

Current and Future Perspectives of Environmental Pollution and its Remediation

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RECENT TRENDS IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ITS RECYCLING IN INDIA

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Abstract: In this twenty-first century, people have made great progress in science and technology as well as making great changes in food habits and lifestyle. As a result, we tend to use manufactured products more than organic products. Especially we use these product as use and throw. Or we use all these components once or twice in its whole life circle and throw away it at dustbin or anywhere as unnecessary products. And all these plastics, glass, rubber products, metal parts etc. solid wastes pollute our environment in a big way. An average of 2.01 billion tons worldwide and 62 million tons of solid oysters are produced in India every year. Although a large part of it is collected, destroyed or recycled, it is not possible to do it in the same way in all countries. So my main objective of this article is to focus on the trend of solid waste and its management procedure in India as well as all over the globe.

Keywords: Bio-methanation, Dry waste, Green waste, Recycling, Treatment.

Introduction: Tones of solid waste are being generated every day across the globe, which is putting a lot of pressure on governments and society. We use millions of tons of this solid waste every day to maintain the abundance of daily consumerist amenities of the people, the high profits of various public and private companies and the massive revenue system of the government. According to World Bank estimate, in 2016 alone, 2.01 billion tons and in 2020, 2.24 billion tons of waste was generated globally keeping in mind the above demand. The burden of adequately managing and disposing of these wastes worries sociologists and environmentalists alike. Over the past 30 years, there have been various projects and plans has implemented for its regulation as well as various reviews of it in developed as well as developing countries across the globe. The United Nations has also taken various permanent and temporary initiatives to reduce the pressure on solid waste management structures. They place particular emphasis on the reduction of the solid waste usages and recycling of waste while imposing certain restrictions on the import and export of waste worldwide.