

SUSTAINABLE INTERFACE GOVERNANCE STRATEGIES FOR AN INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT - A CASE STUDY TO EXPLORE RESPONSIBLE DESIGN THROUGH COLLECTIVE ACTION

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ABSTRACT

Solid waste management throws a big challenge all over the world for planners with the surge urban in human population & anthropogenic activities. The generation of municipal wastes both garbage & sewage has been on the rise & this huge Municipal solid waste (MSW) is posing a problem for their collection and disposal. Improper collection and disposal leads to spreading diseases & unhygienic condition besides spoiling the aesthetics. Though there is systematic development in the advancement of science and technology and planning approaches an effective integrated solid waste management [ISWM] is not happening. Management of solid waste may be defined as that discipline associated with the control of generation, and time optimisation for storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of solid waste in a manner that is, in accordance with the best principals of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics and other environmental considerations. Hope the sustainable interface governance strategies are required to be explored for an effective integrated solid waste management; the paper defines through a case study to explore responsible design through collective action.

Key Words: Municipal Solid Waste; Time Optimisation; Anthropogenic Activities; Integrated Solid Waste Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management is a worldwide phenomenon. It is becoming un resolvable challenge especially in developing and less developed countries all over the world. The solid waste management is a integral part of urban & environmental management of each city in the context where the situation with more than 55% of population in the world is living in cities by 2050 it is projected to 68% also, however, the ISWM issue becoming very complex though in the Indian context only 34% of population is living in different categories of cities.

The development of science and technology as well as global levels of economic activity causes a dramatic increase in the production of urban solid waste [1]. Solid waste may be defined as the organic and inorganic waste materials produced by various activities of the urban society and which have lost their value to the first user. Management of solid waste may be defined as that discipline associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of solid waste in a manner that is, in accordance with the best principals of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics and other environmental considerations.