Analysis and Suggestions on Classification and Recycling of Urban Domestic Waste

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Abstract: Garbage classification is an important link in the construction of the urban environmental governance system, and it is also one of the most effective ways to solve the garbage problem. At the same time, the garbage classification and resource utilization system is an important part of the national system. Although China's waste classification has been advocated for nearly 20 years, urban residents still face problems such as low participation rate and insignificant classification results. This article will start with the actual needs and status quo of garbage classification and recycling in daily life, analyze the urban garbage recycling system and existing problems in China, and give relevant suggestions for further improvement of China's current laws.

1. Introduction
Garbage classification refers to a series of activities in which garbage is classified, stored, put, and transported according to certain regulations or standards, thereby improving the purity of the material and increasing its utilization value[1]. Everyone throws out a lot of garbage every day, most of the garbage will be sanitary landfill, incineration and other harmless treatment, while some of the garbage is piled for a long time, resulting in diffuse odor, releasing harmful gases, seriously polluting the atmosphere, and leading to air quality decline[2]. In particular, unrecycled used batteries will not only pollute soil resources, but also their radioactive materials will endanger human health. Therefore, the correct use of recycled garbage is conducive to the development of the country's economy and increase employment[3].

2. Overview of Municipal Solid Waste
With the rapid development of current urban material civilization and productivity, the output of domestic waste is increasing, which directly affects the public's intuitive experience of the living environment[4]. In daily life, in order to save time, people will order food on various take-out platforms, and these take-outs are packaged in plastic boxes. People often mix this difficult-to-degrade plastic products with ordinary garbage, causing them to be burned in a centralized manner. During the process, toxic gas is produced, which endangers human health. Now, some cities have begun to introduce corresponding institutional measures for garbage classification and recycling. For example, Daqing City in Heilongjiang Province has issued a work plan on the issue of garbage classification. Through the establishment of demonstration units for party and government agencies and garbage classification demonstration communities, citizens will be guided to sort and put domestic garbage in order to improve the reduction, recycling, and harmless treatment of domestic garbage. Ability[5]. Through this program, the urban household waste classification work has been significantly improved in a short period of time in the collection, transportation, and treatment links. From being imported into the core concept to
participating in garbage sorting and recycling, the participation rate of citizens has also increased significantly in a short time.

3. Influencing factors for the difficulty of effective classification and recycling of municipal waste
In urban life, the phenomenon of dumping garbage is getting more and more serious. If there is no scientific management method, garbage will become a social hazard, a killer of the environment, and even endanger people's health. The author believes that garbage classification and recycling is difficult to implement. In addition to the commonly understood personal garbage has not developed a classification habit, its objective causes cannot be ignored.

3.1. Difficulties in recycling caused by diversified garbage
In urban life, in addition to our daily household garbage, with the continuous improvement of my country's industrialization, the amount of industrial waste has also increased. However, some industrial wastes have certain toxic substances, which will seriously harm the environment if they are not effectively classified. In addition, a lot of construction waste will be generated in the construction industry. The superposition of different wastes from so many sources together constitutes a huge base of urban waste recycling, and the huge total amount is an important reason why it is difficult to effectively and refined recycling of urban waste.

3.2. Has not formed a complete and subdivided industrial chain
In essence, the classification and recycling of garbage is a market mechanism, because the basis of its classification is the economic value contained in the waste. Therefore, from the perspective of cost-effectiveness, not all types of garbage are worth recycling. Due to the diversification of garbage, the process of disposal is extremely complicated. Therefore, industrialized organization and coordination are needed to deal with different types of garbage accordingly to form the driving force for sustainable development of garbage classification. The state should take some measures to improve the garbage sorting and processing chain. For example, Apple has adopted a trade-in method to recycle and reuse Apple phones that people have eliminated. In this way, not only the obsolete mobile phones have a certain value, but also people's demand for mobile phones can be met. However, this trade-in method is limited to electronic products. If you want to extend it to more fields, it needs to be studied. In addition, most of the garbage disposal in China is a government-led public undertaking, that is, all the government funds and manage the whole process from garbage generation to disposal. This kind of government monopoly approach is not conducive to garbage disposal and can also lead to inefficiency. Therefore, it is necessary to completely subdivide the industry chain to promote the classification and treatment of waste.

3.3. Classification standards are not in line with the actual life of residents
The domestic waste generated by each family is large, complex, and mixed. In many cities in my country, the classification standards formulated by relevant departments are too detailed. Although the operation is relatively clear, the classification efficiency is poor. Individuals or families need to consume a lot of manpower, time and space to classify garbage, which is less feasible. Therefore, it is not that the finer the classification, the better, and which method should be adopted according to the actual situation. However, it is regrettable that the relevant classification standards in China still lack the response to the living habits of residents. The complicated classification standards at the beginning of the whole process make it difficult to effectively realize the garbage classification, and finally the relevant standards are ineffective.

4. Specific Suggestions for Improving my country's Domestic Waste Classification System
With the rapid improvement of my country's economic level, people's material life and spiritual life are constantly pursuing a higher level. Creating a good living environment is the key to the overall economic and social development. Tracing back to the source, creating a good living environment is inseparable
from the treatment of the source of environmental degradation—the classification and treatment of domestic waste, and the classification and management of domestic waste requires the assistance of a complete domestic waste classification system. Therefore, my country needs to comprehensively consider the national conditions and appropriately learn from the advanced legal experience of foreign countries to build a complete domestic waste classification system.

![Figure 1 Municipal waste classification and treatment](image)

4.1. Reward and punishment system can promote the realization of domestic waste classification goals
The implementation of the pure incentive system has limited promotion of domestic waste classification, and measures of both rewards and penalties must be taken to accelerate the development of waste classification. Taking Shanghai Green Account as an example, the penetration rate of its green account (green account penetration rate = number of green account coverage / total number of accounts) has reached 58%, and only 55% of respondents said they would participate for the green account points Classification [5], judging from this set of data, the implementation boundary effect of a purely incentive system is obvious. According to the cases of domestic waste classification practice in 46 key cities across the country, the combined use of rewards and punishments for domestic waste classification management can give the public incentives, and the punishment system also serves as an educational warning, which can best promote the realization of the goal of domestic waste classification.

4.2. Formulate a scientific and reasonable domestic garbage disposal fee system
The “Opinions on Innovating and Improving the Price Mechanism for Promoting Green Development” issued by the National Development and Reform Commission (Fagai Price Regulations [2018] No. 943) pointed out that the garbage charging mechanism in cities and organized towns should be improved by the end of 2020. According to the contents of the document, the most important thing in the implementation of domestic waste charging is to conduct differentiated guidance in economic restraint measures, and to integrate the economic and productivity levels of various regions to formulate a scientific and reasonable domestic waste disposal fee list, and treat them at different prices. It is required to strictly implement the charging system for classified and mixed personnel; at the level of public participation, the strategy of community autonomy committee supervision can be adopted to regularly praise and reward outstanding individuals.
5. Exploration of new models in the classification and treatment of domestic waste

The PPP model is used in the practice of domestic waste classification, which is a new exploration of the domestic waste classification model. The adoption of the PPP model is to dig deeper into this market behavior and form a government-enterprise-public multi-party collaboration model, which can ensure implementation efficiency while taking into account social responsibilities, increase public participation, and avoid symbolic policies and symbolism. carried out. In the future, it is necessary to conduct a deeper exploration in the links of multi-party cooperation, supervision and feedback regarding the domestic waste treatment model.

The concept of governance emphasizes the process of mutual coordination between the government and the public. At present, it is necessary to make up for the insufficiency of the government's social management model under high efficiency and strong enforcement; the sorting and disposal of domestic waste requires a scientific and reasonable reward and punishment system as a guarantee, a charging system suitable for the public needs to be formulated, and the public needs to participate in implementation and supervision; Introduce social capital, strengthen public participation, bridge the government-enterprise-public tripartite connection, provide technical support on the enterprise side, ensure implementation on the public side, and supervise the government, forming a new situation of multiple co-governance and multi-party coordination.

6. Conclusion and Outlook

Garbage classification is a complex social management subject. The government usually plays the role of management and governance in it. There is often a dilemma of paying huge management costs but not converting garbage into "resources", and it is impossible to achieve garbage reduction. The ultimate goal of harmlessness and resource utilization. Garbage classification is a professional, standardized and standardized work, and professional things need to be done by professional people. Therefore, the government needs to change its role, guide third-party companies to integrate the waste sorting industry chain, and promote the formation of a whole industry chain waste sorting innovation model that integrates sorted collection, sorted transportation, and sorted disposal. It can not only allow waste to be fully divided and used, and fully resourced, but also cost and benefits can be reasonably distributed among the government, enterprises, and residents, so that residents have a sense of gain and participation, enterprises can make profits, and governments can achieve low Cost and sustainable governance.

Specifically, the government needs to support the development of leading enterprises, let the market mechanism play a basic role in waste classification, and encourage leading enterprises to integrate the waste classification industry chain. In addition, it is necessary to subsidize leading enterprises in policies, such as increasing preferential tax policies and fiscal subsidies for garbage classification. Finally, a comprehensive and systematic evaluation standard is established to supervise the reduction, harmless and resource-based treatment measures and actual results of enterprises in the waste classification industry chain, so that waste classification can truly form a complete closed-loop system of the entire industry chain.

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