

The Scope of Services of RWMPL

First phase

- City Sanitation comprising street sweeping, cleaning of drains, public toilets, ponds & Government office premises
- Primary and Secondary collection of waste including door-to-door collection
- Secondary transportation of waste to transfer stations & processing facility
- Comprehensive IEC activities covering all strata of the society for effective environment management

Second phase

- EIA & Preliminary investigations at the processing and disposal facility site
- Design, Engineering, Construction, Operation & Maintenance of waste processing facility with advanced technology
- Design, Engineering, Construction, Operation & Maintenance of scientifically engineered sanitary landfill facility
- Post closure monitoring of landfill



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Management of municipal solid waste is one of the many challenges that face communities. While the overall quantities of waste are generally increasing, it is becoming increasingly difficult to site new facilities to manage these wastes. Sense of ownership and cooperation of the local community in the process is very vital and success can only be achieved with full participation of the public. The target groups will be briefed on segregation of waste, temporary storage of waste and also process for proper disposal of waste – like segregating wet waste from plastic and other wastes, handing over the degradable and non-degradable waste to the community workforce separately. Kivara is committed to make world a better place to live-in by pro-active conservation of water, a precious resource, and through effective management of waste in Raipur.

CONCLUSION

Solid waste management involves interplay of six functional

elements, namely generation of waste, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and recovery and disposal. It encompasses planning, organization, administration, financial, legal and technological aspects involving interdisciplinary relationships. Solid waste management includes all activities that seek to minimize the health, environmental and aesthetic impacts of solid wastes.

Raipur may still be lower in ranks in terms of per capita waste generation. The scenario can be changed only if the attitude of the people towards solid waste management changes. The Indian constitution has many laws and regulations for management of solid waste, but people are not aware of these. Awareness needs to be created at grass root level to improve the situation. These awareness programs should not be only linked with holding of seminars and workshops where similar people meet. Such programs should have active components of action taken while awareness gets created. Involvement with action will provide the sustainability to the MSW good practices. Good governance concepts will emerge from there.

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