RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the research work the presented study will be done in following three parts.

PART ONE - Questionnaires will be prepared with the help of experts and finalized by the validity test.

PART TWO- Descriptive analysis of the data by Survey method will be conducted in almost 25-30 Kalyan Taluka rural hospitals and Mumbai city hospitals to collect information related to methods of Biomedical waste collection, disposal, and treatment techniques so as to suggest methods to minimize the environmental toxicity. Secondary data will be also generated.

PART THREE –For inferential analysis of primary data following statistical techniques will be applied: ‘t ’test , One way ANOVA, Post Hoc (Seheffe) test

The Proposed research will be conducted in the following steps.

1. To acquire a list of all government /private medical centers registered with MCGM.
2. To fix the scope of research, medical centers will be identified from rural and city areas generating biomedical waste with approximate quantity of each centre.
3. Study will be designed to carry out descriptive survey method research.
4. To identify the region and fix up the number of hospitals in which survey will be conducted.
5. Structured interview schedule will be administered.
6. Compilation of data and Comprehending results and findings.
7. To study role of MCGM (Municipal corporation of greater Mumbai) , KDMC ( Kalyan Dombivili municipal corporation)
8. .Suggest mitigation measures to authorities/interested parties to effectively handle biomedical waste for minimizing environmental toxicity.

The researcher has chosen the topic as the previous studies suggest it is of utmost importance in present era. With decrease in mortality rate and increasing average age of population due to various advancements in health care technologies, there are chances of increase in generation of biomedical waste in future for sure. This will cause health and hygiene related problems in organisms and immediate surrounding environment. Thus, it is important to understand causes and remedies related to the problem.