

Study on Solid Waste Management (Madiyaon Region Open Dumping)

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Abstract- Now one day, we are facing a problem with the management of waste generated every day. This waste contains solid waste from industrial area, commercial area and residential area. The first priority is required in all these waste management from the residential area because if this wastewater is not properly disposed of daily, it will cause problems in public health, affect aesthetics. This letter gives the current state of solid waste management at the dumping ground in the Madian area and also suggests some methods of controlling it. Immediate steps in this direction will reduce the risk of water, air, soil pollution and health.

Keywords- waste, solid waste management, dumping ground, pollution.

I. INTRODUCTION

Open Dump Sites are known to create a significant risk for public health and the environment. With some engineering measures, these disposal facilities can contaminate the ground water and surface water, pollute the air, attract other potential carriers of insects, hens and diseases, devaluation properties and other negative effects. Since every city, municipality or city has at least one open dump site (or shares with its neighbors), these settlement facilities are one of the biggest sources of potential pollution to those communities. It is necessary that these open dumpsites should be discontinued as practical as soon as possible. However, closing an open dump site does not mean leaving it. The products are produced for a longer time after closure by decomposition, thus, proper planning and adequate long term maintenance are required. Otherwise, after the end of these open dump operations, continue to create risk for the communities.

1.1. Rationale

Initially, when the population was still small and the available land was large enough to collect wastes, there was no problem in the waste disposal. But when people began to build groups, villages and communities, then life became a result of the waste to become life.

Unfortunately, before epidemics like Bubonic plague and many fatal incidents, humans realized that they had to manage the produce produced properly. From negligence open dumping practices to engineered sanitary landfill, proper and effective solid waste management has evolved into today and continues to be transformed into the development of society.

Open dumping is still the most popular method of waste disposal for many countries, especially less developed people. The lack of knowledge and financial constraints is one of the most prominent reasons for this practice. Nevertheless, it should not require proper concrete waste management of national and local governments priorities and any pandemic, illness or contamination before becoming eligible for urgency.

1.2 Purpose of the Training Module

Solid waste management is one of the basic services provided to the public by local government units (LGEs), and the settlement is one of the more important aspects as it has a great potential to affect public health and the environment. Thus, to meet this need, there is an urgent need to create institutional and technical capabilities of local governments.

Solid Waste Management Financially, environmental, technically, socially and often, LGE must be politically acceptable. A better degree of success can be achieved for stakeholders, employed to implement solid waste management services for local chief executives, community leaders, decision makers and others.

- The serious consequences of open dumping are reported and understand the environmental, technical, social and other effects as a result of the operation of such disposal facilities;
- Understand that the problem can be solved as long as they have enough will and determination;

Plan to stop as a successful endeavor, plans are required to close open dumpsites. The role and responsibilities of being affected by the closure, such as LGE, the dump operator (if not LGE), should define the community and others

Ding site site is managed before the actual closure of the site. Conclusions and evaluation planners will be able to fulfill the purpose of attracting practical options or alternatives, and will be used to develop one-stop plans.

Closer Plan Elements One stop project will be implemented in detail in various activities. The components of the scheme include stabilizing slopes on the slopes, prevention of corrosion risk, implementation of leachets and gas management systems, and design tablets cover finals. This is another project, preventing illegal dumping of other activities on the site, prevention of informal colonists (if any), the observation wells will be accepted to prevent sub-setting and blocked access to closed sites. This arrangement should be considered.

Due to the deletion of bacterial waste in open dumpsites in the post-closure management program, the site will produce leakage and gas for a long time after getting the waste. In this way, a post closure scheme has been created for at least ten years for permanent maintenance and monitoring.

The cost of meeting a settlement site closure is the cost of close the settlement site. The cost of closed-cover capital and expenses for operating costs includes final cover material, drainage, leacht and gas management system, and the transfer of informal residents. Operation costs usually include rental of equipment and manpower requirements. In this section, the expenditure is considered for poster management.

Off the site after dump. Later, a closed dump site can be used for green area, recreation area or construction purposes. However, after the plan

Differences between differences in bearing, bearing capacity, gas emissions, and metal warfare often refer to possible uses of such types of sites, such as those structures, written flora and materials it can be pressed down. Since open dumping sites work unplanned and dangerous, the beneficial beneficiaries are often limited.

Treatment / clear alternatives This type of acute leach leakage, waste slippage and exposure, or fire and explosion problems are often inappropriate and / or inadequate termination and post-closure procedure results. Solutions can be more aggressive and expensive than the simple exploration of expensive technology or underground segregation, the use of soil washing and microbiology, such as the cleaning technology.

Upgraded an open dump of a controlled settlement facility. In addition to closing open dumping sites, a planned

settlement will require a plan to upgrade. To determine whether open dampasite in a controlled dump is variable, the first site evaluation should be organized. If the transition is not based on many criteria / ideas, then a new site should be improved. A new site in the development of a controlled dump is followed by many criteria like placement, placement and design requirements. For a controlled dump, due to the minimum infrastructure requirements (for example, no fishing boat with necessary necessary permeability), it is necessary to find a site with suitable hydrogeological conditions. Preparation of the settlement area is mainly involved in the construction of adequate shield, minimum soil composite and the exhaust management system.

II. LAND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

Difficult waste disposal on the ground it can open dump sites, a controlled dump or a sanitary landfill. In this section, each major difference is discussed .

A. Open Dumps

The open damp site minimizes the three types of land settlement in development and the cost of operational costs and thus the most common types of settlement facilities are in the most developing countries. And among the three, they also make the biggest threat to public health and the environment. The presence of an open dump site is mainly due to the health and environmental impacts:

- They are unselected; Special opinion dampasite on seat ideas are usually located in areas that are not applicable for proper seating ideas or norms as well as for the benefit of facilities. They are usually located in an empty area and they usually run government-owned properties
- They are arrogant. There are no general guidelines for this operation and the operation of many operators of these databases. Often, waste is to be destroyed.
- There is no control over the waste input in quantity or structure (or both cases). Often, there is no control over the quantity and / or type of waste disposed on the site. Public health and environmental risks are more important The site municipality is allowed to waste other wastes, such as medical and toxic and dangerous waste, without solid waste.

Due to the waste disposal, there is no control over the emission of polluted release. There is no provision for controlling and controlling the liquids and gases in the control of waste depots, facilities and waste and liquids. In addition to

health and environmental impact, open dump plights have a negative impact on property and its surrounding properties. The pride of the host community is often influenced by the open dumpsite affiliate scandal. An open dumpsite with a shaft. Note that in the absence of soil cover, it is also near residential houses to reduce expanses and unauthorized activity.

B. Controlled Dumps

A controlled dump is a non-engineer disposal site that has been implemented in functional and management aspects rather than improved facilities or structural requirements, for which there is a requirement other than the necessary investment. Need to change the open dump and change the regulated dump with better disposal facilities and LGE is considered financially inhibited. Regulated disposal of waste in existing waste (formerly open dumping operations) or new sites can be applied.

C. Sanitary Landfills

A sanitary landfill is an engineer disposal system through which the design, construction and management of a system that reduces the impact of public health and environment. Contrary to dumping and controlling a controlled dump, sanitary landfill, therefore, requires adequate financial resources, it is the most preferred and proper method. Figure 3 shows a sanitary landfill and its main element is a standard design, when under construction Cleanliness shows a different level of landfill. The top part of the picture shows the geomembrane lined leachate treatments pond and shows an appointment of sand to protect the geomembrane layer from the bottom-room landfill room

III. CONCLUSION

Most of the wards are found in the homestead of the waste and stored in the home. They keep the house densely inside the house and open the pots in the fly, the vector germ, the tallest pillar and high-speed disposable habits are also inappropriate; C. In its absence, throwing solid waste into the empty field near the house. Containers, pucca or quartered houses Due to the lack of infection, the city corporation can not collect all the solid waste of the entire city. Most parts of the city are seen with vulnerable solid waste. The city is not the responsibility of the city corporation for the accident, but residents of the city also have the responsibility. Eventually, the explosion of the population, wind, noise pollution, social pollution, the rise of solid waste generation, increased road, concrete jungle, mushroom temples and statues of known or unknown personalities, every piece of government land and

road, unsupported traffic, sky rushing, crime graph , Selfishness, indecent and indecent language, Communal-enlarged atmosphere Najakat, Nafatat, Sharf , Well-known for its Ganga-Jamuna tajiyeilera, the capital of northern Uttar Pradesh hell

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