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J. Kinti, L.D. Francis, N.D. Wakimin Effective Waste Management through Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSW) composition study is important for many reasons, including the need to assess the capacity and preparation of the material, to identify sources of component production, to facilitate the development of recycling equipment, to assess the physical, chemical and thermal properties of waste and to maintain compliance with the Malaysian Environmental Act 1974. The scope of this study focuses on the segregation of solid household waste (SHS) in a residential dormitory at Teknologi Mara Sarawak University (UITMS). The result shows that the plastic, organic, paper and polystyrene package is the highest component in the MSW dorm. Among these components, plastics come out on top, in which it makes up 35.35% of total MSW, followed by organic or food waste at 27.8%, paper at 16.13% and polystyrene package at 11.95%. This paper concludes that comprehensive solid waste management is needed at UITMS to effectively manage solid waste. Due to the basic composition of waste, food and paper, the right mix of alternatives and technologies, such as waste incineration (incineration), land filling and recycling, is proposed. DOI: 10.5901/mjss.2013.v4n10p640 Full text: PDF This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences ISSN 2039-9340 (Print) ISSN 2039-2117 (Online) Copyright © MCSER-Mediterranean Center for Social and Educational Research to make sure you can receive messages from us, please add the domain mcser.org to your email secure list. If you don't receive email in your inboxes, check the bulk mail or junk mail folders. Back Segregation Some things that are not needed around the house are kept aside to be sold kabadiwala or by a person who buys old items. These items are newspaper, used bottles, magazines, carry bags, old exercise books, oils, etc. Separating our waste is important because the amount of waste generated today creates enormous problems. The segregation of solid household waste can be clearly understood by schematic representation. Some elements are not biodegradable, but can be reused or recycled. In fact, it is believed that most of it can be recycled, part of it can be converted into compost, and only a smaller part of it is real waste that does not make sense and should be discarded. Household waste should be separated daily into different bags for different categories such as wet and dry waste, which should be disposed of separately. It should also preserve the trash can for toxic waste such as medicines, batteries, dried paint, old bulbs, and dried shoe varnish. Wet waste that consists of food residues, plant peels, etc., etc., Be placed in a compost pit and compost can be used as manure in the garden. Dry waste, consisting of cans, aluminum foil, plastics, metal, glass and paper, can be recycled. If we do not dispose of waste more systematically, by 2047 the country will need more than 1,400 sq km of land, the size of the city of Delhi. Waste waste segregation can be divided as one. Biodegradable and 2. Non-biodegradable. Biodegradable waste includes organic waste such as kitchen waste, vegetables, fruits, flowers, garden leaves and paper. Non-biodegradable waste can be further divided into: (a) recyclable waste - plastics, paper, glass, metal, etc. b) Toxic waste - old medicines, paints, chemicals, bulbs, spray cans, fertilizer and pesticide containers, batteries, shoe parts. c) Contaminated - hospital waste, such as tissue contaminated with blood and other bodily fluids. Toxic and contaminated waste should be disposed of with extreme care. Door-to-door waste collection is another method of segregation, but it is not yet common practice in India, with the exception of the metro, where some private organizations do such work. The rag collector plays a very important role in the segregation of waste. It is now increasingly important to look for ways in which the landfill can be reduced. It has been seen that the segregation of waste at the source level now appears to be the best. A large number of NGOs (non-governmental organizations) work in the field of solid waste management, such as Pure Ahmedabad Abhiyan in Ahmedabad, Waste-Wise in Bangalore, Mumbai Environmental Action Group in Mumbai and Watavaran and Srishti in Delhi. All of them successfully create information among citizens about their rights and responsibilities in relation to solid waste and the purity of their city. These organizations promote environmental education and awareness in schools and engage communities in solid waste management. The role of rag picker Rag pickers are people who actually go through trash cans to pick rags. These rag collectors, women, children and men from the lowest level in society, are commonplace in most cities and towns across the country. The rag collection is considered to be the most indirect of all activities and it is people who have no other alternative who are usually brought to it. Rag pickers make a big contribution to waste management as they clean up recyclable issues, thereby saving the municipality costs and time collecting and transporting this to landfills. The rag collector plays a special role in the segregation of waste in India. It is one of the focal points for recycling. He is a man who, in spite of all the dangers, with he collides, continues relentlessly gathering through the bin, looking looking for that might be useful to him. He sells all the stuff he chooses to all the sellers and retailers who in turn sell it to an industry that uses this waste as a raw material. The main items in the collection are plastics, paper, bottles and canary. Some NGOs such as Vatavaran in Delhi, CEE (Center for Environmental Education) in Bangalore and SNTD (Srimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey) Women's University in Pune highlighted the cause of rag collectors and have taken initiatives to improve them a lot. While these efforts are being made at the local level, they are invaluable. In Bangalore, the Wise Waste project was launched in 1990 to improve conditions for rag collectors, while at the same time benefiting the public and local authorities. SEWA, a self-employed women's association in Ahmedabad has formed a rag collectors cooperative and, over the years, has helped women organize themselves better and collect waste that are recycled by Rag pickers well coordinated in their method of work. Among themselves, they have a good understanding for working on neighborhoods. Each group takes certain elements from the cells. It was noted that more and more women and children are involved in the business of rag collection. This is a cause for concern because these children who have to spend their time in schools either learn or play, instead putting themselves at risk of waste treatment. When collecting through waste, a rag collector puts himself at great risk and is always prone to disease as the waste that it rummages through can be infected. We can indirectly help the rag collector by carefully dividing the waste that is generated in our homes, thereby making it easier to find materials that are useful to him. He won't have to pack up in garbage cans for long hours. This article needs additional quotes to verify. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-sources of materials can be challenged and removed. Find Sources: Sorting Waste - News Newspaper Book Scientist JSTOR (March 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) Recycling bins in Singapore Manual sorting waste for recycling Characteristic recycling containers in Portomenar, Italy Garbage Containers in Fuce, Tokyo, Japan Cleaning segregated garbage containers in the Polish city of Middle Tomasz w Mazowiecki waste sorting is a process by which waste is divided into various elements. Waste sorting can take place manually in the household and be collected through curb collection schemes, or automatically separated in object recovery materials or mechanical biological processing systems. Hand sorting was the first method used in the history of waste sorting. Waste can also be sorted in a civilian location Waste segregation means separating waste into dry and wet waste. Wet waste includes wood and related goods, metals and glass. Wet waste is usually related to organic waste, usually generated by food establishments and heavy in weight due to dampness. Waste can also be a segregated economic concern. Waste segregation is different from waste sorting. Waste segregation means a group of wastes in different categories. Each waste goes into its own category at the point of reset or collection. Sorting occurs after collection or reset. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, sorting involves dividing items into groups and cites waste sorting as an example. Waste segregation provides clean, quality material. Sorting, on the other hand, will end up producing unclean materials with less quality. Waste methods are collected at its source in each area and separated. The way waste is sorted should reflect local disposal systems. The following categories are common: 4 Paper cardboard (including packaging for return to suppliers) Glass (clear, tinted - no light bulbs or window panes that belong with residual waste) Plastics Textile Wood, Leather, Rubber Scrap Compost Special/Dangerous Waste Residual Waste Organic Waste Can also be separated for disposal: Remains of food that has had any contact with meat can be collected separately. Meat and bones can be extracted by the organs responsible for animal waste. If other leftovers are sent, for example, to local farmers, they can be sterilized before feeding the animals. Peels and scrapes of fruits and vegetables can be composted together with other decomposing substances. Other waste can be included for composting, such as cut flowers, corks, coffee grounds, rotting fruit, tea bags, egg shells and shells, and paper towels. Chip pan oil, used fats, vegetable oil and fat filter content can be collected by companies capable of reusing them. Local waste authority departments can provide appropriate addresses. This can be achieved by providing garbage cans. For the country, germany has rules that require mandatory quotas for the sorting of waste packaging waste and recyclable materials, such as glass bottles. In Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia, a pilot project using an automated machine to collect plastic bottles or aluminum cylinders with voucher rewards has been implemented on the market. In India, waste segregation is said to be a mess because of its over-population and waste accumulation. But now India is in a developing state, where the government has launched initiatives on the project Swah Bharat Abhiyan. People support project, and they say that by 2025 we will be able to experience a healthy and clean India. See also the Environment Portal Ecology Portal Automated Vacuum Collection Curbside Collection Materials Recovery Facility Mechanical Biological Processing Mixed Waste Recycling Reverse Waste Waste Vending Machine References - Shanghai Daily Aluminum Recycling Plan, second edition - Mark E. Schlesinger. 75-76. Martin F. Lehmann: Waste Management, 2008, page 80, ISBN 9783039115143, Peter Lang , Germany, Garbage and Green Dot: Calling throwaway society - Bette K. Fishbein. 16-17. Satu Satunya di Indonesia, Mesin Sampa Kelourakan Voucher Ada di Denpasar. July 31, 2015. External media links related to waste sorting in the Commons are derived from segregation of solid waste management. segregation of solid waste ppt. segregation of solid waste pdf. segregation of solid waste is a post transportation activity. segregation of solid waste tagalog. segregation of solid waste management pdf. segregation of solid waste at source. segregation of solid waste slideshare

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