

Waste Management Connected to Luxurious Item

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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 needless. It goes without saying that there will always be a service provider willing to offer a quick-fix solution to these issues. However, these so-called solutions are generally unsuccessful since they can only address one part 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 explicitly states that water allocations to the environmental reserve should take precedence over those to industry. Although it serves 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 enforced due to a lack of testing facilities and employees with the requisite skills to

interpret the results? Because a particular pressure group or lobby group gets access to the decision-making process, a shortage of qualified employees in government ministries can also lead to the adoption of completely wrong environmental legislation. A case in point would be the introduction of legislation that outright prohibits the option of incineration of any trash, including medical waste, without first confirming that workable alternatives are in place. The catastrophic state of affairs now present in many developing nations is an unavoidable outcome. Municipal officers are also unfairly held accountable and under pressure due to a lack of enforcement of the law. As an illustration, consider how the failure of the Leuwigajah municipal dump led to charges of mismanagement and incompetence, as well as a breach of environmental laws, against the head of the municipal sanitation office in Bandung, Indonesia. This catastrophe, which resulted in at least 143 resident deaths, led to the closure of the dump, which inadvertently led to the growth of illegal mining. or transient dumping sites, claims the Jakarta Post. One can only assume as to the limited resources available to the aforementioned Bandung municipal officer in his attempts to better the situation at the dumpsite, evict unauthorised occupants from the area, learn more about the levels and volumes of methane present there, etc.

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How to cite this article: Bellaby, Paul. "Waste Management Connected to Luxurious Item." *Adv Recycling Waste Manag* 7 (2022): 264.

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Received: 02 December, 2022, Manuscript No. arwm-23-86744; **Editor Assigned:** 05 December, 2022, PreQC No. P-86744; **Reviewed:** 16 December, 2022, QC No. Q-86744; **Revised:** 21 December, 2022, Manuscript No. 86744; **Published:** 28 December, 2022, DOI: 10.37421/2475-7675.2022.7.264