

Survey of Garbage Disposed in Different Places at Rudrapur, Uttarakhand

P.P.Tripathi and Hitesh Kumar

Department of Chemistry
SBS PG PG College Rudrapur- 263153, Uttarakhand

Abstract

Waste in any substance which is discarded after primary use of it is worthless, defective and no use, e.g. municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, waste water, radioactive waste, electronic waste etc. The problem of waste generation and management is in most cities, especially in developing countries has become one of the intractable environment problems. This situation could be attributed to low level of technology that is not enough to handle the high rate of waste generation. Thus proper waste management in one way to make it possible human population. Rural and urban migration has increase to the urbanisation in the society. The community region is crowded with the biodegradable and non biodegradable waste which passed great threat to the urban environment quality in Rudrapur one of them. It is also surprise that the residents in Rudrapur area ignore the danger associated with indiscriminate waste dispose even when the dump sites are provided. They still neglect it liter their refuse on the environment. Present study of Rudrapur city has been conducted to access the garbage management.

Keywords: Survey, Garbage, Waste, Rudrapur, Uttarakhand.

1. Introduction

The waste generated in solid state as a result of various human activity and normally discarded as useless or unwanted material non as solid waste. Solid waste consist of highly heterogeneous mass of discarded material from residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and mining activities. Depending upon the source solid waste can be classified into three types, a. municipal solid waste (MSW), (b) bio medical solid waste (BSW) and (c) industrial solid waste (ISW) (De, 2006). In human society bulk solid waste are produced as by products of normal and the fundamental activates of living, includes, (a) food production produces plant residues and animal residues as bulk waste material, (b) food consumption produces food waste, packaging material such as paper, plastic, steel, glass and

aluminium etc. (c) transportation produces scrap metals, rubber, road and rail construction waste (d) consumable produces metals, ceramics, paper, polymers and other fibres as a bulk solid waste. Biomedical and electronic wastes are new problems in society e.g. plastic cups, poly bags, paper, glass, candles and cartons. Some of them are recyclable and non recyclable. They contain corrosive, oxidising, poisonous, toxic, such as lead, mercury and cadmium (Sharma, 2016).

2. Review of Literature

In Agartala city, the waste generation per day is exceeding 260 MT per day though AMC under took a project for recycling of waste, only 50% of total waste can use for this process because rest are either non biodegradable or not suitable for recycling process. Thus wastes are remained and accumulating gradually so AMC have to take advance technical major to handle the problem (Chaudhary and Chaudhary 2014). The impact of solid waste due to non engineering and non scientific disposal from that the increasing global population and the rising demand for the food and other essential. Waste is not properly managed from how source and community are serious health hazard and need to spread of infectious diseases (Singh, 2013). The policy of 4R's is suggested to minimize the solid waste generation. They are, (a) Refused to buy new items through you may think they are prettier then the ones, (b) Reuse the container in other works, (c) Recycling items are more useful, (d) Reduce the solid waste generation (Rajput et al, 2009). There is a need to educate and make away the people clear guidelines, segregation of non biodegradable/recycle waste, domestic hazardous waste, separate community wing for dry and wet waste are necessary (Kumar and Pandit 2013). The residents are generally concerned about the environment but are not doing enough to reduce and recycling to reduce house hold garbage in Chennai (Balkrishnan, 2016). A well designed and carefully implemented waste management policy will continuous all three pillar are sustainable

development (environmental, economic and social) when these are in action for implementation the path of future will be prosperous in Chandigarh (Gupta and Gupta, 2015).

3. Methodology.

The local survey of Rudrapur city done in different locations and visualised the different solid wastes in the following areas :

Table.1 List of sample collection in Rudrapur areas.

S.No.	Location
Sample 1	Vishal Mega Mart Rudrapur (VMMR)
Sample 2	Ghas Mandi Ward Rudrapur (GMWR)
Sample 3	Singh Colony, Bhurarani Rudrapur (SCBR)

Table 2: Garbage Spread in Bulk quantity

Sr.No	Name of wastage	Sample 1 VMMR area-120m ² approx	Sample 2 GMWR area 200 m ² approx	Sample 3 SCBR area 600 m ² approx	Sample 4 MMBR area 375 m ² approx	Sample 5 PSCR area 300 m ² approx	Sample 6 KRKR area 800 m ² approx	Sample 7 NDGR area 20000 m ² approx
1	Waste Food	15 kg	20 kg	40 kg	50 kg	35 kg	50 kg	200kg
2	Polythene	15 kg	15 kg	20 kg	20 kg	25 kg	30 kg	400kg
3	Plastic	20 kg	25 kg	35 kg	30 kg	20 kg	40kg	250kg
4	Tharmacol	10 kg	10 kg	20 kg	20 kg	25 kg	45kg	400kg
5	Cloths	5 kg	10 kg	15 kg	15kg	15 kg	25kg	200kg
6	Veg. food	70 kg	90 kg	80 kg	60 kg	60 kg	80kg	500kg
7	Glass	10 kg	15 kg	20 kg	25 kg	25 kg	40kg	450kg
8	Disposals	15 kg	20 kg	30 kg	45 kg	40 kg	50kg	350kg
9	Tin/iron	20 kg	10 kg	15 kg	15 kg	10 kg	20kg	300kg
10	Others	30 kg	20 kg	30 kg	35 kg	30 kg	40kg	600kg

5. Conclusion

Garbage all around Rudrapur city including in road, playground, park even in hospital, people throw the garbage without realising that they are affecting their own health and will deteriorate the future generation and living standards. Waste management in Rudrapur facing numerous challenges: A growing population, economic, urbanisation and industrialisation are increasing the volume of wastes. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Rudrapur city are in compliance with Municipal Solid Waste Rule 2000, in negligence of management body and local residence. Proper management cannot be achieved by taking waste and then dumped to dumping site but also need the checkout the problems in the way of waste collection to dumping. Proper education and awareness is must to be spread among common local residents must be cooperative with management bodies. Each person should be work in their level as far as possible and be responsible for maintaining the aesthetic beauty and cleanness of the city. It is found that increase the global population and rising demand for food and other essential there has been rising amount of waste generated daily and lead to the

S.No.	Location
Sample 4	Main Market Balaji Rudrapur (MMBR)
Sample 5	Police Chowki, Subhash Colony Rudrapur (PSCR)
Sample 6	Kichcha Road Khera Rudrapur (KRKR)
Sample 7	Nagar Palika Dumping Ground Rudrapur (NDGR)

4. Results and Discussion:

After field survey the result are summarized below in the Table 2. The results show that the garbage spread in bulk quantity is a solid waste generator. All sample places are high living persons in society. Nagar Palika ground is working as only dumping site. Peoples have less interest about environment

spread of infectious diseases. The absence of waste management lack of awareness about health hazards insufficient. It seems, Rudrapur city need a good garbage management system.

6. References

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