



A Study on Consumer Awareness towards Banning Plastic Bags in Attur Taluk

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Introduction

Consumers are people or organizations that purchase products or services. The term also refers to hiring goods and services. They are humans or other economic entities that use a good or service. They are the end users in the distribution chain of goods and services. In fact, sometimes the consumer might not be the buyer.

“The plastic Manufacture, Sale and Usage Rules 1999, amended in 2003 under the Indian Environment (protection) Act of 1986 prohibit manufacture, stocking, distribution or sale of carry bags made of virgin or recycled plastic and prohibits littering of plastic items”.

BIODEGRADABLE

Biodegradation is degradation caused by biological activity, particularly by enzyme action leading to significant changes in the materials chemical structure. In essence, biodegradable plastics should break down cleanly, in a defined time period, to simple molecules found in the environment such as carbon dioxide and water.

TYPES OF PLASTIC BAGS

Given the number of choices available, choosing the right plastic bag can be a somewhat tricky task. That’s mainly because plastic bags are made from different materials and each of these materials offers users specific characteristics. They also come in various mixed shapes and colors. There are so many versions of plastic bags out here, however, by familiarizing yourself with each type, you can certainly narrow down your choices a great deal and choose the right bags for your needs. So, let’s dive in and take a look at the different types of plastic bags available on the market today.















- High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)
- Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)
- Liner Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)
- Medium Density Polyethylene (MDPE)
- Polypropylene (PP)

Which plastics are recyclable?



Summary of plastic polymer groups, their common uses, properties and recyclability.

Numerical coding (from 1-7) is typically provided on plastic items and gives information of their polymer grouping below. Recyclability is based on common recycling schemes but can vary between countries as well as regionally within countries; check local recycling guidelines for further clarification.

Symbol	Polymer	Common Uses	Properties	Recyclable?
 PETE	Polyethylene terephthalate	 Plastic bottles (water, soft drinks, cooking oil)	Clear, strong and lightweight	Yes; widely recycled
 HDPE	High-density polyethylene	 Milk containers, cleaning agents, shampoo bottles, bleach bottles	Stiff and hardwearing; hard to breakdown in sunlight	Yes; widely recycled
 PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	 Plastic piping, vinyl flooring, cabling insulation, roof sheeting	Can be rigid or soft via plasticizers; used in construction, healthcare, electronics	Often not recyclable due to chemical properties; check local recycling
 LDPE	Low-density polyethylene	 Plastic bags, food wrapping (e.g. bread, fruit, vegetables)	Lightweight, low-cost, versatile; fails under mechanical and thermal stress	No; failure under stress makes it hard to recycle
 PP	Polypropylene	 Bottle lids, food tubs, furniture, houseware, medical, rope, automobile parts	Tough and resistant; effective barrier against water and chemicals	Often not recyclable; available in some locations; check local recycling
 PS	Polystyrene	 Food takeaway containers, plastic cutlery, egg tray	Lightweight; structurally weak; easily dispersed	No; rarely recycled but check local recycling
 OTHER	Other plastics (e.g. acrylic, polycarbonate, polyactic fibres)	 Water cooler bottles, baby cups, fiberglass	Diverse in nature with various properties	No; diversity of materials risks contamination of recycling

Source: based on general US & UK guidelines, and chemical polymer properties. Icon graphics from Noun Project. This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where find data and research on how the world is changing.

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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- plastic bag littering, and associated indiscriminate waste disposal and consumer behavior
 - Resource consumption issues, including reduction, reduce and recycling
 - plastic degradability issues relating to littering and resource use
 - Social issues, community education and awareness, and consumer perception

The concerns profound on littering are significantly affecting the marine and aquatic environment too, as these aquatic life can be threatened through suffocation, entanglement and ingestion. Other than that, plastic bags are unsightly as waste and can block gutters and drains which will cause storm water problems.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the awareness of banning of plastic bags.
2. To identify consumer opinion to ban of plastic bags.
3. To identify reason to use of plastic bags in consumer.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant difference between age of the respondents and Support towards cloth bags.
2. There is no significant difference between age of the respondents and Preference of plastic bags.
3. There is no significant difference between income of the respondents and Charges towards plastic bags.

Research Design:

The universe of the study was 100 consumers in Attur Taluk . Structured questionnaire were collect data from a representative sample of 100 consumers.\

Tools of Analysis

The data collected were analyzed by preparing suitable tables. The information collected with the help of questionnaire were tabulated and analyzed by using various satiation measures like percentage analysis, mean and standard deviations analysis, Chi-Square test, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

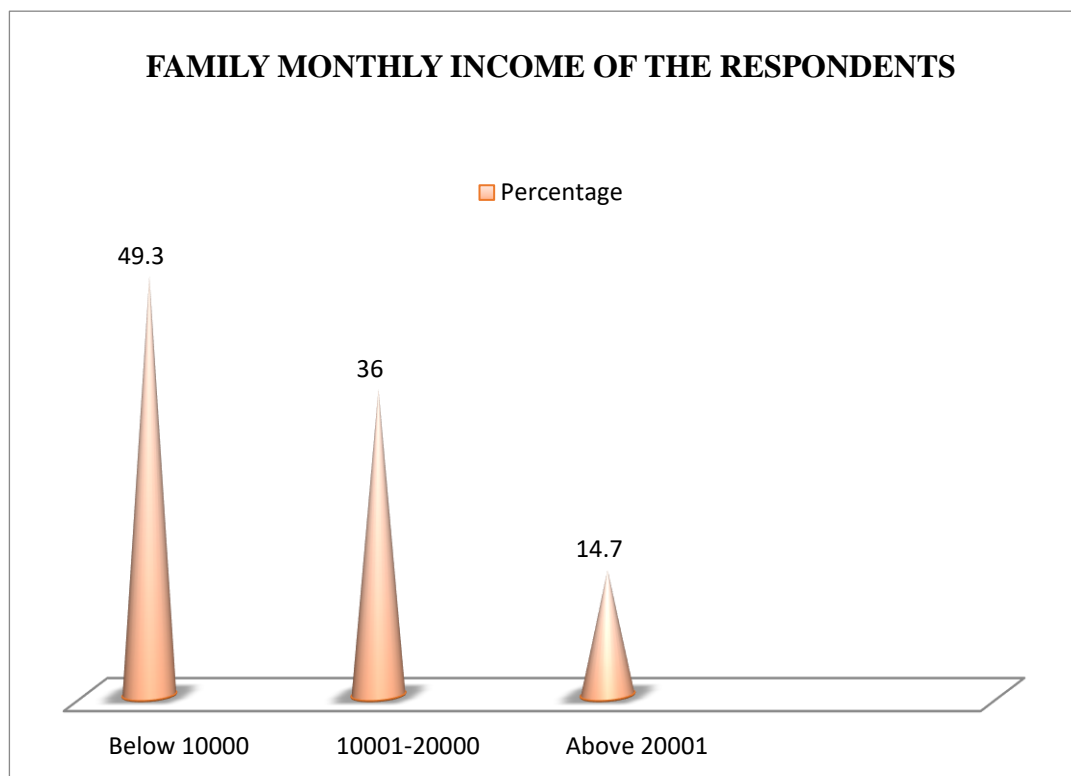
- **Simple percentage**
- **One way ANOVA**

Review of Literature

- **Motasem N. Saidan et al., (2017)¹**In this Management Of Plastic Bags Waste: An Assessment of Scenarios In Jordan The main objective of this study is to advance and assess different scenarios to control the use of plastic bags based on environment socio-economic impacts analysis. The results obtained reveal that a blanket ban may not be the best possible solution for the environment. It is shown as well that the imposition of an environmental levy on the plastic bags can reduce their consumption by 70 %. Moreover, it has better sustainable impacts in comparison with other scenarios even though it does not fully eliminate the littering problem.
- **Mohammad Bakri Alaa Hammami et al., (2017)²**In this Survey on awareness and attitudes of secondary school students regarding plastic pollution: implications for environmental education and public health in Sharjah city, UAE. This study aims

Classification of the respondents based on Income

Chart No.1.1



From the above table 1.1 shows that 49.3 percent of the Respondents are earned below 10,000, 36.0 percent of the Respondents are earned 10001-20000 and 14.7 percents of the Respondents are earned above 20001. It is evidently shows that the majority of the respondents are earned below 10,000 (49.3 percent).

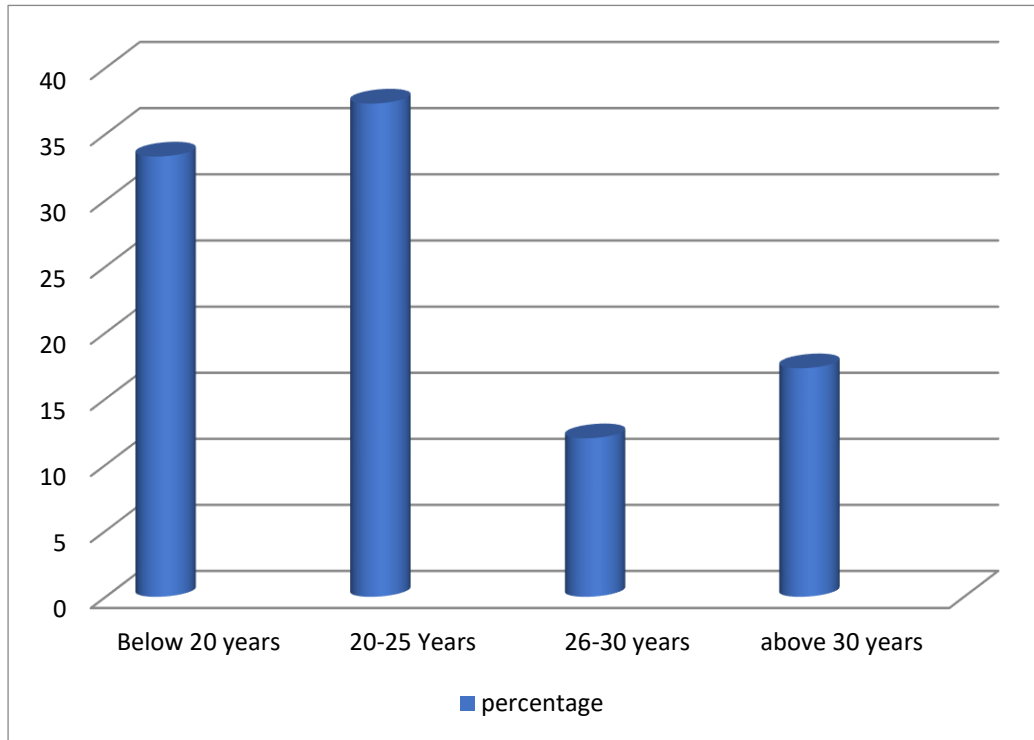
¹Motasem N. Saidan et al.,(2017) Journal of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy, 52, 1, 2017, 148-154 January 2017

²Mohammad Bakri Alaa Hammami et al.,(2017) ISSN 0944-1344 Environ SciPollut Res DOI 10.1007/s11356-017-9625-x

2 Classification of the respondents based On Age

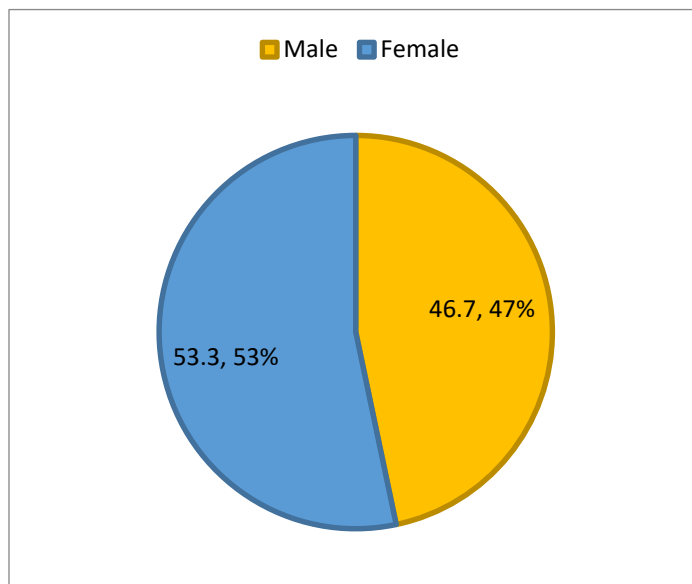
Chart No-1.2

AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS



From the above table 1.2 shows that 37.3 percents of the Respondents are 20-25 age, 33.3 percent of the Respondents are below 20 ages, 12.0 percent of the Respondents are 26-30 age and 17.3 percent of the Respondents are above 30 ages. It is evidently shows that the majority of the respondents are 20-25 age (37.3 percent).

GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS



From the above table 4.3 shows that 53.3 percents of the Respondents are female and remaining 46.7 percents of the Respondents are male. It is evidently shows that the majority of the respondents are female (53.3 percent).

Classification of the respondents based on income and using reusable shopping bags

H0: There is no significant difference between income and using reusable shopping bags.

Table No-1.3

INCOME AND USING REUSABLE SHOPPING BAGS

Factors	Income	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value	H0 Accepted/ Rejected
using reusable shopping bags	below 10000	37	2.84	1.041	.547	.581	Accepted
	10001-20000	27	2.56	1.155			
	above 20001	11	2.73	.905			
	Total	75	2.72	1.060			

Sources: primary Data

Interpretation

The above table 1.3 shows that the p value is .581. Since p value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis accepted at 5% level of significant. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between income and using reusable shopping bags.

Table No -1.4

INCOME AND CHARGES TOWARDS PLASTIC BAGS

Factors	Income	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	P value	H0 Accepted/ Rejected
Charges Towards plastic bags	below 10000	37	1.89	.875	1.467	.237	Accepted
	10001-20000	27	1.56	.847			
	above 20001	11	1.55	.820			
	Total	75	1.72	.863			

Sources: primary Data

Interpretation

The above table 1.4 shows that the p value is .237. Since p value is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis accepted at 5% level of significant. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between income and Charges towards plastic bags.

CONCLUSIONS

The study concludes that the use of plastic bags is considered as one of the great issues that humans are facing in their contemporary life. In truth, plastic bags never degrade. Instead they are broken down into small tiny pieces which are swept down and end up in the oceans which are then consumed by wildlife, birds, animals and marine life mistake the plastic bag for food and consume them. There are some chemicals from the plastic bags and when they consume they could develop cancers or other serious conditions.

Most of our cities are not clean since people throw their garbage in streets and landfills.

Thus when we ban plastic bags, we keep our environmental clean and at the same time send some message globally about the importance of environment protection.

People learn that banning plastic is for a reason and they can take up such important information. They can subsequently begin to understand that the plastic causes some negative effects and the environment and the environment and human needs protection against them.