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A study on plastic ban in Tamilnadu and its impact towards public with reference to Erode District

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ABSTRACT

Thousands of plastic factories are producing tons of plastic bags which are very popularly used by the people for shopping purposes because of its ease, cheapness and convenience of use but it's very hazardous negative impact is never highlighted or, at the very least, openly discussed in a more serious tone. Many countries have banned plastics bags due to public concern over the serious negative impact on the environment and agriculture, especially, in agricultural countries, such as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, South Africa, etc. In the research paper, descriptive and analytical research methodology has been used to present our ideas.

INTRODUCTION

The global environment is changing day by day and now it has become a challenge to living life forms due to the very ugly fact that every nation is trying to develop their countries without taking into consideration of environmental impact of degradation and pollution of agricultural lands. More and more factories are being steadily established and harmful chemicals and materials are being used in the production process. People are using plastic bags, which are environmentally dangerous products, for their daily needs mainly for shopping purposes as a result of which, the environment and agricultural lands are thereby being polluted. However, both the business sector and the individual consumers have important roles to play in reducing the environmental and agricultural land pollutions.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As it is useful in our daily lives, plastic bags are actually a nuisance. Every year around 500 billion plastic bags are used world around. Plastic bags are littering, and associated indiscriminate

waste disposal and consumer behaviour. Plastic degradability issues relating to littering and resources use social issues, community education and awareness, and consumer perception. The People behaviour and normal lifestyle is affected due to the ban of Plastic Bags, because of the larger space needed for using cardboard bags, steel boxes and easy carriage is affected.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the Demographic profile of respondents.
- To create an awareness among the general public about the harmful effects of plastic.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- ✓ The present study will be helpful to understand the perception of people before the ban on plastic.

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- ✓ The present study will be helpful to know the impact in environment after the ban on plastic.
- ✓ The present study will understand the awareness of people on the usage of plastic bags.
- ✓ This study helps to know the ban of plastic bags and its environmental safe towards the society.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- People have started carrying their own bags for grocery shopping
- People are not asking frequently for extra bags while shopping either from malls
- People have increased the use of paper and cloth bags after the ban of plastic bags

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Ritch, et al (2009), Lewis, et al (2010), and Rujnic-Sokele and Baric (2014) found that environmental groups use photos of plastic bags blowing freely in the wind, languishing in otherwise pristine streams, or pictures of sea life swallowing plastic bags are common images used to display the detrimental impacts of plastic bags to the general public.
2. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reports that plastic bag litter accounts for less than 0.5% of America's waste stream (EPA, 2014). Schultz and Stein (2009) conducted a study of litter in America and their findings indicate plastic bags represented less than 5% of America's litter.
3. Rujnic-Sokele and Baric (2014) report the harm to animals and sea life are due to the

entanglement with plastic products such as loops designed to hold beverage containers, fishing nets, ropes, lines and plastic bands.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analysing needed information.

Descriptive Research

Descriptive research design is used for the study, it is a fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation.

Sample Design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

Non - Probability Sampling

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

CONVENIENCE SAMPLING

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

Size of the Sample

The Sample size is 100.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Primary Data

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific

study undertaken by researcher. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

Secondary Data

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. In this research review of Literature, Details of the industry are collected from the Internet.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

Simple Percentage Analysis

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

FORMULA

$$\text{Percentage analysis} = \left(\frac{\text{No. of respondents}}{\text{Total no. of respondents}} \right) \times 100$$

Hentry Garratt Ranking

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondents; Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes

of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Percent Position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) N_j$$

Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i^{th} variable by j^{th} respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j^{th} respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS

The Respondents participated in the research are from diversified background with gender, age group, marital status and educational qualification, height, weight.

Table No 1: Demographic Profile of The Respondents

Details of the respondents		No. of respondents	Percentage
Gender	Male	71	71
	Female	29	29
	Total	100	100
Age	Lessthan 25	15	15
	25-35	50	50
	36-45	35	35
	Above 45	00	00
	Total	100	100
Marital status	Married	64	64

	Unmarried	36	36
	Total	100	100
Academic qualification	10th	10	10
	12th	20	20
	UG	46	46
	PG	18	18
	Others	06	06
	Total	100	100
Occupation	Govt	13	13
	Private	67	67
	Business	20	20
	Total	100	100
Annual Income	Below 1 lakh	17	17
	1-2 lakh	46	46
	2-3 lakh	35	35
	Above 4 lakh	02	02
	Total	100	100

SOURCE: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

From this study evident that 71% of the respondents fall under the gender group of male, 50% of the respondents fall under the age group of 25 – 35 years, 64% of the respondents fall under the category of Married, 46% of the respondents

fall under the Academic qualification is Under Graduate, 64% of the respondents fall under the Occupation of Private, the average Annual income of 46% of the respondents falls under the category of 1 lakh – 2 lakh.

Table 2: Plastic Ban Can Hurt The People And Economy Through Hentry Garratt Ranking

S. No	Problems	Total Score	Ranks
1	Impact on trade	3501	1
2	Best for branding	1164	8
3	Cheaper than paper cloth packing	615	9
4	Size and compart	1719	7
5	Convenience for during travel and purchase	2898	4
6	Cost effective	3297	2
7	Easily available	2485	5
8	Non storability	1996	6
9	Spending extra cost of cloth packing	3168	3

SOURCE: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is evident that “Impact on trade” ranked as No.1 with total score of 3501, “Cost effective” ranked as No.2 with total score of 3297, “Spending extra cost of cloth packing” ranked as No.3 with total score of 3168, “Convenience for during travel and purchase” ranked as No.4 with total score of 2898, “Easy

available” ranked as No.5 with total score of 2485, “Non Storability” ranked as No.6 with total score of 1996, “Size of compart” ranked as No.7 with total score of 1719, “Best for branding” ranked as No.8 with total score of 1164, “Cheaper than paper cloth packing” ranked as No.9 with total score of 615.

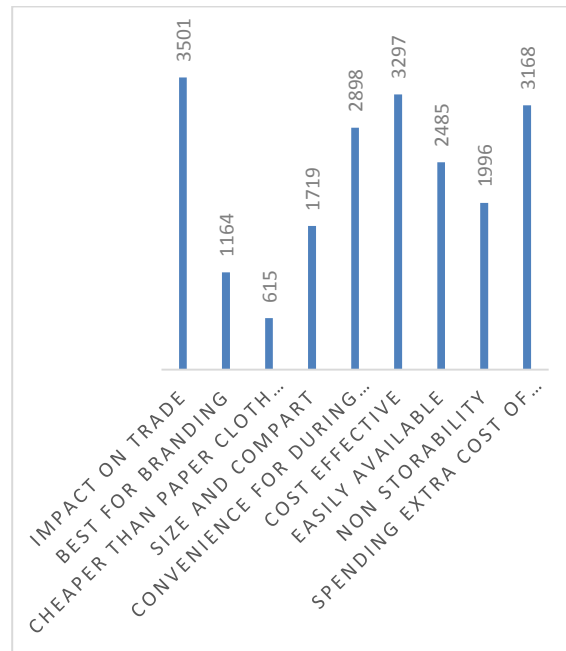


Figure No 1: Plastic Ban Can Hurt The People And Economy Through Hentry Garratt Ranking

FINDINGS

- The respondents ranked as No.1 “Impact on trade” with total score of 3501 points.
- The respondents ranked as No.2 “Cost effective” with total score of 3297 points.
- The respondents ranked as No.3 “Spending extra cost of cloth packing” with total score of 3168 points.

SUGGESIONS

- ✓ Use eco-friendly bags for trading.

- ✓ Promoting environment friendly sustainable alternatives to plastic bags such as jute bags, paper bags etc..
- ✓ Bio degradable bag can be brought for one and it can be used for every time while going to shopping

CONCLUSION

Plastic bag is causing irreparable damage to the environment especially to the agriculture all over the world. The environment including its soil, water and air is seriously affected by the use of plastic bags. Plastic bags are manufactured with

fossil fuel which emits toxic gas which has become detrimental to the various life forms in the planet. The situation has been severely aggravated by the whimsical throwing of used plastic bags on the streets and open public places resulting in the unavoidable environmental pollutions. Sometimes

plastic bags are burnt emitting toxic smoke that is very harmful to health beside being responsible for creating the greenhouse effect due to the ozone layer depletion, hence, directly increasing the temperature of the global atmosphere.

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