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Solid waste management in Nimar Eco-Region of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

Current paper deals about the public awareness and cooperation for proper management of solid waste in Nimar eco-region of Madhya Pradesh. On account of continuation urbanization, the management of solid waste is becoming a major public health and essential concern in urban areas of many developing countries including India

Keywords: Solid Waste | management | vermicompost

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Introduction

Solid waste is a general term used for highly heterogeneous byproducts of manufacturing and discarded goods which have negligible economic value to the owner With increase in urbanization & living standards of people the per capita generation of solid waste has increased In India the production of domestic and commercial waste is at an average rate of 300 – 600 gm / capita / day The collection, transportation and disposal of waste is highly expensive and involves intensive labor. Nearly 3 percent of all labor force is involved in this process Earlier various workers have contributed their valuable suggestions in connection with the proper management of solid waste at global as well as National levels.[1-11]

Materials and Method

The present investigation was undertaken during 2008-09 in this connection Nagalwari, which is one of the tourist attraction in Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh, India has been chosen as a study case. Nagalwari is about 54

Km from Khargone, which is one of the tribal districts of Nimar eco-region of M.P. The population of this village is about seven thousand. The average number of tourist visiting this place is 200-400 per day. This place is famous for its Nag Temple and Lacs of people visit this place at the time of Nag Panchami & Shiva Ratri festival, Lot of solid waste is thrown by the people at the time of worship. Composition of solid waste during sampling of solid waste generated within 24 hours was weighed. First of all it was sorted out into biodegradable and non biodegradable waste and Vegetable waste 50%. The results are shown in Table 1.

Results and discussion

In the present study it was observed that in average 50 Kg /day of solid waste is generated in the Nag Temple area of this 36% is Non Biodegradable waste and 64% is Biodegradable waste. Disposal: Depending on the type of solid waste, it can be disposed of either by Sanitary land filling or composting or any other means As the topography of the Nag Temple area is sloppy, hence sanitary land fill is recommended in the area for which the site is to be located.

Suggestions

It seems necessary that remedial improvements measures be taken before the environment of Nag Temple area becomes further polluted and natural resources are further depleted, in this connection public awareness and cooperation is essential and recommendations for enhancing ecology are given below:

1. Several dust bins/containers should be installed in different locations.
2. A mobile protection force should be deployed there which will keep a look on the activities at this spot, advise the tourists to make the site clean and even chalan the defaulters for violating the rules and norms inacted by the authorities.
3. Visitors should be given degradable polly/cotton waste bags alongwith the entry fee ticket so that they could dispose of their waste properly.
4. Implementation of legislation action, Defaulters should be fined on the spot for violation of any kind of norms / rules as per authorities.
5. Environment administration should be enforced for ecological sustenance and to protect the area from further deterioration.

Hence there is an earnest request that instead of throwing solid waste outside, an immediate solution of its complete utilization is urgently needed so that our external surroundings may be kept clean and thus we can improve the condition of our city

A - Non Biodegradable waste	
Plastic	28%
Glassware	3.5%
Metal	2.0%
Rubber	0.5%
Malba	2.0%
B - Biodegradable waste materials	
Paper	12%
Cloth	2.0%

Table 1: Showing the composition of Non - biodegradable and biodegradable waste materials at Nagalwadi

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