Knowledge Regarding Domestic Waste Management among Women

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ABSTRACT

Domestic waste has become one of the most significant causes of severe damage to the rural eco-environmental because of the large amount of waste discharged and improper disposal. A community based descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding domestic waste management among women at village NangalShahidan of district Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Non- Probability purposive sampling technique was used to obtain a sample of 50 women for the research study. Analysis of data was done by using inferential statistic. ANNOVA test was used to mean score and relationship of knowledge toward domestic waste management among women at village NangalShahidan of district Hoshiarpur, Punjab, with selected demographic variables respectively.

The sample characteristics shows that majority of women belongs to age group 31-40 with 44%, 50% women done their secondary education, 76% are housewives, 74% belong Hindu religion, 58% women have open disposal of waste, 40% have monthly income between Rs 4,000-Rs 6,000 and 78% of women use television as source of information. The overall knowledge score sampling showed that 4% had an excellent knowledge whereas 50% had fair knowledge regarding domestic waste management.

KEYWORD: Assess, Knowledge, Domestic waste management, women

INTRODUCTION



Currently, India generates most of waste which is expected to raise by 2050 if appropriate action would not be taken. According to report, every day approximately 0.1 million tonnes of municipal solid waste is produced. The management of domestic waste continues to be a major challenge in rural areas throughout the India. A high rate of population growth and lack of knowledge has resulted in the generation of a domestic solid waste, which poses a serious threat to environmental quality and human health.

The domestic waste can be classified into various parts: recyclable waste, including plastic, paper, glass, etc, Kitchen waste , Hazardous waste for example waste batteries, fluorescent tubes, waste mercury thermometer, expired drugs, Other garbage like the brick and tile ceramics, dregs and other material, which need special and safe management.

Waste disposal is the collection of waste from home, processing of segregation, reduction, disposal and recycling or deposition of the waste materials. There are many methods of domestic waste disposal some of which are:

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landfill, incineration and vermicomposting. Using these methods we can control the hazardous effect of domestic waste in our environment.



Problem Statement

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding domestic waste management among women of village NangalShahidan, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India.

Objectives of the study

- A. To assess the knowledge regarding domestic waste management among women of village NangalShahidan, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India.
- B. To find the relationship between the knowledge regarding domestic waste management among women with selected variables.

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HYPOTHESIS

 $H_{1:}\ensuremath{\text{There}}\xspace$ will be significant association between Knowledge scores of women with selected variables.

ASSUMPTION:

Most of women may have fair knowledge regarding domestic waste management.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach:

A quantitative research approach was aimed to assess the knowledge on domestic waste management among women of village NangalShahidandistrictHoshiarpur, Punjab, India.

Research Design:

A non-experimental descriptive study was done to assess the knowledge on domestic waste management among women in village NangalShahidandistrictHoshiarpur, Punjab, India.

Independent variables: Independent variables in the study are-age in years, education, occupation, religion, types of disposal, type of family drainage system, monthly income in rupees and source of information.

Dependent variables: Dependent variable was knowledge regarding domestic waste management among women of village NangalShahidan, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India.

Research setting:

Village NangalShahidan is selected for the study. It is having a approximately 1500 population and 8KM away from Hoshiarpur city Bus Stand, Punjab. Most of the women in the village are housewives, few are working.

Target population:

Target population in this study were women in village NangalShahidan, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India. SSN: 244

Sample size and sampling techniques: The sample for the study consists of approximately 50 women of village NangalShahidanHoshiarpur, Punjab, India and purposive sampling technique were used for sampling selection.

Criteria for sample selection and development of tool: > Inclusion criteria:

- Women who belong to NangalShahidanHoshiarpur, Punjab, India.
- Women who were agree to participate in the study.
- > Exclusion criteria:

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

• People who did not co-operate in the study project.

People who did not give consent.

Description of tool:

Section 1:This part of a tool consists of 7 variables for obtaining demographic information of subject as age in years, education, occupation, religion, types of disposal, monthly income in rupees, source of information. **Section 2:** Itcontains self-structured questionnaire for the assessment of knowledge of domestic waste management. The content consists of 25 multiple choice questions having one correct answer among 4 options carrying 1 mark to assess the knowledge of domestic waste management among women at village NangalShahidan, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India.

Content validity:

The content validity of the tool was determined by the expert's opinion. The English version of tool was translated in Punjabi with the help of language experts.

Reliability of tool:

Reliability of tool was computed by split half method and thereafter by Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation. The reliability of tool was near about r = 0.30 which found reliable and feasible.

Data collection procedure:

Data collection for final study was conducted in the month of October 2020 from village NangalShahidan, district Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Approximately 50 women were taken as subject along with written consent taken from them. The researcher first introduced herself to the subject. Subjects were assured that their responses would be kept confidential and used only for research study.

Ethical considerations:

Written permission was taken from Sarpanch of village NangalShahidan, district Hoshiarpur. Written consent was taken from the selected 50 women of village to gain their confidence. They were assured that their data will be kept confidential.

Difficulties faced by investigator:

The difficulties faced by the investigator was the availability of subjects. They were available at fixed timings.

Analysis and Interpretation:

- 1. Frequency distribution of demographic variables.
- 2. Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score.
- 3. Association between level of knowledge score with their selected demographic variable.

SECTION-I Distribution of socio-demographic variables of women

 Table no.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics among women of village

 NangalShahidan, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India

village

			N=50	
S.NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	
	Age in years			
	a) 20-30	08	16	
1.	b) 31-40	22	44	
	c) 41-50	11	22	
	d) Above 50	09	18	

	EDUCATION		
2.	a) Primary	11	22
	b) Secondary	25	50
	c) Graduation	11	22
	d) Post-graduation	03	06
	OCCUPATION		
	a) Housewife	38	76
3.	b) Government Employee	03	06
	c) Private Employee	07	14
	d) Self-Employee	02	04
	RELIGION		
	a) Hindu	37	74
4.	b) Sikh	13	26
	c) Christian	00	00
	d) Muslim	00	00
	TYPE OF DISPOSAL		
	a) Open	29	58
5.	b) Closed	14	28
	c) Dumping	06	12
	d) Incineration	01	02
	MONTHLY INCOME IN RUPEES		
	a) Less than 4000	11	22
6.	b) 4000-6000	20	40
	c) 6000-8000	10	20
	d) Above 8000	09	18
	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	itic M	
	a) Television	39	78
7.	b) Radio	01	02
	c) 💋 Mobile phones TSP	05	10
	d) / Newspaper	05	10

SECTION- II Objective 1: To assess the knowledge regarding domestic waste management among the women of village NangalShahidan, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India.

 Table 2: Depicts frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score regarding domestic waste management among the women

	N S		N=50		
S.NO.	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	CRITERIA FOR KNOWLEDGE SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	
1.	Poor	0-6	11	22 %	
2.	Fair	7-12	25	50 %	
3.	Good	-13-19	12	24 %	
4.	Excellent	20-25	02	4 %	
Maxin	Maximum Score = 25				

Maximum Score = 25 Minimum Score = 0

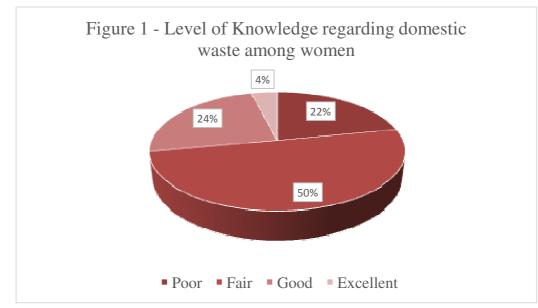


Figure 1: Depicts that majority of subjects i.e. 50% had fair knowledge followed by 24% good knowledge followed by 22% poor knowledge and 4% had an excellent knowledge. Hence, assumption was proved true.

SECTION-III

Objective 2: To find out the association between the knowledge of domestic waste management and selected demographic variables.

S. no. Socio-demographic variables N Mean SD DF p-value AGE IN YEARS n		N=50						
a) 20-30 08 9.25 3.62 $$	S. no.	Socio-den	nographic variables	Ν	Mean	SD	DF	p-value
1. b) 31-40 22 9.95 2.97 3/46 0.541 ^{NS} c) 41-50 11 9.82 5.78 - - d) Above 50 09 11.56 4.07 - - a) Primary 11 7.55 2.77 - - - a) Primary 11 13.64 4.84 - - - b) Secondary 25 9.44 3.01 3/46 6.59 ^S c) Graduation 03 12.00 2.00 - - - a) Housewife 38 9.00 3.42 - - - a) Housewife 38 9.00 3.42 - - - - d) Self-Employee 07 14.14 2.67 -		AGE IN YE	ARS					
c) 41-50 11 9.82 5.78 d) Above 50 09 11.56 4.07 a) Primary 11 7.55 2.77 b) Secondary 25 9.44 3.01 3/46 6.59 ^s c) Graduation 11 13.64 4.84 d) Post-graduation 03 12.00 2.00 a) Housewife 38 9.00 3.42 a) Housewife 38 9.00 3.42 a) Government Employee 02 12.00 0.71 a) Sikh 13 10.62 4.65 2/47 0.143 ^{NS} c) Christian 00 00 00 4) Open 29 9.72 3.83 c) Christian<		a) 20	-30	08	9.25	3.62		
d)Above 500911.564.07IEDUCATIONI7.552.77AAa)Primary117.552.77AAb)Secondary259.443.013/466.595c)Graduation1113.644.84IId)Post-graduation0312.002.00IIa)Housewife389.003.42AAb)Government Employee0315.674.043/467.775c)Private Employee0212.000.71IId)Self-Employee0212.000.71IId)Sikh1310.624.652/470.143 ^{NS} c)Christian00000000IId)Muslim00000000IId)Open299.723.83AAc)Dumping069.501.87IId)Incineration018.0000IId)Above 8000118.093.08AAd)Above 80001011.664.86IId)Above 80001010.604.86IId)Above 8000109.9363.91AId)Above 8000019.033.003/46I.06 ^{NS}	1.	b) 31	-40	22	9.95	2.97	3/46	0.541^{NS}
EDUCATION I 7.55 2.77 a) Primary 11 7.55 2.77 b) Secondary 25 9.44 3.01 3/46 6.59 ⁵ c) Graduation 11 13.64 4.84 6.59 ⁵ c) Graduation 03 12.00 2.00 1.00 a) Housewife 38 9.00 3.42 3.46 7.77S a) Housewife 03 15.67 4.04 3/46 7.77S c) Private Employee 02 12.00 0.71 1.00 1.00 c) Private Employee 02 12.00 0.71 0.143 ^{NS} d) Sikh 13 10.62 4.65 2/47 0.143 ^{NS} c) Christian 00 00 00 00 00 00 d) Muslim 00 10 1.02 4.89 3/46 0.63 ^{NS} c) Dumping <td< td=""><td></td><td>c) 41</td><td>-50</td><td>11</td><td>9.82</td><td>5.78</td><td></td><td></td></td<>		c) 41	-50	11	9.82	5.78		
a) Primary 11 7.55 2.77 A A 6.59 ^S 2. b) Secondary 25 9.44 3.01 3/46 6.59 ^S c) Graduation 11 13.64 4.84 4.84 4.84 4.84 d) Post-graduation 03 12.00 2.00 4.84 5.6 4.04 3.46 7.775 d) Government Employee 07 14.14 2.67 4.44 4.65 7.775 d) Government Employee 02 12.00 0.71 6.71 7.75 7.75<		d) Ał	oove 50	09	11.56	4.07		
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d) Post-graduation 03 12.00 2.00 Image: constraint of the state of	2.	b) Se	condary	25	9.44	3.01	3/46	6.59 ^s
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c) Mobile phones 05 11.27 4.05	7.	b) Ra	idio	01	9.00	3.00	3/46	1.06 ^{NS}
		-	obile phones	05	11.27	4.05		
				05	11.50	4.21		

Table 3: Mean distribution of socio-demographic variables according to level of knowledge

S - Significant, NS - Non-Significant

Education and occupation of women are found significant at p value < 0.05%.whereas age in years, religion, type of disposal, monthly income and source of information are found non-significant. Hence ,H₁ hypothesis is accepted for variables of education and occupation.

Conclusion:

The overall knowledge score of the sample showed that majority of women i.e. 50% had fair knowledge, 24% women had good knowledge, 22% had poor knowledge, 4% had an excellent knowledge regarding domestic waste management. In addition, education and occupation are found significant impact on domestic waste management among women whereas religion, type of disposal, monthly income and source of information have no impact on domestic waste management among women may have less knowledge regarding domestic waste management, is proved true.

Recommendations

Future educational interventions is recommended on large samples to raise public awareness regarding Domestic waste management and should be focus on community area where lacking of information and facilities. Educational massages should be more simplified, understandable in their regional languages. Frequent communication is recommended between health care providers and the public to help them to manage domestic waste at lower level to avoid less harm to community health and environmental hazards. More research can be done to recycle or reuse the domestic waste in public utilization and same should be followed among people.

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