

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IS THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE FOR MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND URBAN GOVERNANCE IN NEXT DECADES

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ABSTRACT

This paper clearly explains about impact of solid waste management in upcoming days. Most of urban cities generate more waste materials (solid waste) with increasing population. This paper also creates awareness to minimize the waste materials at generating sites to overcome problems of solid waste management. It is also discusses about the health problems with SWM.

KEYWORDS: Solid Waste, Recycling, Health Hazardous, Population Development

INTRODUCTION

Urban population is exploiting with rural migration and new births. This is going to generates more solid waste in urban bodies. This kind of solid waste going to pose great challenges in the governance, communities and municipal bodies in the upcoming days. Most of municipal bodies (big cities) are unable to allocate more space for storing municipal solid waste (MSW) in their dump yards. Storing more days or more solid waste is also a biggest threat to human health.

Cities are generating different types of solid waste like

Refuse

This is appreciable and non- appreciable waste expect body wastes in all areas. And all types like rubbish & garbage.

Bulky waste

This includes house hold wastes which cannot accommodate in the animal storage containers and need a special collection mechanism. It can include such as refrigerators, washing machines, furniture, clothes, and vehicle parts. Trees. Wood etc. These types of waste are danger to walkers.

Street Waste

This includes wastes collected from streets walkways, parks, and play grounds. It includes paper, cardboards, Plastic, leaves and other vegetable matter in large quantities.

Dead Animals

As we aware that most Indian cities are facing trouble with street animals (Like dogs, cows, pigs etc) (please see reference 01). These animals are not getting sufficient wakes and fodder. They are eating most dangerous road side plastic, polythene, paper etc). This includes dead animals those die naturally or accidentally killed on the road.

This waste does not include parts from slaughter houses. Many times in municipalities of India the large animals if died and are not lifted on the right time then they may pose a threat to public with flies, bad odor and by creating on unhygienic scene.

Hazardous Waste

This produces from industries, Institutes, Hospitals and laboratories. These are dangerous to the living organisms immediately or in long run. The hazard may be due to their physical, chemical, biological and radioactive characteristics like ignitibility, corrosively, reactivity and toxicity. It consists of pesticides, Solvents, Acids and bases. This hazardous waste should required special handling (please see reference 02).

Sewage Sludge

Most of the global cities are maintaining plants. These sewage treatment plants produce huge amount of sludge during primary and secondary phase of treatment, these are sticky and rick in pathogens require proper treatment. These are both inorganic and organic. The bulk of dewatered and digested sludge can be used as organic fertilizer or it may be burnt to produce energy (please see reference 03).

Other than this, some recyclable materials also generating by households, organizations and Industries. They can use without recycling also viz Take paper, and Industrial Tins. Papers are used for covering racks in houses, tins used for string water in water shortage (drought) areas or in summer. So maximum waste generated is recyclable with management practices.

Solid waste management is an important fact of environmental hygienic and it needs to be integrated with total environmental planning (WHO expert committee, 1971). It storage (odor), collection (Bulk), transport (Pollution with vehicles), increases treatment and disposal reduces the waste in cities. The management practices reduce.

We have awareness about bacillary dysentery and amoebic dysentery and other diarrheal diseases are transmission through human fecal mater spread through flies to food or water and then to man, flies thrive on food wastes are plenty in USA. And 90% of house flies in the cities of USA breed on open garbage. Night soil and unprotected latrines are close to refuse dumps, the disease roots are wide spread. It happens in Indian cities mostly and also it will increases in discarded tyres, tins and jam bottles.

RATS AND OTHER VERTEBRA VECTORS

Refuses and rubbish are the main source of food for rants and other smaller rodents. They can quickly proliferate and spread to neighboring houses. The rats became vectors to his to plasmodia. Rat bite fever, tularemia and trichinosis etc (please see reference 04). Pigeons, Crows seagulls prey always over the dumps and spread the waste to neighboring areas.

Fire: firing of the waste is common practice all over the globe. In cities it is bad and not practicable most of the city travelers experience bad smell with combinations of vegetation and fecal matter. And the other solid waster's indescramentally discarded. When this stank persists all the day and night it causes a major environmental nuisance. We can get there bad smell with release of hydrogen sulfide during the decomposition.

Dangerous practices by urban citizen's cause's atmospheric pollution, visual pollution, damage to tourism, Ethics

and recreation, and waste pollution. So generating waste should be controlled by high population density cities are more important than low population density cities.

CONCLUSIONS

Most of the counties are facing major problem with solid waste and its spread in near areas. So government should focus on policies, recycling techniques. Countries like India should adopt proper technology to overcome these solid waste management problems to save health, place, and heritage, of Indian Cities. Else people should deposit some money for monthly Health Expenses.

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