Recovery of Recyclable Materials from Municipal Solid Waste in “Stadium Ward-Western Zone”

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Abstract- Solid-waste management, the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Improper disposal of municipal solid waste can create unsanitary conditions, and these conditions in turn can lead to pollution of the environment and to outbreaks of vector-borne disease—that is, diseases spread by rodents and insects. In India is a severe threat to the public health concern and cleanliness. Improper handling and disposal of solid waste in open spaces poses dangers to human health as well as the environment. Waste workers and rag pickers who are involved in direct handling of solid waste are usually affected and suffer from chronic diseases. Moreover, it causes public places to appear ugly and also results in poor water, land, and air quality. Burning of heaps of waste generate greenhouse gases such as methane, carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide which could be the cause of global warming.

i. INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management is a term that is used to refer to the process of collecting and treating solid wastes. It also offers solutions for recycling items that do not belong to garbage or trash. As long as people have been living in settlements and residential areas, garbage or solid waste has been an issue.

1. Biodegradable: Waste that are completely decomposed by biological processes either in presence or absence of air are called biodegradable. 2. Non-biodegradable: Waste which cannot be decomposed by biological process is called non-biodegradable waste. They can either recyclable or reusable. Recyclable: waste having economic values but destined for disposal can be recovered and reused along with their energy value. Eg- Plastic, Paper, Old clothes, etc. Non-recyclable: waste which do not have economic value of recovery. Eg- Carbon paper, Tetra packs, Thermo coal, etc.

### III. COLLECTION OF MSW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIPS PER DAY IN ROUTE</th>
<th>WEIGHT OF WASTE(KG)</th>
<th>TOTAL WT(KG)</th>
<th>AVERAGE WT PER TRIP(KG)</th>
<th>TOTAL WT(KG)</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1380</td>
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TOTAL WT FOR 17 NO OF TRIPS

|   | 4076*7=6929 | 1359*17=23103 |   | 4076*17=69292 | 1359*17=23103 |

IV. PUBLIC SURVEY

V. REFERENCES

1. Household waste disposal in Mekelle city, Northern Ethiopia By Tewodros Tadesse, Arjan Ruijs, Fitsum Hagos (23rd August 2007)
3. Sustainable recycling model: A comparative analysis between India and Tanzania
4. Bob Jan Schoot Uiterkamp, Hossein Azadi (29th October 2010)
5. Review on Solid Waste Management Practice in India: A State of Art (March 2014) Sonam Sahu, Dr. Sindhu J. Nair, Pankaj Kumar Sharma
7. Solid waste characterization, quantification and management practices in developing countries - A case study: Nablus district – Palestine (3rd January 2010)
12. RFID Application in Municipal Solid Waste Management System (15th January 2009)

VII. CONCLUSION

Protection of human and environmental health will protect by means of recycling the papers, plastics and glasses by some organisations i.e. NEPRA who collects the dry waste and recycle it.