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**A STUDY OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES TOWARDS SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT**

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ABSTRACT

People who live near or work at waste disposal facilities are more likely to be infected with intestinal parasites, worms, and other parasites. This form of contamination may occur at any stage when garbage is processed. A variety of pathogenic agents (amoebic and bacillary dysenteries, typhoid fever, salmonellosis, different parasites) may be transmitted by vector insects and rodent bites, although it can be difficult to pinpoint the consequences of these transmissions on a particular group of humans. Modern solid waste management procedures directly and significantly improve public health and the condition of the environment. To adopt a contemporary solid waste management programme, it is possible to do so at a low price. There are several instances when developing nations' solid waste management expenses are high and the quality of service is poor, making this crucial information to know. However, if the underlying causes of these circumstances are examined, it can be shown that the discovered weaknesses in the systems result in cost-effective waste management systems in many instances. Certain solid waste services, such as rubbish collection and sweeping, cost a disproportionate amount of money in certain poor nations. An old-fashioned method of resolving poor service supply was merely increasing the amount of cash invested in the system without addressing or correcting the system's fundamental inefficiencies. It's unfortunate that in many developing nations, large levels of investment in solid waste management don't generally translate into better service. On the other hand, significant improvements may sometimes be made at little or no expense to the current system by enhancing the efficiency of the system. Effective collection routes, vehicle adaptations, equipment downtime savings, and public education are a few examples of such improvements (e.g., education and communication leading to the production of less waste and the reduction of litter).