THE BBMP MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND UAS BENGALURU CAN TURN WASTE INTO "COMPOST" AT "SOURCE" AND RESOLVE THE GARBAGE ISSUE

By: M.S.Yatnatti: Editor and Video Journalist Bengaluru: BBMP need to operate a state of the art composting facility in partnership with University of Agricultural Science Bangalore , there really is no need for landfill sites to be topped up with green waste, when the waste can be so easily transformed into valuable compost. Recycling centers equipped to handle green waste collection :The efficient management of green waste demands up-to-date and intelligent recycling centers and composting facilities, BBMP is required to do research with University of Agricultural Science Bangalore which has more than 1200 acres of land in Bengalauru opposite Jakkuru Flying Club and can perfect its composting process and provide compost on regular basis to farmers in the region free of cost . In vessel composting facilities enhance green waste management: As the name suggests, in vessel composting facilities utilize large containers or vessels for handling the composting process. These specifically designed vessels are designed to compost bulk quantities of waste, enabling an efficient form of green waste management. As a result, this produces a high quality compost, which comes with the added benefit of being virtually odour free.

Let the director municipal administration at state review the garbage issue make permanent solutions by turning waste into resource at source itself at each ward and reduce the expenditure to bare minimum and make them usable by users . It is alleged that BBMP is breeding ground for in unlimited Garbage dumping and unlimited corruption in garbage dumping. BBMP need to use technology and provide transparent process which will reduce the corruption. Tech is changing and providing safe cities .It is time to make Bangalore city a smart city. BBMP should make whole Bangalore as smart city and it is not distant dream as Technology is available and at fast work in making urban living a smarter experience. Technology of course plays a big role and Internet of every things enable interconnections of smart city sub-elements like smart water management ,Smart mobility smart energy smart waste management smart health management etc. It is pertinent to note that for BBMP it is not possible to close one Mandur dumping location and create another Mandur for dumping garbage because no villager want to be dumping ground for un-treated waste. Planning authorities have totally neglected Waste collection and disposal process while developing the township and Layouts. Now BBMP is facing unprecedented problems. At least now BBMP make three collection pits in each ward and segregate at source and Waste need to be separately collected and sorted at the place at each ward at which it is produced and from there it should go to nearby recycling units and wet Garbage need to be disposed after composting to nearby farm land and it should not go to any dumping site .University of agricultural science must be roped in composting the wet garbage at source at each ward and they can suggest farmers of nearby district to use this compost for increasing agricultural and Vegetable out puts to maximum at using minimum land and As a result, this produces a high quality compost, which comes with the added benefit of being virtually odour free..BBMP should transport this compost to nearby farmers free of cost. The problem is a big issue but Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) can solve it with permanent solution.. Siddramaiah Chief Minister should direct University of Agricultural Science Bangalore to provide scientific composting process and provide composting facility at its campus .You stop dumping at Mandur and find other dumping site and create another Mandur is not the solution to problem of solid waste management .BDA and BBMP and BMRDA and other planning authorities just went on urbanizing and expanding Bangalore and reduced the agriculture activities in the vicinity which was consuming the urban manure and solving the garbage problem naturally . Waste management is the "generation, prevention, characterization, monitoring, treatment, handling, reuse and residual disposition of solid wastes". There are various types of solid waste including municipal (residential, institutional, commercial), agricultural, and special (health care, household hazardous wastes, sewage sludge). The term usually relates to materials produced by human activity, and the process is generally undertaken to reduce their effect on health, the environment or aesthetics.

Rash to Treasure is a CHF International's initiative to strengthen waste industry by regular collection, sorting and recycling processes. Efforts are also made to give recognition to waste pickers' role in keeping the city clean. In India, waste collection is an unorganised sector that suffers from enforcement of waste management laws. In order to address the concerns, the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) International introduced a decentralised model of waste management to improve facilities and support livelihoods. The initiative, named Trash to Treasure, is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Caterpillar to revamp the waste management and recycling industry in Bengaluru. The project has two implementation models. One is a traditional approach where waste is collected directly from 2000 households in Rajendranagar and Ambedkarnagar and taking it to a facility centre to sort them for recycling purposes. These centres are known as Parivarthana meaning 'change'.Second model includes collection of waste from BBMP employees in Kasa Rasa centre. The centre is managed by Saahas, CHF's partner specialised in waste and recycling management. Saahas supervises the centre's staff, manages the operations and manufacturing of compost heap in organic waste convertor machines and finally sell it to recycling entrepreneurs. In all three areas, BBMP has provided the space to construct centres for waste sorting and recycling services.

The Government of Karnataka has reconstituted the municipalities according to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The towns have now been classified based on the population and other criteria as Town Panchayat (Population 10,000 to 20,000), Town Municipal Councils (Population 20,000 to 50,000) City Municipal Councils (Population 50,000 to 3,00,000) and City Corporations (Population 3.0 lakhs and above). On this basis, at present there are 10 City Corporations, 41 City Municipal Councils, 68 Town Municipal Councils and 94 Town Panchayats in the state. Also for specified areas like industrial areas where municipal services are required to be provided, the government has created 5 Notified Area Committees (NAC). In order to discharge the above responsibilities, Municipalities have been vested with the powers to levy certain taxes and fees. Also, the State Government transfers a portion of its general revenues to the urban local bodies.

 The main sources of income of the municipalities are derived from (a) taxes on building and lands, (b) user charge for water supply (c) license fee for regulating the building construction activities and fee from other trade license. The municipalities can also raise loans from Central and State Governments and Financial Institutions to meet expenditure under capital heads of accounts.Government through Directorate of Municipal Administration supervises the functioning of the municipalities. Government directly supervises the functioning of the Corporations. The Directorate has the responsibility to supervise the function of the municipalities, work out suitable human resource policies, exercise disciplinary control over the staff of municipalities, monitor the tax collection of ULBs, lay down policies for transparency in expenditures, hear appeals against the decisions of municipalities, release the Government transfers to the ULBs, as well as implement schemes like SJSRY (for urban poverty alleviation), IDSMT, Nirmala Nagar. The Directorate also collects statistics from ULBs and helps in the preparation of municipal statistics. The Directorate also inspects municipalities, interacts with both elected representatives and the employees to find out both genuine and specific problems of urban administration and urban municipal services and work out the solutions for those problems. Composting is nature's process of recycling decomposed organic materials into a rich soil known as compost. Anything that was once living will decompose. Basically, backyard composting is an acceleration of the same process nature uses. By composting your organic waste you are returning nutrients back into the soil in order for the cycle of life to continue. Finished compost looks like soil–dark brown, crumbly and smells like a forest floor. Vermicomposting is a method of breaking down garbage into fertile garden soil with the help of worms.As reported in newspapers Mid-sized information technology company Mindtree Consulting is championing a technology-based solution to Bangalore's perennial garbage problem. It essentially plans to allow waste pickers in the city to form franchises and to offer their services to households in different parts of the city. It would also provide information to waste pickers on where to sell recyclable garbage. There are some 20,000 waste pickers in Bangalore, where they collect garbage from garbage heaps around the city, segregate the recyclable material and then sell it to waste collectors for recycling. Mindtree Consulting chairman Subroto Bagchi issued a directive to engineers at the company to "make IT work for ragpickers" after he went on the 'garbage trail' to see how trash was collected and sorted, according to Prashant Mehra, chief architect of social inclusion for Mindtree Consulting. After he went on what he called the 'garbage trail' to see how garbage was collected and sorted he said. The initiative, called the 'I Got Garbage', has some 5,251 waste pickers and some 6,907 households enrolled.

Details on the environmental and social impact of the programme can also be seen on the website www.igotgarbage.com. To be sure, the more immediate problem affecting Bangalore is where it disposes of its waste. In 2012, villagers in Mavallipura in Bangalore's northern outskirts protested and blocked access to a landfill operated by a private company for the city administration. Then early this year, villagers around Mandur protested the presence of a landfill in their neighborhood, blocking the trucks that deliver some 1,800 tonnes of waste, much of it unsegregated, every day. Bangalore generates an estimated 4,000 tonnes of garbage every day. India generates some 48 million tonnes of garbage a day.Food disposals better than landfill:Based on this study's findings, a garbage disposal is not necessarily the most environmentally friendly way to deal with wasted food, even as InSinkErator often argues for its benefits. However, the study indicates that if your only two options are the trash can or a garbage disposal, the garbage disposal is a safer bet in terms of greenhouse gases and most other environmental impacts, despite its greater energy use.Fortunately, a growing number of people have more choices than landfill or garbage disposal. For example, folks in our municipality can compost in the backyard, or if that's not your cup of tea, you could consider dropping your waste, including paper food containers and other items for "advanced composting," with the solid waste management district.The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike is keen to establish a durable and wholesome relationship with all the constituents, who are proud to call the City of Bengaluru as their "own". BBMP has a responsibility of managing and maintaining the infrastructure and landscape of Bangalore. In order to get citizens and corporate bodies to participate in the development and maintenance, BBMP is inviting one and all to be part of the growth and upkeep of the various infrastructure and facilities.

===

The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) *(Translation: Greater Bangalore Municipal Corporation)*, is the administrative body responsible for the civic and infrastructural assets of the Greater Bangalore metropolitan area.The BBMP represents the third level of government, (the Central government and State Government being the first two levels). Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike is run by a city council. The city council comprises elected representatives, called "corporators", one from each of the wards (localities) of the city. Elections to the council are held once every five years, with results being decided by popular vote. Members contesting elections to council represent one of more of the state's political parties. First elections to the newly created body was held on 28 March 2010, after the delays due to delimitation of wards and finalising voter lists.There are many initiatives in place to assist local authorities achieve their waste management targets. However, when presented with current and future targets, waste management can be extremely daunting to most. Every municipality and local authority to suggest sustainable means of waste management that can be effectively implemented, in order to optimise the future recycling of waste. Therefore, BBMP need to designed and perfected a system for clean and efficient waste disposal and manufacture of composting. Composting is recognized as an optimal waste recovery procedure under the Waste Framework Directive. It is a natural and simple way of manufacturing green garden, and household food waste into an environmentally beneficial product. BBMP need to conducts the composting of materials derived from green waste collection, in a controlled, sanitary environment. Effectively dealing with green waste disposal :Compost is invaluable! The benefits environmentally and socially are innumerable; not only is it a perfect soil conditioner but it will vastly improve soil structure and boost its biological activity. The use of compost derived from green waste disposal notably diverts waste from landfill and therefore green house gas emissions such as methane produced from landfill sites, is drastically reduced.

In addition, compost replaces organic matter in the soil. BBMP need to operate a state of the art composting facility, there really is no need for landfill sites to be topped up with green waste, when the waste can be so easily transformed into valuable compost. Recycling centers equipped to handle green waste collection :The efficient management of green waste demands up-to-date and intelligent recycling centers and composting facilities, BBMP is required to do research with University of Agricultural Science and perfecting its composting process . In vessel composting facilities enhance green waste management :As the name suggests, in vessel composting facilities utilize large containers or vessels for handling the composting process. These specifically designed vessels are designed to compost bulk quantities of waste, enabling an efficient form of green waste management. As a result, this produces a high quality compost, which comes with the added benefit of being virtually odour free.

The PA should be forced to function and create information strictly as per under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) on the applications and request of public and provide it under 2(f) of RTI Act and information should not be incomplete misleading and false and public is free to check accountability under 4(1) (d) RTI Act 2005.THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005 is an Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.RTI Act provides transparency under Section 3 and 4(1) (a) (b) (c) and 2(f) of RTI Act 2005 and accountability under 4(1) (d) RTI Act 2005 as the PA will create information; or to interpret information; or to solve the problems raised by the applicants under the system and procedure as per listed Acts and rules regulations listed under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) every day and that can be cross cheeked by applicant by asking reasons under 4(1) (d) by the affected person and copy of the same can be given to any applicant under 2(f) of RTI Act .RTI is a total problem solving mechanism and not just record providing tool.RTI will provide transparency under 4(1) (a) (b) (c) and 2(f) of RTI Act 2005 every day and Accountability can be ensured under 4(1) (d) and this will reduces the corruption in every public authority .

RTI Act is an Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. The information under RTI Act is defined in, Section 2(f) of the RTI Act, which defines "information" provides as follows:. Definitions.- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,- .(f) "information" means any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e- mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force;". This act can be called as the "law of transparency and accountability" which acts as the citizen's weapon to question and get information related to the government's functioning so that they can analyze its performance, and act accordingly.The moment an act is done by the any department or authority or corporation outside the scope of the any Act legislated ,the government could intervene and nullify the said act whether or not the statute provides for such a power .The moment an act is done outside the scope of the statute it goes without saying that the state being the source from where the statute derived the powers , would have every right to intervene and set at naught the illegal act done by any of its instrumentalities like BBMP BDA or any department or University.

ADVERTORIALS AND CONSULTANCY HELP LINE
You may have problems with Government Departments PWD, BDA, BMRDA, KIADB, TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENTS AND Development Authorities BBMP, Taluka office, D.C. Office, Corporation, K.S.R.T.C., Commercial Tax Offices, K.E.B., Pension problems, Acquisitions of Land Problems , Khata, Bifurcation, Tax Revision. Banks Problems etc, which may be have been pending for months, and years in Government files etc.
Everybody is facing Problems, Problems?
Kindly write to us, we analyze and convince our selves and if appropriate then we will take your problems, to concerned authorities, ministries, i.e., through our news paper property politics and try to help you. We also provide consultancy and Liaison service on case to case bases as per agreed terms and fees. Write your problems with Xerox copies,

M.S.Yatnatti , Editor and Video Journalist Consultant Mobile: 9945116476 E-Mail: msyatnatti@yahoo.com   propertypolitics@gmail.com