

Tenden Heart High School

Section 33 B, Chandigarh

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SUBJECT: Geography

CLASS: X

chapter 16 (continue)

(6) Need for management of waste:

The following points explain the need for management of waste:

(A) Environmental Protection

Waste management reduces the amount of waste due to which air pollution is decreased. It also helps to prevent contamination of water and soil. Thus, this ultimately helps in protection of Environment.

(B) Resource Conservation

When resources are recycled, reused and reduced, it reduces the extraction of raw materials.

Thus, this helps in conservation of resources. Moreover, waste management also leads to conservation of forest and water resource.

(C) Improved living conditions

When there is proper management of waste, there is very less generation of waste. This leads to clean and improved living conditions as we can get good quality food product from soil and clean water from nearby waterbody and ground water.

(D) Control the spread of Diseases

Waste management is must to control the spread of Diseases, this ^{is} because management of waste will provide less breeding ground to diseases that will ultimately control the diseases.

(E) Recycle for further use

When wastes are managed properly, the recyclable items in wastes should be segregated and it should be recycled and used again.

(7) Problems related to waste:

(A) Climate change

When waste is not disposed properly, it releases many green house gases like methane etc, which increases the temperature of Earth. Thus, this increase in temperature results in Global warming that ultimately leads to Climate change.

(B) Air Pollution

Whenever waste is burnt, the toxic material of waste directly goes into the Atmosphere and results in Air Pollution.

(C) Soil Contamination

Whenever waste is released in soil, the pollutants present in waste contaminate the soil and its underground water table, which ultimately becomes harmful for living beings.

(D) Disease Transmission

Whenever there is poor management of waste, it becomes breeding ground of diseases. Thus, this results in Transmission of diseases.

(E) Ecosystem Pollution

Whenever there is mismanagement of waste, the Ecosystems coming in contact with waste also starts to get pollute. This ultimately results in destruction of Ecosystem Pollution also.

Steps taken to control Pollution and manage generation of waste

- Restricting population growth.
- development and evolution of proper infrastructure.
- disposal of waste in covered vans.
- Implementation of strict laws regarding pollution of Environment.
- Increasing the awareness about pollution and waste accumulation.

(8) Techniques of Waste Management in Rural and Urban Areas

- Urban waste requires careful segregation before it can be recycled or disposed.
- High level of Technology and proper management of waste is important to minimise environmental pollution in Urban Areas.
- In Urban Areas, in residential localities, there should be more organised management of waste because it may lead to more pressure on environment.
- Municipal waste needs to be handled carefully, otherwise it may become source of many diseases. Moreover, dumping of E-waste is also becoming a big problem in Metropolitan Cities.

* Rural Areas

- In rural areas, most of the waste generated is organic waste. Such wastes can be recycled into compost manure or biogas fuel.

* Industrial Areas

- In Industrial Areas the waste is of hazardous nature and needs to be carefully handled.
- Most of the Industrial waste is hazardous in nature and it has very long lasting impact on environment and society.

(9) Reuse, Reduce and Recycle - 3Rs

(A) Reducing Waste:

- The use of harmful articles like polybags etc should be replaced by cloth bag or paper bag.
- Awareness should be spread among the humans towards the judicious use of any product, this will reduce the generation of waste.
- Improved technology should be used that aims at minimum use of resources.
- Household waste must be reduced by making compost.
- Disposable items like plastic plates, utensils and plastic food storage bags should not be thrown as they can be put to many uses.
- Using washable table napkin instead of Paper napkin.

(B) Reusing waste:

- converting old clothes into cushions, covers, doormats etc.
- Making new notebooks from unused pages
- Reusing old tyres, glass bottles etc.
- fly ash from industries can be used for making bricks or can be used as substitute in place of cement.

(C) Recycling Waste

- The waste material that can be recycled come from several sources such as domestic waste, office waste, plastic, paper scrap, metal and textiles. These waste can be recycled after segregation.
- Recycling is beneficial only if cost of reprocessing is covered by demand of product.
eg: Bagasse is used for manufacturing paper and it is also used as source of Energy.

Advantages of Recycling

- It helps to conserve Natural Resource.
- It helps to reduce pollution resulting from disposal of waste.
- It reduces the cost of waste management
- It also helps to save energy as less products need to be manufactured.
- It also reduces carbon emission as less energy is used.

Examples of Recycling Waste:

- Many communities have developed recycling centres for collection of recyclable waste. After the recyclable waste is collected, it is sent to the manufacturers.
- Some recycling centres specialize only in one type of waste such as Glass, Metal cans, paper etc.

* Paper recycling

- waste paper is reused by the method of paper recycling.
- Many other products results from paper recycling like new computer paper, plaster board etc.

* Can recycling

- When a can becomes too old it is crushed into big steel cube.
- A scrap processor is the machine that is used in the process.
- Thus, at last the steel cube is melted and made into other steel products.