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Case Study of Solid Waste Management in Indian Urban Areas Examination of Law Practice

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Abstract: ***The case study examine different Indian solid waste management laws and practise in several urban centres of . The main focus of this study is that most of the urban areas in India appear to be heavily affected by poor solid waste , due to lack of proper government effort to tackle the solid waste problem.***
The most of urban centres of India like Karnataka and Gujarat west Bengal and many more. have abysmal facility of solid waste management facility. As we all know Karnataka is our IT capital and Gujarat is also called the diamond capital of India despite of this achievement, solid waste management is a big issue. Now we have to study exactly how the study is mounted on various lenses. We need to revaluate about the laws, if they can be same as the need of urban communities and also other organization who are involved in waste management or special regulations are needed to reduce the solid waste management problem.
For municipal solid waste management, what will be its legal framework? Finally, it is the responsibility of community members and stakeholder to manage solid waste properly several recommendation are drawn from conclusion ,some are the establishment of an independent body to address solid waste management, formalization of this sector is important.
Keywords: Waste Management, legal framework, formalization

I. INTRODUCTION

Environmental degradation is one of the major problems of today's life, it does not only happen in some poor regions of the country but also in developing regions. like India's urban sprawl.
The need to protect the environment has become important for decades, but this issue is currently being ignored by the government due to the rapid rate of urbanization. cutting off own's body part. It is time for the government to pay attention to solid waste management.
This is the hardest part as it requires the coordination of all stakeholders from the private and public sectors as it is very important for environmental protection and public health. Solid waste in Indian cities is very unsatisfactory. From the very beginning, solid waste management in cities has been a big problem because in India, in the absence of poverty, it is not a good idea to live better in the context of urbanization after the end. colonial period. unresolved problems and new challenges facing India. The problem of local government in cities, such as poor waste management, is not even considered a problem requiring a long-term solution, which cities cannot implement due to lack of experience. costs and government laxity in this important area. Waste management issues in cities As urbanization progresses, cities generate more waste, leading to unacceptable negative impacts on the environment, global warming and health problems. Therefore, this study was carried out in several cities in India

A. Background of the Problem

Solid waste management has been a huge urban problem for decades. Each person is personally responsible for generating waste and thus contributing to the problem. another issue is waste generation, the type of waste generated by different parts of cities is another and how they are managed or treated with different treatment methods different [incineration is the most commonly used method for disposal] is another matter. The proportion of solid waste produced in cities compared to the rate that we do not have as much as necessary facilities to manage. In India, waste is generated by different sectors like domestic, commercial, industrial and other wastes. India is one of the top ranked countries in the world in terms of urbanization rate and urban population growth. This rapid population growth creates pollution problems such as solid waste management that need more attention. As India's urban areas increase solid waste, the problem is becoming an important issue in environmental management. Even where a formal legal framework for solid waste management is in place, it is essential to consider laws and practices specific to solid waste management.

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B. Statement of the Problem

Currently, solid waste management is an increasingly serious problem due to the migration to rural areas, increasing urbanization rate, increasing living standards, rapid development and increasing population. Population growth leads to increased solid waste production by major industries, hospital and many other industries.

Although the government has taken initiatives in the management and protection of the environment, such as the conclusion and sanction of various international treaties and the establishment of an international legal and institutional program, As an expert in environmental protection and management, solid waste management always poses different problems and unique challenges because there are many areas leading to uncertainty and confusion when applying the legal framework.

Established non solid waste management, review solid waste management laws and practices, especially in urban areas, that can influence changes to the status quo by proposing types of legal measures to encourage the reduction of solid waste in cities for the inclusive and sustainable development of people. as well as the progress not only of contemporary generations but also of future generations

C. Objectives of the Study

1) *General Objective:* The aim of this study is to investigate the role of governments and their agencies, communities and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in governance. solid waste management in urban areas with a focus on legal forms of the Study
2) *Specific Purposes:* To rules that have been made by government is fulfil the need of so waste management in city areas. ii. To observe the practice as whether it obeys with the legal system on the waste management in city areas. To actually understand the public approach and their awareness towards waste management.
3) *Research Question:* Is the city's legal system on solid waste management is eligible for the people? ii. What are municipal solid waste management practices compared to the legal system?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Solid waste management interests many ecologists, sociologists, engineers, lawyers, designers, regulators, academics and many researchers.

The following is an attempt to examine the existing literature regarding solid waste management from different angles in the modern era and offer different solutions. capacity of waste, the productiveness of their solid waste collection, transportation and disposal systems are lessened.

This document tells us about the different problems of solid waste in urban areas because we can take help from the different findings of writers and researchers to overcome the problem

SC Bhatia: wrote in his book about the arbitrary exploration of natural resource and ignorance of the deleterious effect have resulted in the alarming increase of environmental pollution alongside urbanization ,indstralization and changing agriculture practise. he also told about solid waste, sewage and night soil pose the most daunting and wide spread of all environmental problems. the disposal of the increase pilling of such waste require proper solid and hazardous waste management.

Liyala C.M: : In her book, says that the effectiveness of local government is crucial to the quality of public service streams such as solid waste management in three urban centers bordering the Lake Victoria basin in East Africa, Kisumu, Jinja and Mwanza. She points out that because of Solid Waste Management Arrangements to provide solid waste problem solving services in East African cities,

Dulo, S: in his: in her book, identified that solid waste tends to have humidity as high as 70%. This moisture converts to leachate as the waste flows through.

He further argues that councils are grappling with challenges in preventing environmental degradation due to unsystematic solid waste management and slow pressure to control pollution and this seems to be mainly due to the crisis. He also suggested that in the three cities of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, there should be decentralization of authority and administrative measures to strengthen the authority and capacity of local authorities responsible for waste management solid (SWM) and the Government of India were also able to draw conclusions from their literature and implement them in a field team consisting of individuals from different professions such as law practice, waste management, collectors, etc. collect, etc. solid waste collectors, leaders of NGOs and ordinary people in the worst-affected countries. This area allows the researcher to gather samples to obtain information about the study

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III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

A. *Research Design*

The investigate was The sample size for the study included a total of 20 respondents, 3 a, 3 legal practitioners, 5 civilians, 3 environmental officers, 3 NGO government waste collectors. 3.3 Sampling The selection of a sample is based on a group of individuals from different industries and common people. The selection of these specific samples allows the researcher to obtain relevant information for the study. Attorneys and practitioners help researchers gain knowledge of the solid waste management legal system and better understand when reviewing laws to see if they adequately meet community needs. are not. copper in urban areas or not. Environmental managers, NGO managers, ordinary citizens and solid waste collectors

B. *Research Methodology*

1) *Interview:* Interviews are essentially interactive in which questions are asked or a discussion takes place between two or more people with the specific aim of being listeners. A researcher e Interview as a field research tool to gather information about the topic he is researching. The researcher should use a mix of structured and unstructured interviews. Interview to see how well you understand the solid waste problem in India's urban centers. They also understand their perspective on the problem and how to fix it.
2) *Observation:* The data was collected by 35 Observations researchers. Because observation requires observation, this helped the researchers uncover questions that could not be answered in the interview and were addressed. Observation includes careful observation, observation of field events and adjustments in the context of the research topic and, ultimately, the conclusion. the respondents' point of view. This method was pre-selected by the questionnaire because it allows for careful design and management
3) *Questionnaire:* A It is a very useful tool to collect data from certain groups or individuals or from the entire population on a legal matter. has been determined. The questionnaire is both closed and open, this tool is very useful in time and financial management, and allows the researcher to get answers that are appropriate according to the nature of the research problem
4) *Library Research:* This method is useful and help researcher to find out solution from different books that are available regrading particular. A lot of case study can also help the researcher to acutally understand the way people counter this issue in different states or country.
5) *Documentary Review:* The essence of this approach lies in the undeniable fact that not all documents are published, many are kept confidential and are for administrative use only, since That is, this is the only way for the researcher to obtain relevant information source material Evaluation is very resourceful and efficient

IV. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study limitations in this study because the study encountered specific limitations such as the lack of cooperation among city members to publish some information related to the study because they had other interests. Another limitation was time as the allotted time was only three months, which affected the conduct of research involving field data collection

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Depends on the appropriate allocation of functions, duties, authority and revenue among national, regional and local governments, as well as central-city units such as residential areas. or communities. Compared with other areas, agencies with responsibility for solid waste management should also pay special attention to integrated management approaches based on comprehensive information systems, decentralization of responsibility, inter-agency. mandarin. between functional levels. The mission of this study is that private companies in general can provide solid waste management services such as collection, treatment and transfer services are more efficient and at a cheaper cost compared to other countries. area. Work. public domain. function in urban areas, especially city centres, by effectively aligning partnership arrangements and fully managing private partnerships through specification, monitoring, and control . clear control.

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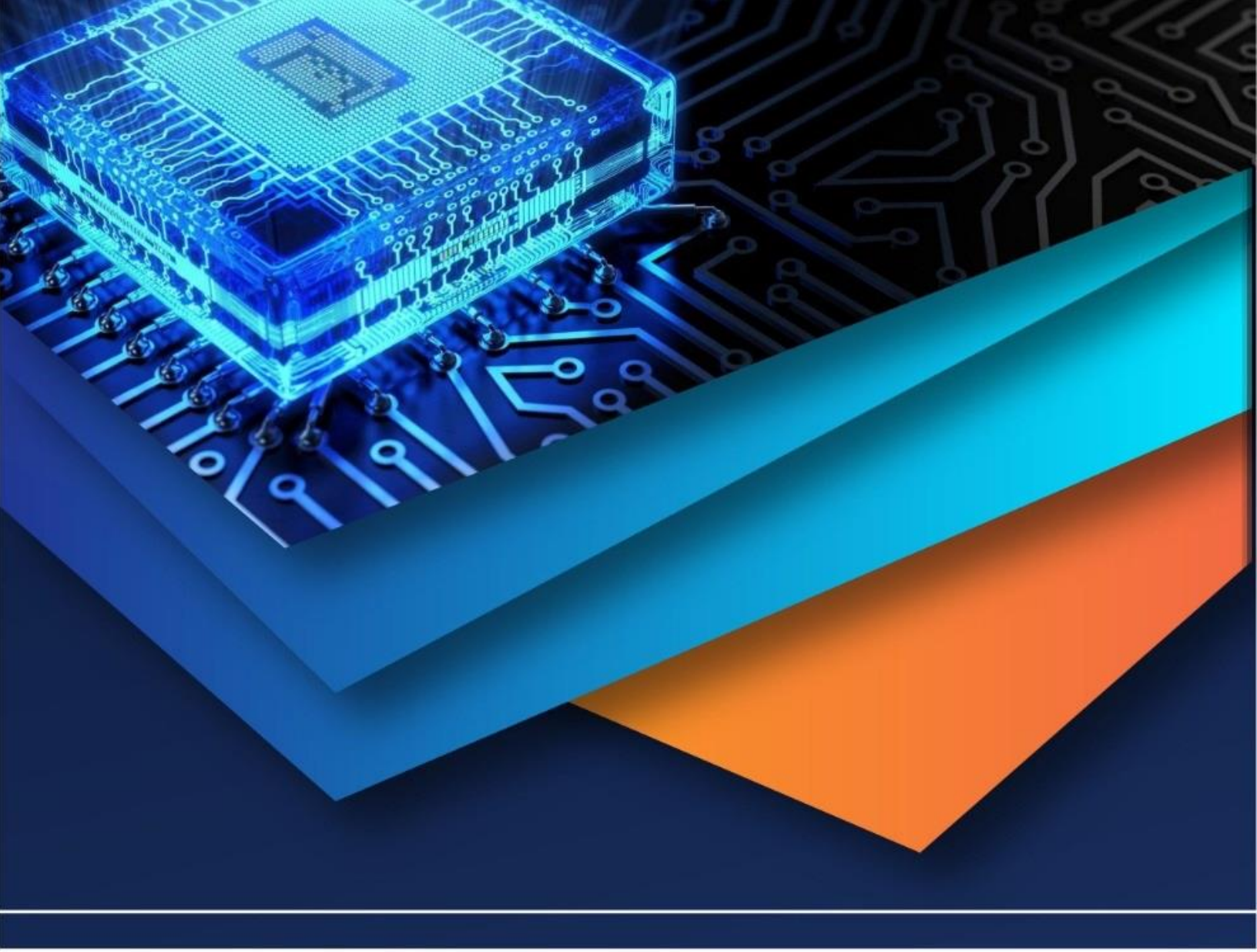
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