

"To assess the knowledge and practices of household waste management among housewives in selected urban slum area of Pune city with a view to develop an information booklet."

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Abstract

Keywords-Assess, knowledge, solid waste management, information booklet, practices

Introduction

Waste disposal has become a grave problem all over India which leads to various contagious health hazardous diseases .The output of daily waste depends upon the dietary habits, lifestyles, living standards, and the degree of urbanization and industrialization. The per capita daily solid waste produced ranges between 0.25 and 2.5 kg in different countries. In India we produce 300 to 400 gms of solid waste per person per day in a town of normal size but exceptionally about 500 to 800 gms of solid waste is generated per capita per day in metro cities like Delhi and Bombay..

On 145th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat campaign was launched officially by the Government of India, New Delhi with the aim is to make India a clean nation by 2nd of October 2019. Pune is the 8th largest city in India and the 2nd largest in Maharashtra with an area of 243.84 sq. km and population of 36 lakhs as per 2013 census. 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 percent of households have door to door coverage; 44 percent of households provide segregated waste. Ward wise average waste generated per capita per day is 350 to 750 grn. 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. PMC has given two small garbage bins white for wet and green for dry waste at free of cost for better waste management. Investigator has selected this topic because women play an important role in household waste management in the family; if she has adequate knowledge on it, she can educate her children, family members and neighbors.

Statement of the problem: "A study to assess the knowledge and practices of household waste management among housewives in selected urban slum area of Pune city with a view to develop an information booklet."

Objectives of the study:

1. To determine the level of knowledge regarding household waste management among housewives in selected urban areas of Pune City.

2. To identify the practice of housewives on household waste management among housewives in selected urban areas of Pune City.

3. To find the relationship between knowledge and practice scores of housewives on household waste management.

4. To find the association between knowledge scores of housewives on household waste management and the selected demographic variables.

5. To find the association between practice scores of housewives on household waste management

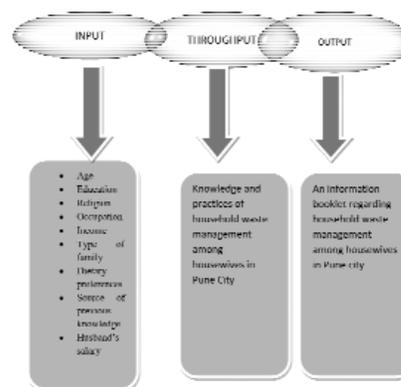
and the selected demographic variable.

6. To develop the information booklet regarding household waste management

Conceptual framework :
Conceptual framework is based on General System's theory.

Limitations:

" Study is limited only to housewives.



"Study is limited to housewives who are willing to participate in study.

Delimitations:

The study is delimited to:

Housewives who are residing in selected urban slum area of Pune city. To check only knowledge and practices in selected urban slum area of Pune city.

Hypothesis:

H1: There is significant relationship between knowledge and practice scores of housewives on household waste management.

H2: There is significant association between knowledge and practice score of housewives on household waste management and selected demographic variables.

Research methodology

The study was conducted in the selected urban slum areas of Pune city. Prior to the data collection, permission was obtained from the authorities from selected areas. The purpose of the study and method of data collection was explained to the subjects for getting true responses. The assurance was given regarding the confidentiality of the information. An informed consent was obtained from the respondents indicating their willingness to participate in the study. The subjects who fulfilled the sampling criteria were taken for the study from the selected Urbanslum area of Pune.

Population under study includes 500 housewives at Pune city.

Research approach was quantitative research approach and design was exploratory descriptive survey design. The sampling is done by systematic random sampling technique. 500 sample size has taken

Data collection method

:Permission was obtained from the concerned authority. Purpose of conducting the study was explained to the subjects. Informed consent was obtained from the subjects. Data collection was done by using structured knowledge questionnaire and practices were assessed by using 3 point Likert scale

Major findings of the study Pearson's correlation coefficient was found to be 0.21, which is positive, indicating that more the knowledge of the

housewives regarding household waste management better are their practices. The significance of this relation was tested using t-test for significance of correlation coefficient. T-value for this test was 4.72 and the corresponding p-value was 0.000, which is small, which indicates the correlation between the knowledge and practices of the housewives was significant positive. More the knowledge better are the practices of the housewives regarding household waste management.

Since the p-values corresponding to age, education, husband's occupation and husband's salary are small (less than 0.05), the demographic variables age, education, husband's occupation and husband's salary were found to have significant association with knowledge of housewives regarding household waste management.

Sine p-values corresponding to religion, education, type of family and dietary preferences are small (less than 0.05), religion, education, type of family and dietary preferences were found to have significant association with practices of housewives regarding household waste manage

Scope of the study-(Implications):

Nursing practice:

I. This study can be implicated in nursing practice to educate the public regarding importance of household waste management.

II. This Study can be helpful for nurse to teach people regarding health effects of improper waste manage-

ment.

III. This Study can give idea to nurse regarding status of the household waste management and it can be helpful to educate the people.

IV. This Study can give idea to nurse regarding techniques to educate the people regarding importance of household waste management

Nursing education:

I. This study can be helpful to the nursing students to learn research process.

II. This Study can be helpful for the nursing students to understand techniques of make people aware about household waste management.

Nursing administration:

I. This study can give idea to nursing administration department regarding conducting various programmes for awareness of people regarding importance of household waste management.

II. This Study can be helpful for gaining administration support from nursing department for conducting various programmes for awareness of people regarding importance of household waste management.

Nursing research

I. This Study can help new nursing research person to understand research process.

II. This Study can be implicated in further researches regarding household waste management

Recommendations:

oA comparative study can be done between urban and rural area about

knowledge and practices on household waste management.

oAn experimental study can be done by assessing the effect of health education or instructional manual.

oThis study can be done on more sample size.

oStudy can be done in another setting.

Conclusion:

It has been seen that most of the housewives staying in selected area of Pune city are not aware of household waste management. Therefore information booklet has been provided to the housewives, to increase the level of knowledge and practices as well.

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