

Municipal Solid Waste Management: An Analysis of Haryana

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Abstract – The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000 give that the Municipal Authority or an administrator of an office will get authorisation for setting up of Waste Processing and Disposal office including landfills from the Board. The Rules additionally give the technique to be embraced by the experts for appropriate capacity, accumulation, isolation, handling, transportation and last transfer of city strong waste.

Keyword – Municipal, Waste Management

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1. INTRODUCTION

Wastes are risk to the earth and human wellbeing if not took care of or arranged off legitimately. Surface water pollution happens when wastes achieve water bodies while ground water gets debased when buildups from waste permeate into the ground water.

Soil tainting because of waste can hurt plants on taking up contaminants from their underlying foundations. Discharges from incinerators or other waste copying gadgets and landfills can likewise cause air defilement. For the insurance and change of condition and to forestall dangers to people, other living animals, plants and property, the Parliament authorized the Environment (Protection) Act in 1986 (the Act).

Significant tenets were encircled under the Act to oversee and handle various types of wastes viz. dangerous waste, bio-therapeutic waste and solid waste, in the years 1989, 1998 and 2000 separately.

Solid waste management- Grant of authorisation

There were 10623 units filling in as administrators of the offices. Review additionally watched that however the Municipal Committees (MCs) had presented the application shapes yet criteria for logical strategy for accumulation, transportation and transfer had not been satisfied by any of the MCs. Show cause sees were issued to MCs yet no lawful or other move had been made against them for rebelliousness of principles. Further, the Board sent (November 2006) a body of evidence for indictment against the mindful officers/people in regard of MC, Thanesar to the Government in Environment Department yet the Government had not taken any choice

• Non-consistence of Solid Waste Management Rules

For the transfer of solid waste, the city bodies were required to get authorisation from the Board, get ready activity design and to make manure to process waste, establishment of containers, arrangement for transportation of waste, advise a timetable for gathering of waste, directing of mindfulness program, and so on.

• Unauthorised transfer of waste

Without a coordinated and purposeful technique to gather, transport and arrange off waste deductively, solid waste was being overseen in many places in a specially appointed way bringing about its transfer at unapproved locales.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURES

Waste management includes the gathering, transportation, handling, reusing or transfer and observing of waste materials. It identifies with declined materials created by human action, and is for the most part attempted to decrease their impact on wellbeing, condition or style. Waste management is additionally done to recuperate assets from it (Colon and Fawcett) Waste management includes the utilization of solid, fluid, vaporous or radioactive substances with various techniques and fields of aptitude for each of these (Kama Vasisth, 2011).

The essential wellsprings of civil solid waste incorporate waste created in household, institutional, business exercises, plant and metropolitan managements. The residential wastes are high in amounts and change with time and season. It is for the most part contained natural and inorganic

constituents. Presently multi day the amount of natural waste is diminishing and the nature of metals, paper and plastics is expanding, showing that there is developing inclination for utilization of bundled sustenance lately in current society (Yousuf Tarique Bin, Rahmein Mostafizur, 2007).

The issue of civil solid waste management in significant urban communities has obtained disturbing measurements in India particularly amid the most recent decade. The present arrangement of solid waste management in India, similar to some other creating nation, is laden with numerous deficiencies regarding treatment strategies and systems. Unlawful dumping is a noteworthy issue of huge worries concerning human wellbeing, security, property estimations specifically and personal satisfaction when all is said in done urban social orders. Also it forces a noteworthy monetary weight on neighbourhood government, which is ordinarily in charge of tidying up these open solid waste dump destinations. A poor gathering and transfer rehearse is another issue. It draws in and advances locales for the rearing creepy crawlies, rodents and pathogens that can cause and transmit different ailments in the public eye (Sheel Kumar, et. al., 2005.). Rustic zones have moderately less issue of solid waste, because of less per capita age than urban zones (Abduli, et. al., 2008), (Brockhoff, 1999), (Kumar and Gaikwad, 2004).

The sub-office of HSIIDCL at Gurgaon, which was in charge of Solid Waste Management in the Industrial Estate at Gurgaon, underlined the need of land for transfer of solid waste created by modern units of Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon. The space was to be given by HUDA. Nonetheless, the solid waste was being discarded on the bank of a Nallah at Delhi-Haryana Border close National Highway– 8. In spite of the fact that occupants of encompassing territories protested the dumping of solid waste at unapproved destinations which was posturing wellbeing dangers, the Board did not start any activity against the defaulters for not making courses of action for transfer of solid waste according to Rules.

Non-biodegradable/latent waste was to be dumped at an assigned landfill site and biodegradable waste was to be dealt with by treating the soil in an orderly and logical way while arranging. In any case, in the Industrial Estate, Barwala (locale Panchkula) the solid waste/rubbish was being discarded in pits/gaps close Tangri River. Additionally, in Industrial Estates, Kundli (region Sonipat) and Manesar (region Gurgaon), the Solid waste was being discarded in low lying empty zones. The Board had not started any activity against the defaulters for transfer of solid waste/junk in the open zones.

Crafted by giving outer sewerage to transfer of sewage of Sectors 27 and 28-A, Hisar to relinquished Deva Distributary was designated (April

2004) to a temporary worker. The work was to be finished inside a half year. Upto July 2005, roughly 35 for each penny work was finished at a cost of Rs 55.59 lakh. From that point, crafted by laying of pipe line was ceased by the villagers as the land from where the pipe line was passing had a place with them. Regardless of complaints of close-by inhabitants, the sewage kept on being tossed along Balsam and Distributary and along Hisar-Bhiwani Railway line in the open which was contaminating the earth and plausibility of breakout of scourges in the encompassing regions couldn't be discounted. The Executive Engineer of the Division insinuated (May 2007) that endorsement for substitute arrangement was pending (May 2007) with the Engineer-in-Chief, HUDA, Panchkula. Subsequently, the work was held up because of uncalled for arranging.

3. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste Management is a required capacity of Urban Local Bodies. In urban zones, the metropolitan organization is for the most part in charge of giving essential luxuries according to the arrangements made in different enactments administering the nearby bodies in the States.

Sr. No	Name of MCs	Project Cost (Rs. in cr)	Capacity TPD	Remarks
	Operational			
1	Combined for Municipal Corporation, Faridabad and Gurgaon (JnNURM)	76.50	600	The processing plant is at Village Bandhwari and completed on 1.12.2010. But presently, the same is not functioning due to fire accident. Techno Economic assessment for revival of plant is being carried out by M/s E&Y.
2	Sirsa (Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Air Field Town)	8.86	50	Completed & functional
3	Ambala (Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Air Field Town)	10.57	100	Completed. Plant is not functioning due to non-receipt of environmental clearance. Environmental Expert Appraisal Committee has accorded the approval but letter is awaited from Ministry of Environment and Forests, GoI.
4	Yamuna Nagar (UIDSSMT)	18.74	175	Completed & functional.
5	Karnal (UIDSSMT)	16.58	150	Completed & functional.

- i) The Solid Waste Management instrument principally needs sufficient thoughtfulness regarding way to entryway gathering, transportation and capacity and in a few cases to handling. The waste isn't being isolated at source.
- ii) Implementation of arrangement of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 advised by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI.
- iii) The status Solid Waste Management plants is given as under:-

4. WASTE TO ENERGY PLANT: PLANT AT KARNAL

Karnal has turned into the primary locale in the state to begin a waste-to-vitality plant. It treats trim stubble, creature's excreta, and waste from slaughterhouse, sewage, bio-degradable waste and solid waste in condition amicable way, and deliver clean vitality.

The emanating treatment plant (ETP), costing about Rs 1.15 crore, has been begun on a preliminary premise. It produces methane gas, which will additionally create power. "Before long, it is completely useful. With this venture, Karnal has turned into the principal locale in the state to begin such an undertaking," expressed by Commissioner, Municipal Corporation



The plant is arranged along the banks of Western Yamuna Canal on the Karnal-Kachwa Street.

The Karnal Municipal Corporation has doled out the undertaking to Growdiesel Ventures Limited for offering an inventive innovation to deliver bio-control from waste.

"Haryana is a main state in paddy generation and consuming of harvest build up prompts contamination. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has been stressing the need to change over waste to vitality, following which the MC began the undertaking. A few towns offered stubble to run the task," the Commissioner said.

Methane would be created by treating crop build up and effluents. In this way, methane will be utilized to work generator sets, which will create power around 1,500 units for each day. "The power created from the plant will be utilized for the working of the plant, while the abundance power will be provided to the network,"

CONCLUSION

The Municipal Corporation of Karnal (MCK) is the summit body in charge of waste arranging and management in the city. To the extent its operational part is concerned, MCK is in charge of waste created

in its city territory. Waste management in HUDA segments is embraced by private temporary workers, RWAs and additionally by lasting representatives of HUDA.

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