

Review on Status and Composition of Solid Waste Management and Its Impact on Pollution

Gunaware Pravin Dnyadeo^{1*} Dr. S. K. Gupta²

¹ PhD Student, Maharishi University of Information Technology, Lucknow

² PhD Guide, Maharishi University of Information Technology, Lucknow

Abstract – Many developing countries have Solid Waste Management as is one of the most importance environmental issue. At the national level and also at the international level economic analysis for solid waste management lacks the common in-depth analysis that should be in general knowledge to every country. For better waste management city management team or municipal corporations are to be thanked. Although, without actually analyzing the expense and benefit of solid waste the budget has been allocated for solid waste management by local governments. However, as the focus is only on the collected waste managed by the waste management budget but, uncollected waste that is not treated is resulting in social, economic and health related issues in our environment. Therefore, this paper will be showing detailed review on the composition of solid waste management and its impacts on pollution and environment altogether.

Keywords – Solid Waste Management (SWM), Status of SWM, Composition of SWM, Environmental Impacts, and Pollution

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1. INTRODUCTION

Most of the most significant human-induced contaminants are solid waste, which produces sweet and hideous conditions in the continually growing cities. Therefore, it is an urgent period for solid waste disposals to lead a qualitative public existence using energy retrieval techniques. In order to rid the soil from bacteria, mosquitoes, rats, flies, and finally to establish a safe environment in the surroundings, a detached analysis must be conducted on waste materials with great analytical expertise. The city's emissions, woodland fires, wood burning, burning of municipal waste, and rag pickers are especially regarded for environmental contamination during municipal cleaning of the town's waste inside the municipal boundary. Included with automobile pollution are the elevated emissions of environmental air contamination from people, tourists and other aquatic communities by half burn diesel and oil vehicles. Different sources of contamination arising from polluted water, land and air attributable to a range of human activities [1]. In the slums, unforeseen movement of staff from rural to urban regions, finding jobs in the next hydropower, tourism, the hotel industry and house buildings. As a consequence, exponentially expanding city development has exceeded the city authorities' willingness to offer sufficient infrastructural facilities to solve the challenges of solid waste and related environmental concerns. However, it is ironic that as

radioactive waste is disposed of and disposed of from hospitals along with municipal waste, the matter of solid waste gets more severe.

The growing population and consequent anthropogenic interferences is recently considered one of the key reasons why environmental pollution is being loaded day to day, particularly in vast urban hill cities. Nature has the potential to assimilate any harm incurred by the constant development and operation of human beings. However, it has its own limit to replenish this lack of biodiversity by intervention by humans with respect to destruction or waste. The stage comes when nature is exhausted itself, often beyond the threshold of these losses, especially when the contamination caused by mankind stays strong. Different pollute sources are depleted due to the broader degree of human intervention whether a significant volume of contaminants into air, water or other components were discharged which expand beyond carriage ability [2]. The rise in multiple sources of emissions, noticeable solid waste and non-visible air pollution are top targets of environmental protection in spreading Himalayan urban areas. It is clear to even the bare eyes that solid waste is tossed away indiscriminately though air contamination does not attract anyone so it cannot be noticed. However, harmful consequences from environmental air contamination can only take place by adverse circumstances in good time, until adverse effects in

the form of respiratory and respiratory illnesses are encountered in human beings. It is also important for all living things on the surface of the planet to have a safe atmosphere around.

Solid waste is a pollution that is quickly rising and indiscriminately being cast onto the hills, wetlands and rivers. Owing to the topography of the valley, the waste is often disposed of by riverbeds. The chokes are submerged during rain and generate insecurity, including low-lying sloping areas. In the hills, in particular along the pilgrimage route where the mass tourist industry poses several issues, the issue of solid waste and air contamination is constantly exacerbated. Usually, garbage produced is deposited on open roads, which pollute the water. Often it is even burned and introduces poisonous gasses into the environment. Methane gas is produced on the basis of the ancient methodology, when dumped into deposition. Yet dumping waste creates significant contamination of subterranean water and waterways by runoff. Many communities do not yet have any formal proposals to fix certain related environmental issues. Until those increasingly growing environmental issues are solved quickly, other horrible and incurable health risks for travelers and the people in the area will be generated explicitly or indirectly [3]. Environmental infrastructure maintenance is a big concern for developed countries (UNCHS, 1991). Therefore, the Millennium Development Goals aiming for environmental infrastructures to be tackled in developed countries in 2015 are being highly worried. The challenge of solid waste management is exacerbated by inadequate waste generation, storage and recycling that can contribute to contamination and destruction of the atmosphere.

Solid waste generated in urban environments must be carefully handled to mitigate environmental and human health hazards. In many developed worlds' towns, several attempts have been made to solve the issues of solid waste management. The systematic usage of burning waste also causes air emissions worse. Asia is marked by its dramatic rise in emissions and per capita emission rates in the last few decades. Burning of urban waste, burned wood as fuel timber, dung cakes, field waste, and car pollution have a detrimental impact on the air quality of the region. The movement of citizens from the villages to metropolitan cities and the ever-increasing urban population in these cities, along with the subsequent practices, has generated anthropogenic pressures in many Himalayan cities. This strong anthropogenic pressure contributes to high emission levels. Some of the human-induced contaminants, such as solid waste and air emissions, have continuously increased in the absence of nice, insufficient infrastructural facilities. Indiscriminate throwing of waste and free disposal establishes hygienic circumstances to grow a cockroach, moth, worm and rat dwelling. Later this would be the source of several threats and illnesses for wellbeing. The outcome often degrades the Ambient Air Quality

(AAQ). Biomass burning Often triggers AAQ in sprawling cities in the form of fuelwood, charcoal, and others.

2. REVIEW OF WORKS

In paper [3] Singh, S. & Gour, Anunay proposed that the unwanted and unnecessary persists after a product is used represent solid waste or waste. Since the beginnings of the human race was created waste, but its magnitude was very low and hence the waste developed earlier was discarded without significant environmental effects. In addition, it primarily included renewable products that had been manure. The attributes of solid waste have modified dramatically following the emergence of industrialization and the rapid population increase. In comparison, today's pollution has risen in scale and composition. Environmental health has been held as a prisoner by the usage of factories including polymers, chemicals, pharmaceutical materials, electrical components, medicinal items, building waste, demolition and domestic waste as well. They pollute the land, pollute the surface and freshwater, pollute the environment and contaminate visually. There is no indicator of the effect of solid waste. The paper explores the present situation of urban solid waste disposal in India.

In paper [4] Mohd Arshad Siddiqui are proposed that industrialization and population explosion led to continued solid waste development and accumulation (degradable and nondegradable). Since the development of human beings, solid waste is being created, but proper management remains a major challenge for the planet. Accumulation, isolation, distribution, and public knowledge are key issues in the handling of this solid waste. Approximately 70-80 percent of solid waste produced was collected and remains in streets, establishments and places for disposal. This waste generation of nature adversely affects the living and non-living climate. The day must then be well planned. In the current report, the current state of urban waste management in India is addressed and evaluated.

In paper [5] Maheep Kumar et. al. are proposed that water and air are two essential life elements. These two variables play an important role during the course of growth. Sufficient standard of air and water is a way of life. Now for many days air and water quality has been compromised by the issue of solid waste. We began with these problems from day to night. Solid waste produces multiple forms of emissions that disrupt our everyday lives. Not only can it pose a danger to human beings and wildlife because it creates an environmental disparity. The cause of pathogenic microbial growth is solid waste. They have a huge effect on water, land and air. Thus life is getting so complicated both for humans and for animals that it poses concerns regarding longevity. The waste volume rises too much every

day that the dumping area will cover our protected zone as well as contribute to waste water issues. In the end, both causes contributed to multiple serious diseases.

In paper [6] N. Ejaz proposed that the natural standards in developed countries are severely spoiled by toxic waste dumps. Everyone in the developed world can quickly experience harmful environmental effects arising from excessive solid waste disposal. In Pakistan, the situation of solid waste management is worsening per day owing to the lack of sufficient preparation and financing. Rawalpindi city is chosen as a case study for the key reasons of unsatisfactory solid waste treatment in developed countries. This town faces miserable crises for solid waste management due to accelerated industrialisation, economic growth and shortage of financing. Different diseases distributed in the study region by inappropriate solid waste dumps. Research has shown that Rawalpindi's solid waste management schemes are struggling to function efficiently due to rapid population development, rise in solid waste generation rates, shortcomings in management, lack of legislation and financing. The key reasons behind Rawalpindi's ineffective municipal solid waste management systems are sudden invasion of the region, harsh weather conditions, lack of community-based and community-based engagement, insufficient infrastructure, including inappropriate equipment and lack of financing. An inadequate urban solid waste management scheme can have significant environmental implications such as infectious diseases, soil and water contamination, drainage obstruction and habitat destruction.

In paper [7] Akhilesh Kumar proposed that in recent years, there have been an unresolved issue about municipal solid waste management (MSWM) in India with the rapid population development, high density urban areas, diverse society, evolving food habits and lifestyles. Consequently, several other problems with the storage, disposal and handling of solid waste have been encountered by communities. This research is an overall analysis that summarizes the current situation of SWM in the Indian sense, which highlights the problems involved and identifies possible solutions for the MSWM. Unmatched waste at the root, societal taboos, the public mindset, weak estimation, unorganized informal waste industry insufficient future solutions, unplanned fiscal policies and poor government execution policies. The topic of appropriate therapy and recycling techniques as necessary by the composition of Indian solid waste is desperately needed in this review paper. Different accessible scientific methods must illuminate the related consequences of future MSW strategies at the centralized and decentralized stage. His cities must therefore concentrate on generating new prospects and on achieving the long-term aim of MSWM sustainable growth in Indian cities with the inclusion of the informal sectors.

In paper [8] Hussein I. Abdel-Shafy proposed that the management of solid waste in both developed and developing countries is a stinging and pervasive issue both in urban and rural areas. Collection and recycling of municipal solid waste (MSW), in many countries of the world today, is one of the key urban environmental issues. The strategies of MSW management have to be financially efficient, physically practicable, economically, lawfully and environmentally sustainable. The key problem for local and big cities' authorities is solid waste management. Solid waste management problems. Assessment of organic food waste is one of the main fields of study that is currently ongoing. The classic waste treatment, incineration, composting and handling approaches for solid waste are popular as advanced waste management technologies. Composting and anaerobic digestion are typically the widely used methods for the treatment and regeneration of the organic fraction of MSW (AD).

In paper [9] Onwughara Nkwachukwu proposed that the urban solid waste in Nigeria is comprised of all forms of non-sorting waste, like commercial waste, constructing and demolishing waste, waste, electrical waste, etc., which is indiscriminately deposited on roadsides and any open wells accessible for citizens regardless of their medical consequences. The goal is to emphasize numerous options for waste management and reveal the hierarchy of waste management options, the environmental impact of those options studied in terms of health and social effects, and the expanded producers' responsibility legislation, where goods are taken back by manufacturers and reuse accessible.

In paper [10] David Meng-Chuen Chen proposed that global urban waste processing has many environmental consequences, such as greenhouse gas emissions, deposition of ocean plastics and the pollution of nitrogen. Estimates of past and potential waste and emissions growth are, however, scarce. The first estimates of past and potential waste generation disaggregated by composition and treatment and the subsequent environmental consequences are provided for any nation by compositional regression of the country in Bayesia (1965-2100). The global waste production rose from 635 Mt in 1965 to 1999 Mt in 2015, hitting 3,539 Mt by 2050, with overall waste increasing in the decreasing trend as a consequence of economic growth (median values, middle-of-the-road scenario). Between 2015 and 2050, worldwide organic waste declines from 47% to 39%, whereas shares of all other kinds of waste, in particular paper, rise. The proportion of waste handled in dumps decreases from 28% to 18%, and renewable processing, composting and electricity recycling processes improve. Despite these increases, we estimate that potential environmental burdens will continue to climb, while the annual input of plastic waste to the seas has peaked. Waste development

seems not to be pursuing the environmental curve Kuznets, and existing forecasts do not agree with UN waste mitigation SDGs. Our research has shown that constant trends and changes in natural processes are inadequate to minimize stresses and create a circular economy. The volume of recycled waste will have to be raised by 2030 from 363 Mt to 740 Mt, in contrast with the existing 519 Mt expected.

In paper [11] Sintana E. Vergara proposed that municipal waste represents the culture and its effect on people's wellbeing and the environment. MSW illustrates the culture that creates it. Worldwide, citizens dump increasing volumes of waste, and its structure, as disposable and electronic consumables diffuse, is more complicated than ever before. Around the same moment, the planet is in an unparalleled state of growth. These developments pose a problem for communities that are socially and economically suitable for waste management. Successful waste management techniques rely on the characteristics of local waste, which range from cultural to climatic to socio-economic and administrative variables. Waste management is being regionalized and formalized worldwide. Wastes appear to be publicly regulated at a local or provincial level in developed states, where residents generate much more waste than other citizens. A mixture of structured and informal players control waste in less industrialised countries, where people generate less waste, primarily biogenic. Many waste strategy, infrastructure and behaviour, like climate change mitigation, provide a range of environmental benefits. Main issues in waste management include incorporating the informal waste market in urban development; minimizing input into developed cities; growing and standardizing data collection and processing and productive waste management while preserving humans and the ecosystem.

In paper [12] Magdalena Daria Vaverková proposed that discharge leachates may be environmentally and humanly hazardous. This research aimed to identify leachates in order to identify potential pollutant leakages in the atmosphere and to examine whether a correlation occurs between the stored waste and the composition of the leachates. Field data, data from the Global Positioning System and physico-chemical data were used to reach these goals. In evaluating the toxicity of leachate, biological studies are increasingly commonly conducted; thus two white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) and duck-weed seed toxicity tests have been carried out (*Lemna minor* L.). Leachates from the leachate tank have been sampled. The consistency of the groundwater has been tested with drill holes. The study and analysis carried out is essential to assess its possible effects on the landfill environment. In the leachate bath, which closes the deposition body and binds it to a landing isolation sheet, demonstrably improved ($P < 0.05$) amounts of heavy metals were found. There was no leakage of water from drillholes into groundwater. The findings have shown that there was no leachate beyond the field. However, they

have been detected as phytotoxic. Both studies for toxicity have shown that the increased amount of leachates has resulted in the growing inhibition of the plants studied. The right care of leachates had to be assured.

3. SOLID WASTE: QUANTITIES, COMPOSITION AND IT'S VARIABILITY

Prediction and forecasts says throughout the world more than one billion metric tons of MSW are presently disposed of worldwide, and by 2025 will increase to 2.2 billion [13]. Also various examinations refer to alarming numbers about the ascent production of solid waste, it should be perceived that these numbers are exceptionally uncertain. The amount and piece of waste is essentially significant in the selection of the procedures and advancements utilized for its administration.

3.1 Waste Quantities and Composition

When people produce more wealth, they will in general discard more, and the materials disposed of are more intricate. Therefore, squander qualities fluctuate enormously between urban communities, with industrialized urban communities having a tendency to discard more noteworthy amounts of waste, containing more recyclable merchandise and hardware, and industrializing urban areas disposing of less and having high biodegradable portions in their waste. Nearby climatic conditions and energy sources additionally influence the idea of waste.

3.2 Variability of Waste Production and Composition

Not exclusively does arrangement of waste shift between urban communities, it fluctuates inside a city over the long run. Over a short period of time, waste attributes will in general differ occasionally, changing in amount and piece throughout the year. Over a more extended time period, waste disposed of by residents reflects mechanical and social patterns. "In a unique study, Walsh [13] examined waste composition in New York City over a century, and identified a number of cultural trends. Until 1950, ash was the most abundant material found in MSW because most homes burned coal for heating and cooking. Glass entered the waste stream after the 1960s, when nonreturnable glass and steel containers took the place of refillable glass bottles. Plastics appeared in the waste stream in 1971.

3.3 Variability in Waste Management Strategies and Technologies

Simultaneous with nearby variety in waste attributes, every area utilizes an assortment of waste treatment strategies, going from low to high mechanical treatment. For the most part, higher-pay urban areas utilize more mechanical strategies for

waste the board—motorized assortment, partition, and treatment—though lower pay urban areas will in general depend on higher work, lower innovation choices. Open unloading is a typical waste administration strategy in the less-industrialized nations, and landfilling is the most predominant waste innovation around the world.

The developing intricacy of MSW challenges authentic waste administration strategies. "In Bamako, Mali, organic waste is applied directly to agricultural fields, closing the cycle from production to consumption with only one step. But increasing amounts of plastics—many related to the practice of packing water in small 'pillows,' which did not exist in 2002—makes this practice an increasing problem for the environment". Essentially, numerous provincial homes have generally covered or consumed their junk, a treatment that is for the most part harmless for natural waste, yet makes poisons when the waste contains substantial metals or plastics. The family's capacity to securely deal with its own waste decays as its waste turns out to be more intricate.

4. SOLID WASTE AND ITS IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Public and ecological health has been vastly impacted by Solid waste production and management as they emit pollutants that even plays a huge role in climate change as well. Let's discuss the impacts from these emissions.

4.1 Emission of Pollutants from Solid Waste

Solid waste influences the climate through outflows to the air, land, and water coming about because of its creation and the executives. The advances intended to limit the natural effect of waste likewise effects the climate [14].

4.2 Waste Management and Climate Change

Environmental change is among the most earnest of society's difficulties, undermining biodiversity and human security, and causing expansions in temperature, outrageous climate, rise of ocean level and glaciers melting, among different effects [15]. Also waste management, the executives as of now contributes unassumingly to worldwide GHG emanations, it can possibly be either a net source or sink of the gases. This potential can be represented through a model. A well-working reusing framework will effectively gather isolated waste paper from the waste stream, and the gathered paper will be utilized to deliver new paper. This reusing framework has three wellsprings of GHG benefits. Nonetheless, if that equivalent paper is gathered as a component of a wasteful reusing framework, by trucks gathering intermixed squander, then, at that point, energy is exhausted, yet couple of advantages are seen. Consumed paper can't be reused, so the gathered paper is just waste, and nothing from what was just

mentioned benefits are figuring it out. The GHG outflows coming about because of a waste innovation rely upon their execution.

Mitigation of climate change from "the waste sector can take many forms. Indirect GHG reductions may occur through decreased waste production (requiring less collection, transport, and treatment) or through increased recycling (decreasing the need to mine virgin resources). Increased composting and/or anaerobic digestion, improved landfill gas collection, and energy production from landfill gas directly decrease GHG emissions. Even though waste management's contribution to climate change is uncertain, owing to a lack of reliable data, displacement of materials and energy through waste reuse offer the largest opportunities for GHG abatement. Because their anaerobic environment encourages methane production, landfills are the largest source of GHGs in the waste sector. Methane emissions from landfills in industrialized countries have stabilized, but landfill methane from less-industrialized nations are increasing, as population, consumption, and landfill construction are all on the rise. Because landfills prevent further waste reuse and result in methane production, waste diversion from landfills should be a priority for cities seeking to reduce GHG emissions from waste management".

5. CONCLUSION

Our earth is creating more, progressively complex solid waste, and this waste is moved in urban areas. Individuals have made various advances and arrangements to deal with this loss just as to limit the ecological and general wellbeing risks presented by it. Promising patterns in the coordinated administration of MSW range from imaginative institutional plans to expanded consideration on the job that the buyer plays in making and treating waste, and to new innovations that treat this waste product as an asset. "Challenges still remain, and the largest among them include the following: integrating the informal sector into long-term waste management plans in less-industrialized countries, collecting more data on waste production and treatment, using standardized definitions for waste, managing increasing quantities of increasingly complex waste, and abating the GHG emissions that arise from solid waste".

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Corresponding Author

Gunaware Pravin Dnyadeo*

PhD Student, Maharishi University of Information Technology, Lucknow