

Environmental pollution and Global Warming

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ABSTRACT

Everything that surrounds us is directly or indirectly connected to the environment. Not only the man, but also other living beings as well as the nature (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes) have effects on environmental pollution. Environmental pollution is present from the very beginning of life, but today it is a serious problem that threatens the survival of mankind. During the preparation of scientific research, we noticed a problem: "What is the influence of the waste management on the environment?" Today, every person living on planet Earth is worried about environmental pollution because the consequences faced every day, through the air we breathe, the food and water we consume, through pollution and radiation we are exposed to. Also, the consequences of environmental problems are manifested through the lack of natural resources, extinction of plant and animal species, as well as the problems in the global ecosystems and bio-chemical processes. Based on the research problem we can hypothesize: Yes, waste management has a great impact on the environment.

Keywords: environment, waste management, environmental pollution, global warming.

INTRODUCTION

The man, along with all other living beings from the beginning of its existence is closely linked with the entire inanimate and living nature that surrounds it. This interaction is the basis of the whole modern right of environmental protection. Through his own development, the man developed his interest in the way and manner that would harmonize with the nature that surrounds it, to ensure the conditions necessary for their survival.

With each new discovery (ranging from tools for tillage and wheel all the way to modern computer technology) man makes bigger part of the eternal desire to reconcile nature and its needs. Contemporary urban, industrial, economic and technological development has provided great benefits to man, but the industrial air and water pollution, uncontrolled deforestation and their conversion into agricultural land, destruction of the ozone layer and global warming of the planet followed by climatic changes, the accumulation of various wastes, including radioactive as well as the eradication of certain plant and animal species, are just some of the negative consequences of human activities, which, however, seriously endangering his own survival. At present time, the protection of the environment is of great importance in the prevention and elimination of these contradictions. The right to protect the environment today should be seen as a unique supranational (international), national and local unit. Therefore, in order for the normative framework to succeed, actions must be taken at the universal, national, regional and local levels.

Today we can say that we live in a world of waste; because of population growth and production increasing amounts of waste that makes landfill are becoming more numerous and increasingly de-grade the environment. Every day a huge amount of waste, equally as in the villages and in agricultural areas is produced. Every year, about 10 million tons of oil products reaches rivers and oceans and has more than 500 billion tons of industrial waste. Industrial facilities and transport throw into the atmosphere about a billion tons of aerosols and ash. At the landfill waste is collected for years. In the wild landfill reaches up to 70% of total waste. The biochemical processes of decomposition of waste adversely affect the environment. As for municipal waste that contaminates the soil and plants, air, groundwater and surface water on them in huge quantities reproduce rats, mice and insects, which contributes to the spread of infection. This new situation poses a threat to human health, for both present and future generations. This imposes the problem of protecting the environment through waste management. The composition of waste is very different and includes municipal solid waste, industrial, and agricultural, medical, electronic and other wastes of mixed composition.

A particular problem is hazardous waste (chemical, biological and nuclear) with a strong polluting effect and the many negative consequences for human health and the environment. In the early 90s of the 20th century in developing countries, there are 100 - 330kg of solid waste per capita in the European Union, the number was 414, and in North America 720kg. The global problem of all countries of the world is that there is an increase of waste, both in the amount of waste produced, as well as the amount of waste per person. The big problem is that this waste is not processed, instead, it is disposed of in landfills that are huge and located in the vicinity of cities and represent a dangerous pollutants to air, water and land.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

The result of deteriorating environmental situation in various countries and regions where environmental pollution is the most intense climate is warming, ozone layer is depleting, desertification. According to the definition adopted by the UN organization, "pollution are exogenous chemical substances encountered on a suitable place, at the appropriate time and in inadequate quantities.[1]. According to the analysis (taken in early 20th century), it is concluded that the most polluted spheres are atmosphere and hydrosphere. Even the state of cosmic space around our planet raises serious concerns. In order to define the concept of the environment, we must consider the basic ecological unit that has its own laws, which is characterized by complex factors of animate and inanimate nature. This unit is called an ecosystem. The man as a conscious being has a great influence on the environment. According to the methodology of the World Health Organization, there are 26 risk factors to health, some dating from the environment that are considered to cause many diseases in the population of children aged 0 to 19 years.

The impact of economic and other activities on the environment may be different in character: direct (immediate) and indirect synergy. From the perspective of environmental effects of pollution are usually described in terms of which we have already pointed out: degradation, devastation, endangering the environment, in different time periods. It is possible to perceive the effects of pollution in air, water, soil,

wildlife, human health, and so on. We can speak of long-termed and short-termed effects of pollution. It can be very important to understand the concept of the working environment, if it is connected with the concept of environmental protection in the context of discussions on environmental management. This can be done for many reasons. First, because of the connection of the working environment as part of the environment, there are connections and processes related to the operation and are of importance to the issue of the environment. There are several provisions in the law on safety and health at work and other regulations governing this area, which are directly relevant to the understanding of the relationship between the working environment and the environment. It is necessary to know not only the notion of working environment but also to bear in mind the definition of a number of other terms such as "hazardous materials", "danger", "dangerous phenomenon", "risk", "risk assessment", and so on. According to this law work environment defines the working environment in which the work is performed under specific operating conditions in the workplace, working procedures and relationships in the work process. Unfavorable changes in the environment caused by human activities, causing a change in the inflow of energy, radiation levels physicochemical and microbiological composition of environmental pollution can be defined. The harmful effect of pollution, their effect is manifested in the anatomical and morphological structure, metabolism, growth process, at all levels of cellular organization, from the molecular to the cellular level, through individual and population to biogenesis and ecosystems.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

In the Middle Ages, food waste was dumped on the streets, so the rodents and insects transmitted many infectious diseases and dangerous epidemics. Today, because of inadequate treatment of waste could be a higher number of infectious diseases. The general interest of society in our country, governed by the Law on Waste Management is the management of waste. The objective of this law is to provide and ensure the conditions for waste management in a way that does not endanger human health and the environment. Law relating to waste management, is based on the following principles:

1. The principle of optimal choice of options for the environment
2. The principle of proximity and regional approach to waste management
3. The principle of hierarchical wastemanagement
4. The principle of accountability
5. The 'Polluter Pays' Principle.

Prevention of waste, reuse of waste and recycling, separation of recyclable materials from the waste and the use waste as an energy resource development processes and methods of waste disposal, remediation of unregulated dumps, and developing awareness of waste management involves waste management. The concept of waste management refers to the activities of collecting, transporting, sorting, recycling, disposal, tracking and monitoring of waste. The biggest problem is the collection of waste for recycling, ie, waste sorting, because some parts of the process must be performed manually, which increases the cost of recycling. But there are problems with the categorization of garbage, so let's say PET bottles are not the same category of waste as PVC containers and cannot be recycled together. As the best solution for the protection of the environment from waste, would be not to use products or packaging that is biodegradable and does not release toxins into the atmosphere. As a consumer, you can choose the product you are buying. Products with excess packaging not only pollute the environment, packaging is included in the price you pay, and the placing of 30 grams in a package which can hold 60 grams of leads to visual misleading. Japan introduced legislation on recycling in 1997 and currently there are 44 categories of waste. Every resident of Japan has received a 27-page instruction on the procedure for sorting their waste. There are categories describe to you in detail, so if you have a lipstick that you spent, he throws himself into the category of combustion, but after you remove it from the packaging and plastics dumped into the category of 'small plastic and metal. Japan is a country-specific, because with 127 million people, on average, 336 people live in an area of 1 km². Logically Japan has to take care of as little use of land for the purpose of disposal.

In the world's major cities, there are 3.5 kg of waste per capita a day. With increased population and living standards, the waste also increases. According to the Basel

Convention, the world annually produces about 400,000,000 tons of hazardous waste. Military waste and radiochemical industry, which uses various raw materials and products that have hazardous properties is especially present. The production of hazardous waste can occur in combat, destruction of chemical plants in NHB accidents (transport, storage, accidents, natural disasters, natural disasters) and so on. The harmful and dangerous contaminants working environment includes the physical (solid waste, dust, noise, vibrations), chemical (aerosols, gases, vapors, fumes, dust, waste), radiation (ionizing, UV, oils, infrared, radar, laser, ultrasound, x-ray) and biological (viruses, bacteria, mold, fungi, parasites, insects, rodents). Anthropogenic substances go into the environment in different ways. Wastewater is discharged into surface and underground waterways and basins. Solid waste is stored in special landfills, buried and deposited in abandoned mines. Agriculture uses fertilizers and pesticides (about 70,000 different harmful and hazardous substances, and the list is supplemented annually with new 900-1000 terms). Synthesized new compounds that are not found in the working environment and living organisms are able to decompose (PVC materials). It is estimated that close to 40 million plastic bottles and bags, a large number of lost and discarded fishing nets, nylon and others float on seas and oceans.

WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The collection, transport, storage and treatment of waste carry a number of risks to safety and health of employees in the waste industry".¹⁴ The system activities and activities which include the prevention of waste by reducing packaging materials, waste reduction, developing a habit of sorting waste in the population represents waste management.

Waste Management Strategy provides us with the following activities:

1. The introduction of formal legal mechanisms, such as the acquisition of knowledge in the field of waste management.
2. Acquisition and improvement of education and training of persons who manage waste
3. Establishment of a national body responsible for the development of educational programs and training in the field of waste management. There are ways

to intensify the use of waste, to improve the quality of the processed raw materials and the number of participants in the recycling process which leads to greater environmental protection. Most countries accept the strategy of the European Union relating to:

4. Research and development of new technologies for recycling,
5. optimization of the system of collecting and sorting waste,
6. reduction of external costs of re-use of waste,
7. computerized systems of waste management,
8. exchange and sale of scrap material.

CONCLUSION

The environment is changing through development of the industrial revolution and the beginning of the use of fossil fuels. People are thinking about this problem more and more, because it should not allow the industry to continue to develop and harm the environment. This way of thinking has led to the emergence of the concept of sustainable development. This concept implies the continued development of the industry in a way that has minimal environmental impact. To change the quality of the ecosystem brings harmful effects of pollutants present in the environment and thus to increase the potential negative impacts on human health in several ways. The survival of man and nature are brought into question through this industrial mode of production that was supposed to make man the master of nature. Pollution of the basic elements of the environment (air, water and land) reached alarming results. Landscapes and spaces that are beyond the reach of human activities still exist. People recognized and legally protected such natural goods. The life and working life of the man carried out in the urban areas and industrial zones, and only rare moments of rest in an oasis of pure nature. Some types of waste represent a major potential threat to the environment and human health. The company did not immediately and fully understand this danger. In many countries there are still no regulations on waste management. The amount of hazardous waste has increased dramatically in the last period due to different types of pesticides that are applied in agriculture and

industrial waste containing toxic and cancerogenic substances. Worsening situation of global environmental global warming, ozone layer depletion, acidification of the environment with the occurrence of acid rain and its consequences of global environmental problems: deforestation, soil degradation, loss of biodiversity and stocks of clean drinking water is the result of deteriorating environmental situation in different countries and regions where environmental pollution is most intense. Reducing environmental pollution is an important goal of sustainable waste management. Recycling is one of the useful methods aimed at maximum utilization of energy and raw materials from waste. Most countries are opting for recycling because in addition to eliminating waste they see economic solutions. Recycling keeps raw materials and energy. From discarded and useless products obtained raw materials that would be in a different situation should draw from natural resources. The growth of population and production of larger quantities of waste to landfill seems to become increasingly numerous and increasingly degrade the environment. Landfills cover large areas of arable land, grow in uncontrolled dumps with high risk of miraculous situation and require huge costs of eliminating them. In order to reduce the amount of generated waste it is necessary to improve waste management strategies starting from minimizing waste at source, via rebooting the use of secondary raw materials, recycling and disposal too.

Conflicts of interest: The authors stated that no conflicts of interest.

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