

NGO PROFILE

NAME OF THE NGO

SWASTHYA BHABNA WELFARE SOCIETY

Regd. Under W.B. Societies Registration Act XXVI of 1961)

Regd. No. : S/95275 of 1999-2000

ADDRESS

15/C, Raja K.L. Goswami Street, P.O : Serampore, Dist : Hooghly, Pin : 712 201

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E-mail : pradipdr222@yahoo.co.in & pradipdr@rediffmail.com

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT

1999

Name of contact person

Dr. Pradip Kumar Das

Secretary

Swasthya Bhabna Welfare Society

Ph. 2652-1559, (M)-9433345591

OBJECTIVES OF OUR WELFARE SOCIETY

- **1 To arrange and organise lectures,debates,discussions,seminars, survey works & health camp for the health awareness of common people.**
- 2. To publish or cause to be published useful literature, Newspaper, magazines, books for health awareness.**
- 3. To provide and encourage advancement of literary, cultural, scientific & technical education.**
- 4. To organise medical assistance to the aged,helpless & indigent persons.**
- 5. Assist in natural disastrous & family welfare programme.**
- 6. To combat epidemic diseases & conduct mass vaccination programme.**
- 7. To collect donation & subscriptions for the purpose of the society.**

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- **Important Projects carried out during the last 5 years :**
- **Trainers' Training Camp in 10 blocks of 7 districts in West Bengal.**
- **Arsenicosis Detection Camp in 350 arsenic affected villages of 7 districts of West Bengal and 35 villages of Sahibganj district of Jharkhand State under the project of ICFE and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata.**
- **Arsenic detection in drinking water in rural and municipal areas, National Environment Awareness Campaign under the project of Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India.**
- **Socio-economic survey of Serampore and Baidyabati locality.**
- **Local Economic Development in Baidyabati Municipality and Serampore Municipality.**
- **Social Mapping of Serampore Municipality under KUSP project few days back successfully.**
- **Publishing a monthly Bengali medical newspaper 'SWASTHYA BHABNA MASIK' since 1999.**
- **SHG Group Formation and Training in Tailoring & Boutique, Beautician, Soft-Toys Making, Fruits Processing, Knitting etc. in Serampore & Baidyabati Municipality. EDP programme for unemployed youths.**
- **24 Hours Ambulances services**

**CREATING ENVIRONMENT
AWARENESS REGARDING
PROPER MANAGEMENT OF
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES
AMONG THE CITIZENS IN A
MUNICIPAL AREA : A STUDY
WORK CONDUCTED ON BEHALF
OF SWASTHYA BHABNA
WELFARE SOCIETY**

DR. PRADIP KUMAR DAS
Principal Investigator
&
Secretary

DR. SUHAS BHATTACHARYYA
Project Co-Ordinator
&
Vice President,

SWASTHYA BHABNA WELFARE SOCIETY

15/C RAJA K. L. GOSWAMI STREET, P.O. & P.S. SERAMPORE DIST.
HOOGHLY, PIN CODE - 712201

Introduction:

- **Today one of the biggest threats to the existence of mankind on earth is environmental pollution caused by various unscientific and unethical activities on the part of the people of locality. Therefore, the significance lies in making the people aware about proper management of municipal solid wastes and mentioning the duties and responsibilities of the municipal authority for implementing it. In this project, storage of domestic waste, undertaken in the area of Chatra, ward no1,2,3 of Serampore Municipality under Hooghly district was marked for that survey. This study report on domestic waste management, has sought to present precise view on the kind and quality of domestic waste management practiced by the citizens of the said locality**

OBJECTIVES :

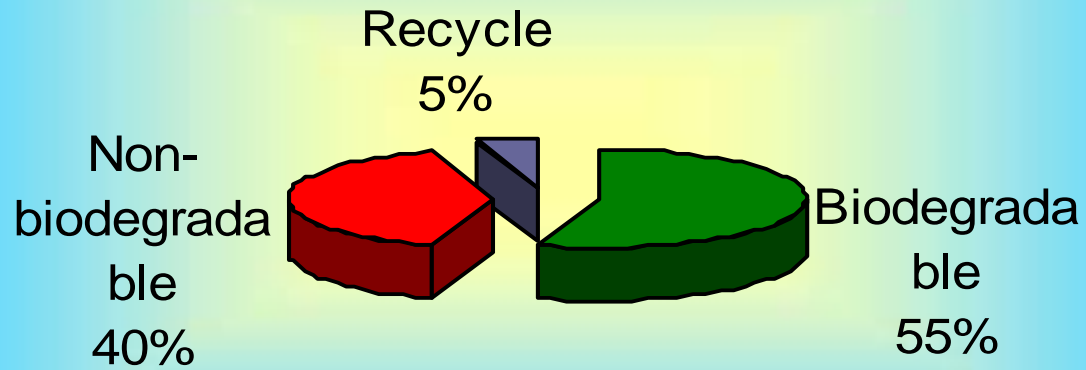
- i. To increase the public awareness about proper disposal, collection, transportation of domestic wastes.**
- ii. To increase the duties and responsibilities of the municipality regarding the proper disposal of domestic wastes,**
- iii. To implement sustainable waste circumstances of municipal area, to focus on the need to construct management that helps to make a pollution free environment,**
- iv. To highlight all the dustbins in the areas of the wards of ULB where there is none as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is not only treated as nuisance only but also a resource for producing energy, that may be gas, electric power, heat etc.**
- v. To focus on proper municipal solid waste management.**

Materials & Methods

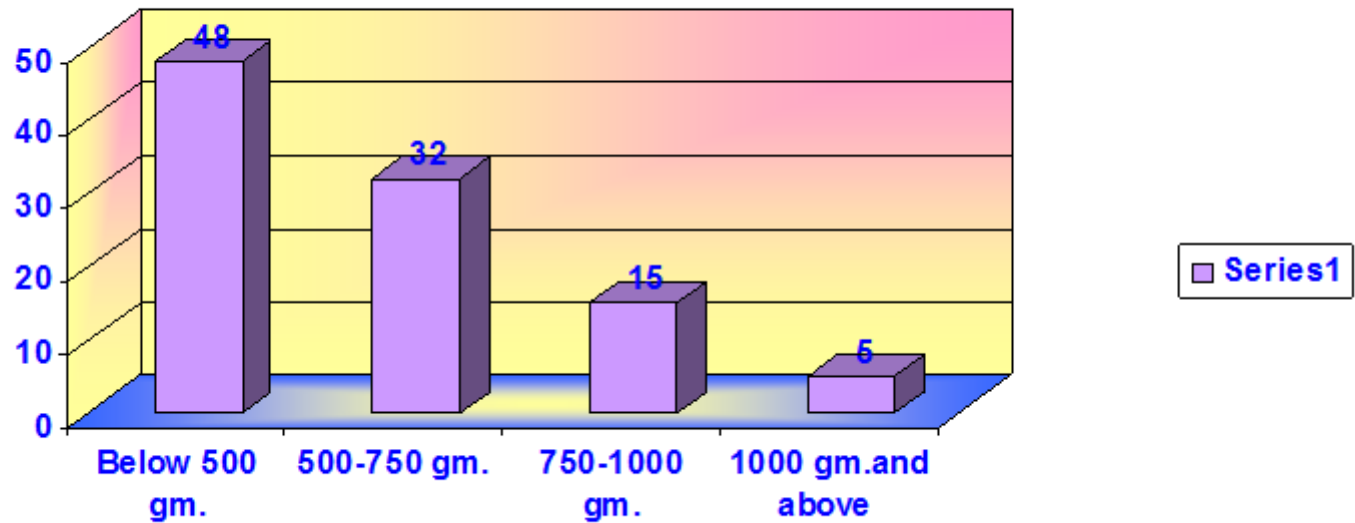
- i. Using a format for the survey.**
- ii. Personal interaction with the house holders.**
- iii. Analysis of collected data through bar diagram, pie diagram etc.**
- iv. Documentation (photography).**
- v. Discussion.**
- vi. Review literature.**
- vii. Group discussion, Focused group discussion.**
- viii. Personal interaction with local reputed persons like doctors, teachers, social workers etc.**
- ix. Networking :-**
 - a) Municipal councilors of no.1-3 wards**
 - b) Municipal chairman (Amiya Mukherjee).**
 - c) NGO's like Lions club of Serampore Greater.**
 - d) Swastha Bhabna Welfare Society.**
 - e) Chatra Sporting Club**

Lastly based on this above information, the conclusion of this Field study is drawn. As example survey form is attached with this Project Report.

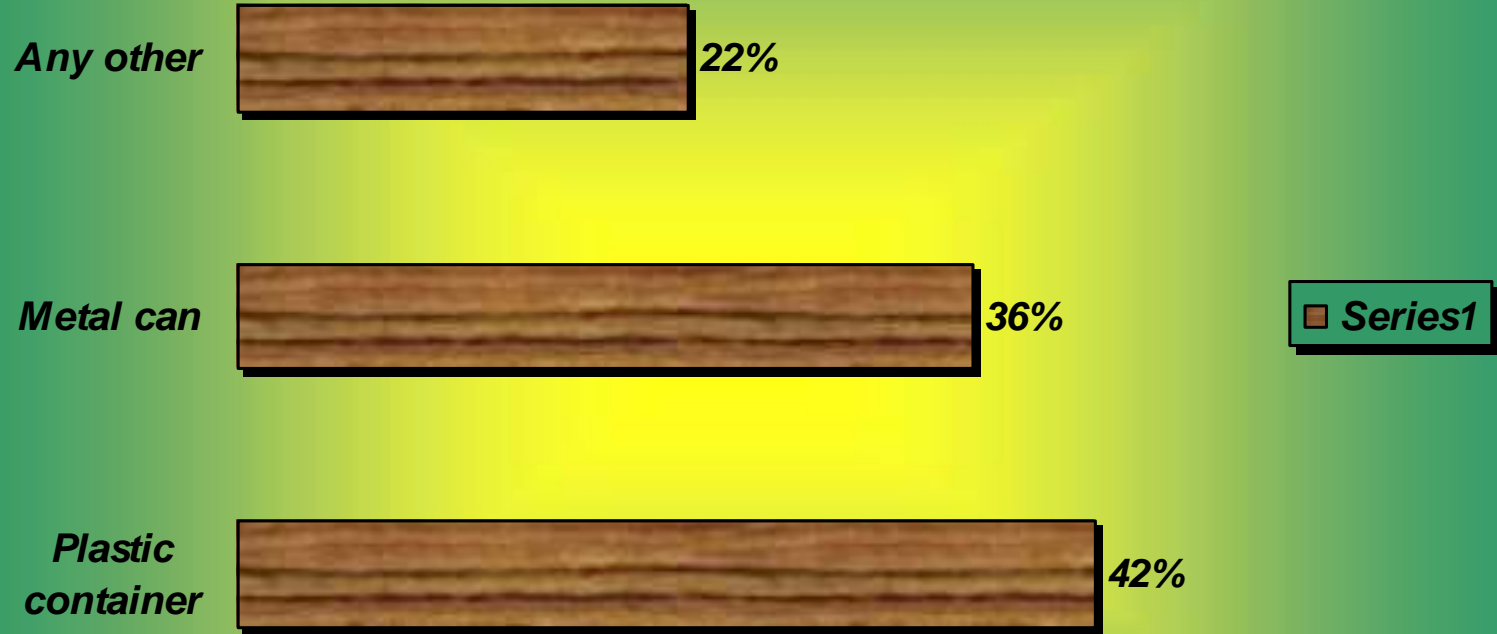
Types of domestic waste



Approximate amount of domestic waste that need to be disposed of daily



Types of bin is used by the house holders



	<i>Plastic container</i>	<i>Metal can</i>	<i>Any other</i>
<i>Series1</i>	42%	36%	22%

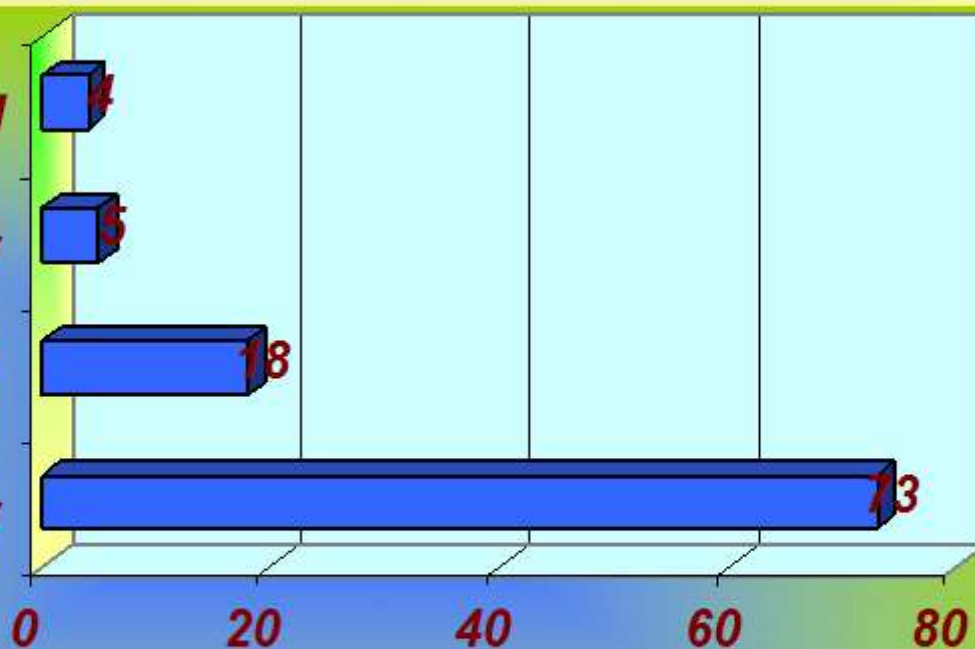
How frequently the garbage dumped cleared

No such period

Fortnightly

Weekly

Daily



0

20

40

60

80

Daily

Weekly

Fortnightly

No such period

■ *Series1*

73

18

5

4

WORKSHOP ON MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT



WORKSHOP ON MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT



TRAINING PROGRAMME ON MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT



PADAYATRA FOR MASS AWARENESS



STUDENTS' RALLY FOR MASS AWARENESS



AUDIO-VISUAL CAMPAIGN AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS
(SERAMPORE MALINA LAHIRI BOYS ACADEMY)



DRAMA BY SCHOOL STUDENTS ON MUNICIPAL WASTE CHATRA NANDALAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL



SIT & DRAW COMPETITION (SERAMPORE MISSION GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL)



DEMONSTRATIVE PROGRAMME

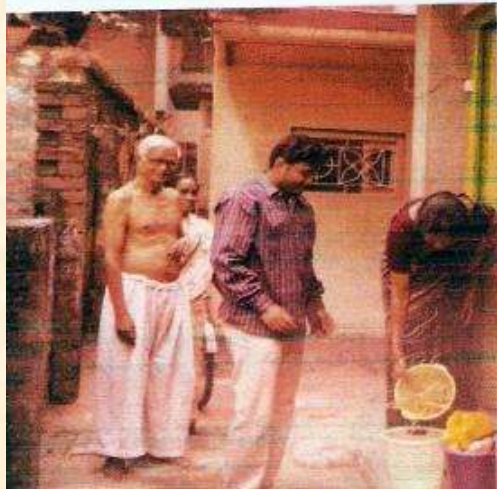
ACTION PROGRAMME SHOWING COLLECTION & SEGREGATION OF WASTES



DEMONSTRATIVE PROGRAMME ACTION PROGRAMME SHOWING COLLECTION & SEGREGATION OF WASTES



DEMONSTRATIVE PROGRAMME ACTION PROGRAMME SHOWING COLLECTION & SEGREGATION OF WASTES



DEMONSTRATIVE PROGRAMME IN SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY

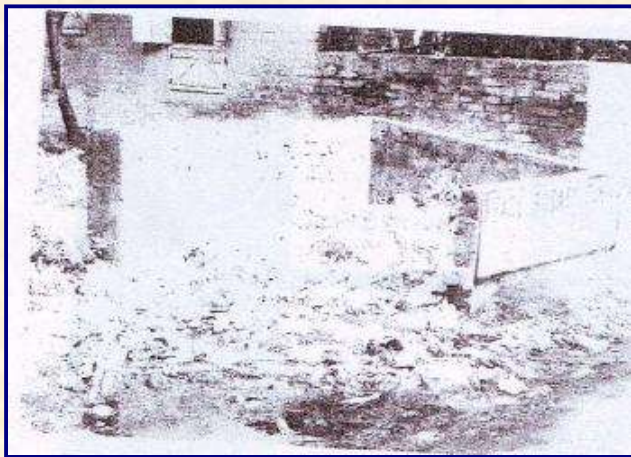
PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXISTING SWM SYSTEM IN SERAMPORE (SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT)



Tractor -Tailor loaded with waste



Hand Carts used for collection



Concrete Bins spilling onto the road



Disposal site at Railand Road

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The crux of the problem in the matter of domestic waste management is improper disposal of domestic wastes which has been observed in course of field study and dealt upon in this survey report. There were several problems related to domestic wastes, a few of which was briefly stated as under :-

- i. Drainage system was badly affected due to unscientific disposal of domestic wastes.**
- ii. Odour pollution was one of the result of dumping of domestic wastes.**
- iii. As carry bags and other domestic wastes sometimes dispose on the road side drain, so drain became blocked and during monsoon particular area was faced with water logging problems.**
- iv. Due to huge dumping of domestic wastes for long time, there was occurrence of ground water pollution by the leaching process.**
- v. Dumping of various types of wastes also attracted insects of various types and rodents rats, moles etc. which invited diseases like Malaria, Plague Dengu etc.**
- vi. Fertile land turning to wasteland because of dumping of waste materials, which were harmful to soil fertility.**
- vii. Domestic wastes from several householders heaped alongside public thoroughfare for nonavailability of dustbins.**

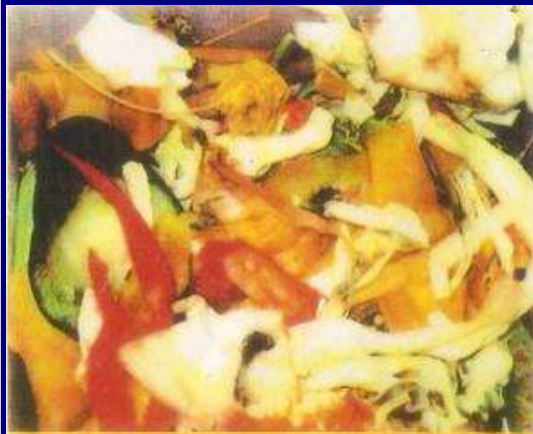
- viii. Foul smell of the rotten domestic rubbish doing air pollution.**
- ix. The other major environmental problems associated with dumping of waste that the emission of methane (CH₄) and carbondioxide (CO₂) gases that polluted soil and ground water. Both gases were recognised as major greenhouse gases, which could contribute to global climate change.**
- x. There was no conveyance system for the proper convenience in the slum areas. For that reason the people and children regularly used the drainage system and the residential street for their daily excrement. This was one of the biggest problems in Chatra that has been detected.**
- xi. Frankly speaking, the slam areas were quite congested, that's why, the environmental system and the inhabitants were extremely unhealthy and absence of proper conveyance and cleanliness makes atmosphere dirty and bacteria borne and continuously regenerated.**
- xii. Slums and rural peoples were mostly used wooden stripes, dung cakes for their fuelling. Through this poisonous gas like carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen oxide, Hydrocarbons etc. were generated .**
- xiii. The women of the slum areas mostly making dung cakes and stabled on the wall of the resident of people. Due to their negligence and ignorance they made the other residential wall dirty, which was quite disgusting and harassing.**
- xiv. Due to this survey it has been ever found that the very few peoples were alert and aware about the cleanliness of the domestic waste only where most of the people were totally ignored.**

Applicative value

- i. Developing literacy and creating awareness programme, people were made conscious about domestic environmental waste.
- ii. Developing proper cover for the garbage bin for avoiding the uncleanness.
- iii. Keep continuously monitoring the garbage's of the municipality, who was mostly, ignored their profession.
- iv. To avoid pollution from domestic environmental and water waste, rural and urban inhabitants and also the municipal corporation were energized to exert effectiveness the purpose of cleansing.
- v. Increasing proper garbage system all over the areas specially to avoid the eater and environmental pollution.
- vi.. Developing over lay for the open drainage system, to avoid the bio-degradable and non biodegradable items got stacked on the mouth of the drain.
- vii. Making alert the people for using the bin for bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable items separately, where the municipality was already provided different bins for this purpose.
- viii.. Encouraging the inhabitants for using different bins for bio-degradable and non-bio degradable items separately ordered by the municipal authority by continuous campaigning.
- ix. People were convinced to dispose their waste in the dustbin so that no waste elements were overflowed and the dirt's were not spreading on the road.
- x. To keep the city neat and clean, the common people were motivated to participate directly and indirectly whatever steps were taken by the municipality.

Conclusions

It revealed a deplorable state of domestic wastes posing serious threats to public health and hygiene. So Municipal authorities were convinced to introduce a regular system of collecting domestic wastes in 2 separate containers from each and every households in the locality. Containers for disposal of domestic waste one for bio-degradable and other for non bio-degradable were provided by the municipal authorities. Simultaneously, intensive campaign for creating public awareness for scientific domestic waste management were launched in order to achieve success in this matter.

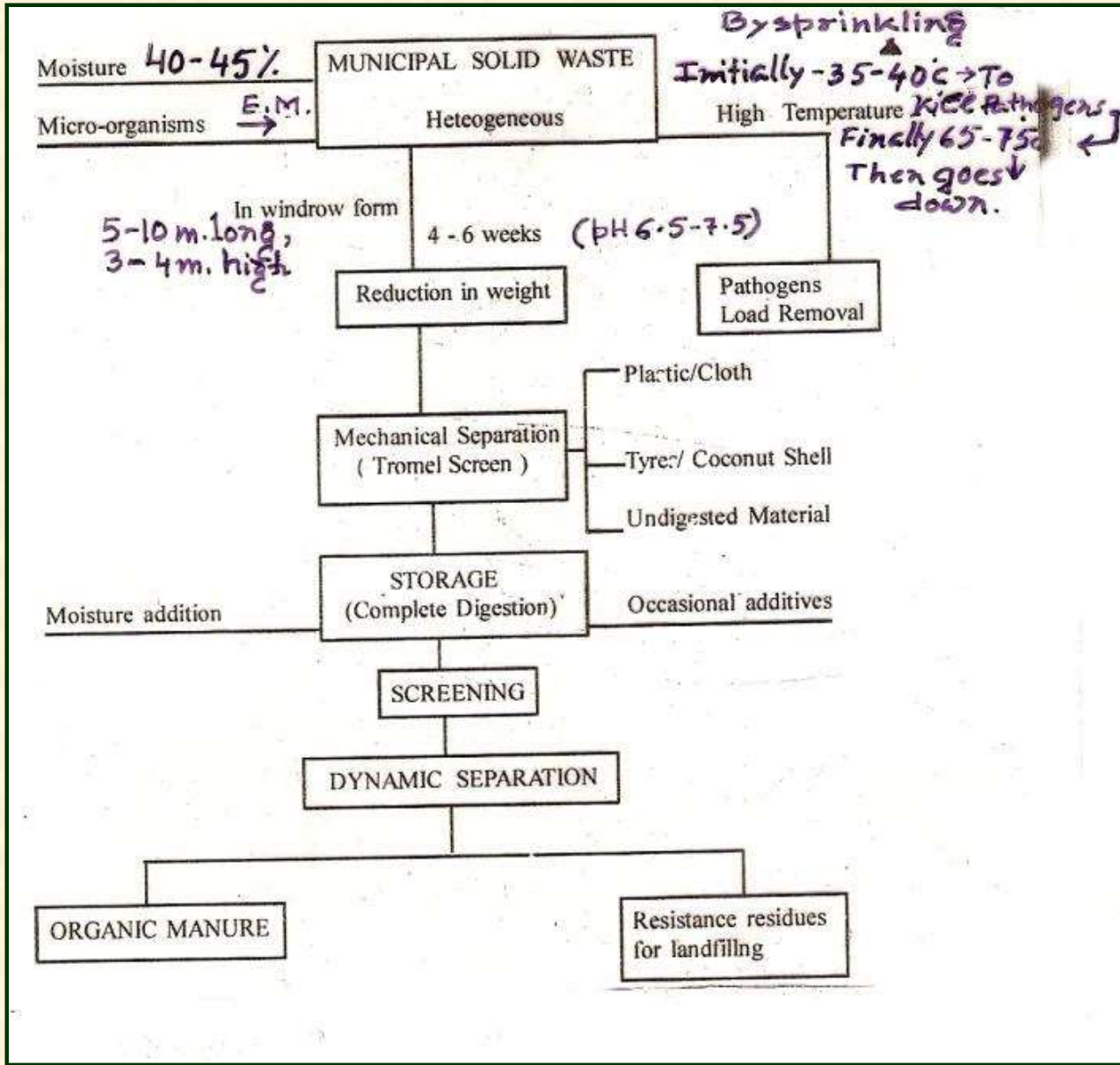


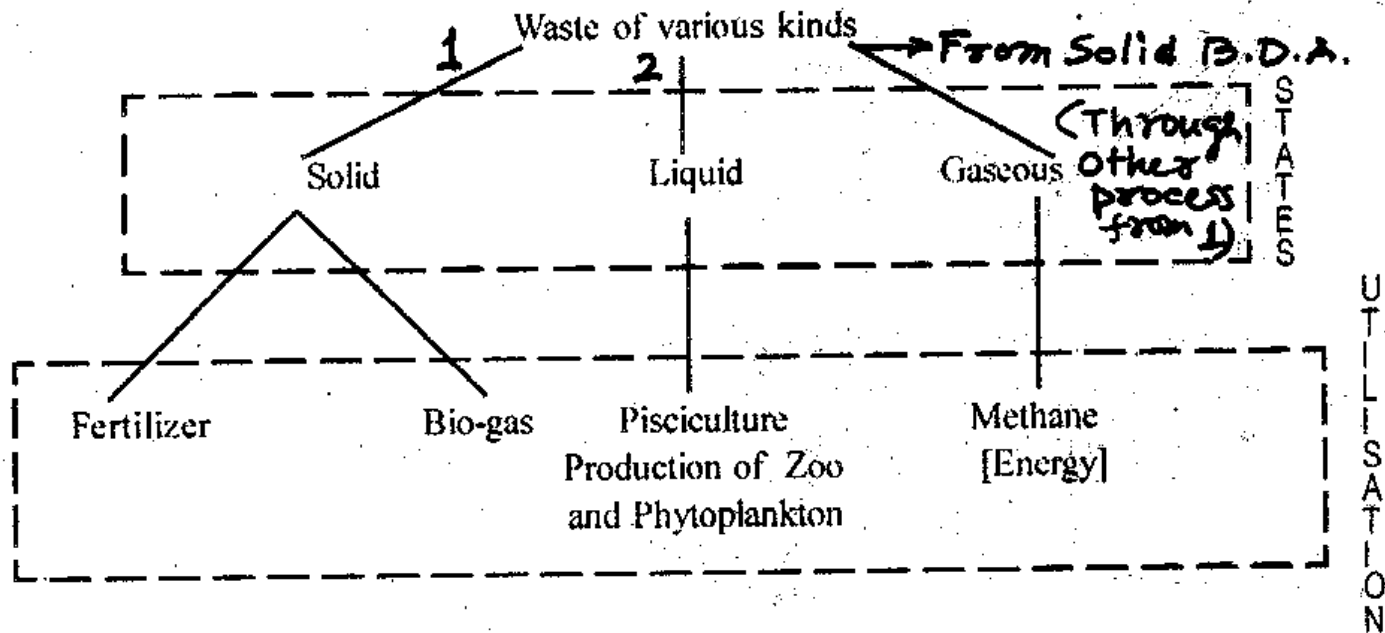
- Composting biodegradable waste does not generate an unpleasant odour
- It is a rich source of natural, non-chemical fertilizer
- Sale of source segregated, recyclable scrap an additional point for revenue generation
- This is a simple, cheap, micro-achievable solution
- Once set in motion, it is easily sustained





- There are over 3,000 varieties of earthworms in the world. 509 of them are to be found in India
- While chemical farming focuses on the fertility of the soil, *organic farming* is concerned with soil health. Earthworms are the pulse of the soil and their presence is the best way to diagnose its condition
- There are mainly three categories of earthworms. The *Epigeics* are surface dwellers which are largely used in the composting process. The *Antecics* are subsurface organisms which burrow vertically and are good for both composting and soil improvement. The *Endogeics* are the 'soil farmers' digging horizontal burrows
- imported 'foreign' worms are frequently used in vermiculture - they consume waste and turn it into organic manure. However, they do not burrow soil at all and their presence is known to destroy local species

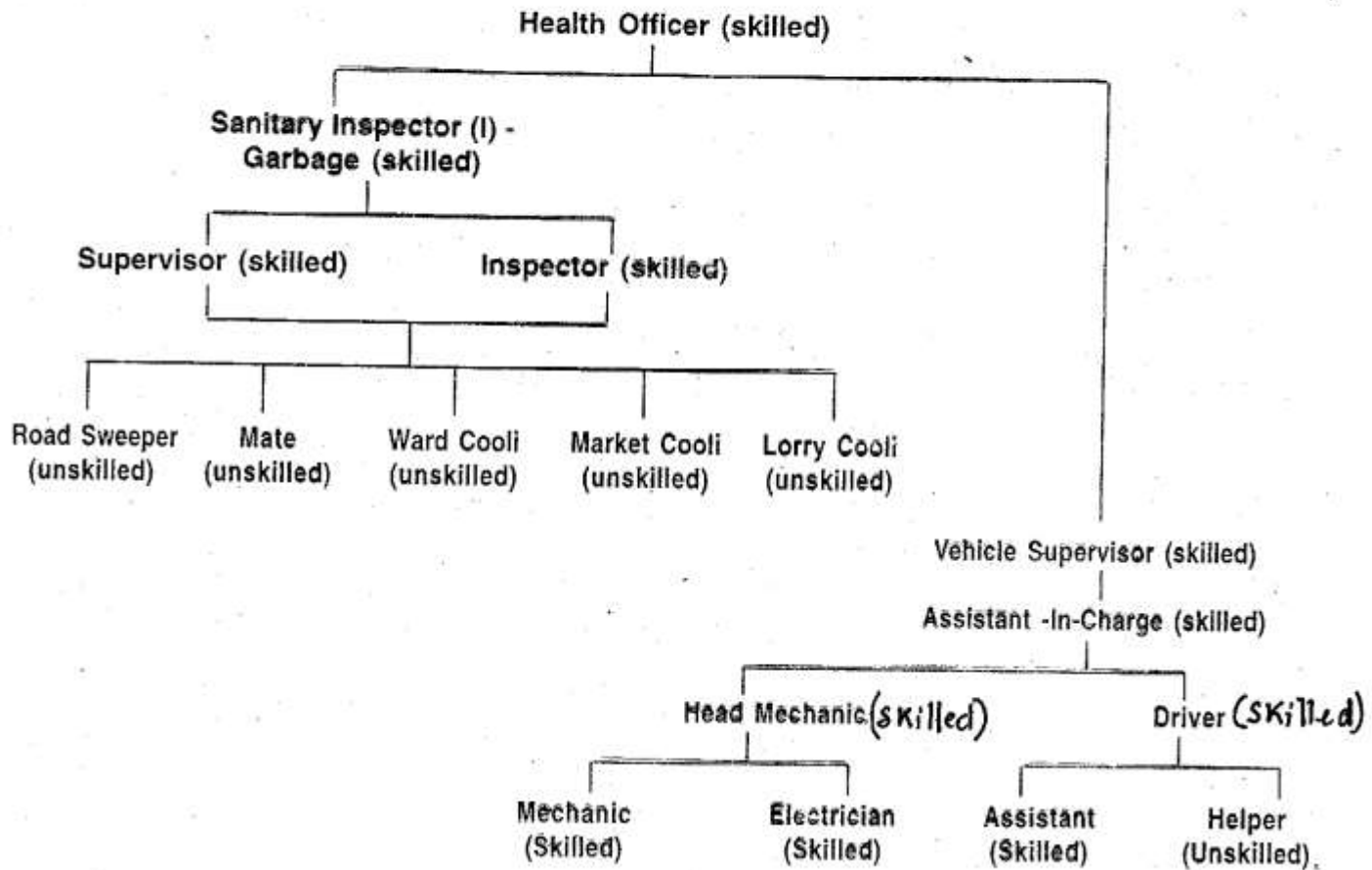




Diagrammatic Representation of Utilisation of Waste Product after Transmission of the same (Phase I)

Municipal Waste Management and Community Development

Total Population 50,000 to 1,00,000
Maximum involvement of the employees - 300



REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

(Analysis of Previous Researchers]

- 1) Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi.
JNNRU - Framework and Process
- Guidelines of project appraisal**
- 2) Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, Ministry of Environment and Forests, October 3, 2000**
- 3) Solid Waste Management in Class I Cities in India, Committee constituted by the Hon. Supreme Court of India -- Draft Report, June 1998 and Final Report, March 1999**
- 4) Report of Committee on Urban Wastes, Ministry of Works and Housing, Govt. of India, New Delhi, December 1975**
- 5) NEERI: "Strategy paper on solid waste management in India", Final Report, Feb. 1996**
- 6) Urban Solid Waste Management in India' Report of High Power Committee, Planning Commission, New Delhi, Sept. 1995**
- 7) CPHERI, Nagpur(1973), Solid Waste in India, Final Report.**
- 8) Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management' CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, May 2000**
- 9) Sundaresan, B. B. and Bhide, A. D., Solid Waste Management in Develop**

THANK YOU FOR KIND ATTENTION !!