



AN EVALUATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN GUWAHATI

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ABSTRACT :

City strong waste administration has been a major issue wherever in urban and metropolitan territories. India has the second most astounding populace on the planet, and in that capacity delivering enormous measure of civil waste every day in the metropolitan urban areas. It would make issues sooner rather than later if the waste items are not treated and handled logically. Guwahati being the greatest and quickest developing city and entryway to north-eastern conditions of India, with developing populace, business and trade, urbanization and Industrialization, an investigation on the Municipal Solid Waste Management venture actualized by Guwahati Municipal Corporation (GMC) was felt essential and this examination paper has been set up to expose the present waste administration situation in Guwahati thinking about its different perspectives. The Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSW) venture is executed by GMC connecting upwards of 58 Nos of NGOs in more noteworthy Guwahati. In our investigation, we have watched distinctive parameters like isolation at the source, reusing, mindfulness and network support, rubbish accumulation effectiveness, existing plans for changing over waste to riches, corporate social duty, issues of contamination at the landfill site and so on. It is seen that simply 18% of our watched populace isolate the waste materials. Treating the soil and cremation is not really polished by 8% of the complete examined populace. Individuals' affectability for neatness and logical transfer of waste alongside network cooperation is likewise much underneath desire. Then again dumping of squanders informally in the landfill site at west Boragaon has brought some contamination issues in the region. The investigation infers that, appropriate tutoring of the framework in each progression beginning from introductory accumulation to last landfilling just as setting up of reusing and fertilizing the soil plant is most extreme vital for legitimate strong waste administration in this piece of Assam

KEYWORDS: metropolitan territories , waste materials , Solid Waste Management.

INTRODUCTION:

Civil strong waste produced in urban communities and urban zones has presented difficult issues and has a noteworthy ecological effect in urban territories. In creating nations, the development of Industrialization, urbanization, inappropriate administration of waste materials, inflow of populace from rustic to urban regions, absence of mindfulness and people groups interest and ill-advised ways of life are a portion of the prime causes behind the issues. India is the second biggest nation on the planet as far as populace, the strong waste administration issue involves genuine concern. As indicated by the association

service of condition, timberland and environmental change, 62 million tons of waste is produced yearly in the nation, in the city of Guwahati, around 700 tons of waste is created every day. In India, approach towards strong waste administration is as yet informal. Strong waste gathering productivity in India is around 70% 1. While the equivalent is about 100% in the created nations 2. Untreated metropolitan strong waste being dumped in the landfill locales of the edges regions of urban areas again expanding the contamination level in the edge territories.

MSW Project of Guwahati Municipal Corporation

Guwahati Municipal Corporation (GMC) is the urban nearby body in charge of overseeing, creating and overseeing Guwahati. It regulates a territory of 216.79 square km of Guwahati city. Guwahati Municipal Corporation (GMC) is the expert in charge of transfer of city strong squanders. Under the Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSW) venture, distinctive NGOs are locked in as actualizing organizations in all the 31 wards. Some bigger wards are subdivided for productive waste administration and inside and out 58 NGOs are depended with the essential duties of the way to entryway gathering of rubbish, transportation of strong waste to auxiliary dustbins and for sorting out mindfulness meeting for network support. The NGOs are told by the expert to select one work/specialist for each 300 families for the accumulation of trash. The GMC vehicles transport the civil strong waste from optional dustbin to the landfill site at Boragaon.

Garbage Collection

The executing organizations/NGOs have endowed the obligations for the essential accumulation of junk from source to the second point. NGOs name works, sweepers, and administrators for thought of wages. For each 300 family units, there ought to be in any event 1(one) laborer or work as educated by the expert. In any case, to our perception laborers are not occupied with the said proportion. The no of laborers drew in changes ward to ward. They use cart, vans and blow whistles or play melodies to give alerts for gathering. For the most part, the ideal opportunity for gathering as trained by the GMC expert is 5 am to 8 am and 5 pm to 8 pm consistently. It is likewise booked that each Tuesday and Friday dry waste would be gathered and wet natural squanders would be gathered on different days. Numerous regularly due to non-transfer of the dustbins at the optional point by the GMC trucks or compactors or because of lacking Nos of auxiliary dustbins, the laborers think that its troublesome in transportation. It is additionally seen that in the edge city territories the junk accumulation is generally sporadic. Individuals are accustomed to tossing trash in plastic packs in blended condition in free spaces. In edges, regions free spaces are effectively accessible thus individuals motivate a simple method to toss refuse when the GMC vehicle does not arrive. As a result, the land contamination in the edge territories is more contrasted with the focal piece of Guwahati. Clearing is watched consistently in the principle streets as it were. Clothing standards are obviously given to the works, yet normal wellbeing registration, motivating forces, welfare benefits under the ESIC conspire are not gave to the workers. Also, the actualizing NGOs regularly confront the issues of financing because of unpredictable installment or pending of bills for long.

Table 1: Survey results on observed Parameters.

Parameters	Yes %	No %
Regular Primary Collection	50	50
NGO Awareness meeting	2	98
Segregation of waste	18	82
Household Composting	8	92

Downloading Swatchhata App	of	Less than 5	
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CSR support

Corporate social duty (CSR) bolster is imperative and vital. Business and corporate bodies are gaining at the expense of nature. Production lines and markets territories are additionally creating an extensive segment of squanders every day. Under the Companies Act, 2013 certain organizations and business are made subject to burn through 2% of their yearly benefit under CSR. Under the new Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 likewise the waste generators (that incorporates markets, business associations, contaminating enterprises and so on.) are influenced in charge of giving mass training, to diminish contamination and so forth. In Guwahati organizations like NRL (Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.), HUDCO and OIL(Oil India Ltd.) has bolstered the Waste Management Project. Prior OIL gave 2 Nos of rubbish compactors and litter containers. In this money related year OIL additionally has given 4 Nos of network toilets (yet to be introduced). In the last money related year, NRL has given 2 Nos of refuse compactor, 2 Nos of Bobcats, 20 Nos of autotrippers and 10 e-rickshaws. HUDCO has given 15 Nos of autorickshaw.

DISCUSSION

The present waste administration situation demonstrates that the transfer system is as yet conventional and informal and needs up-degree in every one of the periods of the administration beginning from isolation at the source to the transfer of squanders in the landfill site. We have seen that just 18% of the watched network individuals do isolate. Among them, some are again sporadic. The gathering and transportation of waste are done in a mistake condition. A few people again do the act of tossing clean and biomedical waste items into the rubbish. The reusing ventures have not created in Assam up until this point. The change of waste to riches plants are yet to be begun. That is the reason the idea of isolation lacks energy.

Contamination level in edges territories is more than the focal parts of the city. It is seen that rubbish gathering in the edge wards is generally sporadic. Individuals use to through misunderstanding rubbish in plastic packs because of abnormality in the gathering of trash. Again dumping the blended waste in a truly unsustainable way at the west Boragaon which is the main landfill site in the more prominent Guwahati has made irritation in the area. Not just has that it presented dangers to the sea-going creatures of the Deeparbeel wetland which is universally perceived as a Ramsar Site. In the focal piece of Guwahati, air contamination is more contrasted with water and soil contamination. Then again in the edge territories of the city water contamination is more than the other two kinds of contamination.

CONCLUSION

Albeit much achievement has been accomplished and the city of Guwahati has gone to a superior dimension of tidiness, yet the waste transfer framework is as yet informal. Mindfulness exercises and people groups' interest ought to be supported for isolation, reusing, reuse and decrease of waste. NGOs ought to be engaged with arranging mindfulness crusades and raising individuals' cooperation and co-task. Governments should give due consideration in setting up of reusing enterprises. The standards as gave in the rules of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 ought to be pursued. Above all else network ought to be associated with the administration procedure.

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