



International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

SWEEPSY: Waste Management Android Application

¹Birendra Kumar Saraswat, ²Tarun Kumar, ³Deeksha

¹²³ Department of Computer Science and Engineering Raj Kumar Goel Institute of Technology, Ghaziabad, India

¹ birendrasaraswat@gmail.com

² tarun.j2000@gmail.com

³ ds1874037@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

SweepSy, an innovative Android application, emerges as a transformative solution to India's burgeoning waste management crisis. With a focus on streamlining waste collection processes, SweepSy introduces features such as door-to-door garbage collection, sweeper regularity monitoring, and customizable subscription plans. This research paper aims to examine SweepSy's impact on revolutionizing waste management practices, addressing environmental concerns, and enhancing municipal services. Through an in-depth analysis of SweepSy's functionalities and user engagement, this study explores its role in bridging the gap between communities and local authorities. By leveraging technology and user-centric design, SweepSy offers a user-friendly platform that empowers individuals and households to contribute to cleaner environments and more sustainable waste management practices. Furthermore, this paper delves into SweepSy's potential to drive systemic changes in waste management policies and practices, highlighting its significance as a catalyst for urban development and environmental stewardship. By synthesizing empirical data, user testimonials, and expert insights, this research paper provides valuable insights into SweepSy's efficacy and its implications for the future of waste management in India and beyond.

Keywords: *SweepSy, Waste Management, Android*

INTRODUCTION

In a world where certain inevitabilities like death and change persist, waste remains a constant challenge. Enter SWEEPSY, an innovative application designed to tackle one of society's persistent issues—efficient waste management. This project is a comprehensive solution offering a streamlined approach to garbage collection, addressing the irregularities in sweeping services and reshaping municipal management systems. SWEEPSY functions as an application facilitating door-to-door garbage collection, ensuring waste is disposed of appropriately. The core features of this solution include setting collection timings, subscription-based services, monitoring sweeper regularity via a database, and even enabling on-demand requests—perfect for individuals living independently, such as bachelors. Rising incomes, rapid urbanization, and evolving lifestyles in India have led to a surge in municipal solid waste, demanding more effective management strategies. SWEEPSY aims to bridge this gap by providing a structured waste management system. Waste management is a significant challenge in India, exacerbated by irregularities in garbage collection services. SWEEPSY addresses this by maintaining sweeper attendance records, ensuring accountability, and offering tailored plans for families and individuals. SWEEPSY isn't just an application; it's a solution. This project strives to present the government and society with an effective waste management system. It aims to establish a robust connection between consumers and sweepers, fostering a cleaner environment through networking, sweeper regularity, efficient garbage maintenance, and cleaner spaces. In essence, SWEEPSY isn't just an app—it's a gateway to a more organized and efficient waste management system, bridging the gap between the community and the municipal service providers.

Some important features of SweepSy are: -

Door-to-Door Garbage Collection: SweepSy facilitates seamless collection of waste directly from users' homes, promoting convenience and encouraging proper waste disposal.

Sweeper Regularity Monitoring: SweepSy tracks sweeper attendance and performance, ensuring accountability and reliability in waste collection services.

Customizable Subscription Plans: Users can choose subscription plans tailored to their specific needs, offering flexibility and affordability in waste management solutions.

User-Friendly Interface: SweepSy boasts an intuitive interface, making it easy for users to schedule pickups, track their waste disposal history, and manage their subscription plans.

Feedback Mechanism: Users can provide feedback on the quality of service, enabling continuous improvement and refinement of the waste management process.

Integration with Municipal Services: Sweepasy integrates seamlessly with existing municipal systems, enhancing coordination and cooperation between users and local authorities in waste management efforts.

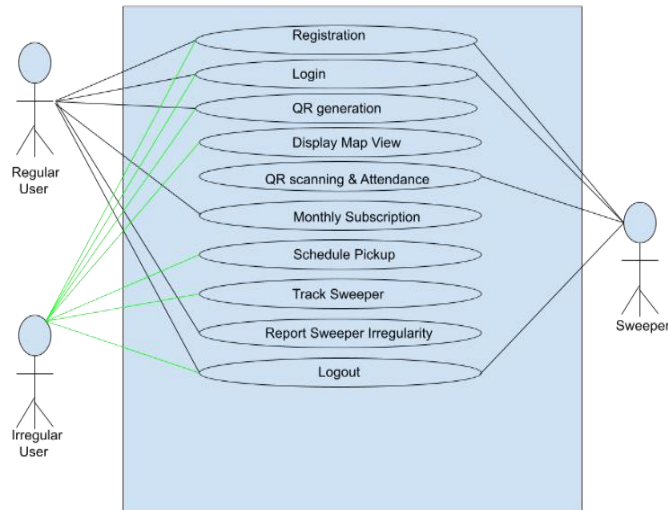


Fig.1 Use Case Diagram- Sweepasy

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on waste management in India reflects a growing concern over the environmental and health impacts of inefficient waste disposal practices, the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and inadequate infrastructure in managing municipal solid waste.

Solid Waste Management in Indian Perspectives, Dr. Md Mainul Sk, Sajid Qamar & Trilochan Sethy [2023]

This paper reviews solid waste management in India, covering current practices, challenges, and opportunities. It offers insights for policymakers and practitioners to develop effective strategies for environmental sustainability.

Modern Technologies for Waste Management, Wojciech Czekala, J , edrzej Drozdowski and Piotr Łabiak [2023]

This paper explores modern solutions for waste management, addressing challenges posed by increasing waste. It discusses technological and sociological aspects, highlighting the role of the internet and social media in promoting ecological consciousness. The study presents selected solutions, challenges, and future directions in the context of the circular economy.

Waste Management system, Gregory Odhiambo [2022]

The study involves data collection, analysis for strategic planning, implementing waste reporting mechanisms, and developing an efficient waste management system for environmental conservation and sustainability.

Challenges and opportunities of waste management for sustainable development, Jayanti Babyloni, J V Manimanya Reddy, Madhuri Pydimalla [2022]

This paper examines the environmental impact of rising resource consumption, focusing on waste generation in India. It discusses innovative solutions such as producing paper from agricultural waste and bioplastics from food waste, emphasizing sustainable development and minimal wastage

Solid Waste Management in India: A State-of-the-Art, Anunay A. Gour and S.K. Singh [2022]

This paper examines the challenges of solid waste management in India, relevant for developing nations. It attributes waste growth to population increase and changing lifestyles, emphasizing the shift from organic to inorganic waste. Chemical pollutants pose environmental and health risks, necessitating effective policy implementation.

Smart Waste Management Ssystem, Sanjiban Chakraborty, Aniket Mehta, Shaheen Sheikh, Ashmita Kumari Jha, Dr. CR Manjunath (2021)

The proposed system is a GPS based. The suggested device and implementation will track waste storage and monitor the vehicle's waste driver. This method helps to make the customer aware of accountability behind the job such as the system for solid waste inspection and management, integrating communications technology for truck control systems such as GPS.

Economic Impact and Challenges in Waste Management, Dr. M. Rajadurai, Smriti Chawla and Dr. M. Amarnath Satheesh [2021]

Waste, generated from human activities, presents environmental and public health risks if not managed efficiently. Proper waste management, including recycling, reduces disposal costs and stimulates economic growth. However, challenges persist, particularly in developing countries, with issues such as inadequate service coverage and handling of hazardous materials.

LIMITATIONS

The Sweepsy Android application, while innovative, also has its limitations:

Limited Coverage: Sweepsy may not be available in all areas, limiting its accessibility and effectiveness in addressing waste management challenges across regions.

Dependency on Technology: Sweepsy relies on smartphone technology, which may exclude segments of the population who do not have access to smartphones or are not proficient in using them.

Socio-Economic Divide: Sweepsy's subscription-based model may exclude low-income households who cannot afford the service, widening the socio-economic gap in waste management services.

Infrastructure Requirements: Effective use of Sweepsy requires a robust waste collection infrastructure, including regular sweepers and designated collection points. In areas with poor infrastructure, Sweepsy may not function optimally.

Data Privacy Concerns: Sweepsy collects user data for service optimization, raising concerns about privacy and data security. Users may be hesitant to use the app due to privacy concerns.

Language and Literacy Barriers: Sweepsy's interface may not be accessible to users who are not proficient in the language or who have low literacy levels, limiting its adoption among certain demographics.

Maintenance and Updates: Like all digital applications, Sweepsy requires regular maintenance and updates to ensure functionality and security. Failure to update the app may lead to compatibility issues or security vulnerabilities.

Reliability of Data: The accuracy of data collected by Sweepsy, such as sweeper attendance records and waste collection schedules, may be compromised due to technical glitches or human error, leading to inconsistencies in service delivery.

User Engagement Challenges: Encouraging consistent and active participation from users in utilizing Sweepsy's features, such as scheduling waste pickups and providing feedback, may be challenging, particularly if users perceive the app as complex or time-consuming to use.

Scalability Issues: Scaling Sweepsy to accommodate large user bases or expanding its coverage to new geographic areas may pose logistical and operational challenges, requiring significant investments in infrastructure, technology, and human resources.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for developing the Sweepsy Android application can be based on an iterative and incremental model, such as the Agile methodology.

Agile methodology emphasizes flexibility, collaboration, and incremental development. It involves breaking down the development process into small, manageable iterations or sprints, typically lasting 2-4 weeks. Each iteration results in a potentially shippable product increment, allowing for continuous feedback and adaptation throughout the development process.

Using Agile methodology for developing Sweepsy offers several advantages:

Flexibility: Agile allows for flexibility in responding to changing requirements, priorities, and user feedback. This enables the development team to adjust the project scope and priorities as needed to meet evolving needs and market demands.

Continuous Improvement: By delivering working software in regular iterations, Agile promotes continuous improvement and learning. Each iteration provides an opportunity to gather feedback from stakeholders and users, identify areas for improvement, and incorporate changes into subsequent iterations.

Collaboration: Agile encourages collaboration and communication among cross-functional teams, including developers, designers, testers, and stakeholders. This fosters a shared understanding of project goals, promotes transparency, and facilitates problem-solving and decision-making.

Early and Regular Delivery: Agile enables early and regular delivery of value to stakeholders through incremental releases. This allows stakeholders to see tangible progress, provide feedback, and make informed decisions throughout the development process.

Risk Mitigation: Agile helps mitigate project risks by breaking down the development process into small, manageable increments. This allows the team to identify and address issues early, minimize project delays and cost overruns, and ensure timely delivery of the final product.

In the Agile model, the development process is divided into several iterative phases, known as "sprints" or "iterations." Each sprint typically follows a set of common phases:

Planning Phase: In this phase, the project team, including stakeholders, product owners, and development team members, collaborates to define the goals and objectives for the upcoming sprint. This involves creating a prioritized backlog of user stories or tasks that need to be completed during the sprint.

Iteration Planning: During the iteration planning meeting, the development team selects a subset of items from the product backlog to work on during the sprint. The team estimates the effort required for each item and commits to delivering them by the end of the sprint.

Development Phase: This phase involves the actual implementation of the selected user stories or tasks. The development team works collaboratively to design, code, and test the features or functionalities defined in the sprint backlog. Continuous integration and testing practices are typically employed to ensure the quality and stability of the codebase throughout the development process.

Testing: Testing is integrated throughout the development process in Agile. Automated unit tests are created alongside code, and the code is continuously integrated and tested to ensure its quality. Additionally, the development team conducts manual and exploratory testing to validate the functionality and identify any defects.

Daily Stand-up Meetings: Throughout the sprint, the development team holds daily stand-up meetings, also known as daily scrums. During these meetings, team members provide updates on their progress, discuss any obstacles or challenges they are facing, and coordinate their efforts to ensure that the sprint goals are met.

Review Phase: At the end of the sprint, the development team conducts a sprint review meeting to demonstrate the completed work to stakeholders and gather feedback. This provides an opportunity for stakeholders to evaluate the delivered features or functionalities and provide input for future iterations.

Retrospective Phase: Following the sprint review, the team holds a retrospective meeting to reflect on the sprint process and identify areas for improvement. The team discusses what went well, what could be improved, and any action items or changes that need to be implemented to enhance the effectiveness of future sprints.

Incremental Delivery: Throughout the development process, the team delivers incremental value to stakeholders by completing and delivering working software at the end of each sprint. This allows stakeholders to see tangible progress, provide feedback, and make adjustments to priorities or requirements as needed.



Fig. 2 Agile Model

[Source: <https://images.app.goo.gl/MjZc1ej1puwrJ5bM9>]

Overall, Agile methodology integrates planning, requirement analysis, design, development, testing, and review activities into short, iterative cycles, allowing for rapid feedback and adaptation to changing requirements and priorities.

FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of the Sweepsy Android application is vast and promising. Some potential areas for expansion and enhancement include:

Geographical Expansion: Sweepsy can expand its coverage to reach more regions and cities, both within India and globally. By expanding its geographical reach, Sweepsy can address waste management challenges in a wider range of communities and contribute to cleaner environments on a larger scale.

Feature Enrichment: Sweepsy can introduce new features and functionalities to enhance user experience and address evolving user needs. This may include features such as real-time tracking of waste collection vehicles, integration with smart waste bins for automatic waste detection and collection, and gamification elements to incentivize users to participate in waste management activities.

Integration with IoT and AI: Sweepsey can leverage emerging technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to improve waste management processes. For example, IoT sensors can be installed in waste bins to monitor fill levels and optimize collection routes, while AI algorithms can analyze data to predict waste generation patterns and optimize resource allocation.

Community Engagement: Sweepsey can further engage with communities and stakeholders to promote environmental awareness and encourage sustainable waste management practices. This may involve organizing community clean-up events, educational workshops on waste segregation and recycling, and partnerships with local businesses and organizations to promote eco-friendly initiatives.

Partnerships and Collaborations: Sweepsey can collaborate with municipalities, waste management agencies, and other stakeholders to streamline waste collection processes and improve overall efficiency. By partnering with government agencies and private organizations, Sweepsey can access resources, infrastructure, and expertise to drive impactful waste management initiatives.

Data Analytics and Insights: Sweepsey can leverage data analytics to gain insights into waste generation patterns, user behavior, and service performance. By analyzing data collected through the app, Sweepsey can identify trends, optimize operations, and make data-driven decisions to improve service delivery and user satisfaction.

Environmental Sustainability Initiatives: Sweepsey can support environmental sustainability initiatives such as waste recycling, composting, and renewable energy generation. By promoting sustainable waste management practices, Sweepsey can contribute to reducing environmental pollution, conserving natural resources, and mitigating climate change.

Inclusive Accessibility: Sweepsey can focus on making the application more accessible to diverse user groups, including those with disabilities or limited technological literacy. This may involve incorporating features such as voice-based navigation, text-to-speech functionality, and user-friendly interfaces to ensure that the app is inclusive and usable by all.

Social Impact Initiatives: Sweepsey can initiate social impact programs and partnerships to address broader social issues related to waste management, such as poverty alleviation, job creation, and community empowerment. By collaborating with social enterprises, non-profit organizations, and local communities, Sweepsey can leverage its platform to drive positive social change and improve quality of life for marginalized populations.

Overall, the future scope of the Sweepsey Android application is vast and multifaceted, offering opportunities for expansion, innovation, and collaboration to drive positive change in waste management and environmental sustainability.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Sweepsey Android application emerges as a pivotal player in the landscape of waste management, offering a multifaceted approach to address the longstanding issues of ineffective waste collection and disposal. Its innovative features, ranging from doorstep garbage collection to real-time sweeper monitoring and customized subscription plans, signify a transformative leap towards more efficient and organized waste management systems. Sweepsey not only promises to streamline waste disposal processes but also seeks to bridge the gap between municipal services and individual households, thereby fostering cleaner and healthier communities.

However, amidst its promises, Sweepsey encounters certain limitations and hurdles. These include challenges related to accessibility, technological dependencies, and socio-economic disparities, which necessitate careful consideration and strategic planning for effective mitigation. Moreover, the success of Sweepsey hinges not only on technological prowess but also on broader factors such as regulatory compliance, community engagement, and environmental sustainability.

Sweepsey transcends its role as a mere Android application to become a catalyst for systemic change in waste management. By embracing innovation, collaboration, and social responsibility, Sweepsey has the potential to drive positive impact at the individual, community, and global levels, paving the way for a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future for all.

Looking ahead, the future trajectory of Sweepsey holds immense promise, contingent upon continual innovation, collaborative partnerships, and user-centric design principles. By embracing these principles and addressing its challenges head-on, Sweepsey stands poised to make significant strides in redefining waste management paradigms, ushering in a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable future for societies worldwide.

REFERENCES

1. Dr. Md Mainul Sk, Sajid Qamar & Trilochan Sethy, "Solid Waste Management in Indian Perspectives", Humanities and Social Science Studies, Vol. 12, Issue 1, No. 3, January – June 2023
Link: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373737929>
2. Jagriti Patel, Sanskriti Mujumdar and Vijay Kumar Srivastava, "Municipal solid waste management in India Current status, management practices, models, impacts, limitations, and challenges in future", Advances in Environmental Research, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2023) 95-111
Link: <https://doi.org/10.12989/aer.2023.12.2.095>
3. Wojciech Czekala, Jędrzej Drozdowski and Piotr Łabiak, "Modern Technologies for Waste Management", Appl. Sci. 2023, 13, 8847

Link: <https://doi.org/10.3390/app13158847>

4. Gregory Odhiambo, "Waste Management System", KCA University, 25 May 2022.
Link: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360835841>
5. Jayanti Babyloni, J V Manimanya Reddy, Madhuri Pydimalla, "Challenges and opportunities of waste management for sustainable development", Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR), 2022 JETIR January 2022, Volume 9, Issue 1
Link: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366633455>
6. Anunay A. Gour and S.K. Singh, "Solid Waste Management in India: A State-of-the-Art", Delhi Technological University, Environ. Eng. Res. 2022; 28(4): 220249
Link: <https://doi.org/10.4491/eer.2022.249>
7. Sanjiban Chakraborty, Aniket Mehta, Shaheen Sheikh, Ashmita Kumari Jha, Dr. CR Manjunath, "Smart Waste Management System", Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR), May 2021, Volume 8, Issue 5.
Link: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351871694>
8. Dr. M. Rajadurai, Smriti Chawla and Dr. M. Amarnath Satheesh, "Economic Impact and Challenges in Waste Management", M. Rajadurai et al /J. Pharm. Sci. & Res. Vol. 13(3), 2021, 179-187
Link: <https://www.jpsr.pharmainfo.in/Documents/Volumes/vol13issue03/jpsr13032109.pdf>
9. Shri Babulal Naik, Shri Pradosh Panda, Smt. Kalpana Sharma, "Waste Management: A Necessity", LARRDIS Sept 2020
Link: https://loksabhadocs.nic.in/Refinput/Research_notes/English/15092020_143214_1021205231.pdf
10. Shweta Choudhary, "A Research Paper on Solid Waste Management", Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research, 2019 JETIR March 2019, Volume 6, Issue 3
Link: <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIREO06150.pdf>