



- 6. Type of house** :
- a. Own house
- b. Rented

**7. Educational status**

S. No.	Educational status	Homemakers
1.	Illiterate	
2.	Primary	
3.	Secondary	
4.	Higher Secondary	
5.	Graduate	
6.	Post Graduate	
7.	Diploma	
8.	Professional	

**8. Occupational Status**

S. No.	Occupational Status	Homemakers
1.	Agriculture	
2.	Teacher	
3.	Entrepreneur	
4.	Any Other	

If agriculture is the occupation, then what type of land do you have

- a. Dry land       b. Wet land       c. Garden land

**B. INFORMATION REGARDING HOUSEHOLD WASTE**

**a. Kitchen waste**

S. No	Wastes type	Per day in kg	Alternative day in kg	Weekly in kg	Every 15 days	Monthly in kg
1	Raw foods					
2	Vegetable peels					
3	Food left over					
4	Tea and coffee powder					
5	Coconut shells					
6	Fruits skins					
7	Egg shells					
8	Bone and meat waste					
9	Any other					

**b. General waste**

S. No	Waste type	Per day in kg	Alternative day in kg	Weekly in kg	Every 15 days	Monthly in kg
1	Packets					
2	Paper bags					
3	Polythene bags					
4	Tins					
5	Bottle					
6	Plastic container					
7	Match boxes					
8	Tooth paste tube					
9	Glass					
10	Glass bangles					
11	Tissue paper					
12	Disposal diapers					
13	Napkins					
14	News paper					
15	Magazines					
16	Computer paper					
17	Refill					
18	Any other					

**c. Garden waste**

S. No	Waste type	Per day in kg	Alternative day in kg	Weekly in kg	Every 15 days	Monthly in kg
1	Leaves					
2	Sticks					
3	Animal waste					
4	Any other					

**d. Total quantity of household waste available**

S. No	Waste	Per day in kg	Alternative day in kg	Weekly in kg	Every 15 days	Monthly in kg
1.	Kitchen waste					
2.	General waste					
3.	Garden waste					
Total						

### C. METHOD OF COLLECTING HOUSEHOLD WASTE

a. Do you have separate bins for collection of household waste?

- Yes                       No

If yes, give details

S. No	Type of Container Used	Position and Location	Material it is Made of	Capacity
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

b. Frequency of disposal of waste

- a. Daily                       b. On alternate days                       c. Weekly

c. Who is responsible for disposing of waste?

- a. Home maker                       b. Head of the family                       c. Children   
d. Domestic helper                       e. Any other (specify)

### D. METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD BIODEGRADABLE WASTE

- a. Use of government dust bins                       b. Burning   
c. Throwing in the empty plots                       d. Converted into home compost   
e. Throwing in the road sides                       f. Converted into vermicompost

### E. PROBLEM FACED BY ACCUMULATION OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE

- 
- 1 Breeding places for insects, mosquitoes, flies and rodents
  - 2 Unhygienic surrounding
  - 3 Environmental pollution
  - 4 Unpleasant odour
  - 5 Polluted water supply
  - 6 Health problems
  - 7 Street dogs problems
  - 8 Overflows of drainage

**F. RECYCLING THE WASTE**

a. Do you reuse or recycle any of the waste?

- Yes  No

If yes, how do you recycle the waste?

b. Are you willing to separate collected wastes like plastic, paper, metals, etc, into separate bags for collection purposes?

- Yes  No

If yes, give me the reason

If no, give me the reason

c. How do you recycling them?

S. No	Product	Reused as	Recycled into	Sold to vendor	Disposed as

**G. PREVAILING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION IN THE SELECTED AREA**

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**a. Existing environmental condition**

1. Surface water contamination due to waste disposal in water bodies
2. Raised atmospheric temperature
3. Soil contamination and toxic effect of soil
4. Loss of biodiversity
5. Increased generation of Industrial, commercial waste
6. Air pollution

**b. Reasons for environmental degradation**

1. Lack of knowledge on disposal of waste
2. Indiscriminate throwing of waste
3. Improper management of waste
4. Lack of environmental awareness
5. Improper collection of waste by Government Agency
6. Mishandling of dustbins
7. Laziness of managing waste in a proper manner
8. Population explosion
9. Lack of space and provision for disposal

**c. Type of domestic pollutants**

1. Garbage
2. Sewage
3. Excreta

**d. Need for clean environment**

1. Good health
2. Clean atmosphere
3. Good and neat surrounding
4. Mental relaxation
5. Life satisfaction

**d. Do you compost your waste?**

---

Yes                      No  
If yes, give me the reason  
  
If no, give me the reason

**e. If you do not compost, would you consider starting composting at home?**

Yes                      No  
If yes, give me the reason  
  
If no, give me the reason

**f. Do you have idea how composting helps you to reduce waste**

Yes                      No  
If yes, give me the reason  
  
If no, give me the reason

**g. Do you have garden?**

Yes                      No  
If yes, list the Plants and Vegetables available in your garden  
  
If no, Give reason

**h. Are you interest in organic kitchen gardening?**

Yes                      No  
If yes, give reason  
  
If No, give reason

**i. Do you feel it will improve your economic condition**

Yes                      No  
If yes, give reason  
  
If No, give reason

**j. Have you attended any training programme before**

Yes                      No

## APPENDIX – II

### MONOGRAPH

“TECHNO – TRANSFER THROUGH INTERVENTION ON  
BIODEGRADABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN RURAL SETTINGS”



**Candidate**

**Suranjana Agamacharya, Ph.D Research Scholar**

**Guide**

**Dr. (Mrs.) K. Manimozhi, Associate Professore**

Department of Resource Managemnet  
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women,  
Coimbatore- 43



# சுற்றுப்புறச்சூழல்



கரன்ஜனா ஆகமர்சாரீயா  
முனைவர் பட்டஆய்வாளர்

முனைவர் திருமதி க.மணிமொழி M.Sc., B.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.,

இணைப்பேராசிரியர், வளநிர்வாகத் துறை

# திடக்கழிவுமாசுபாடுகளும்அதன் மேலாண்மையும்



**கரன்ஜனா ஆகமசாநீயா**  
முனைவர் பட்டஆய்வாளர்

முனைவர் திருமதி க.மணிமொழி M.Sc., B.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.,

இணைப்பேராசிரியர்,வளநிர்வாகத் துறை  
அவினாசிலிங்கம் பல்கலைக்கழகம்  
கோயம்புத்தூர் - 641 043.

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## APPENDIX IV

### KNOWLEDGE INVENTORY TO ASSESSED THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE WOMEN LEADERS TOWARDS BIODEGRADABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICED

S. No	Knowledge Statement	Before Training	After Training
<b>A. Types of household waste</b>			
1.	Solid waste- biodegradable and non-biodegradable		
2.	Liquid waste		
<b>B. Methods of disposing household waste</b>			
3.	Throwing in the road sides		
4.	Government dust bins		
5.	Home compost pit		
6.	Vermicomposting		
<b>C. Reasons for improper disposal of household waste</b>			
7	Lack of knowledge		
8	Laziness		
9	Lack of environmental awareness		
<b>D. Problems due to improper disposal of household waste</b>			
10	Air, water and soil pollution		
11	Health problems		
12	Flooding due to garbage blocking drains and gullies		
13	Providing place for Insects, mosquitoes, flies and rodents breeding		
14	Unhygienic surrounding		
15	Unpleasant odour		
<b>E. Preparation of fertilizers and pesticides</b>			
16	Eco-friendly fertilizers		
17	Eco-friendly pesticides		
18	Eco-friendly growth-boosters		

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**F. Resource recovery from biodegradable waste**

- 19 Composting
- 20 Botanical pesticides
- 21 Organic fertilizers
- 22 Jeevamirthum
- 23 Amuthakaraisal

**G. Follow standard procedure for preparation of compost**

- 24 Collection of everyday household waste and agricultural waste
- 25 Segregating the household waste
- 26 Proper collection of biodegradable waste in bins
- 27 Adding cow dung, soil and botanical leaves
- 28 Converting waste to manure

**H. Opinion regarding advantages of home composting**

- 29 Availability of compost for gardening
- 30 Clean environment
- 31 Saves money
- 32 Improve the health of the family members

**H. Advantages of kitchen gardening**

- 33 Fresh vegetables
- 34 Recreation and mental relaxation
- 35 Clean atmosphere and neat surrounding
- 36 Guiding younger generation
- 37 Subsidiary income
- 38 Self-satisfaction

## APPENDIX V

### ATTITUDE SCALE USED PRIOR TO AND AFTER THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

S.No.	Statements	SF	F	N	UF	SUF
1.	Recycling is a difficult process	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Regular collection of garbage is the only solution of environment problem	5	4	3	2	1
3.	Household waste management is very difficult process	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Home composting requires more procedure	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Kitchen garden require more space	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Segregation of waste is very difficult process	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Home composting require more time and money	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Home composting spreads bad smell	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Flies and mosquitoes breeding are high in home composting	1	2	3	4	5
10.	Home compost ensure the protection of environment	5	4	3	2	1
11.	Technical guideline required for home composting	1	2	3	4	5
12.	Composting is a time consuming process	1	2	3	4	5
13.	Household waste management practices demands excessive labour for periodical cleaning and maintenance	1	2	3	4	5
14.	Organic vegetables contains more nutrients	5	4	3	2	1
15.	Organic vegetable maintain the quality and flavor	5	4	3	2	1
16.	Organic vegetable ensures increased shelf-life of vegetables	5	4	3	2	1
17.	The use of organic manure helps to reduce the application of chemicals pesticides and insecticides	5	4	3	2	1
18.	Improper disposal of waste leads to health problem	5	4	3	2	1
19.	Biodegradable waste can be easily to recycling	5	4	3	2	1
20.	Biodegradable waste management provides subsidiary income	5	4	3	2	1

SF – Strongly Favourable; F – Favourable; N – Neutral;

UF – Unfavourable, SUF – Strongly Unfavourable

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## APPENDIX IX

### AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, COIMBATORE -43

#### Details of the case study conducted

- A. Socio-economic survey- Questionnaire
- B. Average quantity of kitchen waste generated by the selected households
- C. Average quantity of garden waste generated by the selected households
- D. Average quantity of animal waste generated by the selected households
- E. Total quantity of biodegradable waste generated by the selected households
- F. The quantity of greens produced by the households in one cropping in one month
- G. The quantity of vegetables produced by the households in one cropping in three months

#### A. Socio-economic survey

Name:

Address:

Occupation: Agriculture

##### 1. Age of the respondent

- e. Below 30
- f. 30 – 40
- g. 40 – 50
- h. 50 and above

##### 2. Type of family

- d. Joint family
- e. Nuclear

##### 3. Size of family

- d. Small (1-4)
- e. Medium (4-6)
- f. Large (6 to above)

##### 4. Stages in the family life cycle

- d. Beginning
- e. Expanding
- f. Contracting

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**5. Income of the family in ₹**

- d. Low (₹5,000- 7,000)
- e. Middle (₹7,000- 9,000)
- f. High (Above ₹ 9,000)

**6. Type of house**

- c. Own house
- d. Rented

**7 Type of farmers**

- a. Marginal
- b. Small
- c. Large

1. Feasibility: Feasibility of composting and vermicomposting in terms of time, work input and cost.

Aspects	Degree of feasibility		
	Strongly Favourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
Time			
Work Input			
Cost			

2. Accessibility: Access to material inputs for composting technique like kitchen waste, garden waste, animal waste.

Type of waste	Quantity obtained		
	Per Day	Per month	yearly
Kitchen waste			
Garden waste			
Animal waste			

3. Duration taken to get ready compost and vermicompost

Vermicompost	0-1 ½	1 ½- 3
a. Silpaulinvermibed		
b. Compost pit		

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4. Economic benefits

- a. How many loads in 4 or 6 months sold? What is the price load? How much income obtained in the last 3 years.
  
- b. Whether used for kitchen garden for raising resistible? If yes, what are the resistible grow for your family and what percentage of expenditure in income has reduced.

5. Acceptability:

Aspects	Degree of acceptability	
	Acceptable	Not Acceptable
a. Composting		
b. Vermi Composting		
c. Amuthakaraisal		
d. Neem leaf extract for protection		
e. Jivamrutham		
f. Cow dung extract		
g. Neem kernel extract		
h. Seed treatment with cow's urine		