

INNOVATION IN WASTE MANAGEMENT GREEN SCREEN FUTURE FOE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, governments and companies are looking for solutions to increase the collection level of various waste types by using new technologies and devices such as smart sensors, Internet of Things (IOT), cloud platforms etc. In order to fulfil this need, this paper presents solutions provided by a research project involving the design, development and implementation of fully automated waste collection systems with an increased usage degree, productivity and storage capacity. The paper will focus on the main results of this research project in turning the automated waste collection system into a smart system so that it can be easily integrated in any smart city infrastructure. For this purpose, the Internet of Things platform for the automated waste collection system provided by the project will allow real time monitoring and communication with central systems. Details about each module are sent to the central systems: various modules' statuses (working, blocked, needs repairs or maintenance etc.); equipment status; storage systems status (allowing full reports for all waste types); the amount of waste for each module, allowing optimal discharging; route optimization for waste discharging etc. To do that, we describe here. it cloud solution integrating device connection, data processing, analytics and management.

Key words;

* Waste management

INTRODUCTION

Waste is anything your business intends to discard, or handles or produces and is not wanted or required. Disposing of waste can have a significant impact on the environment in Northern Ireland. Producing excessive amounts of waste is often a sign that your business processes may be inefficient. It is in your interests to identify ways of reducing the amount of waste your business generates.

The amount and type of waste you produce will depend largely on the type of business you operate. For example, manufacturing businesses tend to produce more waste than those in service industries. This guide is a good first step to understand your waste responsibilities. It will provide you with an introduction to waste management techniques and give you details of further advice and support to help you comply with waste regulations in Northern Ireland.

By 2050 it is estimated that 70% of the world's population will live in cities. It's a prospect that today we cannot even imagine. That's why we need to start the debate now. To help you visualise what it might be like we have joined forces with the London School of Economics (LSE) to create our own 'tale of two cities' based on collaborative and individual approaches. What we've tried to do is think ahead and imagine the future landscape of a sustainable city, then anchor those ideas to what we're already doing now. So we can show you why we believe inventing the future is our joint responsibility. Considering the short term challenges we have in energy, materials and water security, economic and social prosperity, migration and global conflict management, every decision we take today will write the history of tomorrow and shape our society. With that in mind, Veolia has bold plans to create a significant difference through our contribution to sustainable cities. Something we can all be proud of, now and in the future.

Innovation and waste management

In truth we seem to be going round in circles, without realising that the solution lies in a circular economy based on continuous reuse. We must push the boundaries to ensure everyone realises they have their part to play and it can only be achieved by working together. Using our expertise in the fields of water, energy and waste we can help preserve scarce natural resources and manufacture and produce green products and energy sources. 2050 might seem difficult to imagine right now. But unless we start thinking long-term, sustainable cities will just be a pipe dream for our children.

In recent decades we have realised that this situation cannot continue. The Earth contains only a certain amount of mineral resources. Once we have mined all the rare metals that we rely on for modern batteries and burned the last of the natural gas, those resources will have gone for ever. Whilst manufacturing, using and disposing of goods, we also discharge substances to the air and to our rivers and the seas. Evidence is appearing that demonstrates the impact that our daily lives are having on the environment. For example, the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is already disrupting the global climate – with potentially devastating results. A major change in thinking and action is needed to create a circular economy. Learning from nature, all our wastes must become resources or raw materials for new processes. Energy

generation and use must also become highly efficient and be based on infinitely renewable biological materials rather than on today's polluting and depleting fossil sources.

Advantages and Disadvantage of waste management

1. Liquid Waste

Liquid waste is commonly found both in households as well as in industries. This waste includes dirty water, organic liquids, wash water, waste detergents and even rainwater.

You should also know that liquid waste can be classified into point and non-point source waste. All manufactured liquid waste is classified as point source waste. On the other hand, natural liquid waste is classified as non-point source waste.

It is best get in touch with waste removal experts, such as 4 Waste Removals, to dispose of liquid waste properly.

2. Solid Rubbish

Solid rubbish can include a variety of items found in your household along with commercial and industrial locations.

Solid rubbish is commonly broken down into the following types:

Plastic waste – This consists of bags, containers, jars, bottles and many other products that can be found in your household. Plastic is not biodegradable, but many types of plastic can be recycled. Plastic should not be mix in with your regular waste, it should be sorted and placed in your recycling bin.

Paper/card waste – This includes packaging materials, newspapers, cardboards and other products. Paper can easily be recycled and reused so make sure to place them in your recycling bin or take them to your closest Brisbane recycling depot.

Tins and metals – This can be found in various forms throughout your home. Most metals can be recycled. Consider taking these items to a scrap yard or your closest Brisbane recycling depot to dispose of this waste type properly.

Ceramics and glass – These items can easily be recycled. Look for special glass recycling bins and bottle banks to dispose them correctly.

If you still cannot grasp the concept of recycling, then an incredibly easy and efficient way to dispose solid rubbish is by hiring a Brisbane waste removal company, like 4 Waste

Removals, to take care of your recycling for you. We will removal all of your rubbish and ensure it is disposed of properly.

3. Organic Waste

Organic waste is another common household. All food waste, garden waste, manure and rotten meat are classified as organic waste. Over time, organic waste is turned into manure by microorganisms. However, this does not mean that you can dispose them anywhere.

Organic waste in landfills causes the production of methane, so it must never be simply discarded with general waste. Instead, look to get a green bin from the Brisbane council, or hire a green skin bin or garden bag for proper waste disposal.

4. Recyclable Rubbish

Recyclable rubbish includes all waste items that can be converted into products that can be used again. Solid items such as paper, metals, furniture and organic waste can all be recycled.

Instead of throwing these items in with regular waste, which then ends up in landfills, place them in your yellow recycling bin or take them to your local Brisbane recycling depot.

If you're unsure whether an item is recyclable or not, look at the packaging or the diagrams on the lid of your yellow recycling bin. Most products will explicitly state whether they are recyclable or not.

5. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste includes all types of rubbish that are flammable, toxic, corrosive and reactive.

These items can harm you as well as the environment and must be disposed of correctly. Therefore, I recommend you make use of a waste removal company for proper disposal of all hazardous waste.

- Types of Waste Management
- Landfills
- Incineration/Combustion
- Recovery and Recycling
- Plasma gasification
- Composting
- Waste to Energy (Recover Energy)
- Avoidance/Waste Minimization

Objectives of the Study

- ✓ To assess the activities involved for the proposed and determine the type, nature and estimated volumes of waste to be generated
- ✓ to identify any potential environmental impacts from the generation of waste at the site
- ✓ To recommend appropriate waste handling and disposal measures / routings in accordance with the current legislative and administrative requirements.
- ✓ To categories waste material where practicable (inert material / waste fractions) for disposal considerations i.e. public filling areas / landfill

Scope of the study

This study is conducted primarily for the purpose of identifying the competitive edge of selected and registered small and medium enterprises over mal operators of namakkal city, as well as its financial consequences.

Data collection; primary data

Tools; percentage analysis

Sample size; 50

Suggestion

We have tens of kilograms of rubbish to dispose of each day, mostly plastics bags, bottles and cups, or Styrofoam containers, but also beer cans, cardboard and other small items. Currently small burn piles are made, but often the fires burn out quickly leaving much of the rubbish behind. This is a problem as the rubbish is then blown by the wind or moved by monkeys in the area, and can then be eaten by other animals such as deer and kill them. It is also an eyesore for guests. There are 2 large landfills on site and rubbish is also dumped here, but they are filling up and this is not a solution we are happy with.

We are currently considering an onsite large incinerator, vastly reducing what we put to landfill, but are concerned about the harmful gases released. We would greatly appreciate your ideas for a rubbish disposal solution!.

Conclusion

The quantum of wastes generated over the past several years havev posed an ever increasing threat to environment and public health. Green screen future for development have identified over 88 critically polluted industrial zones As far as e-waste is concerned, it has

emerged as one of the fastestv growing waste streams worldwide today As long as electronic products continue to contain an assortment of toxic chemicals and are designed without recycling aspect, they would pose a threat to environment and public health at their end-of-life Repeated awareness programme through print and electronic media isv the need of the hour .

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