

A Study On Waste Management Awareness and Practices Among Domestic Help

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Abstract

The current study focuses on understanding how household waste is managed with the help of domestic workers and how aware they are about proper waste segregation. The study is part of the project which aimed to spread awareness among them about how important it is to separate waste correctly to keep our homes and surroundings clean.

Every day, a lot of waste is produced in every household, and most of it is handled by domestic help workers. They play an important role in keeping the environment clean, but very often, they do not get proper guidance or training about how to manage waste safely.

The data was collected through a questionnaire and interview of domestic help workers in my nearby area. They were asked about their daily waste-handling activities, whether they separate dry and wet waste, and if they use gloves or masks while doing their work.

The findings suggest that most domestic help workers were not very aware of proper waste management methods. However, when we explained the importance of segregation and recycling, many of them showed excitement and said they would like to follow these practices if proper systems, bins, and support were provided in their workplaces.

Key words: Waste Segregation, Circular Economy, domestic helpers, sustainable development

1. Introduction

In today's rapidly urbanizing world, waste management has become a critical aspect of maintaining a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. With increasing population density, changing lifestyles, and consumer-driven habits, the amount of household waste produced every day has risen sharply. From food scraps and plastics to paper, glass, and e-waste, households contribute significantly to the total waste generated in cities. Managing this waste responsibly is not merely an environmental necessity but also a social responsibility shared by every member of the community.

Within this domestic ecosystem, domestic help workers commonly referred to as housemaids, helpers, or caretakers play an indispensable role. They are the frontline workers who handle the waste produced in

individual households. Their duties often extend beyond cleaning and maintaining hygiene; they also ensure that garbage is collected, segregated, and disposed of properly. Despite their crucial contribution, their role in waste management often goes unnoticed and undervalued. Most domestic workers operate without any formal training or awareness of sustainable waste handling practices, leaving them vulnerable to health risks and inefficiencies in waste segregation.

Proper waste segregation is the foundation of an effective waste management system. It involves separating biodegradable waste (such as kitchen waste and garden waste) from non-biodegradable and recyclable materials (like plastic, metal, and glass). When this process is done correctly at the household level, it reduces the burden on municipal systems, minimizes landfill accumulation, and increases the potential for recycling and composting. Unfortunately, many households fail to practice systematic segregation. This lack of awareness and cooperation often places additional pressure on domestic help, who are expected to manage waste without sufficient knowledge or equipment.

The situation is further complicated by the lack of protective measures for domestic workers. Many handle waste with bare hands, exposing themselves to harmful chemicals, sharp objects, and disease-causing pathogens. The absence of gloves, masks, or sanitizers during waste handling increases their vulnerability to infections and injuries. Additionally, irregular waste collection by municipal bodies can cause waste to accumulate, creating unhygienic conditions that affect both domestic help and the households they serve.

To address these challenges, it is essential to promote awareness, respect, and education within communities. Waste management should not be viewed as a mere household chore but as a shared environmental responsibility. Training programs and awareness drives can help domestic help workers understand the importance of segregation, composting, and recycling. When households and domestic help work together with mutual respect and knowledge, they contribute to a cleaner neighbourhood and a healthier environment.

Through community initiatives, residents can also collaborate with local authorities to ensure that segregated waste is collected efficiently and that recyclables are sent to proper facilities. Encouraging composting at home can significantly reduce organic waste and create nutrient-rich fertilizer for plants. Schools, residential societies, and NGOs can organize workshops that educate both employers and domestic workers about safe waste handling, hygiene practices, and eco-friendly alternatives to plastic use.

The Community Connect Project aims to highlight the vital role of domestic help in waste management and the importance of collective action. It provides a platform to understand their daily struggles, identify gaps in awareness and resources, and suggest feasible solutions that improve waste management efficiency while upholding the dignity and safety of workers. By engaging with domestic help and community members, students and participants gain firsthand experience in social responsibility, empathy, and environmental stewardship.

Ultimately, effective waste management begins at home. Every household that practices proper waste segregation, reduces plastic consumption, and supports the well-being of its domestic help contributes to a broader cultural shift toward sustainability. This project reinforces the idea that environmental cleanliness is not just a civic duty but a moral one rooted in compassion, cooperation, and respect for those who help keep our surroundings clean.

By understanding and addressing the challenges faced by domestic help in waste management, we take a significant step toward creating cleaner, safer, and more inclusive communities. Together, through awareness, education, and action, we can transform waste from a problem into an opportunity — for sustainable living, human dignity, and environmental balance.

2. Literature Review:

Effective waste management at the household level is a critical environmental and public health concern in India. Domestic help plays an often overlooked but essential role in managing household waste segregation, collection, and disposal. This literature review synthesizes recent research focusing on solid waste management in India, highlighting the intersection between domestic help's involvement, informal waste workers' roles, and overall household waste management practices. The review draws on studies spanning rural and urban settings, community-based interventions, occupational health, and policy analysis to provide a comprehensive view of the current knowledge landscape.

Aman Thakur, Sareeka Kumari, Shruti Sinai Broker, Swami Pragya Prashant, Aman Kumar, and Rakshak Kumar (2021) present an evaluation of waste management throughout the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), highlighting the generation of approximately 1.905 million tonnes of solid waste annually, of which only 0.263 million tonnes per year are properly landfilled (Thakur et al., 2021). Despite collecting 1.688 million tonnes, only 0.413 million tonnes undergo treatment, leaving a significant proportion untreated. The waste primarily comprises biodegradable material (54.83%), with inert debris, paper, plastic, glass, and metals composing the remainder. Open burning and improper dumping remain common disposal methods, leading to environmental pollution. The study emphasizes a lack of adequate infrastructure for collection, segregation, treatment, and disposal, and spotlights the critical involvement of informal waste collectors and rag pickers—roles akin to domestic help engaged in manual sorting within households. (1)

Sulagna Roy, Pankaj R Kaushik, Pradeep Sangwan, and Sunil Herat (2024) investigate decentralized waste management facilitated by NGOs in rural Himachal Pradesh through a mixed-methods design. The village's waste composition includes plastic (40.8%), glass (36.7%), paper/cardboard (18.4%), and metal (4.1%) (Roy et al., 2024). Success was achieved via decentralized Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) supported by door-to-door community awareness initiatives, enabling households and businesses to voluntarily deposit waste at accessible points. Seasonal variations and tourism heavily influence waste generation patterns, imposing operational challenges. Financial backing through fee-based systems managed by local panchayats and over 15 awareness workshops conducted by Healing Himalayas sensitized more than 2000 residents on segregation and disposal behaviours. Methodologies included semi-structured interviews with village members and quantitative waste surveys. Challenges comprised limited funding, inadequate advanced treatment facilities, low-temperature impacts on composting, difficulty sustaining community participation, and logistical constraints, demonstrating the importance of awareness and training in promoting effective household waste management practices. (2)

The Indian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research (2024) details a study revealing that 52.5% of rural households in Mangaluru exhibit moderate knowledge regarding domestic waste management (Indian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research, 2024). A significant gap exists between knowledge and practical segregation, indicating a pressing need for educational campaigns and community programs

aimed at improving effective waste segregation practices. The study underscores the pivotal role of domestic help in executing segregation, signifying their inclusion as a target group in awareness efforts.(3)

Researchers in Ujjain (2022) analysed waste segregation patterns and uncovered inconsistent practices, where 56.4% of dry waste bins contained mis-sorted materials (Ujjain study, 2022). Most households did not adhere to the recommended four-bin segregation system. The study noted deficient community participation and emphasized that sustainable behavior change demands continued education and engagement strategies. The critical role of women's self-help groups was highlighted in fostering segregation literacy, affirming the potential of involving domestic help in targeted training to improve household segregation outcomes.(4)

This pilot study conducted in Ujjain (2023) offered detailed waste composition insights, reaffirming that biodegradable waste predominantly constitutes household refuse (Ujjain pilot study, 2023). Variations were observed in waste type according to socioeconomic variables and consumption profiles. The authors advocate for precise waste characterization to tailor effective management solutions, an approach applicable to designing specialized training for domestic help managing waste segregation tasks. (5)

This randomized controlled trial protocol (2021) examines how improved information dissemination and volunteer engagement can enhance household-level waste segregation behaviours (I-MISS trial, 2021). Volunteer-led support, potentially involving domestic help, is central to fostering sustainable segregation habits and offers an adaptable model for scalable, community-based waste management approaches, validating the impact of capacity-building measures on domestic workers' effectiveness. (6)

A recent investigation into female domestic workers highlights this group as a significant and increasing informal workforce segment, comprising primarily vulnerable populations with precarious employment (2024 analysis). Limited workplace health and safety protections, scant formal training, and poor capacity-building opportunities limit domestic workers' ability to partake effectively in household waste management. Such findings prescribe the necessity for policy-driven training programs and occupational safety provisions that empower this workforce to contribute meaningfully. (7)

This 2023 study elaborates how informal waste collection—largely executed by women, including those in domestic work—plays a critical role in urban waste segregation (Chandigarh study, 2023). Despite their contribution, these workers face unsafe environments, minimal safety training, and pernicious socioeconomic vulnerabilities. The integration of informal waste workers into formal systems demonstrated improved worker well-being and system efficiency, suggesting that formal recognition of domestic help's role in waste management could enhance outcomes.(8)

Data from this 2023 study expose that nearly half (48.3%) of informal sector workers engaged in waste collection—roles partially encompassing domestic help—incurred occupational injuries within the prior year (Nellore study, 2023). The investigation noted insufficient safety equipment and limited awareness about occupational health risks, underpinning the urgent need for protective strategies and coaching to promote health-seeking behaviour among domestic waste handlers. (9)

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated vulnerabilities among women domestic workers, with 57% reporting stigma and 40% working without adequate safety measures during 2021 (Pandemic study, 2021). Economic hardships manifested as widespread job losses and wage reductions, accompanied by escalated

workloads and reported domestic violence. The study highlights a lack of social protection frameworks that further impair domestic workers' ability to safely maintain household waste practices under crisis conditions. (10)

This 2022 article discusses India's plastic waste management landscape, citing significant challenges alongside opportunities for embedding circular economy principles (Plastic waste study, 2022). The informal sector, inclusive of domestic help, plays a vital role in plastic recovery and recycling processes. The article calls for enhanced policy support and community engagement, foregrounding household-level plastic segregation as pivotal to broader sustainability transitions. (11)

An examination of Pune's SWACH cooperative (2024) reveals a successful model blending informal waste worker participation with formal municipal frameworks. Incorporating over 3,000 waste pickers providing door-to-door waste collection, the initiative boasts 95% segregation rates predominantly through women-led efforts (Pune model, 2024). Such integration empowers informal labour, mainly women in domestic roles, with health insurance and formal recognition, serving as an exemplary blueprint for replicating robust household waste management systems involving domestic help. (12)

This 2017 overview depicts India's complex waste management ecosystem emphasizing systemic challenges such as policy fragmentation, infrastructural deficits, and informal sector reliance (India challenges, 2017). It recommends improved policy integration, technological innovation, and behavioural strategies. The informal workforce's central role, which includes domestic waste handlers, is underscored, highlighting their untapped potential within the waste management value chain. (13)

Published in 2022, this review assesses geographical disparities affecting waste management efficacy across India's diverse regions (Topography and implementation, 2022). It highlights the need for adaptive, region-specific solutions that account for financial and technical limitations. Variations in domestic help roles emerge as a critical factor influencing household waste management effectiveness across different locales. (14)

The 2021 study outlines that unsegregated municipal solid waste persists as a substantial problem despite regulatory mandates (Unsegregated waste, 2021). It stresses the importance of source-level segregation—often the responsibility of domestic help—and identifies behavioural and infrastructural barriers impeding progress. The study advocates decentralized, cost-effective approaches to enhance segregation rates and waste management efficiency. (15)

Focusing on Ahmedabad city, this 2024 case study explores local waste management practices, infrastructure status, and voids (Ahmedabad focus, 2024). It delineates household and commercial waste streams and evaluates community participation. Given the significant involvement of domestic help at the household level, the findings illuminate the operational context in which domestic waste management is embedded. (16)

The 2019 ethnographic study examines socio-cultural dimensions underpinning waste management in Indian small towns, emphasizing how social hierarchies influence waste disposal behaviour (Social order study, 2019). It reveals that domestic help and employer relationships shape household waste practices and suggests that addressing underlying social structures is essential for improving domestic waste management adherence. (17)

3. Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the awareness level of domestic help workers about waste segregation and recycling.
2. To understand the daily practices of waste disposal followed by them in different households.
3. To identify challenges faced by domestic workers in handling waste safely and efficiently.
4. To spread awareness among domestic help workers about the importance and benefits of waste management.
5. To encourage better cooperation between households and domestic help workers for effective waste segregation.

4. Research Methodology

This study focuses on understanding the awareness levels, practices, and challenges faced by domestic help workers in managing household waste. The research also aimed to educate and spread awareness among them about the importance of waste segregation and sustainable waste management within households. The methodology adopted combines direct community interaction with structured data collection to analyse the level of knowledge and involvement of domestic workers in waste handling activities.

The study adopts a participatory approach, allowing the researcher to not only collect information but also share insights on the benefits of waste management. This dual purpose of learning and awareness makes the research both informative and socially impactful.

1. Research Design

The research follows a descriptive and qualitative research design.

- Descriptive, because it aims to describe the current level of awareness and practices related to waste management among domestic help workers.
- Qualitative, because it focuses on personal experiences, opinions, and understanding rather than numerical data alone.

The research design also includes an action-oriented component where participants were educated about proper waste segregation and its environmental benefits during or after the survey. This approach aligns with the objectives of *Community Connect Projects*, which focus on both study and community impact.

2. Data Collection Method

The primary tool used for data collection was a structured questionnaire, which consisted of simple, clear questions in a language comfortable to the participants. The questionnaire included both closed-ended questions (for measurable responses) and open-ended questions (to understand experiences and opinions).

a) Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire covered four main areas:

1. General Awareness: Understanding of waste types (biodegradable, non-biodegradable, recyclable).

2. Current Practices: How they handle, separate, and dispose of household waste.
3. Health and Safety: Use of gloves, masks, or precautions during waste handling.
4. Attitude and Training: Willingness to learn more about proper waste management.

b) Interaction and Awareness

After collecting responses, a brief awareness interaction was conducted with each participant. During this session, the importance of waste segregation, composting, and recycling was explained in simple terms. Real-life examples were shared to help them understand how proper waste disposal benefits their own health, the environment, and the entire community.

Pamphlets, visual aids, and short explanations were used to make the session engaging. Participants were encouraged to share what challenges they faced in their workplaces and what support they needed from employers.

c) Observation

Apart from the questionnaire, on-site observations were made in a few households to see how waste was collected and segregated. These observations helped cross-verify the information provided in the survey.

3. Ethical Considerations

Participants were informed about the purpose of the study before the questionnaire began. Their consent was taken, and all responses were kept confidential. No personal or identifiable data was collected. The study was conducted respectfully, ensuring that participants felt comfortable and valued throughout the process.

Limitations

The study was conducted on a small scale due to time constraints and limited resources. The findings are based on responses from 20 participants and may not represent all domestic help workers in the community. However, the insights gained are valuable in understanding common issues and designing awareness programs at a larger scale.

5. Data Analysis

Figure 1: Respondent's Age composition

What is your age?
27 responses

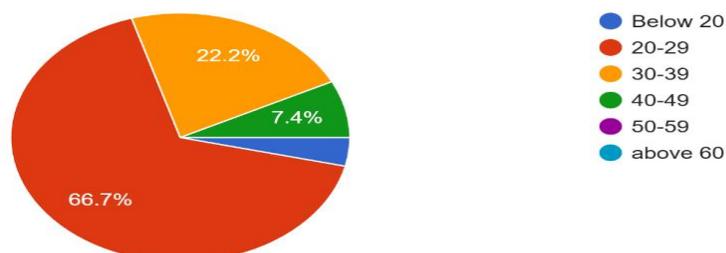


Figure 2: Respondent’s Education composition

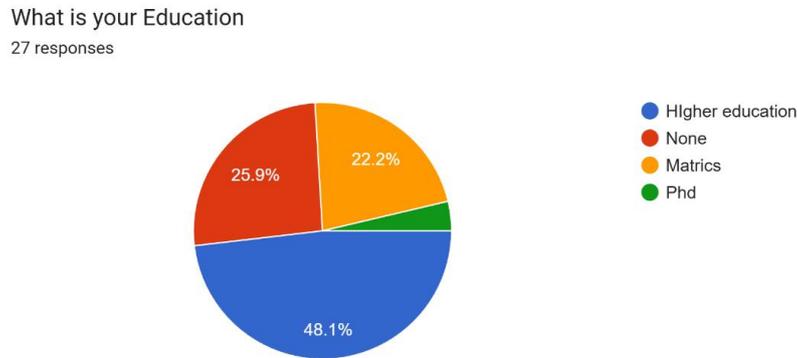


Figure 3: Respondent’s Work composition

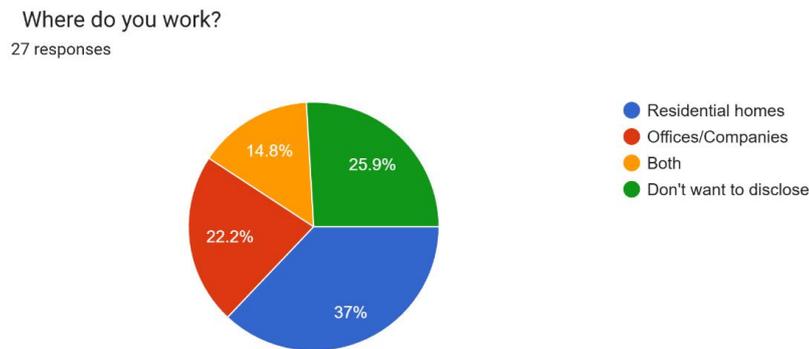


Figure 4.1: Respondent’s Awareness Level

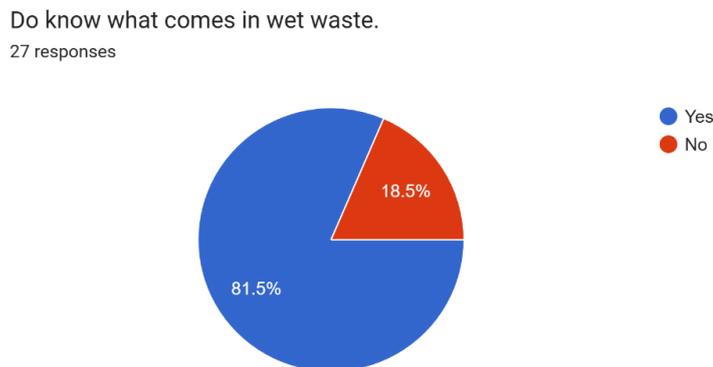


Figure 4.2: Respondent's Awareness Level

Do know what comes in dry waste.

27 responses

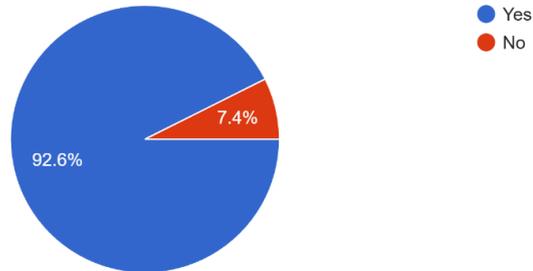


Figure 4.3: Respondent's Awareness Level

Do know what comes in Re- Cycling waste.

27 responses

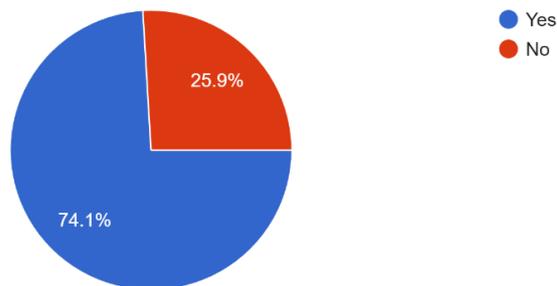


Figure 4.4: Respondent's Awareness Level

Have you heard about waste separation

27 responses

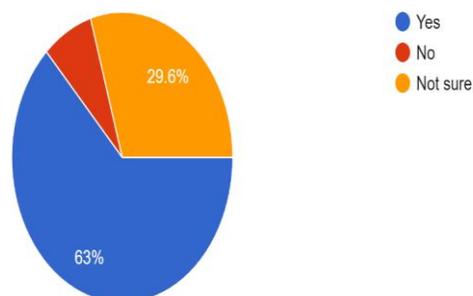
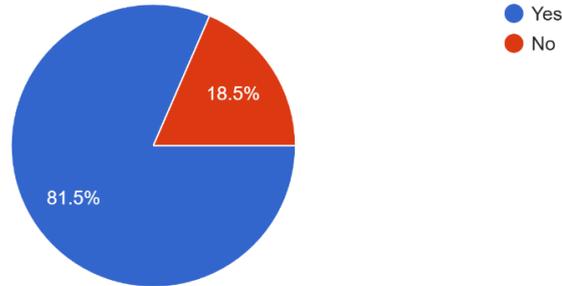


Figure 4.5: Respondent's Awareness Level

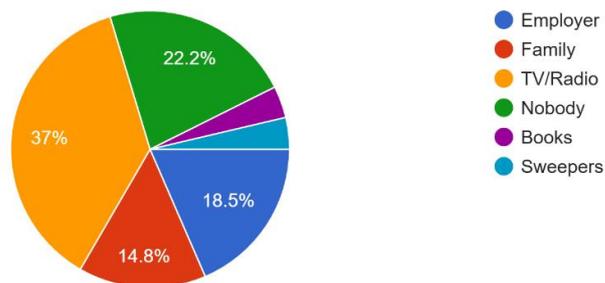
Do you know what goes in a green dustbin?

27 responses



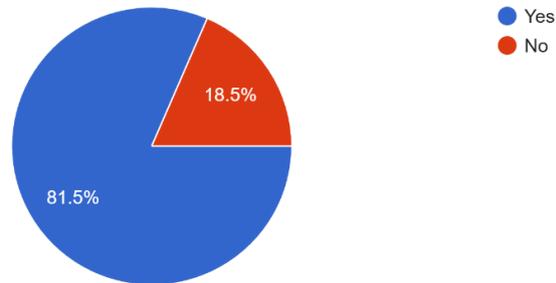
Who told you about waste separation?

27 responses



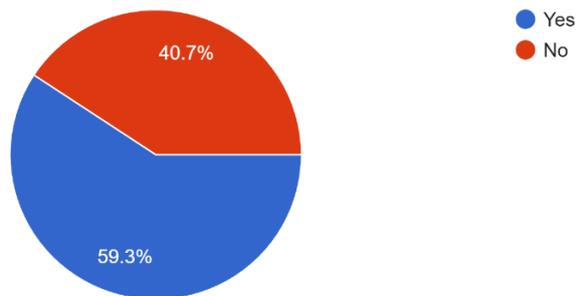
Do you separate waste in your own home?

27 responses



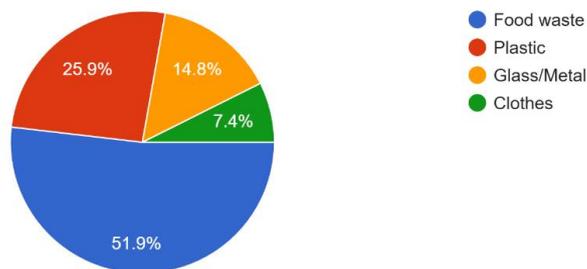
Do you separate waste in your employer's house/office?

27 responses



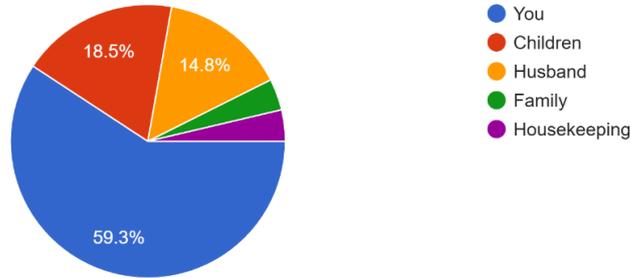
If yes, which wastes do you separate?

27 responses



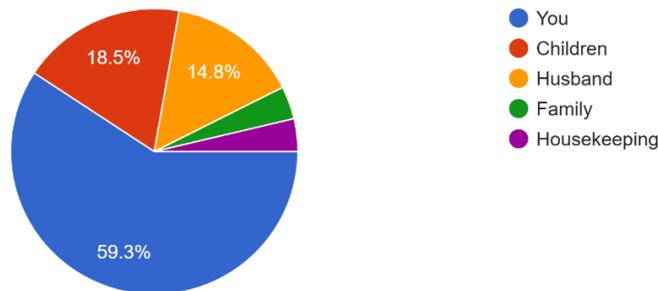
Who usually throws away the garbage in your home?

27 responses



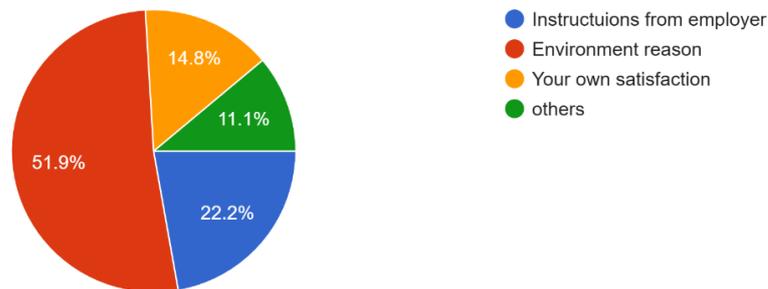
Who usually throws away the garbage in your home?

27 responses



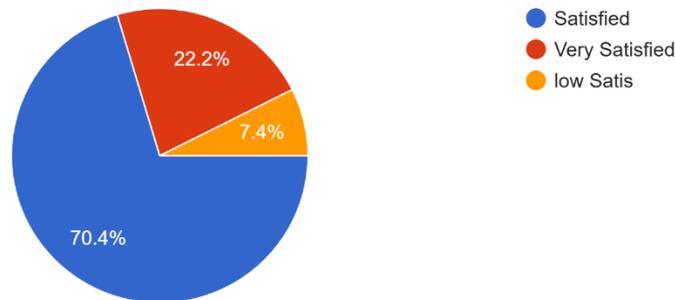
Why and what is the reason for doing waste segregation?

27 responses



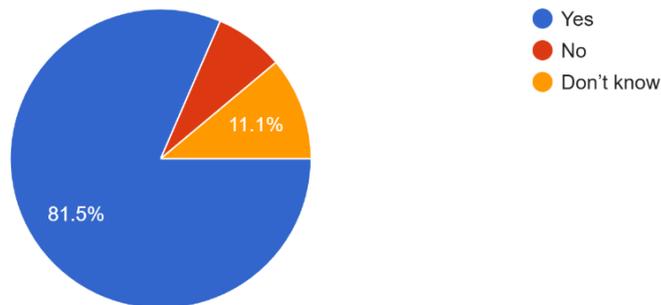
How satisfied you feel when you do waste Mangement?

27 responses



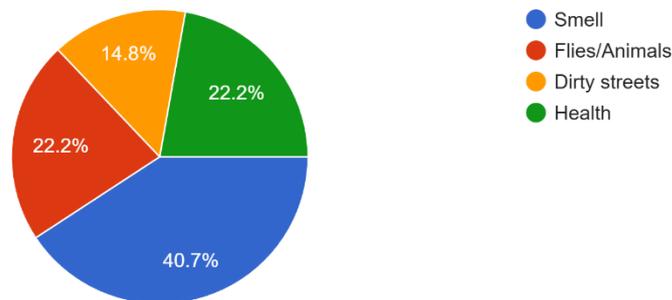
Do you think mixing all waste together is harmful?

27 responses



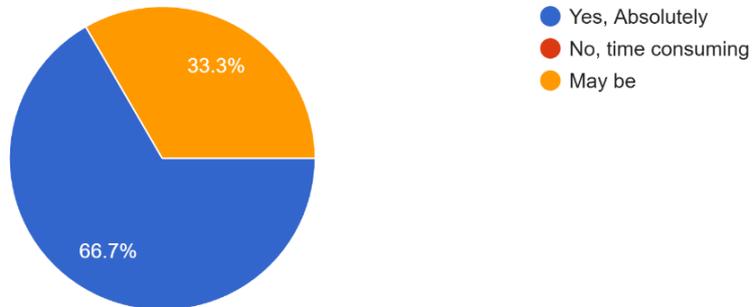
What problems do you see with waste in your area?

27 responses



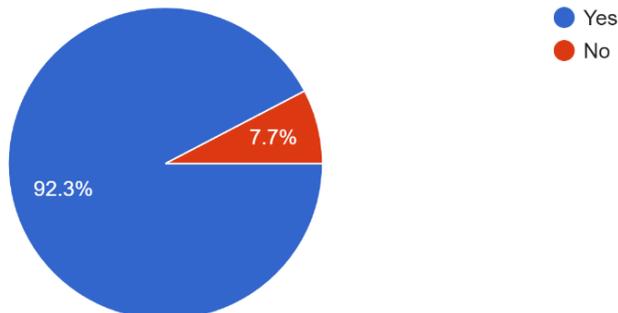
If someone trained you about waste management, and gives you incentive would you follow it?

27 responses



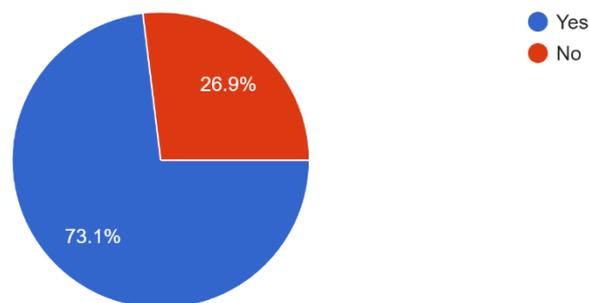
Do know what comes in dry waste.

26 responses



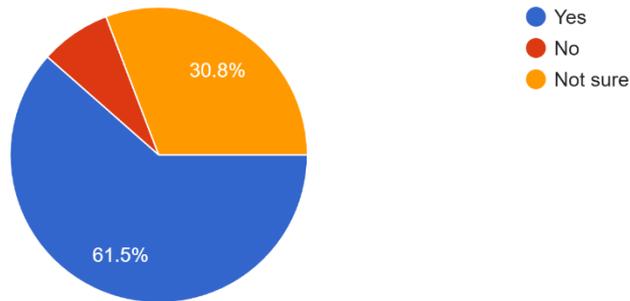
Do know what comes in Re- Cycling waste.

26 responses



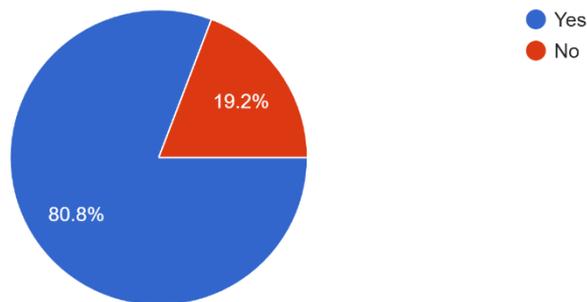
Have you heard about waste separation

26 responses



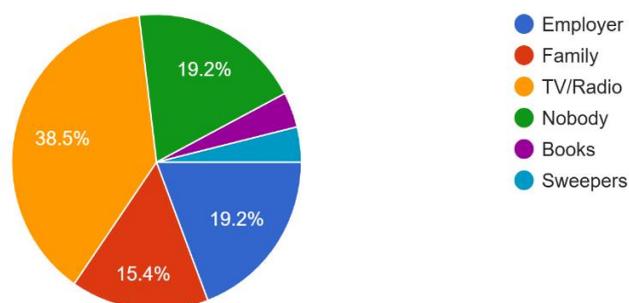
Do you know what goes in a green dustbin?

26 responses



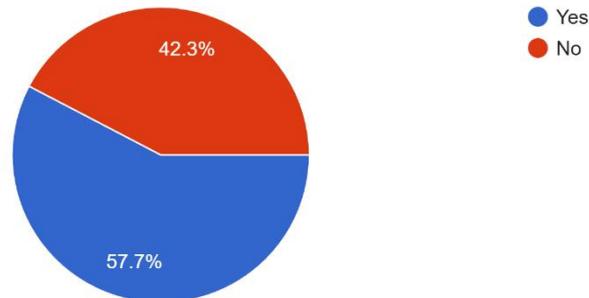
Who told you about waste separation?

26 responses



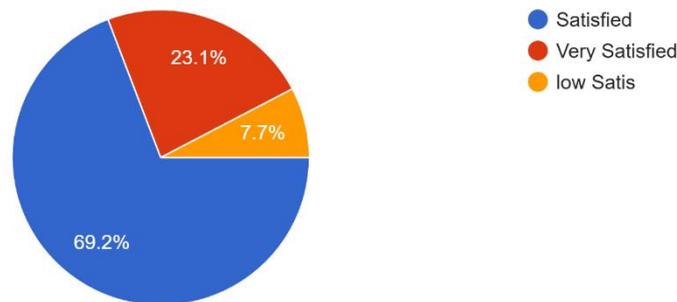
Do you separate waste in your employer's house/office?

26 responses



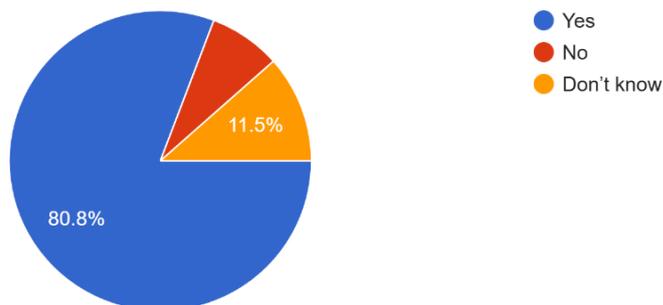
How satisfied you feel when you do waste Mangement?

26 responses



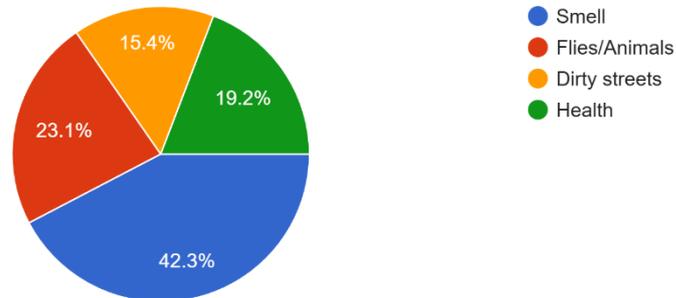
Do you think mixing all waste together is harmful?

26 responses



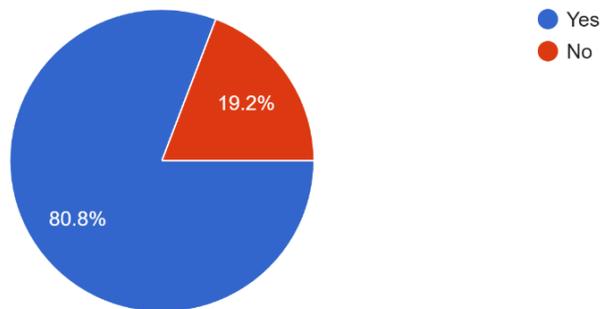
What problems do you see with waste in your area?

26 responses



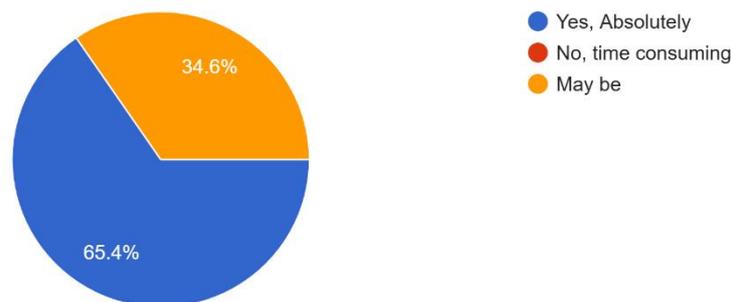
Do you separate waste in your own home?

26 responses



If someone trained you about waste management, and gives you incentive would you follow it?

26 responses



6. Findings and Discussion

The project on *Waste Management: Domestic Help* was an eye-opening experience that provided valuable insights into the level of awareness, attitude, and participation of domestic help workers in managing household waste. Through the questionnaire and direct interactions, I was able to understand not only their daily practices but also the challenges they face while handling waste. The findings clearly show that while most domestic help workers are willing to learn and improve, there are several gaps in knowledge, resources, and support from the households they work for.

One of the key findings of this project was that a majority of domestic help workers are not fully aware of the concept of waste segregation. Most of them collect and dispose of waste as instructed by the employers, without knowing the difference between biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. Only a few participants mentioned that they separate kitchen waste from dry waste. This lack of awareness can be linked to the absence of proper guidance from households and the lack of training or educational opportunities for domestic workers.

It was also found that very few domestic help workers use protective gear such as gloves or masks while handling waste. Many admitted that they simply use bare hands because they are not provided with gloves, or they find them uncomfortable to use. This shows a major health risk, as daily exposure to waste can lead to infections, cuts, or other diseases. This issue can be easily addressed if employers provide basic protective materials and create a hygienic waste-handling environment.

Another important observation was that waste management practices largely depend on the attitude of the employer or the household. Domestic workers mentioned that when their employers follow segregation and give proper instructions, they also follow it carefully. However, in houses where all waste is thrown together, they do the same. This clearly highlights that awareness should not be limited to domestic help alone but must include the entire household. Waste management is a shared responsibility that requires cooperation between employers and domestic workers.

During the awareness session that I conducted, many domestic help workers showed genuine interest in learning about the advantages of waste segregation and recycling. They understood that proper waste disposal not only keeps the environment clean but also protects their own health. I explained how separating biodegradable waste could lead to composting, which can be used as fertilizer for plants, and how non-biodegradable waste can be recycled instead of ending up in landfills. It was very encouraging to see their enthusiasm and willingness to adopt better practices once they understood the importance.

Another significant finding was that there is limited access to proper waste collection facilities in some areas. Some workers mentioned that even if they separate the waste, the municipal collectors often mix it again during pickup. This discourages households and domestic workers from putting in extra effort. Therefore, there is a need for better coordination between households and local waste collection authorities to ensure that segregation efforts at the domestic level are not wasted.

From the overall observations and data, it is clear that awareness and education are the most powerful tools for change. The lack of knowledge is not due to unwillingness but due to limited opportunities for learning. Most domestic help workers are ready to follow sustainable practices if they are guided properly and supported by the families they work for.

This study also helped me realize that waste management is not just an environmental issue but also a social one. It involves respect and recognition for the people who handle waste daily. Domestic help workers perform essential tasks that contribute to household cleanliness and community hygiene, yet their efforts often go unnoticed. By including them in waste awareness programs and treating them as partners in sustainability, we can make a huge difference in both environmental outcomes and social dignity.

In conclusion, the findings of this project show that there is an urgent need for community-based awareness programs that focus on household waste management and the empowerment of domestic help

workers. Training workshops, simple educational leaflets, and practical demonstrations can help spread awareness. Employers should also take responsibility by providing proper bins, gloves, and clear instructions. When both domestic help workers and households work together, waste management becomes not just a task, but a shared commitment toward a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future.

Overall, this project helped me gain a deeper understanding of the social and environmental impact of waste management. It showed me how small steps — like teaching someone about segregation can lead to meaningful change. The active participation and positive response of domestic help workers gave me hope that with awareness, compassion, and cooperation, we can make our communities truly sustainable.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Working on the project “*Waste Management: Domestic Help*” has been a deeply insightful and eye-opening experience. It helped me understand how something as routine as throwing away garbage can actually reflect larger social, environmental, and systemic realities. Through my interactions and questionnaire with domestic help workers, I realized how essential they are to every household’s cleanliness, and yet how little attention or recognition is given to their knowledge, safety, and contribution in the process of waste management.

The study clearly showed that most domestic help workers had limited understanding of proper waste segregation and environmentally safe disposal methods. Many of them learned about it for the first time during the awareness session I conducted. However, what truly stood out was the positive attitude they displayed once they understood its importance. Even though they were not initially motivated by money or incentives, they showed genuine enthusiasm and curiosity to learn how to handle waste more responsibly. This shows that awareness and inclusion are far more effective motivators than financial rewards.

It was inspiring to see that some domestic workers expressed a willingness to spread the message to others. They shared how they felt more respected and valued when someone took the time to explain why their role in waste handling mattered. For many, this was the first time anyone had spoken to them about environmental cleanliness as something *they* could actively contribute to, rather than just a household task. This moment of connection and understanding was one of the most valuable outcomes of the project.

However, the project also revealed certain systemic and infrastructural challenges. Even though domestic help workers were willing to practice segregation, many said that the waste collection systems in their areas are not supportive. Municipal garbage collectors often mix segregated waste during pickup, which discourages both households and domestic help workers from maintaining the practice. Additionally, many houses still lack separate bins for dry and wet waste, which makes it difficult to implement proper segregation at the household level. These issues reflect a weak infrastructure and lack of coordination between residents, domestic workers, and local waste collection authorities.

Another important conclusion is that **waste management must be a shared responsibility**. Domestic help workers can only do their part effectively if they are supported by the households they work for. Employers need to provide them with proper instructions, separate bins, and protective materials like gloves and masks. Equally important, they need to treat them as partners in sustainability, not just

employees. Respect, guidance, and inclusion will go a long way in improving household and community-level waste management practices.

From this project, I learned that **real change begins with awareness**. When people understand *why* waste segregation matters not just as a rule, but as something that affects health, hygiene, and the environment — they become more willing to act. The excitement and interest shown by several domestic help workers during the awareness session proved that with the right communication and systems in place, even small groups can create a meaningful difference.

Suggestions

Based on my observations and findings, I would like to suggest the following steps to improve domestic-level waste management and empower domestic help workers:

1. **Conduct Regular Awareness Sessions:**

Local communities and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) can organize short, simple workshops for domestic workers to educate them about segregation, composting, and recycling.

2. **Provide Basic Infrastructure:**

Every household should have two separate dustbins one for wet waste and another for dry waste. Municipal systems must also ensure that segregated waste remains separate during collection.

3. **Ensure Health and Safety:**

Employers should provide gloves, masks, and soaps to domestic help workers who handle waste daily. Simple measures can greatly reduce health risks.

4. **Recognition and Respect:**

Domestic workers should be recognized as important contributors to community cleanliness. Certificates of appreciation or verbal acknowledgment during community meetings can motivate them.

5. **Community Collaboration:**

Waste management cannot be handled by individuals alone. There must be coordination between residents, domestic help workers, and waste collectors to make the system functional and sustainable.

6. **Government and NGO Support:**

Local bodies and environmental NGOs should collaborate to create simple educational materials posters, pamphlets, or short videos in local languages for domestic workers and households.

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Annexure (Questionnaire)

1. What is your age?
2. What is your Education?
3. Where do you work?
4. Do you know what comes in wet waste?
5. Do you know what comes in dry waste?
6. Do you know what comes in recycling waste?
7. Have you heard about waste separation
8. Do you know what goes in a green dustbin?
9. Who told you about waste separation?
10. Do you separate waste in your employer's house/office?
11. Do you separate waste in your own home?
12. If yes, which wastes do you separate? Who usually throws away the garbage in your home?
13. Who usually throws away the garbage in your home?
14. Why and what is the reason for doing waste segregation?
15. How satisfied you feel when you do waste Management?
16. Do you think mixing all waste together is harmful?
17. What problems do you see with waste in your area?
18. If someone trained you about waste management, and gave you an incentive, would you follow it?