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A STUDY OF STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESSFUL HOME WASTE MANAGEMENT

Priti Kumari*

M. Phil, Roll No. :141141; Session: 2015-16
M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.
Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com

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Corresponding Author:

* **Priti Kumari**

Email: pritimotihari089@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The problem of managing trash in urban settings is becoming a more complex one as a direct result of the growth in the total quantity of rubbish that is created as a result of human activities. This rise in garbage production is a direct outcome of urbanization. Insufficient waste management in developing nations has had a major negative impact, not only on the natural environment, but also on public health (de S. Pereira & Fernandino, 2019). A number of local governments struggle to manage their municipal solid trash in a manner that is environmentally friendly. The major goals of this research were to assess the level of waste management that is practiced in a coastal municipality in India and to investigate the viability of using a particular set of indicators as a way of achieving this objective. A sustainability indicator matrix was used in order to better manage municipal solid trash. This was done for environmental reasons. The Indian

National Policy on Solid Waste served as the foundation for the construction of this matrix, which was based on its five defined sustainability features (NPSW).

Keywords: Home, Waste Management, coastal municipality, NPSW, Indian National Policy,

INTRODUCTION

"In life, there are very few things that can be said to be certain; death, change, and waste being the three that stand out the most." [Citation needed] "In life, there are very few things that can be said to be definite." No one can stop these things from occurring in our lives, and there is nothing anybody can do about it. However, if we are able to more efficiently manage our resources, we will be able to prepare. In the following paragraphs, we will talk about the management of waste as well as garbage. Every single one of us has the right to take in fresh air, consume pure water, and nourish our bodies with nutritious food. This right can be achieved by ensuring that the conditions in the surrounding region remain clean and healthy at all times. Now that we have that out of the way, let's move on to the most fundamental question: what precisely is garbage? If the owner of the material, the maker of the substance, or the processor of the substance no longer has a purpose for the substance, then the substance might be deemed trash. In common parlance, anything that has reached the end of its product life cycle and is subsequently disposed of in landfills is referred to as garbage. ISSN: 1857-7881 is the number assigned to this edition of the European Scientific Journal, which was released to the public in June of 2015. (Print). The vast majority of businesses define waste as "everything that does not provide value," and this is the definition most commonly employed (BSR, 2010).

In the viewpoint of the common man, anything that is unwanted or not beneficial might be considered garbage or waste. This definition encompasses everything. On the other hand, the most recent findings in scientific research suggest that there is no such thing as garbage in the world. Nearly all of the components that go into making up solid trash have the potential to be useful in some capacity if the rubbish is transformed into something else or if it is managed in a scientific way.

Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, india. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

There is no way around the fact that human occupancy results in the generation of trash; this is the case regardless of the size of the community. Since the dawn of civilization, humans have gradually moved further and further away from natural environments, and in more recent times, there has been a dramatic shift in the way that human society lives its existence. The garbage produced by a community may serve as a direct indicator of the changes that have taken place within it, both in terms of the kind of items it contains and the amount of space it takes up. We are able to get rid of the rubbish, we are able to repurpose the waste, and we are able to generate money off of it all because of proper management. Indian towns that are swiftly competing with economies around the world in their desire for rapid economic growth have, up until this point, been unable to adequately manage the large quantity of rubbish that is created. This is a problem since Indian cities produce a lot of trash.

In 1947, the amount of trash that was produced in Indian cities each year was six million tones. (CPCB, 1998). The rapid increase in the country's population, combined with people's generally higher standards of living, has led to an increase in the amount of solid trash that is produced in both urban and rural areas of the country. This increase has led to an increase in the amount of trash that is collected in landfills. There is a definite gap in India, just like there is in other nations and industries, between the sorts of rubbish that is created in urban and rural areas. This is the case in India as well.

However, the gap between urban and rural areas is beginning to close due to a number of factors, including the ever-increasing urbanization of previously rural areas, the quick spread of the areas. The vast majority of the solid trash that is generated in rural areas is of a biodegradable variety, but the rubbish that is produced in urban areas is made up of a higher number of components that are not biodegradable, such as plastics and packaging. Despite this, both of these businesses have an abysmal mindset when it comes to the treatment of solid trash and it's something that has to change. The custom that is most commonly followed is "keeping waste out of sight," which is an approach that has gained widespread acceptance throughout the years. In urban areas of India, it is the responsibility of the urban local authorities to oversee the administration of activities that are related to public health. Municipal corporations or city councils are common names for these urban-based local governing organizations. On the other hand, management of solid waste is starting to get the attention that it deserves as a consequence of increased public and government knowledge of the issue, as well as the new opportunities made available as a result of expanded economic activity. This is a positive development. In the most recent few decades, there has been a considerable increase in the

Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

number of unique projects that have been undertaken by various levels of government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), commercial enterprises, and members of the general public. Despite this, land filling is the approach that is most commonly used for the management of solid waste in the United States of America as well as in a substantial number of other countries all over the world, including India.

I. THE CONCEPT OF WASTE

The great majority of acts taken by humans end up producing garbage. Despite this, the production of wastes continues to be a big cause for concern, just as it always has been going all the way back to ancient times. This is a problem that will not go away. In recent years, there has been an increase in both the rate at which rubbish is generated and the overall amount of waste that is produced. This trend is expected to continue. When there is a bigger volume of garbage created, there is also a greater variety of waste produced. This is because there is a direct correlation between the two factors. In contrast to earlier times, when wastes were only a source of annoyance that needed to be disposed of, modern civilizations consider the management of trash as an opportunity rather than a burden. Effective population management was not a pressing problem at the time because there were so few people living there at the time and such a huge expanse of land was free to them. Back then, the amount of waste that was generated could be readily absorbed by the environment without inflicting any kind of harm.

When people began migrating from rural areas to urban areas as a result of the industrial revolution in the sixteenth century, this marked the beginning of a large growth in the quantity of garbage that was being created. This rise continued over the subsequent centuries. This movement of people to urban areas resulted in an increase in population, which in turn resulted in an increase in the amount of rubbish that was generated in urban areas as well as an increase in the variety of items that were included in that garbage.

It was at this time when commodities like as metals and glass began to show up in the garbage streams of towns in substantial quantities for the first time (Williams, 2005). The high population density that may be seen in cities and towns has led to reckless dumping of rubbish and the development of open trash dumps. As a direct result of this, the landfills in question turned into breeding grounds for rats and other vermin, which in turn presented significant risks to the health of the general population. Unhealthy waste management practices were the underlying reason for a number of pandemic outbreaks, each of which was responsible for a

Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

sizeable number of deaths. As a direct result of this, in the nineteenth century, public authorities began removing waste in a more organized method in order to safeguard the health of the general people. The majority of countries that are now considered to be industrialized went through a period in which they worked to better their standing in regards to the environment. The most majority of these nations, on the other hand, have been able to successfully address a sizeable percentage of the public health and environmental pollution issues that are associated with the production of waste in the modern era we are living in today. On the other hand, the rate of urbanization and growth that is rapidly accelerating in developing nations at the present time is leading to a recurrence of the same historical challenges that developed nations have been forced to confront in the past. This is leading to a recurrence of the same historical challenges that developed nations have been forced to confront in the past.

What exactly constitutes a trash is an essential topic that must be answered in current day waste management. Waste is the pointless by-product that is produced as a result of human activity, and it physically includes the same component that is present in the product that is of use. There is another definition of wastes that describes them as any product or substance that is of no use to the maker. emphasized the fact that wastes are resources that people would want to get rid of even if it meant having to pay for the service. Even though trash is a necessary byproduct of human actions, it is also the result of inefficient industrial methods. The constant development of garbage represents a loss of important resources. A material that one person considers to be useless may be seen as a useful resource by another person. As a result, a substance is not considered to be garbage unless it is designated as such by the person who owns it. In spite of the fact that wastes can be viewed from a variety of perspectives, it is critical to provide precise definitions of what really constitutes waste for the following reason: This is due to the fact that the categorization of a substance as waste will serve as the basis for the rules that are necessary to ensure the health and safety of the local population as well as the environment in the areas where wastes are being processed or disposed of.

II. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Human activity, which can be described as any contact that humans make with their environment, has always produced waste as an unavoidable result of that activity. Giusti (2009) concluded that the development of rubbish and the handling of it did not become a substantial concern until after people began living together in communities. According to the findings of research that was conducted by Vergara and Tchobanoglous (2012), as the population of people

Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

throughout the world grows along with their purchasing power, more items are produced to meet the growing demand for those commodities, which in turn leads to the generation of more trash. According to Marchettini et al. (2007), the continuous flows of rubbish that are created as a result of human activities are overwhelming the ecosystem. This is happening because the ecosystem is being overrun by trash.

According to Vergara and Tchobanoglous (2012), effective planning and control are required in order to avoid the negative consequences that waste can have on the environment of the surrounding area. These effects include but are not limited to: According to Ghiani et al. (2014), as a direct result of this, the efficient organization of solid waste management has evolved into an important endeavour that is necessary to fulfil in order to guarantee the preservation of the natural environment. According to Beranek (1992), the provision of an efficient system for the management of solid waste is today just as crucial as the provision of other necessary facilities such as power, airports, and roadways. In other words, the provision of an effective system for the management of solid waste is essential in the modern world. Basu (2009) made the observation that because there is an increasing quantity of waste, there is a growing amount of garbage. The practise of continually dumping waste into landfills cannot be allowed to continue since it is not feasible. As a consequence of this, Basu maintains that the processing of garbage is an important activity that is necessary in order to guarantee the wellbeing of the general population. Waste management is a procedure that involves the collecting, transportation, and processing of wastes prior to the disposal of any leftovers that may have been left over, according to Demirbas (2011). This process takes place before the disposal of any leftovers that may have been left over.

This includes keeping trash, collecting trash, transporting trash, treating trash, and disposing of trash. Tchobanoglous et al. also mentioned that the management of solid waste requires the application of skills and knowledge from a variety of fields, such as the fields of law, finance, and administration, among others, in order to handle the day-to-day operations of waste management challenges. This is because the management of solid waste requires the application of skills and knowledge from a variety of fields in order to handle the day-to-day operations of waste management challenges. According to Demirbas (2011), the basic goal of waste management is to make the environment around it as risk-free as is humanly feasible. According to Troschinetz and Mihelcic (2009), certain methods of waste management are preferred more frequently than others. These methods include:

Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

It is standard practice to favor alternatives to landfills such as reuse, recycling, composting, and the generating of power from the burning of garbage. Some examples of these alternatives include: On the other hand, Dijkema and colleagues (2000) asserted that even some of the most favored treatment processes usually yield some dangerous substances, such as the residues after incineration. According to Strange (2002), the vast majority of the rubbish that is produced at facilities that are dedicated to the treatment and processing of waste is ultimately dumped in landfills as its last resting place. Strange, as well as the fact that the sole purpose that other technologies serve in the waste management process is to treat the trash or reduce the amount of the garbage. According to the results of Cheremisinoff (2003), the management of rubbish can be approached in a number of different ways. He went on to argue that different waste streams required possibly different treatment procedures due to the fact that their individual qualities made them distinct. For example, waste products resulting from industrial procedures could have a higher concentration of potentially hazardous ingredients than waste products resulting from municipal activities. As a direct consequence of this fact, the management of these two distinct streams of garbage may be handled differently.

According to the results of Vergara and Tchobanoglous (2012), the management of waste may differ from nation to country; despite this, there are a few essential methods or courses that trash management must adhere to. These paths are depicted in Figure 1, which may be accessed here. The findings of the study indicate that the person or entity that generates garbage is the one responsible for collecting and storing waste at a particular place. The municipal authorities or their agents convey the waste from the place where it is stored to the locations where it is either processed or disposed of. The garbage is then collected from the area where it is stored. According to the findings of the study, there are certain instances in which the trash generators disassemble the rubbish into its component components prior to transferring those pieces to places from where the recycling organizations can collect them for recycling purposes.

III. OBJECTIVES

1. The objective of this study is to analysis the early stages of waste management in India, as well as its subsequent development.
2. Determine whether or whether the municipal solid waste management program that is presently being carried out is successful in reducing waste.

Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodological choices used in the study's treatment of history, description, and analysis. For the purpose of this investigation, both primary and secondary sources of information have been consulted. Respondents were given a free-form questionnaire to fill out in order to facilitate the initial collection of data. In order to assemble statistics on the management of solid waste, many sources, including municipal records were examined. In addition, private interviews with the relevant staff members were carried out in order to obtain the information that was required on the management of solid waste. This study was compiled using a broad variety of print publications, such as books, journals, and magazines, in addition to reliable internet sources. Secondary sources include both print publications and online sources.

V. SAMPLING

Participants in the research will include two hundred members of the general public, one hundred city workers, and thirty-nine officials from the city. The inquiry also made use of a method called random sampling. Compass directions were used to divide the town into four equal halves using this manner. (Points of View Regarding the Four Cardinal Directions).

VI. RESULT

The researchers have evaluated the effectiveness of the present strategies for managing solid waste based on the survey responses they received from a variety of different groups. In the course of this research, the researcher posed questions to members of the general public, workers in the solid waste industry, and employees of the office responsible for the management of solid waste in order to get a sense of the public's perspective on the municipality's current approach to the management of this service as well as their level of satisfaction with it. The sample consisted of three different groups: the general public (200 people), members of the sanitation workforce (100 people), and members of the municipal council (39 people). We offer the replies we obtained from people of the municipality, as well as their opinions and degrees of satisfaction with the city's solid waste management, in the tables, figures, charts, and graphics that are presented in the following section.

Table 1: The ages of the people who responded

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage

Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

Up to 35	80	40
36 years to 45	59	29
46 years to 55	33	17
Above 55 years	28	14
Total	200	100

Source: Primary Data

According to the information that was shown before, we are able to arrive at the following conclusion: Out of the total of 200 respondents, forty percent are under the age of 35, and twenty-nine percent are between the ages of 36 and 45. One sixteenth of the respondents are under the age of 46, one fifteenth of the respondents are between the ages of 46 and 55, and one fifteenth of the respondents are over the age of 55.

Figure 1 The ages of the people who responded

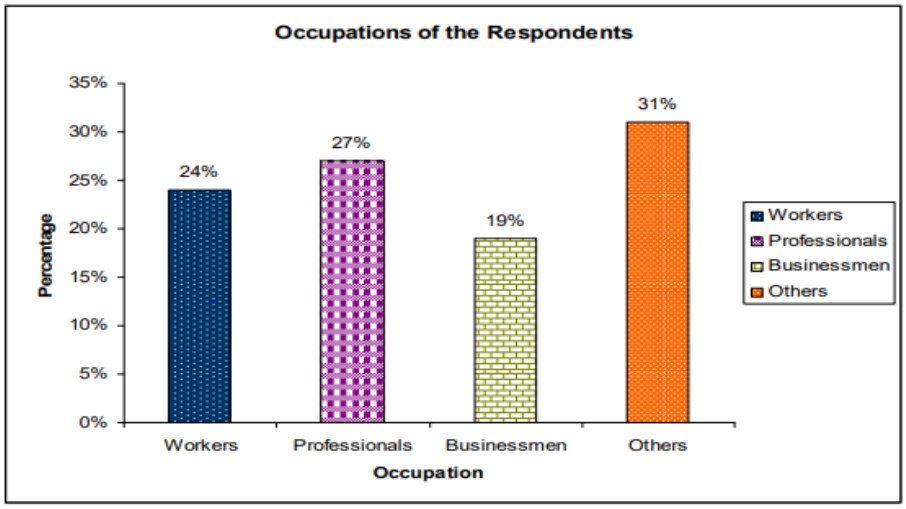


Table 2: Gender Distribution of Those Who Responded

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	105	52
Female	95	48
Total	200	100

Source: Primary Data

The table that can be found above presents the results of the survey with regard to the gender distribution of the respondents. The remaining respondents, all of whom were female and brought the total number of respondents to 200, were chosen at random. 52 percent of the

Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

people who filled out the survey were men, making up the majority of the total number of respondents. These two categories account for a combined 52% of the total, although each of them independently accounts for only 48% of the total. It is essential that both male and female participants in this study be seen as vital because of the contributions that they make to the elimination of waste.

Table 3 Qualifications of the Respondents Regarding Their Education

Educational Qualifications	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterates	33	16
Primary	83	42
Graduates	51	26
Post graduate	33	16
Total	200	100

Source: Primary Data

The respondents' levels of educational attainment are detailed in the table that can be found in the previous section of this article. Concerning the educational backgrounds of the 200 respondents, as far as the educational backgrounds of the 200 respondents are concerned, out of a total of 200 respondents, sixteen percent of them are illiterate, forty-two percent of them have only completed primary school, and the remaining respondents have either finished their studies or earned advanced degrees in the amounts of twenty-six and sixteen percent, respectively.

In order to assemble an all-inclusive viewpoint on the management of solid waste, a variety of informed respondents were polled, and the findings of those polls were integrated with the results of the other polls. It offers the perspectives of a large number of knowledgeable individuals on the administration of solid waste, and as a consequence, each and every segment of the population in the research area was taken into consideration.

Table 4 Occupations of Those Who Participated in the Survey

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Workers	47	24
Professionals	54	26

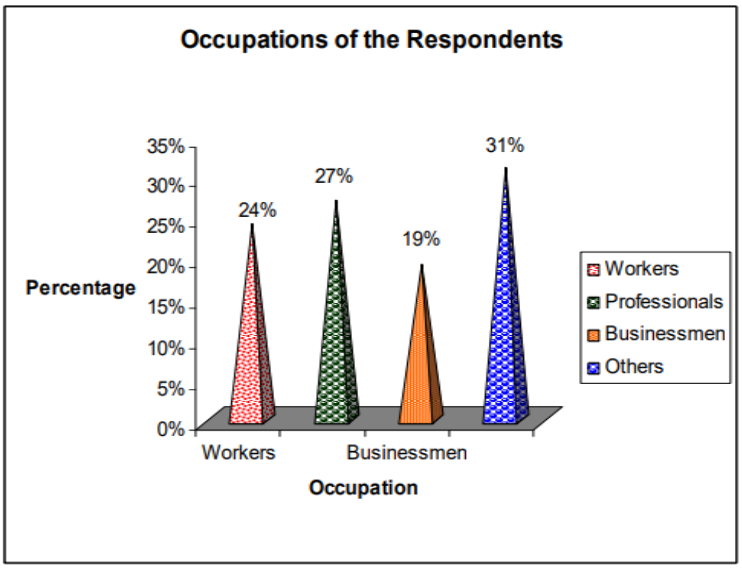
Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

Businessmen	36	19
Others	63	31
Total	200	100

Source: Primary Data

The table that may be seen up top contains a column with each respondent's occupation in it. It was determined that the respondents fell into one of four separate categories when it came to their professions: labourers, professionals, businessmen, and others. The workers make up % of the total respondents, and they include people who work in a variety of jobs (daily labourers, agricultural workers, employees in industrial units, and so on); as a result, their demography makes up a very wide range of people. Given that this study is centered on the city, there are also professionals and people involved in business who are participating. As a consequence of this, it is necessary to include them in our investigation, and they account for 26 and 19 percent of the total respondents, respectively. The other 31 percent of respondents, who hailed from a wide variety of occupations, were classified as "others" for the purposes of this study due to the fact that they were grouped together. In a manner analogous to this, the responses of respondents working in a variety of professions were gathered in order to obtain their thoughts on the administration of solid waste. These responders are from a diverse collection of educational institutions and levels of experience. In addition to this, it offers a comprehensive investigation into the management of solid waste in the area covered by the research.

Figure 1 occupation of the respondents



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VII. CONCLUSION

It has recently come to the attention of urban local authorities in the state of Bihar in India that one of their most important issues should be the correct disposal of solid waste. The problems caused by India's ever-increasing urban population, along with the country's rising levels of consumption, have created a crisis-like scenario in the country's cities and towns. is a municipality that has evolved into a significant industrial hub in the state of Bihar. The task of collecting solid wastes and disposing of them has been delegated to the municipality; nevertheless, the municipality is having trouble keeping up with the volume of solid rubbish that is being created in the town. Despite the fact that the municipality is doing all in its power to maintain its best practices in the system of solid waste management, only a select number of areas within the municipality are managed in an effective manner. The solid wastes are not being collected, nor are they being disposed of in a manner that is scientifically sound.

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Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*

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Priti Kumari*; *M. Phil, University Department of Zoology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India. Emails: pritimotihari089@gmail.com,*