A Project Report On

“WASTE MANAGEMENT”

Degree Of Bachelor of Engineering In Electronics And Communication Engineering

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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.[1] 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, and 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.[2] Health issues are associated with 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[3] human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials.[4] Waste management is intended to reduce the adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources, and aesthetics.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives in our nature has a self-regulating cycle wherein every natural resource gets converted from one form to another naturally. The organic waste management company will solve your waste management problems. This self-regulating cycle is known as the ecological loop which applies to every nature-made thing. However, that's not the case with waste items, especially human generated waste items. The garbage that is generated regularly by us needs to be treated in a good manner by us only. Except as otherwise it will subsequently pollute our clean environment. Thereby, ensuring right waste management is imperative in current days.

ABSTRACT

India is known as one of the most heavily settled countries in the world. It appears to be the second country to have the highest number of residents. With the total population of about expected data 1.37 billion in 2019. The management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in India has encountered problems. Each year, the population grew by 3–3.5%, as this factor arises, the rate of solid waste generation also rise up to 1.3% in Aligarh city, Uttar Pradesh a large number of ingenious factors like, rapid urbanization, rapid population density, rapid commercialization, uneven living standards and also enlargement of industrialization has created destructive consequences in terms of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste generations which are estimated at about 415 tons per day.

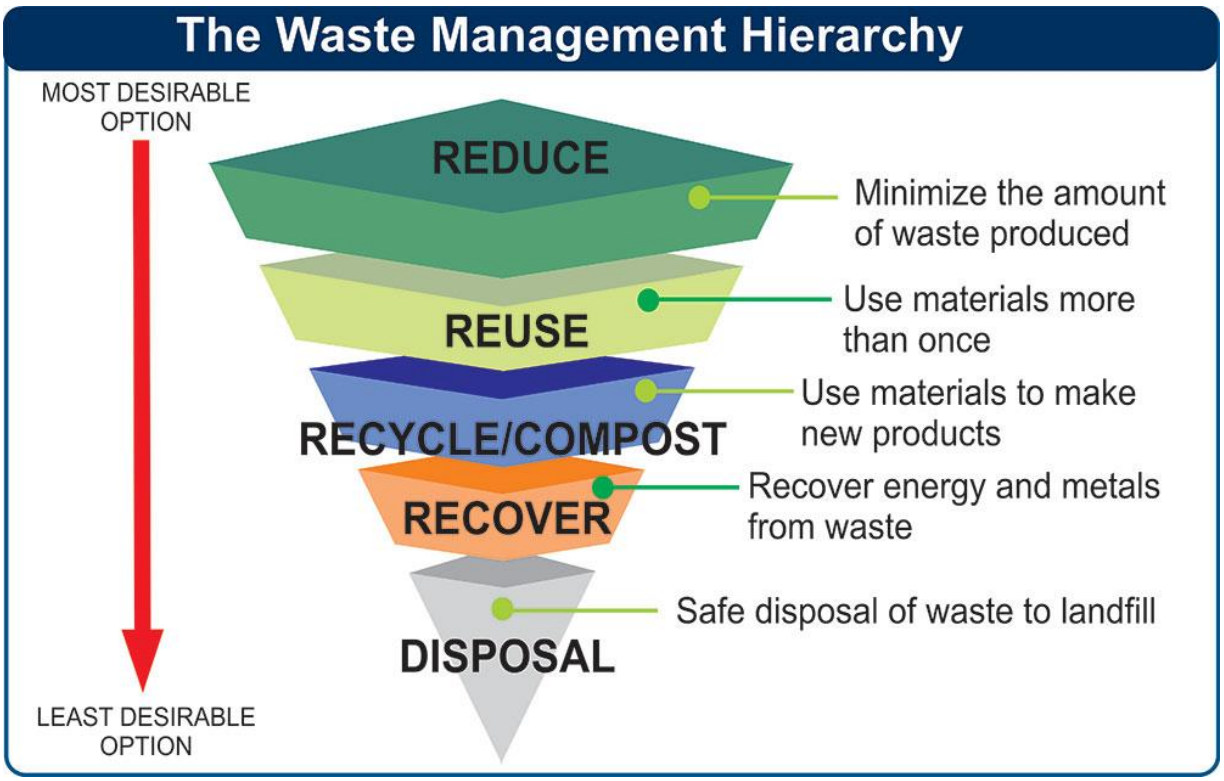
This paper emphasizes the waste characteristics, techniques, adverse environmental impacts, health risks, poor waste management practices and also problems associated with the solid waste management system at the municipal level.

The findings from this study indicates failure of the existing facilities due to lack of concern, high volume of waste generation, deficient collection space, delayed sanctioning of new landfill sites and a number of open-dump sites which generate fires. The innuendos of the waste management practices in the city are discussed.

PROBLEM OVERVIEW

- Poorly managed waste serves as a breeding ground for disease vectors,contributes to global climate change through methane generation, and can even promote urban violence. Managing waste properly is essential for building sustainable and livable cities, but it remains a challenge for many developing countries and cities.
- Poor waste management - ranging from non-existing collection systems to ineffective disposal -causes air pollution, water and soil contamination. Open and unsanitary landfills contribute to contamination of drinking water and can cause infection and transmit diseases.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



HARDWARE

- Technology has transformed the way waste management works with automated sensors that trigger instant alerts every time a container is full and needs service. Other innovative tools that are making the sorting process fast and easy include optical sorters, magnets and advanced disk screens.
- E-waste is the fastest growing waste stream in India with 3.2 million tonnes of e-waste generated a year, third highest after China and USA (According to 'Global E-waste Monitor 2020'). Fast growing ICT sector is one of the prominent contributors to this increasing number of e-wastes. Upgradation and faster obsolescence of electronic products make consumers discard their products quickly, which in turn accumulate huge e-waste to the solid waste stream. Another challenge is that major recycling of e-waste is handled by the informal sector. The methods used for recycling are primitive and hazardous. This adds to the problem of climate change and pollution in India. These prevailing challenges make e-waste sector a major focal point for both government and industry.

ADVANTAGES

- The main benefits of waste management are to reduce pollution, conserve resources, and prevent damage to ecosystems. By properly disposing of waste, we can greatly reduce the number of harmful chemicals and pollutants that enter our water, air, and soil.
- Keeps the Environment Clean. The biggest advantage of Waste management is that it results in a better and clean environment. ...
- Reduces pollution and Ecological Contamination. ...
- Creates Employment.

CONCLUSION

- solid waste management is an essential practice for protecting human health and the environment. The impacts of improper waste disposal are far-reaching and can have long-lasting effects on the health of our planet

REFERENCE

A waste management system or waste disposal is a streamlined process that organizations use to dispose of, reduce, reuse, and prevent waste. It is also an approach where companies implement comprehensive strategies to efficiently manage wastes from their origin until their final disposal.

WHEN YOU REFUSE TO REUSE IT'S THE EARTH YOU ABUSE
