Title: Solid waste separation among women in Dhaka households: an extended TPB perspective.

Author Name: Jannatul Bakia Sweety, Arif Mahmud, Imran Mahmud, Aftab Hossain, Polin Kumar Saha.

Abstract: This research focused on determining the factors that influence women's intentions to waste separation in Dhaka. Furthermore, this research might help to attain the 2030 sustainable development goal of a cleaner environment. The theory of planned behaviour was then used as the theoretical framework for this investigation, which includes moral obligation, environmental knowledge, perceived inconvenience, and perceived trust to improve explanatory power. In this quantitative study, purposive sampling and a survey were employed to gather data, resulting in 145 valid responses from women for analysis. The data was then analysed using structural equation modelling, incorporating measurement and structural models. The findings revealed that attitude, subjective norms, moral obligation, environmental knowledge, and perceived trust collectively contributed to intention, explaining 45.2% of the variance. However, perceived behavioural control and perceived inconvenience did not show significant contributions. Fundamentally, this is one of the first studies in Dhaka city to look at the factors that influence women's intentions to segregate their household solid waste, laying the groundwork for future waste management research.

Keyword: Solid Household Waste, Structured Equation Modelling, Theory of Planned Behavior, Waste Separation, Women.

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