

Awareness Level and Implementation of Solid Waste Management Practices among Rural and Urban Household in Haryana

Dr. Jasvinder Kr. Sidhu^{1*} Sunil Kumari²

¹ Associate Professor, IHS, Kurukshetra

² Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Kurukshetra

Abstract – Household solid waste consists of garbage (such as bottles, jars, clothes, disposables, food packing, nourishment scraps, newspaper, magazines and yard trimmings etc.) that originates from individual houses. Solid waste management has become a critical issue in Indian urban and rural area to protect environmental quality. A challenge for the authorities as the rate of generation of waste is very high. To handle this problem, many countries are turning to reduce, reuse and recycling which is a constructive tool for solid waste management. In addition, for successful development and implementation of any solid waste project, community participation in collection and design of facilities is essential. To come up with a sustainable technology of solid waste, it requires a survey on the awareness and practices regarding solid waste management. The present study aims to measure and compare the awareness level of rural and urban respondents of Haryana state towards reducing, reusing and recycling of solid waste management. A random sample of 400 respondents of Rewari, Jhajjar, Bhiwani and Kurukshetra districts of Haryana has been taken into consideration for the purpose of study. The primary data through a structured questionnaire has been collected and mean, standard deviation and t- test were applied for the purpose of analyzing the data. The obtained findings of the study reveal that respondents under consideration are moderately aware about solid waste management practices (i.e. reduce, reuse and recycling). The findings further reveal that there is no significant difference between rural and urban respondents on solid waste management practices.

Keyword: Household Solid Waste Management Practices, Reduction, Reuse, Recycling

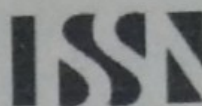
INTRODUCTION

The waste industry has increased immense pressure in past few years because of a continuous increase the production of waste materials (Burnley, 2007), increasing population, rapid urbanization and due to the need of more sustainable and environmentally acceptable waste management policy. Growing population and lack of well organised waste management strategies at both local and national levels exacerbates this problem. Solid waste management involves control of origination, storage, collection, processing and discarding of solid waste with the purpose of protecting environmental quality, natural resources and protection of human health. Awareness of effectual waste management practices is one of the common issues in developing countries. At the point when respondents are awareness about waste, they go to be educated as well as know the essence of waste management which will make them liable. Awareness means to improve their knowledge in waste management. Solid waste management which is done along the lines of a precise use by

'reducing', 'reusing' and 'recycling' depends on managerial technique and strategies. Hence, awareness of people and knowledge are the main elements of practice on solid waste management. Waste 'reduction', 'reuse' and 'recycling' -the 3Rs of environmental conservation - shows an important element of any genuine endeavour to explain the waste management problem. The 3Rs has been divided into six vertical steps: 'prevention', 'reduction', 'reuse', 'recycle', 'recovery' and 'disposal'. The first R (reduce) include prevention and reduction of waste. Reduction of solid waste means the minimization and elimination from waste materials. Following the hierarchy, the next best option for solid waste management is the second R ('Reuse') and this enclose the usage of an item after its use, either for a purpose similar to that which it was intended or for an entirely new one. The third R ('recycle') refers to waste materials which can be converted to the new product or raw material. The process of recycling includes the 'collection', 'separation' and 'processing' of waste. 'Reduce', 'reuse' and 'recycle' are the recommended solution



RESEARCH ARTICLE



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
IN THE

2395-2628(Print):2349-9451(online)

Vol. 7. Issue.2. 2020 (Apr-June)

TREATMENT OF LOVE IN ROBERT BROWNING'S "EVELYN HOPE"

Dr. GAJENDER KUMAR

Assistant Professor of English, Govt. College for Women, Ateli
M/Garh (Haryana)



ABSTRACT

Robert Browning has presented love with its true spirit in Evelyn Hope. His love poems show a kind of passion which draws a man to a woman or woman to a man. For him, love is not only a bond between man and women but also unites God and man. He places his lovers in various situations and examines their psychological implications. Browning in his love poems does not describe the physical beauty of a woman but a little bit physical charm of a woman. It is clear in Evelyn Hope.

Article information

Received:19/05/2020
Accepted: 24/06/2020
Published online: 27/06/2020
doi: 10.33329/ijelr.7.2.226

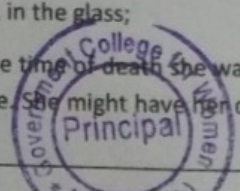
Keywords: Passion, Implications, Passion, Revelation Chastity

Robert Browning is one of the greatest love poets in English love poetry. He is not concerned with divine love or the love of God, country, family but the love between man and woman. His love poetry is intensely realistic in character. A man loves a woman not for her spiritual qualities but for her physical charm and passion- her curls, dented chin, little tricks of speech, all the causeless laughter's, the little private jokes and common memories that are the stuff of intimacy. That is the real thing, and that kind of love poetry, Browning is master. He intellectualizes the passion of love. The lovers of Browning provide a psychological analysis of their love, and it is clearly reflected in his poem like 'Evelyn Hope'. He does not emphasize the physical charms of his women, nor does he introduce like Keats 'light feet and creamy breasts' but he lays stress on the power of women to transform and transfigure man's life. This aspect of Browning's women is well brought out in Evelyn Hope. The research paper focuses on treatment of love in Evelyn Hope.

The poem 'Evelyn Hope' narrates the optimistic attitude of the speaker who is shocked at the sudden demise of his beloved. He is sitting beside her dead body for last one hour. He observes her personal belongings like her bed, book self. She plucked a Germanium flower in the glass which seems to dead. He doesn't find any major differences there except the shutters of window which are completely closed.

Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead!
Sit and watch by her side an hour
That is her book-self, this her bed;
She plucked that piece of geranium -flower,
Beginning to die too, in the glass;

He reveals that at the time of death she was sixteen years old. She might not have heard his name. She was too young to fall in love. She might have had dreams and aims. He loved her but he could not propose her





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Vol. 7. Issue.2. 2020 (Apr-June)

ISSN

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
(ONLINE)

2395-2628(Print):2349-9451(online)

CREATIVITY AND IMAGINATION IN KUBLA KHAN

Dr. GAJENDER KUMAR

Assistant Professor of English, Govt. College for Women, Ateli
M/Garh (Haryana)



Article information

Received:16/05/2020

Accepted: 22/06/2020

Published online: 26/06/2020

doi: [10.33329/ijelr.7.2.208](https://doi.org/10.33329/ijelr.7.2.208)

ABSTRACT

Kubla Khan is one of the beautiful poems of S.T.Coleridge. He wrote the hallucinatory poem shortly after waking up from an opium- influenced dream in 1797.In the poem, the poet envisions the landscape surrounding the Mongol ruler and Chinese emperor Kubla Khan 's summer palace called "Xanadu" describing it as a place of beauty and pleasure. The holy river Alph ran through dark caves. Finally there is description of an Abyssinian maid playing a stringed instrument sing about Mount Abora.

Keywords : Hallucinatory, Envision, Intoxication, Consume, Substance

Kubla Khan has been considered one of the well-known works of English Romantic Poet S.T. Coleridge. Different critics have given different opinions about the poem in the past more than 200 years. The aim of my research paper is to highlight the art of creativity and imagination in Kubla Khan. The poet S.T.Coleridge wrote KublaKhan in the autumn of 1797, allegedly in a farmhouse near Exmoor, but it was published only in 1816. The poet himself accept it as an opium-induced dream as it is implied in the secondary title of the poem: A Vision in a Dream. Furthermore, it is also supposed that the imagery of the poem is partly inspired by Marco Polo's reports about his journey to China and the description of the area called "Shangdu" which is identical with the poem's spot called Xanadu where Mongolian ruler Kubla Khan really used to have a summer palace in the 13 th century. The description of Marco Polo was also included in in Samuel Purchas's book titled Pilgrimage (Vol.xi,231).

S.T. Coleridge himself hints in his note to the poem.

" In the summer of the year 1797,the Author, then in ill health, had retired to a lonely farmhouse between Porlock and Linton, on the Exmoor confines of Somerset and Devonshire. In consequence of a slight indisposition, an anodyne had been prescribed, from the effects of which he fell asleep in his chair at the moment that he was reading the following sentence, or words of the same substance, in Purchas's Pilgrimage."

Since the poet himself commented on the composition of the work, it is possible he wrote it under the influence of drugs or the vision described in the poem was caused by intoxication.

The poem is divided into three parts. It begins with the description of a wonderful palace built by Mongolian and Chinese ruler Kubla Khan in Xanadu a really existing geographical area situated in China. Kubla Khan was a really historical character existed once and even the palace described in the background. Outside

