

# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN JAGALURU, KARNATAKA

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## **Abstract**

*Environmental problems include air pollution, water pollution and solid waste disposal. It is unfair to classify solid waste as being deleterious to a single part of the environment rather solid waste problems transcend traditional environmental boundaries and contributed to air and water pollution as well as land pollution. Solid waste management has been an issue since urbanization commenced and we started using plastic. So we took jagalur town one man each house daily each day used waste 350gm, total each day collect waste 8 Ton from jagalur town. These waste send to land fill place , suppose increase this type waste futurity appearing wastes multistoried building. So need of scientific method of collect solid waste management. This requires large scale awareness about the risk from littering the clean city will remain a dream only .The people were educated to sort the waste and dispose them properly.*

*Keywords: Solid waste, Hazardous waste.*

## **Introduction**

Solid waste is the term now used internationally to describe non liquid waste materials arising from domestic, trade commercial, industrial, agriculture and mining activities and from the public place services 'Non- liquid "is relative term because slugs of certain kind fall with in the scope of solid wastes management, these arise primarily from industrial source and from sewage treatment plant .so we took Jagalur town at one man each house daily each day used waste 350gm, total each day collect waste 8 ton from town. Solid waste comprise countless different materials like dust, food waste ,packaging materials in the form of paper . Plastics or glass , discharged clothing and furnishing, garden and hazardous and radio active waste.

## **Location**

The Town Panchayath (TP) Jagalur was constituted in 1995. The Jagalur Town belongs to Davangere District and It is situated along Chitradurg State Highway No.65. It has a population of 17257 as per census 2011. The TP has 15 wards and equal number of councilors and 3 Numbers of Nominee Councilors. Jagalur TP stretches to an area of 6.58 SqKms. population 17,257 area 6.58 sqkm number of properties 6500, number of wards 15, length of roads 31 kms total water supply 1.03 mld per capita water supply 70 lpcd, summer temperature 37°C and winter temperature 28°C.

## **Description about the study area**

Environmental problems include air pollution, water pollution , solid waste disposal. It is unfair to classify solid waste as being deleterious to signal part of the environment rather solid waste problems transcend traditional environment boundaries and contributed to air and water pollution as well as land pollution. At all of development human being produce domestic waste, at the minimum these comprise kitchen wastes , ashes from fires; broken utensils, broken glasses and worn out clothing. In nasally agricultural community nature

readily accept these wastes in to natural cycle, animals consume food resinous and other ,materials which are rapidly in corrupted in to the soil. The industrial revolution in the temperature countries concentrated people in urban areas of very high population density and added new sources of wastes. That is shops, intuitions of public health, it is impossible to accommodate these wastes arising at aerate of up to one ton/ family/ year with in the urban areas . In those countries where industrialization came early , services for the regular removal of domestic and trade waste has been in operation 100 years or more.

## **Solid waste management**

‘Domestic wastes have three main characteristics as weight generated. Density and constituents. These vary not only from town with in a country , according to the level of industrial development and other factors.

The range of weight generated/person/day/usually lies between 250gm and 100gm / meter to 600/cu metre. Thus volume may range between ½ litre and 10 lifters/person day. The main constitutions of domestic wastes vary as follows .

Vegetable / putersible matter 20%TO 75%., Inter metals 5 to 40%., Paper 2 to 66%., Glass 0 to10%., Metals 0 to 15%

## **House hold hazardous waste**

Common house hold items such as paints cleaners, oils batteries and pesticides contain hazardous components. One way to help determine if your house hold waste has hazardous component is to read the labels on products .Labels that read “danger “warning “caution””toxic” corrosive “ “flammable or poison identify products that might contain hazardous materials. Left over portions of these product are called Household Hazardous waste (HHW). These products ,if mishandled can be dangerous to your health and the environment.

## **Methodology and data collection**

TheJagalur town panchyat cheked about the waste management and had 3243 houses , 6000 vacant places , 15 wards in the town. Still now some wards good managed solid waste management like 5, 6, 7, 8, wards. Mixed waste brout from houses the town panchyath vehicles . remaining some wards waste sent to be open land places side.Continue these process town panchayth total waste collect from the town houses then waste sent to be land fill. This is also unscientific method. Because we directly waste sent to be Erath surface ,then waste produce “LICHID” it is vary highly piousness solution. It is going down the Earth then very Problems comes from lichid. So need for scientific method name synthetic landfill .it is ecofriendly the environment. The practice is to throw house hold waste on the street side when no body sees instead of waiting for the municipal cart reaches ones house . Particularly plastic has been a death trap for those animals that eat them . there is need segregate and dispose waste separately. A campaign to reparative waste and properly. This type of awareness campaign is required at every corner of the country so that solid waste is properly managed.

## **Summary and conclusion**

Solid waste in jagalur town comprises of different kinds. They are thrown papers , plastics bags wrapped round the broken glasses , tin cans etc Generally people in the town collect them and put in pit and stored . It can be best manure, however the biodegradable material has to be removed. This was the excursive that we carried out. The segregation of waste.

Papers that can not be used were separated and sold as waste for recycle . old note books etc. That were having some good papers collected to use , plastic and tin pieces were removed and the rest, garden leaves unusable papers and other degradable waste has used completely and other degradable waste were collected pit. Thus the waste was used completely and we would earn money for town in the form sale of paper and use manure for gardening .

All these years the solid wastes are dumped in the street corner in contain street dogs ,cattle and pigs scatter the whole things in to the street and thus the streets stink. All these wastes are dumped in some places as land fill . this leads to degradation of water quality in the initial place of origin and collected separable all the degradable wastes . can be used for manure preparation and there will be good revenue in view of market for manure. This requires educating of waste producers. For even if one bag is contaminated. It may lead to degrading of manure. This requires large scale awareness and participation by organizations.

## Reference

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