

ABSTRACT

Recent decades have experienced migration of population from the rural to urban areas due to urbanization as a consequence to rapid industrialization round the globe. Since Bangladesh is a third world developing country, its industries are flourishing over time and due to this rapid industrialization, urban areas are facing great pressure of huge population who has migrated for better civic amenities, job opportunities and improved quality of life. In order to manage these urban cities, concerned authorities are exploring new ideas and trying firmly to minimize human hazards and ensure a better, safer and cleaner and healthier city for living and enjoying their stay over multifarious business. However, waste management has turned to be one of the major concerns for the authorities. It is also an important facet of environmental hygiene and it needs to be integrated with total environmental planning and management. A solid waste management system is the framework by which the entire activities concerning solid waste come to pass. The ever increasing global concern on environmental health demands that wastes should be properly managed and disposed of in the most friendly and acceptable way. This is to minimize, and where possible, eliminate its potential harm to humans, plants, animals and natural resources.

In Bangladesh, Municipalities/Urban centers are called *Pourashavas* and they are the sole authorities to collect, manage and dispose municipal solid waste. Solid waste management is regarded as one of the most immediate and serious issues for *Pourashavas*/Municipalities. According to the process of functioning and/or administering by the authorities concerned, solid waste management is meant as collection, transportation and disposal of solid wastes. The related activities are generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of solid wastes. In developed countries, waste management has changed from relatively passive management of waste arising to an active management integrating economic and environmental concerns. It reduces or eliminates adverse impacts on the environment and human health and also supports to achieve economic development and improved quality of life. Henceforth, SWM is related with other tangible and intangible factors namely environment, health, community, education, finance, technology, governance, policy and regulation. If these factors are addressed properly, SWM can be sustainable and can enhance urban government's capabilities.

However, the study area has unveiled a very depressing scenario of Solid Waste Management. The city authority is supposed to look after all the aspects of waste

management and should develop a system where every components of waste management can run properly and smoothly. In Savar *Pourashava*, wastes are generated from multifarious sources, stored and collected in unplanned manner, carried in the same way. The most devastating situation is that these wastes are dumped in open places without considering health, hygiene and environmental issues. Even no specific dumping zone is declared and maintained, only disposed road side and other open spaces imposing great threat to human health and environment. Everywhere in the waste management system and in the community, proper planning and due care is mostly required in order to reshape the waste management system. Collection, dumping and disposal capacity of the *Pourashava* should be increased which needs regular and proper collection of municipal tax. Moreover, city dwellers' awareness should be built and developed in order to reduce waste generation at the sources. The *Pourashava* should develop recycling mechanism to ensure reuse of a particular thing. Finally a two way communication, cooperation, contribution and partnership of both the authority and community people can ensure a very delicate and proper management of waste management of Savar *Pourashava*.