

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Waste management or Waste disposal is all the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes amongst other things, collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste together with monitoring and regulation. It also encompasses the legal and regulatory framework that relates to waste management encompassing guidance on recycling etc. The term normally relates to all kinds of waste, whether generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products or other human activities, including municipal, agricultural and social. Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on health, the environment or aesthetics. In India, the collection, transportation and disposal of MSW are unscientific and chaotic. Uncontrolled dumping of wastes on outskirts of towns and cities has created overflowing landfills, which are not only impossible to reclaim because of the haphazard manner of dumping but also have serious environmental implications in terms of ground water pollution and contribution to global warming. This paper analyses the possibilities for public/private partnership using the different types of waste management into the employment opportunities. The paper discusses necessary conditions for harnessing optimal benefits from this arrangement.

Keywords :Waste Management, Entrepreneurship Development, Employment.

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WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is the precise name for the collection, transportation, disposal or recycling and monitoring of waste. This term is assigned to the material, waste material that is produced through human being activity. This material is managed to avoid its adverse effect over human health and environment. Most of the time, waste is managed to get resources from it. The waste to be managed includes all forms of matter i.e. gaseous, liquid, solid and radioactive matter.

The methods for the management of waste may differ for developed and developing nations. For urban and rural populations, industrial and residential areas it does differ as well. The management of waste in metropolitan and rural areas is general responsibility of the local government. While the waste that is produced by the industries is managed by the industry itself, incase it is non-hazardous.

CONCEPTS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

A number of concepts for waste management exist and vary around the World. A few out of them being general are mentioned below.

- **Waste hierarchy:** This concept refers to “3Rs”. This means Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. This concept have the waste management strategy has its basis in the prestige for waste reduction. This concept stands taller for more waste reduction plans.
- **Extended producer reliability:** This concept refers to the accountability of the producer to the complete life cycle of the products he manufactures.
- **Polluters Pays Principle:** This concept means that if you are the party who has the lion’s share in polluting environment then you have to pay for this. With reference to waste management, the polluter would have to pay the price for the waste to be completely disposed off.

METHODS FOR DUMPING OFF WASTE:

Landfill:

This method involves burying off the waste and this is the most common practice for the disposal of waste around the Globe. These landfills are quite often conventional with deserted and vacant locations around the cities. In case, landfills or borrow pits are designed carefully they can serve as economical and quite sanitized method for waste dumping. However, not much effectively designed and older landfills can cost a big amount to the government not just in terms of money

but also in the environmental and health issues. Apart from the general poorly designed landfill's common problems like wind-blown debris and generation of liquid, it can also cause production of gas, which is extremely hazardous. This gas can be a reason for production of odour, killing surface vegetation and greenhouse effects.

The characteristic, which is must for an up to date landfill, is inclusion of clay or leachate lining. The waste that is deposited is generally compressed for increasing the density and stability and later it is covered to have it prevented from vermin. One thing, which is addition to modern landfills, is the "gas extraction system" installation. This system is included to have the gas extracted from the borrow pit.

Incineration:

This is the dumping off method, which involves combustion for waste materials. This sort of dumping off for waste materials through incineration and temperature is known as "thermal treatment". This method is utilized to convert waste materials in to gas, heat, ash and steam.

Incineration is conducted on both individual and industrial scale. This method is used for disposing off all sorts of matters. This generally is the most recognized practical method for disposing off perilous material. This however, is the conflict-ridden method for it causes the emission of perilous gases.

Incineration is a common practice in Japan because of scarcity of land, which facilitates through not requiring landfill for waste dumping. Two widely used terms, which are facilitating burning of waste material in furnace and boiler for generation of heat, electricity and steam, are (Waste-to-energy) WtE and (energy-from-waste)EfW.

The burning procedure in this method for waste disposal is never perfect so, fear for gas pollutants is mounting. Special concerns have been focused over some extremely importunate organics as dioxins. These organic products are created with the incinerator and they are causations for serious consequences affecting environment.

METHODS FOR RECYCLING:

Products like PVC, LDEP, PP and PS are recyclable though they are not collected for recycling. The material, which is composed of a single type, is recyclables and is much easy to work with. However, complex products are difficult to treat and so are complex for recycling.

Biological Reprocessing:

Waste materials, which come in organic nature are treated through biological reprocessing. The waste materials with organic nature are plant, food and paper products. This reprocessing or recycling of this organic matter is put to biological decomposition which later if recycled in form of mulch or compost for landscaping and agricultural purposes. Additionally, the waste gas, which is collected from the process, is used for the production of electricity. The goal behind biological reprocessing is to control and speed up the natural decomposition for organic matter.

A numerous sort of composting techniques and methods for digestion are employed depending upon the requirement as if digestion is required for household heaps or industrial materials. There are diverse methods for biological reprocessing like anaerobic and aerobic techniques.

Recovery Of Energy:

Waste materials can directly be combusted for the generation of energy as fuel or other method, indirect combustion can also be adopted for energy generation. Thermal treatment for recycling purpose included burning of waste for the generation of energy used for household purpose i.e. cooking and heating while the energy from recycling can also be produced at industrial level from boilers. Among thermal treatments you have two related kinds i.e. Pyrolysis and gasification. In these sorts of methods, materials are heated with little supply of oxygen at high temperature. This process is conducted in sealed vessels with high pressure. In Pyrolysis, the solid is converted in to liquid state and liquid is converted in to gas. These products of treatment can then be used for the production of energy. The residue that is left behind is generally known as “char”, which is further treated for the production of more useable products. In Gasification however, the material to be treated is directly converted in to SynGas (synthetic gas) which has hydrogen and carbon dioxide as its components.

Reduction And Avoidance Methods:

Another method for the management of the waste material is the avoidance for it being created and this method is generally named as “waste reduction”. The avoidance for waste production includes using the second-hand product and repairing the products you have broken in place of buying new things. Products are designed for refilling and reusing. Cutting down use of disposable things and producing products that are more complex.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

Entrepreneurship is the dynamic process of creating incremental wealth. The wealth is created by individuals who assume the major risks in terms of equity, time and/or career commitment or provide value for some product or service. The product or service may or may not be new or unique, but value must somehow be infused by the entrepreneur by receiving and locating the necessary skills and resources efficiently and effectively.

Entrepreneurship is thus considered as the process of creating something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, assuming the accompanying financial, psychic, and social risks, and receiving the resulting rewards of monetary and personal satisfaction and independence that comes with it.

For the person who actually starts his or her own business, the experience is filled with enthusiasm, frustration, anxiety, and hard work. There is a high failure rate due to such things as poor sales, intense competition, lack of capital, or lack of managerial ability. The financial and emotional risk can also be very high. What, then, causes a person to make this difficult decision? The question can be best explored by looking at the decision process involved in becoming an entrepreneur.

Entrepreneurship is an essential element for economic progress as it manifests its fundamental importance in different ways by:

- Identifying, assessing and exploiting business opportunities;
- Creating new firms and/or renewing existing ones by making them more dynamic; and

- Driving the economy forward through innovation, competence, job creation and by generally improving the wellbeing of society.

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Entrepreneurship is the active process of recognising an economic demand in an economy, and supplying the factors of production (land, labour and capital) to satisfy that demand, usually to generate a profit. High levels of poverty combined with slow economic growth in the formal sector have forced a large part of the developing world's population into self-employment and informal activities. But this is not necessarily negative; microenterprises contribute significantly to economic growth, social stability and equity.

WHO IS AN ENTREPRENEUR?

An **entrepreneur** is an enterprising individual who builds capital through risk and initiative. The term was originally a loanword from French and was first defined by the Irish-French economist Richard Cantillon. Entrepreneur in English is a term applied to a person who is willing to help launch a new venture or enterprise and accept full responsibility for the outcome. Jean-Baptiste Say, a French economist, is believed to have coined the word "entrepreneur" in the 19th century. He defined an entrepreneur as one who undertakes an enterprise, especially a contractor, acting as intermediary between capital and labour.

Pickle & Abrahamson (1990) introduced a compact definition of an entrepreneur: "An entrepreneur is one who organizes and manages a business undertaking, assuming the risk, for the sake of profit. The entrepreneur evaluates perceived opportunities and strives to make the decisions that will enable the firm to realize sustained growth."

The entrepreneur leads the firm or organization and also demonstrates leadership qualities by selecting managerial staff. It is important to note that management skill and strong team building abilities are essential leadership attributes for successful entrepreneurs and the growth of the business.

From the viewpoint of growth-oriented innovative companies, one of the best definitions of entrepreneurship is found in Ronstadt (1984):

“Entrepreneurship is the dynamic process of creating incremental wealth. The wealth is created by individuals who assume the major risks in terms of equity, time and career commitment to provide value for some product or service. The product or service may or may not be new or unique but value must somehow be infused by the entrepreneur by receiving and allocating the necessary skills and resources.”

WHAT IS ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT?

Entrepreneurship development is concerned with the study of entrepreneurial behaviour, the dynamics of business set-up, development and expansion of the enterprise. Entrepreneurship development (ED) refers to the process of enhancing entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institution-building programmes. It basically aims to enlarge the base of entrepreneurs in order to hasten the pace at which new ventures are created. This accelerates employment generation and economic development.

Entrepreneurship development focuses on the individual who wishes to start or expand a business. Small and medium enterprise (SME) development, on the other hand, it also focuses on developing the enterprise, whether or not it employs or is led by individuals who can be considered entrepreneurial. Furthermore, entrepreneurship development concentrates more on growth potential and innovation than SME development does. However, many of the lessons learned from experiences in both types of development are similar.

Entrepreneurship is promoted to help alleviate the unemployment problem, to overcome the problem of stagnation and to increase the competitiveness and growth of business and industries. Various attempts have been made to promote and develop entrepreneurship. By giving specific assistance to improve the competence of the entrepreneur and his enterprise so as to enhance his entrepreneurial objectives and accommodate more people to become entrepreneurs as well.

The professional world of waste management is calling for job nowadays. Anybody can become a member of the waste management business as a commercial driver or waste operator technician, customer service representative, recycling operations supervisor or landfill technician.

With rational and consistent waste management practices there is an opportunity to reap a range of benefits. Improving economic efficiency through the means of resource use, treatment and disposal and creating markets for recycles can lead to efficient practices in the production and consumption of products and materials resulting in valuable materials being recovered for reuse and the potential for new jobs and new business opportunities.

Waste is not something that should be discarded or disposed of with no regard for future use. It can be a valuable resource if addressed correctly, through policy and practice.

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