

Waste management and Care of natural resources

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Abstract

Most countries of the world, Especially the developing nations, are facing the grim situation arising out of environmental pollution due to natural waste arising from increasing populations ignorance and the consequent rapid growth in the more care on natural resources and waste management. India is no exception to this and it is estimated that there are more than 15,000 tonnes of natural resource waste management in the country. As per studies conducted in India, the average natural resource generation is in the range of 1.5 to 2 kg per day. As per the study carried out in Mumbai, it was found the average natural resource waste generated is 1.15 kg /per day and of which nearly 45% of the waste is of invaluable nature.

India generate around three million tonnes of natural resource wastes every year and the amount is expected to grow at eight per cent annually. The first step in progressive states such as Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are making efforts despite opposition. NGOs have any effective system to safeguard natural resources waste with no care or caution, these natural wealth establishments have been in doldrums in action out in the open. Public spirited men have promoting unauthorised natural resource waste by the strenuous action for some years now.

Keywords: Natural Resources, Resource Waste, Invaluable Nature, Waste Management, Safeguard Natural Resource Waste, Government Natural Waste

Introduction

Natural resource waste Management Practices

Natural resource

Waste management practices are the procedures adopted by nature care institutions in the safeguard of natural resource waste generated by them. This done by some elite suitable institutions, whereas the facilities are outsources by some other institutions. As natural resource waste are hamper the environment and natural wealth, proper and safeguard paramount for sustaining last

Statement of the problem

The safeguard practices in the field natural resource waste management, control and proper safeguard of waste the country, especially natural resource waste generated to need urgent attention and it is really thought –provoking question for the day. The actual reasons behind this state of affairs can only be aptly described by the beneficiaries. A worthwhile study can only be undertaken through a detailed analysis of their plights and their views are of utmost importance in formulating strategies to overcome the crisis felt by our country and other interested groups. The present paper is designed to meet this end making officials pollution control Board and neighbourhood who are associated with the subject of investigation. How far the present government control and proper safeguard of natural resource waste practices, what are the hurdles, if any, in government, control and proper safeguard of waste? What are the remedial measures to be taken by the government for control and proper safeguard of natural resources waste? The researcher study to find out answers to these questions in this humble attempt. Hence, the study is entitled care for natural resources in our country.

Need of the study

In India, with reference to management of natural resource waste, the Government of India (GOI) has introduced

legislation for waste Rules (20 July 1998), which contains broad guidelines. But unfortunately, despite the grave step, the repercussion in the government, control and proper safeguard natural resource waste is still at the infancy. Government wealth care facilities suddenly found themselves not knowing exactly what to do, on account the reason that management of natural resource waste management is a topic of secondary importance for the government, even if natural resource waste management has become a serious concern thought the world. only a few countries and states in India have given adequate thought to properly managing the collection and safeguard of waste from earth. The administration is still not familiar with proper waste classifications, segregation, and handling, disposal of the waste generated in earth and treatment technologies. In many instances, waste handling is left to poorly educated, low-level workers operating without adequate guidance and supervision and the evidence of standard procedures for natural resource waste management are yet to develop. This in fact, points out the fact that there is a need for specific guidelines for the practice of natural resource waste management to be developed and introduced in all natural resources care facilities In these circumstances, this felt inevitable to find out the reasons for the loss of inters in natural resource waste management practices of our country especially super resource based districts. The literature and studies reviewed also do not include such an exhaustive study. It is felt that unless proper government control and safeguard of nature resource waste most takes place in an effective manner to the protection of environment and pollution, whether it is resource based or not, cannot survive in its real sense, on account of the face that wealth protection and free environment are competing alternatives for the day. This can only be achieved through the co-existence of government policy, and specialised agencies in waste management, control and proper safeguard of waste along with other region in the country. The government along with offering are to be sensitised about the need for proper

government control and safeguard of waste management progress and prosperity, in fact, largely depends on effective government natural waste. A detailed study on the problems and potentialities of government control and proper safeguard natural waste and fruitful suggestions for making this venture under the offensive monitoring of government assumes great importance to maintain problem of wealth. contribution towards a brighter environment for tomorrow and also for self-protection. Hence, the study are selected.

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the involvement of the NGO’s towards natural resource waste and the appropriate value of natural resource waste
2. To assess the role of various government agencies in controlling and proper safeguarding of natural resource waste
3. To ascertain the extent of various measure to be taken for the effective steps to safeguard natural resource waste management of our earth
4. To gauge the various constraints with respective to the successful; waste and natural care resource management and the appropriate value of natural resource waste
5. To offer valuable suggestions for the sustainable development to the basis of findings of the study

Methodology

Normative survey was adopted for collecting data for relevant for the study. There are 56 NGO’s functioning in south Tamil Nadu under various mottos. This can be classified as service, manufacturing, entrepreneurial etc. according to their nature. From among these, promoting SHG’s service oriented (N=40) Manufacturing (n=10) and those locate in close proximity to major NGO’s (N=50) were selected as the final sample for the present study. For the selecting the sample of SHG promoters, the technique of stratified random sampling was used. Due representation was given to women, private NGO’s and government NGO’s under TNWDC in order to assess the extent of the effective waste management practices in those areas. Moreover three districts selected for the study such dindigal, Madurai, theni were also adequate representation. Locality of the NGO’s (urban, rural, semi-urban) was also adequately represented. Questionnaire for NGO promoters Neighbourhood (constructed and standardised by the researcher). The tools were administered by the researcher personally and data were collected by analysing by statistical techniques like percentage, chi-square, ratio, anova and Pearson partial correlation

Finding of the study

1. 1.NGO’S management found that though all NGO’S in south Tamil Nadu have a waste natural resource management policy, only few NGO’S have their own waste natural resources.
2. Majority of the NGO’s are dependent on goes eco-friendly (IMAGE) facility for natural resource waste treatment.
3. NGO’S under studies were unanimous in their opinion on inclusion of natural resource waste management in academic syllabus.
4. NGO’ has to implement 3Rs (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) for making natural resource waste management much easier

5. From among the three districts in south Tamil Nadu under study Dindigul city was found to be generating largest waste resources next to theni district. Semi urban locality was found to be generating more waste than urban and rural localities
6. Entire staff of NGO’s under study were unanimous in their decision to safeguard natural resource irrespective of districts status and locality
7. IT is felt out NGO’s in south Tamil Nadu are eager to provide their staff for protection against pollution and wastage
8. Majority of the NGO’s in private are vigilant in using resource management practice is not visible
9. Majority of the government NGO;s in Madurai districts found to be worse in this practice followed by NGO’s of Dindigul district’s. But the use of resources and natural care in theni districts was found to be very low. Urban NGO’s were observing this more when compare to rural NGO’S
10. On displaying are seriously observed this while considerable number of NGO’s were not displaying health care. Dindigul districts demonstrated laudable efforts when compare to Madurai and theni.
11. Rural NGO’s were found to be more worse on these when compare to urban and semi-urban NGO’s. The practice of functioning natural resource waste done by all NGO’S under study.

Recommendations

Don’t defend trash, it will always end in garbage said some one. Don’t justify your mistakes, but admit them gracefully. Is probably the meaning conveyed or if someone does mudslinging against you, ignore that. As far as world of waste is concerned, instead of defending dirt and trash around one self, if one recycles it what will happen? How will get money? Don’t waste money on waste, make money from waste! If there is an attitudinal change in us, garbage will no more be a problem. It will become a gift. “Muck will change as luck”, if only alter our outlook, “Trash will become cash”, if we modify our frame of mind. Due to growth in population and increase in consumption there is steep increase in the volume of garbage. Garbage disposal has become solid waste management. Sincere serious efforts to find lasting solutions to the vexatious problem of garbage and handling it. Success is behind two requirements one is technology, the other being psychology. One without another will lead to incompleteness. Today in the internet age, technologies are available at our fingertips. But we need the human species to use the available technology and translate them into action. To make people that, need psychology. Technology helps recycling and composting. Psychology helps people to make them do it waste management is a train; the two rails are technology and psychology. Psychology needs to be practised NGO’s involved in waste management need to make enough use of psychology to create awareness among people, motivate them practise these ideas. to implement ideas covering both technology and psychology. Secondly the flexibility others tremendous idea/ one can be chosen according to suitability and convenience. With the major part of solid waste becoming solid gold waste not waste. Waste is a misplaced resource and unrecognised wealth.

Reach and Teach

Peoples public participation by attending the meetings there will be total participation by residents and the place will become model.

- complete awareness
- Participate and co operate
- Create civic and environmental awareness among their family members and neighbours
- Pileup or Perish
- Clean-up or Flourish
- Disease or money
- Gloom or happiness
- Throw gar bage – get disease
- Recycle gar bage – get money
- Good or bad, Habits Die hard is proved

Remove the first latter ‘H’ from the used Habit ‘ABIT’ is still there remove the letter ‘A’ ‘BIT’ is still there remove the first letter ‘B’ ‘IT’ is still there yes HABIT stays on.

- What is management?
- Remove the last letter T
- Yes it is manage men
- What is manage men?
- Remove the last letter n
- Yes it is manage me
- Manage yourself
- Think globally Act locally
- Do. Domestically

World of zero

- Zero for prosperity
- Zero for Gar base
- Zero for sewage
- Zero for insanitation
- Zero for Transport
- Zero for Fuel
- Zero for pollution
- Zero for cost
- Zero for spending
- Zero for budget
- Zero for land fill requirement

Hobby is innovative has been a researcher on human brain and its functions. Conducts 7th senses training a brain resource development programme. Besides motive action. a programme on motivating g the growth of an individual is affected by his own inhibitions and mental barriers.7th sense training programme imparts knowledge on how can open his mental locks and overcome mental blocks reach greater heights. Provides them mind openers and mind tools

RE

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|----------------|----------|
| • Rethink | Reuse |
| • Relocate not | Recycle |
| • Refuse | Reap |
| • Reduce | Resource |

Natural Resource

Organic waste is the filing material in the “compost land fill “Filling starts at one end and carried on the other end. Mechanical sleeve can be used. There can be little doubt that one of the biggest tragedies of our times has been our failure to appreciate the very close to nexus which exists between poverty and poor resource management, that we have an extremely heavy price for this failure is evident from the fact sixty years after independence, nearly 40% of the country’s population still exists below the line absolute poverty Greener India

Voluntary bodies can play in educating the people of the need to create and preserve the green cover in rural and urban environment so that they may legitimately feel proud of their participation. In this endeavour to save the earth – worldwide problems which was studied and analysed. The summit has opened the flood gate of information on the dangers that the earth and underscored the dire need for cooperation between the rich and poor. Happily but woefully many stark facts have been brought to the attention of the world community. Unless every one cares for the earth. It is not possible for the humanity to have a sustainable growth possible world environment. Where human being can live in harmony with nature “one public spirited man has aptly to preserve our earth. No vision but one of an equitable global future is a feasible vision”. It not over ambitious if we want local institutions,, particularly the controlling global warming and preventing local environment damage. Foreign lands have fully realised their role in this field and the action that have taken already for emulation by institutions in developing countries like India.

To develop more intensive e activities obviously have now a greater role to play in this task of greening India and facing green cover wherever possible

If the country’s future or its survival has to be secured, the mistakes of the past in the field of natural resource management must be corrected with utmost energy and determination. This will however be possible only if the threat which the poor management of our natural resource poses to the economy is viewed realistically and not under – played or pushed under the carpet.

The adoption of a self-delusive approach to resource management problems would have disastrous consequences because these problems have already assumed critical dimensions and can allow no further delay. A situation exists where, on the one hand, the basic life-support systems have already suffered grievous depletion and damage and are unable to cope with their existing burden, while on the other hand, the pressures to which they are being subjected, continue to mount relentlessly. In spite of all the efforts which have gone into the family planning programme, our population is still increasing at over 20% per annum. The animal population of around 450 million is also increasing at about the same rate. The simple question is whether our natural resources, will be able to sustain the increase in the human and animal populations. The scope and complexity of the major tasks which lie ahead are listed below:

1. The country possesses only around some 266 MH of land which have any potential for biotic production (after excluding areas which are under urban areas or are intrinsically unfit for production on account of being perpetually snow bound or rockery etc.). Out of this area, at least 90 MH or over a third are so badly degraded that

- they have already gone out of production as a result of denudation or water –logging and salinization etc. These lands must be reclaimed and restored to whatever production they are capable of even though this may be in the form of trees or shrubs or grasses
2. Around 85 MH, or almost one-third of the area, suffer from degradation to some extent or other and can be described as only partially productive. These lands form part of the 143 MH which are under cultivation, and must be saved from further deterioration whether caused by soil erosion or rising water tables in the interests of safeguarding the country's food production potential
 3. Of the 67 MH which are officially notified as "forest lands" under one section or another of the Indian forest Act, not more than around 28 MH possess good natural forests (with a crown cover of at least 40%) such rate of at least 15 MH per annum and must, under any circumstance, be saved from further depletion through effective legal and administrative action.
 4. The incidence, as well as the severity, of both droughts and floods are increasing because of the growing deforestation and denudation in water-sheds. However, this problem has not been made the clear responsibility of any designated authority and is receiving little attention even though it constitutes the biggest single threat to the economy.
 5. Water-logging and salinization of the soil had already claimed 13 MH of once –productive agricultural landsite present position is bound to be much worse because problems of drainage have received hardly any attention during the intervening period at the hands of irrigation establishments.
 6. Although very large investments have been made on big irrigation projects their projects their productivity continues to be disappointingly low. This situation can be improved only if more attention is paid to command area development programme than to the construction of new projects. such a major change in policy is however something that irrigation establishments are still reluctant to accept, in spite of the fact that new projects have long ceased to be either cost effective, or ecologically desirable.
 7. There is urgent need to bridge the big gap of over 5.2 MH which exists, in the major and medium irrigation sector, between the potential (20. 8 MH) which has been created and potential (15.6 MH) which has been actually realised.
 8. Ground water levels have fallen dramatically in most intensively –cropped areas of the country, thus showing that withdrawals have exceeded recharge levels. There is urgent need to regulate pumping in such areas and to pay greater attention to problems of recharge
 9. Thanks to extensive denudation and soil erosion, the siltation of reservoirs which represent a highly valuable and irreplaceable potential for irrigation and power, is taking place at much higher rates than was envisaged at the time that they were built.
 10. The per capita availability of agricultural land which stood at 0.48 hectares in 1951 will be reduced to 0.14 hectares in the year 2000 AD. Good agricultural lands must therefore, be jealously guarded against depletion and degradation. An important threat to such lands is posed by the growing demands of urbanisation. A proper land

use policy must ensure that only relatively poorer lands are used for urban purposes and that even then with the utmost economy.

11. There is need to monitor the health and productivity of over-worked agricultural soils which are cropped two or three times a year and to which heavy dose of fertilizers and pesticides are applied. Such soils tend to lose their fertility if micronutrients and trace elements are not replaced in time. We must pay special attention to the rectification of such deficiencies as soon as they arise. Attention so far has not been paid to any of these problems and no systematic attempt has been made to compute the full extent of the enormous losses to which the country is being subjected for its failure on this front.

Conclusion

Government officials reveals that out of the 56 NGO's in south Tamil Nadu only three NGO's have taken steps for safeguarding natural resource and waste management activities certain extent. Almost all the NGO;s practice natural resource care and waste segregation according to rule 1998. This is more evident in leading NGO's but natural care resource and waste management and do not have such practices. In adequate training and lack of psychology approach specially monitoring natural resource waste management safeguard for curtaining in the involvement of unwarranted situation monitoring the human resource and waste management crisis of SHG in south Tamil Nadu. The government role is limited to surprise check of the NGO'S due to disinterest of staff. Majority of the respondent are not willing content to live natural resource waste due to noise, environmental pollution, health hazard in haphazard manner of parking of vehicle by visitors the foul feeling natural care and resource waste management affects their normal life. The present system natural care and waste management followed by their neighbourhood, NGO'S is perfect. Only small portion respondent are aware that the natural resource in their neighbourhood area may pose serious risk to their health, natural care and wellbeing have observed the practice of hiding of waste along with other natural care damages in the environment.

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