

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding household solid waste management among homemakers in selected community, Barasat. Solid waste management can be defined as biodegradable and non- biodegradable materials produced from human and animal activities that are no longer important or useless. Solid residential waste will be the main topic of discussion, as the study is based on the household solid waste management. **Aim:** To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding household solid waste management among the homemakers. **Methods:** The study was conducted by quantitative approach. Amdanga rural community was selected for the data collection to conduct the study. Sample were selected fulfilling the inclusion criteria. The sample size was 60 homemakers. Self-structured questionnaire and five-point Likert scale were established to collect data required for socio demographic proforma and to assess knowledge and attitude towards household solid waste management. The data was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistics and p value. **Results:** The majority of participants 40 (70 %) homemakers have moderate knowledge, 5 (8.33%) have adequate knowledge and 13 (21.67%) from them have inadequate knowledge regarding household solid waste management. The study also revealed that 48 samples among 60 scored 64-80 and 12 samples among them scored 48-63. So, 48 (80%) samples had positive attitude and 12 (20%) samples had average attitude. **Conclusion:** There is significant association between knowledge of housewives regarding household waste and its management. The selected demographic variable is age, religion, size of the family, source of information and income of the family.