

**A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ITS DISPOSAL  
STRATEGY IN NAVI MUMBAI**

**\*Mrs. Devashree S. Gadgil and \*\* Kushalkumar N. Kurani**

Assistant Professors', Changu Kana Thakur Arts, Commerce and Science College, New Panvel, Raigad, Maharashtra.

**Abstract:**

Internet banking (E - banking) means any user with a personal computer and a browser can get connected his banks website to perform any of the virtual banking functions. Internet banking is a result of explored possibility to use internet application in one of the various do mains of commerce. Internet Banking is also called as online banking and it an outgrowth of PC banking. Electronic banking has experienced explosive growth and has transformed traditional practices in banking. E - Banking has become a global concept. E - Banking may make life easier in some ways but there are certain issues with respect to E- Banking. There are many advantages of online Banking the banking sector is expanding as a rapid rate in India. As of November 2020, the total number of ATMs in India increased to 209,282. Attempt is made through this paper to focus on the services covered under E-Banking such as Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, ATM, Debit Card, Credit Card, Point Of Sale, Electronic Data Interchange, and Electronic Fund Transfer. Electronic banking facility that allows its customers to undertake online banking services anytime during the day and at any place using the internet, for which the customers used to visit the banks in earlier days. Working women are the main component of any societal, banking and national system therefore it is important to ensure highest level of awareness to them towards new technologies such as mobile banking and minimize the problems being faced by the working women while using mobile banking services .The paper is also speaks about the benefits of E-Banking and its relation with the women.

**Keywords:** Net Banking, Women

**Copyright © 2022 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

**Introduction:**

Waste management means dividing waste into dry and wet. Dry waste includes wood and related products, metals and glass. Wet waste, typically refers to organic waste usually generated by eating establishment and are heavy in weight due to dampness. The process of waste management involves treating solid and liquid waste. During the treatment, it also offers a variety of solutions for recycling items that aren't categorized as trash.

**Aim:**

➤ A study on the waste management as a separation of dry waste & wet waste in the areas of Navi Mumbai.

**Objective:**

- To understand the level of awareness among the general public regarding the waste management.
- To study the Awareness among the public about the separation of Dry and Wet waste.
- Study the Awareness among the people about the recycling technique of the waste.

**Hypothesis:**

- **H0:**-It is not feasible to manage waste in Navi Mumbai due to lack of infrastructure required for waste Management.
- **H1:**-It is feasible to manage waste in Navy Mumbai.
- **H2:**-Effective waste management is achievable through change in people’s mentality.

**Research methodology:**

**Data Collection:**

**Primary Data:**

- Survey of 100 General Public through questionnaire method.

**Secondary Data:**

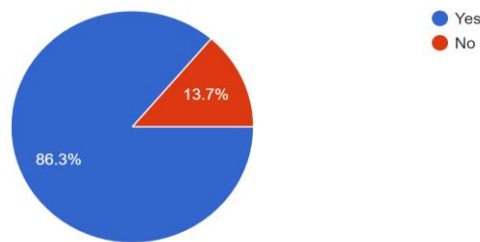
- Websites, Journals, Magazines, Books, Newspapers.

**Sampling technique:**

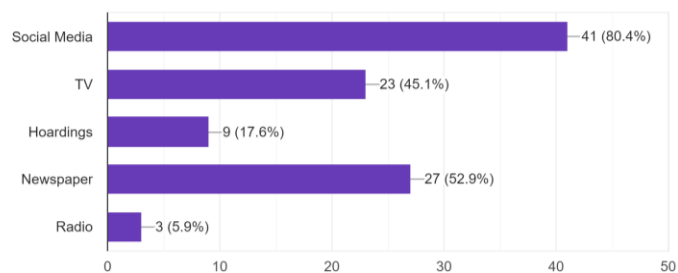
- Random Sampling Technique.

**Findings of study**

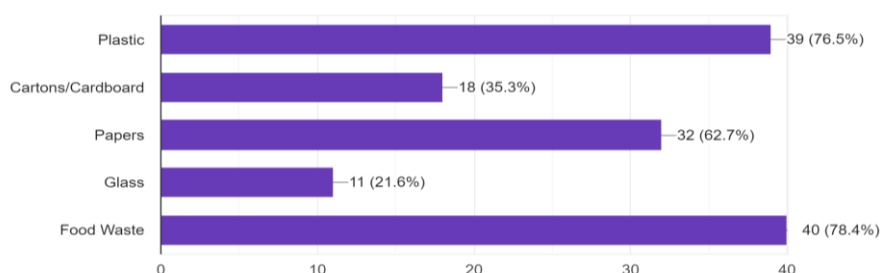
**1. Do you have idea about the Waste Management?**



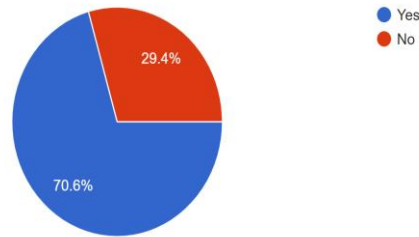
**2. From where did you heard about Waste Management?(Can tick multiple options)**



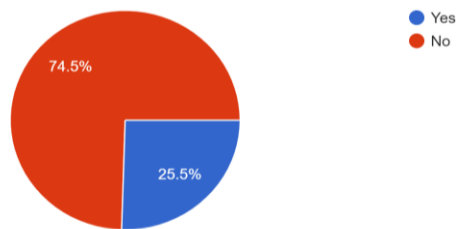
**3. What type of waste comes out of your household. (Can tick multiple options).**



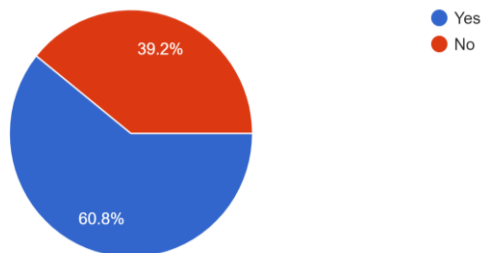
**4. Do you segregate/separate the waste?**



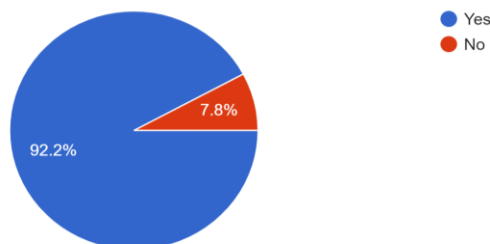
**5. If No, do you mix the waste as it is and dump It.?**



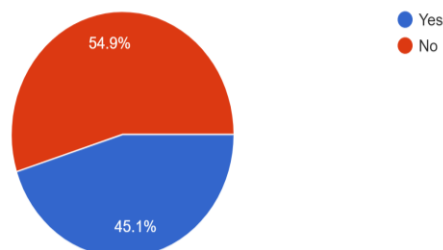
**6. Do you think the garbage collector manages waste properly?**



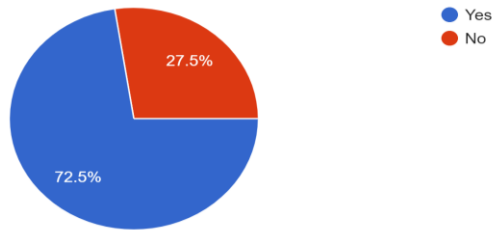
**7. Do you think that waste should be managed properly?**



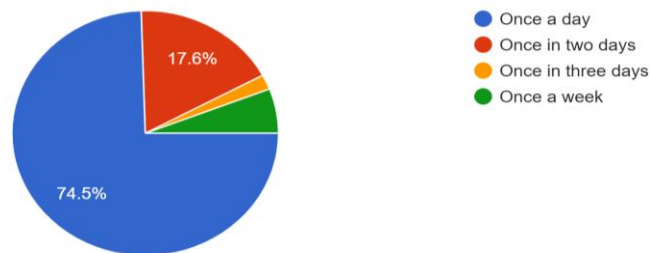
**8. Do you know what happens of the waste which has been dumped?**



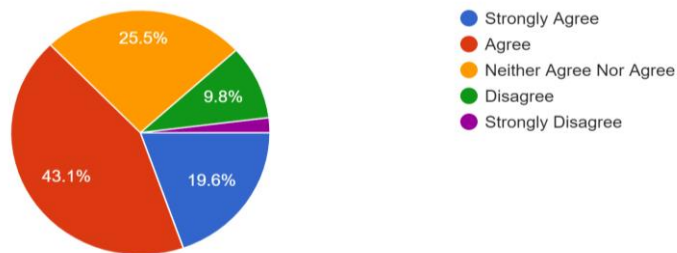
**9. Do you know any recycling technique of waste?**



**10. How often is waste container emptied?**



**11. I am satisfied with the Waste management and disposal strategy of Municipal Corporation?**



**Findings:**

- Most of the people do not Segregate the waste as a Dry Waste & Wet Waste, in spite of awareness on waste management
- Majority of our respondents were not sure if the garbage collector segregates the waste properly
- Most of the People know that waste can be re- cycled & re-generated again.
- Maximum people are satisfied with the waste management disposal strategy, but still the municipal corporation has to create more awareness.

**Hypothesis Testing:**

- **H0:-**It is not feasible to manage waste in Navi Mumbai due to lack of infrastructure required for waste management has been **Disproved**.
- **H1:-**It is feasible to manage waste in Navi Mumbai is **Proved**.
- **H2:-**Effective waste management is achievable through change in people’s mentality is **Proved**.

**Conclusion:**

- Survey report shows that the people are not segregating waste, in spite of awareness on waste management.
- Effective Waste Management Measures should be taken.
- Proper Segregation of Waste should be adopted by the Households.
- Improving waste management is a major challenge in developing countries. Obtaining reliable information has

also been a problem.

- A successful waste management system needs to address both the physical (technical) elements (collection, disposal, recycling) as well as the ‘soft’ governance aspects, or the challenges of changing people’s behaviour to increase separate collection for recycling or waste prevention methods.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Every person should Segregate Waste as a Dry Waste & Wet Waste, So that it can be used for Re-cycle.
- Local government can institute some award for housing societies that manage their waste effectively, so that minimum waste goes out of their premises.
- Government may also include citizens group to sensitize people towards Waste management & also to make “Swachh Bharat” Campaign more effective.
- Regular awareness camps should be conducted by the government and local municipal corporations.

#### **References:**

- Brunner, RC. Waste to energy combustion. In: Tchobanoglous G, Kreith F, editors. Handbook of solid waste management. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2002 p.13.3–84.
- Farlane, Mc., (1998). “Financial and Operational factors Influence the Provision of Municipal Solid Waste Services in Large Cities”. Unpublished Paper, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Denmark.
- Hilman, M., (September 2005). “Prospect of municipal waste management through CDM Project Indonesia”, Proceeding of International Workshop on Landfill Gas development and The CDM, September 5 – 7, Bali, Indonesia
- Hoornweg, D., L. Thomas, K. Verma. (1999). “What a Waste: Solid Waste Management in Asia”. Washington DC IGES, (2008). Climate Change Policies in the Asia-Pacific. IGES, Japan.
- Lee, K.B., and S. Troxler, (1992), “Assesment of waste management in the Asean Regions. p. 103 - 138 in T.-E. Chua and L.R. Gaces [eds]. Waste management in the Coastal Areas of ASEAN Regions: roles of governments, banking institutions, donor agencies, private sectors and communities”. ICLARM Conference Proceedings 33, 218 p.
- Ministry of Environment (2005). “Indonesia Country Fact Sheet. Jakarta, Indonesia”. MoE, Jakarta

#### **Cite This Article:**

*\*Mrs. Devashree S. Gadgil and \*\* Kushalkumar N. Kurani, (2022). A Study on Effectiveness of Waste Management and its Disposal Strategy in Navi Mumbai, Educreator Research Journal IX (Special Issues - I), March –April, 12-16.*