Assess Knowledge and Practices about Waste Management among People

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Abstract

Waste management is the collection, transport, disposal, processing, managing and monitoring of waste materials. The term usually relates to materials produced by the human activity and the process generally undertaken to reduce their effect on health, the environment or aesthetics. All waste materials, whether they are solid, liquid, gaseous or radioactive fall within the remit of waste management.

Keywords: Waste Management; Community.

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Introduction

Adopting best waste management practices can help to maintain the proper environment sanitation and also help to reduce the pollution. Waste management practices can differ for developed and developing nations, for urban and rural areas, and for residential and industrial producers. Waste comes in many form i.e. agricultural waste, animal by products, biomedical waste, chemical waste, gaseous waste, food waste, consumable waste, kitchen waste, nuclear waste, packaging waste, solid waste, hardous waste, plastic waste. Domestic waste management is important; waste that is not properly managed can create serious health or social problems in community.

The Statement of the Study

"A study to assess the knowledge and practices about waste management among people residing in selected slums of PCMC area of Pune City."

Objectives of Study

1. To identify the existing knowledge about waste management among people.

2. To identify the existing practices about waste management among people.

3. To find a correlation between the level of knowledge of waste management among people with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H_o - There will be no significant difference in the knowledge score before and after assessing the knowledge and practices of people regarding waste management.

H_1 - There will be an increase in knowledge before and after assessing the people knowledge and practices regarding waste management among peoples.

Methodology

The present study is on descriptive approach.

Sample: Sample size of the study was 100 samples residing in Gowlimatha slum, Pimpri, Pune .
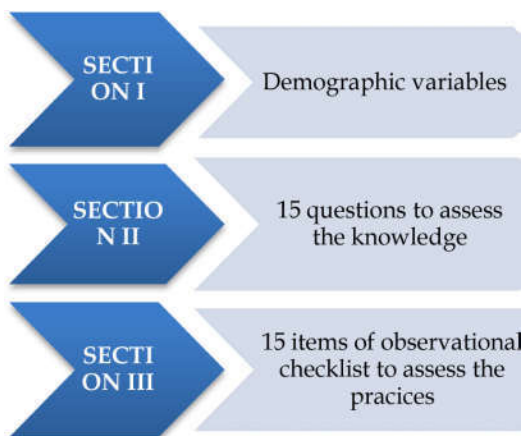
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Tool and Technique

The tool is consisting of three sections:

Major Study Findings

1. 41.6% of people were among the age group of 31 to 40 years. 63.3% them were female.

2. 41.6% of people have completed their secondary education.

3. 86.6% of people were belongs from Hindu religion.

4. 53.3% were working as housewives.

5. 58.3% of people were from Nuclear family.

6. 40% of people were having monthly income of family Rs.5000/- and above.

7. 30 people were having excellent knowledge about waste management, 25 people were having good knowledge about waste management and 6 people were having poor knowledge about waste management.

8. 28% of people always followed the proper waste management. 31% of people sometimes followed the proper waste management. 41% people never followed the proer waste management.

9. There was significant relationship at p value and between the levels of knowledge of waste management.

Section I: *Analysis and interpretation of data regarding demographic variables.*

Table 1: Frequency and percentage of demographic variables   N=60

Sr. No	Demographic Variables	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	Below 20 years	4	6.6%
		21-30 years	23	38.3%
		31-40 years	25	42%
		41years and above	8	13.3%
2	Gender	Male	19	32%
		Female	41	68.3%
3	Types of family	Nuclear	35	58.3%
		Joint	24	40%
		Extended	0	-
		others	1	25.00%
4	Education	Primary	20	33.3%
		Secondary	25	42%
		Higher Secondary	11	18.3%
		Graduate and above	4	6.6%
5	Occupation	Housewife	32	53.3%
		Service	20	33.3%
		Business	6	10%
		Labourer	2	3.3%
6	Religion	Hindu	52	87%
		Muslim	5	8.3%
		Christian	1	1.6%
		other	2	3.3%
7	Monthly income	Rs2001-3000	9	15%
		Rs3001-4000	14	23.3%
		Rs4000-5000	13	22%
		Rs 5001-& above	24	40%

Table 1 showed that 40% of the people were from the age group of 31 yrs to 40 yrs, 68.3% participants were females , 58.3% of people were from Nuclear family, 42% of people belongs to Hindu religion, 45% of people were completed their secondary education, 53.3% of people were from house wives, 87% of people were belongs to Hindu religion, 40% of people were having monthly income between Rs5001/- and above.

Section II: *Analysis and interpretation of data related to knowledge score regarding waste management*
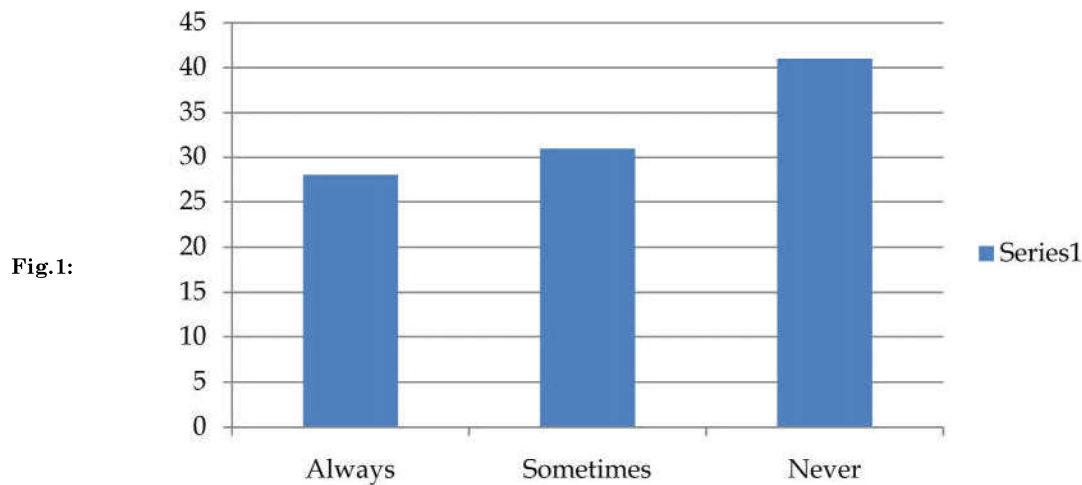
Fig.1:

Data represent in Figure 1 showed that 30 people were having excellent knowledge about waste management, 25 people were having good knowledge about waste management, 6 people were having poor knowledge about waste management.

Section III : *Analysis and interpretation of data related to practice score regarding waste management.*

Fig. 2:

Figure 2 Showed that 41% of people never following the practices, 31% of people following the practices sometimes and only 28% of people always following the practices.

Section IV: *Analysis and interpretation of data related to relation between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables*

Table 2: Analysis and interpretation of data related to relation between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	CHI- Square	Degree of Freedom	P value	Conclusion
1	Age	14.4	3	0.001	No Significant
2	Gender	3.4	1	0.05*	Significant
3	Family Type	9.0	3	0.02*	Significant
4	Education	13.9	3	0.001	No Significant
5	Occupation	14.4	3	0.001	No Significant
6	Religion	16.5	3	-	No Significant
7	Monthly Family Income	13.6	3	0.001	No Significant

Table 2 shows that Family type and Gender were having significant relationship at p value 0.05 and 0.02 between the lsevel of knowledge of waste management.

Conclusions

The conclusions drawn from the findings of the study as follows, The study was done to assess the knowledge and practices regarding waste management among people. The people were actively participated and were cooperative. While assessing knowledge it shown that the sample of age group 31-40 yrs had more knowledge regarding waste management.

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