PREFACE

Healthcare waste is a global waste that is rapidly expanding. The rise in healthcare waste is caused by various pandemics and an increase in hospitals. Another issue of concern is the volume of garbage produced. Assume that the hospital only produces a little amount of garbage. A waste audit is one way to quantify the trash and determine carbon emissions in that situation because it will lower the disposal costs (Hsu *et al*., 2021). Environmentally friendly methods and cost-effective pathways are needed for proper waste management in the healthcare industry. The most important aspect of waste management in the healthcare industry is collection and segregation. The correct segregation of many healthcare wastes is required to prevent the needless expense of their treatment because they are not all dangerous. Waste in the healthcare industry is a problem in both developed and developing nations. Reducing the amount of healthcare waste can also be accomplished by recycling and reprocessing it. Stainless-steel debris from three hospitals was gathered for a case study, and a repair and recycling strategy was used. As a result, the instrument's life cycle was lengthened and waste disposal expenses were reduced (Van *et al*., 2021). It is a recommended practice to do this if the healthcare waste is within the acceptable range. The hospital's staff has to be informed and properly trained. Another excellent choice is to use green purchasing providers (Zamparas *et al.,* 2019). After reviewing a variety of literature, it has been determined that healthcare waste management is a critical problem for all nations and that its disposal is difficult. Because of several obstacles, it is difficult for healthcare organisations to manage healthcare waste. Healthcare waste management is a problem in several healthcare sectors throughout the world. The COVID-19 pandemic is currently posing a

threat to the world because of global trade. The effects of healthcare waste on the environment and society are severe. Healthcare waste has been treated using a variety of treatment technologies (Aung et al., 2019).

This study offers a more comprehensive viewpoint on healthcare waste management. It is carried over into the four objectives, taking into account one of the following case studies of an Indian city:

1. To find the relationship among barriers to the healthcare waste management sector:

2. Finding Customer's Requirements and selecting essential activities for their fulfillment:

3. Allocation of weight to HCWM barriers and policy recommendations to overcome barriers:

4. To Solve Healthcare Waste Management Conundrum -A Case of Varanasi: