

Waste Management Practices among Inhabitant's of Kanuru Panchayath, Penamaluru Mandal in Vijayawada, Andhrapradesh.

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Abstract:- The solid waste management has reached maximum significance worldwide. But then the practices of elementary concepts on waste disposal are frequently ignored. In most of the groups in the world, individuals are much conscious of the serious consequences of inappropriate solid waste discarding practices. But the adverse approach of implementation gives rise to hectic situations. Knowledge, attitude, behaviour of people became extremely vital role for better management practices. A study was conducted among the house holds of Kannur panchayath in Vijayawada about waste disposal to run an operative and effective waste management practices to the inhabitants. In the present report, it was observed that large group of people who were conscious of solid waste management plans did not preferred to practice. Moreover there was reduction in people's approach towards social commitment to partake in solid waste management. Monitoring, disposal of waste was highly missing. At hand there was a crucial need for strict supervision collectively by the management authorities and panchayath's by creating awareness and increase the availability of public dustbins.

Keywords:- Waste disposal, Awareness, Monitoring.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The surroundings we live in provides livelihood for our existence. Universally, exertions are being made to make people attentive of sustainable environment. Improper disposal of wet and dry waste is one of the most important causes of environmental degradation. It is a most important cause of air, water, soil pollution and also a big reason for outburst of infections in several parts of the world. What worsens the condition is the fact that crisis linked to the environment is of global concern and there is typically no eternal solution for environmental issues.

Development hosts society to a new, contemporary fashion of life, an enhanced level of economy, new aids and culture process. With rising sprawl, change in standard of living and food habits, the quantity of community solid waste has been snowballing rapidly. When speed of growth gets out of control, it fakes a big task to authorities and also institutional abilities become poor and unsuccessful to manage waste.

Vijayawada nearer to the newly developing capital area of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh is falling prey to rapid urbanization. Mushrooming population in and around the Kannur panchayath made the road sides and canals as stinking garbage pits. The situation is threatening the aesthetic value of the city as well as exposing the residents to clouds of files and disease spreading mosquitoes.

In literature reviews it is observed that waste management actions create possible ecological welfares if coped properly. There has been no effort in former to build public awareness, either about the possible risks due to poor waste management or the meek steps that every single resident can take. If this is happened it may possibly have helped in decreasing waste generation and help effective waste management. The present study was mainly take on to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Exercise of dry and wet waste collection and disposal among the families of Kannur Panchayath, in Vijayawada, which can play an important role in management of solid waste in the Panchayath.

II. METHODOLOGY

In the present study around 80 family units were questioned randomly on a pre-tested survey. A planned questionnaire was given to the households on their knowledge, attitude, and practices in dry and wet waste disposal. The collected data was stated as percentages.

III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In the existing study it was witnessed that just 4% of the people were illiterate and more than 90% of the people were under graduate. Majority of the inhabitants were female house wife's in between 25-45 years of age living in pukka houses. After we assessed the understanding of the house holds about solid waste, 87% of the people said it is unwanted, leftover and hazardous material which causes diseases when not disposed in time. 92% of the respondents felt that roads should be clean. But they were not playing an essential role in house hold waste disposal.

Table 1: The results of households awareness on waste disposal.

Question	Percentage of people who answered "YES"	Percentage of people who answered "No"
Do you know about waste management?	89%	11%
Do you sense that streets should be hygienic and be free of solid waste?	92%	8%
Do you know how to minimise the waste?	75%	25%
Is waste management is the responsibility of the Municipal authorities?	75%	20%
Is waste management is the responsibility of individual?	75%	10%
Are you willing to carry house hold waste to public dust bins?	8%	91%
Do you know about the segregation of waste?	78%	12%
Do you know the hazardous effects of improper waste disposal?	80%	18%
Are you interested to minimize waste?	90%	10%
Do you throw the waste outside the house?	83%	14%
Are the municipal authorities collecting the waste frequently?	29%	70%
Is there any house to house collection by municipal authorities	4%	92%

During field work it was observed that 92% of the families generating a smaller amount or equal to 1 kg of waste for each day. Regarding waste removal practices 95% of the people remove the waste once in a day from their houses. In this 58% of the people were not using bins to segregate and dispose the waste. Even some of the management authorities were collecting the waste without any segregation. 42% of the inhabitants dispose waste on open places, as there was no availability of bins for waste collection nearby. When we asked the households that what is the distance of government or panchayaths waste discarding area 78% of the people said that it is more than 500 meters and house to house collection of waste in Kannur panchayath was highly neglected.

IV. CONCLUSION

Dry and wet waste management practices would remain to be the utmost urgent concern and task of Kannur panchayath. The challenge meeting the people was balance between surroundings and development. Awareness strategies towards environmental protection became crucial at present. The present study reveals that the level of knowledge of waste disposal among people was found worthy but the activities regarding waste disposal was markedly poor. Chiefly in solid waste management, spiralling plan to desirable actions and creating positive social and administrative environments should only be the concern of local officials and residents. Collective efforts of government, local authorities and NGO'S to provide proper direction and monitoring the neglected areas of waste controlling will help to scrub the improper waste disposal and helps in sustainable waste management.

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