

## ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

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**Annotation:** *This study evaluates environmental problems and methods of waste management. Waste management is the collection, generally transport, process, recycle or dispose of waste materials aimed at reducing their impact as a result of human activity about human health or local aesthetics.*

**Keywords:** *Environment, Problems, Methods, and Waste Management.*

## ОЦЕНКА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРОБЛЕМ И МЕТОДОВ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОТХОДАМИ

**Аннотация.** *В этом исследовании оцениваются экологические проблемы и методы удаления отходов. Управление отходами — это сбор, как правило, транспортировка, обработка, переработка или утилизация отходов, направленная на снижение их воздействия в результате человеческой деятельности на здоровье человека или местную эстетику.*

**Ключевые слова:** *окружающая среда, проблемы, методы и управление отходами.*

## EKOLOGIK MUAMMOLARNI BAHOLASH VA CHIQINDILARNI BOSHQARISH USULLARI

**Annotatsiya.** *Ushbu tadqiqot ekologik muammolar va chiqindilarning usullarini baholaydi. Chiqindilarni boshqarish inson faoliyati natijasida inson salomatligi yoki mahalliy estetikaga ta'sirini kamaytirishga qaratilgan chiqindilarni yig'ish, odatda tashish, qayta ishlash, qayta ishlash yoki yo'q qilishdir.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Atrof-muhit, muammolar, usullar va chiqindilarni boshqarish.*

## INTRODUCTION

The problem of solid household waste disposal is one of the most serious environmental problems. Waste management plays an integral role in human activity. There are various methods of solid waste management bury or incinerate, reduce or reuse, recycle and energy production. Solid waste management is particularly different in developing countries. In industrialized countries like Germany. A good example is that several factors account for the differences types of waste generated in developing countries.

Omotoso and Jegede (2009) observed that in recent in years, solid waste generation in metropolitan cities has increased prodigiously. They added that major high-ways have suddenly become the dunghill for many citizens. The state seems to have acquired the unenviable status of being one of the dirtiest cities in world. It is a development that has malevolently aided the environmental problems of the mega-city. Adegoke (1990) defined waste as substance and materials, which are disposed of, or required to be disposed of, according to the provision of national laws. In the same vein, Oxford Dictionary (1980) defined wastes as that which is not or cannot be used, no longer of use. Consequently, of these waste materials were not well managed , they could result to serious health hazards.

Contreau (1982) submitted that, in developing countries, there is much high proportion of organic and considerably less plastic waste such that the large amount of organic material makes the waste denser with greater moisture and smaller particles. Another factor identified is that the technology in use in industrialized countries are inappropriate in developing countries because of the much heavier, wetter and corrosive nature of generated waste in developing countries. Lastly, developing countries, most cities are unplanned and characterized by haphazard construction of sprawling slums with narrow roads that are inaccessible to collection vehicles, (Daskalopoulos 1998).

#### **TYPES OF SOLID WASTE**

Solid wastes are classified into different types depending on their sources namely, household generated waste, known as municipal waste. Industrial waste is described as hazardous waste, while waste generated in the hospital is termed infectious waste. Oreyomi (2005) classified solid waste as combustible items such as cartons, boxes, plastic, clothing etc. And non combustible articles such as cans, ashes, glass, metals, furniture and bathtubs etc. Oreyomi (2005) further observed that garbage denotes waste resulting from growing, handling, preparation and consumption of food. It attracts and breeds flies and other insects, tats and it emits odour. Rubwish comprises of combustible and non-combustible items such as papers, plastic, cans and glass, while industrial wastes are sawdust, paper and iron. Agricultural wastes are wastes originating from agricultural products such as corncob, banana stub, skin and leaves etc.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Ayodele(2007) viewed waste management as source reduction, refuse recycling, controlled combustion and controlled landfill. Furthermore, value can be recovered by generating energy from waste (energy recovery) and lastly, solid waste should only be disposed, if the aforementioned do not offer appropriate solution.

-Source Reduction: Involves efforts to reduce hazardous waste and other materials by modifying industrial production. This method includes change in manufacturing technology, raw material input and change in product formulation. RE-

USE is using an object or material again, either for its original purpose or for a similar purpose, without significantly altering the physical form of the object or material.

- Recycling offers one means of reducing the impacts of waste disposal on the atmosphere. It involves using waste as material to manufacture a new product. Recycling involves altering the physical form of an object or material and making a new object from the altered material.

- Energy Recovery modern incinerators can use waste to generate electricity, thus preventing the energy in waste from being wasted. Nordstrom and Enochsson (2009) see waste disposal as a global problem contributing to the ongoing climate change by large emissions of greenhouse gases. By using waste material as a resource instead of land filling, the greenhouse emissions from landfills would be reduced.

### DISCUSSIONS

The results of how the respondents dispose of waste in the study area were determined 75 (38.0%) throw waste into the bushes, 40 (20.0%) use a waste basket.

39 (19.5%) throw waste into gutters/streams. This means that Most of the residents in the study area dispose of their waste illegally, a habit that poses a health hazard in the area.

**Table 1: How Respondents Dispose Waste in the Study Area**

Issues	Frequency	Percentage
Dumping in bushes	75	38.0
Waste baskets/drum	40	20
Controlled dumpsites	45	22.5
Gutters/streams	39	19.5
Total	200	100.0

### CONCLUSION

Waste management plays an integral role in human activity. The overall view of solid waste management is to collect, treat and dispose solid waste by urban dwellers in an environmentally and socially satisfactory manner. The constraints to effective solid waste management are not limited to lack of policy or laws, but poor infrastructure, education, social awareness of problems and solutions, and lack of institution promoting sustainable environmental actions.

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