

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Practice Regarding Domestic Waste Management among Households in a Selected Urban Community

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Abstract

Introduction:

There are eight major categories of waste management, and each of them can be divided into numerous sub-categories. The categories include source reduction and reuse, animal feeding, recycling, composting, fermentation, landfills, incineration, and land application. Domestic waste is waste that is generated as a result of the ordinary day-to-day use of a domestic premise and is either taken from the premises by or on behalf of the occupier who generated the waste; without consideration (e.g., payment, reward or other benefit); or collected by or on behalf of a local government as part of a waste collection and disposal system.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge regarding the domestic waste management among the household in the selected community.
- To assess the practice of the domestic waste management by the household in the selected community.

Methodology:

Research Approach Quantitative Research Study design: Descriptive design.

Tool:

Structured questionnaire Sampling Technique: convenient sampling.

Research Setting:

NC(E) Quarters of CHAFB.

Result:

The study revealed that 10% had a poor knowledge, 76.7% had a moderate knowledge and 13.3% had a good knowledge regarding domestic waste management. It also showed that 6.7% had poor practice, 53% had a moderate practice and 40% had satisfactory practice of domestic waste.

Keywords

domestic waste management, Domestic waste, Knowledge, Practice, selected urban community.

INTRODUCTION

Waste Management is one of the obligatory functions of urban local bodies of India. Waste mt deals with all types of waste including industrial, biological and household. Domestic wastes are the waste products in the course of any domestic activity. It is also known as municipal solid wastes that are commonly called as thrash, garbage or rubbish waste.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding the domestic waste management among the household in the selected community.
- To assess the practice of the domestic waste management by the household in the selected community.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Research approach used in the study was Quantitative research. The **Study Design** Was Descriptive Survey design.

Sampling Technique used for this study was Convenient non-probability .Sampling technique **Sample size** was 50. **The study conducted in** Quarters of CHAF, Bangalore

DATA ANALYSIS

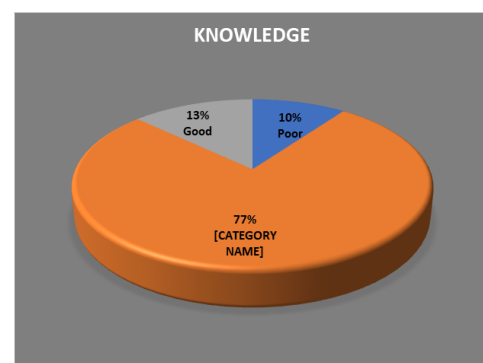


Figure1: Shows level of Knowledge among women residing in Quarters

Fig 1 In the above graph 77% of women have Moderate knowledge, 13% have Good knowledge and 10% of the women have poor level of knowledge.

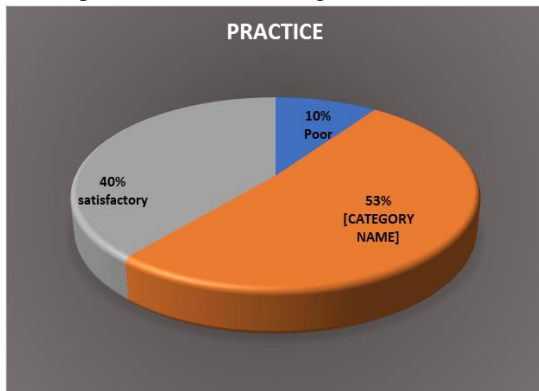


Figure2: Shows Practice of domestic waste management among women residing in Quarters

Fig 1 In the above graph 53% of women have Moderate practice score, 40% have satisfactory practice score and 10% of the women have poor practice score.

RESULT

The study revealed that 10% had a poor knowledge, 76.7% had a moderate knowledge and 13.3% had a good knowledge regarding domestic waste management. It also showed that 6.7% had poor practice, 53% had a moderate practice and 40% had satisfactory practice of domestic waste.

CONCLUSION

The study reveals that there is a moderate knowledge and practice regarding domestic waste management among the households. Proper educational strategies are required to increase the knowledge and obtain a good practice regarding domestic waste management among the households

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