

# Analysis of Different Variables under Study and the Habit of the Respondents to Use Public Communication Media Sources

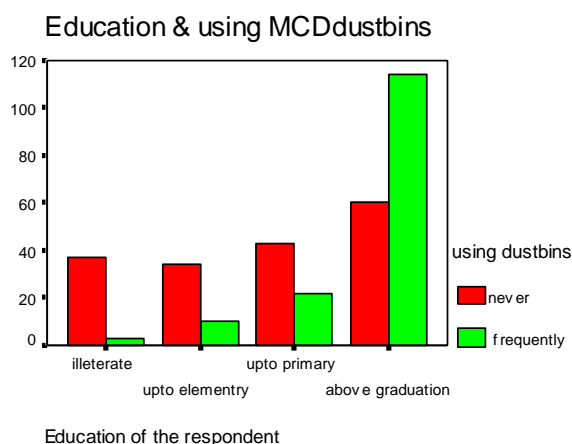
**Ginny Baweja<sup>1</sup> Dr. P. K. Yadav<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, Govt. P.G. College, Kanwali,(Haryana)

<sup>2</sup>Research Scholar, Singhania University, Pacheri Bari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

The important environmental friendly habit of the respondents taken under study by the researcher is the habit of using communication media sources. Municipality has placed communication media sources of different colours at various public locations. The objective behind keeping these communication media sources is to receive waste from the people in segregated form so that recycling of waste is achieved at an efficient level. The habit of using dustbin is further statistically analyzed with different variables under study. The Figures88-104 shows the significance of relationship between habit of the respondents to use public dustbin and different attributes of the study.

Figure 88: Crosstabulation

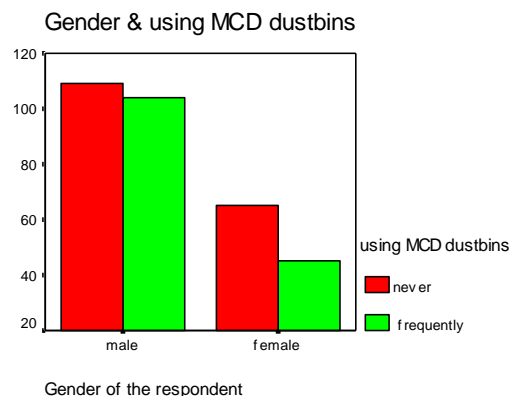


35.29% (114) of the respondents who use the dustbin in public place are graduate or above. On the other hand with the rise in education standard, number of respondents also increases who uses communication media sources in public place. The figure-88 shows

significant relationship between education and habit of using public dustbin at 1% with 3 degree of freedom with chi-square value of 63.892.

This can be treated as a significant finding because this issue can be integrated with the national literacy mission.

Figure 89: Crosstabulation

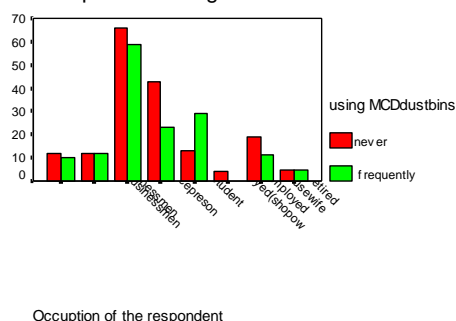


As per the figure-89 14%(43) of the females frequently use public communication media sources. The habit of using public dustbin is found out to be gender repulsive. Though there is no significant relationship between the two variables. There is a reason for this finding and that is that females generally are more organized and cleanliness loving than males. Communication media sources at public places are dirty, overflowing with communication. Most of the communication media sources becomes socially repulsive for females as they are littered with male's signatures like, beetle spit, cigarette butts, frequent urinal spot and even used male contraceptives, which

are normally avoided socially.

Figure 90: Crosstabulation

Occupation & using MCD dustbin



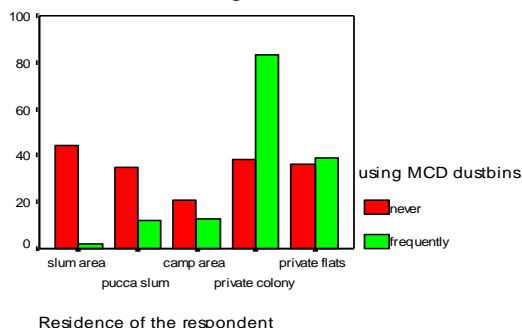
Significant relationship exists between the place of residence and habit of using bin at 1% level of significance with df value at 4. This can be explained with fact that those living in private colonies or in private flats doesn't have much opportunities to toss the waste at anywhere so they have to carry the waste up to the dustbin. On the other hand those who are living at a lower living standard like slum, pucca or ward 13 area frequently toss their waste in open.

The figure 90 depicts the association between occupation and habit of using Municipal committee dustbin. There is marginal difference among user and non-user of communication media sources in case of small businessmen, businessmen, and servicepersons.

Generally it is observed that shopkeepers sweep the shop and throw the waste on the road in the morning or dispose it to the nearest dumping place. From there scavengers and rag pickers (raddi wala), selectively pick up the recyclable waste but in the process they scatter the leftovers. Therefore it is important to consider this habit of shopkeepers while designing the ward 13a. Students and service persons are the consumer. For effective recycling it is important that whatever is consumed its waste should go to primary collection centre (dustbin). This habit is absent among service persons and students, that indicate casual attitude of this class towards waste and its proper disposal.

Figure91: Crosstabulation

Residence & using dustbins



The figure-91 reveals that place of resident, to a greater extent governs the habit of the respondent to use public dustbin.