

# Quality of Life in Residential Area-Waste Management

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to quest the quality of life of people in a residential environment in order to determine their level of health and well-being. Quality of life is normally taken to mean the general well-being of people and the quality of the environment in which they live. Quality of life is defined as an interaction of social, health, economic and environmental conditions that have an impact on the development of the individual and society where this is more related to objective values. On the other hand, when it is defined as the sense of wellbeing of the individual, satisfaction of the individual from his or her life; and the quality of life is emphasized as being related to individual perceptions and senses, this is related to the subjective values. Quality of life in a residential environment is more related to a group of people who are sharing the common physical, social and environmental conditions where objective values determine the quality of life. In this study, it has been observed that the physical, social, environmental and economic conditions of people living in the jalgaon city. Therefore, various analyses have been carried out to determine their level of quality of life this study focuses on the quality of life among the waste management and safety in the residential area and comes up with proposals that will improve the quality of waste management.

**Keywords:** environment, health, life, people, waste management

## I. INTRODUCTION

Quality of life refers to the extent to which an individual enjoys the important life possibilities, including improved standard of living and general welfare, as well as the feeling of being safe and satisfied with life. The quality of life define as including the three components - Life Satisfaction (Ls) , Positive Affect (Pa), Negative Affect (NA) The well-being or quality of life of a population is an important concern also in economics and political science The well-being or quality of life of a population is an important concern also in economics and political science. It is measured by build, social and economic environment. There are many components to well-being. A large part is standard of living, the amount of money and access to goods and services that a person has ,these numbers are fairly easily measured. others like freedom, happiness, art, environmental health, and innovation are far harder to measure. Quality of life is defined as an interaction of social, health, economic and environmental conditions that have an impact on the development of the individual and society where this is more related to objective values.

## II. BACKGROUND

**Jalgaon** is a [city](#) in [Maharashtra](#), India. The city is located in [North Maharashtra](#), and serves as the administrative headquarters of its namesake district, the [Jalgaon district](#). Jalgaon is colloquially known as the “*Banana City of India*” as the region's (Jalgaon district) farmers grow approximately two-thirds of Maharashtra's banana production. Jalgaon is also famous for its production of gold jewelry. Because of that Jalgaon is also colloquially dubbed as the “*Gold City*” of Maharashtra. Jalgaon is about 225 meters above sea level. The [Girna river](#) flows from the western part of the city. Jalgaon is situated in the [Khandesh](#) region of North Maharashtra. In 1906 Khandesh was divided between East Khandesh and West Khandesh, and Jalgaon became the headquarters of East Khandesh district.

## III. PROFILE OF DISTRICT – JALGAON

Jalgaon district is located in the north-west region of the state of maharashtra. It is bordered by the state of [madhya pradesh](#) to the north and by the districts of [buldhana](#) to the east, [jalna](#) to the southeast, [aurangabad](#) to the south, [nashik](#) to the southwest, and [dhule](#) to the west. It is bounded by satpuda mountain ranges in the north, ajanta mountain ranges in the south Jalgaon is rich in volcanic soil which is well suited for cotton production. It is a major business center for tea, gold, pulses, cotton and bananas. Languages spoken are marathi, ahirani, hindi, and english.

#### IV. CLIMATE

Max temp: 48.0°C, min temp: 10.3°C, average rainfall: 690.2 mm Jalgaon has got pretty diverse climate. It is exceptionally hot and dry during summer, pleasant temperature in winter.

#### V. TOPOGRAPHY OF JALGAON

Jalgaon is surrounded by the Satpuda ranges in the north and Ajanta ranges in the south. The city is located at an average elevation of 209 meters. Tapti River is the main source of drinking water and irrigation in the region. It rises from the Western Ghats and flows through the eastern Maharashtra to join the Arabian sea. Tapti has thirteen tributaries and flows in a deep bed which makes it difficult to use for irrigation. The Girna river flows north just to the west of the city.



#### VI. WEATHER OF JALGAON

The climate of Jalgaon is pretty diverse. It can be very hot in summers with the temperature going up to 47 degree Celsius within the months May to June mid. Jalgaon receives moderate rainfall, about 700 mm of rainfall during monsoons. Unlike the summers the winter out here is quite pleasant. The best time to visit Jalgaon is between December to February.

The state forestry department has opened its office in Jalgaon district in 1881 and now has Jalgaon city and Yawal as two divisions in the district. The Jalgaon city division has 8 dense forestry sectors, 22 sub-divisions and 57 remote areas.

## VII. PHYSICAL

### Geographical Location

Between 20° and 21° North latitudes and 74° 55' to 76° 28' East longitudes, in the northern part of the state. Jalgaon City located at Longitude 75.5626039 and Latitude 21.0076578.

### Adjoining Districts

North: Satpuda Hills, South: Aurangabad and Nashik, East: Madhya Pradesh and Buldhana, West: Dhule

### Major Urban Centers

Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Kandari, Varangaon, Nimbore Bk., Fekari, Chopda, Pachora, Chalisgaon, Amalner, Yawal, Faizpur, Raver, Savada, Parola, Erandol, Dharangaon.

### Major Crops

Banana, Wheat, millet, lime, groundnut, cotton, sugarcane.

### Major Rivers

Tapi, Girna, Waghur.

### Water Supply Resources

Girna Dam (Tal.: Nandgaon District Nashik), Hatnur Dam (Tal: Bhusawal), Manyad (Tal: Chalisgaon), Bori (Tal: Parola), Bhokarbari (Tal: Parola), Suki (Tal: Raver), Abhora (Tal: Raver), Hivra (Tal: Pachora), Agnavati (Tal: Pachora), Tondapur (Tal: Jamner), Mangrul (Tal: Raver), Bahula (Tal: Pachora).

## VIII. DEMOGRAPHY

According to 2011- Jalgaon had population of 4,229,917: Male - 2,197,365 and female - 2,032,552. In 2001 census, jalgaon had a population of 3,682,690 of which males were 1,905,493 and remaining 1,777,197 were females. Jalgaon district population constituted 3.76 percent of total maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for jalgaon district was at 3.80 percent of maharashtra population. There was change of 14.86 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of india 2001, Jalgaon district recorded increase of 15.53 percent to its population compared to 1991

## IX. WASTE MANAGEMENT

According to a World Bank estimate, an individual in a developing country produces an average of 0.45 - 0.50 kg of municipal solid waste.

In jalgaon city the 19 division (prabhag) and 5 no ward is commercial and 17 ,18 division is industrial then 16 division is residential.

The city of jalgaon generate Approximately 1024 tons of waste per day in residential areas most of which do not get treated or disposed off in the right manner. The Waste Management Project has been designed to resolve the waste problem in jalgaon city.

## X. STAGES OF INVOLVEMENT

### Generation

Analyze and reduce the sources of waste.

### Collection

Identify and improve systems of collection.

### Segregation

Identify & evaluate existing processes and put in force more efficient ones.

### Treatment

Identify & evaluate current systems and put in force more efficient ones It is observed that there are total 18 waste transfer points in jalgaon district with waste trolley of 158, mini collection trucks 241 numbers and bulk transport trucks 10. On record. Now the only 64 vehicles are working in city for residential areas and 5 transport trucks are working

**Collection**

The waste-collection process is very poorly set up in jalgaon city . 100% door to door collection system is implemented.

**Segregation**

Waste in jalgaon is also not segregated at the point of origin, contaminating the biodegradable part and hindering the proper process of decomposition. Over time, due to the lack of attention given to the management of the system, current municipal solid waste has become a mixture of different kinds of dangerous constituents like toxic radioactive substances, methane gas, pathogens, industrial effluents, medical, pathological and harmful chemicals.

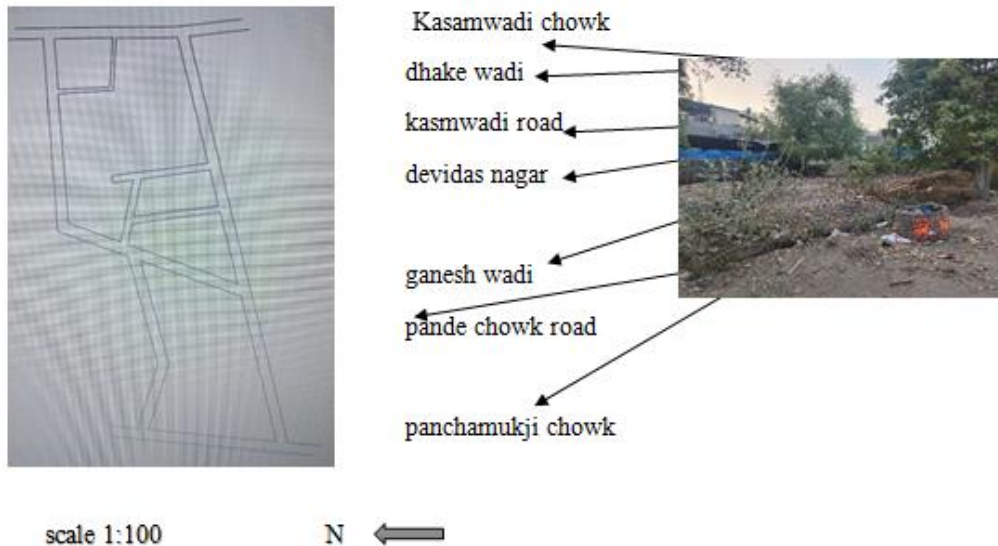
**Treatment**

There are four possible ways of treating waste in general. And they are:

1. Open Dumping Ground
2. Composting
3. Recycling

**XI. STUDY AREA**

**Jalgaon -Panchamukhi chowk to kasamwadi chowk**



**XII. PROPOSAL**



- At the distances every 100m place the dustbins
- Dustbin has 2 different parts – 1 for wet garbage and 2 for dry garbage.it is useful to segregation
- Red indicates the dry garbage
- Blue indicates the wet garbage
- at the same distances place the cameras for security purpose and to observed all activities at that areas

■ dustbin

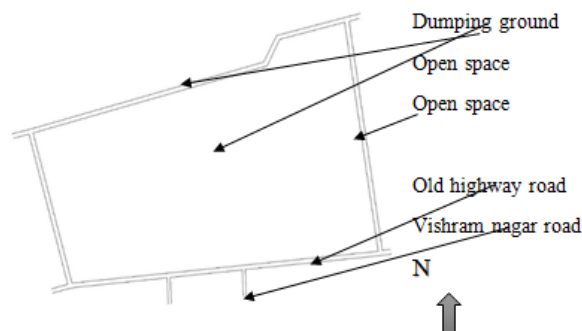


■ camera

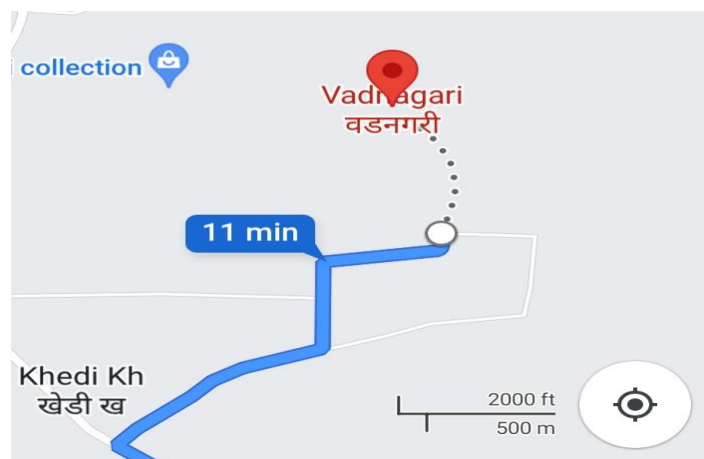


### XIII. DUMPING GROUND –ORIGINAL LOCATION

- Dumping ground located in ahuja nagar and around at 2km the locality is placed .
- In the city the dumping area is located.
- The dumping zone at least far from city at 5 km.
- Aahuja Nagar is middle profile area, situated away from National Highway No. 6 in middle part of Jalgaon city having approximately 3000 population. Aahuja Nagar is situated on the land which was formed by landfill of municipal solid waste.
- The municipal solid waste treatment plant “Hanjir Biotech” is situated near this area so while transportation most of the waste fall out and spread in this area.
- Such practice causes environmental pollution by deteriorating the ground water quality, encourage the breeding of disease-vector insects, animal scavengers and rodents resulting in spreading of air and water borne diseases.
- Not any project applied for waste management.



#### PROPOSAL – Suggested Area For Dumping Area



The dumping ground placed at vadnagri it is far from city at 5.6 km, There also not any locality hence the pollution not affected the peoples .There also need cameras to around dumping ground.

#### **XIV. TREATMENT PROJECTS**

##### **Action Project: Composting**

Given composting is such a great option for jalgaon.  
The Project will aim to set up composting units. use composting as a major way of getting.  
Rid of the 85% of our total waste.

##### **Action Project: Recycling**

This Project will aim to set up recycling plant units for paper and plastic products, in various parts of dumping  
remolding product are formed from waste plastic.

#### **XV. CONCLUSION**

The management of solid waste management is the important aspect and that received less attention in developing city such as a jalgaon .Waste management is the collection ,transport ,processing ,recycling or disposal and monitoring of waste materials. If properly designed applied, waste management can be relatively effective and an efficient compliances –related practice. Safe and effective management of waste in not only legal necessity but also a social responsibility. Lack of concern, motivation, awareness and cost factor are some of the problem faced in the proper waste management. Segregation of waste is the important step and reuse and recycling should be consider in proper perspectives, If we want to protect our in quality of life ,environment and health of community then we must to consider solid waste management.

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