



ISSN: 0976-3031

Available Online at <http://www.recentscientific.com>

CODEN: IJRSFP (USA)

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 8, Issue, 7, pp. 18569-18572, July, 2017

**International Journal of
Recent Scientific
Research**

DOI: 10.24327/IJRSR

Research Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE AND CONCERN REGARDING HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG THE RESIDENTS OF PUNE CITY

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2017.0807.0532>

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 15th April, 2017
Received in revised form 25th
May, 2017
Accepted 23rd June, 2017
Published online 28th July, 2017

Key Words:

Attitude, concerns, Household waste management,

ABSTRACT

The problem of Domestic Waste is drawing increasing attention of the people as huge garbage is lying down uncollected beside the roads, streets dustbins and on the ground which is causing threat to the environment as well as threatening public health. Objectives of this study are to assess the attitude and concern regarding household solid waste management. The structured questionnaire was administered to assess attitude and concerns regarding household solid waste management. A cross sectional study design was used. The sample size was 150 residing in Pune. The findings revealed that 74% of the residents are concerned about diseases related to improper storage and disposals and 23.3% are not concerned while 80% of the residents would be willing to carry the garbage to the skiff if located in their community and 18.7% are not willing to do it. There is a need of the proper waste collection, transportation route for prevention of environment from the hazardous waste disposal. The present study was emphasized on the assessment of detail process of solid waste management such as collection, storage, segregation, transportation, treatment and disposal.

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INTRODUCTION

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a Swachh Bharat mission led by the government of India to make India a clean India. This campaign was launched officially by the government of India on 145th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat, New Delhi with the aim to make India a clean India by 2nd of October 2019. On the day of launch, Prime Minister has nominated the names of nine personalities of India to initiate the campaign in their own areas and he also had requested to all nine personalities to invite other nine people from their own end individually to participate in this event as well as continue this chain of inviting nine people until the message reach to each and every Indian people. The chain of nine people is like a branching of the tree. In this way India can be a clean country. Disposal of wastes is now a largely the domain of sanitarians and health care professionals. However, health care professionals need to have a basic knowledge of the subject since improper disposal of wastes constitutes a health hazard. Further the health professional may be called to give in some special situations, such as camp sanitations or coping with waste disposal problems when there is a disruption or breakdown of community health services in natural disasters. The problem of Domestic Waste is drawing increasing attention of the people as huge garbage is lying down

uncollected beside the roads, streets dustbins and on the ground which is causing threat to the environment as well as threatening public health.

The improper management and lack of disposal technique of the domestic waste pollutes to the environment. It affects the water bodies. It also changes the physical, chemical and biological properties of the water bodies. The waste is generated as consequences of household activities such as the cleaning, cooking, repairing empty containers, packaging, huge use of plastic carry bags. Increase in urban population and changing life styles lead to the generation of solid waste. Generally, solid waste in household is heterogeneous in nature such as mixture of vegetables, food items, paper, plastics, rags, glass etc. The most common problems associated with improper management of solid waste include diseases, odor nuisance, fire hazards, atmospheric and water pollution, aesthetic nuisance and economic losses. There has been a significant increase in solid waste generation in India over the years from 100 gm per person per day in small towns to 500 grams per persons per day in large towns.

In Pune city primary sources of solid waste are local households, commercial establishments, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, and markets. The total quantity of waste generated per day is about 1300 to 1400 metric tons (approximate

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generation per capita per day is 500 grams). Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) is responsible for collection, storage, segregation, transportation and disposal of all solid waste generated in the city. In the present research work describes an attempt to assess the attitude, perception, practices and general information regarding collection, segregation, transportation, recycling and disposal of household waste among housewives residing in urban community of Pune.

Need for the study

The output of daily waste depends upon the dietary habits, life styles, living standards and the degree of urbanization and industrialization. There is a correlation between improper disposal of solid wastes and incidence of vector-borne diseases. Therefore, in all civilized countries, there is an efficient system for its periodic collection, removal and final disposal without risk to health.

Pune is the 8th largest city in India and the 2nd largest in the state of Maharashtra. Total Area is 243.84 Sq. km with population of 36 lakhs per 2011 census. The expected growth of population in Pune in 2015– 45 lakhs, in 2021 – 60 lakhs. Pune generates 1500 to 1600 tons of solid waste per day. 122 trucks collect waste door-to-door, collecting an average of 137 organic tons per day. 56% of households have door-to-door coverage. 44% of households provide segregated waste. Ward wise average waste generated per capita per day is 350 to 750 gms.

Households of Pune city generates large amount of solid waste. This large amount of waste poorly collected, stored and separated in households. In an attempt to make Pune a zero garbage discharge city, the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) implemented rules for all societies in the city to construct their own compost pit. Pune Municipal Corporation struggles with garbage disposal ideas. It has given two small garbage bins white for wet and green for dry waste at free of cost for better waste management. Majority of women and family members are not been taught about usage of these dustbins and about collection, separation, storage and recycling of the waste at their household. Housewives are using these garbage bins for storing their daily provisions at their kitchen.

We have selected this topic because women play important role in household waste management in the family, if she has adequate knowledge on it, she will be able to educate her children, family members and her neighbors. Finally we would say that if a woman has ample of education on waste management the whole nation can become “zero garbage discharge” nation. Nurses have more space to give advice to housewives about household management during their home visits in community. Therefore the present investigators would like to assess the general knowledge, attitude, practices and perceptions on household waste management.

Objectives

1. To assess the attitude regarding household solid waste management
2. To assess concern regarding household solid waste management

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Setting of the study

Residents of urban community of Pune

Research design

Descriptive survey design.

Research approach

Quantitative evaluative approach was used to conduct this study.

Population

Population under study includes residents in urban community of Pune.

Variables

Research variables

Attitude and concern regarding household solid waste management.

Attribute Variables

Age, gender, no. of the people in the household, educational qualification, occupation, religion, and family's average income.

Sampling procedure

Subjects were randomly selected from the list of households provided by the municipality with a geographical map. The subjects were the residents at the selected family household. The written permission was obtained from Corporator of Urban community.

Sample size

150 residents from urban community in Pune.

Inclusion criteria

Residents above 20 years age group

Tools and Instruments

The questionnaire was divided in to three parts,

Part I Demographic data of the residents that consists of 5 items

Part II Assessment of concerns among the residents regarding solid household waste management that consists of 18 items

Part III: Assessment of attitude among the residents regarding solid household waste management that consists of 11 items.

Data collection method

1. Permission was obtained from Municipal corporator.
2. Informed consent was obtained from subjects.
3. Purpose of conducting the study was explained to the subjects.
4. Data was collected using:
 - Structured knowledge questionnaire.
 - Structured attitude and concerns rating scale.

Findings and interpretations

Section I: Description of personal characteristics

Table I: Analysis of data related to the gender of the samples

Table 1 Gender Wise Classification

	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	MALE	28	18.8
	FEMALE	123	81.2
	Total	150	100.0

Majority of 81.2% of the residents were female while 18.8% residents were male.

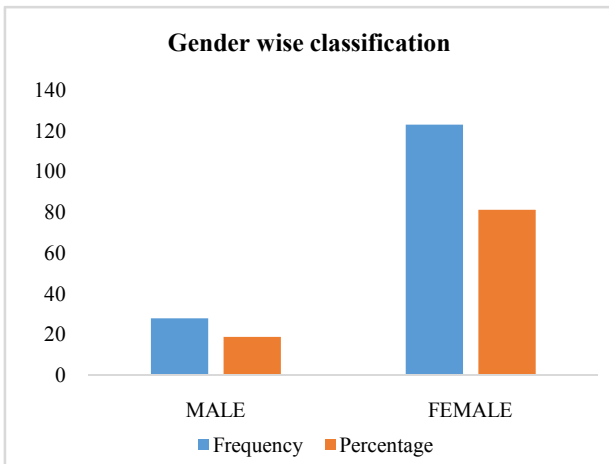


Figure 1 Analysis of data related to the gender of the samples

Table 2 Employment Wise Classification

	Employment	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Employed	90	60.4
	Not employed	31	20.8
	Student	5	3.4
	Retired	11	7.4
	Not working	13	8.1
	Total	150	100.0

Majority of 60.4% residents are employed, 20.8% are unemployed, 5% are students, 7.4% are retired and 8.1% are not working at all.

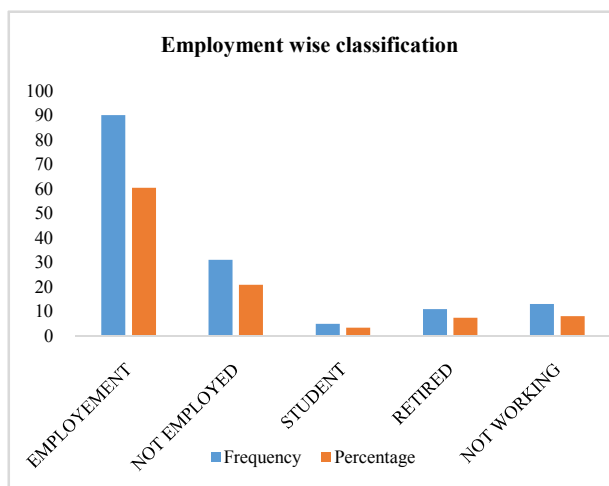


Figure 2 Analysis of data related to the employment of the samples

Section II: Assessment of attitude regarding solid household waste management among Pune residents

Table 3 Assessment of attitude regarding solid household waste management among Pune residents

S.no	Questions		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Have you ever heard about composting?	Yes	93	62.0
		No	54	36.0
		Don't Know	3	2.0
		Total	150	100.0
2.	Have you ever heard about recycling?	Yes	98	65.3
		No	50	33.3
		Don't Know	2	1.3
		Total	150	100.0
3.	If a recycling program was set up, that collected materials like plastic, paper, metals, etc. would you be willing to separate these into separate bags for collection purposes?	Yes	130	86.7
		No	18	12.0
		Don't Know	2	1.3
		Total	150	100.0
4.	Would you be willing to pay for pickup of these recycling materials from your home?	Yes	106	70.7
		No	40	26.7
		Don't Know	4	2.7
		Total	150	100.0
5.	Would you be willing to participate in a program to compost food and yard waste?	Yes	122	81.3
		No	25	16.7
		Don't Know	3	2.0
		Total	150	100.0

36% of residents have never heard about composting and 33.3 % of residents have not known about recycling.

Section III: Assessment of concerns among the residents regarding solid household waste management.

Table 4 Assessment of concerns among the residents regarding solid household waste management.

Sr No.	Issue for concern		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Health risk related to burning garbage	Concerned	126	84.0
		Not Concerned	20	13.3
		No opinion	4	2.7
		Total	150	100.0
2.	Illegal dumps polluting water bodies	Concerned	140	93.3
		Not Concerned	9	6.0
		No opinion	1	0.7
		Total	150	100.0
3.	Diseases related to improper storage and Disposal	Concerned	111	74.0
		Not Concerned	35	23.3
		No opinion	4	2.7
		Total	150	100.0
4.	Flooding due to garbage blocking drains and gullies	Concerned	95	63.3
		Not Concerned	51	34.0
		No opinion	4	2.7
		Total	150	100.0
5.	Reduction of natural resources we buy and use	Concerned	92	61.3
		Not Concerned	54	36.0
		No opinion	4	2.7
		Total	150	100.0

34 % of residents have not concerned regarding flooding due to garbage blocking drains and gullies and 36 % residents have not concerned about reduction of natural resources we buy and use

DISCUSSION

The finding of the present study revealed that the majority of residents have positive attitude towards household waste management reaming 30 percent of resident have negative attitude towards household waste management. A cross-sectional study on attitude, and practice about solid waste disposal and recycling among 237 adolescents. The difference between the knowledge of males and females was significant (p<0.016). Pertaining to the method of segregation and separation of solid waste, 72.1% believed that the best method was segregation at home and 9.6% deemed that the segregation

must be done in the place of disposal⁹ In the present study majority of residents in Pune are concerned about household waste management whereas 30% are not. A study on awareness among urban inhabitants about waste management and its impact on environment was conducted in Punjab. The result revealed that in 26% families, children were throwing waste here and there, 18.6% households foul smelled from the waste, and 14.6% families did not clean bins regularly¹⁰

CONCLUSION

Finally we would like to conclude that residents in Pune have to improve the attitude towards household solid waste management and also to improve concerns on it. Therefore present investigators would recommend health care professionals like community nurses to explore the health education to the community regarding household waste management.

Recommendations

The same type of the study can be done in the form of quasi-experimental study by using pretest and posttest measuring instrument.

How to cite this article:

Seeta Devi et al.2017, A Study to Assess The Attitude And Concern Regarding Household Solid Waste Management Among The Residents of Pune City. *Int J Recent Sci Res.* 8(7), pp. 18569-18572. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2017.0807.0532>

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