

A Review Study on “Present Scenario of Waste Management In India”

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Abstract

This paper reviews the Present Scenario of Waste Management in India. The present system is focused on collection and transportation of largely mixed unsegregated waste for sustainable solid waste management, but the capacity to plan and manage the system and ensure the enforcement of rules is a major challenge. This study analyses current scenario of waste management in India. Besides presenting few mitigation choices to respond to the growing challenge, it also suggests mechanisms for ensuring integrated waste management systems. A trend of significant increase in municipal solid waste generation has been recorded worldwide. This has been found due to over population growth rate, industrialization, urbanization and economic growth. Consumerism speed has been found very high covering around more than 50% of total population since last decade due to higher economic growth, which has ultimately resulted in increased solid waste generation.

Keywords: Landfills, Waste Generation, Disposal, Waste Management.

INTRODUCTION

Solid waste maybe defined as generation of undesirable substances which is left after they are used once. They cannot be reused directly by the society for its welfare because some of them may be hazardous for human health. Presently not only the air but also earth itself becomes more and more polluted specially with generation of non- biodegradable substances (solid waste). Generation of solid waste is a natural phenomenon up to certain extent as all living

organism are excreting solid waste after digestion of food material. The amount of solid waste generation is directly proportion to population.

Both biodegradable and non-biodegradable solid wastes are also associated with air pollution in atmosphere in form of inorganic particles and foul odour. Data of solid waste production from domestic and industrial sectors from different countries of the world is very alarming. Therefore under these circumstances it would be more advisable that waste products of one industry should be investigated with objective to use this one as raw material for other industry to get desired product. Albeit it would need more funds for research and development but it would yield safer economic development.

Hazardous waste generation in India has direct proportion in term of development and progress of the state/cities and showed significant variation among the Indian cities. The conditions, issues and problems of urban waste management in the Industrialized and developing worlds are different. Though the developed countries generate larger amounts of wastes, they have developed adequate facilities, competent government institutions and bureaucracies to manage their wastes. Developing countries are still in the transition towards better waste management but they currently have insufficient collection and improper disposal of wastes.

Since the nature of solid waste generated from different resources has significant variation in the components therefore it is much obvious that their toxicity / hazards ability will be of different level.

LITERATURE REVIEW

R.Rajput, G.Prasad and A.K.Chopra (2009)

They studied on the “Scenario of solid waste management in present Indian Context”. They states that a trend of significant increase in municipal solid waste generation has been recorded worldwide. This has been found due to over population growth rate, industrialization, urbanization and economic growth. Consumerism speed has been found very high covering around more than 50% of total population since last decade due to higher economic growth, which has ultimately resulted in increased solid waste generation.

Municipal solid waste generation showed different trend and a positive correlation with economic development in term of kg/capita/day solid waste generation at world scale.

Anunay A. Gour and S.K. Singh (2022)

They studied on the “Solid waste management in India: A State-of-the-Art Review.” They state that current scenario of solid waste management aspects and its challenges in India, which will benefit developing and low-income countries. The leading cause of waste generation is the growing population and the new lifestyle due to the increased per capita income. A state-of-the-art review is conducted in this paper to further search other primary and prevalent reasons behind the inability of Proper waste management and to find a real solution.

Pradip Kumar Das (2020)

They studied on the “Present Scenario of Waste Management in India” Them states that resource recovery from waste and safe disposal of residual in scientifically designed landfills is grossly neglected. The present system is focused on collection and transportation of largely mixed unsegregated waste for sustainable solid waste management, but the capacity to plan and manage the system and ensure the enforcement of rules is a major challenge. This study analyses current scenario of waste management in India.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that prompt action is necessary for data management, training, education, planning, monitoring, strict policy changes with strong legislation, the establishment of a reliable regulatory system, proper and effective management of all waste streams, public awareness, and best housekeeping practices for adequate implementation of solid waste management in the developing countries.

Time has come to encourage technology- based entrepreneurship for effective Waste Management. Authorities must protect fundamental rights of citizens also must perform their fundamental duties to their best practices. Most of the populated areas show the picture of sadly managed and uncontrolled dumpsites. Lackadaisical attitude of the common people has compounded the problem and have left the entire responsibility to the civic authorities.

In fact, implementation of environment laws is yet to impact on ecosystem and. Therefore, on the health and living conditions of the citizens.

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