

# Record management system for solid waste management essay sample



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## 1. 1 Project Overview:

Before, it was an open dumpsite. Garbage has to be burned to minimize space even longer usage of dumpsite. But there was a sudden change when an order coming from DENR telling that frequent burning has to be stopped because they found out that smoke coming from burned garbage is hazardous to the ozone layer. Thus, a resolution had been approved and a Clean Air Act and Segregation had been followed to diversify and minimize the garbage and it was classified as the biodegradable a non-biodegradable materials. And now, the dumpsite was converted into a sanitary landfill where the non-biodegradable wastes are recycled and biodegradable wastes are processed to become an organic fertilizer. The collections of recyclable materials are placed in the material recovery facility called Solid Waste Management RA 003.

The recording of all incoming garbage or the solid wastes from the whole town of Solano are done manually every day. The records of computed estimated volume of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes are reported quarterly to the municipal office.

Calculations of the estimated volume of the biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste are the main concern with their current process, because the large volume and its computation may mess up the mind of the reporter and may arrive with erroneous result. Also, due to their lots of classification, the result must be accurate enough.

Due to that fact, an automated system that will compute large volume of waste coming from different barangays is a big help. This system will get the <https://assignbuster.com/record-management-system-for-solid-waste-management-essay-sample/>

total volume for the quarter and annual report. This automated system is a record management system will compute according to the material's classification for a more convenient way of the reporting process and more accurate output on the record.

## 1. 2 Purpose and Description

The proposed system aims to automate the Record Management System of Solid Waste Management records. The proposed RMS will let the client modify, save, retrieve, search, delete, add, print and view data.

Requirement Specifications:

1. The user requires record information to be saved in database for future references.
2. The user should be able to add, edit and delete information.
3. User should be able to view and print reports.

## 1. 3 Objective of Study

### 1. 3. 1 General Objective

The main purpose of this project is to develop an Automated Record Management System for Solid Waste Management, Solano for effective, faster and more convenient way of calculating results and avoidance, of course, of erroneous results.

### 1. 3. 2 Specific Objective

For a clearer purpose, this project aims to arrive an accurate result through having an automatic calculator which will calculate inputted figures and total it for reports. And also, this project intends to manage records.

- A system that will automatically compute results for large volume of waste coming from different barangay.
- A system that is capable of identifying types of waste classification.
- A system that will manage information

#### 1. 4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this system is to provide user efficient working environment and more output can be generated through this. This system helps in tracking records so that past records can be verified through them and one can make decisions based on the past records. This system completes the work in a very less time consumption and high level of efficiency.

This study is limited only for keeping records and for calculating volumes for biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes.

#### 2. 1 Review of Related Literature

What is Solid Waste Management?

Solid waste management is a well-bred terminology that refers to garbage or trash management. As long as humans have been living in settled communities, improper waste management has always been an issue.

Industrialized nations can generate pounds of solid waste per consumer thus making it a big problem for the world's undying waste destitution.

Waste problem being one of the foremost and mounting problems in other countries have been hazardous not only on human's health but also causes depletion for lands which is why solid waste management was generated. It is a system for handling all of the world's trash, be it municipal waste collection, recycling programs, dumps and incinerators.

Since human cities began to be more rigorous, solid waste management became a serious matter and for a reason, some industrialized nations today, solid waste management is a multimillion dollar business. Yes, Millions from trash! Most cities require citizens to disburse for waste collection to live up with the goal of garbage reduction. Solid Waste management is also focused on developing environmentally sound methods of handling garbage.

There are lots of methods proposed in order to have proper waste management but few of which are no longer wanted like recycling. There are processes now which are more acceptable and does not t fit in anymore like recycling, for we all know not everything can be recycled. Nevertheless it may reduce the amount of waste but still fall on the band end solution denominator.

Governments around the world have become aware that fast solutions to waste management that relies on landfills and incineration (burning of waste) cannot offer a sustainable solution in a world with growing population. Not to mention the negative impacts it may cause to the atmosphere.

Nevertheless there are technologies invented which diminishes waste in a <https://assignbuster.com/record-management-system-for-solid-waste-management-essay-sample/>

cost-effective manner without polluting the environment like Gastification technology.

Waste will always be around while human subsist. It is just a matter of proper waste disposal along with a little care and a kick of initiative to give resolution to this undying problem.

(<http://www.spectrumblysteel.com/blog/2011/01/06/solid-waste-management-101/>)

What is R. A. 9003?

R. A. 9003 – An Act providing for an ecological solid waste management program, creating the necessary institutional mechanisms and incentives, declaring certain acts prohibited and providing penalties, appropriating funds therefore, and for other purposes.

What is Records management?

Records management, or RM, is the practice of maintaining the records of an organization from the time they are created up to their eventual disposal. This may include classifying, storing, securing, and destruction (or in some cases, archival preservation) of records.

A record can be either a tangible object or digital information: for example, birth certificates, medical x-rays, office documents, databases, application data, and e-mail. Records management is primarily concerned with the evidence of an organization's activities, and is usually applied according to the value of the records rather than their physical format.

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In the past, ‘ records management’ was sometimes used to refer only to the management of records which were no longer in everyday use but still needed to be kept – ‘ semi-current’ or ‘ inactive’ records, often stored in basements or offsite. More modern usage tends to refer to the entire ‘ lifecycle’ of records – from the point of creation right through until their eventual disposal.

The ISO 15489-1: 2001 standard (“ ISO 15489-1: 2001”) defines records management as “[the] field of management responsible for the efficient and systematic control of the creation, receipt, maintenance, use and disposition of records, including the processes for capturing and maintaining evidence of and information about business activities and transactions in the form of records”.

The ISO 15489-1: 2001 defines records as “ information created, received, and maintained as evidence and information by an organization or person, in pursuance of legal obligations or in the transaction of business”. While there are many purposes of and benefits to records management, as both this definition highlights, a key feature of records is their ability to serve as evidence of an event. Proper records management can help preserve this feature of records.

It should be noted that the format and media of records is generally irrelevant for the purposes of records management. The ISO considers management of both physical and electronic records. Also, section DL1. 105 of the United States Department of Defense standard DoD 5015. 02-STD (2007) defines Records Management as “[t]he planning, controlling,

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directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involving the life cycle of information, including creation, maintenance (use, storage, retrieval), and disposal, regardless of media.”

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Records\\_management](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Records_management)[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Records\\_management](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Records_management))

What is Automated?

Automation is the use of machines, control systems and information technologies to optimize productivity in the production of goods and delivery of services. The correct incentive for applying automation is to increase productivity, and/or quality beyond that possible with current human labor levels so as to realize economies of scale, and/or realize predictable quality levels. The incorrect application of automation, which occurs most often, is an effort to eliminate or replace human labor. Simply put, whereas correct application of automation can net as much as 3 to 4 times original output with no increase in current human labor costs. Incorrect application of automation can only save a fraction of current labor level costs. In the scope of industrialisation, automation is a step beyond mechanisation. Whereas mechanisation provides human operators with machinery to assist them with the muscular requirements of work. Automation greatly decreases the need for human sensory and mental requirements while increasing load capacity, speed, and repeatability. Automation plays an increasingly important role in the world economy and in daily experience.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automation> )



### 3. 1 Technical Background

A database is a repository of data, designed to support efficient data storage, retrieval and maintenance. Multiple types of databases exist to suit various industry requirements. A database may be specialized to store binary files, documents, images, videos, relational data, multidimensional data, transactional data, analytic data, or geographic data to name a few.

(Database Fundamentals. Neeraj Sharma, et al. IBM Canada 8200 Warden Avenue Markham, ON L6G 1C7 Canada: November 2010)

SQL – Abbreviation of structured query language, and pronounced either see-kwell or as separate letters. SQL is a standardized query language for requesting information from a database. The original version called SEQUEL (structured English query language) was designed by an IBM research center in 1974 and 1975. SQL was first introduced as a commercial database system in 1979 by Oracle Corporation.

Historically, SQL has been the favorite query language for database management systems running on minicomputers and mainframes. Increasingly, however, SQL is being supported by PC database systems because it supports distributed databases (databases that are spread out over several computer systems). This enables several users on a local-area network to access the same database simultaneously.

Although there are different dialects of SQL, it is nevertheless the closest thing to a standard query language that currently exists. In 1986, ANSI approved a rudimentary version of SQL as the official standard, but most

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versions of SQL since then have included many extensions to the ANSI standard. In 1991, ANSI updated the standard. The new standard is known as SAG SQL.