

Resource Conservation

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Introduction

Is safe and ecologically friendly waste management something that only a select few people in the globe may expect to have access to? Naturally, one would like for this to be untrue. Everyone should, in theory, be entitled to fundamental amenities including access to clean water, sufficient sanitation, and reliable waste management. Of course, reality is extremely different. Many people in impoverished countries have very little access to these services. Lack of resources, a lack of knowledge, a lack of political will, and insufficient regulation are all factors that contribute to the low quality of service in municipal solid waste management in developing nations. This intricate web of interrelated problems does not have a straightforward or singular answer. Of course, there will always be a service provider willing to offer a quick answer to these issues, but these so-called solutions are almost always doomed to failure because they can only handle one component of the issue.

Description

This conversation doesn't offer a single answer to solve the issue at hand. Instead, it is argued that a factor that is frequently overlooked is the knowledge and skills of the employees of local, state, and federal government agencies that are in charge of maintaining and enforcing environmental laws in developing nations. Most of the time, the issue is not with the environmental laws themselves. In fact, some developing nations may have more sophisticated and forward-thinking legislation than many affluent nations. The relatively new National Water Act in South Africa expressly provides that water allocations to the environmental reserve take precedence over those to industry. While serving as a focal point for discussions about the potential contamination of water resources from a variety of sources, including waste disposal sites, it does not ensure that water quality issues will be adequately addressed because these tasks require levels of expertise in water sampling, analytical testing, and result interpretation that are not commonly available in most government departments. [1-5].

Conclusion

What good is having top-notch environmental law if it cannot be implemented because there aren't the testing facilities or the employees

to analyse the results? Because a particular pressure group or lobby group gains an inside track to the decision-making process, a shortage of trained employees in government ministries can also lead to the adoption of completely wrong environmental legislation. As an illustration, consider legislation that outright prohibits the option of incineration for all trash, including medical waste, without first confirming that workable alternatives are available. The dreadful scenario that is currently present in many emerging countries is the unavoidable outcome. Municipal officers experience undue responsibility and pressure as a result of the lack of enforcement of the law. Using the failure of the Leuwigajah municipal landfill in February 2005 As an illustration, the Head of the Municipal Sanitation Office in Bandung, Indonesia, was charged with environmental legislation violations as well as ineptitude and neglect. The closing of the dump as a result of this collapse, which killed at least 143 locals, led to an increase in the number of 190 or so temporary or illegal landfills, according to the Jakarta Post. One can only conjecture about the meagre resources that the aforementioned Bandung municipal official would have used to try and improve the situation at the dumpsite, evict unauthorised occupants from the area, or learn more about the quantities and concentrations of methane there.

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