducted by B Vanaja Kumari., *et. al.*, to assess the knowledge regarding domestic waste management among women. . The findings of the study reveal that the among hundred women, sixty women had inadequate knowledge, twenty four women had moderate knowledge and sixteen women had sufficient knowledge and findings also reveal that there is a association between demographic characteristics of women such like (age, type of family, educational status, monthly income) and level of knowledge.

Nyatsanza Taurai., *et. al.*, done a study to understand the importance of including women in domestic solid waste management. The study revealed that men and women defined solid waste differently. Women are highly experienced in managing the household waste and she have less knowledge regarding proper household waste management. It was revealed that income, education, and quantity of waste generation correlate positively.

Limitations

The researcher has found some limitations during the process of present research study.

1. This study was limited to who have answer completely.
2. This study is limited to who not attempted whole questions is discarded.

Recommendation

Some of the following recommendations are made,

1. A similar research can be conducted on a big sample to generalize the results.
2. An experimental research can be done to assess the effectiveness of teaching programme on Domestic waste management.
3. In other different study area similar research can be done.
4. A comparative research may be undertaken for compare knowledge regarding domestic waste management among women between rural and urban areas.
5. A comparative study can be undertaken to compare the knowledge regarding domestic waste management among different socioeconomic status people.

6. Surveys and interviews on attitudes of women to solid wastes can be done.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the present study was to assess knowledge regarding domestic waste management and its effect on health among homemakers from selected area of Pune city. Many other studies also showed that while assessing knowledge of women, the findings show that they had inadequate knowledge and needs appropriate knowledge. The study result showed that the majority of homemakers (60%) have average knowledge regarding domestic waste management and its effect on health. The findings also reveal that there is an association between education status of homemakers and knowledge regarding domestic waste management. Regardless of more education and information giving through mass media, articles, more effort should be made. So more information and education is needed in more areas as well for further educating the public and to help to change their attitude towards domestic waste management and modification in lifestyle and habits that can contribute to proper domestic waste management and development of society and Nation.

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