

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52353

Date: 20-06-2025

Title: SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MANGATTIDAM GRAMAPANCHAYATH, KERALA

Recommendation:

Accept as it is.....**YES**.....

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		√		
Techn. Quality			√	
Clarity		√		
Significance			√	

Reviewer's Name: Tahir Ahmad

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: Recommended for Publication.

Comments (*Use additional pages, if required*)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

General Comments:

The study presents a timely and locally grounded investigation into household waste management practices in Mangattidam Gramapanchayath, a rural region in Kerala. It addresses an important intersection of environmental sustainability, public health, and community engagement, and contributes valuable grassroots-level data to the broader discourse on rural waste management strategies in India.

Abstract:

The abstract provides a clear and concise overview of the study's objectives, methodology, key findings, and implications. It effectively highlights both the positive outcomes—such as high rates of waste separation and composting—and the challenges that remain, including gaps in awareness and infrastructure. The balance between quantitative results and interpretive insights is well maintained.

Keywords:

International Journal of Advanced Research

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The selected keywords accurately encapsulate the thematic focus of the study. Terms like "Community Participation," "Health Impacts," and "Sustainable Practices" align well with both the findings and the broader relevance of the work.

Introduction:

The introduction establishes a strong foundation by framing waste management as a global and local concern. It contextualizes the issue through references to relevant literature and conveys the urgency of improving waste practices in rapidly changing rural environments. The writing is informative, and the background is appropriately cited, emphasizing the environmental and health consequences of poor waste management.

Methodology:

Although brief in this excerpt, the description of surveying 50 residents aged 25–60 offers a practical approach for capturing community-level data. The age range selected provides insights from a demographically active segment of the population. The survey-based approach suits the research question and provides direct access to lived experiences and practices related to waste management.

Results:

The results are data-rich and convey meaningful patterns. High rates of source segregation and composting reflect a growing awareness and willingness among residents to engage in sustainable practices. Simultaneously, the report does not understate existing challenges, such as the persistence of vector-borne illnesses and inadequate infrastructure. The use of percentages throughout provides clarity and facilitates interpretation.

Discussion and Conclusion:

The study draws thoughtful connections between waste management practices, health outcomes, and community involvement. It recognizes the mixed nature of the findings—substantial progress on some fronts, yet lingering health risks and inconsistent participation in clean-up drives. The conclusion successfully integrates these themes and highlights the need for continued focus on community education and infrastructure.

Overall Evaluation:

This is a well-structured, contextually relevant, and evidence-based study on sustainable rural waste management. It combines empirical findings with public health perspectives and offers valuable insights for policymakers, local governments, and environmental health practitioners. The localized nature of the study enhances its utility for region-specific interventions while contributing to broader rural sustainability dialogues.