Factors Influencing the Behaviour of Youth Towards Electronic Waste in Delhi

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Abstract: Every year millions of electronic products/devices lose their significance and become obsolete and discarded as waste and this electronic-waste is becoming a threat for our environment. But this issue can be resolved by proper electronic-waste management, recycling, and disposal. The objective of this study is to explore the factors which are influencing the behaviour of youth in electronic- waste management in Delhi. For this work at hand, we have employed Empirical research methodology, where our conclusion is drawn from concrete empirical evidences that are both qualitative and quantitative. This study is conducted through a properly-structured questionnaire distributed among youth residing in Delhi. The data set comprises, responses of 154 youths and is analysed to examine our hypothesis. From this study, we find out that even though the factors are relevant but they do not influence the behaviour of youth in a significant way. While, this work has widened our scope of knowledge, there are certain limitations attached to it like; the sample size was relatively small, and data collection may have influence of self-report measures which may have introduce response biasedness. These limitations must be, bring into consideration before applying this knowledge for a broader context. In conclusion, stronger efforts are required to shape youth participation in responsible Electronic-waste handling. The results highlight that government and other organizations aiming to improve Electronic-waste management need additional research to find approaches that effectively motivate youth. While not definitively determining key factors, this initial study provides a valuable foundation. Building on it through expanded sample sizes, additional locations, and more objective measures would strengthen insights. In India's rapidly growing digital landscape, better understanding youth perspectives is essential to enact solutions enabling responsible electronic-waste behaviors.

Keywords: Electronic-waste management, Youth, Behavior, Public awareness, Financial resources, Regulatory framework, and Infrastructure.

1. Introduction

Defined by THE GLOBAL ELECTRONIC-WASTE STATISTICS PARTNERSHIP, Electronic waste refers to objects of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and their components that have been discarded as waste without being re-used. The term "electronic product" can be applied to a wide variety of items, including a wide range of household and business products with circuitry or electrical components.

The Indian Electronic-waste Management market is rapidly increasing and is anticipated to grow by 14.25% in terms of revenue and by 8.24% in terms of volume between 2021 and 2026 (Economic Times, Aug'22). The expeditious increasing use of electrical equipment, the ever-increasing population, the increase in purchasing power, and the recent advancement of technology all add up to the growing amount of waste around the world. Most of these substances are carcinogenic and toxic in nature.

Mumbai stands in first place among the top 10 cities that produce Electronic-waste, followed by Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Pune, Surat, and Nagpur (DTE, Sept'18). A summary of the report prepared by the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) states that, India emits 4 lakh tonnes of electronic garbage on an annual basis.

The primary objective of this research is to evaluate young people's perceptions, awareness, and understanding of electronic-waste and its factors as well as their disposal practices. This paper takes a methodical approach to evaluating Delhi's current Electronic-waste disposal situation, considering current rules and regulations as well as the potential repercussions of exposure to hazardous materials.

The independent variables we have taken for this paper are Financial Resources, Public Awareness, Regulatory Framework, and Infrastructure for studying the dependent variable that is behaviour of youth which leads us to understand the perception of youth towards electronic-waste management in Delhi.

In the coming time, electronic-waste is going to accumulate even more which can lead to more health issues and can impact the economy as well as can cause serious environmental concerns. The life of any electrical equipment starts from the day, a user or buyer purchase it. Therefore for making either effective policy or creating awareness, it is imperative to understand the perception of user. Since youth is the largest consumer of these devices, we cannot neglect youth perception & the factors which influences his/her decision towards electronic waste management.

2. Literature Review

A literature review synthesizes and evaluates prior research relevant to the topic. It comprehensively summarizes, describes, and critically assesses previous studies to provide context and identify knowledge gaps. Reviewing existing literature helps position the current study within the broader discourse and theoretical framework of the field. Citing earlier work demonstrates the author has carefully reviewed the evidence base and built upon it through thoughtful research design. An effective literature review is crucial for justifying and delineating the scope of new research.

Awareness: Several studies have examined the role of awareness in electronic-waste management and recycling behaviors. Borthakur and Singh (2020) argue that creating awareness among citizens is key to sustainable electronic-waste management systems and effective policies. Garg et al. (2023) found that all factors except awareness significantly impacted behavioural intentions for electronic-waste management. However, Munsami (2020) found no relationship between environmental awareness, attitudes, and Electronic-waste recycling behaviors.

Other studies have looked at consumer knowledge and awareness levels. Md Islam, Dias, and Huda (2020) showed consumers were aware of what Electronic-waste is, but lacked knowledge of collection points and recycling programs. Most respondents supported sound disposal, indicating awareness campaigns are needed to prevent incorrect disposal.

Patil (2019) concluded general electronic-waste awareness and recycling benefits are known to young people, but proper disposal methods are not. Borthakur and Govind (2018) found that despite having high electronic-waste disposal awareness and willingness to recycle, this has not translated into responsible behaviors.

Government policies: Some studies have examined the role of government policies in influencing electronic-waste management behaviors and intentions. Garg et al. (2023) found that government policies positively and significantly influence behavioural intentions around electronic-waste management. They suggest governments should implement policies that motivate people to think about electronic-waste management. Shaharudin et al. (2020) revealed that policy effectiveness had a significant positive impact on intentions to dispose of electronic-waste properly. This indicates effective policies can shape disposal behaviors. Md Islam et al. (2021) proposed a consumer-centric circular economy framework that points to necessary policy initiatives in this area.

Financial resources: Some research has investigated the role of financial factors and convenience in electronic-waste management behaviors and intentions. Mwathi (2014) found that most respondents lacked adequate resources to properly dispose the electronic waste, indicating financial barriers to proper electronic-waste disposal. Shaharudin et al. (2020) revealed that convenience and policy effectiveness positively influenced intentions to dispose of electronic-waste. This highlights the role of convenient disposal options. Nowruzi et al. (2023) found that elements of cost, incentives, and convenience impacted consumer electronic-waste disposal participation.

Disposal Behaviour: Some research has explored the role of socio-cultural factors in shaping electronic-waste disposal behaviors. Gautam and Jain (2022) found recycling behaviors manifest in four ways: giving to charity, reselling, reusing, and discarding. They noted the hidden values individuals place on electronic-waste impact disposal choices. Borthakur and Govind (2018) observed typical Indian socio-cultural characteristics in Bangalore, like seeing electronic-waste as valuables, changing hands before disposal, and defying brand consciousness. These could potentially direct responsible behaviors. Md Islam, Dias, and Huda (2020) found statistical evidence of associations between recycling behaviors and age, income, and household size.

By summarizing the literature review we can highlight some research gaps. Firstly, the perception of youth in 2nd most electronic-waste generating city in India that is Delhi was not studied and our paper try to fill this gap. Secondly, while many studies tried to study the impact of government policies on E- waste management, but there is no specific focus on youth's behaviour, who are the biggest contributor of E- Waste. Thirdly, none of the paper studied, discussed the infrastructural aspect in Indian context, we tried to fill this gap by including infrastructure as one of our key variable.

In future, a more conclusive study can be conducted with different consumer segments of different geographical regions of this country. Future studies can also be done in rural India also as India is moving towards rapid urbanization.

Built on Mwathi, Em; (2014) found that financial resources, public awareness, regulatory framework, and infrastructure (based on research gap) are the major variables. This research aims to bridge this gap by examining these key independent variables.

- Financial resources play a significant role in influencing the behaviour. Assessing the financial burden link with storing E-Waste is crucial. This cost can be related to securing space, containers for discarded waste. Studying this constrain can lead us to understand the concerns about the cost associated with it.

Transporting electronic-waste to designated location or recycling facility can involve cost related to transportation. Studying the influence of this cost help us to conclude the decision-making process of youth regarding electronic-waste management.

- Increasing public awareness is crucial to promote proper electronic waste management practices among youth. Well-designed education and outreach campaigns can play a key role in raising awareness and motivating responsible e-waste disposal behaviors within this demographic. Effective policies that make e-waste recycling convenient, accessible, and affordable can also heighten youth consciousness and drive engagement. When youth are equipped with knowledge of e-waste hazards and solutions, combined with supportive infrastructure and incentives, tangible improvements in sustainable e-waste management are more achievable. A multidimensional approach addressing awareness, attitudes, infrastructure, and policy is needed to translate positive intentions into impactful actions for responsible e-waste handling by youth. Awareness of e-waste risks drives sustainable disposal by informing and motivating youth. Educating youth on the hazards of irresponsible e-waste handling catalyzes positive behavioural changes and encourages responsible recycling actions.
- Government policy and regulation directly influence E – Waste management practices. Proper guidelines laid by government create a robust structure for responsible E - Waste disposal. Incentive and penalties serves as motivator and encourage youth to abide with environmentally friendly practices.
- Government investment and proximity of disposal facility near houses influences youth engagement in E – Waste management. Increase government spending can setup well-equipped collection centres. Vicinity to these facilities reduces the logistical cost and encourage regular participation of youth in electronic-waste management practices.

3. Hypothesis

Various factors can influence the behaviour of youth towards proper disposal or systematic recycling. The most significant factors being financial resources, public awareness, regulatory framework, and Infrastructure. While electronic-waste management can be influenced by a single factor, there may be a combination of two or more factors which can influence the behavior. For this research work, some of these factors taken are analysed by Mwathi, Em in his work (Factors Influencing Effective Management of Electronic Waste) while other factor that is considered in the study are acquired through secondary research.

Hypothesis (H1): Financial resources influence the behavior for electronic-waste management.
Hypothesis (H2): Public awareness influence the behavior for electronic-waste management.
Hypothesis (H3): Regulatory framework influence the behavior for electronic-waste management.
Hypothesis (H4): Infrastructure influence the behavior for electronic-waste management.

4. Objective

- To examine the influence of financial factors on electronic waste disposal behaviors.
- To learn about the youth's understanding of existing policies of electronic-waste disposal.
- To evaluate youth awareness related to electronic waste management.
- To assess youth knowledge and understanding of the long-term health and environmental impacts of electronic waste.
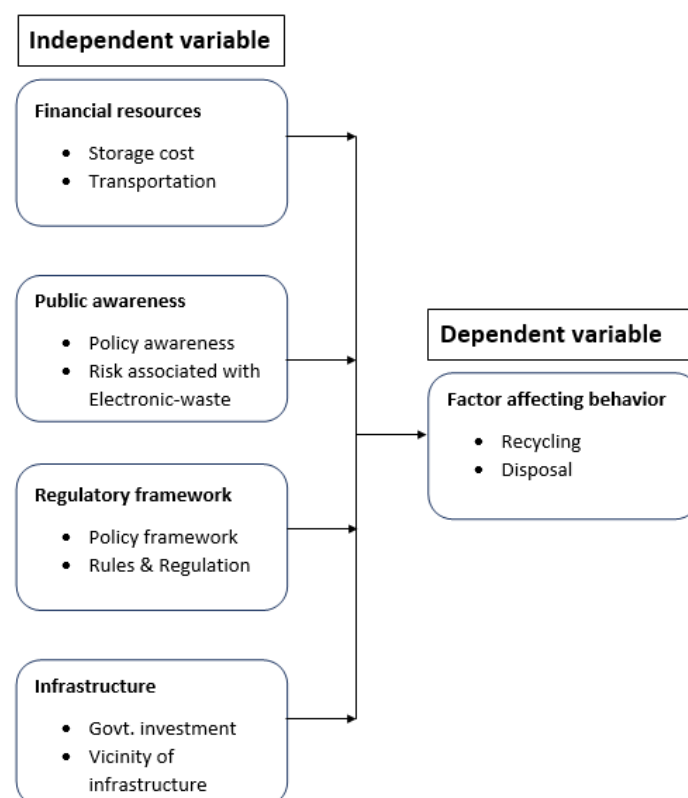
Figure1: Conceptual Framework

5. Research Methodology

1. Data Collection Instruments

This study relied on primary data gathered directly from respondents. Questionnaires were chosen as the preferred method for primary data collection due to the advantages they provide for the target population and research aims. Questionnaires allow standardized questions to be administered in a consistent way across a sample, enabling efficient collection of generalized information. As this study sought to gather data in a non-intrusive way across a large sample, questionnaires were deemed the most suitable approach.

Questionnaires offer flexibility at the design stage to carefully construct appropriate questions and determine optimal administration methods. For this study, a digital questionnaire allowed questions to be crafted in a clear, understandable way and enabled broad distribution via digital platforms. The use of fixed-response options provided respondents with a non-threatening, low-effort way to participate. It also simplified data analysis compared to open-ended responses. This study utilized the Google Forms platform to construct the online questionnaire and automatically compile responses.

The questionnaire link was shared through various platforms including WhatsApp groups and individual contacts, and direct email. This multi-channel distribution strategy allowed access to an expansive target population. It generated an initial 157 responses. After screening for incomplete or invalid submissions, 154 complete and high-quality responses were retained for analysis. The blended digital distribution and data collection approach provided an effective way to rapidly gather a sizable sample of responses with minimal burden on respondents.

2. Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire designed for this survey contained two sections. The first section focused on gathering key demographic and background information about respondents. It included questions on gender, age, education level, and income. Collecting data on respondent demographics enables analysis of how opinions and behaviors may differ based on these characteristics.

The second section of the questionnaire was devoted to topics related to the four factors examined in this study regarding influences on electronic-waste management practices. These include questions about:

- Costs - This provides insight into whether cost is a significant barrier limiting engagement in proper Electronic-waste disposal.

- Awareness - Questions measured respondent knowledge about electronic-waste and the risks of improper handling or disposal methods. Low awareness would highlight a need for education programs to change behaviors. High awareness but low action could indicate other barriers are at play.
- Government Policies - Queries in this area explored respondent familiarity with current government rules, regulations, and policies related to electronic-waste.
- Infrastructure - Questions examined respondent proximity and access to electronic-waste collection points and processing facilities.

In total, incorporating questions on these four factors provided data to comprehensively assess influences on individual Electronic-waste behaviors. The questionnaire design enabled not only numerical data collection through close-ended questions, but also qualitative insights from open-ended responses. A five-point Likert-type scale (1 = Highly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Highly Agree) was used to measure the responses to the constructs. The scale items used in the study have been adapted from the extant literature:

Analysis

Table: 1: The age distribution data analysis

Age	Count of AGE	Count of AGE in %
15-20	25	16%
21-25	106	69%
26-30	17	11%
31-35	4	3%
Other	2	1%
Grand Total	154	100%

The age distribution data shows that 69% of the population falls within the 21-25 age range, with smaller percentages in other categories. Only 1% falls under "Other." Overall, 154 individuals were surveyed. The table 1 represents the age distribution data analysis.

Table 2: The education distribution reveals

Education	Count of Education	Count of Education in %
10TH	8	5%
12TH	12	8%
GRADUATE	63	41%
P0ST GRADUATE	71	46%
Grand Total	154	100%

The education distribution reveals that 46% hold a postgraduate degree, while 41% are graduates. A smaller percentage have completed 12th (8%) or 10th (5%) – (Table 2). A total of 154 individuals were surveyed, showcasing a diverse educational background.

Table3: The income distribution illustrations

Income level	Count of Income	Count of Income in %
1 - 2 lakh	33	21%
2.01 - 3 lakh	10	6%
3.01 - 4 lakh	10	6%
4.01 - 5 lakh	15	10%
Other	86	56%
Grand Total	154	100%

The income distribution illustrates that 56% fall into the "Other" category, while the remaining individuals are dispersed across all income levels. The most prominent group earns 1-2 lakh (21%), indicating a diverse income distribution among the surveyed population (table 3).

Table 4: The gender distribution

Gender	Count of Gender	Count of Gender in %
Female	64	42%

Male	90	58%
Grand Total	154	100%

The gender distribution shows a majority of males at 58%, with females comprising 42%. The data, based on 154 individuals, reflects a relatively balanced gender representation, indicating diversity in the surveyed population (Table 4).

Table 5: The coefficient of correlation

Correlations		MEAN_F	MEAN_P	MEAN_R	MEAN_I	MEAN_D
MEAN_F	Pearson Correlation	1	.392**	.404**	.299**	.316**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	154	154	154	154	154
MEAN_P	Pearson Correlation	.392**	1	.541**	.437**	.407**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	154	154	154	154	154
MEAN_R	Pearson Correlation	.404**	.541**	1	.527**	.404**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	154	154	154	154	154
MEAN_I	Pearson Correlation	.299**	.437**	.527**	1	.391**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	154	154	154	154	154
MEAN_D	Pearson Correlation	.316**	.407**	.404**	.391**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	154	154	154	154	154
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

Interpretation: The coefficient of correlation should range between 0 and 1, the closer to 1, positive correlation is there between the dependent and independent variables (Table 5).

The correlation coefficient between MEAN_F (Financial resources) and MEAN_P (Public awareness) is .392**, indicating a positive correlation.

The coefficient of correlation between MEAN_F (Financial resources) and MEAN_R (regulatory framework) is .404**, indicating a higher correlation between two variables.

The coefficient of correlation between MEAN_F (Financial resources) and MEAN_I (Infrastructure) is .299**, indicating a weak correlation between both the variables.

The coefficient of correlation between MEAN_F (Financial resources) and MEAN_D (Disposable and Recycle) is .316**, indicating a positive correlation between two variables.

The correlation coefficient between MEAN_P (Public awareness) and MEAN_R (Regulatory framework) is .541**, indicating a stronger positive correlation between two variables.

The correlation coefficient between MEAN_P (Public awareness) and MEAN_I (Infrastructure) is .437**, indicating a positive correlation between two variables.

The coefficient of correlation between MEAN_P (Public awareness) and MEAN_D (Disposable and Recycle) is .407**, indicating a positive correlation between two variables.

The correlation coefficient between MEAN_R (Regulatory Framework) and MEAN_I (Infrastructure) is .527**, indicating a stronger positive correlation between two variables.

The correlation coefficient between MEAN_R (Regulatory Framework) and MEAN_D (Disposable and Recycle) is .404**, indicating a positive correlation between two variables.

The correlation coefficient between MEAN_I (Infrastructure) and MEAN_D (Disposable and Recycle) is .391**, indicating a positive correlation between two variables.

The significance level for all correlations is .000, indicating that they are statistically significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), meaning these correlations are unlikely to have occurred by chance.

Overall, these correlations suggest that there are meaningful relationships between the variables MEAN_F, MEAN_P, MEAN_R, MEAN_I, and MEAN_D, with varying degrees of strength.

Table 6: Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.503ª	.253	.233	.82786	.253	12.618	4	149	.000	2.135
a. Predictors: (Constant), MEAN_I, MEAN_F, MEAN_P, MEAN_R										
b. Dependent Variable: MEAN_D										

Model Summary[b]

The R-squared value indicates the percent of variance in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variables in the model. In this case, the R-squared of 0.23 shows that 23% of the variance in recycling and disposal behavior (the dependent variable) can be explained by the four independent variables of financial resources, public awareness, regulatory framework, and infrastructure. This means these factors account for 23% of the variation observed in e-waste recycling and disposal behaviors (table 6).

Table 7: The Annova

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	34.591	4	8.648	12.618	.000[b]
	Residual	102.119	149	.685		
	Total	136.709	153			
a. Dependent Variable: MEAN_D						
b. Predictors: (Constant), MEAN_I, MEAN_F, MEAN_P, MEAN_R						

ANOVA is utilized to assess how independent variables collectively impact a dependent variable. In Table 7, the significance value of 0.000 is below the conventional threshold of 0.05, indicating a significant interaction between the dependent and independent variables.

Table 8: The coefficients of independent variables

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.243	.328		3.787	.000		
	MEAN_F	.121	.078	.123	1.543	.125	.791	1.264
	MEAN_P	.211	.095	.195	2.217	.028	.646	1.548
	MEAN_R	.154	.097	.148	1.590	.114	.577	1.733
	MEAN_I	.196	.088	.191	2.236	.027	.687	1.456
a. Dependent Variable: MEAN_D								

The coefficients of independent variables demonstrate how the dependent variable changes when each independent variable experiences a one-unit change, while all other variables remain constant.
The t-values measure the significance of each coefficient. For example, MEAN_P and MEAN_I appear to be statistically significant (Sig. < 0.05), while MEAN_F and MEAN_R are not statistically significant.
This analysis (Table 8) suggests that MEAN_P (Public awareness) and MEAN_I (Infrastructure) have significant impacts on MEAN_D (Dependent Variable- Disposable and Recycle), while MEAN_F (Financial resources) and MEAN_R (Regulatory framework) do not have statistically significant effects.

Table: 9 - Reliability Statistics

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.776	5

Cronbach's alpha is employed to evaluate the reliability or internal consistency of a set of scale or test items. In Table 9, the alpha coefficient of .776 for the five items indicates relatively high internal consistency within our scale, based on this specific sample (Table 9).

6. Implications

This research offers empirical and conceptual insights that could benefit academics, governmental entities, and institutions involved in electronic waste management. Effective electronic waste management relies on consumer awareness of the process and its implications. Worth noting is that, all the factors which were influencing the behaviour for disposal of electronic-waste like Borthakur, A ; Singh, P; The Journey From Products To Waste: A Pilot Study On Perception And Discarding Of electronic Waste In Contemporary Urban India. (2020) have highlighted that creating awareness is important for electronic-waste management; Hotrawaisaya, RC; Pervira, NFSA; Shaharudin, MR; Rashid, NRNA; Linking Determinants of The Youth's Intentions to Dispose of Portable electronic-waste with The Proper Disposal Behavior in Malaysia (2020) have highlighted that policies have the significant effect on intention to disposal of electronic-waste; Mwathi, Em; Factors Influencing Effective Management of Electronic Waste: A Case Of Cyber Cafes In Nairobi Central Business District, Kenya (2014) has proven that financial resources and unawareness have significant effect on effective electronic-waste management and Infrastructure was not considered as a prominent factor in any of the research work considered for literature review, which is an important aspect when we are studying a developing nation like India. Thus, we propose that responsible institutions must design and implement a proper road map to educate the people for electronic-waste disposal and its long-term implications if not properly disposed.

7. Limitation

This study has certain limitations that provide avenues for future research. Firstly, the sample was restricted to respondents from Delhi. Expanding the geographical scope beyond this one city could produce different results. Broader sampling would improve generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the sample only included youth, who comprise a major but not sole contributor to electronic-waste. Incorporating other demographic groups like teenagers, adults, and senior citizens could provide a more holistic understanding. Their awareness, attitudes, and behaviors related to electronic-waste management may differ from youth.

Another limitation is the use of convenience sampling. While convenient for feasibility, this non-random sampling method has inherent biases. Participants who opt-in may not represent the broader population. Usage of probability sampling approaches could better capture representative views. Overall, expanding the sample frame geographically, demographically, and methodologically would reduce these limitations.

In summary, this initial research provides valuable baseline insights but has limitations in sample representation. To enhance results, future studies could benefit from national sampling, inclusion of diverse age groups beyond just youth, and more rigorous random sampling techniques. Building on this research foundation, addressing these limitations can strengthen the validity and generalizability of findings on consumer perspectives toward electronic-waste disposal and recycling across India's diverse population.

8. Conclusion

Electronic waste generation is a growing concern, particularly in developing countries receiving imports. Delhi, which generates around 200,000 tonnes of electronic-waste annually, is India's fifth largest producer. With rising electronic consumption, electronic-waste poses management challenges worldwide. However, developing countries are especially impacted by imports of discarded electronics from developed nations.

Extensive research has examined electronic-waste from various perspectives to promote proper management. Studies have investigated behavioural factors, financial resources, and willingness of different stakeholders including consumers, recyclers, policymakers, and producers. Electronic-waste encompasses complex economic, environmental, and social dimensions. Delhi offers a microcosm to examine local disposal behaviors, infrastructure, awareness, and policy engagement.

As a major emerging economy, analysis of India's Electronic-waste landscape provides broader insights for developing countries. Delhi as a key high-generation city represents an important focal point. Previous studies establish a starting point to expand investigations on electronic-waste perspectives among different demographics. Further research can build understanding of consumer attitudes, intentions, and barriers to responsible Electronic-waste behaviors in Delhi. This can inform localized and national strategies for electronic-waste management in India's rapid digital growth.

In our research work, we have tried to study the disposal behaviour and recycling behaviour of youth, which get influenced due to various factors such as public awareness, government policies, rules, and regulations etc. Various types of research have been done in similar domains across the globe and very less work has been done in this regard in Indian subcontinent.

Borthakur, A; Singh, P; (2020) find that awareness is foremost important to electronic-waste management whereas in our findings we find out that awareness is not so significant in effective waste management.

Ahmad, A; Garg, S; Madsen, DO; Sohail, SS; (2023) find out that attitude, environmental concert, government policies etc. have influence on electronic-waste management whereas we find out that government policy awareness does not have a significant impact.

Hotrawaisaya, RC; Pervira, NFSA; Shaharudin, MR; Rashid, NRNA; (2020) find out that convenience and government policies have an influence on the disposal of electronic-waste whereas we find out the opposite to it.

Dias, P; Islam, MDT; Huda, N; (2020) reviled that awareness campaigns are the need of the hour for the proper disposal of electronic-waste but our research found out that people are aware of it and such program does not have significant impact on their Electronic-waste disposal and recycling behaviour.

Mwathi, Em; (2014) find out that financial resources are the key constraint in proper Electronic-waste disposal but our findings reveal that financial resources do not have a significant impact on electronic-waste management in Delhi.

Lastly, we can conclude from our findings, that financial resources (transportation cost and storage cost), Awareness (Policy Awareness and risk associated), Regulatory framework (policy framework and rules & regulations), Infrastructure (Government investment and vicinity of disposal site), etc. are found to be important factors but they do not influence the recycling or disposal behavior of youth in Delhi.

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