

Original Research Article

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS, TYPES AND ITS EFFECTS; A CASE STUDY OF OKPOKO COMMUNITY

ABSTRACT - The aim of this study is to get to know the nature of solid waste management in Okpoko, identify the problems with the current management and finding a possible solution to it, thus creating a well-arranged environment where everyone stays in with no problem of solid waste. A field survey work was conducted to get the opinion of the residents living that particular area, An analysis was done on the answers given to us by the residents with the help of the Questionnaire that was shared, then finally getting the nature of the current solid waste management been practiced there which was mostly landfill and the problems they are facing such as air pollution which is caused by the open incineration (burning) of solid wastes and also a possible solution was found which was the recycle and reuse of these solid waste. The analysis method used for this study was Multiple Linear Regression (SPSS).

Keywords – Solid Waste, Management, Questionnaire, Multiple Linear Regression, Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

I. INTRODUCTION

Waste could be identified in a number of ways and definitions. "Solid waste" is defined by RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) as any trash or refuse, sludge from a waste water treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, as well as other discarded material, resulting from commercial, industrial, mining, and agricultural operations, as well as from community activities. Any material that has been thrown out or neglected could be it.

Solid waste management includes the collection, handling, and disposal of solid waste. Usually, this waste is thrown away because it is no longer needed or has outlived its usefulness. Environmental contamination and epidemics of vector-borne diseases, which are diseases spread by rodents and insects, can result from unsanitary conditions brought on by inappropriate municipal solid waste disposal.

Steadily increase in the generation of solid waste has become among the biggest environmental problems that pose a threat to urban centers in Nigeria. Okpoko urban area of Anambra state is not an exception in this state of affair. The management of solid waste remains the problem Nigeria is facing today. This is an environmental problem that has been giving less attention but it continues to pose challenges to stakeholders and everyone at large. Solid waste like other forms of waste (liquid and gasses) present the most difficulty in handling because it occupies a lot of urban spaces. Because of rising urbanization, inadequate planning, and a lack of sufficient resources, solid waste management techniques are in very poor condition in the majority of developing countries. Two things make the issue worse;

- i. Okpoko's rapid socioeconomic development, which attracts migrants from all parts of Nigeria
- ii. The city's expanding populace.

However, the Anambra state government has made a number of attempts to address the solid waste management issues in Okpoko. The private sector's involvement, the approval of numerous environmental sanitation and protection regulations, the implementation of the microenterprise program, the creation of solid waste disposal agency, and the monthly environmental sanitation program for the entire city are some of these initiatives. Despite the efforts, the city's solid waste collection and disposal system has not much improved.

The aim of this study is to examine how solid waste is produced spatially in Okpoko. stating the problems, solutions, types and effects. This was achieved by:

- i. Investigating the types, sources, and practices of Okpoko's solid waste management.
- ii. Examining the solid waste collection methods and practices employed in order to regulate solid waste.
- iii. Determining the causes and effects of inappropriate waste management techniques on the ecosystem.
- iv. Inputting the best sustainable management of solid waste practice in the study area.

The study's findings will establish the waste management procedures used over time and how it contributed to the prevailing environmental and socio-economic issues in Okpoko, Anambra state, Nigeria. It may as well build a body of knowledge on the causes of environmental/socioeconomic problems in the area. This study will help to unfold the numerous problems associated with the waste management practice and proffer environmentally sustainable measures.

➤ **Types of Wastes**

A. Solid municipal waste (MSW)

Municipal solid waste is the bulk of the non-hazardous solid waste from a city, town, or village that requires regular collection and transfer to a processing or disposal place (MSW). Other sources of MSW include commercial and residential properties, offices, educational institutions, and industrial sites.

However, MSW does not include industrial process wastes, debris from construction and demolition projects, sewage sludge, mining waste, or agricultural garbage. MSW is sometimes referred to as trash or rubbish. MSW and domestic waste are often used interchangeably.

B. Dangerous Wastes

Wastes classified as hazardous are those that put the environment and people at risk. It can come from businesses that produce chemicals, oil refineries, paper mills, smelters, and other types of businesses. Each year, thousands of chemicals are utilized in the plastics industry. They can create health risks if handled improperly or inappropriately. Hazardous wastes are sub divided into;

- i. **Toxic wastes:** Wastes that are hazardous in minute or trace concentrations are considered toxic. On humans or animals, some may have a severe or immediate effect. biological alterations in the offspring of animals and humans who have been exposed to carcinogenic or mutagenic substances. For instance, heavy metals and insecticides.
- ii. **Reactive wastes:** Wastes that create poisonous gases, explode under normal management conditions, or are unstable to shock or heat are considered reactive wastes. With air or water, they also frequently react violently. N2G and gunpowder are two examples.

- iii. **Ignitable wastes:** are those that spontaneously ignite during storage, transportation, or disposal at relatively low temperatures (60 °C). Examples include alcohol, paint thinners, and gasoline.
- iv. **Corrosive wastes:** are individuals who use chemical reactions to degrade goods and living tissues. For instance, bases and acids.
- v. **Infectious wastes:** hospital garbage that contained hypodermic needles, discarded bandages, and human tissue from surgeries.

C. Industrial Wastes

These have a higher toxin content and need specific handling. This may come from the food processing industry, metallurgical chemical and pharmaceutical units, breweries, sugar mills, paper and pulp businesses, fertilizer and pesticide firms, which are significant sources of toxic wastes discharged during processing, scrap materials, tailings, acids, etc.

D. Agricultural Wastes

Crop and livestock waste is included in the waste produced by agriculture. Since the majority of this waste is utilized, such as dung for manure and straw for feed, it doesn't pose a big issue in developing nations. Some agro-based industries, such as those that produce tea, tobacco, or mill rice, produce trash. Rice husk, degasses, pulverized nuts, cobs of corn, and other agricultural wastes are examples.

E. Wastes from Biomedicine

Any waste produced while diagnosing, treating, or immunizing people or animals, during associated research, during the creation or testing of biologicals, is referred to as bio-medical waste

II. STUDY AREA

Nigeria's Anambra State includes the town of Okpoko. Just north of the larger city of Onitsha, it is located on the Niger River's east bank (Wikipedia). Okpoko have been recorded to be one of the most populated areas in Onitsha which have been affected badly by waste. The population is rapidly growing and the burden on government to evacuate them is increasingly unbearable. Even where they operate, the method of disposal is grossly poor, unhygienic and environmentally unsustainable. Environmental and health implications of these practices are enormous, this includes; spread of this waste material when the constant rainfall occurs in the area, psychological impacts, and pollutions from leachates, disease spread by rodents and birds, as well as land contamination.

This necessitated the need for this work which will fill the gap concerning the management of waste generated (picking, sorting and recycling) so as to reduce the effects of environmental decay in Okpoko.

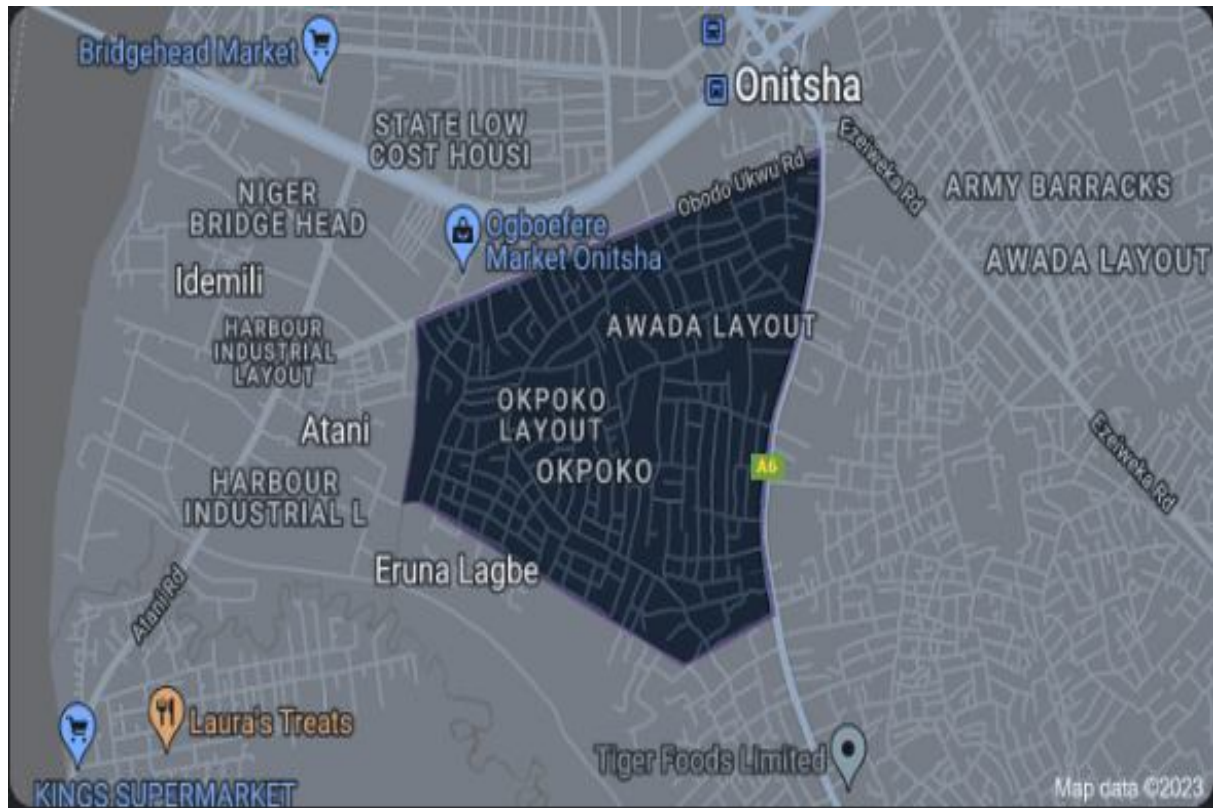


Fig 1: Map of Okpoko Region.

(Source: Google)

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This section covers the research design and additional techniques the researcher used to complete the project. It also covers population, sample, and sampling methodologies, as well as the creation of instruments and their use in various types of information analysis.

This research is an experimental survey aimed at getting the peoples opinion on "solid waste management" in Okpoko, Anambra State. The research will be used to obtain relevant information by the use of dictionary and other published work that could help in expanding the understanding of this project or experiment. Data collected will be appropriately analyzed and interpretations of the findings will be made.

A.) Types of Data Required

1. Okpoko's current solid waste management practices
2. The techniques and procedures used in the management of solid waste for solid waste collection.
3. Determining the causes and effects of improper waste management practices on the environment.
4. Including the study area's top sustainable solid waste management technique.

B.) Source of Data

i. Primary source

To gather information from Okpoko in Onitsha, a standardized questionnaire, informally conducted interviews, and observations were used. These are anticipated to provide understanding of how to manage solid waste, the issues, and potential solutions to the environment's current situation. To find connections and similarities in the material gathered, an interactive method to data synthesis was taken. In just two days, the questionnaire-sharing fieldwork was completed.

ii. Secondary source

The theoretical conception of the work was enhanced by the addition of information from the body of literature that was already available. The literature that is accessible consists of relevant books, journals, texts—both published and unpublished—documents, magazines, conference papers, ministries of the environment, and organizations with a similar focus. In addition, there are publications from the United Nations, the World Bank, the National Bureau of Statistics, and websites that are related.

C.) Sample and Sampling Techniques

Interviews were conducted with a total of 100 respondents, which was deemed to be an appropriate sample size. To achieve the primary goal of finding a potential solution to the current issues with solid waste management in Okpoko, information from the questionnaire was analyzed and presented using tables, percentages, and charts specifically for the objectives. Multiple linear regression analysis was also used. Multiple linear regression analysis of the data was carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A.) Characteristics of Respondents in Terms of Socioeconomic and Democratic Life

Table 1: Respondents

GENDER	AGE	EDUCATION	OCCUPATION	MARITAL STATUS	PROBLEMS FACED	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

This is table above shows the total number of respondents that filled the available questionnaire

Table 2: Gender

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Female	45	45.0%
Male	55	55.0%
Total	100	100%

This table above shows that 45% of female and 55% of male filled the questionnaire out of the 100 respondents.

Table 3: Age

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
19 - 29	51	51.0%
30 - 39	25	25.0%
40 - 49	15	15.0%
50+	9	9.0%
Total	100	100%

This table shows the percentage of various age intervals that was use in the questionnaire and with age interval of 19 – 29 having the highest percentage of 51%. This shows that the majority respondents of the questionnaire are of age interval of 19 – 29.

Table 4: Educational Level

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
EDUCATED	58	58.0%
NOT EDUCATED	42	42.0%
Total	100	100%

This table shows the percentage and number of respondents educational levels which respondents that is educated has the highest percentage of 58%.

Table 5: Occupation

OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
EMPLOYED	41	41.0%
STUDENT	32	32.0%

UNEMPLOY	27	27.0%
Total	100	100%

This table shows if the respondent has an occupation, the percentage employed people where much (41%). This indicates that most people are employed.

Table 6: Marital Status

MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
DIVORCED	2	2.0%
MARRIED	38	38.0%
SINGLE	60	60.0%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that marital status of respondents and the respondents that choose being single in the questionnaire are 60% which us the highest and this signifies that most respondents are single.

Table 7: Nature of The Solid Waste Management

NATURE OF THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Through Compositing	10	10.0
Through Incineration	32	32.0%
Through Recycling and Reuse	6	6.0%
Through Landfill	52	52.0%
TOTAL	100	100%

This table shows the nature of solid disposal which the mostly used solid disposal is through landfill (52%) followed by incineration (burning) 32%.

Table 8: Problems Faced

PROBLEMS FACED	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
AIR POLLUTION	48	48.0%
EROSION	7	7.0%
LAND SEWAGE SICKNESS	25	25.0%

UNTREATED LAND	20	20.0%
Total	100	100%

This shows the problems faced by wrong means of solid disposal and air pollution has the highest percentage (48%) an air pollution that comes from burning of solid disposals in open places.

Table 9: Possible Solutions

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
ARRANGED COMPOSTING	7	7.0%
CLOSED INCINERAT	9	9.0%
RECYCLING AND REUSE	66	66.0%
SOURCE REDUCTION	6	6.0%
TREATED LANFILL	12	12.0%
Total	100	100%

This table shows the possible solution of wrong solid disposals and with the information gathered the respondents that choose recycling and reuse has the highest percentage of 66%, using pie chart to show more about the result.

B.) Further Analysis Using Multiple Regression to Analysis the Results of Possible Solution.

a.) Multiple Linear Regression Model

The selected model for the investigation is multiple linear regression. It is a regression model with multiple independent variables and has the following format:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + e_t \quad (1)$$

In this study, we'll focus on the scenario where there are just two independent variables in the model.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e_t \quad (2)$$

where Y = the dependent variable

X₁ and X₂ = the explanatory variables (or repressor's)

e_t = The error term

β_0, β_1 and β_2 = the parameters

The observation will be indicated by the subscript t if the data are a time series. Since our data is a time series data, the equation (2.2) will now be written as

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1t} + \beta_2 X_{2t} + e_t \quad (3)$$

Where Y, X_1, X_2 are in deviation forms, then (2.3) becomes

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1t} + \beta_2 x_{2t} + e_t \quad (4)$$

Hence, the error sum of squares is given by;

$$\sum (Y_t - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_{1t} - \beta_2 x_{2t})^2$$

The estimate of the parameters when OLS is been applied;

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum x_1 y \sum x_2^2 - \sum x_1 x_2 \sum x_2 y}{\sum x_1^2 \sum x_2^2 - (\sum x_1 x_2)^2} \quad \text{---} \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{\sum x_1^2 \sum x_2 y - \sum x_1 x_2 \sum x_1 y}{\sum x_1^2 \sum x_2^2 - (\sum x_1 x_2)^2} \quad \text{---} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{and } \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}_1 - \hat{\beta}_2 \bar{X}_2 \quad \text{---} \quad (7)$$

b.) Variance of OLS Estimator

If x_1, x_2 are in deviation forms, then

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sum x_2^2}{\sum x_1^2 \sum x_2^2 - (\sum x_1 x_2)^2} \cdot \delta^2 \quad \text{---} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_2) = \frac{\sum x_1^2}{\sum x_1^2 \sum x_2^2 - (\sum x_1 x_2)^2} \cdot \delta^2 \quad \text{---} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2) = \frac{-\sum x_1 x_2}{\sum x_1^2 \sum x_2^2 - (\sum x_1 x_2)^2} \cdot \delta^2 \quad \text{---} \quad (10)$$

The standard error SE (β_k) is been obtained by taking the square root of the corresponding variances.

c.) Coefficient of Determination

A number, frequently just a line or curve, that quantifies how well data fit a statistical model is denoted R^2 or r^2 , and it is pronounced R squared. It is a statistical model whose primary objective is either the forecasting of future results or the testing of the hypothesis based on other pertinent data.

The formula for the multiple coefficients of determination is

$$R^2 = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 \sum x_1 y + \hat{\beta}_2 \sum x_2 y}{\sum y^2} \quad \dots \quad (11)$$

Where x_1, x_2, y is said to be in deviation form. The adjusted R^2 written as \bar{R}^2 written is defined by

$$\bar{R}^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2) \quad (12)$$

d.) Test of Hypothesis

Our model $Y = \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + U$ involves two variables that are explanatory. Therefore, we can conclude that it is possible to run both individual and joint tests on the model's parameters.

e.) Individual Test

When an explanatory variable is tested individually, it is to see if it has any impact on the dependent variable even when the other explanatory factor is held constant.

The following could be used to express the null and alternative hypothesis:

$H_0: \beta_i = 0, i = 1 \text{ or } 2$ (i.e., X_i and Y do not have a linear relationship, with X holding constant.)

$H_1: \beta_i \neq 0$ (i.e., There is a connection between x_i and y).

The test statistic will be obtained by under the assumption that each U_i is $N(0, 2)$

Rejecting H_0 at the level of significance is the decision rule if $t_{cal} > t_{tab}$ (indicating that it is possible to draw the inference that y and x_i are related) and to accept H_0 in all other cases.

f.) Joint Test

Testing if x_1 and x_2 are mutually related to y is involved in this. this is equivalent to determining if

$$\beta_2 = 0$$

Consequently, the null and alternate theories are;

$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$ (i.e., x_1 and x_2 are jointly related to y)

$H_1: \beta_0$ for at least one (i.e., x_1 and x_2 are jointly related to y).

As a result, a joint test can also be carried out using the following methods for analysis of variance:

$$RSS = \sum = {}_1\sum x_1y + {}_2\sum x_2y$$

$$ESS = TSS - RSS$$

Table 10: ANOVA

SOURCE OF VARIATION	DF	SS	MS
Regression	2	Σ	
Error	$n - 3$	$-\Sigma$	
Total	$n - 1$		

The decision rule is to approve H_1 if H_0 is rejected ($F_{cal} > F_{2n-3}$).

g.) Assumptions of the Model

1. Test for multicollinearity
2. Test for homoscedasticity
3. Test for autocorrelation

C.) Results And Interpretations from SPSS

Table 11: ANOVA^b

Model	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	66915.000	5	13383.000	76.661	.000 ^a
Residual	16410.000	94	174.574		
Total	83325.000	99	174.574		

- Predictors: (Constant), RECYCLING AND REUSE, SOURCE REDUCTION, TREATED LANDFILL, CLOSED INCINERATION, ARRANGED COMPOSITING
- Dependent Variables: Respondents

➤ Joint Test

Hypothesis

H_0 : The responds are all helpful and good

H_1 : There is some responds that are better than the others

$F_{cal} = 76.661$

The decision rule is rejected $F_{cal} > F_{tab}$.

Where $F_{tab} = F_{5, 94, 0.05} = 2.29$, $F_{cal} = 76.661 > F_{tab} = 2.29$, hence we accept H_1 and reject H_0 . Now more than ever, an individual test must be conducted.

Table 12: ANOVA^c

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	83.500	2.266		36.850	.000
SOURCE REDUCTION	-3.500	14.271	-.029	-.245	.807
CLOSED INCINERATION	-2.500	12.061	-.025	-.207	.836
ARRANGED COMPOSITING	-1.500	16.182	-.013	-.093	.926
TREATED LANDFILL	-28.500	7.837	-.321	-3.636	.000
RECYCLING AND REUSE	-44.000	2.893	-.722	-15.211	.000

- Dependent Variable: RESPONDENTS
INTERPRETATION:

T-calculated for $t_1 = -0.029$, $t_2 = -0.025$, $t_3 = -0.013$, $t_4 = -0.321$ and, $t_5 = -0.722$

SE (1) =14.271, SE (2) = 12.061, SE (3) = 16.182, SE (4) =7.837and SE (5) =2.893

: 1,2, 3...5= 0 (not all are helpful and good to the environment and mankind).

: 0 (all re helpful and good to the environment and mankind).

The decision rule is to reject H_0 if $t_{cal} > t_{tb}$ where

$$T_{tab} = t_{\alpha/2, v} = t_{0.025, 94} = 1.960$$

Since t-cal of all betas is less than t-tab =1.960, this means that all ways of solid disposal are good but the most significant among the t-cal is that of recycling and reuse which is = -15.211

With this analysis we can conclude and say that recycling and reuse is the best solid waste disposal system that is more advantageous to mankind.

V. CONCLUSION

In this experimental study, partial replacement of cement with plantain leaf ash and admixture (super plasticizer) was carried out and the conclusion from this study was summarized tests carried out so far.

Self-compacting concrete with the targeted fresh properties concrete was produced with up to 15% of cement replaced with plantain leaf ash.

- i. From the result obtained, replacement of cement with 5% plantain leaf ash shows a very good filling and passing ability with increase water/cement ratio.
- ii. It was concluded that a higher dosage of the super plasticizer causes a retarding effect on the setting time of concrete, and there is the need for the reduction of super plasticizer dosage and also the reduction in the size of the coarse aggregate used. A nominal size of about 12.5mm coarse aggregate could be used in the subsequent study and the percentage of super plasticizer dosage should be reduced by weight could also prove effective.
- iii. The honey comb developed was due to the size of the coarse aggregate and the non-compacting factor of the concrete.
- iv. It was observed that Plantain leaf ash absorbs water and has an effect on water reduction in concrete mix.
- v. From the result obtained during the compressive strength test, replacement of cement with 5% PLA shows a very good average strength no matter the amount of curing days.
- vi. From the result obtained from both L-box and V-funnel test, replacement of cement with 5% and 10% falls in line with the acceptable range given by technical specification (EFNARC Requirements) for SCC.

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