

“ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES UNDER STUDY AND THE HABIT OF THE RESPONDENTS TO CARRY OWN GROCERIES BAG”

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in the five types of residential area in national capital region in India: Slum, Pucca Slum, Camp area, Colony and, Apartments during the month of June 2010. Typically one to two thirds of the solid waste generated is not collected. As a result, the uncollected waste, which is often also mixed with human and animal excreta, is dumped indiscriminately in the streets and in drains, so contributing to flooding, breeding of insect and rodent vectors and the spread of diseases. Furthermore, even collected waste is often disposed of in uncontrolled dumpsites and/or burnt, polluting water resources and air.

Key words: residential area, national capital region, uncollected wa indiscriminately ste

INTRODUCTION

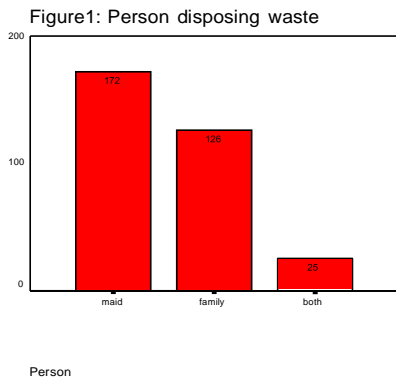
While urbanisation in developing countries has contributed to wealth accumulation, it has also been accompanied by an alarming growth in the incidence of poverty. Waste generation and its management, is fast becoming a global problem. According to a United Nations report (2004)

METHODOLOGY

The present study explores the participation of the resident of NCR in proper disposal of waste. Researcher has attempted to collect primary data on person disposing waste, methods of disposing waste, treatment of reusable waste, practice of carrying shopping bag and, knowledge of colour of dustbins. **This study will provide policy makers and communication campaign designer useful information regarding the waste disposal habit of the respondent.**

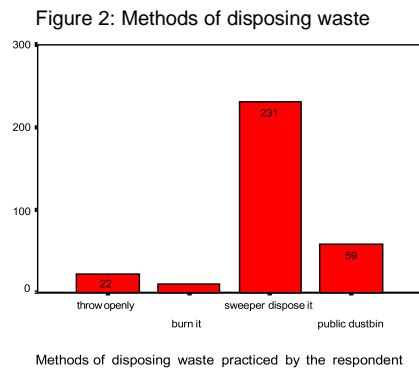
The study was carried out in the following five types of residential area in national capital region in India: Slum, Pucca Slum, Camp area, Colony and, Apartments during the month of June 2010.

Researcher used structured questionnaire based survey method for the collection of data. Total respondents interviewed were 323. Partial preliminary finding of the survey is presented here below:



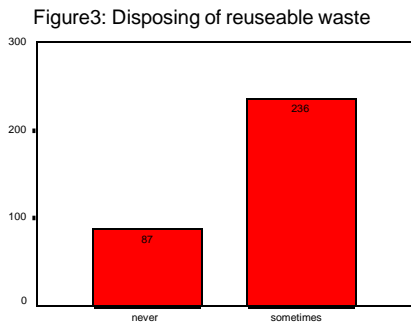
The figure-1 indicates that in case of 53% (172) of the respondents, the waste is disposed by their family members whereas nearly 40% (126) of the respondents engage private sweeper, housemaids or MCD sweeper to dispose waste. Among 7.74% (25) of the respondents the waste is handled by both sweeper and family members.

Waste management is viewed as teamwork between family and the person taking waste to the nearest collection centre. Performance of this teamwork has its bearing on the overall economy of waste management



The Figure-2 shows that the respondents do not at all practice segregation which is the most important component of waste management. On the other hand 71.72% (231) of the respondents depend upon sweeper to collect the waste. However 18.27 % (59) percent of the respondents does throw the waste in the public dustbins but again it is un-segregated disposal.

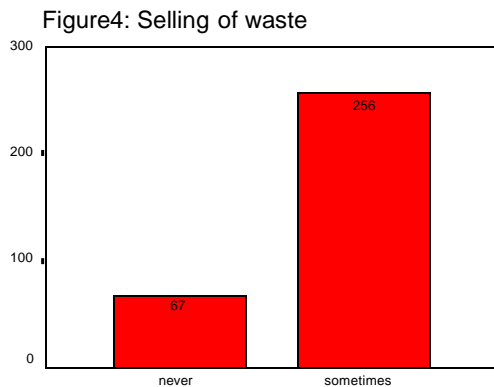
Segregate of waste not only facilitate the easy disposal of it but also adds to the revenue of Municipal Corporations (MC's). segregation enhances reusing and recycling output and reduces cost of handling and transportation of waste. It also supports many recycling industry operating at different level



Practice of not throwing reusable waste by the respondent

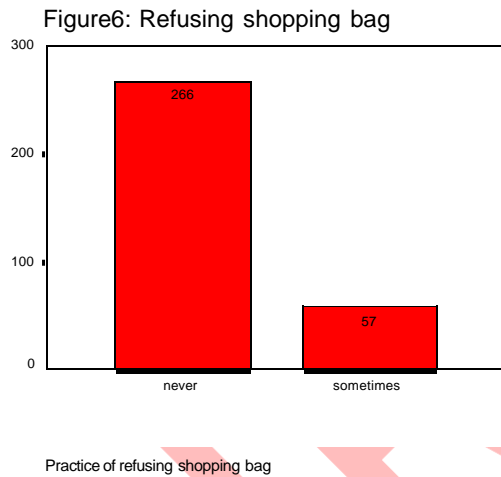
As indicated in the figure-3, 27% of the respondents does not throw reusable waste whereas 73% (256) of the respondents sometime keep the reusable waste for personal use and sometime throw it along with other waste.

The habit of reusing is comparatively less than disposing the reusable items. The findings indicates that majority of the people are does not practice reusing as a conscious efforts but the added value of the item decides whether it will be reusability. For example wine, soft drink, perfume bottles etc. has fair amount of reusability due to their usability, design and expensiveness.

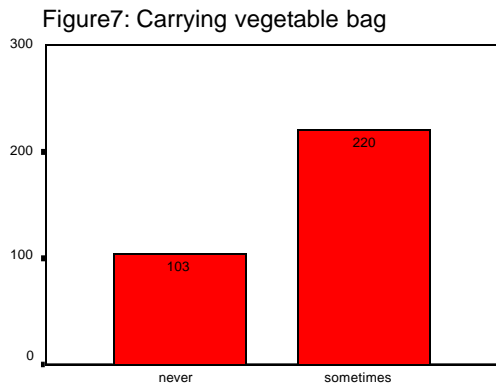


Practice of selling waste to the junk dealer

On the other hand 21% (67) of the respondent never sell waste to the junk dealer (Figure 4) whereas nearly four fifth of the respondents practice selling of waste. This is encouraging response because junk dealers recycle waste back into economy. The value of the product is increased manytimes besides it also contributes towards the prevention of deterioration of environment.

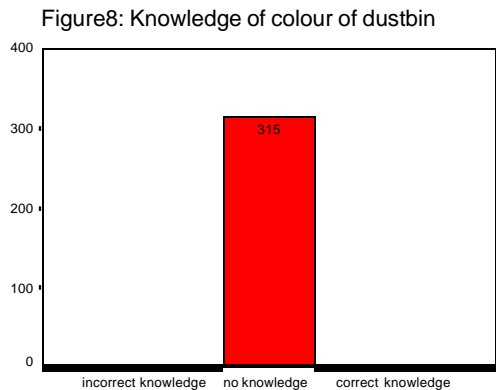


The figure-5&6 indicates that neither half of the respondents carry their own shopping bag with them when they go for shopping nor 82% refuse bags provided by the shopkeepers. Rather during shopping they are dependent on the shopkeepers to provide them bags. It has been observed by the researcher that in many cases people demand additional bag from the shopkeepers as a part of the final bargain. It is worth mentioning here that such bags takes decades to disintegrate in the environment once it is discarded as waste. Although the figure is almost divided in equal proportion yet researcher feel that in today’s consumeristics lifestyle if people reduce the habit of accepting bags then it definitely help in better Solid Waste Management



Practice of carrying vegetable bag

It is also indicative from the Figure7 that 68% (220) of the respondents frequently carry shopping bag with them when they go for the purchasing of vegetable, however on the other hand nearly one third of the respondents never carry shopping bag with them even when they go for the purchasing vegetable. Vegetable bag has created more damage in the metropolitans than any other product. Despite its ban it is freely available in all sizes and in all quality. Result indicates that people are aware about the health and environment affect of polythene bags and they prefer to carry their own vegetable bag.



Know ledge about colour of dustbin

Delhi government has placed four dustbins of red, yellow, green, and blue colour for metal and glass, plastic, green, and mixed waste respectively at various locations during the survey. The figure-8 shows that the knowledge about the dustbin of what colour should be used for which type of waste is clearly absent among 97.5%(315) respondents. This is revealing that all the efforts to segregate waste become fruitless if people are not aware about the colour of the dustbin. As a result they may not be able to direct maid/sweeper to dispose which type of waste in which type of dustbins.

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