

# A Research Paper about the Waste Management in a Society like India

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## Abstract

Why it is considered as normal to leave the garbage and waste in the open surface in a society like India?

The reason behind such failure is the act or culture of the households and the local processors that leaving the garbage and waste in the open environment is normal as other users are being benefited from its existence in the open surface. Therefore, it is important for the government to increase awareness about the hazards that are posed from the existence of the garbage and waste in the environment to the households to reducing the amount of garbage produced and increasing the capacity of the local processors to manage the waste and garbage more professionally.

**Keywords:** Garbage and Waste Management Failure; Culture of Households; Normal; Posing Life Threatening Dangers; Increase Household Awareness; Improve Local Processors Capacity.

## INTRODUCTION

This research aims to clarify that why it is difficult to keep our area of residence including our self, houses, wastes, near houses and street and roads, parks and school and the colony, the sector, the sectors, the city, the state and the country clean and safe from polluting it and the environment?

Normally, wastes are produced on the daily basis.

Every day 2.2 billion of metric tones of solid waste had been produced in 2022 where each person produced 0.79 KG of waste every day, which is a huge compare to the consumption of food and materials that leaves wastes<sup>1</sup> this is not the problem that why this much waste had been produced, it is the problem that why it is not maintained in a most appropriate manner? There are different waste types which we can find inside a waste area which can be recycled and reprocessed, the smells are polluting the environment, pollutes and contaminate the water and the air, spreads diseases and bacteria through fly and mosquito, it houses the most dangerous kinds of diseases that can be life threatening. This is the responsibility of the governments who hire private sector or themselves to clean the waste, whereas the people who are producing it are very less careful in understanding that what should they do with the waste and how to produce lesser portion of waste used by them. There might be different ways to manage the waste after being produced, The wastes once

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moves the households, it goes to the thrashes and then a track gathers it and then transfer it to the larger area where the waste can be burned and buried under the ground or it goes to factories for processing of different items that can be reused in our daily life. the first type is very less attractive and less advantages comparing it to the second type more attractive and more advantageous for taking care of wastes in our environment. There is also another possibility that the waste can be reused to reproduce food for animals such as cows, birds and waste for the households to make good use of the wastes including clothes, shoes, technologies and other necessities for those who can not afford to buy a new product in different countries. Therefore, it is not useless to leave waste in an open area being not processed for a time being that all beneficiaries take what they need for their daily life necessities from the wastes and then dispose it later. For instance, India produces one hundred thousand metric tons of waste per day in the country which was 277.1 million in 2017 and will increase to 387 million by 2030 and 543 million by 2050 compare to some other populated country including China, USA and Indonesia.<sup>2</sup> The collection, processing, transportation, separation and disposal are done through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) who is responsible for the collection of separated waste, transporting, processing, recyclables, separating domestic hazardous waste and disposing inert material in sanitary landfills. The ULBs are facing financial problems, lack of infrastructure and technology and lack of private and non-governmental organization interest in taking part in waste management<sup>3</sup>

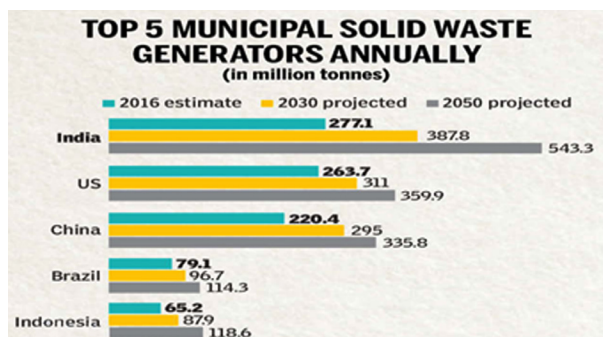


Fig. 1: The number of solid waste produced in different countries in the world. (Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/in-30-years-india-tipped-to-double-the-amount-of-waste-it-generates/articleshow/74454382.cms>)

### Problem Statement

The garbage or wastes are very important to be disposed in a right manner from the houses to the disposal center (UNEP)<sup>4</sup> If this is the case then why

we are not able to dispose garbage or waste in a right manner in a society which has population of more than 1.5 billion and the municipal authorities and workers are above five million workers are not able to dispose garbage or waste in a right manner in a country like India.<sup>5</sup> The majority of the people in India lives in the other areas compare to the total population, although the population in the urban areas are less but there are still more waste produced in the urban areas.<sup>6</sup> Then what needs to be done by the responsible authorities, who should co-operate in disposing garbage or waste in a right manner?

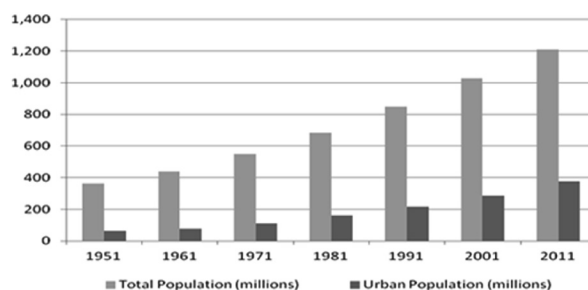


Table 2: The number of people living in the urban and overall country in India

### Literature Review

Why garbage or waste is not disposed in a right manner in a developing country like India, and can the *informal sector and private sector* can fulfill the gap for ensuring clean and hygiene environment after disposing the garbage in a right manner and what can be done by the people or those who produce garbage or waste in the environment?

**Answer:** Is it because of the *economic growth*, which makes them too much, focused in increasing income rather than focusing in hygiene or clean environment?

**Answer:** Is it a *cultural effect* which makes them too much less careful in disposing the garbage in right manner, as it is maybe considered normal in their culture to leave the garbage or waste in the open environment and thinking that it might be useful for someone which may indirectly contribute to the economic growth by fulfilling the needs of the households or those whose needs are satisfied from the garbage or waste in the environment?

**Answer:** The garbage or waste is remained un processed or disposed in a right manner because it is considered as a moral act to feed animals to obtain the minimum energy as a food consumption from the waste or garbage which are available in the open environment.

The India government developed different

schemes for the waste management including Jawaharlal Nehru Renewal Mission aiming to achieve 49 solid waste management projects in various cities between 2006 and 2009, the Smart Cities Initiative aiming to provide funding to 100 cities to improving civic services infrastructure, the Atal Mission aiming to rejuvenation and urban transformation in small cities, as a result of these initiative many Indian cities started to contribute to the solid waste management at community based waste segregation and collection, public private partnership and investments in modern technology<sup>7</sup> The cities that produces larger waste are Delhi 3.3 million tones, Mumbai 2.7 million tones, Chennai 1.6 million tones, Hyderabad 1.4 million tones, Kolkata 1.1 millions every year<sup>8</sup> In India it has been realized that waste management is not only essential from a pubic welfare perspective, but it can also contribute to the economic growth in case the recycling industry is promoted with eco industrial production, and it is emphasized to focus in the role of informal sector in sold waste management and introducing economic instruments in waste management<sup>9</sup> The waste are processed into organic waste, plastic, biomedical, hazardous and others where organic waste contribute to the most of the waste produced after its disposed.<sup>10</sup>

This explanation does provide an understanding that there are efforts taken by the government to manage waste but this explanation also provide an understanding that these efforts are encouraging to more waste in the open surface and for the increase of informal sector opportunities for disposing waste of households and changing to very polluted land and more possibility for the diseases and virus in the environment and the possibility of contributing to creating a less careful and more careless habit of the households in different part of the country.

The international journal of integrated waste management, sciences and technology address the presentation and discussion of information on Solid waste generation, characterization, minimization, collection, separation, treatment and disposal with the manuscript targeting waste management policy, education, economic and environment assessments<sup>11</sup> this journal does addresses the solid waste management research studies by creating an understanding about the waste, however, this journal fails to provide an understanding that although there had been implication of this journal suggestions in a society like India but there are still possibility of an increase in the portion of waste in the open surface which is because of the culture that does allow the waste to be remained in the open surface as long as it is needed by different users. Therefore, in India waste are managed differently compared to other countries which requires to be addressed differently based on the culture of the people which requires deeper awareness program to make people believe that the waste are hazardous to their health and they need to focus in reducing the amount of waste consumed in one side by the household and in the other side, the factories processing the waste need to recycle and professionalize the local processors.



Fig. 3: The number of waste produced in difference cities in India. (Source: <https://bincrusher.com/waste-management-in-india-a-rapidly-growing-industry/>)

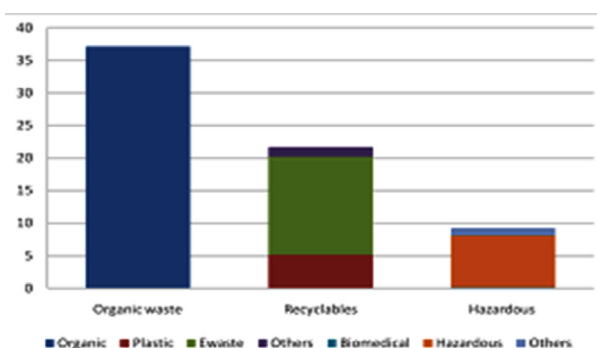


Fig. 4: Table showing the economic effect of the waste produced in India







**Table 5:** Table showing the recycling of waste by the local processors and by households in India. (Source: <https://twitter.com/AmritMahotsav/status/1663792080966291457/photo/1>)

## Methodology

The methodology for conducting this study is qualitative focusing to determine answer for the research question.

## Result

There should be an increase in awareness of the households about the negative effect of the garbage and waste in the open surface in order to decrease the number of waste produced by the households and there should be also an increase in the amount of the local processor and professionalizing them to better process waste while recycling it.

## Analysis and Discussion

There are local processors of waste in the open surface but there are still possibilities of an increase in the amount of solid waste in the open surface. The reason for this increase has been that it is not considered as hazardous or dangerous to leave garbage and solid waste in the open surface due to the culture that it can be of use by the other different users including household and animals.

## Conclusion

It is truly economic growth that leaves a large portion of waste and garbage and waste in the open environment while it is not considered as a negative action to leave the waste in the open surface in as society like India despite the existence of larger processors in recycling the garbage and

waste there are still possibility of an increase in the amount of garbage and waste in the open surface or environment, in this research it has been determined that the reason for such failure remains with the culture of households and the lack of capacity of the local processors in dealing with the garbage and waste while processing it professionally as a part of the culture considering it to leaving it in the open surface is a normal act. It is important to increase awareness about the hazards and dangers that are going to result from the existence of the garbage and waste in the open surface and increasing awareness of the households and the capacity of the local processors.

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