

A study on Sustainable Livelihood –Assessing the Potential of Converting Household Food Waste into Usable Products at Thiruvannamiyur

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

P. KRUPARAJA
(40410087)



SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Guided by: Dr Bhuvaneswari. G

SATHYABAMA
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with Grade “A” by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC | Approved by AICTE
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SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **KRUPARAJA.P 40410087** who carried out the project entitled “**A study on Sustainable Livelihood –Assessing the Potential of Converting Household Food Waste into Usable Products at Thiruvannamiyur**” under my supervision from December 2021 to April 2022.

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Dr. BHUVANESWARI. G
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Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on _____

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I **KRUPARAJA P (40410087)** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**A study on Sustainable Livelihood –Assessing the Potential of Converting Household Food Waste into Usable Products at Thiruvannamiyur**” done by me under the guidance of **DR. BHUVANESHWARI G** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration degree.

DATE:

PLACE:

KRUPARAJA.P

|

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to acknowledge my sincere thanks to Board of Management of **SATHYABAMA** for their kind encouragement in doing this project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

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(KRUPARAJA.P)

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ABSTRACT

This project is titled as “**A study on Sustainable Livelihood –Assessing the Potential of Converting Household Food Waste into Usable Products at Thiruvanimiyur**”. In this article, we will discuss factors that support the livelihood approach, such as understanding people and their perspective on waste management. Moreover, this study provides information about the market feasibility of the product made from food waste.

The sample size for this study is 85. The research design carried out for this study is descriptive research. Primary data were collected from the people from Thiruvanimiyur. Statistical tools used are, graphs, tabulations.

The findings of the study arrived on the basis of analysis conducted. This study uncovered some major findings that gave us insight into the potential of converting food waste into usable products. The suggestions of the study are made in order to improve and utilize effectively.

The study has been concluded that many were reluctant to accept products made from food waste. Through interactions with the respondents, it was evident that there is no market potential for this product. However, this study aims to fill this gap by exploring more efficient and effective methods for separating and collecting food waste. As a result, food waste recycling practices can be facilitated and promoted among the public.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the present scenario, food waste management has become one of the main concerns for urban waste managers in the developing world. In this study, we examine potential aspects of converting food waste into usable products, what factors generate food waste, and investigate the feasibility of the converted usable products. We present a literature review of the existing scholarly discussion on livelihood, sustainable livelihood, food waste, waste management, and market feasibility. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the results and benefits obtained from the survey and direct interaction with the respondents. To improve food waste recycling practices that can be facilitated among the public. We review and analyze evidence on food waste from the respondent in the vicinity of Thiruvannamiyur. By utilizing this market feasibility analysis, Center for Waste Management at Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology will develop a framework for their new projects that converts food waste into products such as pots, activated carbon for wastewater treatment, and microbial fuel cells for biohydrogen. We provide insights and suggestions for future research.

1.2 LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood includes the skills, assets (including physical and social resources), and activities needed to earn a living. Livelihoods are sustainable if they can withstand stress and shock, recover, and maintain or improve their current and future capabilities and assets without compromising natural resources. One of the best approaches to attaining a sustainable livelihood is the five-part framework from the UK Department for International Development (1999) (Krantz, 2001). Using sustainable livelihoods as the

basis, this framework emphasizes a people-centered approach based on human, social, natural, physical, and financial capital.

1.3 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD FRAMEWORK

Types of Livelihood Assets

Human capital

Human capital is a concept used by economists and social scientists to designate personal attributes considered useful in the production process. It encompasses employee knowledge, skills, know-how, good health, and education, to name a few.

Social capital

social capital, concept in social science that involves the potential of individuals to secure benefits and invent solutions to problems through membership in social networks

Physical Capital

Physical capital refers to assets, such as building, machinery, and vehicles, which are owned and employed by an organization. Physical capital constitutes one of the factors of production other than land and labor.

Natural Capital

Natural capital includes all the natural resources found within a country. It includes both renewable resources like plants and clean air, as well as nonrenewable assets like oil and gas.

Financial Capital

Financial capital most commonly refers to assets needed by a company to provide goods or services, as measured in terms of money value. Economic capital is the estimated amount of money needed to cover possible losses from unexpected risk.

1.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management includes the processes and measures required for waste management from generation to final disposal. This includes waste collection, transportation, treatment and disposal, as well as monitoring and regulation of waste management processes and waste-related laws, technologies and economic mechanisms.

Waste can be solid, liquid, or gas, and each type has different disposal and management methods. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial waste, biological waste, household waste, municipalities, organic waste, biomedical waste and radioactive waste.

1.4.1 HOUSEHOLD FOOD WASTE

Food loss and waste are inedible food. There are many sources of food waste or loss that occur throughout the food system during production, processing, distribution, retail and catering sales and consumption. Overall, about one-third of the world's food is thrown away. Food loss and waste are a major part of agricultural impact on climate change and other environmental problems. In addition, food waste that is not properly managed or recycled can have many negative impacts on the environment.

1.5 NEED OF STUDY

This study helps us to perceive the people's thought towards social presence of a person. It shows us why influencer is been followed and how they are been trust by the people.

This study also helps in perceive consumer purchasing intention. The need for the study also arises to identify the factors that changes a person's decision.

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

In this study, the purpose of this study was to determine whether household food waste could be converted into a useful product at Thiruvannamiyur. To understand the market viability of manufactured products, this framework helps waste management centers find market viability of new projects. This survey will give you a deeper understanding and collection of how to dispose of household waste.

1.7 OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

Primary objective

- The objective of this study is to assess the potential for converting household food waste into useful products.

Secondary objective

- To determine if food waste can be reused, the amount of food waste generated at home, and how they are disposed.
- To determine whether people can utilize the concept to increase their employability.
- To understand the market viability of recycled product.

1.8 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

There was certain limitation in undertaking this research work. As it is understood that the limitations are a part of the project, they have been overshadowed by the benefits of the study.

- ✓ Due to the inability to reach all respondents due to location restrictions, it may not be considered a comprehensive survey.
- ✓ Some of the respondents were reluctant to give their responses.
Only limited sample size had been considered for the study.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The following authors made me to understand the concepts of social presence, social media influencer, consumer perception and consumer purchase intention.

- Su et al. (2004) found that the choice of livelihood strategy is largely dependent on the allocation of livelihood capitals by households when the relationship between livelihood assets and livelihood strategies of farm households were investigated
- Sharholly et al., (2008) Most of the developing countries like India lack systems for proper waste management due to insufficient infrastructure, improper planning, policy framework and funds
- Farrington et al., (2009) This approach is comparable to that of FAO, where sustainable livelihoods should provide assistance, goods and services to people living in poverty. On the other hand, the Overseas Development Institute considers that a sustainable livelihoods approach must be developed to understand and to alleviate poverty from a more integrated perspective.
- Stuart (2009) stating that food waste should also include edible material that is intentionally fed to animals or is a by-product of food processing diverted away from the human food chain
- (Takata et al, 2012) studied the environmental and economic efficiency of various food waste treatment methods in Japan, including composting, feed production and bio-gasification. The results showed that bio-gasification and dry feed productions emitted the least greenhouse gases, and integration of machines could increase the cost effectiveness of composting systems .
- Stefan et al. (2013) explain that by the fact that the creation of food waste is not driven by conscious intentions and that food-related household practices seem to be a better indicator for the amount of food wasted.
- Shi et al. (2014) used multivariate logistic regression to analyze the relationship between the livelihood assets of farm households and their living strategies [19]. Using sustainable livelihood framework approach, Zhao et al

- Mark et al. (2015) highlight the economic value of the food produced throughout the FSC. They suggest that avoidable food losses have a direct and negative impact on the income of both farmers and consumers
- Wu (2015) reported that the position of different livelihood capitals determines the choice of farmers' livelihood strategies, and the ability to achieve diversified strategies of living depends on the livelihood of farmer-owned capitals
- Tang et al. (2015) reported that the position of different livelihood capitals determines the choice of farmers' livelihood strategies, and the ability to achieve diversified strategies of living depends on the livelihood of farmer-owned capitals
- Stancu et al., (2016), Studies on food waste have indicated that a higher intention to reduce food waste is significantly or somewhat related to a smaller amount of self-reported food waste.
- Chen (2016) has carried out a cost and benefit analysis on turning food waste into compost in Taiwan, which showed that the automation of treatment processes may enhance cost effectiveness as they reduce operation costs. Takata et al.
- Abdul Hamid, (2016). The quality and accuracy of the collected data and information on the variables of market analysis of the proposed business leads to the safety and accuracy of decision making on either proceed further on establishing the business or otherwise abandon it. Thus, it is particularly important, as cited by some researchers, to carry out a market analysis before conducting any other studies on the various aspects of the proposed project

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is defining that how the survey undertakes. This involves the specification of the research design; sources of data, methods of collection, primary data and sampling methods used

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research question and to control variance. A research design is the specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed for solving the problem. This study is descriptive in nature as it brings out the facts of understanding market potential for the Product in the research area.

Descriptive Research

Descriptive research is defined as a research method that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon that is being studied. This methodology focuses more on the “what” of the research subject rather than the “why” of the research subject.

3.2 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

a. Sampling design

A sample design is definite plan obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or a procedure, the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample.

b. Sampling method

For this research convenience sampling is used. As the name implies, purposive sampling refers to the collection of information from members of the population based on their characteristics and the objective of the study.

c. Convenience Sampling

Convenience sampling is a type of non-probability sampling that involves the sample being drawn from that part of the population that is close to hand.

In this study, **Convenience sampling was used**

3.3 SOURCE OF DATA

The main source of information for this study is based on this data collection. Data collected are only by primary data.

Primary data

The Primary Data required for the study was directly collected from the respondents during February 2022 through structured questionnaire.

Secondary data

Secondary data is research data that has previously been gathered and can be accessed by researchers. The term contrasts with primary data, which is data collected directly from its source.

3.4 STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to collect the primary data questionnaire is used as the research instrument it consists of a set of questions arranged in a logical pattern for the respondents to answer. The type of questionnaire used is structured disguised in which lists of questions were formed, so as to collect the facts.

- Open ended questions
- Close ended questions
- Dichotomous questions
- Multiple choice questions
- Likert scale
- Ranking

a. Open ended question:

An open-ended question is designed to encourage a full meaningful answer using the subject's own knowledge and / or feelings.

b. Closed-ended questions:

Closed ended questions allow the respondents to answer within the specified options available. Closed-ended questions often reveal less because they constrain the respondent's answer.

c. Dichotomous questions:

It may be pointed out that dichotomous questions are most convenient or least bothersome to respondents, as it is simple to indicate their choice from the two possible answers. As such the questions require the minimum possible time of the respondents. Also answer to such question is easy to edit, tabulated and interpret.

d. Multiple choice questions:

In the case of multiple-choice questions, the respondents are offered two or more choices. The marketing researcher exhausts all the possible choices and the respondent has to indicate which one is applicable in this case.

e. Likert scale

It uses 5 point or 7-point scale to elicit respondent's favor or unfavored towards an object.

f. Ranking

In ranking, questions will have the ranking skill, which the respondents are free to rank them according to their preference.

3.5 SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size refers to the number of participants or observations included in a study. **The total sample size for this study is 85.**

3.6 PERIOD OF STUDY

The time available for this research is limited. The study is conducted at a small scale. The period of study is around 5 months. This study covers the area around Thiruvannamiyur, Chennai.

3.7 STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

The main statistical tools used for the collection and analyses of data in this Project are:

- CHI-SQUARE TEST
- ONE WAY ANOVA

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS:

Percentage analysis is a statistical tool, which is used to identify the percentage of responses the respondent has given.

CHI SQUARE TEST

It is the mostly used non-parametric test in statistical work. The quantity χ^2 describes the magnitude of discrepancy between theory and observation. The greater value of Chi-square the greater would be the discrepancy between observed and expected frequencies.

ONE WAY ANOVA

The one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used to determine whether there are any statistically significant differences between the means of two or more independent (unrelated) groups (although you tend to only see it used when there are minimum of three, rather than two groups).

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table No. 1: Age of the respondent

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
15 - 25	18	21.2
25 - 35	31	36.5
35 – 45	29	34.1
45 Plus	7	8.2
Total	85	100%

Age of the respondent?
85 responses

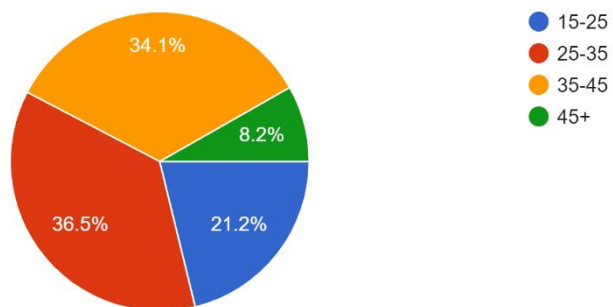


Chart No. 1: Age of the respondent

Interpretation

The above table shows that 21.2% of the respondents belong to the age group of 15 - 25, 36.5% fall under the age group of 25 - 35 and 34.1% of respondents are from 35 - 45 and 6.7% of respondents are from 35 and above.

Inference

It is inferred that Majority (36.5%) of respondents have chosen age of group of 25 - 35

Table No. 2: Gender of the respondent

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Male	54	63.5
Female	30	35.3
Prefer not to say	1	1.2
Total	85	100 %

Gender of the respondent?

85 responses

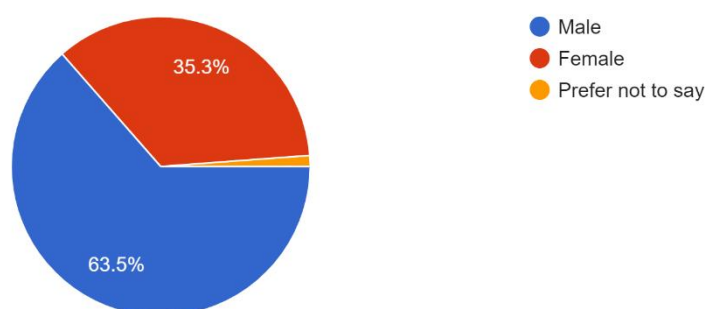


Chart No. 2: Gender of the respondent

Interpretation

The above table shows that 63.5% of respondents are male and 35.3% of respondents are female respondents

Inference

It is inferred that Majority (63.5%) of male respondents

Table No. 3: Level of education of the respondents

Education Level	No. of respondents	Percentage %
High School	24	28.2
Bachelor Degree	44	51.8
Master Degree	17	20
Total	85	100%

Educational level of the respondent?
85 responses

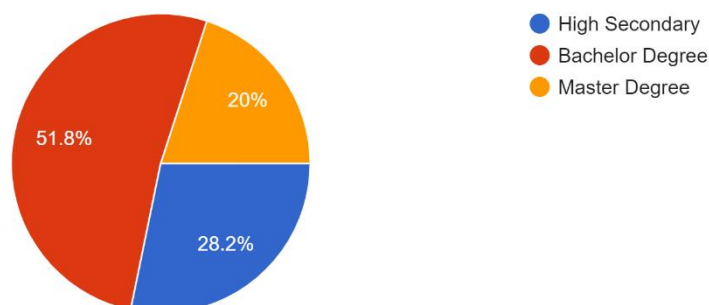


Chart No. 3: Level of education of the respondents

Interpretation

The above table shows that 28.2% of respondents belong to the category of High School, 51.8 % are Bachelor Degree, 20% are Master Degree

Inference

It is inferred that Majority (51.8%) of respondents Undergraduate very lower percentage (20%) of respondents belongs to Mastery Degree.

Table No. 4: Occupation of Respondents

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Student	4	4.7
Private Employee	48	56.5
Govt. Employee	16	18.8
Unemployed	0	0
Business	16	18.8
Total	85	100%

Occupation of the respondent?

85 responses

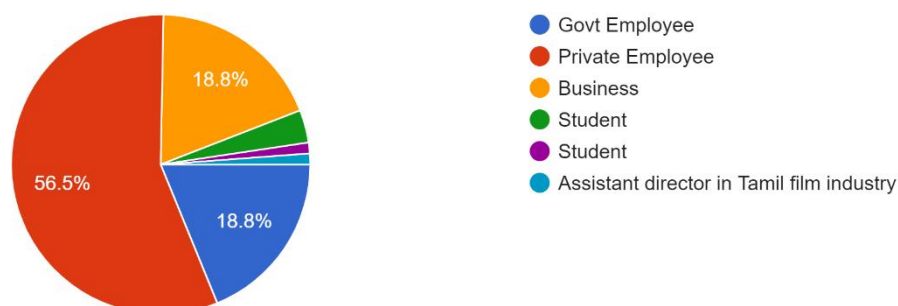


Chart No. 4: Occupation of Respondents

Interpretation

The above table shows that 4.7% of respondents belong to the category of Student, 56.5% are Private Employed and there are 18.8% respondents in the category of Govt Employee and 18.8% respondents in the category of Business.

Interference

It is inferred that the highest percentage (56.5%) of respondents are Private employed.

Table No. 5: How is your employability condition after the pandemic

	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Most of us lost the job	50	55.6%
Daily wages are not like before pandemic	78	86.7%
There is no variance in job and income	30	33.3%

How is your employability condition after the pandemic?

85 responses

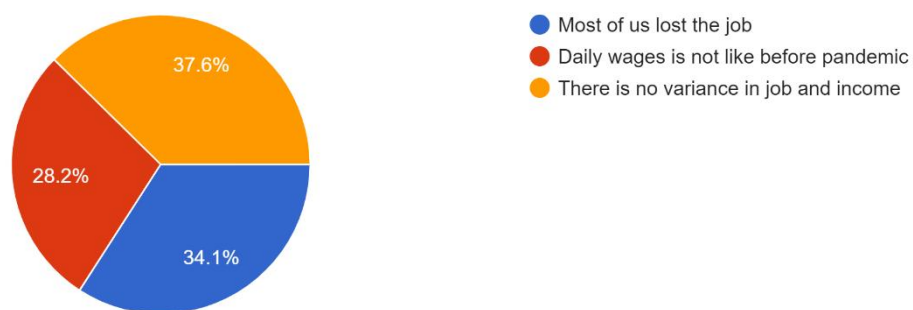


Chart No. 5: How is your employability condition after the pandemic

Interpretation

The above table shows that 34.1% of respondents have selected Most of us lost the job, 28.2% has received Daily wages is not like before pandemic, 37.6 % has selected that there is no variance in job and income.

Interference

It is inferred that Majority (37.6%) of respondents have chosen There is no variance in job and income. Comparatively a very lower percentage (28.2%) has selected those daily wages is not like before pandemic.

Table No, 6: Number of dependences in the family

	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
2 People	14	16.5%
3-4 People	55	64.7%

4-5 People	11	12.9%
5 + People	5	5.9%
Total	85	100%

Number of dependence in the family?
85 responses

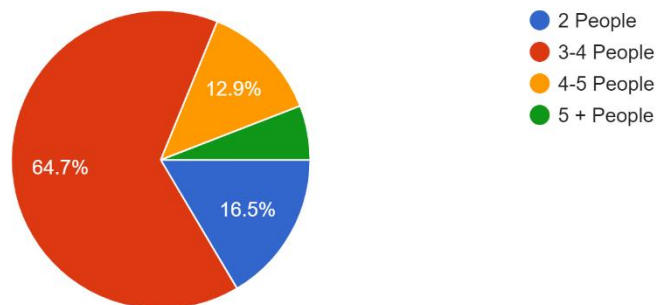


Chart No. 6: Number of dependences in the family?

Interpretation

The above table shows that 16.5% of respondents belong to the category of 2 People, 64.7 % falls under the category of 3 – 4 People, 12.9% falls under the category of 4 – 5 people and 5.9% falls under the category of 5+ People.

Interference

It is inferred that Majority (64.7%) of respondents have chosen 3 – 4 People and comparatively a very lower percentage (5.9%) in the category of 5 + People.

Table No. 7: How long you have been living here

	1	2	3	4	5
Their content is interesting to me	6	17	20	17	30

They are experts on topics that interest me	9	8	27	33	13
I like their personality	13	13	18	21	25

Chart No. 7: What makes you follow any particular influencer? Rate them

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graphs shows that many people have been living here for 10 years. Some have been living her for less than a year.

Interference

The above table shows that the above graphs shows that many people have been living here for 10 years. Some have been living her for less than a year.

Table No. 8: Is there any health issue you are experiencing

	No of Respondents	Percentage
History of Heart problem	9	10%
Any Chronic	31	34%
Recent Surgery	45	50%
Cholesterol	3	3.3%
Cigarette Smoking Habit	2	2.2%

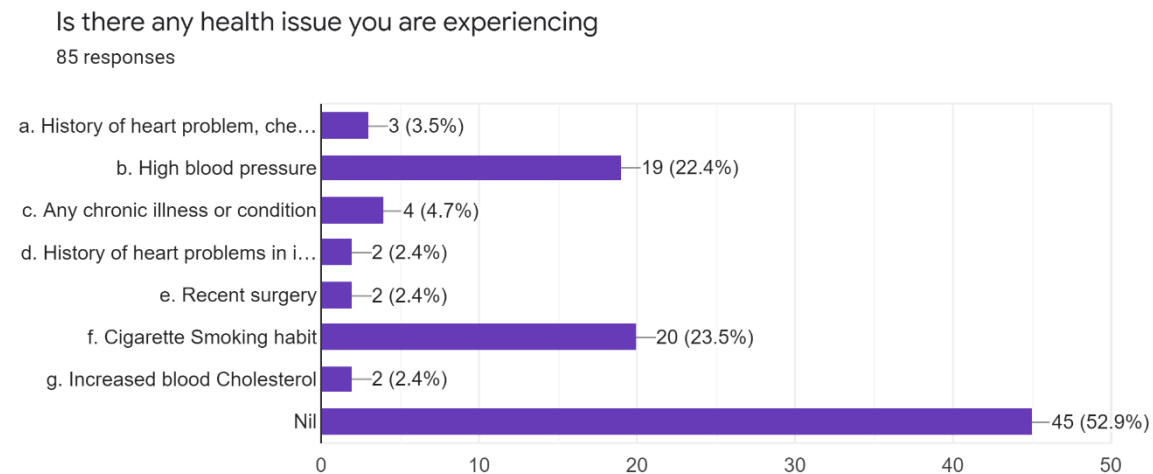


Chart No. 8: Is there any health issue you are experiencing?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 10% of respondents have Cigarette, 52.9% have Nil, 50% have said Neutral, 22.4% have High Blood pressure and 3.5% have heart problem.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Nil 52.9% and comparatively 3.5% have heart problem.

Table No. 9: Your Source of Income

	No of Respondents	Percentage %
Job	62	7.9
Business	22	25.9
Rental Income	10	11.8
Total	85	100%

Your Source of Income

85 responses

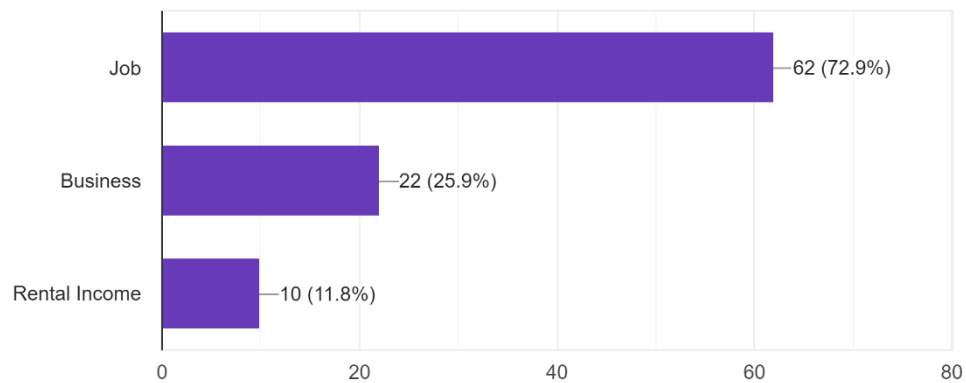


Chart No. 9: Your source of Income

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 72.9 % have chosen Job, 25.9% have chosen Business and 11.8% have chosen Rental Income.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Job 72.9% and comparatively 11.8% have chosen Rental Income.

Table No. 10: Number of earning member in your family?

	No of Respondents	Percentage%
1	7	8.2%
2	43	50.6%
3	31	36.5%
4	3	3.5%
5	1	1.2%
Total	85	100%

Number of earning member in your family?

85 responses

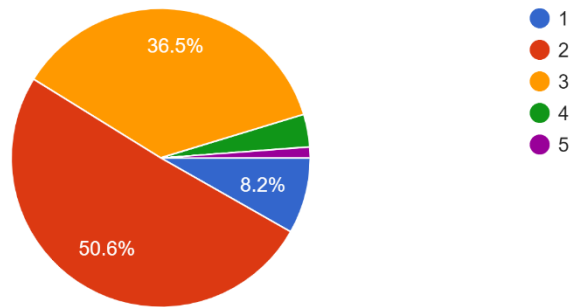


Chart No. 10: Number of earning member in your family?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 8.2% has one earning member, 50.6% has two, 36.5% has three, 3.5% has four people earning and 1.2% has 5 earning members.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Two earning members 50.6% and comparatively 1.2% have 5 earning members.

Table No. 11: How much is your monthly earning?

	No of Respondents	Percentage%
Rs 10,000	7	8.2%
Rs 10,000 to Rs 25,000	8	9.4%
Rs 25,000 to 50,000	18	21.2%
Above Rs 50,000	52	61.2%
Total	85	100%

How much is your monthly earning?

85 responses

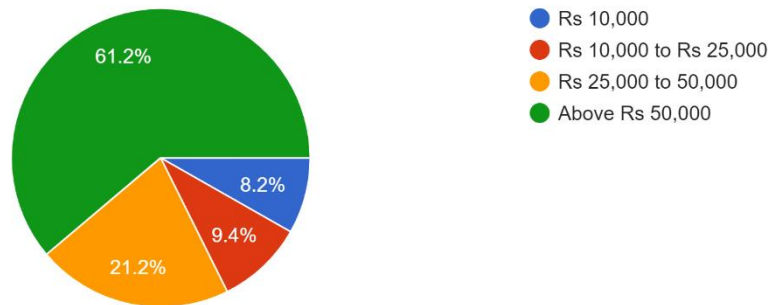


Chart No. 11: How much is your monthly earning?

Interpretation

The above table shows that 8.2% of respondents have selected Rs10,000 , 9.4% of respondents have selected Rs 10000 to Rs 25,000 , 21.2% of respondents have Rs 25,000 to 50,000 and 61.2% of respondents have Above Rs 50,000 .

Interference

It is inferred that Majority (61.2%) of respondents have Above Rs 50,000 and comparatively a very lower percentage (8.2%) in the Rs 10,000.

Table No. 12: How much is your family monthly earning?

	No of Respondents	Percentage%
Rs 10,000	0	0
Rs 10,000 to Rs 25,000	4	4.7%
Rs 25,000 to 50,000	3	3.5%
Above Rs 50,000	78	91.8%
Total	85	100%

How much is your family monthly earning

85 responses

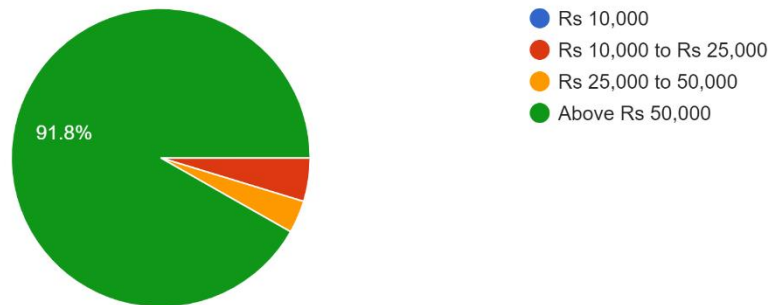


Chart No. 12: How much is your family monthly earning?

Interpretation

The above table shows that 0% of respondents have selected Rs10,000, 4.7% of respondents have selected Rs 10000 to Rs 25,000, 3.5% of respondents have Rs 25,000 to 50,000 and 91.8% of respondents have Above Rs 50,000.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen above 50,000 91.8% and comparatively 0% have chosen Rs 10,000.

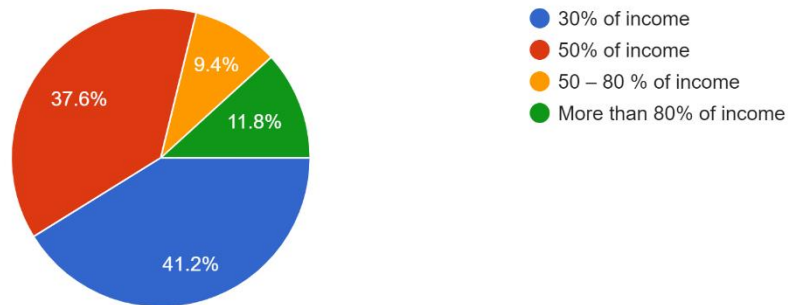
Table No. 13: How much money does your household spend in a month?

	No of Respondents	Percentage%
30% of income	35	41.2
50% of income	32	37.6
50 – 80 % of income	8	9.4
More than 80% of income	10	11.8
Total	85	100%

Chart No. 13: How much money does your household spend in a month ?

How much money does your household spend in a month?

85 responses



Interpretation

It is interpreted that 41.2 % have chosen 30% of income, 37.6% have chosen 50% of income, 9.4% have chosen 50 – 80 % of income and 11.8% have chosen more than 80% of income.

Interference

It is interpreted that majority of 37.6% have been income 50% and comparatively 9.4% of respondents 50% - 80% of income

Table No. 14: How much is your monthly saving ?

Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage%
0% - 20%	22	25.9%
20% - 40%	17	20%
40% - 60%	26	30.6%
Above 60%	20	23.5%
Total	85	100%

How much is your monthly saving?

85 responses

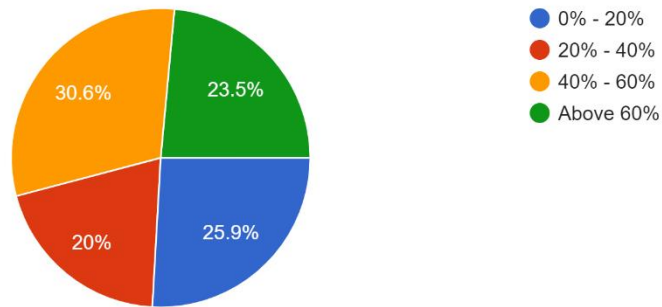


Chart No. 14: How much is your monthly saving ?

Interpretation

The above table shows that 25.9% of respondents have saved 0% - 20%, 20% respondents have saved 20% - 40%, 30.6% of respondents have 40% - 60% and 23.5% of respondents have saved above 60%

Interference

It is interpreted that majority of 30.6% have been saving 40% - 60% and comparatively 20% of respondents save 20% - 40%.

Table No. 15: Have you taken any loans?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	13	14.4%
2	11	12.2%
3	36	40%
4	26	28.9%

5	4	4.4%
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Have you taken any loans?

85 responses

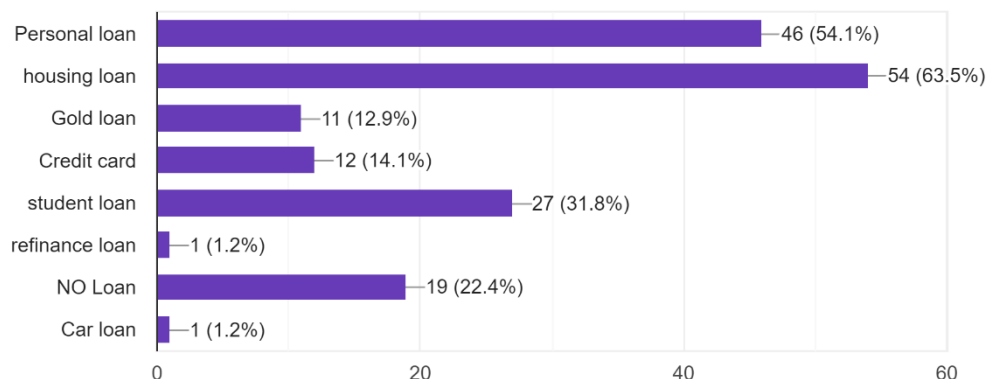


Chart No. 15: Have you taken any loans?

Interpretation

The above table shows 63.5% have taken housing loan and 31.8% have taken student loan.

Interference

It is inferred that Majority (63.5%) of respondents have taken housing loan and comparatively a very lower percentage (1.2%) of respondents have taken refinance loan.

Table No. 16: Rate the Road Condition in your vicinity?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Excellent	0	0
Above Average	35	41.2%

Average	36	42.4%
Below Average	9	10.6%
Very Poor	5	5.9%
Total	85	100%

Rate the Road Condition in your vicinity?

85 responses

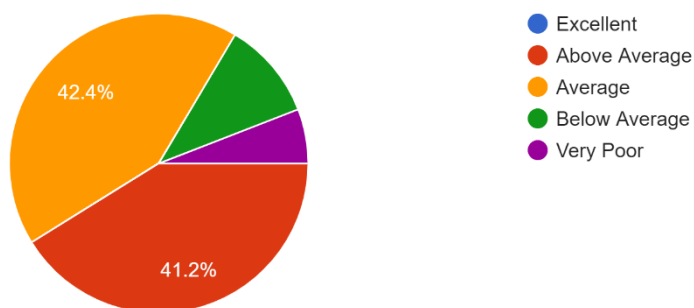


Chart No. 16: Rate the Road Condition in your vicinity?

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 41.2% have chosen above average, 42.4% have chosen average, 10.6% have chosen and 5.9% haven chosen very poor.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Average (41.2%) and comparatively 0% have chosen Excellent.

Table No. 17: How are the hospital facilities in your locality?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Excellent	0	0
Above Average	35	41.2%
Average	36	42.4%
Below Average	9	10.6%
Very Poor	5	5.9%
Total	85	100%

How are the hospital facilities in your locality?

85 responses

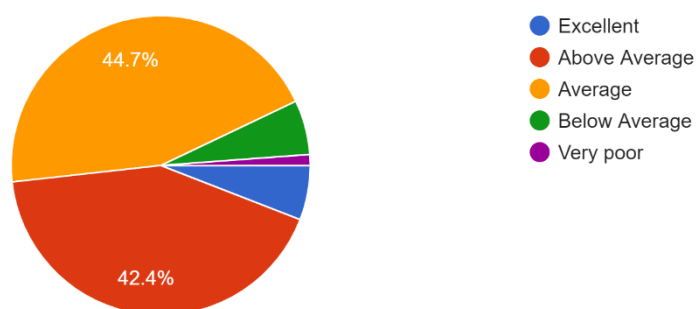


Chart No. 17: How are the hospital facilities in your locality?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 5.9% have said it is excellent, 42.4% said it is Above average, 44.7% have said it is Average, 5.9% have said it is Below average and 1.2% says it is very poor.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Average 44.7% and comparatively 1.2% have said it is very poor.

Table No. 18: Does your area have metro water supply?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	74	87.1%
No	11	12.9%
Total	85	100%

Does your area have metro water supply?
85 responses

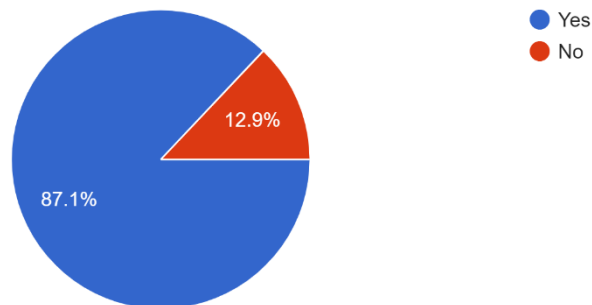


Chart No. 18: Does your area have metro water supply?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 87.1% have chosen yes and 12.9% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 87.1% and comparatively 12.9% have Chosen No.

Table No. 19: Are there any public bins near your house??

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	72	84.7%
No	13	15.3%
Total	85	100%

Are there any public bins near your house?
85 responses

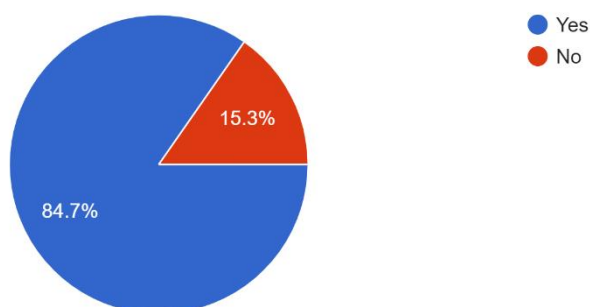


Chart No. 19: Are there any public bins near your house?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 84.7% have chosen yes and 15.3% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 84.7% and comparatively 15.3% have Chosen No.

Table No. 20: Are there any banks in your neighborhood?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	73	85.9%
No	12	14.1%
Total	85	100%

Are there any banks in your neighborhood?
85 responses

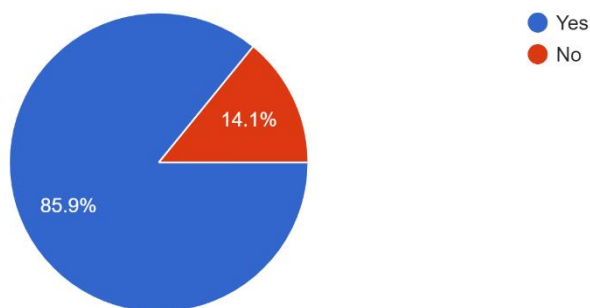


Chart No. 20: Are there any banks in your neighborhood?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 85.9% have chosen yes and 14.1% have chosen No.

Inference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 85.9% and comparatively 14.1% have Chosen No.

Table No. 21: Have you got a market in your neighborhood?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	74	87.1%
No	11	12.9%
Total	85	100%

Have you got a market in your neighborhood?

85 responses

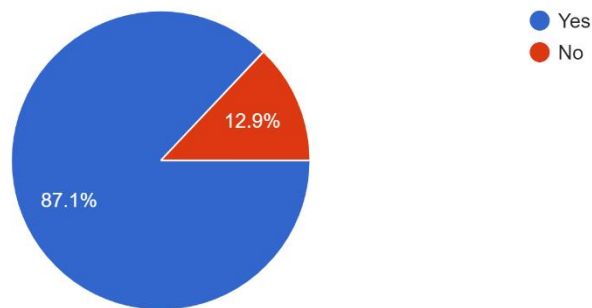


Chart No. 21: Have you got a market in your neighborhood?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 87.1% have chosen yes and 12.9% have chosen No.

Inference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 87.1% and comparatively 12.9% have Chosen No.

Table No. 22: Are there parks in your neighborhood?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	67	78.8%
No	18	21.2%
Total	85	100%

Are there parks in your neighbourhood?

85 responses

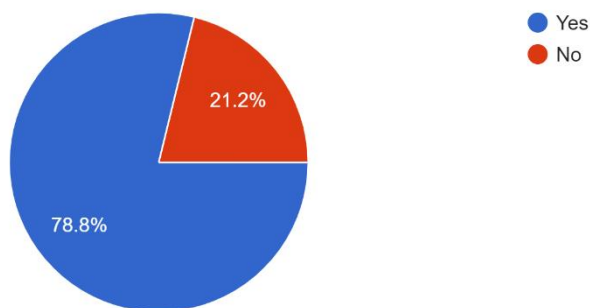


Chart No. 22: Are there parks in your neighborhood?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 78.8% have chosen yes and 21.2% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 78.8% and comparatively 21.2% have Chosen No.

Table No. 23: What are the school and colleges available in your locality

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Primary School	70	82.4%
High School	69	81.2%
Arts College	55	64.7%
Engineering College	21	24.7%
Medical college	0	0%
All the Above	12	14.1%

What are the school and colleges available in your locality

85 responses

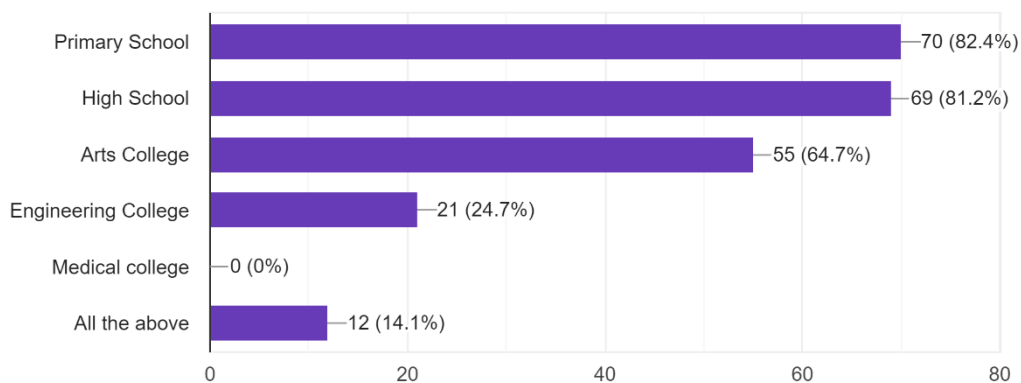


Chart No. 23: What are the school and colleges available in your locality

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Primary School 82.4% and comparatively 0% have chosen medical college.

Table No. 24: Click the following government offices available in your locality.

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Corporation Office	74	87.1%
E-Seva Centre	64	75.3%
Tasildar Office	17	20%
Register Office	63	74.1%
Collector Office	13	15.3%

Click the following government offices available in your locality.

85 responses

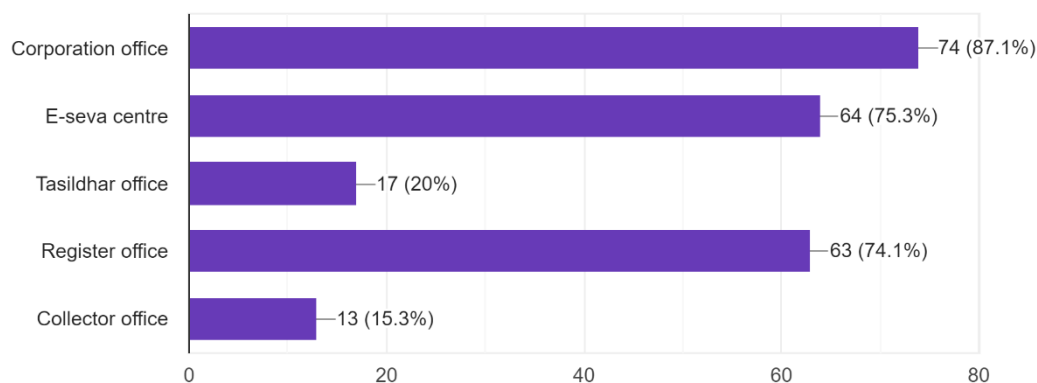


Chart No. 24: Click the following government offices available in your locality.

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 87.1% have chosen Corporation Office and 75.3% have chosen E-seva center, 74.1% have chosen Register office and 15.3% have chosen Collector office.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen 87.1% Corporation Office and comparatively 15.3% have chosen collector office.

Table No. 25: In your area, are there enough trees to provide shelter?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	48	56.5%
No	37	43.5%
Total	85	100%

In your area, are there enough trees to provide shelter?
85 responses

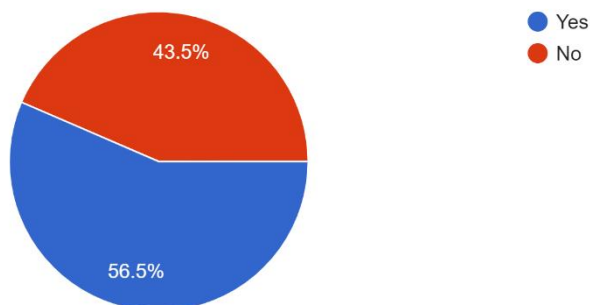


Chart No. 25: In your area, are there enough trees to provide shelter?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 56.5% have chosen yes and 43.5% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 56.5% and comparatively 43.5% have Chosen No.

Table No. 26: Give an opinion about ground water level in your area

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	48	56.5%
No	37	43.5%
Total	85	100%

Chart No. 26: Give an opinion about ground water level in your area

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 58.8% have chosen yes and 41.2% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 58.8% and comparatively 41.2% have Chosen No.

Table No. 27: Is there any freshwater source in your area?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	51	60%
No	34	40%
Total	85	100%

Is there any freshwater source in your area?

85 responses

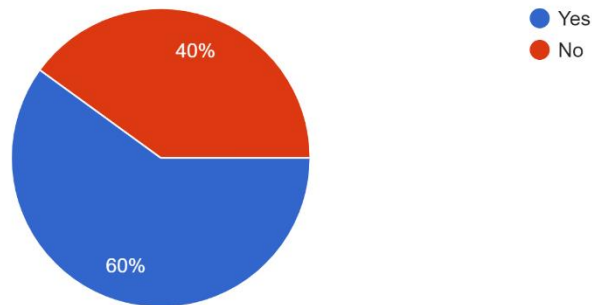


Chart No. 27: Is there any freshwater source in your area?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 60% have chosen yes and 40% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 60% and comparatively 40% have Chosen No.

Table No. 28: What social work activities do you engage in?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
NGO	28	32.9%
Private Club	21	24.7%
Locality community	45	52.9%
Voluntary	40	47.1%

What social work activities do you engage in?

85 responses

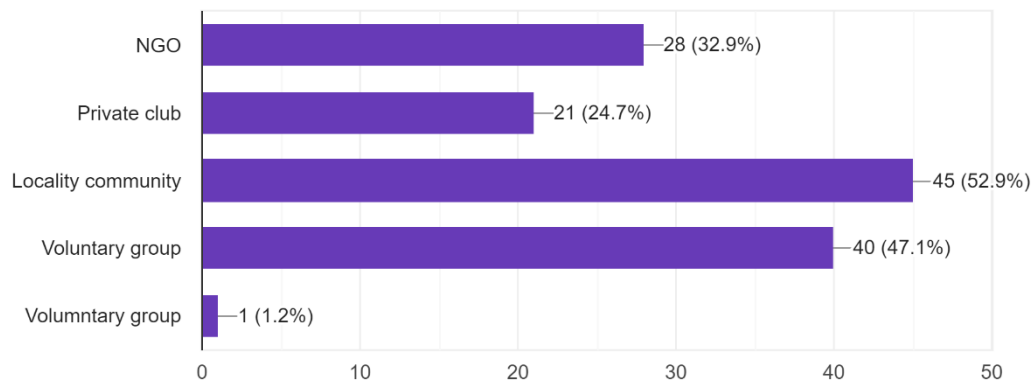


Chart No. 28: What social work activities do you engage in?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 32.9% have engaged in NGO, 24.7% have engaged in Private club, 52.9% have engaged in Locality community and 47.1% have engaged in Voluntary group.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Locality community (52.9%) and comparatively (24.7%) have chosen Private club.

Table No. 29: Which one of the following people would you like to interact with the most?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Friends	59	69.4%
Family	21	24.7%
Neighbor	3	3.5%

Colleague	2	2.4%
Total	85	100%

Which one of the following people would you like to interact with the most?

85 responses

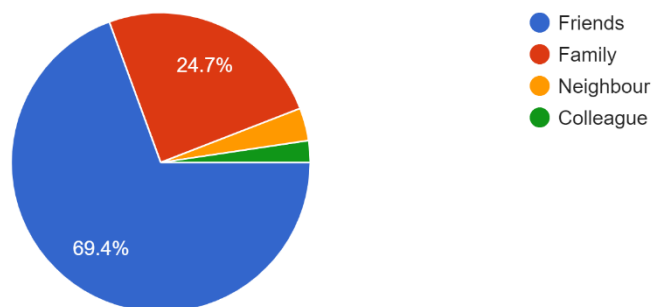


Chart No. 29: Which one of the following people would you like to interact with the most?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 69.4 have chosen Friends, 24.7% have chosen Family, 3.5% have chosen Neighbor and 2.4% have chosen Colleague.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Friends 69.4% and comparatively 2.4% have chosen Colleague.

Table No. 30: Which social media do you use most often?

	No of Respondents	Percentage

Instagram	34	40%
Facebook	17	20%
Twitter	1	1.2%
WhatsApp	33	38.8%
Snap Chat	0	0%
Total	85	100%

Which social media do you use most often?

85 responses

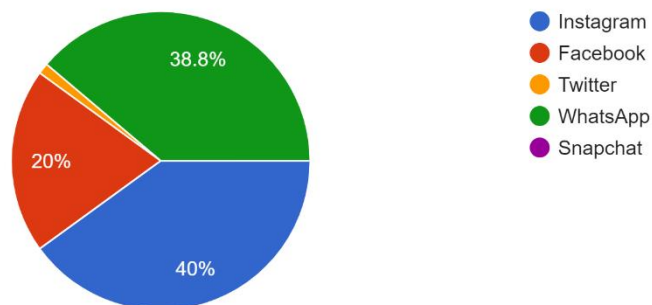


Chart No. 30: Which social media do you use most often?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 40% have chosen Instagram, 20% have chosen Facebook, 1.2% have chosen Twitter, 38.8% have chosen WhatsApp

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Instagram 40% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen Twitter.

Table No. 31: Where do you buy your everyday commodities?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Local Stores	38	44.7%
Supermarket	35	41.2%
Govt. Vegetable market	5	5.9%
Online Stores	7	8.2%
Total	85	100%

Where do you buy your everyday commodities?
85 responses

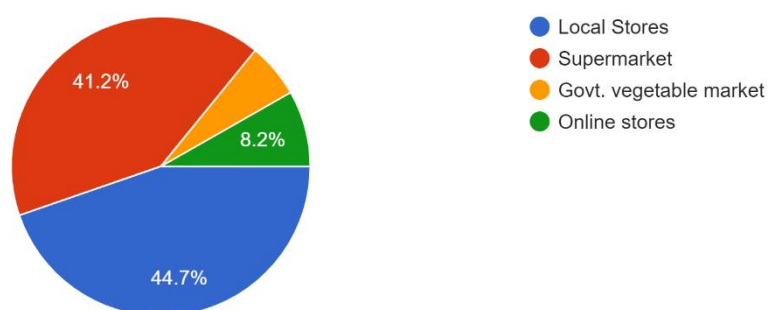


Chart No. 31: Where do you buy your everyday commodoes?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 44.7% have chosen Local stores, 41.2% have chosen supermarket, 5.9% have chosen Govt. vegetable market and 8.2% have chosen Online stores.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Local stores 44.7% and comparatively 5.9% have chosen Govt. vegetable market.

Table No. 32: How often do you buy your commodities

	No of Respondents	Percentage
We buy most of our food on one big weekly shopping occasion	33	38.8%
We make several purchases in a week	45	52.9%
We purchase food items momentarily	7	8.2%
Total	85	100%

How often do you buy your commodities
85 responses

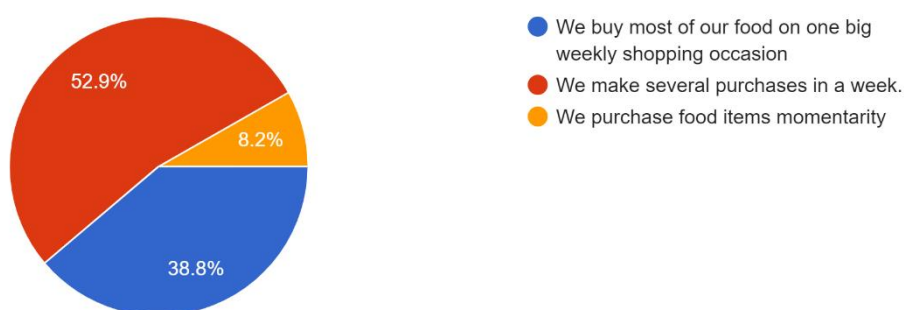


Chart No. 32: How often do you buy your commodities

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 38.8% of respondent have chosen we buy most of our food on one big weekly shopping occasion. 52.9% of respondent have chosen we make several purchases in a week and 8.2% have chosen we purchase food items momentarily

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen we buy most of our food on one big weekly 52.9% and comparatively 8.2 % have chosen we purchase food items momentarily.

Table No. 33: What are the causes of food waste?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Purchasing or preparing too much	62	72.9%
Do not eat leftover the next day	53	62.4%
Lack of preserving the food items	20	23.5%
Lack of appropriate planning	34	40%
Waste while preparing food	10	11.8%
Expiry date	7	8.2%

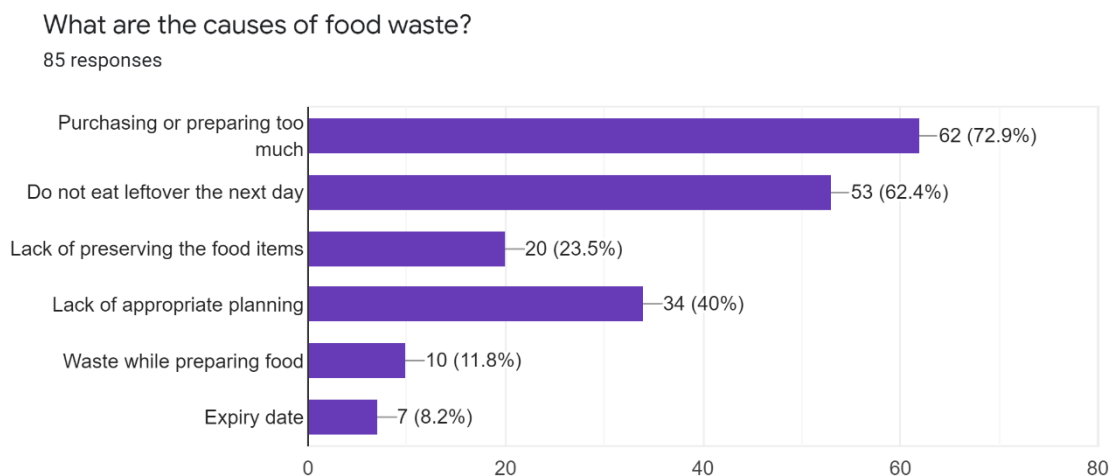


Chart No. 33: What are the causes of food waste?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 5.9% have said it is excellent, 42.4% said it is Above average, 44.7% have said it is Average, 5.9% have said it is Below average and 1.2% says it is very poor.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Purchasing or preparing too much 72.9% and comparatively 8.2% have chosen Expiry date

Table No. 34: What food item do you find gets wasted most often?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Vegetables	77	90.6%
Fruit	47	55.3%
Bread	47	55.3%
Meat	16	18.8%
Fish	15	17.6%
Diary	17	20%
Drinks	7	8.2%

What food item do you find gets wasted most often?

85 responses

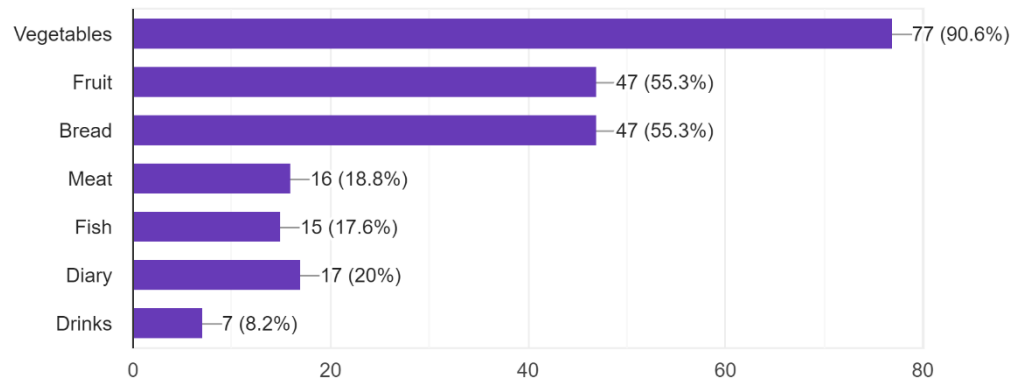


Chart No. 34: What food item do you find gets wasted most often?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 90.6% have chosen Vegetables, 55.3% have chosen Fruit, 55.3% have chosen bread, 18.8% have meat, 17.6% have chosen Fish, 20% have chosen Dairy and 8.2% have chosen Drinks.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Vegetables 90% and comparatively 8.2% have chosen Drinks

Table No. 35: What do you do to the leftovers of your food?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Throwing it away	60	70.6%
Feeding animal	23	27.1%
Giving it for charity	1	1.2%
All the three	1	1.2%

What do you do to the leftovers of your food?

85 responses

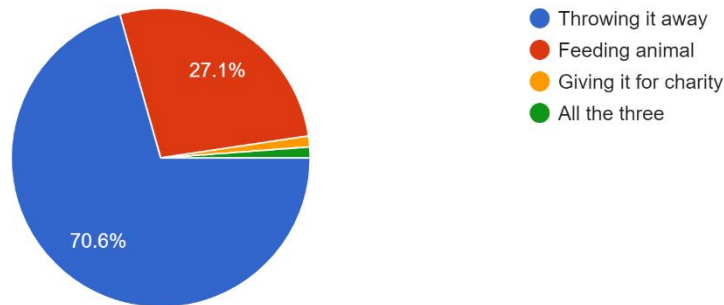


Chart No. 35: What do you do to the leftovers of your food?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 70.6% of respondents have chosen throwing it away, 27.1% have chosen feeding to animal and 1.2% have chosen Giving it for charity.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Throwing it away 70.6% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen Giving it for charity.

Table No. 36: How much food (in weight) do you waste per day?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 2kg	75	88.2%
5 kg	7	8.2%
10 kg	2	2.4%
10 Plus kg	1	1.2%

Total	85	100%
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How much food (in weight) do you waste per day?

85 responses

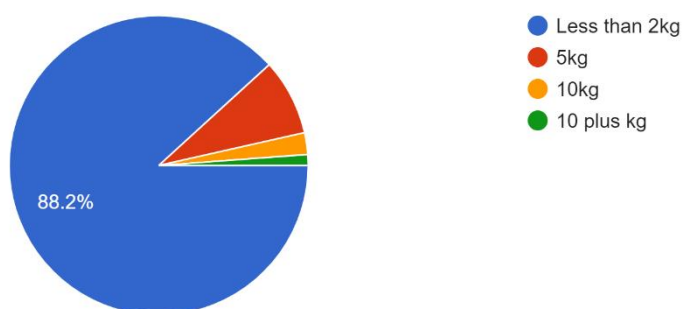


Chart No.36: How much food (in weight) do you waste per day?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 88.2% have chosen less than 2 kg, 8.2% have chosen 5kg, 2.4% have chosen 10 kg and 1.2% have chosen 10 plus kg.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen less than 2kg 88.2% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen 10 plus kg

Table No. 37: What type of container do you store food waste?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Plastic bag	60	70.6%
Dust bin	20	23.5
Old buckets	4	4.7

Plastic boxes	1	1.2
Total	85	100%

What type of container do you store food waste?

85 responses

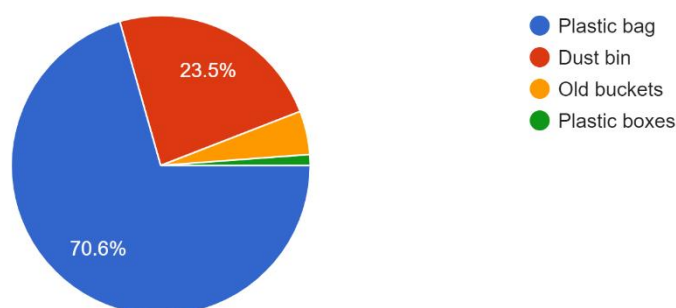


Chart No. 37: What type of container do you store food waste?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 70.6% have chosen plastic bag, 23.5% have chosen dust bin, 4.7% have chosen old buckets and 1.2% have chosen plastic boxes.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Plastic bag 70.6% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen Plastic boxes.

Table No. 38: Do you separate Dry waste and Wet waste?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	61	71.8%
No	24	28.2%

Total	85	100%
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Do you separate Dry waste and Wet waste?

85 responses

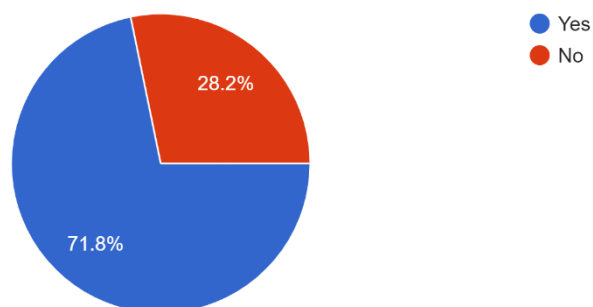


Chart No. 38: Do you separate Dry waste and Wet waste?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 71.8% have chosen yes and 28.3% have chosen No

Inference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 71.8% and comparatively 28.2% have chosen No

Table No. 39: How often do you throw away food at home?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Very Often	36	42.4%
Often	16	18.8%
Sometimes	26	30.6%

Rarely	7	8.2%
Never	0	0
Total	85	100%

How often do you throw away food at home?

85 responses

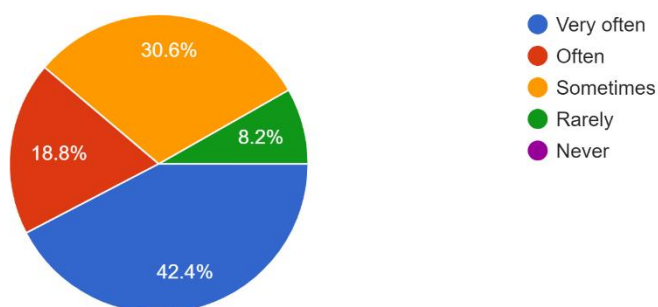


Chart No. 39: How often do you throw away food at home?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 42.4% have chosen Very often, 18.8% have chosen Often, 30.6% have chosen sometimes, 8.2% have chosen Rarely

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Very often 42.4% and comparatively 8.2% have chosen Rarely.

Table No. 40: How often is the waste container emptied?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Once a day	58	68.2%
Once in two days	19	22.4%

Once in three days	7	8.2%
Once a week	1	1.2%
Total	85	100%

How often is the waste container emptied?

85 responses

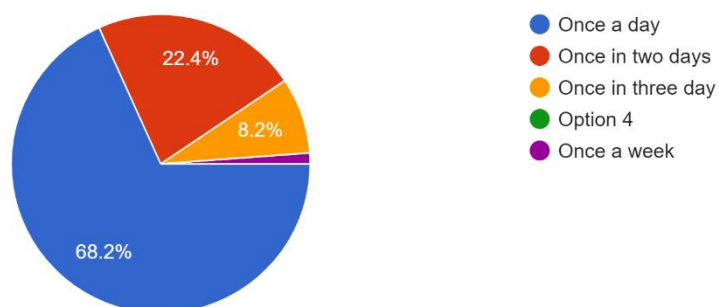


Chart No. 40: How often is the waste container emptied?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 68.2% have chosen Once a day, 22.4% have chosen Once in two days, 8.2% have chosen Once in three day and 1.2% have chosen Once a week.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Once a day 68.2% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen once a week.

Table No. 41: How often do you dispose the food waste?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Daily	55	64.7%

Two days once	23	27.1%
Three days once	6	7.1%
Weekly	1	1.2%
Total	85	100%

How often do you dispose the food waste?
85 responses

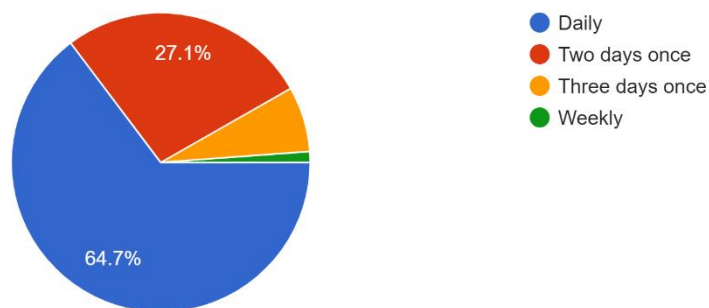


Chart No. 41: How often do you dispose the food waste?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 64.7% have Daily, 27.1% have chosen Two days once, 7.1% have chosen Three days once and 1.2% have chosen Weekly.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Daily 64.7% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen Weekly.

Table No. 42: Is the excess of food waste acceptable to you?

	No of Respondents	Percentage

Completely unsatisfied	52	61.2%
Somewhat unsatisfied	18	21.2%
Somewhat satisfied	13	15.3%
Completely satisfied	2	2.4%
Total	85	100%

Is the excess of food waste acceptable to you?

85 responses

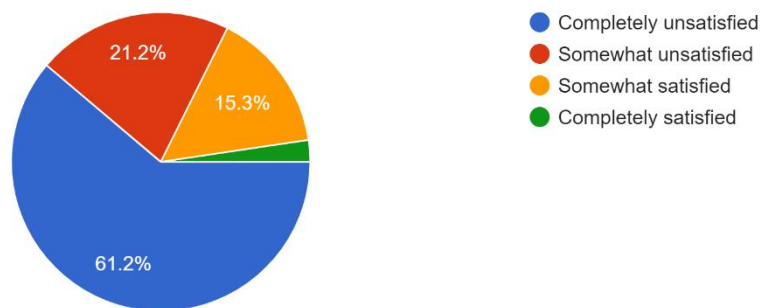


Chart No. 42: Is the excess of food waste acceptable to you?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 61.2% have chosen completely unsatisfied, 21.2% have chosen Somewhat unsatisfied, 15.3% have chosen somewhat satisfied and 2.4% have chosen Completely satisfied.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Completely unsatisfied 61.2% and comparatively 2.4% have chosen Completely satisfied.

Table No. 43: How do you feel when throwing away food?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Guilty	11	12.9%
Ashamed	56	65.9%
Angry	5	5.9%
Sad	13	15.3%
Total	85	100%

How do you feel when throwing away food?

85 responses

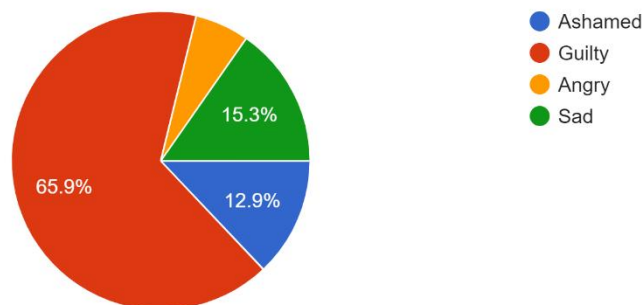


Chart No. 43: How do you feel when throwing away food?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 12.9% have chosen Ashamed, 65.9% have chosen Guilty, 5.9% have chosen Angry and 15.3% have chosen Sad.

Inference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Guilty 65.9% and comparatively 5.9% have chosen Angry.

Table No. 44: Have you tried to reduce the leftovers and food waste?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	76	89.4%
No	9	10.6%
Total	85	100%

Chart No. 44: Have you tried to reduce the leftovers and food waste?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 89.4% have chosen yes and 10.6% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 89.4% and comparatively 10.6% have Chosen No.

Table No. 45: What are the ways to reduce the food waste and leftovers?

Chart No. 45: What are the ways to reduce the food waste and leftovers?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 5.9% have said it is excellent, 42.4% said it is Above average, 44.7% have said it is Average, 5.9% have said it is Below average and 1.2% says it is very poor.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Average 44.7% and comparatively 1.2% have said it is very poor.

Table No. 46: How would you personally rate yourself at managing food waste?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Excellent	0	0
Above Average	35	41.2%
Average	36	42.4%
Below Average	9	10.6%
Very Poor	5	5.9%
Total	85	100%

How would you personally rate yourself at managing food waste?

85 responses

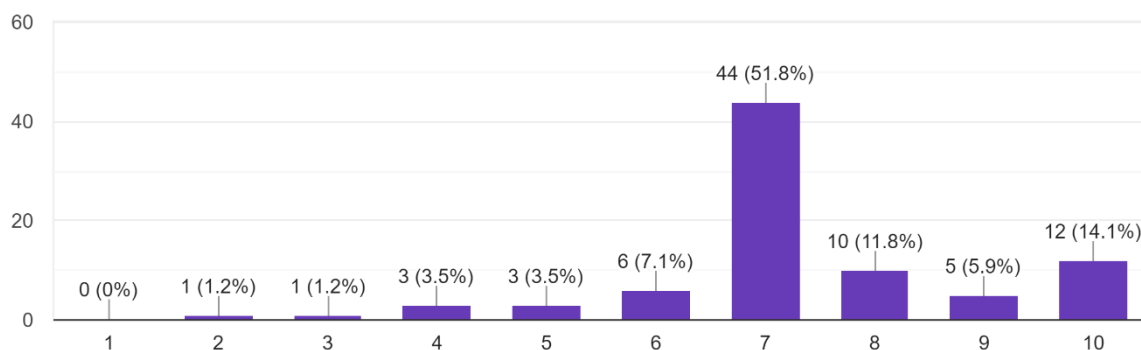


Chart No. 46: How would you personally rate yourself at managing food waste?

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 51.8% have rated 7 out of 10, 1.2% have rated 2 out of 10.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen 7 out of 10 51.8% and comparatively 1.2% have rated 2 out of 10.

Table No. 47: Have you ever been educated about waste disposal?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	76	89.4%
No	9	10.6%
Total	85	100%

Have you ever been educated about waste disposal?

85 responses

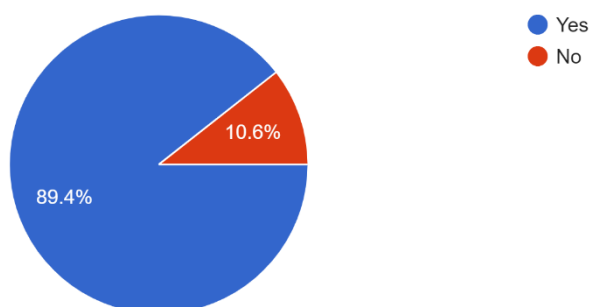


Chart No. 47: Have you ever been educated about waste disposal?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 89.4% have chosen Yes and 10.6% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 89.4% and comparatively 10.6% have chosen No.

Table No. 48: Have you ever heard about the important of recycling

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	79	92.9%
No	6	7.1%
Total	85	100%

Have you ever heard about the important of recycling
85 responses

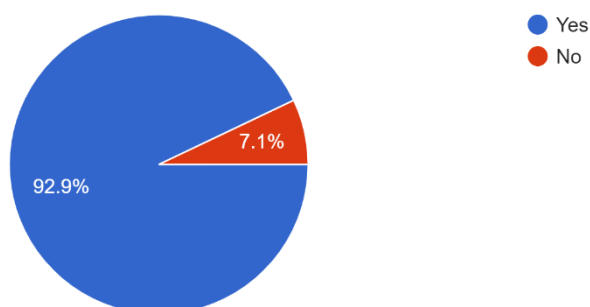


Chart No. 48: Have you ever heard about the important of recycling

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 92.9% have chosen Yes and 7.1% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 92.9% and comparatively 7.1% have chosen No.

Table No. 49: Do you know you can transform food waste into usable product?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	68	80%
No	17	20%
Total	85	100%

Do you know you can transform food waste into usable product?
85 responses

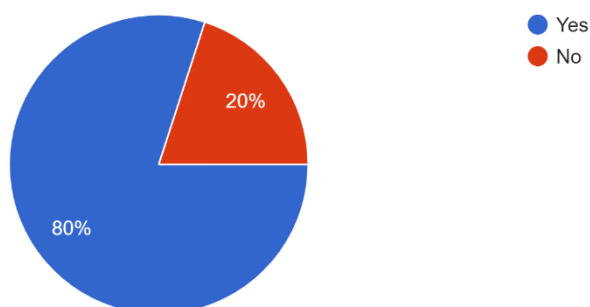


Chart No. 49: Do you know you can transform food waste into usable product?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 80% have chosen Yes and 20% have chosen No.

Inference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 80% and comparatively 20% have chosen No.

Table No. 50: Have you were heard of waste management?

	No of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	63	74.1%
No	22	25.9%
Total	85	100%

Have you were heard of waste management?
85 responses

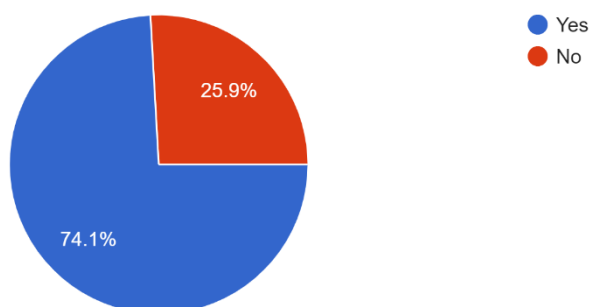


Chart No. 50: Have you were heard of waste management?

Interpretation

The above table shows that the above graph shows that 74.1% have chosen Yes and 25.9% have chosen No.

Interference

It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 74.1% and comparatively 25.9% have chosen No.

4.2 CHI SQUARE

Table 51:

How much food waste per day and how often they dispose it?

Null hypothesis :

There is no significant association between how much food waste per day and how often they dispose it

Alternative hypothesis :

There is a significant association between how much food waste per day and how often they dispose it

Case Processing Summary						
	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
How much food (in weight) do you waste per day? * How often is the waste container emptied?	85	100.0%	0	0.0%	85	100.0%

How much food (in weight) do you waste per day? * How often is the waste container emptied? Crosstabulation

Count

		How often is the waste container emptied?		
		once a day	once in two days	once in three days
How much food (in weight) do you waste per day?	less than 2 kg	55	15	5
	5kg	3	3	1
	10kg	0	1	0
	10 plus kg	0	0	1
Total		58	19	7

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	57.828 ^a	9	<.001
Likelihood Ratio	18.795	9	.027
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.232	1	<.001
N of Valid Cases	85		

a. 13 cells (81.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01.

Intrepretation:

Since, p value 0.001 is less than 0.05 Null hypothesis is rejected. Alternate hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is a significant association between how much food waste per day and how often they dispose it.

4.3 ANOVA

Table 52:

How often you buy your commodities and What do you do to food waste :

Null hypothesis:

There is no significant association between how often you buy your commodities and What do you do to food waste

Alternative hypothesis :

There is significant association between how often you buy your commodities and What do you do to food waste

ANOVA

How often do you buy your commodities

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.467	2	1.733	4.973	.009
Within Groups	28.580	82	.349		
Total	32.047	84			

Interpretation

Since, p value 0.009 is less than 0.05 Null hypothesis is rejected. Alternate hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is a significant association between how often you buy your commodities and What do you do to food waste.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS, AND CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDING

From the questionnaire, the following points are found and noted:

- It is inferred that Majority (36.5%) of respondents have chosen age of group of 25 - 35
- It is inferred that Majority (63.5%) of male respondents
- It is inferred that Majority (51.8%) of respondents Undergraduate very lower percentage (20%) of respondents belongs to Mastery Degree.
- It is inferred that the highest percentage (56.5%) of respondents are Private employed.
- It is inferred that Majority (37.6%) of respondents have chosen There is no variance in job and income. Comparatively a very lower percentage (28.2%) has selected those daily wages is not like before pandemic.
- It is inferred that Majority (64.7%) of respondents have chosen 3 – 4 People and comparatively a very lower percentage (5.9%) in the category of 5 + People.
- The above table shows that the above graphs shows that many people have been living here for 10 years. Some have been living her for less than a year.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Nil 52.9% and comparatively 3.5% have heart problem.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Job 72.9% and comparatively 11.8% have chosen Rental Income.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Two earning members 50.6% and comparatively 1.2% have 5 earning members.
- It is inferred that Majority (61.2%) of respondents have Above Rs 50,000 and comparatively a very lower percentage (8.2%) in the Rs 10,000.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen above 50,000 91.8% and comparatively 0% have chosen Rs 10,000.

- It is interpreted that majority of 37.6% have been income 50% and comparatively 9.4% of respondents 50% - 80% of income
- It is interpreted that majority of 30.6% have been saving 40% - 60% and comparatively 20% of respondents save 20% - 40%.
- It is inferred that Majority (63.5%) of respondents have taken housing loan and comparatively a very lower percentage (1.2%) of respondents have taken refinance loan.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Average (41.2%) and comparatively 0% have chosen Excellent.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Average 44.7% and comparatively 1.2% have said it is very poor.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 87.1% and comparatively 12.9% have Chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 84.7% and comparatively 15.3% have Chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 85.9% and comparatively 14.1% have Chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 87.1% and comparatively 12.9% have Chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 78.8% and comparatively 21.2% have Chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Primary School 82.4% and comparatively 0% have chosen medical college.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen 87.1% Corporation Office and comparatively 15.3% have chosen collector office.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 58.8% and comparatively 41.2% have Chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 60% and comparatively 40% have Chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Locality community (52.9%) and comparatively (24.7%) have chosen Private club.

- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Friends 69.4% and comparatively 2.4% have chosen Colleague.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Instagram 40% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen Twitter.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Local stores 44.7% and comparatively 5.9% have chosen Govt. vegetable market.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen we buy most of our food on one big weekly 52.9% and comparatively 8.2 % have chosen we purchase food items momentarily.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Purchasing or preparing too much 72.9% and comparatively 8.2% have chosen Expiry date
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Vegetables 90% and comparatively 8.2% have chosen Drinks
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Throwing it away 70.6% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen Giving it for charity.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen less than 2kg 88.2% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen 10 plus kg
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Very often 42.4% and comparatively 8.2% have chosen Rarely.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Once a day 68.2% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen once a week.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Very often 42.4% and comparatively 8.2% have chosen Rarely.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Once a day 68.2% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen once a week.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Daily 64.7% and comparatively 1.2% have chosen Weekly.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Completely unsatisfied 61.2% and comparatively 2.4% have chosen Completely satisfied.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Guilty 65.9% and comparatively 5.9% have chosen Angry.

- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 89.4% and comparatively 10.6% have Chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Average 44.7% and comparatively 1.2% have said it is very poor.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen 7 out of 10 51.8% and comparatively 1.2% have rated 2 out of 10.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 89.4% and comparatively 10.6% have chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 92.9% and comparatively 7.1% have chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 80% and comparatively 20% have chosen No.
- It is inferred that majority of the respondents have chosen Yes 74.1% and comparatively 25.9% have chosen No.
- Since, p value 0.001 is less than 0.05 Null hypothesis is rejected. Alternate hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is a significant association between how much food waste per day and how often they dispose it.
- Since, p value 0.009 is less than 0.05 Null hypothesis is rejected. Alternate hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is a significant association between how often you buy your commodities and What do you do to food waste.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

These suggestions will help improve the study's objectives. Listed below are several suggestions that can be applied to future.

- We can reduce half of the landfills, prevent us and our earth from the poisonous greenhouse gas
- You can make money anywhere with this small business concept. This can meet their cash demands and remove pollution.
- Waste conversion is better for a brighter future.
- People can really think about the concept of turning food waste into usable products.
- Improper storage leads to large amounts of food waste to avoid purchasing more groceries than necessary.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to investigate the potential for converting household waste into usable products. This study suggests that there is no potential in this area. Most respondents lacked sufficient knowledge of waste management. Many were reluctant to accept products made from food waste. Through interactions with the respondents, it was evident that there is no market potential for this product. We found that there was a significant correlation between the frequency of product purchases and the actions taken to reduce food waste. This small business idea is unique in that you can make money from anywhere. In addition to meeting their cash demand, it can reduce pollution. However, with this method people weren't ready to use this concept to improve employability. However, this study aims to fill this gap by exploring more efficient and effective methods for separating and collecting food waste. These findings will cut landfills in half while protecting us and our planet from harmful greenhouse gases. It is clear that improper storage results in too much food waste and requires more food than is needed. As a result, food waste recycling practices can be facilitated and promoted among the public.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: **Krupa raja P**

Registered No: 40410087

Title: A study on Sustainable Livelihood – Assessing the Potential of Converting Household Food Waste into Usable Products at Thiruvannamiyur

1. Age of the respondent?
15-25, 25-35, 35-45, 45 plus
2. Gender of the respondent?
Male, Female, not to prefer
3. Educational level of the respondent?
High secondary, Bachelor Degree, Master Degree,
4. Occupation of the respondent?
Student, Govt Employee, Private Employee, Business
5. Designation of the respondent?
6. How is your employability condition after the pandemic?
a. Most of us lost the job; b. Daily wages is not like before pandemic; c. There is no variance in job and income
7. Number of dependences in the family?
2 people, 3-4 people, 4-5 people, 5 plus people
8. How long you have been living here?
9. Answer the following health questionnaire
 - a. History of heart problem, chest pain
 - b. High blood pressure
 - c. Any chronic illness or condition

- d. History of heart problems in immediate family
 - e. Recent surgery
 - f. Cigarette Smoking habit
 - g. Increased blood Cholesterol
10. Your Source of Income
Job, Business, Rental income, others
11. Number of earning member in your family?
1, 2, 3, 4, 4 plus
12. How much is your monthly earning?
a. Rs 10,000 b. Rs 10,000 to Rs 25,000 c. Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000
d. Above than Rs 50,000
13. How much is your family monthly earning?
a. Rs 10,000 b. Rs 10,000 to Rs 25,000 c. Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000
d. Above than Rs 50,000
14. How much money does your household spend in a month?
a. 30% of income b. 50% of income c. 50 – 80 % of income d. More than 80% of income
15. How much is your monthly saving?
a. 0% - 20% b. 20% - 40% c. 40% - 60% d. Above 60%
16. Have you taken any loans?
Personal loan, housing loan, gold loan, Credit card, student loan, refinance loan
17. Rate the Road Condition in your vicinity?
Excellent, Above AV, Average, Below Average, very poor
18. How are the hospital facilities in your locality?
Ex, Ab Av, Av, Below Average, Vere there any banks in your neigh poor
19. Does your area have metro water supply?
Yes / No
20. Are there any public bins near your house?
Yes / No
21. Are there any banks in your neighborhood?
Yes / No

22. Have you got a market in your neighborhood?
Yes / No
23. Are there parks in your neighborhood?
Yes / No
24. What are the school and colleges available in your locality
Primary, Higher, Arts college, Engineering College, Medical college?
25. Click the following government offices available in your locality.
Corporation office, E-seva center, tahsildar office, Register office, collector office
26. In your area, are there enough trees to provide shelter?
Yes / No
27. Give an opinion about ground water level in your area
a. Adequate ground water level b. Underground water level
28. Is there any freshwater source in your area?
Yes / No
29. What social work activities do you engage in?
NGO, Private club, Locality community, Voluntary group
30. Which one of the following people would you like to interact with the most?
Friends, Family, Neighbor, Colleague
31. Which social media do you use most often?
Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Snap Chat

Part – B Questionnaires for food waste

1. Where do you buy your everyday commodities?

Local Stores
Supermarket
Govt. vegetable market
Online stores

2. How often do you buy your commodities?

We buy most of our food on one big weekly shopping occasion
We make several purchases in a week.
We purchase food items momentarily

3. What are the causes of food waste?

Purchasing or preparing too much
Do not eat leftover the next day
Lack of preserving the food items
Lack of appropriate planning
Waste while preparing food
Expiry date

4. What food item do you find gets wasted most often?

Vegetables, fruit, bread, meat, fish, dairy, drinks, others.

5. What do you do to the leftovers of your food?

Throwing it away
Feeding animal
Giving it for charity
Other (Please specify)

6. How much food (in weight) do you waste per day?

2kg, 5kg, 10kg, 10 plus kg

7. What type of container do you store food waste?

a. Plastic bag b. Dust bin c. old buckets

8. Do you separate Dry waste and Wet waste?

a. Yes b. No

9. How often do you throw away food at home?

Very often, often, sometimes, rarely, never

10. How often is the waste container emptied?

a. once a day b. once in two days c. once in three day d. once a week

11. How often do you dispose the food waste?

a. Daily b. two days once c. three days once d. weekly

12. Is the excess of food waste acceptable to you?

a. completely unsatisfied b. somewhat unsatisfied c. somewhat satisfied d.
completely satisfied

13. How do you feel when throwing away food?

a. Ashamed b. Guilty c. Angry d. Sad e. Angry

14. Have you tried to reduce the leftovers and food waste?

a. Yes b. No

15. What are the ways to reduce the food waste and leftovers?

16. How would you personally rate yourself at managing food waste?

1 - - - - - 10

17. Have you ever been educated about waste disposal?

a. Yes b. No

18. Have you ever heard about the important of recycling

a. Yes b. No

19. Do you know you can transform food waste into usable product?

a. Yes b. No

20. Have you been heard of waste management?

a. Yes b. No