COVA Project

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Class :- VIII th Grade

Topic :- Beauty and Utility with waste

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Introduction

Introduction

India faces major environment challenges associated with waste generation and insufficient waste collection, transport, treatment and disposal. Current systems in India connot subsist with the volumes of waste generated by an increasing urban population, and this impacts on the environment and public health. The challenges and barries are crucial but so are the opportunities. A priority is to move from reliance on waste dumps that offer no environmental protection, to waste management systems that retain useful resources within the economy. waste separation at source and use of specialized waste processing facilities to separate recyable materials has a key role. Disposal of unconsumed waste after obtaining material

resources needs engineered landfills sites and/or investment in waste-to-energy facilities. The potential for energy generation from landfill via methane extraction or thermal treatment is a major opportunity, but a key barrier is the shortage of qualified engineers and the environment professionals with the experience to deliver improved waste management systems in India.

resources needs engineered landfills sites and/or investment in waste to energy facilities.

The potential for energy generation from landfill via methane extraction or thermal treatment is a major opportunity, but a key barrier is the shortage of qualified engineers and the environment professionals with the experience to deliver improved waste management systems in India.

Solid waste management (SWM) is a major problem for many urban local bodies (ULBs) in India, where urbanization, industrialization and economic growth have resulted in increased municipal solid wasted generation per person. Effective solid waste mangement is a major challenge in cities with high population density. Achieving sustainable development within a country experiencing rapid population growth and improvement in living stand is made more difficult in India because it is a diverse country with many different religious groups, cultures and traditions.

Despite significant development in social economic and environment areas, solid waste mangement systems in India have remained relatively unchanged. Improper management of municipal solid waste causes hazards to inhabitants.

Various studies reveal that about 90% of solid waste is disposed of unscientifically in open dumps and landfills. creating problems to public health and the environment.

India is experiencing rapid urbanization while remaining a country with physical, climatic, geographical, ecological, social, culture and linguistic diversity, as shown in table. The population of India was 1252 million in 2013, compared with 1028 million in 2001. population growth is a major contributor to increasing solid waste in India.

Rapid population growth in India has led to depletion of natural resources. waste are potential resources and effective waste management with resource extraction is fundamental to effective solid waste management. Value extraction from waste can be materials energy or nutrients,

and this can provide a livelihood for many people. The transition from wastes to resources can only be achieved through investment in solid waste management as this depends on a coordinated set of actions to develop markets and maximize recovery in solid waste management of reusable / recyclable materials. Resources can be recovered from wastes using existing technologies and India has an extremely effective recycling tradition. The 'scrap dealer' systems produce recycled materials through an extensive, and well-coordinated network across the country.

India generates approximately 133760 tonnes of solid waste per day, of which approximately 191152 tonnes is collected and approximately 25884 tonnes is treated. Solid waste generation per captia in India ranges from approximately 0.17 kg per person per day in small towns.

Population	Cities (c)	waste generation (kg per captia per day)
Cities with a population < 0.1 million	(8c)	0.17 - 0.54
Cities with a population of 0.1 - 0.5 million	(11c)	0.22 - 0.59
Cities with a population 1 - 2 million	(16c)	0.19 - 0.53
Cities with a population < 2 million	(13c)	0.22 - 0.62

Review of Literature

Review Of Literature

India is a developing country with 16% of the world population and 2% of the total land area.
The exponential increase in industrialization is not only consuming large areas of agricultural land but simultaneously causing serious environmental degredation.

There are enormous quantities of industrial solid organic matter wastes available outside the farm from different sources and they are yet to be used judiciously in crop production. If these wastes are properly disposed so that it do not contribute to the problem of pollution.

Waste is defined as discarded material which has no value in normal use or or ordinary use. Waste is generated in all sorts of ways. Waste is everything that no longer has a use or purpose and needs to be disposed.

Classification of waste.

In India especially in rural areas, waste is a severe threat to the public health concern and cleanliness. The absence of disposal of solid and liquid waste are leading through vector borne diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, dengue and water born infection such as schistosomiasis. Eighty eight % of the total diseases load is due to lack of clean water, sanitation and the improper solid & liquid waste management which intensify their occurence.

Waste is any material/ liquid that is thrown away as unwanted. As per physical properties, waste can be categorized as (A) solid waste and (B) liquid waste. (UNICEF 2012)

6 Types of waste.

Any waste other than human excreta, urine and waste water is called solid waste.

Solid waste can also be defined as the organic or inorganic waste materials produced by households, commercial and industrial establishment that have no economic value to the owner.

Solid waste can be classified into different types depending on their source:

a) Household waste is generally classified into different types depending on their source

Municipal solid waste.

Municipal solid waste consists of household waste, sanitation residue and waste from streets. Proper handling of the bio-degredable waste will considerably lessen the burden of solid waste that each city has to tackle.

Hazardous waste.

b) Industrial waste / hospital waste as infectious waste.

Industrial and hospital waste is considered as hazardous as they may contain toxic substances. Hazardous waste are highly toxic to humans, animals and plants; are corrosive. These react when exposed to certain things India generates about 1 million tonnes of hazardous waste.

Liquid waste.

Used and unwanted water is called waste water. Black water or wash water generated by humans in toilet contains harmful pathogens.

Wash water which is generated in kitchens, laundry etc are called grey water.

"Bio waste" is termed in the (WFD) waste framework Directive as the waste from kitchen, food, garden and park is known as Bio waste.

Bio-degradable waste are the by-products which consists of natural stuff and when you throw it out in the soil, it decomposes.

Biodegradable waste management.

According to the central pollution control Board (CPCB) of India, the average Indian generates about 490 grams of waste /day. There is estimated growth of 1.3 % annually in the solid waste of Indian cities.

Each household on average generates about 1kg of average per day that is turned into a heap in dumpyard. India generates around 0.2 - 0.3 million tonnes of waste on an average everyday.

A city like Hyderabad generates around 3500-4000 tonnes of waste. The responsiblity of disposing wastes falls on the municipal cooperation.

It is not only government or any municipal corporation's full responsiblity. It is also the responsiblity of active public-participation.

In the period 2000-2006, there was about 2.4 - 2.6 million tonnes of municipal waste. In 2005, the total was 2.48 million tonnes.

According to Environment protection act, 1986 "Environment without is intended to serve 3 purposes.

i) It is to protect and improve the environment.

ii) To prevent to hazards to human beings.

iii) It is in respect of living plants, creatures and property.

Human life cannot be thought of without an environment. The environment plays a vital role. It helps in easy functioning of human life. Hence, to protect the environment and also to improve the standard of living of rural households, it is crucial to create awareness among people about proper bio-degradable ~~wti~~ waste.

The organic, biodegradable component of MSW is important, because it fertilizes the soil ~~or~~ by decomposing easily.

On the other hand, legislative efforts and effective implementation are vital for the safe management and disposal of solid waste. Incentives may be be provided for the developement and practice of safe treatments and method for converting solid waste into valuable resource by recycling & reuse.

Waste management has become a necessary problem because ~~of~~ it can lead to environmental and health issues. Soon Our planet is going to be filled with garbage but we don't matter because we are not suffering. The next generation which will be our kids, they are the ones who will be suffering.

The 3 R's (reduce, reuse, recycle) can hardly be seen used.

Waste will always be around while humans lives, It is just a matter of proper waste disposal with a little care and a kind of initiative to give solution to this undying problem.

It is just a little awakening of responsiblity and love for the environment, with a starting point of concern, the end product will surely be a zero waste society. (http://www.aliekshow.com)

Current biodegradable waste management practices:

The environmental assessment of the advantages and dis advantages of the various biowaste management options is complex because they occur in different phases of the biowaste lifecycle. The analysis equally highlights that the environmental balance of the various options available for the management of this waste depends on a number of regional factors.

Bio waste converted to treated compost contains elements that leads to positive environmental effects, when the compost is used on land.

Prevention of bio-waste simply reduces the amount of bio waste that needs to be collected or treated.

The burning of bio waste at home is not considered a preferable option because it generally does not lead to the production of energy or any positive results.

As the world economy grows so does its production of wastes. In recent years recycling has become the preferred choice of disposal for many industries. There are many methods of waste disposal but each method has its drawbacks.

1) Resources Recovery.

In various stages of development, recovers energy in one form or another form solid waste. These systems fall into 2 groups.

i) Combustion processes.

A number of companies burn in plant wastes, so as to produce heat in the presence of combustion.

ii) Pyrolysis process.

Pyrolysis, also called the distructive distillation, is the process of chemically decomposing solid wastes by heat in an oxygen reduced atmosphere. This results in a the production of many gases.

2) Recycling.

Recycling solid waste is an ancient one. Metal implements were melted down and recast in prehistoric times. Today, recyclable materials are recovered from municipal refuse by a number of methods including shredding, magnetic separation of metals, air classification that seperates light and heavy fractions, screening and washing.

3) landfill.

Sanitary landfill is the cheapest satisfactory means of disposal, but only if suitable land is within economic range of the source of the wastes. Typically, collection and transportation account for 75 percent of the total cost of solid waste management.

There are many methods to do bio-degradable waste management.

The waste segregation done here in our workplace is very much appreciated, as it is very necessary that after the collection of waste there should be proper waste management pick up services and to the more on there should be good recycling and disposal ~~set~~ centres.

The biodegradable waste seperated from household waste is then used to create compost or for power generation.

Functions of Various Agencies and Projects on Garbage Management

Agencies

Council on Environment Quality.

Independent federal agency of the U.S government established in 1970, that is responsible for dealing with the pollution of air and water, waste (solid, and with nuisances caused by noise.

The federal government does much safety work. The consumer product safety commision, formed in 1973 enforces safety stand-ard..

In India government is also playing a vital role in promoting awareness, among the masses about

Key Factor

KEY FACTORS IN INDIAN WASTE MANAGEMENT.

Role of the informal sector in waste materials reuse and recycling.

The Informal sector has a very vital role in India and they must be integrat into formal swm systems. Waste pickers collect household or commercial waste and many hundred of waste pickers in India depend on waste for a Income, despite the associated health and social Issues. Waste picking is often the only source of in-come for families, providing a livelihood for significant numbers of urban poor and usable materials to other enterprises. Waste pickers in Pune collect organic waste for composting and biogas generation. Waste pickers also make a significant contribution by keeping cities clean.

Waste Collection and Transport.

Waste collection, storage and transport are essential elements of any SWM system and can be major challenges in cities. Improvements to waste collection and transport infrastructure in India will create jobs, improve public heath and increase tourism.

WASTE DISPOSAL

SWM disposal is at critical stage of development in India. There is a need to develop facilities to treat and dispose of increasing amounts of MSW. More than 90% of waste in India is believed to be dumped in an unsatisfactory manner.

Properly engineered waste disposal protects public health and preserves key environmental land fill such as ground water, soil, air etc.

Engineered landfills in India.
Engineered landfill allows the safe disposal of residual MSW on land and also protects the resources.

Waste to energy in India.
The problems associated with improper waste disposal could be significantly mitigated by requiring material recovery. ~~Some~~
The Composition of residual waste is important for energy recovery and waste composition is changing in India, with the amount of high calorific waste.

Environmental and health impacts of waste dumping.

Waste dumps have adverse impacts on the environment and public health.

- ~~Met~~ Open dumps release methane from decomposition of biodegradable waste under anaerobic conditions.
- Methane causes fires and expl. and is a major contributor to global warming.
- There is also problem associated with odour and migration of leachates to recieving waters.
- Odour is a serious problem, particularly during the summer when average temperatures in India can exceed 45°C.
- The impacts of poor waste management on public health are well documented with increase in health and breathing issues.

Barriers to improved waste mangment in India.

The current status of solid waste management in India is poor because the best and most appropriate methods from waste collection to disposal are not being used. There is a lack of training in solid waste management and the availability of qualified waste managent professionals is limited. There is also a lack of accountability in current solid waste management systems throughout India.

The lack of strategic mulicipal solid waste plans, wous collection/segregation and a government finance regulatory framework are major barriers to achieving effective solid waste mangement in India.

public attitudes to waste are also a major barrier to improving solid waste management in India.

Statistics

Statistics

Water Hierarchy

GET UP, GO GREEN.

A Reduce

B Re-use

C Recycling.

D Energy.

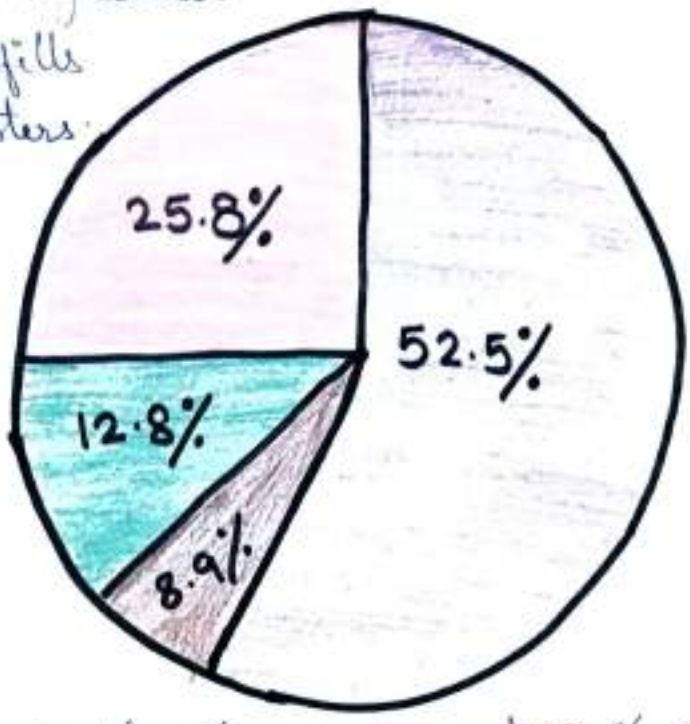
E Incineration

F landfill.

This waste heirarchy shows us a method of to overcome this problem. We need to reduce the amount of waste produced. to try & solve this problem.

Percent of municipal solid waste in waste facilities.

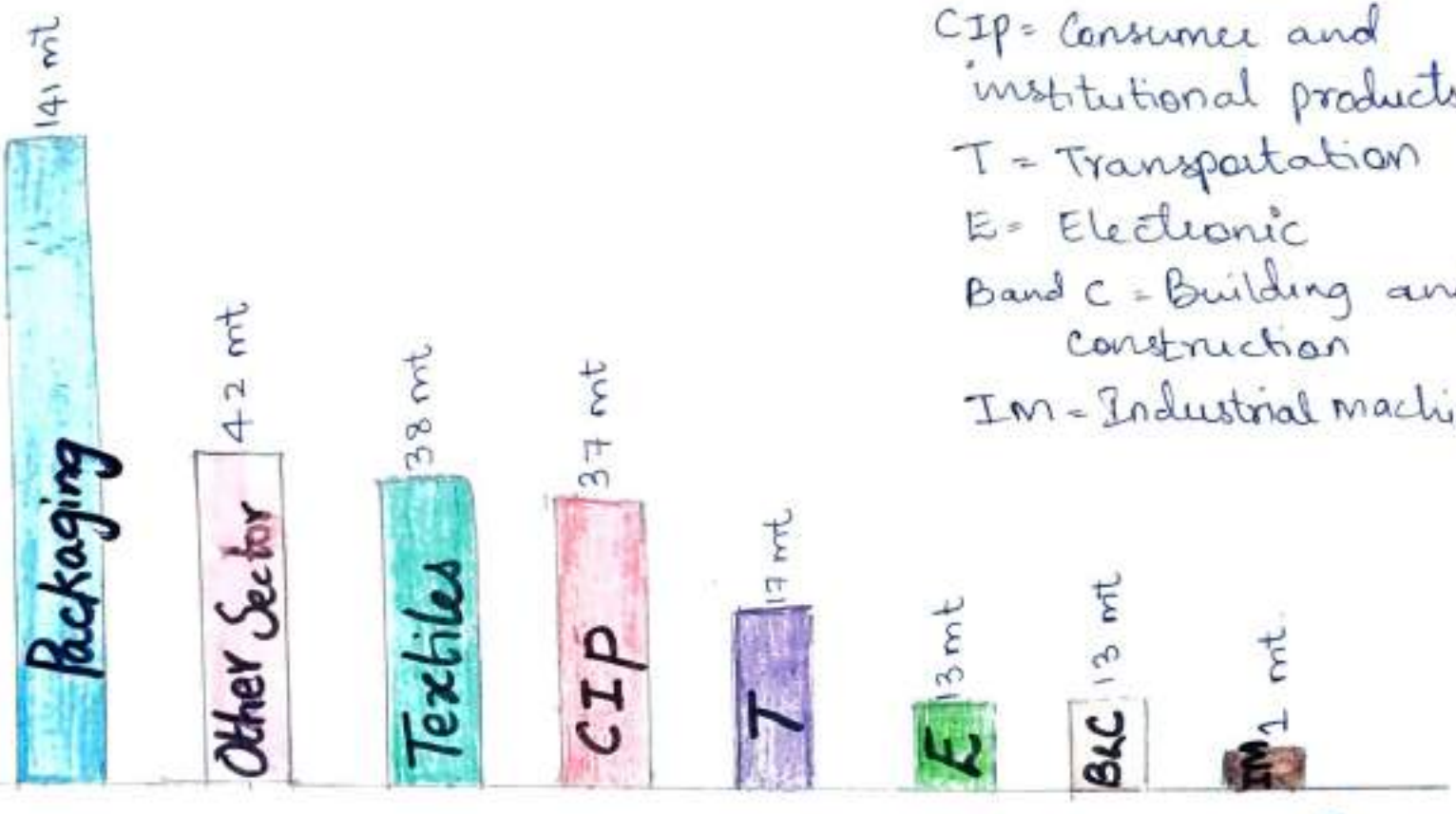
- waste-to Energy plants
- Recycling centers
- landfills
- Composters.



This graph shows very less % of composters and Recycling centers which is disagreeable for India. We need to increase % of these both. We surely ~~ho~~ need to have more recycling centers and we need to use more of composters.

Plastic waste generation by industrial sector, 2015

Mt = Million tonnes
CIP = Consumer and institutional products
T = Transportation
E = Electronic
B and C = Building and construction
IM = Industrial machinery



waste hierarchy.

least Preferable

most Preferable

Prevention

minimisation

reuse

recycling

Energy recovery

This is waste hierarchy. We mostly prefer Energy recovery, recycling and reuse. We ~~and not~~ do not want to prevent throwing waste and decrease the usage of waste.

Top MSW generating cities in India 2016.

Implementation

Current Situation

The present situation in India is worst for waste management. India produces about 1.3% solid waster per annum.

India generates 42.0 million tonnes of municipal solid waste per year.

So much waste is generated but very little funds are spend on treatment and disposal of waste. crude dumping of this waste is practiced in most of the cities.

All the solid waste produced from Households, industries, Hospitals, Schools and ~~ect~~ etc. Is dumped in front of schools and public places.

Dumping waste in public places is harmful:

→ It can pollute waterways.

→ It can harm people's health through exposure.

When waste is dumped, both liquid and solid together in public place, the water extracts and this leads to stagnation of water. Stagnation is very hazardous. In this stagnant water mosquitoes breed and this leads to causes of harmful diseases like, Dengue, malaria.

GARBAGE MANAGEMENT

Waste-to-energy unit in city likely by March

Civil works moving slowly, locals have to suffer pollution

MADDY DEEKSHITH I DC
HYDERABAD, DEC. 5

The wait of locals and residents of nearby localities for the 100 per cent processing of all the garbage that reaches the Jawaharnagar dump yard just got longer. They will have to bear with the pollution for more time.

The GHMC had promised to process all the garbage by October this year. Corporation officials said that civil works have been going on at a brisk pace but the machinery to process wet and dry garbage is yet to land from China.

The corporation had signed an agreement with Ramky Enviro Engineers for the purpose. The company has placed the order but the machine would be delivered only by January. Officials said that the operations would begin from March next year, when the machine would use the garbage to produce energy, bricks and compost.

Ramky would set up waste-to-energy plants with 48 MW capacity in public-private-partnership mode. Though the initial plan was to set up two units of 24 MW capacity each, the idea now is to split the capacity into different plants and set them up at the newly identified dump sites.

The corporation has identified a site each near LB Nagar, Dundigal and Sangareddy. The garbage that will be dumped at these sites will be processed the same day, thereby preventing stench and environmental hazards such as formation of leachate.

Sources said that the corporation had persuaded local residents to locate the dump yard in the area.

A senior GHMC official said that the work was delayed as the Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS), which was part of the public-private-partnership project, had walked out of it. He said after holding several discussions it had been decided that Ramky Enviro Engineers would be the concessionaire for solid waste management.

The capital cost of the 19.8 MW waste-to-energy plant will be between ₹15 crore and ₹18 crore per megawatt (MW), an official said. About half the construction was done and it would be ready by March. This unit cannot use the entire waste being processed in the dump yard, which weighs approximately 5,000 tonnes per day. The GHMC official said the remaining capacity will be achieved eventually.

DUMP PROCESSING

- In addition to capping, GHMC is ensuring 100 per cent processing of about 5,000 tonnes of garbage collected every day at Jawaharnagar.
- Since the existing capping works are being taken up in 130 acres, the rest of the space is being used for dumping and processing the waste collected from the city.
- Waste is being segregated and compost is being generated, besides refused derived fuel (RDF).

- Of the waste, nearly 40 per cent is used for generating RDF, which is produced from various types of wastes, including municipal solid waste.
- About 20 per cent is used for generating compost and the rest is utilised for scientific landfill.
- Every day, nearly 350 tonnes of compost and 2,000 tonnes of RDF are generated at the plant.

Dump yard to be capped by May

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, DEC. 5

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation has extended the deadline to complete the six-stage capping of the Jawaharnagar dump yard to May. It was to be completed in February.

The task of capping the 14 million tonnes of garbage, accumulated since over a decade, with seven different layers began in March this year. The corporation in order to vent poisonous gases in the garbage mound has dug 35 borewells out of the total 167 required.

The corporation is also gearing up for covering the land fill with high density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane liners for further protection.

The corporation has completed covering 95 per cent of the garbage mound with soil. This will be followed by layers of geosynthetic clay and a HDPE liner. Next comes a geocomposite layer to drain rainwater and a geotextile layer. There will be one more soil layer of about 1.5 feet thickness and finally the vegetative layer.

With financial hurdles cleared, and the government extending support, the GHMC took up the ₹144-crore project with the private firm sharing half of the cost.

Govt. Actions

Swachh Auto Tippers.

2000 Swachh Auto Tippers were launched across Hyderabad city for increasing the efficiency of house to house collection of wet and dry garbage.
These Swachh Auto Tippers are allotted to the existing Rickshaw pullers (waste allotted to the existing Rickshaw pullers (waste collectors). The launch of these autos has seen an increase of 1200MT extra garbage being collected daily.
The cost of each auto is 4 lakh.

Dry resource centers.

Dry waste collected by swachh autos has a huge potential as recyclable waste. They have dual environmental and livelihood benefits Not only is recycle and reuse a mantra for future, collecting and segregating this waste can provide additional

economic benefit to waste collectors. GHMC has 24 transfer station wherein segregated waste is brought by swachh auto tippers, dry resource centres can be facilitated at all these locations.

Organic composters.

Another key sector in waste management is wet waste sewerage wet waste can converted to organic manure for use in our parks and road side greenery. Two thirds of the waste generated is wet waste. GHMC has installed about 3 small composting units in its parks so far.

GHMC introduced 7 organic composter centres in many hotels and companies, have came from to GHMC our companies' patner and current partners are google and Ramkey.

Our Actions

The actions that we took to overcome this problem are:

a) Use of Social media

i) you tube

ii) whatsapp

iii) Tik tok

b) Use of waste material.

i) frame with newspaper.

ii) Pencil stand with waste tooth-paste box.

iii) Pot ~~or~~ or pen stand with news paper.

iv) Bracelet with newspaper.

(all are made without using social media.)

c) Awareness.

i) Asembly

ii) charts.

a) i) To make awareness about waste management we thought of using Social media.

We made a youtube channel called SAMZU TALENT HUNTERS.

In this we posted some videos regarding how to use waste and make best out of waste.

ii) We used whatsapp to make awareness among our relatives So, that they segregate the waste before throwing it al-together in dumpyards.

iii) We used Tik tok to show and make people realize that environment is essential and our country and its cleanliness is very important.

These were our actions towards making awareness.

b) Use of waste material:

i) We made a frame with newspaper and we pasted a photo of waste management on it.

ii) We made 2 pencil stand with waste colgate / tooth paste box.

iii) Pot with news paper.

iv) We made bracelet with newspaper. We also sold them in our school canteen.

c) i) We made ~~an~~ awareness through giving speech in assembly.

ii) We also pasted charts in our school so, that everyone knows about it

One of the other steps that we took towards making awareness about waste management by taking session in our class and explaining them about how it is important to segregate waste.

We made a paper pot with waste materials.

Materials required - Waste newspapers, glue, paint and waste flower.

Procedure - Take waste newpaper and role it and put glue at the end.

→ Make 15-20 role paper.

→ Arrange them in a shape of a beautiful pot.

→ use glue to give the roles of paper a nice shape.

we made 2 pencil stands out of waste tooth-paste box.

For making 1 pencil stand we need 1 waste tooth paste box.

Material required : 1 waste tooth paste box, A paper, glue and Seiccior.

Procedure : Take a waste tooth paste box and cut it into 2 equal parts with the help of sciccior.

→ paste paper using glue on tooth paste box.

→ And ~~the~~ cut the remaining part with the Seiccior.

* we have also posted a video on youtube of making pencil stand with waste tooth paste box. Youtube channel name is "Samzu talent hunters".

we made a pouch with plastic bottles which were waste.

Materials: 2 pastic bottles, a zip, hot glue gun.

Procedure.

→ Take 2 equal size waste bottles.
→ Than cut the upper part.
→ use the lower part and apply the glue at the tip of bottles cutting.
→ Than put the zip.
(you can cover it with colour paper if you want to).

We made a frame out of waste newspapers.

Materials - waste newspaper, glue and a picture/photo.

Procedure.

→ Take waste newspapers and fold it in circular shape or role it into circular shape.

→ Do same and make 12 sticks out of paper.

→ Paste 3 sticks together with glue and & do same with other parts as well.

→ After making a shape of square.

→ you can paste a photo/picture.

Paper bracelet
(newspaper).

Bracelet made of waste paper.
we have also posted the video
on youtube.
Youtube name: Samzu talent hunters.

In These picture we are selling paper made Things. We made The things with paper and Than we gave it to our aaima. She sold it and we gave The money to her.

The 2 things are;-

i) A frull card for frnds, Teacher, sisters etc.

ii) And a book mark.

Pull out card

pull out card. for friends, teachers, sisters and etc.

Book Mark

DO'S AND DON'TS

Do's

→ The used products should be segregated.

→ The used product should be mutilated.

→ The used product is treated prior to disposal.

→ use protective gear when handling waste.

→ Collect waste when the dustbin is $\frac{3}{4}$ the full.

→ clean spills with disinfectant.

→ use trolleys and do not drag wastebags.

Don'ts

→ Reuse plastic equipment.

→ Mix plastic equipment with other wastes.

→ Burn plastic waste.

→ Avoid needle stick injuries.

→ Avoid using common lift to move waste.

→ Avoid spillage.

Interviews

Name :- Mohd Faiz
Age :- 34
Profession :- Owner of Kirana shop.
Place of Profession :- Jahanuma, Hyd.

Uzma, Nousheen :- As you own a Kirana shop, you will have a lots of plastic boxes, and waste. What do you do with it?

Faiz :- We throw it. It is waste, what else can we do?

We :- where do you Throw it.

Faiz :- We throw it in dumpyards.

We :- Do you Know, it is harmful?

Faiz :- It is waste, how can you say it is harmful?

We :- It is very harmful. firstly it doesn't decompose easily, it takes about 10 - 15 yrs. And then all plastics together release harmful chemicals and cause harm to environment & people.

Faiz :- Oh, now I understood. But where should we throw the waste than?

We :- You can give it to scrap dealers / Traders as they will segregate it and recycle it.

Faiz :- Thank you for awaring me of these information.

We :- My pleasure.

Interview

Name: Abdul Majeed

Age : 43

Profession: Scrape Trader

place of profession: Tale darwaza.

Uzma. Nousheen: As you are a Scrap trader you will have a lot of waste. What do you do with it?

Abdul Majeed: Yes, we have a lot of waste. we reuse it.

Uzma. Nousheen: How do you use it?

Abdul Majeed: we have lot's of waste like plastic, paper and etc.

There are 2 types of plastic. and They are Tiran and dubar.

Tiran is best quality of plastic.

Dubar is the local quality of plastic.

After that they wash it with soutic soda.

After that they do mixture of plasic.

After Plastic became small pieces. than they will send small peices of plastic to moulding factory.

Uzma, Nousheen: What will moulding factor do with small peices of plastic?

Abdul Majeed. They ~~use~~ reuse that plastic and make it into new things.

Uzma; Nousheen: How much do you earn per day?

Abdul Majeed. we earn 1000 to 1500 per day.

Uzma, Nousheen: Do you enjoy doing this work.

Abdul Majeed: In the process of recycling something we enjoy and something we dont.

Uzma, Nousheen: Thank you!!

Interview of Scrap leader.

Conclusion

Conclusion

Population growth and particularly the development of megacities is making Solid waste management in India a major problem. The current situation is that India relies on inadequate waste infrastructure, the informal sector and waste dumping. There are major issues associated with public participation in waste management and there is generally a lack of responsibility towards waste in the community. There is a need to cultivate community awareness and change the attitude of people towards waste, as this is fundamental to developing proper and sustainable waste management systems. Sustainable and economically viable waste management must ensure maximum resource

extraction from waste, combined with safe disposal of residual waste through the development of engineered landfill and waste-to-energy facilities. India faces challenges related to waste management, waste technology selection and the availability of appropriately trained people in the waste management sector. Until these fundamental requirements are met, India will continue to suffer from poor waste management and the associated impacts on public health and the environment. Hence, proper waste management is necessary. To make beauty and utility out of waste, first waste disposal should be proper ☆

It is very Important to have a proper waste management as have beauty and utility with waste.

To re-use waste, its very crucial to segregate waste so that all the same types of waste is together and it makes it easy for reusing.

Waste segregation helps us re-use waste and make things of same type in large quantity.

Thus, beauty and utility will take place when there is proper waste management.

TO HAVE A WASTE FREE COUNTRY.....

FOR A CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT

Waste Segregation: Why & How?

Sources :-

Introduction :-

rsos.royalsociety publishing.org

Review of literature :-

shodganga.inflibnet.ac.in >s (pdf)

(https //: www.indiansanitation.portal.org

(http://www.edu.green.iteris.in/explore/solwaste/segre.htm)

(http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/compost/2014)

(www.flexiguru.com, 2013)

Key factors :-

rsos.royalsociety publishing.org :

Statistics :-

i) recycling.com

ii) budgetdumpster.com

iii) ourworldindata.org

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Conclussion

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