

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL HABIT OF PEOPLE OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION IN INDIA

Ajay Sharma, Dr. Satyapal

*Associate Professor, Deptt. of Management & Commerce, Govt. P.G.
College, Narnaul (HR)
Research Scholar, CMJ University, Shillong, Meghalaya*

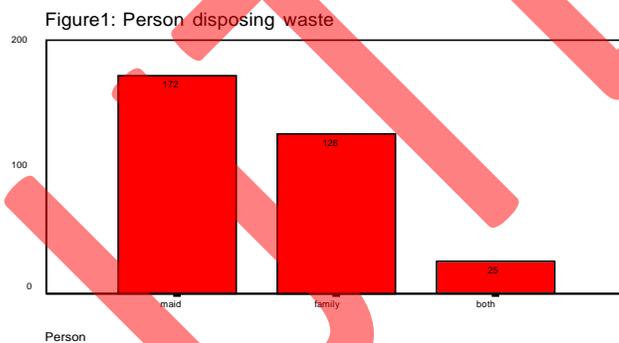
INTRODUCTION

The present study explores the participation of the resident of NCR in proper disposal of waste. Researcher has attempted to collect primary data on person disposing waste, methods of disposing waste, treatment of reusable waste, practice of carrying shopping bag and, knowledge of colour of dustbins. **This study will provide policy makers and communication campaign designer useful information regarding the waste disposal habit of the respondent.**

The study was carried out in the following five types of residential area in national capital region in India: Slum, Pucca Slum, Camp area, Colony and, Apartments during the month of June 2010.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

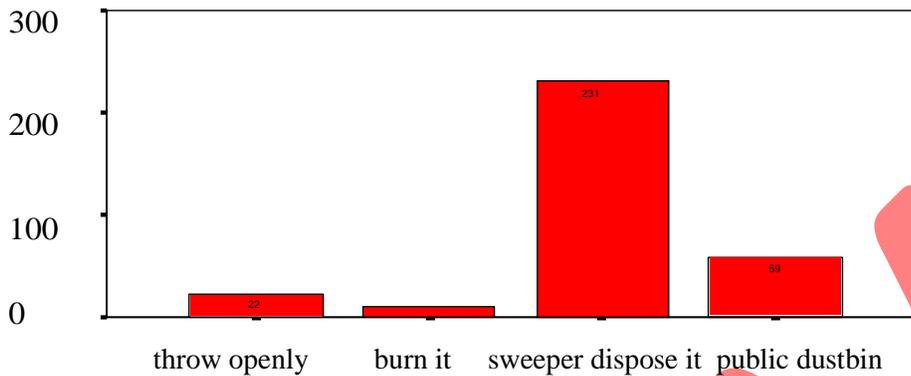
Researcher used structured questionnaire based survey method for the collection of data. Total respondents interviewed were 323. Partial preliminary finding of the survey is presented here below:



The figure-1 indicates that in case of 53% (172) of the respondents, the waste is disposed by their family members whereas nearly 40% (126) of the respondents engage private sweeper, housemaids or MCD sweeper to dispose waste. Among 7.74% (25) of the respondents the waste is handled by both sweeper and family members.

Waste management is viewed as teamwork between family and the person taking waste to the nearest collection centre. Performance of this teamwork has its bearing on the overall economy of waste management.

Figure 2: Methods of disposing waste



Methods of disposing waste practiced by the respondent

The Figure-2 shows that the respondents do not at all practice segregation which is the most important component of waste management. On the other hand 71.72% (231) of the respondents depend upon sweeper to collect the waste. However 18.27 % (59) percent of the respondents does throw the waste in the public dustbins but again it is un-segregated disposal.

Segregate of waste not only facilitate the easy disposal of it but also adds to the revenue of Municipal Corporations (MC's). Segregation enhances reusing and recycling output and reduces cost of handling and transportation of waste. It also supports many recycling industry operating at different level

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