

Municipal Solid Waste Management in India

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Abstract

India generates the highest amount of waste in the world. Seventy to eighty percent of this waste remains untreated. This project aims to throw light on the current scenario and outline the multiple problems persisting in the current waste management system; to evaluate and get into the depth of the problems highlighted and to

provide viable solutions of the problems underlined in the project.

Aim

To analyse limitations of the current waste management practices and suggest solutions for the same.

Problems

The core problems with waste management include the absence of segregation, a combination of poor management and lack of funds, lack of far-sighted effective planning and minimum collaboration with the private sector.



Additional Research on Waste Management

Rural Waste Management: Treatment and collection of waste in rural India is quite different from its urban counterpart. In rural areas waste is segregated and composted regularly and non-biodegradable waste is sold to scrap dealers.

Biomedical Waste: The problem of biomedical waste management has persisted for many years but came to light during the covid-19 pandemic. If this waste is not treated properly it can have a long lasting impact on health.

Various reports show that the number of sanitation workers contracting diseases from this waste have risen.

Waste Management in Nepal: Waste management in Nepal is quite similar to that of India. It is largely controlled by the informal sector. Recycling projects have been slow to come up in Nepal however India's recycling companies have been crucial to Nepal's efforts.

Possible Solutions

Waste management is an ever rising problem which needs to be tackled effectively. Source segregation of waste will go a long way to ensure that waste gets recycled successfully. Installation of community composters will lead to easier management of waste piles as the amount of waste would be less. Further, subsidies on the community composters and local biogas plants would encourage their use. The involvement of the private sector in waste management would take some burden off the shoulders of the municipal bodies.