



**International Conference on Inter Disciplinary Research in Engineering and Technology
[ICIDRET]**

ISBN	978-81-929742-5-5
Website	www.icidret.in
Received	14 - February - 2015
Article ID	ICIDRET027

Vol	I
eMail	icidret@asdf.res.in
Accepted	25 - March - 2015
eAID	ICIDRET.2015.027

A Study about Waste Management

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Abstract- *There is a need to manage the wastes in every field. The remaining unwanted material from a output which has no marketable value is consider as a waste. Wastes are includes the various types such as soil, industrial waste etc. Waste has been a major environmental issue everywhere in the world. Besides the waste we are created at home, school and other public places, hospitals, industries, farms and other sources. Effects of waste if not managed wisely we may face the problem of affecting our health, socio economic problems, climate and marine environment.*

Keywords: Disposal, maintenance, waste.

I INTRODUCTION

Everyone creates waste. Some people are having conscious about environment and create very little. All over the world, people handle their waste differently. Some common methods of managing their waste include landfilling, recycling and composting. Other type of peoples strongly undergoes on waste reduction and prevention/control aimed at reducing the production of waste.

Literature review

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Need of Waste Management

In some specific part, waste emits methane gas for landfills. It can be hazardous to health. Wastes buried in landfills also polluted the ground water. Sometimes, it leads pollution and threat to health. Waste causes resource depletion. It mainly involving threats to biodiversity, deforestation, pollution, and other environmental problems. Not only is the gas creating harm to people health. Many harmful things such as toxins are included. So, there is always a need of managing wastes to protect the earth.

Objectives of Waste Management

- 1) To re-use the materials for further process.
- 2) To protect the nature that not leads to pollution.
- 3) To utilize the resources effectively by increasing growth.

Types of Waste

Wastes can be specified into different types. They are listed as:

- 1) Liquid
- 2) Solid
- 3) Recyclables

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Cite this article as: K Mithra, S Selva Rani. "A Study about Waste Management." *International Conference on Inter Disciplinary Research in Engineering and Technology* (2015): 173-174. Print.

- 4) Hazardous and
- 5) Organic

Liquid type

Waste can be in form of non-solid. Some solid waste can also be converted to a liquid waste in the part of disposal. Examples are including washing water from homes, liquids used for cleaning in industries and waste detergents.

Solid type

Solid waste can be in any garbage that we make in our homes and other places. These include old car tires, old newspapers and even food wastes etc.

Hazardous type

Hazardous wastes are harmful type. These wastes are harmful to the people health. Such waste could be easily catch fire and *poisonous to human and animals*. Ex: fire extinguishers.

Organic type

Organic wastes are plants or animals sources. Commonly, they include food waste, fruit and vegetable peels; flower trimmings etc. it is easily convert waste into compost and use them in their gardens.

Recycling

Recycling is processing used materials into new, useful products. Aluminum products (like soda, milk and tomato cans), Plastics (grocery shopping bags, plastic bottles), Glass products (like wine and beer bottles, broken glass), Paper products (used envelopes, newspapers and magazines, cardboard boxes) can be recycled and fall into this category.

Sources of wastes

- 1) Household
- 2) Fisheries
- 3) Commerce and industry
- 4) Agriculture

Methods of waste management

To manage the wastes, efficient methods of disposal can be useful to protect from harmful.

Landfill

The Landfill is the most popular used method of waste disposal. The process of waste disposal is burying the waste in the land. Landfills are found in all areas. There is a process used that eliminates the odors and dangers of waste before it is placed into the ground.

Combustion

Combustion is disposal method in which municipal solid wastes are burned at high temperatures. It can be convert them into gaseous products. The advantage of this type is that it reduces the volume of waste to 20 to 30 percent of the original volume, decreases the space they take up and reduce the stress on landfills.

Recycling

Recovery is the process of taking discarded items for a specific that can be useful. These discarded items are then processed to extract the unwanted to useful one. It is the process of converting waste products into new products to prevent energy. It is the essential of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle waste hierarchy. The idea behind recycling is to decrease the energy usage reduce air and water pollution, preserve natural resources for future usage.

II CONCLUSION

Waste management can be concluded to the solution: we can manage by recycling and waste reduction. Waste reduction and recycling activities means reduced materials sent to the landfills. By using gas and other forms of pollutant will be reduced by a large percentage. Recycling products are available large in usage products. And this helps in the conservation of natural resources. There is a great need in understanding the importance of waste management to succeed in our efforts and being a healthy world.

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