

ISSN 0974-4169 (Print)
0974-4150 (Online)

www.ajronline.org



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Scope of Agricultural Solid Waste in Sustainable Development in India

Satish. Y. Mane^{1*}, Dr. D.V. Mane²

¹Department of Chemistry, Shivneri College Shirur Anantpal, Dist: Latur, 413544 Maharashtra India.

²Shri Chhratapati Shivaji College Omerga Dist: Osmnabad , Maharashtra India.

*Corresponding Author E-mail: sssymane@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The present paper shows an agro waste of Rice and wheat straw and husk, Cotton stalk, Saw mill waste, ground nut shell, banana stalk and jute, sisal and vegetable residues are produce yearly in millions of tones from Indian agriculture, if we use this waste in energy production and compost manure which is best option for chemical fertilizer and renewable source of energy.

KEYWORDS: Solid Waste, Sustainable Development, somg, Agriculture .

INTRODUCTION:

⁴Climate change is the major confront in front of the world and it is necessary to discuss.¹The Present paper describe atmospheric chemistry leading to global warming and unravel the cost of global warming.⁵Agricultural Solid waste is major Contributor in pollution.³Recently in the news the in our national capital and majority of north India in winter season, smog is major problems, which affect life of peoples some reason behind is that in north india the period between harvesting season an sowing season in kharif and ruby is less and so farmer burns agricultural waste of crops ,due to lack of time and that waste accumulate in the atmosphere in the form of smoke and this dust combine with moisture which.⁹In order fully to understand the popular global warming debate, one must appreciate the distinction between the greenhouse effect and the enhanced greenhouse effect. Scientists agree that there is a greenhouse effect that causes the earth to be warm.

¹¹This effect occurs because greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, water vapour, nitrous oxide, and methane are transparent to the short wavelength radiation from the sun but opaque to the longer wavelength radiation emitted from the earth .¹⁴In simple terms, greenhouse gases trap the heat from the sun and this warms the earth.¹The popular global warming debate concerns whether humans, through their additions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, Scientists do not dispute that the increase in equivalent CO₂ has occurred.⁸Since the Industrial Revolution, equivalent CO₂ levels have risen from approximately 290 ppm to nearly 440 ppm in 1994 . Humans do not, however, contribute to the main absorbers of infrared light in the atmosphere.⁶ Water vapour and clouds are responsible for over 98 percent of the current greenhouse effect contribute to the greenhouse effect that occurs naturally.⁷ The idea that humans are enhancing the natural greenhouse effect dates to an article written by Svante Arrhenius in 1896. In this article, Arrhenius presents calculations suggesting that a doubling of carbon dioxide (CO₂) could lead to a temperature rise of around 5°C.

Received on 31.01.2017 Modified on 21.02.2017
Accepted on 18.03.2017 © AJRC All right reserved
Asian J. Research Chem. 2017; 10(2):124-126.
DOI: 10.5958/0974-4150.2017.00019.0