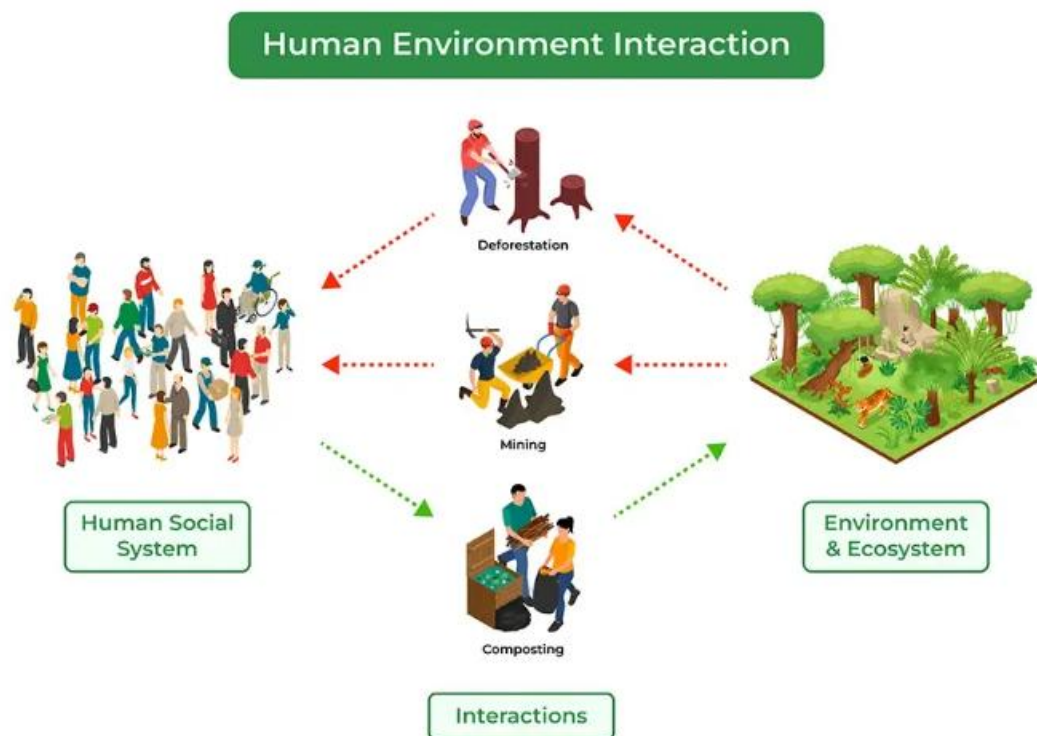


CONTENTS

Chapter No.	TITLE	Page No.
I	INTRODUCTION	1 – 7
II	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	8 – 10
III	E WASTE MANAGEMENT	11 - 42
IV	DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	43 - 68
V	FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION	69 – 73
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	74
	QUESTIONNAIRE	75-78

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The term "human environment" refers to the interconnected and complex system comprising the natural, social, cultural, economic, and built components within which human beings live, interact, and conduct their activities. It encompasses the surroundings, circumstances, and conditions in which human societies and individuals exist and interact with their natural and constructed surroundings.



Understanding the dynamics and interactions within the human environment is critical for sustainable development and ensuring a harmonious balance between human needs and environmental preservation. It involves considering the impacts of human actions on the environment and finding ways to mitigate negative effects while promoting a healthy and sustainable coexistence.

Human Environmental can be depicted as the associations between people and the whole natural unit. The human social frameworks and climate are complicated versatile frameworks. They are complicated since biological units and human social frameworks have a ton of components and connections between them. The adaptiveness is a result

of the critical frameworks that help endurance in ceaselessly evolving environmental elements.

E-waste, or electronic waste, is any kind of electronic device that is no longer being used. It includes computers, televisions, cell phones, tablets, and other items that contain valuable metals and other materials that can be recycled or reused. E-waste is a growing problem in many countries around the world, as it can contain hazardous materials that can be harmful to humans and the environment if not disposed of properly. Many governments have enacted laws to help reduce e-waste, and many companies are now taking steps to make sure their products are recycled properly. The improper disposal of e-waste poses significant threats to the environment and human health, as it contains hazardous substances such as lead, mercury, and cadmium. To address this issue, e-waste management projects have emerged, aiming to minimize the negative impact of e-waste on the environment and promote sustainable development.

E-waste management projects involve various activities, including collection, transportation, recycling, and disposal of e-waste. The first step in e-waste management is to collect the electronic devices from households, businesses, and organizations. This is followed by transportation to a recycling plant, where the e-waste is separated and sorted into different categories based on the type of material. The materials are then processed using specialized techniques, such as shredding and melting, to extract valuable components such as gold, silver, and copper. These materials can be reused in the production of new electronic devices, reducing the demand for virgin resources and promoting circular economy principles.

E-waste management projects have gained momentum in recent years, with governments and organizations around the world implementing policies and initiatives to promote responsible e-waste disposal. However, e-waste remains a global challenge, with the United Nations estimating that by 2030 the world could be producing 50 million metric tons of e-waste per year. To overcome this challenge, continued efforts are needed to raise awareness among the general public, enforce regulations, and promote sustainable practices in the production and disposal of electronic devices.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In our modern digital age, electronic devices have become an integral part of our lives, enhancing our efficiency and connectivity. However, this widespread use of electronics has led to a significant rise in electronic waste (e-waste), posing a significant environmental threat. Effective management of e-waste is essential to minimize its adverse impacts on the environment and human health. This study explores the challenges posed by e-waste and discusses sustainable solutions to manage it effectively.

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study is to provide a comprehensive understanding of how households can manage their electronic waste responsibly. It will also provide insight into the impacts of e-waste on the environment, and how to develop strategies to reduce the amount of e-waste produced. By understanding the current state of e-waste management, this study can be used to develop policies and regulations that will help reduce the amount of e-waste produced and ensure that it is disposed of responsibly.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

E-waste in households is becoming an increasingly important issue as technology advances and more products become obsolete. E-waste includes anything with an electronic component, such as computers, printers, cell phones, TVs, DVD players, and more. E-waste can be hazardous to the environment if it is not disposed of properly, as it contains toxic materials such as lead and mercury. In addition, e-waste can be recycled and reused, helping to reduce the amount of materials that need to be extracted from the earth.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the awareness of e-waste among household
- To analyze the e-waste disposal practices among household .
- To promote re-use and recycling of e-waste materials.
- To educate consumers about the dangers of improper disposal of e-waste.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.6.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This research includes exploratory research design. The exploratory research comprises the steps such as literature review, finalization of objectives, classification of variables, the formulation of hypothesis, etc.

1.6.2 SOURCE OF DATA

- Primary data

The whole data for the study is collected from the respondent in Kannur region using questionnaire method.

- Secondary data

We collected Secondary data from internet, books, magazine and from other secondary sources; there will be chance of error because the data collected through website are not collected for first time

1.6.3 METHODS OF REPORTING

The data collected will be reported using tables, text, bar diagrams ,graphs and pie diagrams for successful understanding.

1.6.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

Sampling

Sampling is used to calculate approximately the uniqueness of the whole people from a statistical population. And it is the selection of a subset of individuals.

Sampling Design

The population of the study comprises peoples who are using household products. The systematic sampling technique was used in this study for the collection of first hand information.

Sampling Units

Sampling unit is a singular value within a sample database. Perhaps it is geological like as state, village, district etc. or building units for eg. house, flat etc. or possibly community or a person a researcher has to settle on one or more such units for his study.

1.6.5 INSTRUMENTATION

The instrument used for this research is questionnaire. The questionnaire included 30 questions that include factors considering about E waste . The questionnaire will focus more on the qualitative aspects because of nature of research. Questionnaire will consist of various types of questions such as ranking scale questionnaire, single responds questions, multiple questions and others.

1.6.6 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Both primary and secondary source of data are use. while conducting the research the researcher has used the secondary sources of data like internet, book, magazines etc. The researcher has used primary source of data via questionnaire. Questionnaire was distributed to 100 respondents. The questionnaire are self - administrative as well as researcher administrated.

1.6.7 ANALYSIS PLAN

For this research report MS WORD and MS EXCEL was used for the analysis data. With the help of this software, the data collected from the sources were classified, tabulated and analyzed

1.6.8 SAMPLE TECHNIQUES

To study the project a simple random sampling technique was used

1.6.9 TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

The tool used for collecting data is percentage method

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The time availability is limited
- The data collected based on secondary data may not be adequate
- Collecting data from people is difficult because they might be busy with their work
- Due to the constraint sample size were restricted to 100 respondents only
- The response received from the people may not represent the views of the universe.