De La Salle University – Dasmariñas
GRADUATE PROGRAM

WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED BARANGAYS IN DASMARINAS, CAVITE

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AKLATANG EMILIO AGUINALDO ARCHIVES

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ABSTRACT

OLAES, ROMEO R., De La Salle University-Dasmarinas, March 2001. **Waste Management Among Households in Selected Barangays in Dasmarinas, Cavite.**

Adviser: Dr. Lawrence Norman

One of the biggest challenges a community is facing now is the problem on garbage. The worsening solid waste situation has become a national concern and is affecting almost every member of the society. As the economic activity increases, waste generation also increases.

This study was conducted to find out some households practices regarding waste management. It determines how much garbage is being generated in the households. It also determines the factors that affect their waste management practices. Finally, this study assesses the measures being instituted by the municipality to address the waste management problem in short and medium terms.

Descriptive method of research was used with questionnaire and interview as instruments utilized to gather the needed data. Questionnaire combined with personal interview was administered to three hundred seventeen respondents. Seventy-four came from Paliparan II; one hundred fourteen from Salitran IV; ninety-five from Sampaloc III; and thirty-four from Zone II.

The findings of this study were described based on statistical tools such as arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequency, range, and percentage.

The "t" statistics was used to compare the opinions of four barangays on study tenets namely: waste management practices in households (WMP), quantity of garbage turned-out daily by households (QGD), factors affecting waste management (FWM), and waste management measures by the municipality (WBM).

"F" statistics was used to determine if the socio-economic/demographic characteristics of respondents had influenced their opinion on study tenets.

After subjecting to "F" test, no socio-economic/demographic characteristics of respondents emerged as predictor variable.

Consumption pattern, rapid population growth, and government programs are the factors that affect waste management practices among households.

The study also found out that waste management is a household problem and the measures being instituted by the municipality are not adequate to address the problem.

With regards to these findings, the study recommended that the government should intensify public education on waste management and environmental protection starting at the household level. Aside from the government, the NGOs, homeowners' associations, and religious groups should take active participation in arresting the solid waste management problem.