A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT REPORT
ON
WASTE MANAGEMENT

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

Computer Science and Engineering

By

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Under the Esteemed Supervision of
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SRI VASAVI ENGINEERING COLLEGE(Autonomous)

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Tadepalligudem-534101, AP 2022-23

SRI VASAVI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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Department of Computer Science and Engineering
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Certificate

This is to certify that the Community Service

Project Report entitled "WASTE MANAGEMENT" survey done in Madhavaram village, submitted by Koppula Paavani Venkata Sai(22A81A05F4), for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering during the academic year 2022-2023.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Pedatadepalli, Tadepalligudem

(2022-2023)

Community Service Project for the UG Program

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Name of the Student : Koppula Paavani Venkata Sai

Regd No : 22A81A05F4

Branch : CSE

Semester : II

Topic : WASTE MANAGEMENT

Area : Madhavaram

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INTRODUCTION

Waste management or waste disposal includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process and waste-related laws, technologies, economic mechanisms. Waste can be solid, liquid, or, gases and each type has different methods of disposal and management. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological, household, municipal, organic, biomedical, radioactive wastes. In some cases, waste can pose a threat to human health.

Health issues are associated throughout the entire process of waste management. Health issues can also arise indirectly or directly: directly through the handling of solid waste, and indirectly through the consumption of water, soil and food. Waste is produced by human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials.

Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources and aesthetics. The aim of waste management is to reduce the dangerous effects of such waste on the environment and human health. A big part of waste management deals with municipal solid waste, which is created by industrial, commercial, and household activity, Waste management practices are not uniform among countries (developed and developing nations); regions (urban and rural areas), and residential and industrial sectors can all take different approaches.

Proper management of waste is important for building sustainable and liveable cities, but it remains a challenge for many developing countries and cities. A report found that effective waste management is relatively expensive, usually comprising 20%–50% of municipal budgets. Operating this essential municipal service requires integrated systems that are efficient, sustainable, and socially supported. A large portion of waste management practices deal with municipal solid waste (MSW) which is the bulk of the waste that is created by household, industrial, and commercial activity. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), municipal solid waste is expected to reach approximately 3.4 Gt by 2050; however, policies and law making can reduce the amount of waste produced in different areas and cities of the world. Measures of waste management include measures for integrated techno-economic mechanisms of a circular economy, effective disposal facilities, export and import control and optimal sustainable design of products that are produced.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SURVEY :

Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India
VHMW+M4, Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534145, India
Lat 16.88398°
Long 81.59477°
20/05/23 01:22 PM GMT +05:30

Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India
VHMW+M4, Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534145, India
Lat 16.88398°
Long 81.59477°
20/05/23 05:22 PM GMT +05:30

Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India
VHMW+M4, Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534145, India
Lat 16.88398°
Long 81.59477°
21/05/23 03:57 PM GMT +05:30

Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India
VHMW+M4, Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534145, India
Lat 16.88398°
Long 81.59477°
22/05/23 12:51 PM GMT +05:30

Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India
VHMW+M4, Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534145, India
Lat 16.88398°
Long 81.59477°
21/05/23 03:12 PM GMT +05:30

Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh, India
VHMW+M4, Madhavaram, Andhra Pradesh 534145, India
Lat 16.88398°
Long 81.59477°
20/05/23 04:29 PM GMT +05:30

Tadepalle, Andhra Pradesh, India
VF5V+4RW, Tadepalle, Andhra Pradesh 534101, India
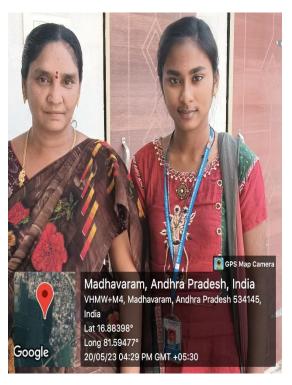Lat 16.85777°
Long 81.494628°
23/05/23 03:41 PM GMT +05:30

OBSERVATION :

- Relook at defining the collection streams to include wet/organic which is predominantly kitchen waste, dry waste which includes recyclable and non-commercial (non-recyclable) dry waste and sanitary waste including hazardous waste. It is important to separate the sanitary from dry waste.
- Remove the use of the word combustible waste which is not a good enough differentiator, as all dry waste is combustible but is not desirable. Dry waste should be differentiated as either recyclable or non-recyclable only.
- Recognize the individual waste types as independent waste streams and replace the use of the generic word SOLID WASTE with individual waste types to recognize the differences in their handling and processing. Ensure the data collection and measure of individual waste types and not of the umbrella term SOLID WASTE in all Reporting Formats.
- Strengthen the implementation of the Rules with not just defining of time frames for implementation but also goal setting defining targets to be achieved and penal provisions for failure to implement or reach the required targets.
- Recognize the need for separate collection of household e-waste Re-look at tipping fee and viability gap funding in the context of decentralizing, putting in practice principles of waste hierarchy.
- Redefine with more detail and clarity the Waste collection and Storage defining Bin System standards with standardized Colour coding for waste streams; Norms for storage in Apartments, commercial complexes and Handover of waste.

SUGGESTIONS

- Use reusable grocery bags, and not just for groceries
- Avoid single use food and drink containers and utensils
- Tracking of waste collection and reduction
- Support your local farmers
- Purchase wisely and recycle
- Follow 3R rule

  RECYCLE, REUSE, REDUCE

- Use dust bins in every house-maintain colour code and use different dust bins for different types of waste
- Give the awareness on WASTE MANAGEMENT in our locality
- Preventing and minimising waste disposal
- Ditch disposal in the kitchen
- Try a new to buy clothes
- Avoid open dumping and must utilize the waste disposal points
- Sanitary landfills are the most common method to manage the waste
- Sustainable way to manage waste is to recycle and compost

CONCLUSION:

The behaviour 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 practise RECYCLE, REUSE, and REDUCE instead of producing waste. Waste disposal should be a priority for municipalities and governments.

Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources and aesthetics. The aim of waste management is to reduce the dangerous effects of such waste on the environment and human health.

In trash management, the 3R principle is extremely useful. Recycle, reuse, and cut down on waste. Public awareness is important. Waste management is a critical issue that requires immediate government intervention.

Since 1990, India's trash has altered due to two decades of economic expansion. Due to rising population and changing lifestyles, the amount of MSW generated in India is continually increasing. There is a scarcity of land , and public health and environmental resources are valuable. The current SWM dilemma in India should be treated holistically; while long-term remedies should be considered, the current problems must be select one or more addressed first.

It is critical to improve SWM in India. Improper SWM puts public health, India's environment, and Indians' quality of life in jeopardy. India should of these choices, or a combination of them, that will benefit the country.

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S.No	DATE	Guidance Given	Student activities	Target Achieved	Signature of Guide

Project Guide   Project Coordinator   Head of the Department