

Eco-friendly Waste Management in Simhasth

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Abstract—Simhasth Mela is one of the most popular religious fair organized every 12 years in Ujjain M.P. India. In this fair where hundreds of thousands pilgrims visit ,waste management is a major problem . In this fair various types of wastes are produced .These are flowers , Havan Bhasm, waste food , plastic and polythene waste, wrappers, metal foils , water bottles ,human excreta etc. These wastes can be subdivided into two major categories, biodegradable and non biodegradable materials. When waste material is collected it is mixed and as such sent to trenching ground. So it is difficult to dispose off such mixed waste. Moreover animals find their food in the garbage. They swallow polythenes also causing to serious illness and even death of the animals. So for the proper disposal of the waste material a systematic method should be adopted. People should also be aware of the problems arised due to mismanagement of waste materials and their role in protecting the environment. In this paper a systematic methodology is suggested for waste management.

Keywords- *Environmental Pollution, Waste Management*

I. INTRODUCTION

Singhastha is a grand religious fair where numerous people from different parts of the country and world visit. In 2016Simhasth the expected number of pilgrims is 5 crores so the amount of waste produced will also be large. It is a great challenge to manage a huge amount of waste material during the fair. The waste materials produced in this religious fair can be divided in two major categories viz biodegradable and nonbiodegradable Though most of the waste is disposable but it is not necessarily biodegradable.

The waste material which is expected to be produced during the fair is as follows:

1. Flowers and garlands etc.
2. Havan, poojan samagri
3. Ashes of Havan and Dhuni
4. Waste food
5. Disposable plates, glasses, mugs
6. Hospital wastes
7. Wrappers of biscuits etc
8. Polythene bags
9. Cloth pieces
10. Metal foils and wrappers of medicines
11. Water bottles
12. Water pouch
13. Gutka pouch
14. Papers
15. Chapples and shoes at Triveni Ghat
16. Polluted waste water flowing in temporary Nalis

These materials are collected in the mixed form and then sent to trenching ground . If these materials are sorted out and then sent for recycling it will protect environment. So in this paper we device a method for systematic waste management.

II. SYSTEMATIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

First and foremost work in this field is that each shopkeeper and all Pandals should have two large dustbins outside their shop or Pandals compulsorily. One for biodegradable and another for non biodegradable waste.The dustbin for biodegradable waste must be of green colour ad that for nonbiodegradable waste may be of blue or black color. Flowers should not be thrown in dustbins , instead these should be collected as such by the agency deputed for it and the same may be sent for manure making¹ .

Polybags are a great problem everywhere², still it cannot be banned completely due to obvious reasons. Mainly injections, medicines, fast food and other oily foods are packed in polybags. Polybags are transparent and waterproof that's why these are used everywhere. Even bouquet is wrapped by polythene. The polythene below standard thickness is not recyclable. It harms the fertility of the soil . polythene poses another dangerous problem , when cattle swallow polythenes while finding food from the dustbins . It causes death of the cattle also . polythenes choke Nalis etc. Meaning to say that it is harmful in many ways , so what to do? Moreover the people should not use polybags for parcel food, they should use plastic container in place of it . Polythenes must be collected

separately and sorted from the garbage and must be sent to recycle unit.

Ash produced by Havan and Dhuni of saints should be used for soap making³. Havan Poojan samagri is poured in the river it is our custom. We have to change this attitude. Certain people pour the Havan Poojan samagri kept in polythene as such.

During simhastha Bhandaras are organized in almost all Pandals . In these Bhandaras disposable materials are used frequently for food serving. These disposable materials are not biodegradable so we the people, the administration and the organizers of such Bhandaras should find a solution of this problem. They should use Pattal, Dona made by leafs or papers⁴. If it is not possible for the organizers of Bhandaras to use biodegradable materials they should themselves collect it in a separate large dustbin meant for it and handover it to the municipal waste team.

Hospital waste from mobile dispensaries and hospitals should not be mixed with the other wastes since it may have syringes, needles, toxic drugs etc. They should collect it in a dustbin and handover it to the municipal waste team for dispose off by incinerator.

The biodegradable waste material that may have papers, wrappers, cartoons, dry flowers , dry leaves , news papers etc. should be used for generating electricity from garbage⁵. One may contact the companies working in this field.

The waste water flowing in temporary Nalis should be disposed off in soak pits at proper places away from the Simhastha mela area .

The clothes, shoes, chapples and other materials left at Ghats by the people visiting in simhastha mela should be collected sorted and sent for incineration .

Peoples coming to Simhastha Mela will use mineral water pouch and mineral water bottles . They should trow these things at the proper place in the dustbins .

III. CONCLUSION

Simhastha Mela 2016 will be a huge gathering of people from all over the world . From environment point of view , and health and cleanliness awareness it is the prime duty of all people specially of the residents of Ujjain to be a part of this ecofriendly waste management system . All the organizers of the Pandals and Bhandaras , stall holders, shopkeepers etc. should keep their own dustbins and ensure waste management before the commencement of the the Mela.

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