
A PROCESS ON SOLID WASTE FOR REUTILIZATION A REVIEW**Prof. T.W. Parate^{*1}, Prof. S. M. Shaikh^{*2}, Shubham Prajapati^{*3}, Ajaz Sheikh^{*4},
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ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is defined as the discipline associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transport or transfer, processing, and disposal of solid waste materials in a way that best addresses the range of public health, conservation, economic, aesthetic, engineering, and other environmental considerations. In its scope, solid waste management includes planning, administrative, financial, engineering, and legal functions. Solutions might include complex inter-disciplinary relations among fields such as public health, city and regional planning, political science, geography, sociology, economics, communication and conservation, demography, engineering, and material sciences. Solid waste management practices can differ for residential and industrial producers, for urban and rural areas, and for developed and developing nations. The administration of non-hazardous waste in metropolitan areas is the job of local government authorities. On the other hand, the management of hazardous waste materials is typically the responsibility of those who generate it, subject to local, national, and even international authorities.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the twentieth century, due to the industrial revolution technological development, consumption patterns of people, all over the globe, have changed. The use of natural resources and goods has increased manifold. Due to this, huge quantities of different types of solid wastes are produced every day, creating an alarming problem with their disposal. It is now recognized that proactive management is required to deal with this problem, i.e., it is required to reduce the generation of solid waste, effective collection of solid waste, and utilization of solid waste rather than concentrating on disposal alone. Thus, solid waste management involves the management of activities associated with the generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, reuse and recycling, processing, and disposal which should be environmentally compatible, adapting to the principles of economy, aesthetics, and energy conservation.

II. EFFECTS OF SOLID WASTE

- The increasing volume and complexity of waste associated with the modern economy are posing a serious risk to ecosystems and human health. Every year, an estimated 11.2 billion tonnes of solid waste is collected worldwide and the decay of the organic proportion of solid waste is contributing about 5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. Every year, an estimated 11.2 billion tons of solid waste are collected worldwide. Of all the waste streams, waste from electrical and electronic equipment containing new and complex hazardous substances presents the fastest-growing challenge in both developed and developing countries.
- Poor waste management - ranging from non-existing collection systems to ineffective disposal -causes air pollution, and water and soil contamination. Open and unsanitary landfills contribute to the contamination of drinking water and can cause infection and transmit diseases. The dispersal of debris pollutes ecosystems and dangerous substances from electronic waste or industrial garbage puts a strain on the health of urban dwellers and the environment.
- The solution, in the first place, is the minimization of waste. Where waste cannot be avoided, recovery of materials and energy from waste as well as remanufacturing and recycling waste into usable products should be the second option. Recycling leads to substantial resource savings. For example, for every tonne of paper recycled, 17 trees and 50 percent of water can be saved. Moreover, recycling creates jobs: the sector employs 12 million people in Brazil, China, and the United States alone.

- The UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) in Japan supports the implementation of integrated solid waste management systems. Its work also focuses on the proper treatment of special wastes (electronics, agricultural biomass, plastics) in developing countries. IETC aims to optimize the management of solid waste by involving all stakeholders in the process through pilot projects at the local level.

III. CONCLUSION

In our society, there is now relatively little awareness of this problem. The behavior of generating garbage is too dangerous not only for today's generation but also for future generations. It is critical to educate people and encourage them to practice Recycle, reusing, and Reducing instead of producing waste. Waste disposal should be a priority for municipalities and governments. Individual involvement is essential. The main focus of the research was to the maximum level of solid waste reutilized Solid waste utilized and used in the form of construction & fertilizers Calculate Marine waste Survey the selected area and calculate the rate of solid waste in industrial, commercial, and hospitals.

IV. SCOPE FOR FUTURE

Waste is one of the biggest challenges faced by the world today, and the future of solid waste management depends on every single individual. Although government authorities, leaders of the nations, municipalities, and local communities are working hard to manage the extensive amount of waste generated every day, a radical change in mindset at an individual level is the need of the hour. On a broader note, improper waste disposal and management, which includes public littering, lack of waste segregation, uncontrolled collection and disposal, and poor waste treatment practices, have greatly impacted the world. According to a World Bank report, 2.01 billion tons of municipal solid waste is generated every year across the world, out of which it is estimated that 33% is not managed properly, impacting the environment. The growing waste problem causes health hazards, especially among the poor who reside near landfills. The mismanaged waste on the roadside may lead to the transmission of diseases and affect public health. Animals also get affected by consuming plastics and toxic waste. The waste accumulation over time pollutes water bodies and ultimately disturbs the natural balance of the environment. Besides, improper waste disposal and management directly affect the economy of a country by minimizing income opportunities from tourist destinations and spots maligned by the waste problem. Also, greenhouse gases emitted from waste contribute to climate change as well. According to a 2016 report, solid waste generated 5% of global emissions. The World Bank report states that factors like increasing population, rapid urbanization trends, and fast economic development will cause a 70% increase in waste generation in the coming 30 years. It will lead to 3.40 billion tons of waste generated every year – which is worrisome.

V. REFERENCES

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