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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: A CHALLENGING UNDERTAKING

SHER SINGH EXTENSION LECTURER N. M. GOVERNMENT PG COLLEGE HANSI

ABSTRACT

A substantial amount of fund being released in the account of "Swachh Mission" and to a great surprise, cities getting more and more crowded with the problem of solid waste which includes the waste product extracting both from house hold and Industrial setups. The improper handling of garbage not only encourages environmental degradation but it attracts many communicable diseases in the surrounding. An estimated study shows the declining health among the Indian city inhabitants and the reason is drastically shameful as it held polluted and poor sanitation living conditions responsible for it. This paper will present the background and will imply some concrete formulae for the proper dumping of solid waste. The research study will also delve into the causes and effects of improper, immature negligence of the subject of sanitation.

KEYWORDS

sanitation, environmental degradation, recycled waste products, dry and wet dumping.

INTRODUCTION

The luxurious, comfortable life style and considerable good earning opportunity in the cities has over exhausted the life of city and results in hampered municipal prearrangement. The real portrait of an Indian city appears favorably in monsoon, where the solid waste getting accumulated in sewage tanks thus blocking it and the surrounding gets overwrapped with all sorts of dirt and varieties of solid wastes.

Solid waste materials such as household garbage and commercial trash from retail, apartments, offices and warehouses have traditionally presented problems of disposal. These problems have become increasingly critical in recent years as a result of a promptly increasing population and a dramatic increase in the per capita production of solid waste.

In response to these waste disposal problems, both the government and the public have necessitated that wherever possible recycling be employed both to conserve material resources and to reduce pollution problems. Attempts have been made to recover treasured resources such as glass, plastic, paper, aluminum and ferrous metals from waste products.

A BACKGROUND ON CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES

One important contribution to the difficulties related to waste management is that which can be achieved by providing objective, reliable, and useful information to professionals in developing countries and to those from industrialized countries who may be called upon to provide assistance to those countries.

Additional disposal problems have been created by the change in character or composition of municipal waste as a result of the movement away from metal, wood and glass packaging currently, solid waste is disposed of by incineration and/or land fill. Incineration is rapidly becoming a non-viable alternative in heavily populated areas. The public outcry against air pollution from the burning of waste materials has halted nearly all new incinerator construction. Similar problems surround new landfills. Environmental restrictions as well as land usage demands for housing have reduced the number of sites available for landfills.

The assemblage, transport, treatment, and disposal of solid wastes, particularly wastes produced in medium and large urban centers, have become a relatively difficult problem to solve for those responsible for their management. The problem is even more acute in economically developing countries, where financial, human, and other critical resources generally are scarce.

The primary difference between wastes generated in developing nations and those generated in industrialized countries is the higher organic content characteristic of the former. The extent of the difference is indicated by the data in which is presented information relative to the quantity and composition of municipal solid wastes generated in several countries.

Ideally, solid wastes need to be isolated from other waste constituents so as the waste solid in form could be well carried further for recycling process; The policy makers must frame some strict regulation to monitor any flaws therein. Solid waste collection in a manner create nuisance with respect to environmental health as when human excretion are mixed with household wastes. Sorting of liquid wastes, medical wastes, industrial wastes, e-wastes in association with household wastes necessarily be detached. Certainly, without awareness and proper introspection among the inhabitants with system negligence could dismantle this mechanism in Indian context.

A COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MECHANISM IS A DAMN NEED

Beyond all these above mentioned challenges and difficulties lay a clean and enlightened future. In an attempt to accelerate the pace of its industrial development, an economically developing nation may fail to pay adequate attention to solid waste management. The negligence on this front will invite a serious health hazard resulting in loss of lives and poor physical appearance for the rest of life. The penalty is neither avoided nor lessened by a resolve to do something about the waste at a later time, when the country may be in a better position to take appropriate measures. This is true because, as is indicated by the data in the rate of waste generation generally increases in direct proportion to that of a nation's advance in development.

Environmental and health impacts

According to a health survey conducted by a medical association of international repute has come up with an astonishing causes and effects of poor health in under developing nations. Not only it points out the unbalanced and improper diets responsible for the depleting health but the major factor that excelled was poor living conditions in the surveyed countries. The laws, policies and regulations were not taken into account seriously and strictly. The waste products excreted from industrial set ups were not dumped properly and no further plans and execution taking place in an attempt to neutralize the solid wastes.

The clean and green environment is not possible without comprehensive dumping of solid waste including medical and household wastes at large. The study also revealed the possible health hazards and probable epidemics that may spread in days to come if the situation still prevails.

> Retrieval and ideal consumption of resources

A precise estimation is one of the requirements for proper rendering of waste products and composition of the waste input is essential for success in resource recovery. The composition and reliability of the input amount must be assured. Will it not be sufficient the amount be certain but also it should be available at an affordable cost. Consolidated sufficient fund and laborious and skilled manpower is another motivational move for the success of this mechanism.

Conscious care should be fetched to organic (biodegradable) residues. Since, in under developing and poor countries constitutes 45% of the solid waste and rationally it proves a nightmare for sound health.

Improper and poorly managed solid waste and lacking talented supervision making it hard to capitalize on the problem.

- The unused part remains at last during recycling could be effectively reused further in agricultural practices.
- 2. Its energy content can be recovered either biologically or thermally. Regaining of biological energy is done by methane production through anaerobic digestion. Combustion is a Thermal recovery procedure to produce heat.

3. Hydrolization of the organic content is a profitable alternative for chemically or enzymatically produced sugar. The sugar could be well used as a substrate supplement for protein Production.

The process of hydrolization in still developing countries may find a hard root to flourish as it requires a sizeable technical support and sophisticated resources in the form modernized equipment which may hamper the economic viability of the concerned nation. The perfect execution of the process of hydrolization will ensure sanitize environment and thus promise a clean future as well.

The stakeholders must identify market opportunities for waste products extracted out and must pay back to its beneficiaries in a way to continuously carry on the mechanism for long.

STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE

Well-defined, calculative and long lasting concrete policies should be in place in order to tackle solid waste extracted from households and similarly hazardous combinations of organic and in organic wastes from industrial establishments that put forth the catastrophic challenge in terms of managing healthy and sanitize environment all around.

ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A comprehensive municipal solid waste management system includes some or all of the following activities:

- a) Demanding practices for the management of wastes entirely based on the concept of prevention Concrete policy framework should be in place.
- b) Regulations and amendments in regulations in accordance to place and time.
- c) Planning and Estimating municipal activities by policy maker's end-users and other stakeholders.
- d) Adopting waste classification revisions to adjust systems to the types of waste generated
- e) Supervision of waste and extracted materials, including separation, collection, decomposing, incineration, and landfilling.
- f) Promotion of recovered materials to negotiators or to end-users for industrial, commercial purposes.
- g) Imparting training and practical exposure for Municipal bodies.
- h) Carrying out public awareness campaign and inculcating values in children through skits and short plays
- i) Ascertaining financial mechanisms and disbursing funds.
- j) Motivational incentives and encouragement for the NGO's and volunteers deployed
- k) Tough assignments and provision for penalties debarring laws.

Recycling among all these display sincere probability of marching towards prosperous future. Since these wastes are predominantly inert or they can be easily processed to be used in filling, for example in former quarries, as highway construction, or in coastal cities, to gain land at the ocean front or for the construction of levees. Final disposition of construction and demolition still counts for an alternative. Citing landfills is less difficult to its regular landfills since the likely environmental impact in the majority of cases is comparatively small.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATION AND POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

The only inevitable reason and must be our top most priority is to control the menace of waste that could be one of the reason of epidemics. The intensity of this issue is so serious to be talked and worked that if neglected, it will be the biggest threat on earth. Some strict measures and regulations has to be enforced and properly implemented. The authorized workforce must carry out awareness campaign in order to sterilize the waste nuisance.

The only effective and result oriented procedure to get hold back the solid wastes is total awareness through conscious level. If at all, the people are aware and execute their duties and responsibilities with utmost care and perfection it would be further no need to allocate huge funds and resources for this problem.

The second most dynamic and probable initiative could be to spread and share the success stories of the cities and small towns among each other in handling wastes. Some motivations in terms of incentive be encouraged so that the people may find some monetary benefits out of it.

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