

A STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD BIO-DEGRADABLE WASTE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOTHANUR, BENGALURU

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ABSTRACT:

Bengaluru is one of the fast-moving metropolitan cities of India; it is also known as the Silicon Valley of India; with the growth of Industries, Companies, Educational institutions, and Job opportunities, the human population has overgrown, and it is now a cultural hub of India where people from all over the world reside together. As the population grew, so did the generation of the household's biodegradable waste. India is struggling to understand how to address waste management problems compared to other developed nations adequately. According to the bio-degradable waste type, it should be segregated, and effective utilization should be practiced, which will generate employment and revenue. The administration should review the disposal system from time to time; whenever there is new construction of the house or commercial place, managing and disposing of the waste should be upgraded. In this digital era, even waste management can be incorporated with modern software and technology.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY: The disposal and management of waste are a crucial challenge to society. In this scenario, a permanent and practical solution for this burning issue is inevitable, especially in the case of metropolitan cities.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the problems faced by the household while disposing of the bio-degradable waste.
2. To analyze the effectiveness of the present waste management system in Kothanur
3. To examine the quantity of biodegradable waste generated in households.
4. To identify and suggest sustainable ways to manage household waste.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection: A Structured questionnaire was used to collect the data.

Sampling Design: Sample Size: 59, Time Duration – 3 Month

FINDINGS

1. It is found that the majority of the respondents are not paying any collection charges for household wastes.
2. Many respondents keep the waste at home until the collectors arrive to collect it.

3. The majority of the respondents have a storage problem, whereas some of the respondents face issues with the time of collection, frequency of collection is also a significant problem. Lack of knowledge about scientific disposal is also stated as a severe problem by the respondents.
4. Households generate more vegetable waste. Other than vegetables, the next highest waste generated item is another kitchen waste.
5. It is found that the majority of the respondents have certain temporary Storage Facilities in their households.
6. The study reveals that the majority of the respondents provide household waste to the collectors.
7. The majority of the respondents are stated that every alternate day's household wastes are collected.
8. This study shows that the majority (62.7%) of the households have less than or equal to 1 kg bio-degradable wastes. 27.1% of the respondents have less than or equal to 2 kg of wastes. 8.5% of the respondents have less than or equal to 3 kg of wastes. Only 1.7% of the respondents have less than or equal to 4 kg bio-degradable wastes in their households.

CONCLUSION

The administration should review the disposal system from time to time; whenever there is new construction of the house or commercial place, managing and disposing of the waste should be upgraded. In this digital era, even waste management can be incorporated with modern software and technology. From the present study, there is a lack of understanding of scientific waste management among households. Irregular collection of waste and lack of scientific storage facilities creates problems in day-to-day life. The majority (59.3 %) of the household have the provision for disposing of their waste through an organized collecting agency, whereas the remaining (41.7 %) does not have any access to dispose of their household bio-degradable waste through the collecting agency, such kind of issues need to be addressed by the authority and civic bodies.

Publication as a book

Shaji, A. K., Singha, S., & Mathews, A. P. (2021). *A Study on the Management of Household Bio-Degradable Waste with Special Reference to Kothanur, Bengaluru*. The Native Tribe. Retrieved from <https://www.thenativetribe.org/book/gen/mhbdw>