

ISSN 0974-9012

INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ENQUIRY

A Peer Reviewed Publication

Volume 9

Number 2

June 2017

Rs. 200

**Diminishing Morality and Shrinking Influence of Socialist Politics
in India**

Kumar Raajesh

Agriculture in Punjab: Issue of Concern

Shachi Chawla

Progressivism in Modern Literature and Feminism

Apoorva

**To What Extent do Voters Evaluation of Leadership Qualities in
Candidates Impact Party Preference**

Taapsi Kohli

**The Crucial Quadrant of Cyber World: Education, Hygiene, Safety,
and Awareness**

Meena Mehta, Ashutosh Verma, Navjot Singh Bajaj, Ishani Pandey

Impact of Reservation Policy on Undergraduate Students

Discourse: Since 1991

Subodh Kumar

**Multi-Dimensional Approach to Understand and to Deal with
Water**

Nibedita Khuntia

**Learning Through Inquiry and Investigation: A Critical Analysis of the
Effectiveness of Practical Work at Undergraduate Level**

Maneesha and Praveen Kant Pandey

Mahadev Sadashiv Golwalkar: His Life and Actions

Prabira Sethy and Dr. Promod Kumar Ray

Study of Public Administration: Traditional Approaches

Dr. Sanjay Kumar Agrawal and Dr. Rajinder Kumar Pandey

Multi-dimensional Approach to Understand and to Deal With Water

Nibedita Khuntia

Abstract

Water being an indispensable factor in socio-economic and sustainable development, water crisis, scarcity and shortage must be addressed through various dimensions involving preservation of ecosystems and hydrological cycle. Hydrological cycle is responsible for creation and preservation of usable water, judicious use and management in agriculture, industry, urbanisation, pollution reduction and quality maintenance, ensuring the rights and gender equity in availability. Finance holds key to all such efforts in the end.

Key words: *crisis, climate change, disaster, environment, gender, human rights, transboundary*

The matter of water:

Water and human life are inseparable. Water being pre-conditioned for existence, it is important for National Governments, Societies and Individuals to explore and understand the multi-dimensions involving in-complexities of water. It is true that our planet Earth is a watery place as more than 70% of its surface is occupied by water. However, more than 97% of this being saline in nature. Less than 3% is useful fresh water. What is more intriguing and paradoxical is the fact that while the vast magnitude of saline water is available in oceans, seas and basins, the less than 3 per cent of fresh water is distributed in various sources such as rivers, lakes, underground and ice-caps, glaciers and permanent snows. Interestingly more than half of the fresh water is snow in ice caps, glacier and permanent snow, and the rest is available in river, lakes and underground. The major sources of fresh water for human use are rivers and lakes which contain very little of the total amount of available fresh water in the



ijates

ISSN 2348 - 7550

*International Journal of Advance
Technology in Engineering & Science*

I J A T E S

Volume No.05, Issue No. 08, August 2017



*AR Resaerch Publication
Ghaziabad, India*

INDEX

Volume No.05, Issue No. 08, August 2017

- 1.DESIGN AND PROPOSAL OF AN ALTERNATIVE ALIGNMENT FOR BOLWAR-PUTTUR ROAD OF DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT
Shivanand, Chethan Kumar N. T, Prashanth H. D., Dinesh Kumar B (01-08)
- 2.DESIGN OF LOAD BALANCING TECHNIQUE FOR CLOUD ENVIRONMENT USING LIVE MIGRATION OF VIRTUAL MACHINES
Ashwini M. Bapat, Prof. M.V.Bramhe (09-12)
- 3.GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESS MONITORING USING RASPBERRY PI CANTROLLER
Miss. Sayali Gajanan Desai, Dr. B. T. Salokhe, Prof. A. S. Mali (13-20)
- 4.AN IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOTBALL CLUB SYSTEM USING REMOTE METHOD INVOCATION (RMI) UNDER DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING FOR ASIA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, MALAYSIA
Teoh Wan Qi (21-32)
- 5.IMPACT OF ENFORCEMENT OF VEHICULAR EMISSION NORMS AND AUTOMOBILE TECHNOLOGIES ON THE VEHICULAR POLLUTION LOADS IN DELHI
Dr. Nibedita Khuntia, Lakshay Sharma, Junaid Arham (33-46)

Impact of Enforcement of Vehicular Emission Norms and Automobile Technologies on the Vehicular Pollution Loads in Delhi

Dr. Nibedita Khuntia*, Lakshay Sharma**, Junaid Arham**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Biology,
** B. Tech, Department of Computer Science –
Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi

ABSTRACT

Motor vehicles are emerging as the largest source of urban air pollution due to the rapid increase in the numbers and limited use of emission control technologies. Although the vehicular population in Indian metropolitan cities is much less compared to that in developed countries, unmaintained vehicles, outdated engine technologies and designs, inefficient road networks, erratic driving patterns and congestion due to mixed & slow-moving traffic all add to the air pollution problem. If timely efforts are not being made to eradicate the problems that have emerged due to vehicular emissions, the cities will continue to deteriorate and will gradually become miserable. This report presents a review of the vehicular emissions in Delhi and the various measures adopted by Government and automobile manufacturers for its reduction.

Key Words: Emission norms, Delhi, vehicles, transport modes, air pollution, particulate matter, green fuels

INTRODUCTION

In developing countries, growth and development in different spheres have triggered a considerable rise in the number and use of motor vehicles. More measures can and should be undertaken to encourage a balance use of different transport modes-be it 2W, 3W, 4W, freight transport, land transports, railways and air transports. In 2013, transportation contributed more than half of the carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, and almost a quarter of the hydrocarbons emitted into our air.

Since 1990, the Government has been trying to decrease the vehicular emissions by introducing various emission norms, but the condition remains stranded as there is continuous increase in the number of vehicles which in turn make all the efforts to curb the pollution to no purpose.



July-Dec., 2017

Vol. 6 No.2

ISSN : 2277-291X

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH

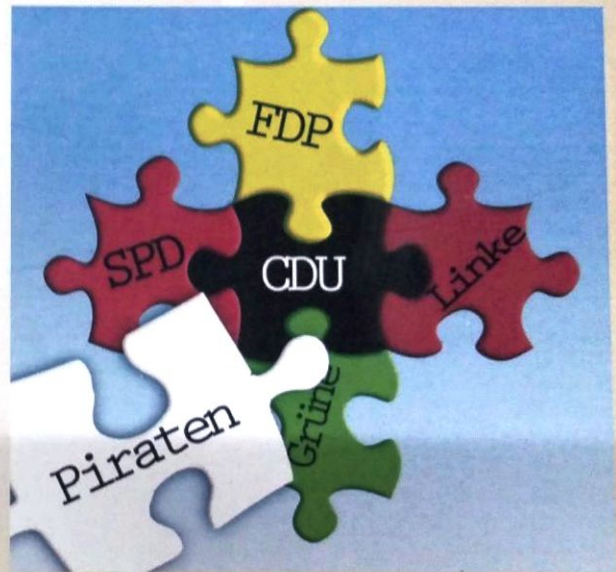
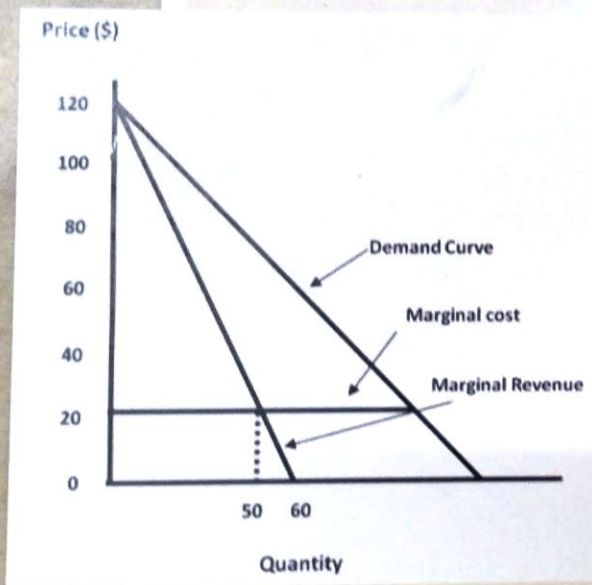


TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-------|
| <i>Skill Development in India - Managing the Complexity</i> | 11-15 |
| Dr. Poonam | |
| <i>Social capital and entrepreneurship - An exploratory analysis</i> | 16-24 |
| Shiba C Panda | |
| <i>The Waste and its Management - A Descriptive Approach</i> | 25-30 |
| Dr. Nibedita Khuntia and Neha Atri | |
| <i>On Road towards Sustainability -</i> | 31-45 |
| <i>Case Study of Select Indian Automobile and Software Companies</i> | |
| Mukesh Kumar Jain, Dr G S Sood and Swati Khanna | |



The Waste and its Management : A Descriptive Approach

Author :

Nibedita Khuntia

Assistant Professor, Maharaja Agrasen College
University of Delhi

Neha Atri

Research Scholar

Email: nibeditakhuntiadu@gmail.com

Abstract : *Urbanization is the global phenomenon and as the pace of it, is increasing, the threat to environment is also pacing up. It draws our attention to the problem of waste management. There are several researches on the waste generation and its disposal. Many researches have categorized the waste and brought out the best practices adopted in the international arena to dispose it. But still there is still bit lack of clarity in what creates waste, how do we classify it, and the historical perspective of the waste management. This paper tries to put a step towards the understanding from the established researches and studies with the descriptive approach. The environmental reports and related peer reviewed journals has been taken into consideration. By the studies it was concluded that to consider what is waste, a subjective approach is required than to have the objective one. Waste is waste when owner of that substance labels it as waste. As it varies from individual to individual, one substance can be a waste for one but resource for another. The reasons of this may vary from socio-economic, educational, creativity and available waste transitional technology. So, the study focused on the clarity in the definition of waste which can bring clarity to the authority for making regulations.*

Keywords : *Urbanization, Waste, Environment, Waste transitional technology*

Introduction

The waste is generated by most of the human activities which can be related to the imbalance in production or utilization. Chandler, (1997), mentions that from the pre historic time the production of waste has been a very concerned debate. Vergara, (2012), also says that the volume of waste is directly proportional to the variety of waste and in recent time the increase in the quantity of waste has been noticed. After the problem of climate change which drew the attention towards the environment, the degradation by the waste to the environment gets its acknowledgement. The increase in population from last decades increased the quantity and variety of waste thus the concern towards waste management practices. In past when population size was not big enough the balance was created by the environment itself by absorbing the waste but as the capacity of environment reached to its limit, the effects went visible.

Especially 19th century witnessed the jump in the production of waste as that was the time of industrial revolution accompanied with rural-urban migration because of the concentration of manufacturing units in the urban areas. The time was lacking the idea of managing the waste generated by the industrial units as then the

industrial society was also a new kind of phenomenon. The infrastructure at the time of onset of industrial revolution was not capable enough to manage the waste and even the very idea of waste was not clear in the people's mind. The migration of rural people towards cities increased the generation of waste. The acknowledgement of waste as a problem started when the materials as metals, glass, electronic started forming open dumps and became the breeding grounds for rats and diseases which posed risk to public life. The practices of waste management at that time were naïve which resulted into the outbreaks of diseases. Slowly the public officials got alarmed by the situation and the requirement of controlled manner of waste disposal and regulations emerged.

Developing countries faces at present the same sort of threat from the waste disposal which developed countries had dealt in the past. Environmentally developed countries are more efficient than developing countries with some exclusions. The relationship between socio economic development and waste management practices thus not developed well in the past literature. Waste is typically a byproduct of the human activities thus developed countries have more efficient means of production than the developing counterparts. Waste is the