

**A STUDY TO EXPLORE THE HOUSEHOLD NON-BIODEGRADABLE SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
CORPORATION**

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“And, when you want something, all the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it.”

- Paulo Coelho (The Alchemist)

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled ‘A study to explore the household non-biodegradable solid waste management practices in Thiruvananthapuram corporation’ is the bonafide record of my original research. It has not been submitted to any other University or Institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the dissertation titled ‘A study to explore the household non-biodegradable solid waste management practices in Thiruvananthapuram corporation’ is a record of the research work undertaken by Aiswarya A S in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Public Health under my guidance and supervision.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Improper waste management practices like burning, dumping of waste on land, into water bodies, etc, lead to environmental pollution which in turn, results in a multitude of diseases in man and animals. The potential hazards of improper management of pharmaceutical wastes are drug-resistant microorganisms that spread from health facilities into the environment. Be it e-waste or pharmaceutical waste, the occupational hazards include sharps-inflicted injuries, toxic exposure to pharmaceutical products, chemical burns, air pollution, thermal injuries, and radiation burns. This study aims to explore the non-biodegradable solid waste management practices in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation and to identify the gaps in the process.

Methods: The study was done in 3 parts- a household survey, in-depth interviews and observation of facilities, in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation. The survey, interview and observation were based on the generation, collection, segregation and disposal of non-biodegradable solid waste.

Results: Among the 300 respondents who participated in the survey, 98% segregated biodegradable waste from non-biodegradable waste and 85% segregated non-biodegradable waste into its different types. The door-to-door collection facility for biodegradable solid waste was available for 66.7% of the households and collection of non-biodegradable solid waste was available for 97.7% of households. The available collection facilities were utilized by 97.3% of the respondents. Difficulties in segregation of non-biodegradable waste into different types, long gaps between waste collection by Haritha Karma Sena, insufficient human resources at the grassroot level, lack of infrastructure for storage, segregation and further processing of the wastes collected from households, non-functional machinery for shredding,

bailing and segregation at the facilities, inadequate and unsuitable vehicles for the transportation of waste, lack of provisions, facilities and hygienic environment for the smooth working of grassroot level workers, and lack of monitoring at each stage of waste management were the barriers and challenges identified.

Conclusion: The findings from the study reflect that the door-to-door waste collection facilities for NBDSW had a near-universal coverage of households. Even though these high levels of enrolment signify acceptance of the waste management approaches within the community, households continue to rely on informal scrap pickers, dealers, and private agencies to dispose of items refused by the formal collection services, indicating the need to make the formal system more comprehensive. Lack of infrastructure, inadequate human resources, unfavourable working environment for the grassroot level workers, and lack of monitoring and routine maintenance were the barriers identified. Addressing these challenges holistically could ensure comprehensive and sustainable non-biodegradable waste management in Thiruvananthapuram city.

Keywords: Non-biodegradable waste, Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, segregation, Haritha Karma Sena

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to the estimates of the Kerala Solid Waste Management Project ,the total quantity of solid waste generated in Kerala is 3.7 million tons annually, of which biodegradable waste is 69 percent and non-biodegradable waste is 31 percent. (KSWMP). Improper waste management practices like burning and open dumping are known to lead to air, water and soil pollution which deteriorates their quality and results in a multitude of diseases in humans and ecosystems. The improper disposal of pharmaceutical wastes from health facilities into the environment has been linked to the spread of drug-resistant microorganisms. Additionally, occupational hazards of improper e-waste or pharmaceutical waste management include sharps-inflicted injuries, toxic exposure to pharmaceutical products, chemical burns, air pollution, thermal injuries, and radiation burns(Sustainable cities and human settlements | Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.). According to the World Health Organization(WHO), a safe solid waste management system includes the following components- waste generation, collection, transport, treatment and their disposal(WHO,2021). It has become a critical element of sustainable development that the 2030 SDG agenda adopted by the United Nations has as its target 11.6: “By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.” (Sustainable cities and human settlements | Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.)

1.2 Literature review

1.2.1 Solid waste and non-biodegradable solid waste.

According to WHO, solid waste refers to any type of garbage, trash, refuse or discarded material(who_compendium_chapter4_v2_01092021.pdf, n.d.) .Non-biodegradable solid waste (NBDSW) refers to those materials that cannot be broken down into their components with the help of microorganisms.

1.2.2 Global burden of solid waste and non-biodegradable solid waste

The quantity of municipal solid waste (MSW) is expected to grow from 2.3 to 3.1 billion tonnes in 2019 to 2.89 to 4.54 billion tonnes by 2050. Almost one-third of the total MSW generated is not collected, and almost 42% of them is burnt or dumped (Amani Maalouf, n.d.). According to UNEP, nearly 430 million tonnes of plastics are produced every year around the globe, and two-thirds of these end up as waste. The rapidly increasing production of plastics is expected to triple the global environmental pollution by 2060(United Nations Environment Programme, 2023). Waste generated in high-income countries accounts for 34% of global waste, while that of low-income countries accounts for only 5% (Amani Maalouf, n.d.)

1.2.3 National burden of solid waste

Our country generates around 160038.9 tonnes of solid waste per day, of which 95.4% is collected efficiently, 50 % is treated, and 18.4% is landfilled. However, about one third (31.7 %) of the total waste generated remains unaccounted (MSW_AnnualReport_2020-21.pdf, n.d.).

1.2.4 Burden of solid waste in Kerala

Central Pollution Control Board reported that in 2021-2022, Kerala generated 3543

TPD (tonnes per day), but collected only 27.2 % and treated 70% of the waste generated every year. In Kerala, 93 Municipal Authorities which include 6 corporations and 87 Municipalities are responsible for solid waste management. A total of 41 dumpsites have been reported so far and one landfill site has been identified in Ernakulam by CPCB.

1.2.5 Burden of solid waste in Thiruvananthapuram

The Thiruvananthapuram Corporation with a population of about 957730 is estimated to generate 350 tons of waste per day, among which close to half (49%) is from households (Babychan, 2022) (Bindu, Jayakumar,2018). Nearly half (48%) of the households do not separate solid waste before disposal. The wastes from households include plastics, paper, fibers, metals, glasses, batteries, etc. A study reported that 63% of respondents opined that waste disposal was a major drawback in their neighborhood, and around two thirds of the respondents (58.3% were not happy with the performance of the municipal staff in the waste management. (reference) Other studies have reported that the lack of an effective solid waste management system within the Corporation as one of its weaknesses. Most of the people were aware of the environmental hazards associated with improper storage and disposal of waste and the health problems associated with it. (Babychan, 2022) Open burning of plastics causes cancer, skin diseases and trachoma among the public (Bindu, Jayakumar,2018).

1.2.6 Solid waste management

The management of solid waste may be defined as the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of solid wastes based on scientific principles. This includes all technological, financial, institutional, social and legal aspects involved in solving the whole spectrum of issues related with solid waste. The processes involved in solid waste management depends on factors such as socio-economic status, degree

of industrialization, social development indicators of education, literacy, health care, life style and quality of life (Bindu, Jayakumar,2018).

1.2.7 Agencies involved in non-biodegradable solid waste management in Thiruvananthapuram

Kerala has a decentralised approach to solid waste management. Haritha Karma Sena (HKS) or Green Task Force, a self-help group of Kudumbashree collects non-biodegradable waste from households every month according to the calendar at a user fee of rupees 100 per month. Each HKS worker visits a minimum of 250 houses for waste collection. These wastes are segregated into different types, stored in mini-Material Collection Facilities (mini-MCFs) or Material Collection Facilities (MCFs) or Resource Recovery Facilities (RRFs) and transported for recycling or end-use. The end use includes using plastics for road tarring or as fuel in cement factories. They work in association with Haritha Keralam Mission, Suchitwa Mission and the Clean Kerala Company which are initiatives of the Government of Kerala. The private agencies involved in waste collection, storage and disposal in Thiruvananthapuram are Green Worms for non-biodegradable waste, Rescigo for biomedical and sanitary waste and REACT and ENCLEANERS for diaper waste.

1.2.8 Health and environmental impact due to improper solid waste management

According to UNEP, poor waste management results in environmental pollution which in turn deteriorates the quality of air, water and soil, making the survival of flora and fauna difficult (Plastic_Pollution_WED23EN.pdf, n.d.). Reduction in Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) is caused due to water pollution. The inefficient collection, lack of treatment and disposal capacity, lack of infrastructure, unsuitable working conditions, and insufficient human resources are a few reasons for improper waste management. Therefore, it is a priority

to resolve to the issue of improper solid waste management and implement appropriate policy strategies to mitigate the pollution and environmental damage caused when waste interacts adversely with humans or the environment (Amani Maalouf, n.d.).

The five major health hazards that are recognized are the spread of infectious diseases, contamination of drinking water and soil by biological, chemical, and mining of wastes, emission of air pollutants and harmful gases from incinerators, and contamination of food by chemicals that escape into the environment. Open dumpsites and poorly operated landfills can turn into havens for flies, mosquitoes, and rodents, which can be vectors that carry pathogenic microbes into the surrounding community. Rats and rodents are known to spread over thirty-five diseases to humans, including leptospirosis, hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus(Chattopadhyay et al., 2009).

Improper disposal of solid and hazardous wastes can contaminate drinking water, groundwater and surface water. Municipal and hazardous waste incinerators release particulates, vapors, dioxins, and gases into the atmosphere. Open burning of wood and paper produces particulate matter, carbon monoxide, aldehydes, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The open burning of paints, solvents, insecticides, and plastics can form chlorinated dibenzodioxins and chlorinated dibenzofurans, collectively known as dioxins. Small amounts of dioxins are even released from hazardous waste incinerators, which operate under strict environmental regulations. It has been estimated that backyard trash burning by up to forty households can generate as much dioxin as a municipal waste incinerator(Lemieux et al_2000_Emissions of Polychlorinated Dibenzop-dioxins and Polychlorinated.pdf, n.d.). These dioxins, once released into the environment, resist chemical, physical, and biological degradation and bioaccumulate in aquatic and terrestrial animals. Over 90 percent of the dioxin

exposure is from low-level dioxin contamination in dairy products, meats, fish, eggs, and other foodstuffs(Yaktine et al. - 2006 - Reducing Exposure to Dioxins and Related Compounds.pdf, n.d.). The release of environmentally stable chemicals, such as PCBs, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, plasticizers and heavy metals such as mercury and cadmium, can lead into waterways and agricultural fields and result in the contamination of food sources.

1.2.9 Legislations relating to solid waste management

The major legislations related to solid waste management include Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000, Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, Plastic waste management rules 2022, E-waste management rules 2016, Hazardous and Other Waste (management and transboundary movement) Rules 2016, Battery Waste Management Rules 2022, Kerala State Waste Management policy 2018 and National Green Tribunal rulings.

1.2.10 Ideal models for solid waste management

Indore city has been titled as 'India's cleanest city for six consecutive years from 2017 to 2022 by the Swachh Survekshan (an annual sanitation survey of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India) for its efficient and systematic waste management. They work on the 'bin free, litter free and dust free' concept of the Swachh Bharath Mission with a consistent and 100 percent door-to-door collection, monitoring, and tracking of secondary transportation facility, material recovery facility with 400 tonnes per day, and an integrated solid waste management(Swachh Bharat Mission – Indore Municipal Corporation, n.d.)

At the global level, some of the best waste management systems are as follows. The waste management system in Switzerland works on the principle of 'polluter pays the fine' for illegally dumping household waste. Kamikatsu in Japan has reiterated the importance of

segregation and recycles more than 90 percent of the waste generated by the city. Vienna incinerates more than 2,70,000 tonnes of solid waste to provide heating to more than 15,000 homes(Das, 2021).

1.2.11 Disasters due to improper solid waste management in Kerala

On March 31st, 2023, a massive fire broke out at the Brahmapuram waste disposal plant in Kochi, India. The incident led to an intense blaze that could be seen from miles away, causing significant damage to the facility and putting the lives of city residents at risk. The fire was reported in the early morning hours, and it took firefighters several hours to bring it under control. While there were no immediate reports of casualties, the extent of damage caused by the fire is yet to be assessed fully. The Brahmapuram waste disposal center, located on the outskirts of Kochi, is the largest solid waste treatment plant in Kerala. It serves as the primary dumping ground for the city's waste and handles over 500 tonnes of garbage daily. The cause of the fire is still under investigation, but initial reports suggest that it may have been triggered by a spark from a machine used to compact the garbage which quickly spread to other areas of the plant, fueled by the high concentration of waste materials(Mohan_Kumar_2023_Preventing Future Disasters.pdf, n.d.; (PDF) 'Preventing Future Disasters: Lessons from the Brahmapuram Fire Incident in Kochi', n.d.).

Another incident was the closure of the Vilappilsala waste dumpsite in Thiruvananthapuram district after a prolonged public protest. Due to ignorance and a lack of infrastructure and facilities to manage the tonnes of waste produced in Thiruvananthapuram city, the plant was in peril. The inhabitants who lived within a few kilometers of the plant suffered from bad odor, flies and rodent infestation, skin diseases, contaminated ground water, and many other health issues(9: India: Kerala and Tamil Nadu in: Land, Water, Air and

Freedom, n.d.; Calgaro, 2017).

1.2.12 E-waste

According to the E-waste management rules 2022, 'e-waste' means electrical and electronic equipment, including solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells, whole or in part discarded as waste, as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes(e-waste_rules_2022.pdf, n.d.).

1.2.13 Burden of e-waste at global, national and regional levels.

The WHO Compendium on solid waste estimates indicate that about 54 million tons of e-waste are created annually with an expected increase to 75 million tons by 2030 globally. In the year 2019, only 17% of the e-waste was documented as being properly collected and recycled(who_compendium_chapter4_v2_01092021.pdf, n.d.). According to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt of India reports around 16,01,155.36 tonnes of e-waste was generated in 2021-2022 in India(E-waste-management-in-India-Final-Report.pdf, n.d.). No specific estimates could be found about the generation of e-waste in Kerala. However, the annual report of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board for the year 2020-2021 states that 1494.05 tonnes of e-waste was collected per year(MSW_AnnualReport_2020-21.pdf, n.d.).

1.2.14 Methods of disposal of e-waste

The E-waste management rules state that it is the responsibility of the local bodies to ensure proper segregation, collection, and channelization of e-waste to registered recyclers or refurbishers and to facilitate e-waste collection, segregation, and disposal systems(e-waste_rules_2022.pdf, n.d.). WHO reiterates the significance of the waste management hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recycle, energy recovery and disposal of e-

waste(who_compendium_chapter4_v2_01092021.pdf, n.d.).

1.2.15 Issues relating to e-waste management

E-waste is an area of concern as the electronic components in it contain hazardous metals such as lead, cadmium, mercury, materials like polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDES) and polybrominated biphenyls (PBBS)(Monika and Kishore, 2010, 2005) . China became a dumping ground for discarded electronic goods after the advent of the computer era. The presence of lead in a concentration of 15.3 µg dl, contrasted to a recommended remedial action concentration of 10 µg dl have been reported in their blood (Li et al., 2015). Studies show that the presence of polybrominated ether in the eggs of the peregrine falcons in California has reached concentrations up to 4.1 ppm lipid weight, which can be fatal. This indicates that open dumping of e-waste can endanger the species(1992)

A discarded desktop computer contains arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, gallium, lead, mercury, nickel, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl bromide. Batteries and television sets contain cathode ray tubes, lead, mercury, chromium and PVC. These, if not properly disposed of can cause potential toxicological damage to the brain and kidneys and also cause cancer. After the revamping of computers and invention of laptops, like limiting of components to polyvinyl chloride (PVC). bromine, and phthalates. Despite the fact that the power cords provided with most laptops continue to contain phthalates, other toxic substances, such as lead, cadmium, and mercury, have been eliminated (Greenpeace Report: Guide to Greener Electronics 2017 - Greenpeace USA, 2017; Houessionon et al., 2021)

1.2.16 Need for proper e-waste management

According to UNEP, the dangerous substances released from e-waste affect the health of urban dwellers and the environment, and hence suggest solutions such as minimizing waste,

recycling, recovering, and remanufacturing waste. The rapid increase in electronic waste indicates the urgent need for improvised methods for its disposal. The factors that accelerate this problem are the small size and short useful life span of electronic devices, lack of understanding of the adverse impacts of the materials on the environment and public health, the sheer magnitude of the problem, and the absence of recycling policies.

1.2.17 Pharmaceutical waste

WHO defines domestic pharmaceutical or medical waste as waste generated by health care activities, ranging from used needles and syringes to soiled dressings, body parts, diagnostic samples, blood, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, medical devices and radioactive materials (Medical waste, n.d.).

1.2.18 Burden of pharmaceutical waste at the national and regional level

It was estimated that about 1,520.30 tons of medical waste were generated daily in India during the Covid pandemic. The quantity of such medical waste would be very large because of the country's large population. It is understood that medical waste generated from individual houses would be greater than the 136.89 tons of medical waste generated by Indian hospitals. A recent study classified the medical wastes into waste generated by clinic, hospital, maternity center, clinical laboratory and basic health units, but very little information was provided for medical waste generated by households (Jindal and Sar, 2023).

1.2.19 Health impacts due to improper management of pharmaceutical waste

The improper management of healthcare wastes may cause infections, toxic effects and injuries to healthcare workers, waste handlers and the community and pollute the environment.

According to WHO estimates, unsafe injections resulted in 33,800 new HIV infections, 1.7 million hepatitis B infections and 315,000 hepatitis C infections in 2010(Medical waste, n.d.).

Medical and healthcare wastes at the household level include contaminated and non-contaminated personal protective equipment, expired and discarded medicines, injection needles and other sharps, etc. If these are mixed with household wastes, they cause significant risks to human health and the environment if not handled with care and also reduce the opportunity for recovery and recycling of otherwise non-hazardous waste from households (COVIDWM.pdf, n.d.).

Many studies have confirmed the presence of SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater samples from India and other regions of the world and it has been linked to the improper disposal of contaminated medical waste from households in open areas or near water resources. This spread of infections can be harmful to both humans and animals who get exposed to it (SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater: From detection to evaluation - PMC, n.d.).

The harmful effects of the pandemic could be found as the presence of pathogens and medications in surface water, and wastewater treatment plants in countries like India, China, Australia, Japan, France, Spain, Israel, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Netherland, and USA, in surface soil samples which negatively impacted on agriculture(Girón-Navarro et al., 2021).

To prevent the spread of diseases, waste collection agencies could notify the general public and ensure that pharmaceutical waste is stored separately in a closed empty box and not along with other household wastes. France, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Australia and the United States collect expired and unused medicines from operators, but India lacks a national programme to collect back unused, expired medicine from individual operators. It is crucial to address the issue before it reaches a critical stage as is in the case of the contaminant PFAS

(Per- and polyfluorinated substances) being detected in human blood samples. (Manoj Kumar Jindal and Santhosh Sar,2023)

The study titled ‘Medical Household Waste as a Potential Environmental Hazard: An Ecological and Epidemiological Approach’ done in Israel suggests that a large proportion of the general population, including those related to a health field, do not dispose of medications appropriately and are not aware of the proper mechanisms to do it effectively(Benítez-Rico et al., 2023).

According to reports in a leading magazine, tonnes of unused and expired medical waste collected from households and medical shops by the Haritha Karma Sena was difficult to handle for the Clean Kerala Company Ltd (CKCL)entrusted with its disposal. As per the report, district drug controller offices of four districts had agreed with the CKCL to allocate funds for its safe disposal without causing environmental pollution and health hazard and the CKCL had a collaboration with the Kerala Enviro Infrastructure Ltd(KEIL) for the weekly or bi-weekly collection of medical waste(New initiative for proper disposal of unused drugs in Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram News - Times of India, n.d.).

According to a government order, KEIL charge is at the rate of Rs 32 per kg for the disposal of medical waste at their biomedical waste treatment facility. All Kerala Chemists and Druggists’ Association (AKCDA) had launched a pilot project named ‘PROUD’ (Programme on Removal of Unused Drugs) in Thiruvananthapuram district to collect and dispose unused medicines. Nearly 50 tonnes of waste were collected through this. This project was later taken over by the CKCL. During 2020-21, the government allocated around Rs 3.25 crores for expanding the project, but it was later discontinued due to the pandemic(New

initiative for proper disposal of unused drugs in Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram News - Times of India, n.d.)

1.3 Rationale

Over the decades, the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation has witnessed different waste management initiatives, but none has proved effective and consistent. This is due to variety of factors like restrictive policy, low adoption of good quality source treatment, limited collection of waste, unstructured contracting terms for private engagement, inadequate audit and monitoring of waste management practices, inadequate processing and disposal of waste, minimal off take of shredded plastic, accumulation of large quantities of NBDSW in the Material Collection Facilities (MCFs) and the Resource Recovery Facilities(RRFs), inadequate infrastructure, ineffective Information, Education and Communication(IEC) and lack of scientific methods for segregation and disposal of wastes(babu ambat.pdf, n.d.) .

This study was proposed to understand and explore the current practices of management of non-biodegradable solid wastes, pharmaceutical wastes and e-wastes among the households in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation and identify the gaps in the process.

1.4 Objectives

1. To study the household non-biodegradable solid waste management practices in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation with particular reference to household pharmaceutical waste and e-waste management.
2. To explore the barriers and challenges related to household non-biodegradable solid waste management in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation.

CHAPTER – 2

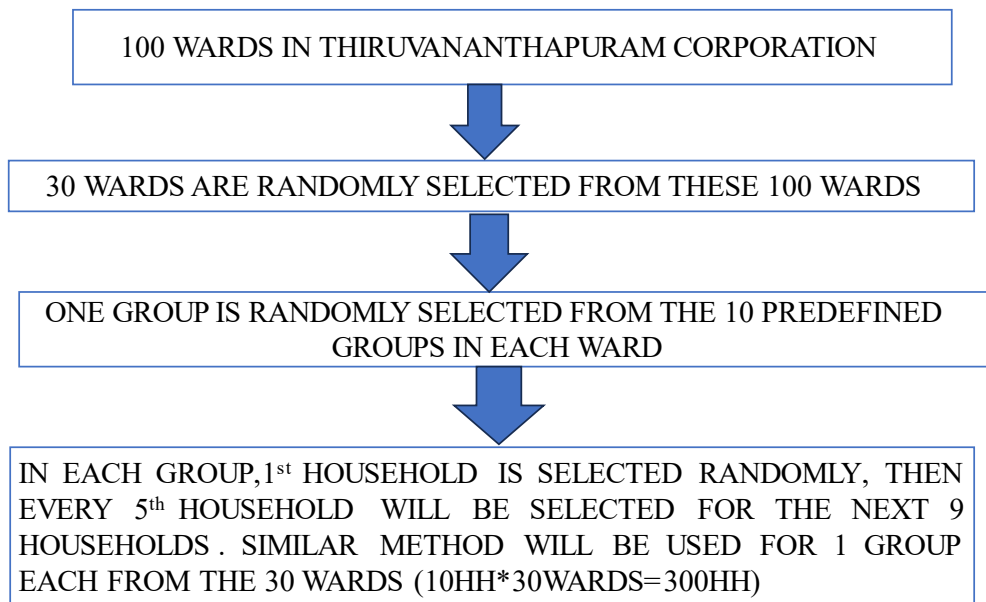
METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study design

This is a mixed-method study conducted in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation from January 2024- April 2024. The study was done in 3 parts- household survey, in-depth interviews and observation of waste management facilities.

2.2 Part 1: Household survey

Figure 1: Selection of participants for the household survey



2.2.1 Study type: Cross-sectional study

2.2.2 Study population: Households in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation

2.2.3 Sampling: Multistage Cluster Sampling

2.2.4 Sample size: From previous studies in Trivandrum, the prevalence of improper segregation practices of household solid waste was estimated to be 48%. (Babychan,2022).

Sample size, $n = z^2pq/d^2 = 150$;

After applying a Design effect of 2, $n = 300$

So, the sample size was taken as 300.

2.2.5 Study tool:

The interview schedule was designed in English and translated into Malayalam as it was the local language. It consisted of 4 parts in which data on sociodemographic details of the participant, details regarding waste generation, collection, disposal and also details regarding the knowledge of waste management practices and IEC activities were collected.

2.2.6 Inclusion criteria:

- ✓ Respondents were people responsible for managing the waste in their household
- ✓ Respondents who have been living in the households in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation for more than 6 months or more
- ✓ Households include flats and gated compounds
- ✓ Members of the households aged 18 years or more who manage the waste in their household

2.2.7 Method:

The recruitment was done by the principal investigator. Permission was obtained from the Corporation for conducting the survey. From the 100 wards, 30 were selected randomly. Each ward is divided into predefined groups by the Corporation. One group was selected randomly from these. In each group, 1st household was selected randomly, then every 5th household was selected for the next 9 households. A similar method was used for

every selected group until 300 households were obtained (10 households*30 wards=300 Households). If the household was unavailable, the adjacent one was chosen. Informed consent was obtained from the participants before the survey. The survey took 15-20 minutes. Data was collected using the pen and paper method. The information sheet was explained to the participants by the Principal Investigator. After clarification of their concerns and queries, they will be asked to sign the consent form.

2.3 Part 2: In-Depth Interview:

2.3.1 Study population:

One senior official each from the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram, officials related to the Suchitwa Mission (the institution under the Kerala Local Self Government Department), Kerala Solid Waste Management Project (KSWMP), Clean Kerala Company, and the Kerala State Pollution Board, Sustera Foundation and Green Worms (a private company and NGO respectively), three formal waste collectors working under the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram (Harita Karma Sena /HKS workers), one member of the Kerala Scrap Merchants Association (unorganized sector) and three household representatives were interviewed. Thus, a total of 13 in-depth interviews were held. Details are provided in Annexure table A.1.

2.3.2 Sampling: Purposive sampling

2.3.3 Mode of interviewing: Interviews were done in person and online via Zoom.

2.3.4 Data collection procedure:

In-depth interview schedules were developed in English and translated to Malayalam. Questions were asked to the participants based on these guidelines. The interviews were recorded using audio recorder after obtaining consent from the participants in case of offline

interviews. For online interviews, they were recorded in zoom and telephonic interviews were call recorded. The information sheet will be explained to the participants by the Principal Investigator. After clarification of their concerns and queries they will be asked to sign the consent form in case of offline interviews. In case of online interviews, verbal consent was obtained.

2.4 Part 3: Observation

2.4.1 Study setting: MCFs and RRFs in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation

2.4.2 Method:

The MCFs and RRFs were selected according to the list obtained from Corporation. Prior permission was sought from the Corporation. Their environment, type of waste processed and functioning were noted. Although an observation checklist was present, it was not suitable for the observation. Photographs and videos of the facilities and their processes were taken.

2.5 Data Cleaning and Storage

The data collected from the household survey was entered and cleaned in Microsoft Excel. The in-depth interviews after transcription and translation were stored in Microsoft word. The observations noted down in the field note and the data from the audio and video recordings were also documented in Microsoft Word. The hard copies of the interview schedule are stored by the principal investigator. The privacy and confidentiality of subjects are ensured by analyzing the data and reporting the results without the identifiers of the applicators and their respective areas. Further, the data is securely stored by the Principal Investigator in the computer in an encrypted folder to prevent any loss of personal information.

2.6 Data Analysis and Statistical Method

The data from household survey was analyzed using SPSS software version 28.

Descriptive statistics were represented as frequencies, percentages, mean, and medians. The Bivariate analysis was done to explore the associations between each sociodemographic variable and the waste management practices and also the efficacy of IEC, using the Chi-square test. A p-value less than 0.05 was considered for assessing statistically significant associations.

The transcripts of the interviews were analyzed using qualitative data analysis software Weft QDA. A thematic analysis approach was used to identify the different themes and categories related to the barriers and challenges faced by the different stakeholders.

2.7 Ethical considerations

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Institute Ethics Committee (IEC) of Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram (SCT/IEC/2177). Prior to the commencement of the study, informed consent was obtained from all participants. The privacy and confidentiality of every participant were maintained, and the identity of participants was kept confidential by using participant IDs.

CHAPTER – 3

RESULTS

The study was conducted among respondents from 300 randomly selected households in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation to understand the waste management practices of non-biodegradable wastes and the barriers and challenges related to their management. All the steps of waste management, including generation, segregation, storage, collection, and disposal, were studied.

The results of the qualitative and quantitative parts of the study are presented in this chapter. The sample characteristics are presented first, followed by the waste management practices and their associated factors followed by the findings from the qualitative study.

3.1 Sociodemographic characteristics

Table 3.1 Sociodemographic characteristics (N=300)

Variable	Mean \pm SD	Median (IQR)	Min - Max	Frequency (%)
Sex				
Female				75 (25%)
Male				225 (75%)
Age groups (in years)				
18-29	51.3 \pm 15.9	51(25)	18-91	26 (8.7%)
30-39				53 (17.7%)
40-49				63 (21%)
50-59				65 (21.7%)
60-69				50 (16.7%)
70-79				28 (9.3%)
\geq 80				15 (5%)
Education				
Illiterate				18 (6%)
Upto high school				41(13.7%)
Higher secondary & above				241 (80.3%)
Occupation				
Salaried				69(23%)
Daily wage				44(14.7%)

Unemployed				187(62.3%)
Socioeconomic status (Modified Kuppuswamy scale)				
Upper middle (II)				53 (17.7%)
Lower middle (III)				70 (23.3%)
Upper Lower (IV)				177 (59%)
No: of people living in the house	3.32±1.935	3(2.62)	1 - 20	
1 - 5				278 (92.7 %)
6 - 10				20 (6.7%)
> 10				2 (0.7%)
Type of house				
Kutchra				2 (0.7%)
Semi pucca				13 (4.3%)
Pucca				285(95%)
Ownership of house				
Own house				57(19%)
Rented house				243(81%)

The majority of the respondents of the survey were females (75%). The mean age of participants in the study was 51.3 years \pm 15.9. The minimum and maximum ages are 18 years and 91 years. Among the respondents, almost half (80.3%) had an education of higher secondary and above and only 5 % were illiterate. Almost half (48.3%) had an education up to graduation or above. Nearly two-thirds (62.3%) of the respondents were unemployed and 14.3% were professionals.

The socioeconomic status of the participants was assessed using the Modified Kuppuswamy Scale 2023. Nearly three-fifths of the participants belonged to the upper lower group, one-fifth to the upper-middle group, and around one-fifth to the lower-middle group. The mean number of members in a household was 3.32 (1.935). Above ninety percent of the (92.6%) households had 1-5 members and only two households had more than 10 members. The minimum number of household members was one and the maximum was 20.

Less than 1 percent of the respondents lived in kutcha houses, while 95% lived in pucca houses. Only around one -fifth (19%) of the respondents lived in a rented house, while four-fifths had their own house.

3.2 Waste management practices

3.2.1 Waste generation practices

3.2.1.1 Types of waste materials generated by households

Table 3. 2: Types of waste materials generated by households

Type of waste generated	Households generating the waste Freq (%)
Biodegradable	
Kitchen/garden waste	300 (100%)
Non-biodegradable*	
Paper and newspaper	270 (90%)
Cardboard, carton, boxes	200 (66.7%)
Plastic	296 (98.7%)
Tin/cans	158 (52.7%)
Glass	207 (69%)
Bags, Shoes, sandals	248 (82.7%)
Domestic hazardous wastes (Bulbs, tubes, batteries)	236 (78.7%)
Expired or unused medicines	130 (43.3%)
Electronics and electricals	135 (45%)
Sanitary wastes	207 (69%)

*multiple options

All the households generated kitchen/garden waste. Regarding non-biodegradable wastes, the most frequently generated was plastic. Almost 99% of the households generated plastic, followed by paper/newspaper (90%) and bags, shoes and sandals (83%) Almost eighty percent of the household generated (78.7%) domestic hazardous wastes. Expired and unused medicines were generated by around 43% of the households

3.2.1.2 Types of plastic waste generated by households

The subtypes of plastic wastes and e-waste and medical waste generated by households is presented below.

Table 3.3: Types of plastic waste generated by households (N=300)

Type of plastic waste generated *	Households generating the waste N (%)
PET (Drinking water bottles, soft drink bottles, food containers, jam/jelly/pickle containers, plastic film, sheets, plastic films, sheets)	241 (80.3%)
PE-based (Plastic bags, food containers, woven sacks, bottles, plastic toys, milk pouches & shopping bags, metalized packing pouches**)	293 (97.7%)
PVC (Pipes, Hoses, Sheets, Wire, cable insulations, Multilayer Tubes)	41 (13.7%)
PP (Disposable Cups, Bottle caps, Straws)	38 (12.7%)
PS (Disposable Cups, glasses, Plates, spoons, trays, CD Covers, Cassette Boxes, Foams)	28 (9.3%)
Others (CD, Melamine Plates, Helmets, Shoe soles)	4 (1.7%)

* multiple options

\$PET – Polyethylene terephthalate; PE – Polyethylene or polythene; PVC – Polyvinyl chloride; PP – Polypropylene; PS – Polysterene,

** packing pouches made up of plastic films that are coated with a metal lining, commonly aluminum

Majority of the households (97.7%) generated PE (Polyethylene or polythene) based food containers, plastic bags, food containers, woven sacks, bottles, plastic toys, milk pouches & shopping bags, metalized pouches, whereas around eighty percent of the households generated PET (Polyethylene terephthalate) drinking water bottles, soft drink bottles, food containers, jelly/jam/ pickles containers, plastic films, sheets used as insulated food packages. The other subtypes of plastic were generated by less than one fifths of the households.

Table 3.4: Types of medical waste generated by households (N= 300)

Type of waste generated	No of households generating the waste (%)
Unused or expired Tablets	64 (21.3%)
Unused or expired Syrups or liquid-based medicines	86 (28.7%)
Unused or expired External applications	29 (9.7%)
Syringes	9 (3%)
Portable health devices (thermometer, sphygmomanometer, etc)	3 (1%)
Plastic waste (medicine strips, small plastic bags, plastic bottles)	226 (75.3%)
Soft cardboard boxes	17 (5.7%)
Small paper bags	15 (5%)
Unused injections	7 (2.3%)

*multiple options

Three-fourths of the total households generated empty plastic containers and strips of used medicines and 50 percent of the households generated expired tablets/unused syrups.

Table 3.5: Types of e-waste generated by households (N=300)

Type of waste generated	No of households generating the waste (%)
Information technology and telecommunication equipment	65 (21.6%)
Consumer Electrical and Electronics and Photovoltaic Panels	5 (1.7%)
Large and Small Electrical and Electronic Equipment	98 (32.7%)
Electrical and Electronic Tools (Except large-Scale Stationary Industrial Tools)	2 (0.7%)
Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment	2 (0.7%)
Medical Devices (Except All Implanted and Infected Products)	3 (1%)

*multiple options

Nearly one-third of the households (32.7%) reported that large and small electrical and electronic equipment are generated and slightly more than one-fifth (21.6%) reported that information technology and telecommunication equipment are generated.

Table 3.6: Types of sanitary waste generated by households (N= 300)

Type of waste generated	No of households generating the waste (%)
Sanitary napkin	172 (57.3%)
Baby/adult diaper	35 (11.7%)

*multiple options

Nearly one-fifth of the houses generate sanitary napkins and more than one-tenth of the houses generate baby/adult diapers.

3.2.1.3 Frequency of generation of waste

Table 3.7: Frequency of generation of domestic waste

Type of waste	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
Biodegradable					
Kitchen/garden waste	300 (100%)				
Non-Biodegradable*					
Paper and newspaper	200 (66.7%)		10 (3.3%)		1 (0.3%)
Cardboard, carton, boxes	1 (0.3%)	22 (7.3%)	109 (36.3%)	11 (3.7%)	46 (15.3%)
Plastic	226 (75.3%)	46 (15.3%)	13 (4.3%)		1 (0.3%)
Tin/cans	6 (2%)	1 (0.3%)	95 (31.7%)	8 (2.7%)	44 (14.7%)
Glass	2 (0.7%)	1 (0.3%)	38 (12.7%)	51 (17%)	106 (35.3%)
Bags, Shoes, sandals		1 (0.3%)	31 (10.3%)	124 (41.3%)	87 (29%)
Expired or unused medicines		1 (0.3%)	36 (12%)	38 (12.7%)	51 (17%)
Electronics and electricals			12 (4%)	47 (15.7%)	63 (21%)
Sanitary wastes	14 (4.7%)		135 (45%)		4 (1.3%)
Domestic hazardous wastes			22 (7.3%)	63 (21%)	101 (33.7%)

*multiple choices

Kitchen waste is generated daily in all 300 households. Among non-biodegradable waste, plastic was the most common waste that was generated daily by more than 75% of households and

paper was the second most common item that was generated daily by about 70% of the households. Over one-third of participants reported that cardboard, cartons, and boxes were generated monthly, and materials like glass and domestic hazardous waste were rarely generated. Bags, shoes and sandals were generated yearly and sanitary wastes were generated monthly in nearly half of the households.

3.2.2 Segregation of waste

Table 3.8: Waste segregation within households

Whether segregation done	Yes	No
Segregation of biodegradable waste from non-biodegradable waste	294 (98%)	6 (2%)
Segregation of non-biodegradable waste into its different types	255 (85%)	45(15%)

Almost all of the respondents (98%) reported that they segregated biodegradable waste from non-biodegradable waste. Only 85% of the respondents segregated non-biodegradable into its different subtypes.

Analysis of the open-ended responses found that 15% of the respondents who do not segregate biodegradable wastes from non-biodegradable wastes reported that the process was time-consuming, and the other reasons included removing the oil and food from the packets and containers was difficult, multilayer plastics cause confusion of the category to which it should be included while segregating and personal choice.

The reasons for not segregating non-biodegradable wastes into different types were that “we have only plastic waste,” and “we give our waste to rag pickers. They will sort out whatever they want”. In some households, rag pickers collect all the waste. Even the HKS workers of the corporation segregate the waste for some respondents The time-consuming nature of the

process and “we do not have much waste” were also some of the reasons mentioned by the participants.

3.2.3 Collection and disposal of waste

The waste collection is by 3 sectors namely public, private and unorganized sectors. The public sector has Harita Karma Sena (HKS; the Clean Kerala Scheme workers of the Govt of Kerala throughout the corporation), the private sector includes private agencies and the unorganized sector with ‘line feeders’ who are individuals who collect waste directly from households along a specific route.

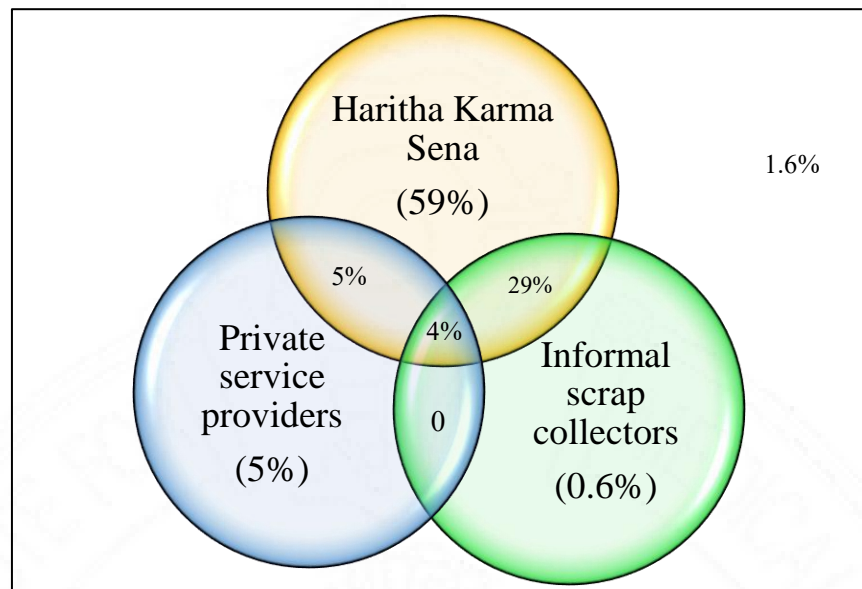
3.2.3.1 Availability of services in the area

Table 3.9: Availability of services in the area (N = 300)

Availability of collection services in the area	Yes	No
Availability of collection services for biodegradable waste in the area	200 (66.7%)	100 (33.3%)
Availability of collection services for non-biodegradable waste	293 (97.7%)	7 (2.3%)

Around seventy percent of the respondents reported that door-to-door collection facilities for biodegradable solid waste were available in their locality. Nearly 98% of the respondents reported that a door-to-door facility was available for the collection of non-biodegradable waste.

Figure 2: Type of agency involved in door-to-door collection of non-biodegradable waste



All the available facilities were utilised by 4% of total respondents, while 1.6% of respondents used none of them. More than half of the respondents subscribed to the services by Haritha Karma Sena only, however, services by both Haritha Karma Sena and informal scrap dealers were availed by nearly 30% of the participants.

3.2.3.2 Regularity of services available for door-to-door collection of non-biodegradable wastes

Table 3.11: Regularity of services available for door-to-door collection of non-biodegradable wastes (N=293)

Regularity of services available for door-to-door collection of nonbiodegradable wastes	Frequency (%)
Yes	244(83.3%)
No	48(16.4%)
Total	293(100%)

Among the 97.3% households who utilize the collection facility, 81.3% reported that the door-

to-door collection facility available in their locality was regular whereas are satisfied with the facilities while 16% are not.

3.2.3.3 Amount paid by households for door-to-door collection facility for waste collection service

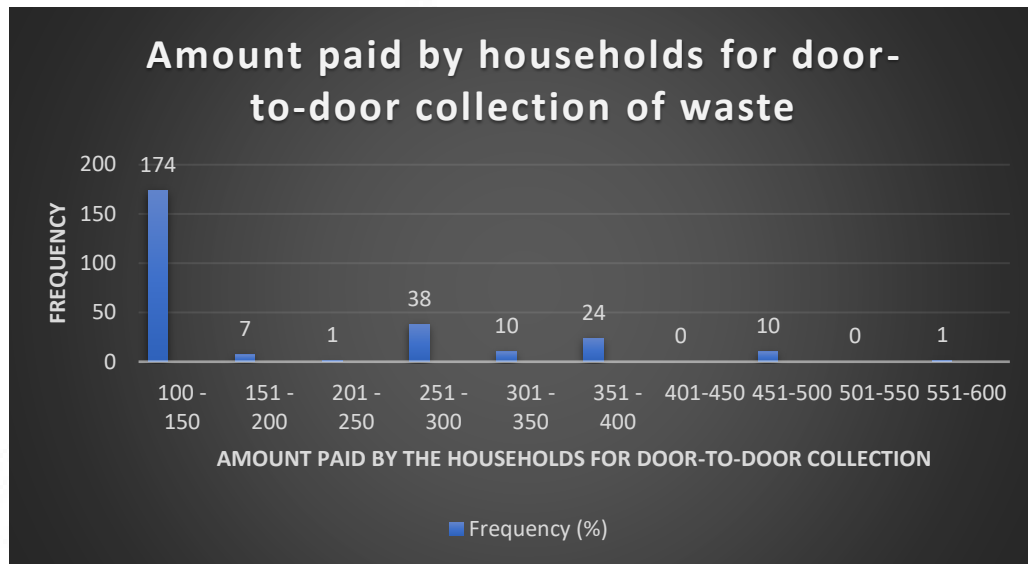
Among the total number of people who utilized the collection facilities, the amount varied across households according to the types of waste collected and the service provider for waste collection.

Table 3.12: Amount spent by households for door-to-door collection facility for non-biodegradable waste

Collection fee (in Rupees)	Mean \pm SD	Median (IQR)	Min- Max	Frequency (%)
100 - 150	164 \pm 134.1	100(200)	100-600	173
151 - 200				7
201 - 250				1
251 - 300				38
301 - 350				10
351 - 400				24
401-450				0
451-500				10
501-550				0
551-600				1

60% of the participants paid a user fee in between 100-200 rupees per month, while 0.3% paid a user fee between 501-600 rupees.

Figure 3: Amount paid by households for door-to-door collection facility for non-biodegradable waste



3.3 Awareness regarding solid waste management

Among the 300 respondents who took part in the survey, 97% were informed regarding the compulsory segregation of waste. However, more than four-fifths of the participants (83.7%) were not aware of the potential fines for improper segregation and disposal of waste.

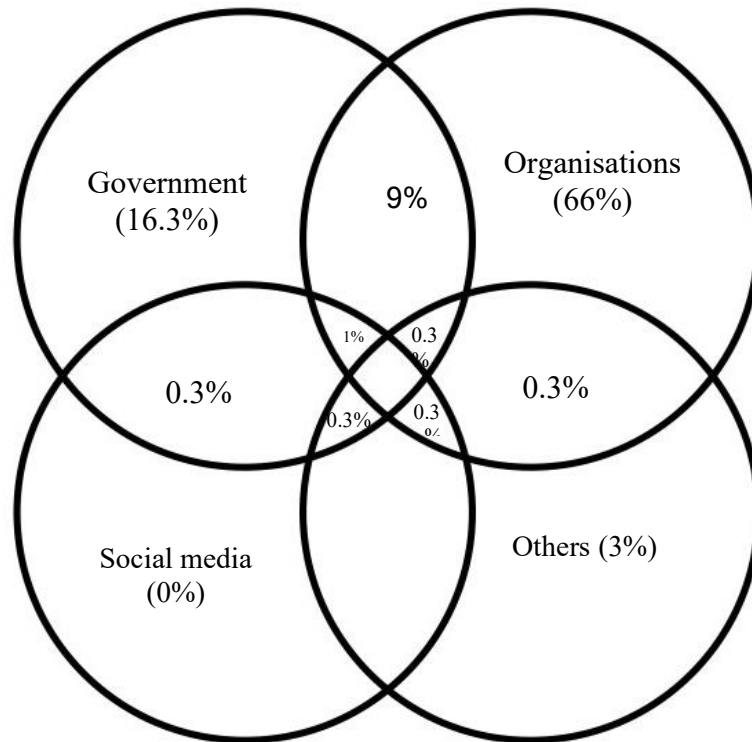
Table 3.13: Awareness regarding solid waste management

Awareness regarding solid waste management	Yes	No
Whether informed regarding compulsory segregation of waste	291(97%)	9(3%)
Whether aware of potential fines for improper segregation	49(16.3%)	251(83.7%)

Among the 300 participants, 97% had the knowledge that the segregation and disposal of waste was compulsory, however only 16.3% of the participants were aware that a potential penalty could be imposed on them for non-compliance.

3.3.1 Source of information of the knowledge of segregation

Figure 4: Source of information of the knowledge of segregation



Nearly 70 percent of the respondents had knowledge regarding segregation from campaigns by different organisations. One person reported that they knew about segregation from both campaigns by organisations, government notices, posters and advertisements and other sources.

3.4 Bivariate Analysis

3.4.1 Association between sociodemographic variables and segregation of BDW from NBDW

Table 3.15: Association between sociodemographic variables and segregation of BDW from NBDW

Variable	Segregation of BDW from NBDW		P value
	Yes	No	
Sex			
Female	221(73.6%)	4(1.3%)	0.032
Male	70(23.3%)	5(1.7%)	
Age groups (in years)			
18-29	25(8.3%)	1(0.3%)	0.729
30-39	50(16.7%)	3(1%)	
40-49	61(20.3%)	2(0.7%)	
50-59	65(21.7%)	0(0%)	
60-69	49(16.3%)	1(0.3%)	
70-79	27(9%)	1(0.3%)	
≥ 80	14(4.7%)	1(0.3%)	
Education			
Illiterate	17(5.7%)	1(0.3%)	0.828
Upto high school	131(43.7%)	3(1%)	
Higher secondary & above	143(47.7%)	5(1.7%)	
Occupation			
Salaried	66(22%)	3(1%)	0.609
Daily wage	42(14%)	2(0.7%)	
Unemployed	183(61%)	4(1.3%)	
Socioeconomic status (Modified Kuppuswamy scale)			
Upper middle (II)	50(16.7%)	3(1%)	0.443
Lower middle (III)	68(22.7%)	2(0.7%)	
Upper Lower (IV)	173(57.7%)	4(1.3%)	
No: of people living in the house			
1 - 5	272(90.7%)	7(2.3%)	0.000
6 - 10	19(6.3%)	1(0.3%)	
> 10	0(0%)	1(0.3%)	
Type of house			
Kutcha	2(0.7%)	0(0%)	0.833
Semi pucca	13(4.3%)	0(0%)	
Pucca	276(92%)	9(3%)	
Ownership of house			
Own house	53(17.7%)	4(1.3%)	0.048
Rented house	238(79.4%)	5(1.7%)	

Among the socio-demographic variables, it was found that females were significantly more likely to segregate the waste than men, households with fewer members were more likely to

segregate the waste compared to those with more people, and those living in their own houses were more likely to segregate waste compared to those living in rented houses.

3.4.2 Association of sociodemographic variables and segregation of different types of non-biodegradable waste

Table 3.16: Association of sociodemographic variable and segregation of different types of non-biodegradable waste

Variable	Segregation of NBDW into different types		P value
	Yes	No	
Sex			
Female	54(18%)	21(7%)	0.030
Male	191(63.7%)	33(11%)	
Age groups (in years)			0.095
18-29	22(7.3%)	4(1.3%)	0.029
30-39	46(15.3%)	7(2.3%)	
40-49	51(17%)	12(4%)	
50-59	58(19.3%)	7(2.3%)	
60-69	41(13.7%)	9(3%)	
70-79	17(5.7%)	11(3.7%)	
<u>≥ 80</u>	10(3.3%)	5(1.7%)	
Education			
Illiterate	11(3.7%)	7(2.3%)	0.017
Upto high school	103(34.3%)	31(10.3%)	
Higher secondary & above	132(44%)	16(5.3%)	
Occupation			0.090
Salaried	62(20.7%)	7(2.3%)	0.090
Daily wage	31(10.3%)	12(4%)	
Unemployed	152(50.7%)	35(11.7%)	
Socioeconomic status (Modified Kuppaswamy scale)			0.313
Upper middle (II)	47(15.6%)	6(2%)	0.313
Lower middle (III)	52(17.3%)	18(6%)	
Upper Lower (IV)	147(49%)	30(10%)	
No: of people living in the house			0.002
1 - 5	228(76%)	50(16.7%)	0.002
6 - 10	17(5.7%)	3(1%)	
> 10	0(0%)	1(0.3%)	
Type of house			
Kutchra	1(0.3%)	1(0.3%)	0.002
Semi pucca	11(3.7%)	2(0.7%)	

Pucca	233(77.7%)	51(17%)	0.324
Ownership of house			
Own house	43(14.3%)	14(4.6%)	
Rented house	202(67.3%)	40(13.3%)	

Females were significantly more likely to segregate NBDW into its different subtypes than males. Respondents with higher education levels were more likely to segregate waste into different sub-components than those less educated. Similarly, salaried individuals were more likely to carry out the finer segregation of NBDW than the daily wagers and the unemployed.

3.4.3 Association of utilization of formal waste collection facility and sociodemographic variables

Table 3.17: Association of sociodemographic variables and utilization of formal waste collection facility

Variable	Utilization of formal waste collection facility		P value
	Yes	No	
Sex			0.634
Female	73(24.3%)	2(0.7%)	
Male	221(73.6%)	4(1.3%)	
Age groups (in years)			0.646
18-29	25(8.3%)	1(0.3%)	
30-39	52(17.3%)	1(0.3%)	
40-49	60(20%)	3(1%)	
50-59	65(65%)	0(0%)	
60-69	49(16.3%)	1(0.3%)	
70-79	28(9.3%)	0(0%)	
≥ 80	15(5%)	0(0%)	
Education			0.803
Illiterate	18(6%)	0(0%)	
Upto high school	131(43.7%)	3(1%)	
Higher secondary & above	145(48.3%)	3(1%)	
Occupation			0.012
Salaried	67(22.3%)	2(0.7%)	
Daily wage	41(13.7%)	3(1%)	
Unemployed	186(62%)	1(0.3%)	
Socioeconomic status (Modified Kuppaswamy scale)			0.101
Upper middle (II)	51(17%)	2(0.7%)	
Lower middle (III)	3(1%)	67(22.3%)	

Upper Lower (IV)	176(58.7%)	1(0.3%)	0.794
No: of people living in the house			
1 - 5	273(91%)	6(2%)	
6 - 10	20(6.7%)	0(0%)	
> 10	1(0.3%)	0(0%)	0.002
Type of house			
Kutchra	1(0.3%)	1(0.3%)	
Semi pucca	11(3.47%)	2(0.7%)	
Pucca	233(77.7%)	51(17%)	0.324
Ownership of house			
Own house	43(14.3%)	14(4.7%)	
Rented house	202(67.3%)	40(13.3%)	

Salaried individuals are more likely to utilize formal waste collection facilities than daily wage workers and the unemployed. Those living in pucca houses were more likely to use the formal waste collection facilities than those living in kutchra or semi-pucca houses.

3.4.4 Association of knowledge of segregation practices and sociodemographic variables

Table 3.18: Association of knowledge of segregation practices and sociodemographic variables

Variable	Knowledge of Segregation		P value
	Yes	No	
Sex			0.032
Female	70(23.3%)	5(1.7%)	
Male	221(73.7%)	4(1.3%)	
Age groups (in years)			0.956
18-29	25(8.3%)	1(0.3%)	
30-39	51(17%)	2(0.7%)	
40-49	61(20.3%)	2(0.7%)	
50-59	63(21%)	2(0.7%)	
60-69	49(16.3%)	1(0.3%)	
70-79	28(9.3%)	0(0%)	
≥ 80	14(4.7%)	1(0.7%)	
Education			0.321
Illiterate	16(5.3%)	2((0.7%)	
Upto high school	129(43%)	5(1.7%)	
Higher secondary & above	146(48.37%)	2(0.7%)	0.001
Occupation			
Salaried	66(22%)	3(1%)	
Daily wage	212(70.6%)	6(2%)	

Unemployed	291(97%)	9(3%)	0.233
Socioeconomic status (Modified Kuppuswamy scale)			
Upper middle (II)	51(17%)	2(0.7%)	
Lower middle (III)	66(22%)	4(1.3%)	0.000
Upper Lower (IV)	174(58%)	3(1%)	
No: of people living in the house			
1 - 5	272(90.6%)	7(2.3%)	0.659
6 - 10	19(6.3%)	1(0.3%)	
> 10	0(0%)	1(0.3%)	
Type of house			0.005
Kutchra	2(0.7%)	0(0%)	
Semi pucca	12(4%)	1(0.3%)	
Pucca	277(92.3%)	8(2.7%)	
Ownership of house			
Own house	239(79.7%)	4(1.3%)	
Rented house	52(17.3%)	5(1.7%)	

Females were significantly more likely to have knowledge regarding segregation practices than males. Salaried people were more likely to have knowledge about segregation practices than daily wagers and unemployed and households with fewer people had the knowledge of the practices compared to larger households.

3.4.5 Association between sociodemographic variables and awareness of potential fines

3.19 Association between sociodemographic variables and awareness of potential fines

Variable	Awareness of potential fines		P value
	Yes	No	
Sex			0.087
Female	17(5.7%)	58(19.3%)	
Male	32(10.7%)	193(64.3%)	
Age groups (in years)			0.474
18-29	4(1.3%)	22(7.3%)	
30-39	10(3.3%)	43(14.3%)	
40-49	6(2%)	57(19%)	
50-59	14(4.7%)	51(17%)	
60-69	11(3.7%)	39(13%)	
70-79	3(1%)	25(17%)	
≥ 80	1(0.3%)	14(4.7%)	
Education			0.143
Illiterate	1(0.3%)	17(5.7%)	
Upto high school	22(7.3%)	112(37.3%)	
Higher secondary & above	26(8.7%)	122(40.7%)	
Occupation			0.079

Salaried	17(5.7%)	52(17.3%)	
Daily wage	2(0.7%)	42(14%)	
Unemployed	30(10%)	157(52.3%)	
Socioeconomic status (Modified Kuppuswamy scale)			0.565
Upper middle (II)	11(3.7%)	42(14%)	
Lower middle (III)	12(4%)	58(19.3%)	
Upper Lower (IV)	26(8.7%)	151(50.3%)	
No: of people living in the house			0.819
1 - 5	45(15%)	234(78%)	
6 - 10	4(1.3%)	16(5.3%)	
> 10	0(0%)	1(0.3%)	
Type of house			0.194
Kutcha	1(0.3%)	1(0.3%)	
Semi pucca	0(0%)	13(4.3%)	
Pucca	48(16%)	237(79%)	
Ownership of house			0.902
Own house	40(13.3)	203(67.7%)	
Rented house	9(3%)	48(16%)	

There was no association between sociodemographic variables and the awareness regarding potential fines for noncompliance.

3.5 Barriers and challenges related to household non- biodegradable solid waste (NBDSW) management

In order to explore the barriers and challenges related to the household non-biodegradable solid waste management in the city, in-depth interviews were held with the major stakeholders involved in the process namely, the households, formal waste collectors working under the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram (Harita Karma Sena /HKS workers), members of the Kerala Scrap Merchants Association (unorganized sector), members of the Sustera Foundation and Green Worms (a private company and NGO respectively) Officials from the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram, officials related to the Suchitwa Mission (the institution under the Kerala Local Self Government Department), Kerala Solid Waste Management Project (KSWMP), Clean Kerala Company, and the Kerala State Pollution

Board. Details are provided in Annexure.

3.5.1 Barriers and challenges from the perspective of the households

The results from the analysis of open-ended questions in the interview schedule and the in-depth interviews with the members of selected households are presented in this section. Three interviews were held with respondents' representative of households belonging to three categories according to the waste disposal mechanisms employed to manage their household waste – those who rely wholly on the formal public sector facility- the Harita Karma Sena, those who rely on both the formal and informal services and those who rely completely on the informal waste dealers.

3.5.1.1 Difficulties in segregation: The main issue raised by the respondents for not relying on the formal facility provided by the Corporation was that they found the segregation and cleaning of the plastic waste, especially those containing residues of oil or food cumbersome. They opined that the informal sector waste collectors do not insist on clean dry plastic waste and a strict segregation of NBSDW into different subtypes. The segregation process insisted upon by the formal facility was time consuming according to those who did not want to use the facility provided by the Corporation. They felt that the need to remove oil and food from food packets, cleaning, washing and drying them are took time from their household chores and care responsibilities and therefore found it burdensome. From the interviews of the respondents from the households, it was also noted that the notion of non-biodegradable waste was limited to only plastic materials and particularly plastic covers.

Those who rely only on the informal sector reasoned that they do so because they feel '*scrap dealer takes all the wastes together and it is easy*', '*Cleaning, drying and sorting into different types of waste is an unnecessarily time-consuming activity*'. The perception that they did not

generate much waste and generated only plastic waste was also reported reason for not using the formal facility. The quotes were '*We do not have much waste*', '*We have only plastic waste and nothing else*'. The responses to the open-ended questions indicated that households who felt that they were not generating much waste resorted to open burning or open dumping in the vacant plots in the neighbourhood and therefore did not subscribe to the formal facility. Few households were not aware of the Harita Karma Sena facilities in their neighbourhood and therefore resorted to the open dumping of plastic waste, bottles and other waste materials in their yard. Their remark was "*We do not know that waste should be segregated and given to the government-provided services.*"

Those who had subscribed to the formal waste collection facility also remarked that they are sometimes unsure about which subtype of waste their waste belongs to; like the multilayer packing of biscuits, groceries etc and found it confusing. Some respondents said that the collection facility exists in their neighbourhood but does not reach their households. "*They do not come here for waste collection; it is difficult to carry wastes to the collection point.*" Those who gave away sanitary waste to the HKS did so after removing the cotton part which was later burnt, while the plastic was washed, dried and given to HKS. The gel part of the baby diapers was removed put in a bucket with rock salt and water and kept aside for a few days. This turned into a solution which was drained afterwards. Most people who relied on HKS however burnt the baby and adult diapers and the sanitary napkins. Some resorted to flushing the napkin through the closet or open dumping. The barrier that they reported was that the formal waste collection facility provides an answer on how to manage these wastes.

The major challenge according to the household members interviewed was that many non-biodegradable items when sorted and given to HKS are returned. Items like thermocol, coconut

shells, etc are not taken by the formal system and therefore the households are often forced to give them to informal scrap dealers, throw it away or burn them if possible. Two out of three gave away their non-biodegradable wastes to the HKS, informal scrap dealers and private agencies.

3.5.1.2 Difficulties in storage: Since the collection of non-biodegradable waste happens only once in two weeks or once in a month, many respondents remarked that it is difficult to store large quantities of waste because rodent, crows, cats, dogs etc. often tear and spread them around when kept outside, there was insufficient space inside the house and during rainy seasons it is often drenched and difficult to keep them dry. Inconsistent waste collection was also an issue raised by many respondents. When the collection becomes inconsistent and irregular, the waste tends to accumulate and according to many, they resort to burning it or giving it away to informal scrap collectors who collect all kinds of waste without any complaints.

3.5.1.3 Difficulties related to the collection process: The most frequently raised issue was that all the non-biodegradable wastes were not collected regularly by the formal service. Materials like bulbs, tubes etc., rubber mats, bags, shoes, metals, etc. are not regularly collected by HKS and therefore tend to pile up creating difficulties in storage and disposal. Wastes of such kind are collected once in 3 months or 6 months and sometimes inconsistent, which according to the respondents is a major challenge in managing their non-biodegradable wastes. Coconut husk and shell, thermocol, sanitary napkins and used diapers are not collected by the formal facility and therefore many respondents said they rely on private agencies or informal scrap pickers for the purpose. Many respondents who relied on formal waste collection facilities of the HKS also relied on private agencies and informal scrap pickers due to the above

reason. Respondents in one area indicated that the waste collected from the households in the locality by the HKS was being dumped in a vacant plot nearby and the Corporation has not taken notice of this fact.

3.5.2 Disposal of waste through non formal means: Among those who did not use any services, the perceived barriers were as follows. Respondents who had only 1-2 members in the household , or those who had only 0.5 to 1 cent of land, those who had an open land next to their houses, those who found it difficult to pay and those who perceived that they did not generate any plastic waste or only very small amount of it disposed of the non-biodegradable wastes by burning them or open dumping in their own yard or outside. Some other responses were *“I give it to a relative's house, they will dispose it to HKS there”*, and *“I take it to my hometown and burn it there in the open field”*. The majority of the participants who did not utilize any service burnt the plastics.

Many buried materials like batteries, bulbs and tubes or gave away to people to fill low-lying land for construction purposes. Thermocol and wastes like bags, shoes etc burnt or dumped. Sanitary pads were burnt or flushed through the closet. One of the respondents had a hotel business, so they disposed of the diapers along with hotel waste.

3.5.2.1 Barriers and challenges from the perspective of the formal providers of services in the public sector

According to the provider, the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram a total of 2, 88,757 houses have been mapped in their solid waste management system, among them which only 2, 66,540 were inhabited. According to them, the facilities provided by the Corporation through the HKS and the collection drives are a systematic way of waste management and are working mostly up to expectations. The barrier they faced was that many households still do not dispose of

their NBDWS through the corporation's facilities and resort to open dumping, burning or on private/informal services that are not regulated. They were of the opinion that they have observed that educated people including professionals have not subscribed to this facility. The health workers experienced their concern that many a times educated people including professionals behave in such a way to them. However, they opined that there is a fine that is going to be levied on those households who do not join the formal waste collection process and their yearly land taxes payment will be linked to whether they have enrolled and paid for the waste management facilities of the Corporation. The Corporation officials acknowledged the fact that though e-waste collection is scheduled once in 3 months, it is not happening consistently and therefore e-waste collection is made through special drives.

The special drives for e waste are made according to the schedules provided by the Kerala Enviro Infrastructure Limited (KEIL), a public limited company established by the Govt of Kerala as per the Supreme Court direction, under the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for the treatment of hazardous waste generated from industries in the State. One of the barriers faced by the Corporation was that when e waste is handed over to CKCL (Clean Kerala Company Limited) they get paid only for computers and their parts. The rest of the e waste has to be provided free of cost and for domestic hazardous wastes like tube lights and batteries; the corporation currently has to pay around 30-35 rupees to them from their funds which are currently not sustainable.

KEIL used to collect medical waste from the Corporation under a project name PROUD earlier, in collaboration with the Drugs Controller's department and Kerala Druggists and Chemists association. There were bins provided in front of medical shops for people to deposit unused medicines and medicine strips. This has been discontinued due to the large expenses incurred

and the disruption caused by the Covid pandemic. Efforts are on according to the officials to find a solution to manage the domestic pharmaceutical waste. Both KEIL and CKCL are public-sector initiatives.

Medical waste of any kind is not collected by the Corporation currently. However, people dispose unused medicines, syrup bottles and medicine strips, used syringes and needles along with general waste. Medical strips are also to be collected separately and not mixed with general waste.

They also opined that they have no services for household biomedical/sanitary waste at present and there are one or two private agencies with limited coverage that collect adult and baby diapers in bar-coded bags and transport safely to specialised treatment at their central facility. Stakeholders from the Kerala State Pollution Control Board and the Kerala Solid Waste Management Project opined that plastic waste management in the State is severely limited due to the absence of cement plants with specialised incinerators or kilns that can burn plastic into energy and therefore has to be transported to other states incurring additional cost. Kerala does not have sanitary landfills also that can handle the by-products of co processing of plastic waste.

The other major barrier identified by them was the lack of systematic monitoring facilities for tracking the transportation of waste from the households to the end use. The officials expressed concern about the continued use of single-use plastics like straws, plastic-lined cups and thin plastic of less than 20 microns despite the regulations. According to them, increased consumerism in the state and widespread practice of ordering take-away food from restaurants are also contributing to the increased generation of domestic plastic waste.

3.5.2.2 Barriers and challenges from the perspective of the household waste collectors employed by the Corporation for door-to-door collection (Harita Karma Sena/HKS)

According to the Harita Karma Sena workers, the project first started as a pilot project in their wards in 2017 with an emphasis on ‘management at source’ of domestic kitchen waste and biodegradable waste along with the collection of plastic waste. In the initial phases, the focus was on the distribution of bio-bins and pipe composting for kitchen waste and providing information regarding its operations. Over the years the focus has shifted to management of non-biodegradable waste. The groups started as an all-women group but now have started recruiting men too in their work. According to the workers, their work is according to a calendar schedule provided by the Corporation.

The biggest barrier that was raised by the Harita Karma Sena workers was that most households still did not practice proper segregation. They complained that they often have hostile reactions from households when they return the waste that are not clean or dry and are mixed waste. According to them, there are households who do not cooperate and in households where the people were well informed about the waste management process were very cooperative and followed all the instructions of the Corporation. *“People who know about the matter are very cooperative” – Karyangal ariyavunnavar nannayittu saharikkum.”*

The door-to-door collectors said that there is often an exchange of unpleasant words when they return the wastes which are not segregated properly. The reactions from the households in such instances according to them were *“Take the things as they are given to you. Or else we will throw it away or burn it”*. Many households turn to informal waste collectors because they take mixed waste, take all kinds of waste and does not return them citing

One of the HKS members said that many households dispose of their used sanitary napkins

wrapped inside milk covers or other plastic covers and while sorting it is

3.6 Findings from the observation of Mini material collection facilities (mini MCF) and Material collection facilities (MCF) and Resource Recovery facilities (RRF)

As per the secondary data available there were a total of 125 mini MCF, 118 MCFs and 3 RRFs but only 7 MCFs were found to exist and hence all the seven were visited to observe the challenges and barriers in their functioning.

3.6.1 Mini material collection facilities (mini MCF)

Mini-MCFs are the small storage facilities at the ward level from where the waste collected from the houses and institutions by the HKS are stored before transporting to the higher level. The mini material collection facilities or mini-MCFs were small cage like structures made up of grills which had roofs made of asbestos sheets present on roadsides. The main observation was that in some areas, there were large quantities of sorted waste bundles stacked on top of each other within a very limited space. In that mini MCF, bundles of waste were seen overflowing into the adjacent open area/roadside. In 2 or 3 sites where the waste bundle was kept outside, they were seen bitten and waste strewn around by stray dogs.

Figure 5: (a) An empty and unused mini-MCF



(a)



Figure 5 (b): Overflow of waste in mini-MCF

3.6.2 Material collection facilities (MCFs)

The next level of material collection facilities (MCF) is bigger facilities where dry wastes from mainly the mini-MCFs are stored. At the MCFs, ideally nonbiodegradable wastes are segregated into those that are recyclable and non-recyclable. From here, agencies who have bid for recyclable materials take them away and the non-recyclables and other plastics are forwarded to Resource Recovery Facility or RRFs for shredding. One of the MCFs visited was not working and was closed. In one of the larger MCFs visited, waste was segregated, sorted and stored in two storeys of the building. It was a large shed with grills instead of walls. Both the floors had heaps of wastes which were almost 10-12 feet high, presumably due to the shortage of human resources in the facility for the process of segregation and storage. The bailing machine and shredding machine in the facility was non-functional. These places functions as spaces for the Haritha Karma Sena workers to segregate waste.

Figure 6: (a) – (d) Interior of an MCF



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Some MCFs had multiple mini-MCFs inside them for storing waste. In short MCFs were either a large shed or a group of mini MCFs or a building in peril or a building with a vacant land attached to it

One such facility was situated on a land which was a dumping ground earlier. There was a foul odour, flies, mosquitoes, and vacant land attached to it. That area was currently used as a dump yard in addition to the existing MCF. All kinds of wastes including damaged vehicles, dysfunctional mobile toilets, etc was observed on the site. Another MCF was close to an Anganwadi centre and had biodegradable and nonbiodegradable wastes and was not stored safely with waste over flowing all over the space with a stench.

The HKS workers were seen having lunch amidst those heaps of waste and swarm of flies. One part of that land was transformed into a beautiful garden. The images of these are attached below.

Figure 7 (a): Overflow of segregated waste in an MCF



Figure 7 (b): The Anganwadi adjacent to the MCF



Figure 8 (a), (b): Overflow of waste in MCFs



(a)



(b)



Figure 8(c): A worker having lunch amidst the waste and stench

Figure 9(a): The dumping site turned park



Figure 9(b) and 9(c): Sculptures from the park





(c)

3.6.3 Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)

Out of the three RRFs in Thiruvananthapuram, only one was functional – one was under maintenance and one was closed. RRFs are ideally planned to receive the non-recyclables and other items that are not taken by agencies for recycling. The biggest challenge of the RRFs observed were that they overflowed with huge quantities of waste that were to be bailed on one side and bundles of bailed plastic on other. There were workers who worked from 9 am to 6 pm segregating the waste into 14 types and no facilities such as toilets and no comfortable seating facilities. The conveyor belt to move the bundles were not working and therefore the pace of segregation was found to be slow. There was a total of one male and seven female staffs who are required to segregate about 80 kg of plastic every day. They are paid by the agency on a prorated basis if they do not achieve the daily target. The workers were seen

working with bare hands without gloves and mask. The workers were seen working with their hands inside bread packet covers in the place of gloves. Huge amounts of legacy waste had accumulated at the site which contains plastics that are not cleaned and the waste is not being managed or moved. The shredder at the RRF was non-functional. The bailed plastics were being taken by the recyclers. In spite of such large quantities of inflammable materials, there were no safety precautions like fire extinguishers or hoses. A striking observation was that all the workers appeared dreary with downcast eyes and hollow expressions, possibly reflecting fatigue or monotony.

Figure 10: Waste heap outside the RRF



Figure 11: Waste heaps inside the RRF



Figure 12: Manual segregation by workers on a non- functional conveyer belt



CHAPTER - 4

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Among the respondents, 97.3 percent reported using the Corporation's door-to-door waste collection facilities for nonbiodegradable solid waste (NBDSW). According to most respondents, plastic was collected monthly or weekly, and the other non-biodegradable waste was collected less often. Among those households who utilized the collection facility, 81.3% reported that the door-to-door collection facility available in their locality was regular and about one- fifth reported that the service was irregular.

4.1 Generation of household non-biodegradable solid waste (NBDSW): In terms of domestic nonbiodegradable waste generation, the most common type was plastic, generated by almost 99 percent of households. The other most common domestic nonbiodegradable waste generated was paper (including newspaper). Around 75 percent of the households reported that they generated plastic waste daily, followed by paper/newspaper waste by around 67 percent. The other subtypes were generated less often.

4.2 Subtypes of NBDSW generated: Regarding the type of plastics generated by households, almost 98 percent of the households reported that they generated plastic bags, food containers, woven sacks, bottles, plastic toys, milk pouches, and aluminium-coated plastic packing pouches, which are PE-based. The second common subtype was PET-based drinking water bottles, soft drink bottles, food containers, jelly/jam/pickle containers, plastic films and sheets, etc. The other subtypes of plastic are generated by less than one-fifth of the households.

Sanitary waste was generated by nearly 69 percent of the households, which includes households generating sanitary napkins (around 57%) and baby/adult diapers by around 12 percent

Domestic hazardous wastes (bulbs, tubes, batteries, etc) were generated by almost 80 percent of the households. Pharmaceutical/medical waste was generated by around 43 percent of the households. Plastic waste from medicine strips, containers, and plastic bottles was the most common medical waste generated, as reported by around 75% of households, followed by unused tablets and syrups. E-waste was generated by almost 45 percent of the households. Nearly one-third of those households (32.7%) reported that large and small electrical and electronic equipment were generated, and slightly more than one-fifth (21.6%) reported that information technology and telecommunication equipment were generated.

4.3 Segregation of NBDSW: Almost all the respondents (98%) reported that they segregated biodegradable waste from non-biodegradable waste, whereas only 85% segregated non-biodegradable into its different subtypes as per the Corporation's norms.

Around 97 percent of the respondents who took part in the survey were aware that their nonbiodegradable solid wastes had to be compulsorily segregated and disposed of according to the norms of the Corporation. However, more than four-fifths of the participants (83.7%) were unaware of the potential fines for noncompliance.

4.4: Factors related to the management of NBDSW: The bivariate analysis results indicate that socio-demographic factors significantly influenced the segregation practices related to NBDSW.

4.5: Segregation of NBDSW: The findings indicate that women segregated NBDSW significantly more than men, households that had fewer members had better segregation practices than larger households, and those who were living in their own segregated their wastes better than those living in rented houses. The reasons could be that there were more women respondents in the survey, but it could also be due to the existing gender norms within

which women are held responsible for household chores like cleaning and waste management. Households with fewer members may generate less waste and have more accountability and therefore, find it easier to manage than larger households. Those who stayed in their own residences may have a greater sense of ownership of their surroundings and may be more inclined to keep their homesteads than tenants. Tenants also may have lesser access to resources including the latest information regarding the public services available in the area

4.6 Segregation of NBDSW into subtypes: Females were significantly more likely to segregate NBDSW into its different subtypes than males. There was a significant association between education level and the segregation of NBDSW into different types ($p=0.029$), and respondents with higher education levels were more likely to segregate waste into different sub-components than those less educated. Similarly, salaried individuals were more likely to carry out the finer segregation of NBDSW than the daily wagers and the unemployed.

This could be because those with higher levels of education have greater knowledge about the importance of non-biodegradable waste segregation and its environmental impacts. They may be adopting better practices since they are likely to be better informed about the benefits of segregating waste into its different subtypes. Similarly, salaried individuals are likely to be more educated and have greater access to time and resources than others to carry out better segregation practices.

4.7 Knowledge regarding NBDSW segregation at source: Females were significantly more likely to have knowledge regarding segregation practices than males. Salaried people were more likely to know segregation practices than daily wagers and unemployed, and households with fewer people knew the practices compared to larger households. The reasons may be similar to the ones described already.

4.8 Utilization of services available door-to-door waste collection: With regard to the utilization of the formal door-to-door waste collection facilities of the Corporation, it was found that the salaried individuals and those living in pucca houses utilized the services significantly more than daily wagers/unemployed and those living in kutcha/semi pucca houses. These findings again highlight the influence of stable financial resources and the material conveniences they accord in shaping compliance with the formal waste management norms and utilizing available public services. Moreover, it is plausible that neighbourhoods with greater affluence and better housing may be benefiting from a more reliable and consistent service compared to the other areas. Further exploration of such inequities would help to understand the disparities in the coverage of services provided by the city administration.

4.9 Knowledge regarding the penalties: Only around 16 percent of the respondents reported that they knew penalties could be imposed for non-compliance with the Corporation's waste management guidelines. There was no variation in the awareness regarding potential fines across the sociodemographic groups, suggesting that the information may not have reached the residents effectively.

4.10 Conclusion

The findings from the study reflect the complex challenges and nuanced interventions required for non-biodegradable solid waste (NBDSW) management in the urban environments with particular reference to Thiruvananthapuram city. The door-to-door waste collection facilities for NBDSW had a near-universal coverage of households. Though enrolment in the scheme is mandatory, adoption of the scheme suggests the community's acceptance of waste management initiatives. However, some significant gaps remain in the service provision. Households continue to rely on informal scrap pickers, dealers, and private agencies to dispose

of items refused by the formal collection services, indicating the need to make the formal system more comprehensive. The absence of medical waste management facilities and the current practice of mixing household medical waste with general waste, particularly in Kerala, where medication consumption is the highest in the country, demand attention. The absence of services for sanitary waste disposal in the formal waste management services leads to them being covertly mixed with the general waste or being burnt or dumped. A genuine need exists for solutions for the safe disposal of sanitary waste among the city's residents. A similar gap exists regarding awareness and proper disposal of domestic hazardous waste mixed with general waste.

A key finding of the study was that proper waste segregation was still not universally practiced, and it was significantly influenced by sociodemographic differences. Strategies need to be developed to surpass this and create a uniform culture of waste disposal that will be practiced by all city residents regardless of the socio-demographic disparities. Resource allocation and interventions targeted towards the underserved areas and segments of populations with lesser resources may serve to achieve this.

Infrastructural issues, such as lack of adequate transportation vehicles, poor monitoring and maintenance of equipment and facilities, and slow waste movement, hindered the efficiency of waste management operations. The suboptimal functioning of the Material Collection Facilities (MCFs) and Resource Recovery Facilities (RRFs) underscores the need for adequate space, better infrastructure, equipment and machinery, and improved working conditions for the workers. Addressing these challenges could ensure a more comprehensive, effective, and sustainable non-biodegradable waste management in Thiruvananthapuram.

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ANNEXURE
Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies (AMCHSS)

Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology
(SCTIMST) Trivandrum -11

Participant Information sheet

I am Dr Aiswarya A S, Master of Public Health (MPH) student at Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies (AMCHSS), Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala. I am doing a study on “**A study to explore the household non-biodegradable solid waste management practices in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation**” as a part of my course work, under the guidance of Dr Manju Nair R, Scientist ‘D’ at AMCHSS.

You are being invited to participate in this research study. Before you decide whether or not to participate in this study, it is important that you understand why the research is being done and what it will involve. Please read the information sheet and the consent form carefully and feel free to ask for clarifications you may have.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to understand and explore the current practices of management of non-biodegradable solid wastes, pharmaceutical wastes, and e-waste among the households in the Corporation, thereby, identifying the gaps in the process. It also includes observation of the processing of wastes in the Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) to understand the fate of these collected wastes.

Procedure

If you are willing to participate in the study, you will be asked to complete an interview schedule which will include questions focusing on demographic information and waste management practices of non-biodegradable solid wastes, e wastes and pharmaceutical waste at the household level. The interview will take approximately 20-25 minutes of your valuable time.

Potential risks and discomforts

Participating in the study imposes no risk to your health.

Possible benefits

Your participation in the study will not give any direct benefit to you other than understanding the non-biodegradable solid waste management practices in your household. However, the results of the study will be helpful for understanding the practices for the management of non-biodegradable solid waste, e-waste and pharmaceutical waste in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation and thereby identifying the gaps in the same.

Cost and financial benefit

There is no cost for participation in this study. Participation is completely voluntary and no payment will be provided.

Confidentiality

Information obtained in this study will be kept strictly confidential. A participant identification number will be assigned to each participant which will help to maintain the strict confidentiality of the data collected. Your name will not be used in reporting information in publications or reports.

Withdrawal from the study

Your participation in the study will be completely voluntary. You are free and can withdraw during the study at any time. There will be no penalty for withdrawal or not participating in the study.

Contact information

If you have any research-related questions or you would like to verify my credentials, you may contact me or member secretary of our institute's ethics committee at the following address:

Dr Aiswarya A. S
Principal Investigator
MPH 2022, AMCHSS, SCTIMST
Contact Number: 7012001063
Email: aiswaryaachu2633@gmail.com

Dr Srinivas G
Member Secretary
Institutional Ethics Committee
SCTIMST, TRIVANDRUM- 695011
Office: 04712524689
Email: iec.mem.sec@sctimst.ac.in

Informed Consent Form

I confirm that I have read/ heard and understood the information regarding the study “**A study to explore the household non-biodegradable solid waste management practices in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation**” as provided in the participant information sheet. All of my questions concerning this study have been answered and all the possible harms, discomforts, and benefits (if any) have been explained to me. I also understand that my identity and personal information will be kept confidential. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving a reason and without consequences.

By signing this form, I agree to participate in this study. A copy of this form has been given to me.

Date:

Place:

Signature

Signature /Thumb impression

Principal Investigator

Name of the participant

അച്യുത മേനോൻ സെന്റർ ഫോർ ഹെൽത്ത് സയൻസ് സ്റ്റഡീസ് (AMCHSS)

ശ്രീചിത്ര തിരുനാൾ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഫോർ മെഡിക്കൽ സയൻസസ്

പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ വിവര ഷീറ്റ്

ശ്രീചിത്ര തിരുനാൾ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഫോർ മെഡിക്കൽ സയൻസസ് ആൻഡ് ടെക്നോളജി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, അച്യുതമേനോൻ സെന്റർ ഫോർ ഹെൽത്ത് സയൻസ് സ്റ്റഡീസിലെ (എഎംസിഎച്ച്എസ്എസ്) മാസ്റ്റർ ഓഫ് പബ്ലിക് ഹെൽത്ത് (എംപിഎച്ച്) വിദ്യാർത്ഥിനിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഡോ. ഐശ്വര്യ എ എസ്. എഎംസിഎച്ച്എസ്എസിലെ സയൻസിസ്റ്റ് 'ഡി' ഡോ മഞ്ജു നായർ ആർ ന്റെ മാർഗനിർദ്ദേശപ്രകാരം, എന്റെ കോഴ്സ് വർക്കിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ ഗാർഹിക ജീർണിക്കാത്ത ഖരമാലിന്യ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് രീതികൾ പര്യവേക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു പഠനം ഞാൻ നടത്തുന്നു.

ഈ ഗവേഷണ പഠനത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കാൻ നിങ്ങളെ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പഠനത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കണമോ വേണ്ടയോ എന്ന് നിങ്ങൾ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ്, എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവേഷണം നടക്കുന്നതെന്നും അതിൽ എന്താണ് ഉൾപ്പെടുകയെന്നും നിങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടത് പ്രധാനമാണ്. വിവര ഷീറ്റും സമ്മത ഫോമും ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കുക, നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉണ്ടായേക്കാവുന്ന വിശദീകരണങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കാൻ മടിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല.

പഠനത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം

കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ വീടുകളിലെ അജൈവമാലിന്യങ്ങൾ, ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ, ഇ-മാലിന്യം എന്നിവയുടെ സംസ്കരണത്തിന്റെ നിലവിലെ രീതികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും പര്യവേക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യുക, അതുവഴി ഈ പ്രക്രിയയിലെ വിടവുകൾ കണ്ടെത്തുക എന്നതാണ് ഈ പഠനത്തിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യം. ശേഖരിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഈ മാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ ഭവിഷ്യത്ത് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ മെറ്റീരിയൽ റിക്കവറി ഫെസിലിറ്റികളിലെ (എംആർഎഫ്) മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന്റെ നിരീക്ഷണവും ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു.

നടപടിക്രമം

നിങ്ങൾ പഠനത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാണെങ്കിൽ, ജനസംഖ്യാപരമായ വിവരങ്ങളും മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു അഭിമുഖ ഷെഡ്യൂൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കാൻ നിങ്ങളോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടും. അഭിമുഖത്തിന് നിങ്ങളുടെ വിലയേറിയ സമയത്തിന്റെ ഏകദേശം 20-25 മിനിറ്റ് എടുക്കും.

സാധ്യതയുള്ള അപകടങ്ങളും അസ്വാസ്ഥ്യങ്ങളും

പഠനത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നത് നിങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിന് ഒരു അപകടവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നില്ല.

സാധ്യമായ നേട്ടങ്ങൾ

പഠനത്തിലെ നിങ്ങളുടെ പങ്കാളിത്തം, നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിലെ അജൈവമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് നേരിട്ട് പ്രയോജനം നൽകില്ല. എന്നിരുന്നാലും, തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ അജൈവമാലിന്യങ്ങൾ, ഇ-മാലിന്യം, ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയുടെ സംസ്കരണത്തിനുള്ള സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനും അതുവഴി വിടവുകൾ കണ്ടെത്തുന്നതിനും പഠന ഫലങ്ങൾ സഹായകമാകും.

ചെലവും സാമ്പത്തിക നേട്ടവും

ഈ പഠനത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നതിന് യാതൊരു ചെലവും ഇല്ല. പങ്കാളിത്തം പൂർണ്ണമായും സ്വമേധയാ ഉള്ളതാണ്, പേയ്മെന്റ് നൽകില്ല.

രഹസ്യത്വം

ഈ പഠനത്തിൽ ലഭിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ കർശനമായി രഹസ്യമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കും. ഓരോ പങ്കാളിക്കും ഒരു പങ്കാളി തിരിച്ചറിയൽ നമ്പർ നൽകും, ഇത് ശേഖരിക്കുന്ന ഡാറ്റയുടെ കർശനമായ രഹസ്യത്വം നിലനിർത്താൻ സഹായിക്കും. പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളിലോ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളിലോ വിവരങ്ങൾ റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതിന് നിങ്ങളുടെ പേര് ഉപയോഗിക്കില്ല.

പഠനത്തിൽ നിന്ന് പിന്മാറൽ

പഠനത്തിൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ പങ്കാളിത്തം പൂർണ്ണമായും സ്വമേധയാ ഉള്ളതായിരിക്കും. നിങ്ങൾക്ക് സൗജന്യമാണ്, പഠന സമയത്ത് എപ്പോൾ വേണമെങ്കിലും പിൻവലിക്കാം. പഠനത്തിൽ നിന്ന് പിന്മാറുകയോ പങ്കെടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ പിഴ ഈടാക്കില്ല.

ബന്ധപ്പെടാനുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ

നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗവേഷണവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട എന്തെങ്കിലും ചോദ്യങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്റെ ക്രെഡൻഷ്യലുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കാൻ നിങ്ങൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ, ഇനിപ്പറയുന്ന വിലാസത്തിൽ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് എന്നെയോ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ടിന്റേ എത്തിക്സ് കമ്മിറ്റി അംഗം സെക്രട്ടറിയുമായോ ബന്ധപ്പെടാം:

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അനുമതി പത്രം

"തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ ഗാർഹിക വിഘടിപ്പിക്കാത്ത ഖരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ പര്യവേക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു പഠനം" എന്ന പഠനവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വിവരങ്ങൾ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നവരുടെ വിവര ഷീറ്റിൽ നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നത് പോലെ ഞാൻ വായിക്കുകയും കേൾക്കുകയും മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവെന്ന് ഞാൻ സ്ഥിരീകരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പഠനവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട എന്റെ എല്ലാ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഉത്തരം നൽകുകയും സാധ്യമായ എല്ലാ ദോഷങ്ങളും അസ്വാസ്ഥ്യങ്ങളും ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും (എന്തെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ) എനിക്ക് വിശദീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്റെ ഐഡൻറിറ്റിയും വ്യക്തിഗത വിവരങ്ങളും രഹസ്യമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ പങ്കാളിത്തം സ്വമേധയാ ഉള്ളതാണെന്നും കാരണം പറയാതെയും അനന്തരഫലങ്ങളില്ലാതെയും എപ്പോൾ വേണമെങ്കിലും പിൻവലിക്കാൻ എനിക്ക് സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമുണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു.

ഈ ഫോമിൽ ഒപ്പിടുന്നതിലൂടെ, ഈ പഠനത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കാൻ ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഫോമിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പ് എനിക്ക് തന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്.

തീയതി:

സ്ഥലം:

പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നയാളുടെ പേര്

ഒപ്പ്/തമ്പ് ഇംപ്രഷൻ

പ്രധാന അന്വേഷകൻ
ഒപ്പ്

പ്രധാന അന്വേഷകന്റെ

**ACHUTHA MENON CENTRE FOR HEALTH SCIENCE STUDIES
SREE CHITRA THIRUNAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND
TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM**

**A STUDY TO EXPLORE THE HOUSEHOLD NON-BIODEGRADABLE SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
CORPORATION**

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SNO	QUESTIONS	OPTIONS
1	Ward no	
2	House no	
3	Participant ID	
4	Phone number of the respondent	
5	Are you responsible for managing the solid waste in your house?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No (If no, skip to new form)
PART 1: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS		
6	What is your name?	
7	What is your age in completed years?	
8	Sex of the respondent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female • Others
9	What is the highest level of education that you have completed? *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Professional degree b) Graduate or postgraduate c) Intermediate or post-high school diploma d) High school e) Middle school f) Primary school g) Illiterate
10	What is your occupation? *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Professional (white collar) b) Semi-professional c) Clerical, shop-owner/farm d) Skilled worker e) Semi-skilled worker f) Unskilled worker g) Unemployed
11	What is the monthly income of family (in Rupees) *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) $\geq 52,734$ b) 26,355-52,733 c) 19,759-26,354 d) 13,161-19,758 e) 7,887-13,160 f) 2,641-7,886 g) $\leq 2,640$
12	How many of people are currently living in this house?	
13	Type of house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Kutcha b) Semi Pucca c) Pucca d) Flats/ Apartments e) Gated community

		f) Bungalow
14	Do you or your family own this house?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
PART 2: WASTE SEGREGATION & STORAGE PRACTICES IN THE HOUSEHOLDS		
Now I will ask you for the details of solid waste management in your household.		
15	What are the types of waste that are generated from your household? (multiple answers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Kitchen waste, garden waste b) Paper and newspaper c) Cardboard, carton, boxes d) Plastic e) Tin/cans f) Glass g) Bags, Shoes, sandals h) Bulbs, tubes i) Expired or unused medicines j) Electronics and electricals k) Others, specify
16	Do you segregate biodegradable waste from non-biodegradable waste in your house?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
17	Which among the following types of plastic wastes are generated in your household? (multiple answers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) PET (Drinking water Bottles, Soft drink Bottles, Food jars, Jelly pickles, Plastics Films, Sheets) b) PE based (Plastics bags, Food containers, woven sacks, Bottles, Plastics Toys, Milk Pouches & Shopping Bags, Metalized Pouches) c) PVC (Pipes, Hoses, Sheets, Wire, cable insulations, Multilayer Tubes) d) PP (Disposable Cups, Bottle caps, Straws) e) PS (Disposable Cups, glasses, Plates, spoons, trays, CD Covers, Cassette Boxes, Foams) f) Others (CD, Melamine Plates, Helmets, Shoe soles)
18	Which among the following types of e-wastes are generated in your household? (multiple answers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Information technology and telecommunication equipment b) Consumer Electrical and Electronics and Photovoltaic Panels c) Large and Small Electrical and Electronic Equipment

		<p>d) Electrical and Electronic Tools (With the exception of large- Scale Stationary Industrial Tools)</p> <p>e) Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment</p> <p>f) Medical Devices (With the Exception of All Implanted and Infected Products)</p> <p>g) Laboratory Instruments having electrical and electronic components</p>
19	Which among the types of medical wastes are generated in your household? (multiple answers)	<p>a) Unused or expired Tablets</p> <p>b) Unused or expired Syrups or liquid based medicines</p> <p>c) Unused or expired External applications</p> <p>d) Catheters</p> <p>e) Syringes</p> <p>f) Portable health devices (thermometer, sphygmomanometer, etc)</p> <p>g) Plastic waste (medicine strips, small plastic bags, plastic bottles)</p> <p>h) Soft cardboard boxes</p> <p>i) Small paper bags</p> <p>j) Unused injections</p>
20	<p>State how often is the following waste generated in your household.</p> <p>a) Kitchen waste, garden waste</p> <p>b) Paper and newspaper</p> <p>c) Cardboard, carton, boxes</p> <p>d) Plastic</p> <p>e) Tin/cans</p> <p>f) Glass</p> <p>g) Bags, Shoes, sandals</p> <p>h) Bulbs, tubes</p> <p>i) Expired or unused medicines</p> <p>j) Electronics and electricals</p> <p>k) Others</p>	<p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p>
21	Do you segregate NBD wastes into different categories like Plastic, Tin/cans, Glass, Bags, Shoes, sandals before disposing of them?	<p>a) Yes(If yes, skip to Qn 23)</p> <p>b) No</p>
22	If no, why?	
23	What are the difficulties faced in the segregation of solid waste?	
24	<p>How do you store the following wastes?</p> <p>a) Kitchen waste, garden waste</p> <p>b) Paper and newspaper</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Cardboard, carton, boxes d) Plastic e) Tin/cans f) Glass g) Bags, Shoes, sandals h) Bulbs, tubes i) Expired or unused medicines j) Electronics and electricals k) Others 	
25	What are the difficulties faced in the storage of solid waste?	
PART 3: WASTE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL PRACTICES IN THE HOUSEHOLDS		
26	Is there a door-to-door collection system in your area for biodegradable waste at present?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
27	Is there a door-to-door collection system in your area for non-biodegradable waste at present?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No (skip to Qn 36)
28	Who are they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HKS • Private Organisations • Unorganised Sector
29	State how often they collect the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic • Glass • Leather/ Bag • Rubber • E-waste • Expired medicines • Metals 	<p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p> <p>Daily/ Weekly/ Monthly</p>
30	Are they consistent in the waste collection?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
31	Since when did they start the collection of waste in your household? (month and year of commencement of the services)	
32	How much fees do they collect per month the same (in rupees)?	
33	How satisfied are you with their waste collection?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very unlikely • Unlikely • Neutral • Likely • Very Likely
34	Do you have any inconveniences or difficulties with the present collection system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
35	What are the wastes that are not collected by them?	
36	How do you dispose these wastes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Plastic b) Glass c) Leather/ Bag d) Rubber e) E-waste 	

	f) Expired medicines g) Metals	
37	How do you dispose the following sanitary wastes? a) Sanitary napkins b) Baby/ adult diapers	
38	How do you dispose: a) Tetrapacks b) Thermocol c) Batteries d) Light bulbs	
PART 4: EFFICACY OF IEC		
39	Do you know that waste should be segregated before disposal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
40	If yes, how do you know about it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Government notices, posters and advertisements b. Social media c. Campaigns by organisations d. Others, specify _____
41	Do you know about the legislations regarding waste management in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
42	Are you willing to participate in an in-depth interview regarding NBD-SWM in households?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
Thank You		

* Adapted from Modified Kuppuswamy scale, 2019.

**അച്യുത മേനോൻ ഹെൽത്ത് സയൻസ് സ്റ്റഡീസ് സെന്റർ
ശ്രീ ചിത്ര തിരുനാൾ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ
സയൻസസ് ആൻഡ് ടെക്നോളജി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
'തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ ജൈവ ഡീഗ്രേഡബിൾ
അല്ലാത്ത ഖരമാലിന്യത്തിന്റെ ഹൗസ്ഹോൾഡ്
മാനേജ്മെന്റ് രീതികൾ പര്യവേക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള
ഒരു പഠനം'
ഇന്റർവ്യൂ ഷെഡ്യൂൾ**

നമ്പർ	ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ	ഓപ്ഷനുകൾ
1	വാർഡ് നമ്പർ	
2	വീട്ടു നമ്പർ	
3	പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നയാളുടെ ഐഡി	
4	പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നയാളുടെ ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	
5	നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിലെ ഖരമാലിന്യങ്ങൾ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ഉത്തരവാദിത്തം നിങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടോ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • അതെ • ഇല്ല (ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ, പുതിയ ഫോമിലേക്ക് പോകുക)
ഭാഗം 1: സാമൂഹിക ജനസംഖ്യാശാസ്ത്ര വിവരങ്ങൾ		
6	താങ്കളുടെ പേരെന്താണ്?	
7	താങ്കളുടെ പ്രായം എന്താണ്? (പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയ വർഷങ്ങളിൽ)	
8	പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നയാളുടെ ലിംഗഭേദം	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ആൺ • പെണ്ണ് • മറ്റുള്ളവ
9	താങ്കൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കിയ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ നിലവാരം ഏതാണ്?*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) പ്രൊഫഷണൽ ബിരുദം b) ബിരുദം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ബിരുദാനന്തര ബിരുദം c) ഇന്റർമീഡിയറ്റ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പോസ്റ്റ്-ഹൈസ്കൂൾ d) ഹൈസ്കൂൾ e) മിഡിൽ സ്കൂൾ f) പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂൾ g) നിരക്ഷരൻ
10	താങ്കളുടെ തൊഴിൽ എന്താണ്? *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) പ്രൊഫഷണൽ (വൈറ്റ് കോളർ) b) സെമി-പ്രൊഫഷണൽ c) ക്ലറിക്കൽ, ഷോപ്പ് ഉടമ/ഫാറം d) വിദഗ്ദ്ധ തൊഴിലാളി

		e) അർദ്ധ വിദഗ്ദ്ധ തൊഴിലാളി f) അവിദഗ്ദ്ധ തൊഴിലാളി g) തൊഴിൽരഹിതർ
11	കുടുംബത്തിന്റെ പ്രതിമാസ വരുമാനം എത്രയാണ് (രൂപയിൽ)*	h) $\geq 52,734$ i) 26,355-52,733 j) 19,759-26,354 k) 13,161-19,758 l) 7,887-13,160 m) 2,641-7,886 n) $\leq 2,640$
12	നിലവിൽ ഈ വീട്ടിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ എണ്ണം എത്രയാണ്?	
13	വീടിന്റെ തരം	a) കച്ച b) സെമി പക്ക സി) പക്ക d) ഫ്ലാറ്റുകൾ / അപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകൾ ഇ) ഗേറ്റഡ് കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി f) ബംഗ്ലാവ്
14	നിങ്ങൾക്കോ നിങ്ങളുടെ കുടുംബത്തിനോ ഈ വീടിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയുണ്ടോ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
ഭാഗം 2: വീടുകളിലെ മാലിന്യ വേർതിരിക്കലും മാലിന്യ സംഭരണ രീതികളും		
ഇനി നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിലെ ഖരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന്റെ വിശദാംശങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ നിങ്ങളോട് ചോദിക്കും.		
15	നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ നിന്ന് ഉത്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്? (ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ)	a) അടുക്കള മാലിന്യം, പൂന്തോട്ട മാലിന്യം b) പേപ്പറും പത്രവും സി) കാർഡ്ബോർഡ്, കാർട്ടൺ, ബോക്സുകൾ d) പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ഇ) ടിൻ / ക്യാനുകൾ f) ഗ്ലാസ് g) ബാഗുകൾ, ഷൂസ്, ചെരിപ്പുകൾ h) ബൾബുകൾ, ട്യൂബുകൾ i) കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ടതോ ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്തതോ ആയ മരുന്നുകൾ j) ഇലക്ട്രോണിക്സ് ആൻഡ് ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽസ്

		k) മറ്റുള്ളവ വ്യക്തമാക്കുക
16	നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിലെ അജൈവമാലിന്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും അഴുകാത്ത മാലിന്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും നിങ്ങൾ വേർതിരിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • അതെ • ഇല്ല (ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ, ചോദ്യം 17 ലേക്ക് പോകുക)
17	താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവയിൽ ഏതാണ് നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ? (ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ)	<p>a) PET (കുടിവെള്ള കുപ്പികൾ, ശീതളപാനീയ കുപ്പികൾ, ഭക്ഷണ ജാറുകൾ, ജെല്ലി അച്ചാറുകൾ, പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ഫിലിംസ്, ഷീറ്റുകൾ)</p> <p>b) PE അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയുള്ളത് (പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ബാഗുകൾ, ഭക്ഷണ പാത്രങ്ങൾ, നെയ്യ് ചാക്കുകൾ, കുപ്പികൾ, പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കളിപ്പാട്ടങ്ങൾ, പാൽ പൗച്ചുകൾ)</p> <p>സി) പിവിസി (പൈപ്പുകൾ, ഹോസുകൾ, ഷീറ്റുകൾ, വയർ, കേബിൾ ഇൻസുലേഷനുകൾ, മൾട്ടി ലെയർ ട്യൂബുകൾ)</p> <p>d) പി.പി (ഡിസ്പോസിബിൾ കപ്പുകൾ, കുപ്പി തൊപ്പികൾ, സ്ത്രോകൾ)</p> <p>e) പി.എസ് (ഡിസ്പോസിബിൾ കപ്പുകൾ, ഗ്ലാസുകൾ, പ്ലേറ്റുകൾ, സ്കൂണുകൾ, ട്രേകൾ, സിഡി കവറുകൾ, കാസറ്റ് ബോക്സുകൾ, നൂരുകൾ)</p> <p>മറ്റുള്ളവ (സിഡി, മെലാമൈൻ പ്ലേറ്റുകൾ, ഹെൽമെറ്റുകൾ, ഷൂ സോൾസ്)</p>
18	താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവയിൽ ഏതാണ് നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ? (ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ)	<p>h) വിവര സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയും ടെലികമ്മ്യൂണിക്കേഷൻ ഉപകരണങ്ങളും</p> <p>i) ബി) ഉപഭോക്തൃ ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ, ഇലക്ട്രോണിക്സ്,</p>

		<p>ഫോട്ടോവോൾട്ടെജ് പാനലുകൾ</p> <p>j) സി) വലുതും ചെറുതുമായ ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ, ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ</p> <p>k) d) ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ, ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ (വലിയ തോതിലുള്ള സ്റ്റേഷനറി വ്യാവസായിക ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ ഒഴികെ)</p> <p>l) ഇ) കളിപ്പാട്ടങ്ങൾ, വിനോദം, കായിക ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ</p> <p>m) f) മെഡിക്കൽ ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ (ഇൻപ്ലാന്റ് ചെയ്തതും രോഗബാധയുള്ളതുമായ എല്ലാ ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളും ഒഴികെ)</p> <p>n) g) ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ, ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ഘടകങ്ങൾ ഉള്ള ലബോറട്ടറി ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ</p>
19	<p>നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏതാണ്? (ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ)</p>	<p>k) ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്തതോ കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ടതോ ആയ ഗുളികകൾ</p> <p>l) b) ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്തതോ കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ടതോ ആയ സിറപ്പുകൾ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ദ്രാവക അധിഷ്ഠിത മരുന്നുകൾ</p> <p>m) c) ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്തതോ കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ടതോ ആയ ബാഹ്യ ആപ്ലിക്കേഷനുകൾ</p> <p>n) d) കത്തീറ്ററുകൾ</p> <p>o) ഇ) സിനിഞ്ചുകൾ</p> <p>p) f) പോർട്ടബിൾ ആരോഗ്യ ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ</p>

	മാലിന്യങ്ങളെ നിങ്ങൾ വേർതിരിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?	
22	ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ, എന്തുകൊണ്ട്?	
23	ഖരമാലിന്യങ്ങൾ വേർതിരിക്കുന്നതിന് നേരിടുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?	
24	താഴെ പറയുന്ന മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ സംഭരിക്കും? a) അടുക്കള മാലിന്യം, പുനോട്ട മാലിന്യം b) പേപ്പറും പത്രവും സി) കാർഡ്ബോർഡ്, കാർട്ടൺ, ബോക്സുകൾ d) പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ഇ) ടിൻ / ക്യാനുകൾ f) ഗ്ലാസ് g) ബാഗുകൾ, ഷൂസ്, ചെരിപ്പുകൾ h) ബൾബുകൾ, ട്യൂബുകൾ i) കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ടതോ ഉപയോഗിക്കാത്തതോ ആയ മരുന്നുകൾ j) ഇലക്ട്രോണിക്സ് ആൻഡ് ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽസ് k) മറ്റുള്ളവ	
25	ഖരമാലിന്യങ്ങൾ സംഭരിക്കുന്നതിന് നേരിടുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?	
ഭാഗം 3: വീടുകളിലെ മാലിന്യ ശേഖരണവും മാലിന്യ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജന സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും		
26	നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശത്ത് ഇപ്പോൾ നശിക്കുന്ന മാലിന്യങ്ങൾക്കായി വീടുതോറുമുള്ള ശേഖരണ സംവിധാനം ഉണ്ടോ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • അതെ • ഇല്ല
27	അജൈവമാലിന്യങ്ങൾക്കായി വീടുവീടാന്തരം കയറി ശേഖരിക്കുന്ന സംവിധാനം നിലവിൽ ഉണ്ടോ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • അതെ • ഇല്ല (Qn 36 ലേക്ക് പോകുക)
28	അവർ ആരാണ്?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ഹരിത കർമ്മ സേന

	b) ഗ്ലാസ് c) തുകൽ/ ബാഗ് d) റബ്ബർ e) ഇ-മാലിന്യം f) കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ട മരുന്നുകൾ g) ലോഹങ്ങൾ	
37	താഴെ പറയുന്ന സാന്നിറ്ററി മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ സംസ്കരിക്കും? a) സാന്നിറ്ററി നാപ്പിനുകൾ b) ബേബി/അഡൽറ്റ് ഡയപ്പറുകൾ	
38	നിങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെയാണ് വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നത്: a) ട്രാപാക്കുകൾ b) തെർമോകോൾ c) ബാറ്ററികൾ d) ലൈറ്റ് ബൾബുകൾ	
ഭാഗം 4: IEC യുടെ ഫലപ്രാപ്തി		
39	മാലിന്യം സംസ്കരിക്കുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് വേർതിരിക്കണമെന്ന് നിങ്ങൾക്കറിയാമോ?	• അതെ • ഇല്ല
40	അതെ എങ്കിൽ, അതിനെ കുറിച്ച് നിങ്ങൾക്കെങ്ങനെ അറിയാം?	a. സർക്കാർ അറിയിപ്പുകളും പോസ്റ്ററുകളും പരസ്യങ്ങളും b. സോഷ്യൽ മീഡിയ c. സംഘടനകളുടെ പ്രചാരണം d. മറ്റുള്ളവ, വ്യക്തമാക്കുക_____
41	തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് നിങ്ങൾക്കറിയാമോ?	• അതെ • ഇല്ല
42	വീടുകളിലെ എൻബിഡി-എസ്ഡബ്ല്യൂഎം സംബന്ധിച്ച ആഴത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു അഭിമുഖത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കാൻ നിങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാണോ?	• അതെ • ഇല്ല

* 2019-ലെ പരിഷ്കരിച്ച കുപ്പുസ്വാമി സ്കെയിലിൽ നിന്ന് സ്വീകരിച്ചത്.

**ACHUTHA MENON CENTRE FOR HEALTH SCIENCE STUDIES
SREE CHITRA THIRUNAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND
TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM
A STUDY TO EXPLORE THE HOUSEHOLD NON-BIODEGRADABLE SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
CORPORATION**

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

(This is the in-depth interview guide for the key informants in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation who are workers in the Haritha Karma Sena, Officers in the Haritha Karma Sena, Officials in the Health Department in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation such as Corporation Health officer, Health Inspectors and Junior Health Inspectors, Drugs Controller, authorities from the State Pollution Control Board, Officials from Suchithwa Mission, Clean Kerala Company, representatives from non-governmental organisations like All Kerala Chemists and Controllers Association official and All Kerala Scrap Merchants Association.)

PART-A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of the interviewee:
2. Post of the interviewee:
3. Years of experience:
4. Phone:

PART B: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE

A. Management of Non-biodegradable wastes:

- 1) What are the processes of NBD-SWM in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation at the household level?
 - *Current waste segregation, collection, storage, transport and disposal practices in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation*
 - *The stakeholders involved in the process, other departments involved*
 - *Extent of services*
 - *Economic aspect of services such as user fee collection, salary of the personnel involved, utilization of the money obtained as user fee*
- 2) How effective is the current system of NBD-SWM at the household level in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation?
 - *Understanding the implementation of NBD-SWM practices by the Government*
 - *Understanding the extent of services and accessibility of services provided by the public sector*
 - *Identifying the gaps in the process*
- 3) What are the challenges and barriers faced by
 - i. Haritha Karma Sena workers in the collection and disposal of wastes?
 - *Considers various aspects like Infrastructure, Resource allocation, Funding, Human resources*
 - *Intradepartmental and interdepartmental coordination*
 - *Compliance, merits, and demerits due to working hours and working environment*
 - *Confronting social stigma associated with the job role*
 - *Inconveniences faced due to the service users*

- *Knowledge, Accessibility and compliance of service users to existing waste management practices*
- ii. Supervising Officers associated with the current waste management process?
- *Considers various aspects like Infrastructure, Resource allocation, Funding, Human resources*
 - *Intradepartmental and interdepartmental coordination*
 - *Compliance, merits, and demerits due to working hours and working environment*
 - *Inconveniences faced due to the service users*
 - *Knowledge, Accessibility and compliance of service users to existing waste management practices*
- 4) What are the changes needed in the current waste management practices at the household level?
- *Measures to reduce the production of waste*
 - *Simple practices in day-to-day life that can cause a major impact in waste management*
 - *How can these changes be implemented effectively?*
 - *How can IEC play a role in this?*
- 5) What policy-level changes are required for proper waste management in the Thiruvananthapuram corporation?
- *Stakeholders involved, budget*
 - *Policy formation, policy analysis, policy implementation, policy evaluation*
- 6) Can you please detail any pilot project or previous projects on NBD-SWM?
- *The time of implementation, period of functioning, stakeholders involved, funding, any non- governmental agency or association involved*
 - *Results of the project*
 - *Success or failure of the project with reasons*
 - *What could have been done to make it successful?*
- 7) Can you detail the use of facilities like mini-collection points, MCFs, and RRFs?
- *What are the functions of the above facilities, and the processes in these facilities?*
 - *Who are the workers there?*
 - *The necessity and utility of these facilities*
- 8) What are the adverse effects caused due to improper NBD-solid waste management practices in households?
- *Adverse effects on humans, animals, plants*
 - *Environmental pollution*
 - *Monitoring of adverse effects by various Governmental departments and the measures they take to prevent and tackle these effects*
- 9) What is the fate of NBD-SW after passing from these facilities?
- *The final location they get transported to- a landfill or waterbodies*
 - *Whether they get recycled or downcycled or dumped or burnt?*
- 10) What is your opinion about the IEC activities for waste management in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation?

- *Identify the IEC activities*
 - *Understanding the effectiveness of IEC activities*
 - *Improvements to be made*
- 11) How useful is the imposition of fines and other legislation in proper waste management?
- *Brief on existing legislations*
 - *Effectiveness of the existing legislations*
 - *Changes needed in the legislations*
 - *Their Perspective on the necessity of legislations*

B. Management of e-wastes:

- 12) What are the processes involved in the management of e-waste?
- *Current waste segregation, collection, storage, transport and disposal practices in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation*
 - *The stakeholders involved in the process, other departments involved*
 - *Extent of services*
 - *Economic aspect of services such as user fee collection, salary of the personnel involved, utilization of the money obtained as user fee*
 - *Involvement of the unorganized sector*
- 13) How effective is the current system of e-waste at the household level in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation?
- *Understanding the implementation of e-waste practices by the Government*
 - *Understanding the extent of services and accessibility of services provided by the public sector*
 - *Identifying the gaps in the process*
- 14) What are the challenges and barriers faced by
- i. Haritha Karma Sena workers in the collection and disposal of wastes?
- *Considers various aspects like Infrastructure, Resource allocation, Funding, Human resources*
 - *Intradepartmental and interdepartmental coordination*
 - *Compliance, merits, and demerits due to working hours and working environment*
 - *Confronting social stigma associated with the job role*
 - *Inconveniences faced due to the service users*
 - *Knowledge, Accessibility and compliance of service users to existing waste management practices*
- ii. Supervising Officers associated with the current waste management process?
- *Considers various aspects like Infrastructure, Resource allocation, Funding, Human resources*
 - *Intradepartmental and interdepartmental coordination*
 - *Compliance, merits, and demerits due to working hours and working environment*
 - *Inconveniences faced due to the service users*
 - *Knowledge, Accessibility and compliance of service users to existing waste management practices*

- 15) What are the changes needed in the waste management practices at the household level?
- *Measures to reduce the production of waste*
 - *Simple practices in day-to-day life that can cause a major impact in waste management*
 - *How can these changes be implemented effectively?*
 - *How can IEC play a role in this?*
- 16) What policy-level changes are required for proper waste management in the Thiruvananthapuram corporation?
- *Stakeholders involved, budget*
 - *Policy formation, policy analysis, policy implementation, policy evaluation*
- 17) Can you please detail any pilot project or previous projects on e-waste?
- *The time of implementation, period of functioning, stakeholders involved, funding, any non-governmental agency or association involved*
 - *Results of the project*
 - *Success or failure of the project with reasons*
 - *What could have been done to make it successful?*
- 18) Can you detail the use of facilities like mini-collection points, MCFs, and RRFs?
- *What are the functions of the above facilities, and the processes in these facilities?*
 - *Who are the workers there?*
 - *The necessity and utility of these facilities*
- 19) What are the adverse effects caused due to improper e-waste management practices in households?
- *Adverse effects on humans, animals, plants*
 - *Environmental pollution*
 - *Monitoring of adverse effects by various Governmental departments and the measures they take to prevent and tackle these effects*
- 20) What is the fate of e-waste after passing from these facilities?
- *The final location they get transported to- a landfill or waterbodies*
 - *Whether they get recycled or downcycled or dumped or burnt?*
- 21) What is your opinion about the IEC activities for waste management in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation?
- *Identify the IEC activities*
 - *Understanding the effectiveness of IEC activities*
 - *Improvements to be made*
- 22) How useful is the imposition of fines and other legislation in proper waste management?
- *Brief on existing legislations*
 - *Effectiveness of the existing legislations*
 - *Changes needed in the legislations*
 - *Their Perspective on the necessity of legislations*

C. Management of Pharmaceutical waste:

- 23) What are the processes of pharmaceutical waste management in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation at the household level?
- *Current waste segregation, collection, storage, transport and disposal practices in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation*
 - *The stakeholders involved in the process, other departments involved*
 - *Extent of services*
 - *Economic aspect of services such as user fee collection, salary of the personnel involved, utilization of the money obtained as user fee*
- 24) How effective is the current system of pharmaceutical waste at the household level in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation?
- *Understanding the implementation of pharmaceutical waste practices by the Government*
 - *Understanding the extent of services and accessibility of services provided by the public sector*
 - *Identifying the gaps in the process*
- 25) What are the challenges and barriers faced by
- i. Haritha Karma Sena workers in the collection and disposal of wastes?
- *Considers various aspects like Infrastructure, Resource allocation, Funding, Human resources*
 - *Intradepartmental and interdepartmental coordination*
 - *Compliance, merits, and demerits due to working hours and working environment*
 - *Confronting social stigma associated with the job role*
 - *Inconveniences faced due to the service users*
 - *Knowledge, Accessibility and compliance of service users to existing waste management practices*
- ii. Supervising Officers associated with the current waste management process?
- *Considers various aspects like Infrastructure, Resource allocation, Funding, Human resources*
 - *Intradepartmental and interdepartmental coordination*
 - *Compliance, merits, and demerits due to working hours and working environment*
 - *Inconveniences faced due to the service users*
 - *Knowledge, Accessibility and compliance of service users to existing waste management practices*
- 26) What are the changes needed in the pharmaceutical waste management practices at the household level?
- *Measures to reduce the production of waste*
 - *Simple practices in day-to-day life that can cause a major impact in waste management*
 - *How can these changes be implemented effectively?*
 - *How can IEC play a role in this?*
- 27) What policy-level changes are required for proper pharmaceutical waste management in the Thiruvananthapuram corporation?
- *Stakeholders involved, budget*

- *Policy formation, policy analysis, policy implementation, policy evaluation*
- 28) Can you please detail any pilot project or previous projects on pharmaceutical waste?
- *The time of implementation, period of functioning, stakeholders involved, funding*
 - *Involvement and contribution of non- governmental agency or association involved*
 - *Results of the project*
 - *Success or failure of the project with reasons*
 - *What could have been done to make it successful?*
- 29) Can you detail the use of facilities like mini-collection points, MCFs, and RRFs?
- *What are the functions of the above facilities, and the processes in these facilities?*
 - *Who are the workers there?*
 - *The necessity and utility of these facilities*
- 30) What are the adverse effects caused due to improper pharmaceutical waste management practices in households?
- *Adverse effects on humans, animals, plants*
 - *Environmental pollution*
 - *Monitoring of adverse effects by various Governmental departments and the measures they take to prevent and tackle these effects*
- 31) What is the fate of pharmaceutical waste after passing from these facilities?
- *The final location they get transported to- a landfill or waterbodies*
 - *Whether they get recycled or downcycled or dumped or burnt?*
- 32) What is your opinion about the IEC activities for waste management in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation?
- *Identify the IEC activities*
 - *Understanding the effectiveness of IEC activities*
 - *Improvements to be made*
- 33) How useful is the imposition of fines and other legislation in proper waste management?
- *Brief on existing legislations*
 - *Effectiveness of the existing legislations*
 - *Changes needed in the legislations*
 - *Their Perspective on the necessity of legislations*

**അച്യുത മേനോൻ ഹെൽത്ത് സയൻസ് സ്റ്റഡീസ് സെന്റർ
ശ്രീ ചിത്ര തിരുനാൾ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ
സയൻസസ് ആൻഡ് ടെക്നോളജി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
'തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ ജൈവ ഡീഗ്രേഡബിൾ
അല്ലാത്ത ഖരമാലിന്യത്തിന്റെ ഹൗസ്ഹോൾഡ്
മാനേജ്മെന്റ് രീതികൾ പര്യവേക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള
ഒരു പഠനം'**

പ്രധാന ഇൻഫോർമന്റ് ഇൻറർവ്യൂ ഗൈഡ്
(തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ ഹരിത കർമ്മ സേനയിലെ
പ്രവർത്തകരായ, ഹരിത കർമ്മ സേനയിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ ആരോഗ്യ വകുപ്പിലെ
ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ, കോർപ്പറേഷൻ ഹെൽത്ത് ഓഫീസർ, ഹെൽത്ത്
ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ എന്നിവർക്കുള്ള ആഴത്തിലുള്ള ഇൻറർവ്യൂ
ഗൈഡാണിത്. കൂടാതെ ജൂനിയർ ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ,
ഡ്രഗ് കൺട്രോളർ, സംസ്ഥാന മലിനീകരണ നിയന്ത്രണ
ബോർഡിലെ അധികാരികൾ, ശുചിത്വ മിഷൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ, ക്ലീൻ
കേരള കമ്പനി, ഓൾ കേരള കെമിസ്റ്റിസ് ആൻഡ് കൺട്രോളേഴ്സ്
അസോസിയേഷൻ പ്രതിനിധികൾ, ഓൾ കേരള സ്ക്രാപ്പ്
മർച്ചന്റ്സ് അസോസിയേഷൻ തുടങ്ങിയ സർക്കാരിതര
സംഘടനകളിൽ നിന്നുള്ള പ്രതിനിധികൾ.)

ഭാഗം-എ: പൊതുവിവരങ്ങൾ

1. അഭിമുഖം നടത്തുന്നയാളുടെ പേര്:
2. അഭിമുഖം നടത്തുന്നയാളുടെ പോസ്റ്റ്:
3. വർഷത്തെ പരിചയം:
4. ഫോൺ:

ഭാഗം ബി: ഇൻ-ഡെപ്ത്ത് ഇൻറർവ്യൂ ഗൈഡ്

- A. നശിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്ത മാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ മാനേജ്മെന്റ്:
- 1) ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ NBD-SWM ന്റെ പ്രക്രിയകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?
 - തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ നിലവിലെ മാലിന്യ വേർതിരിവ്, ശേഖരണം, സംഭരണം, ഗതാഗതം, നീക്കം ചെയ്യൽ രീതികൾ
 - പ്രക്രിയയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പങ്കാളികൾ, ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റ് വകുപ്പുകൾ
 - സേവനങ്ങളുടെ വ്യാപ്തി
 - ഉപയോക്തൃ ഫീസ് ശേഖരണം, ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരുടെ ശമ്പളം തുടങ്ങിയ സേവനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക വശം, ഉപയോക്തൃ ഫീസായി ലഭിച്ച പണം വിനിയോഗം
 - 2) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിൽ ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ ജീർണീകാത്ത ഖരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം എന്ന നിലവിലെ സംവിധാനം എത്രത്തോളം ഫലപ്രദമാണ്?
 - ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ജീർണീകാത്ത ഖരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത് മനസ്സിലാക്കുക

- പൊതുമേഖല നൽകുന്ന സേവനങ്ങളുടെ വ്യാപ്തിയും സേവനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവേശനക്ഷമതയും മനസ്സിലാക്കുക
 - പ്രക്രിയയിലെ വിടവുകൾ തിരിച്ചറിയൽ
- 3) നേരിടുന്ന വെല്ലുവിളികളും തടസ്സങ്ങളും എന്തൊക്കെയാണ് ഐ. ഹരിതകർമ്മ സേന പ്രവർത്തകർ മാലിന്യം ശേഖരിക്കുകയും സംസ്കരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?
- അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ, വിഭവ വിഹിതം, ഫണ്ടിംഗ്, മാനവ വിഭവശേഷി തുടങ്ങിയ വിവിധ വശങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നു
 - ഇൻട്രാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ, ഇന്റർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ കോർഡിനേഷൻ
 - ജോലി സമയവും ജോലി അന്തരീക്ഷവും കാരണം പാലിക്കൽ, മെറിറ്റുകൾ, ദോഷങ്ങൾ
 - ജോലിയുടെ റോളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സാമൂഹിക കളങ്കത്തെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്നു
- സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കൾ നേരിടുന്ന അസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
 - നിലവിലുള്ള മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികളോട് സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കളുടെ അറിവ്, പ്രവേശനക്ഷമത, പാലിക്കൽ
- ii. നിലവിലെ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ പ്രക്രിയയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മേൽനോട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ?
- അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ, വിഭവ വിഹിതം, ഫണ്ടിംഗ്, മാനവ വിഭവശേഷി തുടങ്ങിയ വിവിധ വശങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നു
 - ഇൻട്രാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ, ഇന്റർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ കോർഡിനേഷൻ
 - ജോലി സമയവും ജോലി അന്തരീക്ഷവും കാരണം പാലിക്കൽ, മെറിറ്റുകൾ, ദോഷങ്ങൾ
 - സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കൾ നേരിടുന്ന അസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
 - നിലവിലുള്ള മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികളോട് സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കളുടെ അറിവ്, പ്രവേശനക്ഷമത, പാലിക്കൽ
- 4) ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികളിൽ എന്തൊക്കെ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്?
- മാലിന്യ ഉത്പാദനം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ
 - മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിൽ വലിയ സ്വാധീനം ചെലുത്തുന്ന ദൈനംദിന ജീവിതത്തിലെ ലളിതമായ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ
 - ഈ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ ഫലപ്രദമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും?
 - ഇതിൽ എങ്ങനെ IEC ഒരു പങ്ക് വഹിക്കും?
- 5) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിൽ ശരിയായ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് എന്ത് നയപരമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്?
- പങ്കാളികൾ, ബജറ്റ്
 - നയ രൂപീകരണം, നയ വിശകലനം, നയം നടപ്പിലാക്കൽ, നയ വിലയിരുത്തൽ
- 6) NBD-SWM-ലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും പൈലറ്റ് പ്രോജക്റ്റോ മുൻ പ്രോജക്റ്റുകളോ ദയവായി വിശദമാക്കാമോ?

• നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ സമയം, പ്രവർത്തന കാലയളവ്, പങ്കാളികൾ, ധനസഹായം, ഏതെങ്കിലും സർക്കാർ ഇതര ഏജൻസി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അസോസിയേഷൻ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന

- പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഫലങ്ങൾ
- കാരണങ്ങളാൽ പദ്ധതിയുടെ വിജയമോ പരാജയമോ
- അത് വിജയകരമാക്കാൻ എന്തു ചെയ്യാമായിരുന്നു?

7) മിനി കളക്ഷൻ പോയിന്റുകൾ, MCF-കൾ, RRF-കൾ തുടങ്ങിയ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ ഉപയോഗം നിങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമാക്കാമോ?

- മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളിലെ പ്രക്രിയകളും എന്താക്കെയാണ്?
- ആരാണ് അവിടെയുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികൾ?
- ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യകതയും ഉപയോഗവും

8) വീടുകളിലെ അനുചിതമായ NBD- ഖരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ മൂലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങൾ എന്താക്കെയാണ്?

- മനുഷ്യർ, മൃഗങ്ങൾ, സസ്യങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയിൽ പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങൾ
- പരിസ്ഥിതി മലിനീകരണം
- വിവിധ ഗവൺമെന്റ് വകുപ്പുകളുടെ പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങളുടെ നിരീക്ഷണവും ഈ പ്രത്യാഘാതങ്ങൾ തടയുന്നതിനും കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും അവർ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന നടപടികളും

9) ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് കടന്നുപോയതിന് ശേഷം ജൈവ വിഘടനമില്ലാത്ത ഖരമാലിന്യത്തിന്റെ ഗതി എന്താണ്?

- അവർ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന അവസാന സ്ഥലം- ഒരു ലാൻഡ്ഫില്ലിലേക്കോ ജലാശയങ്ങളിലേക്കോ ആണ്
- അവ റീസൈക്കിൾ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുകയോ ഡൗൺ സൈക്കിൾ ചെയ്യുകയോ വലിച്ചെറിയുകയോ കത്തിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുമോ?

10) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിനായുള്ള IEC പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണ്?

- IEC പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചറിയുക
- IEC പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ ഫലപ്രാപ്തി മനസ്സിലാക്കൽ
- മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ

11) ശരിയായ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് പിഴയും മറ്റ് നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും എത്രത്തോളം ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാണ്?

- നിലവിലുള്ള നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള സംക്ഷിപ്തം
- നിലവിലുള്ള നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളുടെ ഫലപ്രാപ്തി
- നിയമങ്ങളിൽ ആവശ്യമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ
- നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യകതയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അവരുടെ കാഴ്ചപ്പാട്

ബി. ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ മാനേജ്മെന്റ്:

12) ഇ-മാലിന്യം കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രക്രിയകൾ എന്താക്കെയാണ്?

- തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ നിലവിലെ മാലിന്യ

വേർതിരിവ്, ശേഖരണം, സംഭരണം, ഗതാഗതം, നീക്കം ചെയ്യൽ രീതികൾ

• പ്രക്രിയയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പങ്കാളികൾ, ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റ് വകുപ്പുകൾ

• സേവനങ്ങളുടെ വ്യാപ്തി

• ഉപയോക്തൃ ഫീസ് ശേഖരണം, ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരുടെ ശമ്പളം, ഉപയോക്തൃ ഫീസായി ലഭിച്ച പണം വിനിയോഗം തുടങ്ങിയ സേവനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക വശം

• അസംഘടിത മേഖലയുടെ പങ്കാളിത്തം

13) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിൽ ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ

നിലവിലുള്ള ഇ-മാലിന്യ സംവിധാനം എത്രത്തോളം ഫലപ്രദമാണ്?

• ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഇ-മാലിന്യ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത് മനസ്സിലാക്കുക

• പൊതുമേഖല നൽകുന്ന സേവനങ്ങളുടെ വ്യാപ്തിയും

സേവനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവേശനക്ഷമതയും മനസ്സിലാക്കുക

• പ്രക്രിയയിലെ വിടവുകൾ തിരിച്ചറിയൽ

14) നേരിടുന്ന വെല്ലുവിളികളും തടസ്സങ്ങളും എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്

ഐ. ഹരിതകർമ്മ സേന പ്രവർത്തകർ മാലിന്യം ശേഖരിക്കുകയും സംസ്കരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

• അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ, വിഭവ വിഹിതം, ഫണ്ടിംഗ്, മാനവ വിഭവശേഷി തുടങ്ങിയ വിവിധ വശങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നു

• ഇൻട്രാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ, ഇന്റർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ

കോർഡിനേഷൻ

• ജോലി സമയവും ജോലി അന്തരീക്ഷവും കാരണം പാലിക്കൽ, മെറിറ്റുകൾ, ദോഷങ്ങൾ

• ജോലിയുടെ റോളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സാമൂഹിക കളങ്കത്തെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്നു

• സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കൾ നേരിടുന്ന അസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ

• അറിവും പ്രവേശനക്ഷമതയും അനുസരണവും

ii. നിലവിലെ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ പ്രക്രിയയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മേൽനോട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ?

• അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ, വിഭവ വിഹിതം, ഫണ്ടിംഗ്, മാനവ വിഭവശേഷി തുടങ്ങിയ വിവിധ വശങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നു

• ഇൻട്രാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ, ഇന്റർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ

കോർഡിനേഷൻ

• ജോലി സമയവും ജോലി അന്തരീക്ഷവും കാരണം പാലിക്കൽ, മെറിറ്റുകൾ, ദോഷങ്ങൾ

• സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കൾ നേരിടുന്ന അസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ

• നിലവിലുള്ള മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികളോട് സേവന

ഉപയോക്താക്കളുടെ അറിവ്, പ്രവേശനക്ഷമത, പാലിക്കൽ

15) ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികളിൽ

എന്തൊക്കെ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്?

• മാലിന്യ ഉൽപാദനം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ

- മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിൽ വലിയ സ്വാധീനം ചെലുത്തുന്ന ദൈനംദിന ജീവിതത്തിലെ ലളിതമായ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ
- ഈ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ ഫലപ്രദമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും?
- ഇതിൽ എങ്ങനെ IEC ഒരു പങ്ക് വഹിക്കും?

16) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിൽ ശരിയായ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് എന്ത് നയപരമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്?

- പങ്കാളികൾ, ബജറ്റ്
- നയ രൂപീകരണം, നയ വിശകലനം, നയം നടപ്പിലാക്കൽ, നയ വിലയിരുത്തൽ

17) ഏതെങ്കിലും പൈലറ്റ് പ്രോജക്റ്റോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇ-മാലിന്യത്തെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള മുൻ പ്രോജക്ടുകളോ വിശദമാക്കാമോ?

- നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ സമയം, പ്രവർത്തന കാലയളവ്, പങ്കാളികളായ പങ്കാളികൾ, ധനസഹായം, ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും സർക്കാരിതര ഏജൻസി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അസോസിയേഷൻ

- പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഫലങ്ങൾ
- കാരണങ്ങളാൽ പദ്ധതിയുടെ വിജയമോ പരാജയമോ
- അത് വിജയകരമാക്കാൻ എന്തു ചെയ്യാമായിരുന്നു?

18) മിനി കളക്ഷൻ പോയിന്റുകൾ, MCF-കൾ, RRF-കൾ തുടങ്ങിയ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ ഉപയോഗം വിശദമാക്കാമോ?

- മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളിലെ പ്രക്രിയകളും എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?
- ആരാണ് അവിടെയുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികൾ?

- ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യകതയും ഉപയോഗവും

19) വീടുകളിലെ തെറ്റായ ഇ-മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ മൂലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- മനുഷ്യർ, മൃഗങ്ങൾ, സസ്യങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയിൽ പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങൾ

- പരിസ്ഥിതി മലിനീകരണം

- വിവിധ ഗവൺമെന്റ് വകുപ്പുകളുടെ പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങളുടെ നിരീക്ഷണവും ഈ പ്രത്യാഘാതങ്ങൾ തടയുന്നതിനും കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും അവർ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന നടപടികളും

20) ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് കടന്നുപോയതിന് ശേഷം ഇ-മാലിന്യത്തിന്റെ ഗതി എന്താണ്?

- അവർ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന അവസാന സ്ഥലം- ഒരു ലാൻഡ്ഫില്ലിലേക്കോ ജലാശയങ്ങളിലേക്കോ ആണ്
- അവ റീസൈക്കിൾ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുകയോ ഡൗൺ സൈക്കിൾ ചെയ്യുകയോ വലിച്ചെറിയുകയോ കത്തിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുമോ?

21) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിനായുള്ള IEC പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണ്?

- IEC പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചറിയുക
- എഫിനെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു
- പലതരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രതികൂല പ്രത്യാഘാതങ്ങൾ നിരീക്ഷിക്കാൻ

22) ശരിയായ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് പിഴയും മറ്റ് നിയമനിർമ്മാണവും എത്രത്തോളം ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാണ്?

- നിലവിലുള്ള നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള സംക്ഷിപ്തം
- നിലവിലുള്ള നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളുടെ ഫലപ്രാപ്തി
- നിയമങ്ങളിൽ ആവശ്യമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ
- നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യകതയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അവരുടെ കാഴ്ചപ്പാട്

സി. ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യ പരിപാലനം:

23) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിൽ ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ വേസ്റ്റ് മാനേജ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രക്രിയകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ നിലവിലെ മാലിന്യ വേർതിരിവ്, ശേഖരണം, സംഭരണം, ഗതാഗതം, നീക്കം ചെയ്യൽ രീതികൾ
- പ്രക്രിയയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പങ്കാളികൾ, ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റ് വകുപ്പുകൾ
- സേവനങ്ങളുടെ വ്യാപ്തി
- ഉപയോക്തൃ ഫീസ് ശേഖരണം, ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരുടെ ശമ്പളം, പണത്തിന്റെ വിനിയോഗം തുടങ്ങിയ സേവനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക വശം

24) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിൽ ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ വേസ്റ്റ് സംവിധാനം എത്രത്തോളം ഫലപ്രദമാണ്?

- സർക്കാർ ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ വേസ്റ്റ് രീതികൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത് മനസ്സിലാക്കുക
- പൊതുമേഖല നൽകുന്ന സേവനങ്ങളുടെ വ്യാപ്തിയും സേവനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവേശനക്ഷമതയും മനസ്സിലാക്കുക
- പ്രക്രിയയിലെ വിടവുകൾ തിരിച്ചറിയൽ

25) നേരിടുന്ന വെല്ലുവിളികളും തടസ്സങ്ങളും എന്തൊക്കെയാണ് ഐ. ഹരിതകർമ്മ സേന പ്രവർത്തകർ മാലിന്യം ശേഖരിക്കുകയും സംസ്കരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

- അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ, വിഭവ വിഹിതം, ഫണ്ടിംഗ്, മാനവ വിഭവശേഷി തുടങ്ങിയ വിവിധ വശങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നു
 - ഇൻട്രാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ, ഇന്റർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ കോർഡിനേഷൻ
 - ജോലി സമയവും ജോലി അന്തരീക്ഷവും കാരണം പാലിക്കൽ, മെറിറ്റുകൾ, ദോഷങ്ങൾ
 - ജോലിയുടെ റോളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സാമൂഹിക കളങ്കത്തെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്നു
 - സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കൾ നേരിടുന്ന അസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
 - നിലവിലുള്ള മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികളോട് സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കളുടെ അറിവ്, പ്രവേശനക്ഷമത, പാലിക്കൽ
- ii. നിലവിലെ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ പ്രക്രിയയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട

മേൽനോട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ?

- അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ, വിഭവ വിഹിതം, ഫണ്ടിംഗ്, മാനവ വിഭവശേഷി തുടങ്ങിയ വിവിധ വശങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നു
- ഇൻട്രാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ, ഇന്റർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റൽ കോർഡിനേഷൻ
- ജോലി സമയവും ജോലി അന്തരീക്ഷവും കാരണം പാലിക്കൽ, മെറിറ്റുകൾ, ദോഷങ്ങൾ
- സേവന ഉപയോക്താക്കൾ നേരിടുന്ന അസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
- അറിവ്, പ്രവേശനക്ഷമത, പാലിക്കൽ

26) ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികളിൽ എന്ത് മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്?

- മാലിന്യ ഉത്പാദനം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ
- മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിൽ വലിയ സ്വാധീനം ചെലുത്തുന്ന ദൈനംദിന ജീവിതത്തിലെ ലളിതമായ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ
- ഈ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ ഫലപ്രദമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും?
- ഇതിൽ എങ്ങനെ IEC ഒരു പങ്ക് വഹിക്കും?

27) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിൽ ശരിയായ ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് എന്ത് നയ-തല മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്?

- പങ്കാളികൾ, ബജറ്റ്
- നയ രൂപീകരണം

28) ഏതെങ്കിലും പൈലറ്റ് പ്രോജക്റ്റുകളോ ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള മുൻ പദ്ധതികളോ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് വിശദമാക്കാമോ?

- നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ സമയം, പ്രവർത്തന കാലയളവ്, പങ്കാളികളായ പങ്കാളികൾ, ഫണ്ടിംഗ്
- ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സർക്കാരിതര ഏജൻസിയുടെയോ അസോസിയേഷന്റെയോ പങ്കാളിത്തവും സംഭാവനയും
- പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഫലങ്ങൾ
- കാരണങ്ങളാൽ പദ്ധതിയുടെ വിജയമോ പരാജയമോ
- അത് വിജയകരമാക്കാൻ എന്തു ചെയ്യാമായിരുന്നു?

29) മിനി കളക്ഷൻ പോയിന്റുകൾ, MCF-കൾ, RRF-കൾ തുടങ്ങിയ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ ഉപയോഗം വിശദമാക്കാമോ?

- മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളിലെ പ്രക്രിയകളും എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?
- ആരാണ് അവിടെയുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികൾ?
- ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യകതയും ഉപയോഗവും

30) വീടുകളിലെ തെറ്റായ ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ മൂലം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- മനുഷ്യർ, മൃഗങ്ങൾ, സസ്യങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയിൽ പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങൾ
- പരിസ്ഥിതി മലിനീകരണം

- വിവിധ സർക്കാർ വകുപ്പുകളുടെ പ്രതികൂല ഫലങ്ങൾ നിരീക്ഷിക്കൽ
- 31) ഈ സൗകര്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് കടന്നുപോയതിന് ശേഷം ഫാർമസ്യൂട്ടിക്കൽ മാലിന്യത്തിന്റെ ഗതി എന്താണ്?
 - അവർ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന അവസാന സ്ഥലം- ഒരു ലാൻഡ്ഫില്ലിലേക്കോ ജലാശയങ്ങളിലേക്കോ ആണ്
 - അവ റീസൈക്കിൾ ചെയ്യപ്പെടുകയോ ഡൗൺ സൈക്കിൾ ചെയ്യുകയോ വലിച്ചെറിയുകയോ കത്തിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുമോ?
- 32) തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിനായുള്ള IEC പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണ്?
 - IEC പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചറിയുക
 - IEC പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ ഫലപ്രാപ്തി മനസ്സിലാക്കൽ
 - മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ
- 33) ശരിയായ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് പിഴയും മറ്റ് നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും എത്രത്തോളം ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാണ്?
 - നിലവിലുള്ള നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള സംക്ഷിപ്തം
 - നിലവിലുള്ള നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളുടെ ഫലപ്രാപ്തി
 - നിയമങ്ങളിൽ ആവശ്യമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ
 - നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യകതയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അവരുടെ കാഴ്ചപ്പാട്

**ACHUTHA MENON CENTRE FOR HEALTH SCIENCE STUDIES
SREE CHITRA THIRUNAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND
TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM
A STUDY TO EXPLORE THE HOUSEHOLD NON-BIODEGRADABLE SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
CORPORATION**

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE

(This is the in-depth interview guide for the members of the household in the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation.)

PART-A: GENERAL INFORMATION

5. Name of the interviewee:
6. Type of the interviewee:
7. Phone:
8. Address:

PART- B: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW QUESTION GUIDE

I. Management of Non-biodegradable (NBD) wastes:

1. What are the Non-biodegradable (NBD) wastes generated in your household?
 - *Types of NBD wastes generated in the household*
 - *Eg: plastic, clothes, metal, glass, bags, chappals, etc*
2. What are the categories that you segregate NBD waste into?
 - Any classification they follow
 - Knowledge about the categories of non-biodegradable waste can be understood
 - Whether they think the segregation and cleaning of non-biodegradable waste is necessary
3. What are the difficulties faced in the segregation of NBD waste?
 - Compliance to the rules like cleaning plastic waste before giving for waste collectors
 - Knowledge about the categories of non-biodegradable waste can be understood
 - Whether they think the segregation and cleaning of non-biodegradable waste is necessary
4. What are the difficulties faced in the present NBD waste collection system?
 - *Availability and accessibility of an efficient system for e-waste management*
 - *Knowledge about the collection, segregation, storage and disposal*
5. What are the changes you look forward to in the collection and disposal of NBD-SWM?
 - *From the government and from the people*
 - *Changes in the methods and practices of waste management*
6. What are the wastes that are not collected by them?
 - *List of waste not collected*
 - *Reason given by waste collectors to the households for the same*
 - *The household's perspective about the same*
7. How do you dispose of these wastes that are not collected?

- *Disposal practices of Plastics, Glass, Leather and bag, Rubber, E-waste, Expired medicines, Metals*
 - *Disposal of sanitary wastes*
 - *Disposal of Tetrapacks, Thermocol, Batteries and Light bulbs*
8. What according to you are the ideal practices for non-biodegradable solid waste management (NBD-SWM) of each category in households?
 - a) Plastics
 - b) Glass
 - c) Leather and bag
 - d) Rubber
 - e) Paint, solvents, varnishes
 - f) Metals
 - g) Batteries
 9. What according to you are the non-ideal practices for NDB-SWM of each category in households?
 - a) Plastics
 - b) Glass
 - c) Leather and bag
 - d) Rubber
 - e) Paint, solvents, varnishes
 - f) Metals
 - g) Batteries
 10. What are the improvements that can be made at the segregation, collection and disposal of NBD wastes at the household level?
 - *Infrastructure*
 - *Methods of waste management*
 - *Timing of collection*
 - *Fees for collection*

II. Management of Medical wastes:

11. How do you dispose the medicines and its packing that are expired or damaged?
 - *Includes the disposal of medicines from Allopathy, AYUSH systems and traditional practices*
 - *Disposal of empty tablet strips, empty bottles of syrup and liquid medicines (plastic and glass), glass phials*
12. How do you dispose used syringes, urine bags, catheter tubes and other biomedical wastes?
 - *The methods of disposal of sharps/ non sharps, infectious/non-infectious medical waste*
 - *Difficulties faced during the disposal*
13. What are the improvements that can be made in the segregation, collection and disposal of medical wastes?
 - *Infrastructure*
 - *Methods of waste management*
 - *Timing of collection*
 - *Fees for collection*

III. Management of E-wastes:

14. How do you manage the electronics and electrical waste generated in your house?
- *Waste segregation practices, if any*
 - *Waste storage mechanisms*
 - *Waste collection practices by any organization, if any*
 - *Waste disposal in the absence of any facility to collect the waste*
 - *Involvement of unorganized sector*
 - *Returning products to the company*
15. What are the difficulties faced in the disposal of e-waste in the household?
- *Availability and accessibility of an efficient system for e-waste management*
 - *Knowledge about the collection, segregation, storage and disposal*
16. What are the improvements that can be made in the management of e-wastes?
- *Infrastructure*
 - *Methods of waste management*
 - *Timing of collection*
 - *Fees for collection*

അച്യുതമേനോൻ ഹെൽത്ത് സയൻസ് സ്റ്റഡീസ് സെന്റർ ശ്രീ ചിത്ര തിരുനാൾ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ സയൻസസ് ആൻഡ് ടെക്നോളജി, തിരുവനന്തപുരം 'തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ ഗൃഹാതുരതയില്ലാത്ത ഖരാലിന്യ പരിപാലന രീതികൾ പര്യവേക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു പഠനം' ഇൻ-ഡെപ്ത് ഇൻറർവ്യൂ ഗൈഡ് (തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ വീട്ടിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ആഴത്തിലുള്ള ഇൻറർവ്യൂ ഗൈഡാണിത്.) ഭാഗം-എ: പൊതുവിവരങ്ങൾ

1. അഭിമുഖം നടത്തുന്നയാളുടെ പേര്:
2. അഭിമുഖം നടത്തുന്നയാളുടെ തരം:
3. ഫോൺ:
4. വിലാസം:

ഭാഗം- ബി: ഇൻ-ഡെപ്ത് ഇൻറർവ്യൂ ക്വസ്ഷൻ ഗൈഡ്

I. ബയോഡീഗ്രേഡബിൾ (NBD) മാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ മാനേജ്മെന്റ്:

1. നിങ്ങളുടെ വീടുകളിൽ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന നോൺ-ബയോഡീഗ്രേഡബിൾ (NBD) മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?
 - വീടുകളിൽ ഉൽപ്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന NBD മാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ തരങ്ങൾ
 - ഉദാ: പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്, വസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ, ലോഹം, ഗ്ലാസ്, ബാഗുകൾ, ചപ്പലുകൾ മുതലായവ
2. നിങ്ങൾ NBD മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ ഏതൊക്കെ വിഭാഗങ്ങളായി വേർതിരിക്കുന്നു?
 - അവർ പിന്തുടരുന്ന ഏത് വർഗ്ഗീകരണവും
 - അജൈവമാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ വിഭാഗങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അറിവ് മനസ്സിലാക്കാം
 - അവർ വേർതിരിക്കുകയും വൃത്തിയാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായി കരുതുന്നുണ്ടോ
3. NBD മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ വേർതിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ നേരിടുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?
 - മാലിന്യം ശേഖരിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് നൽകുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് മാലിന്യം വൃത്തിയാക്കുന്നത് പോലുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ പാലിക്കൽ
 - അജൈവമാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ വിഭാഗങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അറിവ് മനസ്സിലാക്കാം
 - അജൈവമാലിന്യങ്ങൾ വേർതിരിച്ച് ശുദ്ധീകരിക്കേണ്ടത് ആവശ്യമാണെന്ന് അവർ കരുതുന്നുണ്ടോ
4. നിലവിലെ എൻബിഡി മാലിന്യ ശേഖരണ സംവിധാനത്തിൽ നേരിടുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?
 - ഇ-മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് കാര്യക്ഷമമായ ഒരു സംവിധാനത്തിന്റെ ലഭ്യതയും പ്രവേശനക്ഷമതയും
 - ശേഖരണം, വേർതിരിക്കൽ, സംഭരണം, നീക്കം ചെയ്യൽ എന്നിവയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അറിവ്
5. NBD-SWM-ന്റെ ശേഖരണത്തിലും നിർമാർജ്ജനത്തിലും നിങ്ങൾ

പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന മാറ്റങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- സർക്കാരിൽ നിന്നും ജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും
- മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന്റെ രീതികളിലും രീതികളിലും മാറ്റങ്ങൾ

6. അവർ ശേഖരിക്കാത്ത മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- ശേഖരിക്കാത്ത മാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ പട്ടിക
- മാലിന്യം ശേഖരിക്കുന്നവർ ഇതിനായി വീട്ടുകാർക്ക് നൽകുന്ന കാരണം

7. ശേഖരിക്കപ്പെടാത്ത ഈ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ സംസ്കരിക്കും?

- പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്, ഗ്ലാസ്, തുകൽ, ബാഗ്, റബ്ബർ, ഇ-മാലിന്യം, കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ട മരുന്നുകൾ, ലോഹങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയുടെ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജന രീതികൾ
- സാനിറ്ററി മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുക
- ട്രാഷ്കാമ്പുകൾ, തെർമോക്കോൾ, ബാറ്ററികൾ, ലൈറ്റ് ബൾബുകൾ എന്നിവ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുക

8. നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഓരോ വിഭാഗത്തിലെയും വീടുകളിലെ ജൈവ വിഘടനമില്ലാത്ത ഖരമാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് (NBD-SWM) അനുയോജ്യമായ രീതികൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- a) പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്
- ബി) ഗ്ലാസ്
- സി) തുകൽ, ബാഗ്
- d) റബ്ബർ
- ഇ) പെയിന്റ്, ലായകങ്ങൾ, വാർണിഷുകൾ
- f) ലോഹങ്ങൾ
- g) ബാറ്ററികൾ

9. നിങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ വീടുകളിലെ ഓരോ വിഭാഗത്തിലെയും NDB-SWM-ന് അനുയോജ്യമല്ലാത്ത രീതികൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- a) പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്
- ബി) ഗ്ലാസ്
- സി) തുകൽ, ബാഗ്
- d) റബ്ബർ
- ഇ) പെയിന്റ്, ലായകങ്ങൾ, വാർണിഷുകൾ
- f) ലോഹങ്ങൾ
- g) ബാറ്ററികൾ

10. ഗാർഹിക തലത്തിൽ NBD മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ വേർതിരിക്കാനും ശേഖരിക്കാനും സംസ്കരിക്കാനും കഴിയുന്ന മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
- മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ
- ശേഖരണ സമയം
- ശേഖരണത്തിനുള്ള ഫീസ്

II. മെഡിക്കൽ മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം:

11. കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ടതോ കേടായതോ ആയ മരുന്നുകളും അതിന്റെ പാക്കിംഗും നിങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെയാണ് നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നത്?

- അലോപ്പതി, ആയുഷ് സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ, പരമ്പരാഗത രീതികൾ എന്നിവയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള മരുന്നുകളുടെ വിനിയോഗം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു
- ശുന്യമായ ടാബ്ലറ്റ് സ്ക്രിപ്പുകൾ, സിറപ്പ്, ലിക്വിഡ് മരുന്നുകൾ എന്നിവയുടെ ഒഴിഞ്ഞ കുപ്പികൾ (പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്, ഗ്ലാസ്), ഗ്ലാസ് ഫിയലുകൾ എന്നിവ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുക

12. ഉപയോഗിച്ച സിറിഞ്ചുകൾ, യൂറിൻ ബാഗുകൾ, കത്തീറ്റർ ട്യൂബുകൾ, മറ്റ് ബയോമെഡിക്കൽ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ നിങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ സംസ്കരിക്കും?

- ഷാർപ്പ് / നോൺ ഷാർപ്പ്, പകർച്ചവ്യാധി / നോൺ-ഇൻഫെക്ഷൻ മെഡിക്കൽ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള രീതികൾ
- നീക്കം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നേരിടുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ

13. മെഡിക്കൽ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ വേർതിരിക്കുന്നതിലും ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിലും നിർമ്മാർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിലും വരുത്താവുന്ന മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
- മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ
- ശേഖരണ സമയം
- ശേഖരണത്തിനുള്ള ഫീസ്

III. ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ മാനേജ്മെന്റ്:

14. നിങ്ങളുടെ വീട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഇലക്ട്രോണിക്സ്, ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യാം?

- മാലിന്യം വേർതിരിക്കുന്ന രീതികൾ, ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ
- മാലിന്യ സംഭരണ സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ
- ഏതെങ്കിലും സംഘടനയുടെ മാലിന്യ ശേഖരണ രീതികൾ, ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ
- മാലിന്യം ശേഖരിക്കാൻ ഒരു സൗകര്യവും ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ മാലിന്യ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജനം
- അസംഘടിത മേഖലയുടെ പങ്കാളിത്തം
- കമ്പനിയിലേക്ക് ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ തിരികെ നൽകുന്നു

15. വീടുകളിലെ ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ സംസ്കരിക്കുന്നതിൽ നേരിടുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- ഇ-മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണത്തിന് കാര്യക്ഷമമായ ഒരു സംവിധാനത്തിന്റെ ലഭ്യതയും പ്രവേശനക്ഷമതയും
- ശേഖരണം, വേർതിരിക്കൽ, സംഭരണം, നീക്കം ചെയ്യൽ എന്നിവയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അറിവ്

16. ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങളുടെ മാനേജ്മെന്റിൽ വരുത്താവുന്ന മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തലുകൾ എന്തൊക്കെയാണ്?

- അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ
- മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണ രീതികൾ
- ശേഖരണ സമയം
- ശേഖരണത്തിനുള്ള ഫീസ്

**OBSERVATION CHECKLIST FOR MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF)
AND RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY (RRF)**

- 1) Name of the facility:
- 2) Date of observation:
- 3) Location of the MRF/RRF:
- 4) Area of the MRF/RRF:
- 5) Types of wastes processed:
- 6) Activities in the MRF/RRF:
- 7) Quantity of waste processed per day:

Activities	Response (Check Yes or No)		Remarks
	Yes	No	
Waste segregation and collection	Yes	No	
Is the collected waste properly segregated?	Yes	No	
Are color-coded waste containers used in all facility areas?	Yes	No	



श्री चित्रा तिरुनाल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम
तिरुवनन्तपुरम - ६९५०११, केरल, इंडिया
SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM
Thiruvananthapuram - 695 011, Kerala, India
(An Institute of National Importance under Govt. of India)

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Institutional Ethics Committee

CDSO Registration No: ECR/189/Inst/KL/2013/RR-21
DHR Registration No: EC/NEW/INST/2022/2775

SCT/IEC/2177/DECEMBER/2023

12.01.2024

Dr. Aiswarya AS
MPH Student, AMCHSS
SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram

Dear Dr. Aiswarya,

The Institutional Ethics Committee held on 30th December, 2023, reviewed and discussed your application to conduct the study titled "A STUDY TO EXPLORE THE HOUSEHOLD NON-BIODEGRADABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM CORPORATION" (IEC /2177) "

Principal Investigator	Dr Aiswarya A S, MPH Student, AMCHSS, SCTIMST
Co-Principal Investigator(s)	Dr Manju R Nair, Scientist D, AMCHSS, SCTIMST
Duration of the study	6 months

The following members of the Ethics Committee were present at the meeting held on 30th December, 2023

SL. No.	Member Name	Highest Degree	Gender	Scientific /Non Scientific	Affiliation with Institution(s)
1.	Smt. Sathi Nair	MA (English Literature)	Female	Lay Person	No
2.	Dr. Kala Kesavan P	MBBS, MD	Female	Basic Medical Scientist	No
3.	Adv. Priya Kaimal	LLM, MBL	Female	Legal Expert	No
4.	Dr. P. Manickam	BSMS, MSc (Epid), PhD	Male	Health Science Expert/ Social Scientist	No
5.	Dr. Christina George	MD Psychiatry	Female	Clinician	No
6.	Dr. Narayanan Namboodiri. K K	MBBS, MD, DM	Male	Clinician	Yes
7.	Dr. Biju Soman	MBBS, MD, DPH, MSc, DLSHTM	Male	Basic Medical Scientist	Yes

The following documents were reviewed:

Original submission

1. Checklist Form
2. Covering letter addressed to the Chairman, IEC, SCTIMST dated 01.12.2023
3. Responses /amendments made based on the Reviewer's comments
4. IEC Application Form
5. Declaration Form
6. Research Proposal
7. Participant Information Sheet in English and Malayalam
8. Informed Consent Form in English and Malayalam
9. Interview schedule in English and Malayalam
10. CV of Principal Investigator and Co-PI
11. SRC Recommendation Letter

Revised submission

1. Checklist Form
2. Covering letter addressed to the Chairman, IEC, SCTIMST dated 11.01.2024
3. Copy of IEC Recommendation letter dated 09.01.2024
4. Responses /amendments made based on the Reviewer's comments
5. IEC Application Form
6. Declaration Form
7. Research Proposal
8. Participant Information Sheet in English and Malayalam
9. Informed Consent Form in English and Malayalam
10. Interview schedule in English and Malayalam
11. CV of Principal Investigator and Co-PI

IEC Decision

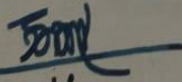
The IEC approved the conduct of the study in the present form.

Remarks:

The Institutional Ethics Committee expects to be informed about the progress of the study, any SAE occurring in the course of the study, any changes in the protocol and patient information/informed consent and asks to be provided a copy of the final report.

There was no member of the study team / Guide who participated in voting / decision making process. The ethics committee is organized and operated according to the requirements of Good Clinical Practice and the requirements of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

Sincerely,



Dr. G. Srinivas
Member Secretary, IEC

MEMBER SECRETARY
INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE (IEC)
SCTIMST, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM





തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരസഭ

പാളയം, വികാസ് ഭവൻ.പി.ഒ, Ph: 0471-2320821,

E-mail: tvpmcorp@gmail.com

നം: H17/69926/20

തീയതി: 06.01.2024

**Dr. Aiswarya A.S.,
Master of Public Health,
Achuthamenon Centre for Health Science
Studies Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of
Medical Science & Technology,
Thiruvananthapuram.**

സർ,

വിഷയം:- തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരസഭ - ആരോഗ്യ വിഭാഗം - ഗവേഷണ പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി - സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

- സൂചന:-1) താങ്കളുടെ 30/12/2023 ലെ അപേക്ഷ.
- 2) ബഹു. മേയറുടെ 30/12/2023 ലെ നിർദ്ദേശം.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം ശ്രീ. ചിത്ര തിരുനാൾ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ സയൻസ് & ടെക്നോളജിയിൽ MPH വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയായ ഡോ. ഐശ്വര്യ എ.എസ്., A Study to explore the house hold non-biodegradable solid waste management practice in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation എന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ 30 വാർഡുകളിൽ സർവ്വേ നടത്തുന്നതിനും MCFS, RRFS എന്നിവ സന്ദർശിക്കുന്നതിനും അവയുടെ ലിസ്റ്റ് ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിന് ബഹു. HO, ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഹരിത കർമ്മ സേന അംഗങ്ങളുമായി അഭിമുഖം നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി നൽകണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയിന്മേൽ സൂചന (2) പ്രകാരം ബഹു. മേയർ താങ്കൾക്ക് പ്രസ്തുത ഗവേഷണ പഠനം നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുത

പഠനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു കോപ്പി നഗരസഭയ്ക്ക് പഠനം പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നമുറയ്ക്ക് നൽകണമെന്ന് അറിയിക്കുന്നു. ടി ഗവേഷണ പഠനവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ആവശ്യമായ സഹായ സഹകരണങ്ങൾക്കായി പ്രോജക്ട് സെക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണ് എന്നുള്ള വിവരം ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,

hapan
ഹെൽത്ത് ഓഫീസർ

Dr.GOPAKUMAR.R.S
 MBB'S, DPH, TCMC- 45777
 Public Health Officer
 Municipal Corporation
 Thiruvananthapuram

പകർപ്പ്:-

- 1) പ്രോജക്ട് ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ
- 2) സർക്കിൾ/ സോണൽ എച്ച്.ഐ മാർ
 - 1) പുത്തൂർ സർക്കിൾ.
 - 2) ശാസ്തമംഗലം സർക്കിൾ.
 - 3) കരമന സർക്കിൾ.
 - 4) തിരുമല സർക്കിൾ.
 - 5) നന്തൻകോട് സർക്കിൾ.
 - 6) ബീച്ച് സർക്കിൾ.
 - 7) ഫോർട്ട് സർക്കിൾ.
 - 8) സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റ് സർക്കിൾ.
 - 9) ഉള്ളൂർ സോണൽ.
 - 10) കടകംപള്ളി സോണൽ.
 - 11) തിരുവല്ലം സോണൽ.
 - 12) ശ്രീകാര്യം സോണൽ.
 - 13) വട്ടിയൂർക്കാവ് സോണൽ.
 - 14) നേമം സോണൽ.
 - 15) കുടപ്പനക്കുന്ന് സോണൽ.



SAN

Table A.1: List of participants of In-depth Interviewees

Sector	Interviewee	Number of interviewees
Public sector	Senior officials from the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram, Suchitwa Mission (the institution under the Kerala Local Self Government Department), Kerala Solid Waste Management Project (KSWMP), Clean Kerala Company, and the Kerala State Pollution Board, formal waste collectors working under the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram (Harita Karma Sena /HKS workers)	7
Private sector	Officials from Sustera Foundation and Green Worms (a private company and NGO respectively)	2
Unorganized sector	Member of the Kerala Scrap Merchants Association	1
Households	Representatives of the households who did not subscribe to the formal collection facility, who subscribed to formal collection facility, who used the collection facilities by all three sectors	3

Figure 13: Systematic flow of waste from households for disposal

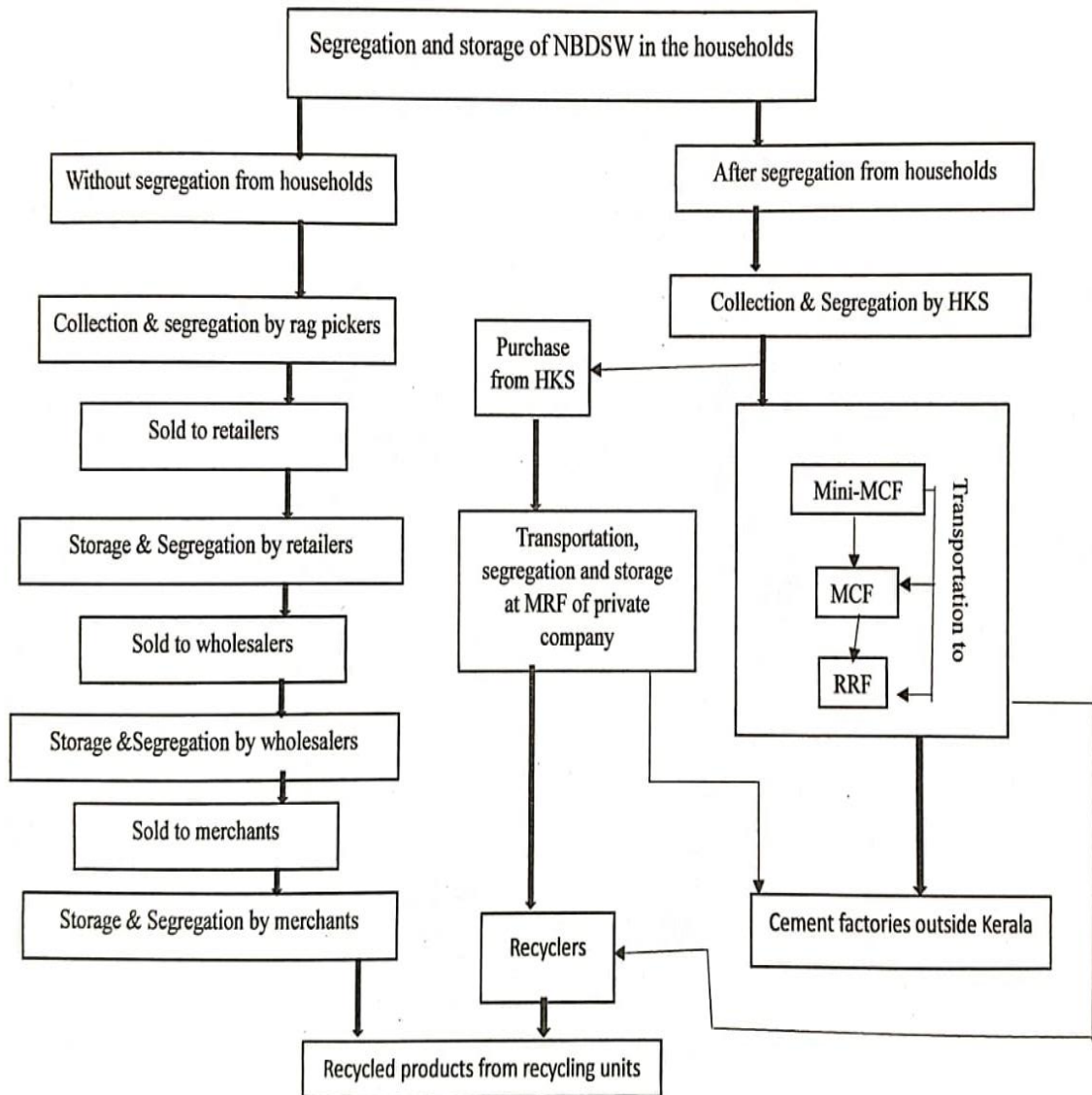


Figure 14: The vehicle used for transportation of waste



This is the three-wheeler used for the transportation of waste by the Haritha Karma Sena workers. But it is neither suitable for carrying the large amount of waste nor can accommodate two people.

Figure 15: An open dumping area with mixed waste including diaper waste



Figure 16(a), (b): User fee card given to the households by Haritha Karma Sena

യൂസർഫീകാർഡ്			
മാസം/ വർഷം	സീകരിച്ച തുക	സെീൽ നമ്പർ നിയമി	ഹരിതകർമ്മസേനാ അംഗത്തിന്റെ പേര്
Mar 2023			
Apr 2023			
May 2023			
Jun 2023			
Jul 2023			
Aug 2023			
Sep 2023			
Oct 2023			
Nov 2023			
Dec 2023			
Jan 2024			
Feb 2024			
Mar 2024			
Apr 2024			
May 2024			
Jun 2024			
Jul 2024			

യൂസർഫീകാർഡ്			
മാസം/ വർഷം	സീകരിച്ച തുക	സെീൽ നമ്പർ നിയമി	ഹരിതകർമ്മസേനാ അംഗത്തിന്റെ പേര്
Aug 2024			
Sep 2024			
Oct 2024			
Nov 2024			
Dec 2024			
Jan 2025			
Feb 2025			
Mar 2025			
Apr 2025			
May 2025			
Jun 2025			
Jul 2025			
Aug 2025			
Sep 2025			
Oct 2025			
Nov 2025			
Dec 2025			

(a)

തിരുവനന്തപുരം മുനിസിപ്പൽ കോർപ്പറേഷൻ ഹരിതകർമ്മസേന യൂസർഫീ കാർഡ്
അജൈവമാലിന്യ ശേഖരണ കലണ്ടർ
എന്റെ നഗരം സുന്ദര നഗരം ഗുണഭോക്താവിന്റെ വിവരം

വാർഡ് :
 കെട്ടിട നമ്പർ :
 പേര് :
 ഫോൺ നം :
 വീട്/സമാപനം :
 അൽവിലാസം :

 വാർഡ് JHI യുടെ പേര് :
 ഫോൺ നമ്പർ :
 ഹരിതകർമ്മ സേന അംഗത്തിന്റെ പേര് :
 ഫോൺ നമ്പർ :

(b)

അഭൈവമാലിന്യ ശേഖരണ കലണ്ടർ	
ഓരോ മാസവും ശേഖരിക്കേണ്ട മാലിന്യത്തിന്റെ തരം	
തൂണുവരി പഴയ തൂണുകൾ, പഴയ വെളുപ്പ്, ബാഗ്	രുബബ പഴയ തൂണുകൾ, പഴയ വെളുപ്പ്, ബാഗ്
കുറ്റിപ്പുറം കുറ്റിപ്പുറം, കുപ്പി, ചില്ല മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ, റബ്ബർ, മരുന്ന് സീട്	ആഗസ്റ്റ് കുറ്റിപ്പുറം, കുപ്പി, ചില്ല മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ, റബ്ബർ, മരുന്ന് സീട്
സെപ്റ്റംബർ ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ (കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ, ട്രൂബ് ലൈറ്റ്, CFL, ബാറ്ററി), മരുന്ന് സീട്	ഒക്ടോബർ ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ (കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ, ട്രൂബ് ലൈറ്റ്, CFL, ബാറ്ററി), മരുന്ന് സീട്
നവംബർ പഴയ തൂണുകൾ, പഴയ വെളുപ്പ്, ബാഗ്	ഡിസംബർ പഴയ തൂണുകൾ, പഴയ വെളുപ്പ്, ബാഗ്
ജനുവരി കുറ്റിപ്പുറം, കുപ്പി, ചില്ല മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ, റബ്ബർ, മരുന്ന് സീട്	ഫെബ്രുവരി കുറ്റിപ്പുറം, കുപ്പി, ചില്ല മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ, റബ്ബർ, മരുന്ന് സീട്
മാർച്ച് ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ (കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ, ട്രൂബ് ലൈറ്റ്, CFL, ബാറ്ററി), മരുന്ന് സീട്	ഏപ്രിൽ ഇ-മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ (കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ, ട്രൂബ് ലൈറ്റ്, CFL, ബാറ്ററി), മരുന്ന് സീട്

- ഈ കലണ്ടർ കർമ്മകർമ്മങ്ങൾ നേർന്ന വിധി / സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ചുമട്ടുക മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.
- നഗരസഭയിൽ നിന്ന് സേവനങ്ങളും ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനും, ലൈസൻസിനും യൂസർ ഫീ കാര്യം ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
- നിത്യജീവിതത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി ഒഴുകുന്ന അഭൈവമാലിന്യങ്ങളായ സ്ലാബുകൾ, പാൽകമ്പ, കടകളിൽ നിന്ന് ലഭിക്കുന്ന പാക്കേജിംഗ് കമ്പോളുകൾ, ഭൂതൽ റേഡിയോ, ഓട്ടോ കമ്പോളുകൾ, ഒഴിഞ്ഞ എണ്ണ കമ്പോളുകൾ, അരി, പഞ്ചസാര മുതലായ പല വ്യത്യസ്ത സാധനങ്ങളുടെ കമ്പോളുകൾ തുടങ്ങിയവ പുരിത കർമ്മസേനകൾക്ക് കൈമാറ്റം ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുന്നവകൾ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
- മറ്റുള്ള അഭൈവ മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ കലണ്ടർ പ്രകാരം മാത്രം യൂസർ ഫീ നൽകി പരിതകർമ്മ സേനയ്ക്ക് കൈമാറേണ്ടതാണ്.

Figure 16(c): Details of the waste collected every month



Figure 17(a)



Figure 17(b)

Shredding machine is used to shred the plastics so that they can be recycled. This was observed in the RRF and one of the MCFs with the largest area. The one in the RRF was

functional but that in the MCF was not. Bailing machine is used to bail plastics into blocks so that it occupies less space during transportation.

Figure 18: Bailed blocks of plastic

