

# Report Illegal Dumping

**Prof. J. S. Pawar<sup>1</sup>, Prof. M. D. Karad<sup>2</sup>, Vaishnavi Radhakrushna Jadhav<sup>3</sup>,  
Tanuja Rajendra Nikam<sup>4</sup>, Nikita Arun Tambe<sup>5</sup>, Subodh Sanjay Sonawane<sup>6</sup>**

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning<sup>1-6</sup>

Loknete Gopinathji Munde Institute of Engineering Education & Research, Nashik, India

**Abstract:** *Improper waste disposal such as illegal dumping, urination, accumulation of garbage, and carcass disposal present severe, social, environmental, and health challenges in both urban and rural areas. These practices contribute to stagnation, infection, and community decay. We propose fighting this concern through a web-based platform where citizens can report environmental crimes using photographic or video evidence along with GPS coordinates that can easily be mapped. NGOs, college student volunteers, and municipal authorities are endowed by the platform to work cooperatively to act on reported violations in a timely manner.*

*The portal features an easy to use interface for reporting complaints complete with real-time monitoring of milestones achieved towards resolving them and dashboards showcasing cleanup work done. Moreover, they raise environmental poster awareness through future events including cleanliness drives, workshops, and seminars on waste management and sustainability. One of main functions of the portal is a community driven AI powered chatbot that teaches the public on irresponsible dumping, its consequences, and community fostered prevention strategies.*

*We focus on the platform's social paradigms as well as the technologies that enable them and the design of the framework. We analyze case studies that have implemented similar systems and strategies for engaging users.*

**Keywords:** Environmental reporting, illegal dumping, civic engagement, NGO collaboration, waste management, community events and AI Chatbot for Environmental Awareness

## I. INTRODUCTION

The cleanliness and sanitation issues of urban areas across the world are continuously developing because of the increasing amounts of waste produced and insufficient disposal methods. Some of the most problematic issues are illegal dumping of waste, uncontrolled public urination, the lack of disposal infrastructure for garbage, and the disposal of deceased animals. All of these issues effectively lower the beautification value of a city and even more deeply endanger its public health value by contaminating water supply systems, increasing chances of diseases, and polluting the environment. A large number of urban areas seem to cope with effective public waste management systems but lack efficient centralized complaint disposal systems, public education, and enforcement of eco laws.

This study aims to design a novel digital approach by proposing a web-based interface for citizens, non-governmental organizations, and volunteers to engage in the violation of environmental issues for collective resolution. The platform allows members of a community to use mobile photography and geo-tagging to report violations of urban cleaning and awareness campaigns, which can then be organized for a coordinated community clean-up activities.

## II. OBJECTIVES

To design and implement a user-friendly web platform for reporting various environmental violations, including:

- Illegal waste dumping
- Public urination spots
- Garbage accumulation
- Improper disposal of dead animals



To develop an efficient workflow for complaint verification, prioritization, and resolution involving:

- Automated categorization of reported issues
- Assignment to relevant NGOs or student volunteer groups
- Progress tracking and resolution confirmation

To integrate an AI-powered chatbot that:

- Provides instant information about waste management regulations
- Educates users on health impacts of environmental violations
- Offers guidance on proper waste disposal methods

To create an event management system that facilitates:

- Organization of cleanup drives
- Environmental awareness workshops
- Community engagement activities

To evaluate the platform's effectiveness in:

- Reducing response times for environmental complaints
- Increasing citizen participation in cleanliness initiatives
- Improving overall urban hygiene metrics

### **III. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The existing approach to dealing with environmental violations has some very serious shortcomings:

**Inefficient Complaint Reporting Systems:** The conventional offer generators complain recourses such as a telephone registry or in person attendance at municipal offices fosters rampant apathy towards civic engagement.

**Absence of Evidence:** Authorities are unable to validate and prioritize cases without photographic evidence and pinpointed locations in modern mobile GPS systems.

**Responding Sluggishness:** Most municipal systems continue to function with backend lag timers queued and waiting until after registration to commence resolution timers.

**Perspectives of Regression:** Preceding snapshot suggests a sway of people actively unaware toward the civilized world of simple waste disposal, the self-serve health care republic of illegal dumping, and more boundless environmental transgressions.

**Absence of community engagement:** Designed systems do not tap into the full range offered by NGOs, student collectives, as well as the wider community on angles focused on cleanups.

Our research looks to close these gaps using an exhaustive existing gap framework that allows capturing and engaging in real time interdisciplinary reporting encouraging education through un civically assaulted environments.

### **IV. SOCIAL IMPACT**

The platform fosters:

- Greater civic engagement in environmental protection
- Empowerment of student volunteers and NGOs
- Behavioral change through education and awareness

### **V. SCALABILITY AND REPLICABILITY**

The modular design allows for:

- Adaptation to different urban contexts
- Integration with existing municipal systems
- Expansion to include additional environmental parameters



## **VI. METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW**

The research employs a mixed-methods approach combining:

### **Technical Development**

- User-centered design of the web platform
- Development of the AI chatbot .

### **Field Testing**

- Pilot deployment in select urban areas
- Collection of user feedback
- Iterative improvement of platform features

### **Impact Assessment**

- Quantitative analysis of complaint resolution metrics
- Qualitative evaluation of user satisfaction
- Comparative studies of cleanliness indicators

## **VII. EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND POTENTIAL IMPACT**

The implementation of this platform is expected to yield several significant outcomes:

### **Operational Improvements**

- Reduction in average complaint resolution time
- Increased rate of violation reporting
- Better utilization of NGO and volunteer resources

### **Environmental Benefits**

- Decrease in illegal dumping incidents
- Reduction in public urination spots
- Improved overall cleanliness metrics

### **Social Outcomes**

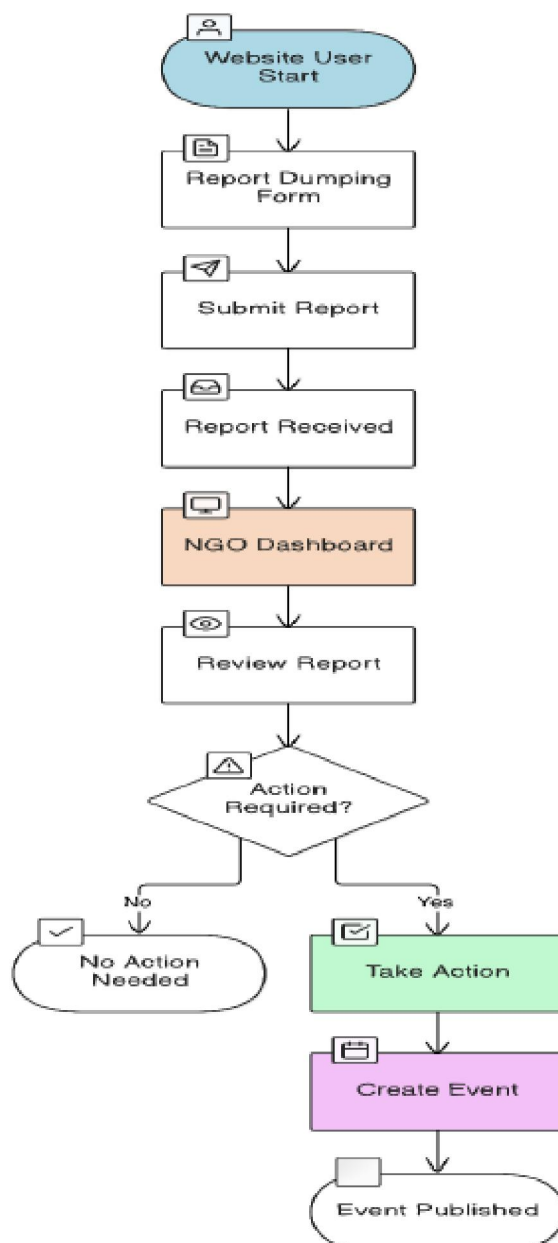
- Enhanced community participation in cleanliness drives
- Greater environmental awareness among citizens
- Strengthened partnerships between authorities and civil society

### **Policy Implications**

- Evidence for technology-enabled governance approaches
- Insights for municipal waste management strategies
- Models for public-private-community partnerships



# VIII. DUMPING REPORT FLOW CHART



## 1. Webgate User Start

A user (citizen or reporter) enters the platform through this entry point in order to submit a complaint.

## 2. Dumping Report Form

The user completes a complaint form, which probably consists of uploading images or videos of trash, unlawful dumping, etc.

Including geographic information (geotagging).

describing the problem (e.g., urgency, waste type).



### 3. Send in the report

The complaint is entered into the system after the user submits the form.

### 4. Received Report

In addition to acknowledging receipt, the system might offer a tracking reference ID.

### 5. Dashboard for NGOs (Admin Side)

The administrative process for NGOs and student volunteers is displayed in this section:

### 6. Examine the Report

The admin or NGO examines the report that was turned in, noting:  
confirming images and videos.  
evaluating the severity and location.

### 7. Need to Take Action?

There is a decision branch:

No Need to Take Action: The report is

## IX. USE CASE DIAGRAM

This simple diagram shows the “interaction flow” between users (citizens), the complaint system, and NGOs in your waste-reporting platform:

#### 1. User Action:

- Citizens upload photos/videos to file complaints about waste/dumping.

#### 2. NGO Action:

- **Complaints are sent to NGOs for review/cleanup.**
- NGOs organize cleaning drives/events (users can register to participate).

#### 3. Connection:

- Direct link between citizens (reporters) and NGOs (action-takers) through the platform.

Purpose: A streamlined process for reporting environmental issues and mobilizing community action.

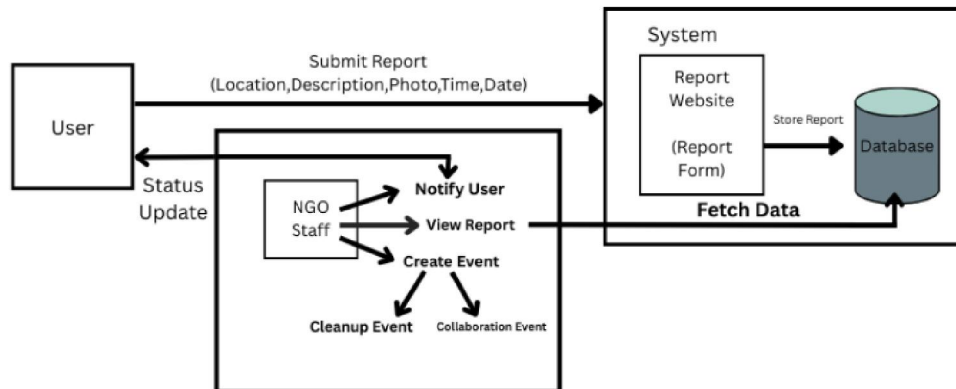
TABLE I: According to various reports, some of the most polluted cities include:

CITIES	PM	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Delhi	PM 2.5	150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Ghaziabad	PM 2.5	150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Varanasi	PM 2.5	(120-140) $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Lucknow	PM 2.5	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Kanpur	PM 2.5	150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



The pollution percentages can vary based on seasons and specific reports, but overall, many of these cities have a large percentage of their population exposed to air pollution levels that are significantly harmful to health, often affecting over 90% of residents in highly polluted areas

## X. PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



This is a succinct description of the suggested system architecture:

1. User Submission : - Using a web form, citizens submit reports that include the location, description, time, date, photos, and videos.

2. Status Updates: - NGO employees are able to:

- \* Examine and process reports
- \* Inform users of developments
- \* Arrange cleanup activities in response to reports

3. Components of the System: - Report Website:

- \* Submission form interface
- \* Database to hold all reports
- \* Media file storage

The system retrieves and analyses report data for the following purposes:

- \* NGO dashboards
- \* User notifications
- \* Event coordination

With distinct roles for users, NGOs, and the technical system, this architecture establishes a full cycle from problem reporting to solution implementation. The design places a strong emphasis on data organisation (database storage), actionability (event creation), and transparency (status updates).

## XI. CONCLUSION

The proposed digital platform represents a comprehensive approach to addressing persistent urban environmental challenges. By leveraging modern technologies and fostering collaborative governance, the system has the potential to transform how cities manage waste and maintain public hygiene. This research not only develops a functional



technological solution but also contributes to the broader discourse on smart governance, civic engagement, and sustainable urban development.

The subsequent sections of this paper will detail the platform's architectural design, implementation challenges, user experience considerations, and empirical results from pilot deployments. Through this comprehensive examination, we aim to demonstrate the viability and effectiveness of technology-mediated solutions for urban environmental management.

## **XII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those who contributed to the successful completion of this research project and the development of our web-based environmental reporting platform. This initiative, focused on addressing illegal dumping, public urination spots, garbage accumulation, and improper disposal of dead animals through technology-enabled solutions, has been made possible through the collective efforts of many individuals and organizations.

First and foremost, we are deeply indebted to our esteemed professors, Prof. J. S. Pawar and Prof. M. D. Karad from the Department of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning at Loknete Gopinathji Munde Institute of Engineering Education & Research, Nashik, for their invaluable guidance, expert advice, and continuous support throughout this research endeavor. Their insights into AI applications for environmental solutions were particularly instrumental in developing our chatbot and data processing systems.

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to our fellow researchers Vaishnavi Radhakrushna Jadhav, Tanuja Rajendra Nikam, Nikita Arun Tambe and Subodh sanjay Sonawane for their tireless efforts in developing the platform, conducting field studies, and contributing to the research paper. Their dedication to creating a cleaner environment through technological innovation has been truly inspiring.

We are grateful to our institution, Loknete Gopinathji Munde Institute of Engineering Education & Research, Nashik, for providing the necessary infrastructure, resources, and academic environment that made this research possible. The support from our department has been crucial in bridging the gap between artificial intelligence applications and environmental conservation.

Special thanks to the NGOs and community organizations that partnered with us to test and implement this platform. Their real-world insights helped shape the practical aspects of our solution and demonstrated the potential for technology to enhance environmental governance.

We would also like to acknowledge the citizens and volunteers who participated in our pilot testing, providing valuable feedback that helped improve the platform's usability and effectiveness. Their engagement underscores the importance of community participation in solving environmental challenges.

Finally, we express our gratitude to our families and friends for their unwavering support, encouragement, and patience throughout this research journey.

This project represents our shared commitment to leveraging technology for environmental betterment, and we hope it will inspire further innovations in this important field.

## **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Illegal Dumping: A Review of the Literature by A. M. A. El-Sayed et al. (2020) - This paper provides an overview of the literature on illegal dumping, including its causes, consequences, and management strategies.
- [2]. Waste Management and Illegal Dumping: A Case Study of a Developing Country by S. K. Singh et al. (2019) - This paper presents a case study on waste management and illegal dumping in a developing country, highlighting the challenges and opportunities for improvement.
- [3]. The Impact of Illegal Dumping on the Environment and Human Health by J. Liu et al. (2018) - This paper discusses the environmental and health impacts of illegal dumping, including the effects on soil, water, and air quality.
- [4]. Community Engagement in Waste Management: A Systematic Review by L. Barton et al. (2017) - This paper reviews the literature on community engagement in waste management, highlighting the benefits and challenges of involving citizens in waste management decisions.





- [5]. Public Participation in Waste Management: A Case Study of a Community-Based Initiative by A. Kumar et al. (2019) - This paper presents a case study on a community-based initiative that promotes public participation in waste management, highlighting the successes and challenges of the project.
- [6]. The Role of Community Engagement in Improving Waste Management Practices by S. K. Singh et al. (2020) - This paper discusses the importance of community engagement in improving waste management practices, including the role of education, awareness, and participation.

