

## **CHAPTER-1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Waste management or waste disposal is all the activities and action required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. Waste management begins from its disposal. Waste includes radioactive substances, solid liquid etc... These waste manage with different method and expertise for each type of waste. It also means the administration of activities that provide for the collection, source of separation, storage transportation, transfer processing, treatment and disposal of waste. It includes the action to reduce waste through material efficiency, waste reduction and the recovery, reusing of discarded materials.

Waste management practices differ for developed countries and developing nations, for urban and rural area and for residential and industrial producers. Poor management of waste and treatment and effluent disposal system, result in potential public health risk. Variable factors including prevailing and seasonal weather condition, topography, separation distance from residents and public facilities, the quantity, concentration and the type of effluent and the nature of receiving water environment are factors that are to be assesses when designing. No nuisance or danger to public health and safety is caused by waste and effluent disposal system.

India is officially a republic country in South Asian without standing diversity of religion, language and culture. The society of vast subcontinent and complex it's rich heritage is among the oldest in the world. India is a seventh largest country by area the second most population is one of the major causes of waste generation.

Globally, a large quantity of household wastes are generated every day. Urban waste management is drawing increasing attention , as it can easily be observed that too much garbage is lying uncollected in the streets, causing inconvenience, environmental pollution and posing a public health risk.

The problem of solid, liquid and toxic waste management in Kerala has coming urbanization. An important feature of the urbanization of the developing world is rapid growth of cities and metropolitan areas. The high rate of urbanization in African countries implies a rapid

accumulation of refuse. Social and economic changes contributed to an increase in the waste generated per capita. As a result, waste management constitutes one of the most crucial health and environmental issues. Proper waste management is a public benefit and obligation. Improper waste disposal by one individual affects the entire citizenry, so as a policy, countries have tasked every individual, establishment or institution to contribute the economy. Generally, the greater the percentage of urban population, the greater is the solid waste produced.

## **1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Waste management services are becoming increasingly popular. Waste management playing a crucial role in helping both for environment and human life. Managing waste is a tedious task and thus role of waste management come into play. Each households have its own way of tackling waste or trash. But, waste management can extended a helping hand in managing the waste in more efficient and effective manner. In Kerala, household sanitation level is very high but environmental sanitation level is surprisingly low. Unplanned disposal of solid waste seriously contaminates the air and fresh water sources. Being a consumer state, Kerala is depending on the neighboring states for all its needs. Further, it is fast becoming a world tourist centre because of its natural beauty. It is assumed to have a developed modern society with comparatively unique social development indices than other Indian states. The fast changing life styles of the people in Kerala make solid waste composition extremely vulnerable. Though ranked as a top layer state based on any indices, its solid waste efforts are far below the accepted standards. We cannot think of sustainable and environmental friendly growth without thinking of waste management services in a developing country like ours. Be it a household comprehensive cleaning is essential. Hence, the role of waste management services remains integral in all over the world.

## **1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

. The non biodegradable wastes in Kannur corporation are collected by Haritha Karma Sena. The participation of each household in segregating solid waste is very essential. The problem

is that few households are ready to adopt the proper waste treatment options which are available to manage waste but they are more expensive than landfill costs. Everybody need a simple method to dispose their waste that is dumping of waste in a land. Waste management suffers from a pervasive under-pricing which means that the costs of waste management are not fully appreciated by households and waste disposal is preferred over other options. The problem of household waste is that how to reduce the household waste.

#### **1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To evaluate the problems of waste management of households.
- To find out the environmental and health issues of waste management.
- To identify the disposal strategy of waste management of households.
- To identify the waste management practices of households.

#### **1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The scope of the household waste management study encompasses various aspects related to the generation, collection, transportation, disposal, and recycling of waste within residential settings. It includes analyzing the types and quantities of waste generated, evaluating existing waste management practices, assessing the effectiveness of recycling programs, exploring potential challenges and opportunities for improvement, and proposing sustainable solutions to minimize environmental impact and promote efficient waste management practices at the household level.

#### **1.6 METHODOLOGY**

##### **Methods of data collection:**

The study is based on both the primary and secondary data. The data were collected using well designed questionnaire prepared according to the specific objective of the study. Further the mailed questionnaire method has also been employed to collect required information for a descriptive study.

**Source of primary data:**

The primary data required for the study has been collected using questionnaire prepared by the objectives of the study. The primary data are collected from 50 samples under III division of Kannur corporation.

**Source of secondary data:**

The secondary data required for the study has been collected from different sources of which it include the data published by books, journals, newspaper reports, articles , etc.

**TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES**

Based on the data so called from the survey, the tabulation, analysis and interpretation will make the study more meaningful and complete. A simple statistical tool, percentage has been used for the analysis of data. The study also used tables, charts, graphs, etc. wherever they are needed and necessary for clarity of thoughts, easy understanding and to make the presentation of the study more meaningful.

**1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- Lack of adequate time for conducting a detailed study.
- Most of the respondents does not respond properly.
- Some of the respondents were not cooperative.

**1.8 CHAPTER SCHEME**

- The whole study is divided into four chapters. First chapter is the introductory chapter comprises of a brief description of household waste management ,a brief review of literature, objectives of the study, statement of the problem , significance of the study, methodology, source of data , tools and techniques used for the analysis of data and limitations of the study.
- The second chapter comprises of a theoretical framework of the household waste management.

- The third chapter is mainly for the primary data analysis with the help of tables and graphs.
- The fourth chapter deals with the findings of this study regarding the waste management practices of household , conclusion and suggestions to improve the waste management practices.