



Overview Of Solid Waste Management Practices in Villages of Haveli Taluk

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ABSTRACT :

The Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), also known as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or the Clean India Mission, in 2014 to end the practice of open defecation and enhance the country's solid waste management.

The goal was broken up into two parts: rural and urban. It was the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (now the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Ministry of Jal Shakti) that oversaw the funding and management of "SBM - Gramin" in rural areas, while the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India was responsible for "SBM - Urban" in urban settings. The goal of the mission is to improve sanitary infrastructure in both urban and rural areas of India as quickly as possible. The mission is focused on Open Defecation Free (ODF) India and to ensure that solid and liquid waste management facilities are accessible.

There are people in every village who may not be aware of the waste and its effects. They still prefer to throw their household waste in the open land or may even burn it to get rid of it.

Due to rising rural populations, rising levels of consumption, and expanding business activity, rural regions are producing more garbage than ever before. And Increasing quantity of waste generation is a key issue in rural India.

Keywords : rural solid waste management, Haveli Taluk

Introduction :

The Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), also known as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or the Clean India Mission, in 2014 to end the practice of open defecation and enhance the country's solid waste management. The first Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was introduced in 2009, however this new initiative is a revamped version of that program. Phase-I of the Swachh Bharat Mission lasted till October 2019. Now, phase-II is being implemented between 2020–21 and 2024–25 to help cement the work of Phase I.

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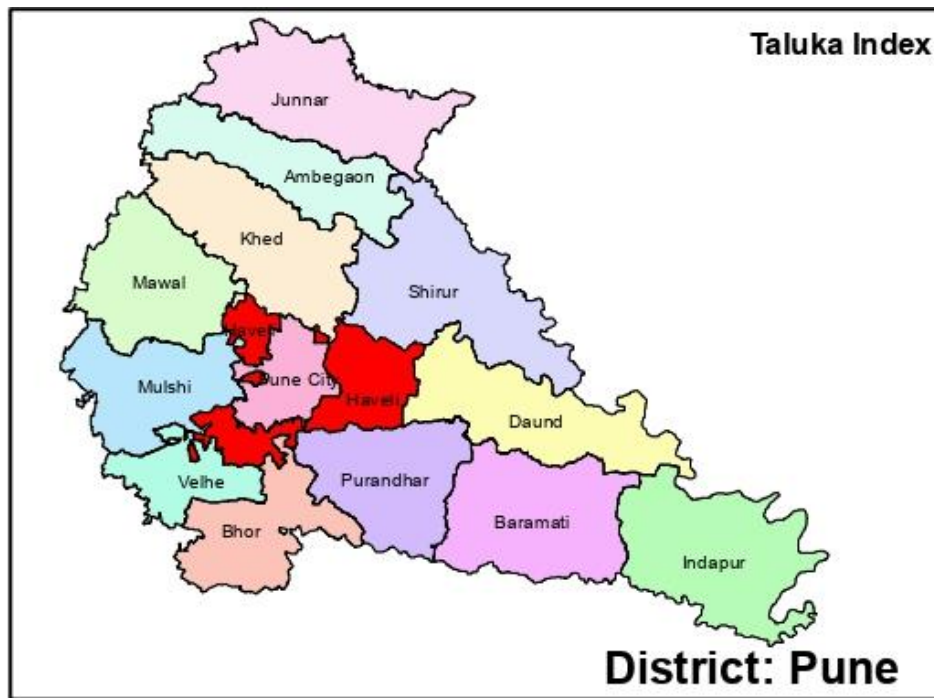
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Rural Scenario

A major portion of the state's total population lives in the villages of Maharashtra. As per the Census of 2011, out of the total population of Maharashtra state, around 54.78 per cent live in the villages of rural areas.

As per 2011 census, 39.01 % population of Pune districts lives in rural areas of villages. And there are about 1,877 villages in Pune district. The Pune district is further divided into 14 Tehsils / Blocks / Community Development Blocks for administrative purposes. The total Pune district population living in rural areas is 3,678,226.



Haveli Taluk is one of such Tehsils of Pune District. It surrounds the Pune city from three sides. Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority is the planning and development authority for the Pune Metropolitan Region and as per their records there are 108 villages in Haveli Taluk. As the Pune city is increasing its borders, many villages adjoining city have seen sudden growth in terms of infrastructure, population, wherein the population is shifting to these fringe areas due to cost effectiveness and closeness to Pune city for easy commute. The highest population is around 66000 while the lowest population in a village is only 200 residents.

To improve the quality of life of the rural population, environmental sanitation needs to be improved.

In rural areas, examples of solid waste include wastes from kitchens, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, glass and so on.

Traditionally in many villages there was no proper waste collection, organic waste used to be given to domestic animals and there was very less dry waste. The well transportation facility to reach urban areas, educational awareness and increase in earning capacity of rural people has seen improvement in all facilities of rural areas. The impact of living standard of urban people attracts the rural people leading to generate village solid waste. Villages have become growing market for retail industry resulting in increase in waste generation. At the same time the disposal of this waste has been creating a problem for the local panchayat.

Due to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan many villages now have toilets and are slowly becoming free of open defecation practices. There has been some Swachhata Abhiyan and Plastic Ban projects but many of the villages still throw their waste as a mixed waste. In some villages there are Gram panchayat Employees who collect mixed waste. This is usually dumped in open ground or in a hold. Most of the times, the waste including dry waste is burned, creating soil, air pollution.

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission 2, there are grants available to each village for solid waste management such as composting and for plastic waste management unit there is availability of Rs 16 lakh only.

Research Methodology

From the total from 108 villages around 10 villages were selected randomly. The researcher did visit the villages and spoke to village body to understand the current scenario of the waste management in the villages. The points covered were level of segregation, how the waste is collected and if there are any waste management technologies installed in any of the villages.

Observation



The picture shows the common sighting in many villages, where the waste is thrown on the side of the road.

It was interesting to see that all the villages surveyed has not started imposing segregation at source. The waste is collected as the mixed waste and there is no attempt by citizens to segregate any waste at source.

It was also observed that all the waste is collected by Gram Panchayat employee, and it is usually in a Ghanta Gadi, only one village use a van for collection.

What happens to waste

	Dumped on Open Ground and Burned periodically	Given to contractor but no idea what happens to waste
No of Villages	7	3

It was observed that where villages have availability of open space they usually dump on public land and burn after few days. This creates a lot of pollution but accessibility to open and empty spaces and no other alternative option for disposal, the open dumping is the popular choice for all villages. In three villages they hand over the mixed waste to the contractor, who collects and dumps it somewhere or disposes it off. None of the villages knew what happens to their waste, rather they were happy to get rid of their daily garbage. The major difference with these villages was there was nonavailability of public open space in the village for dumping of the waste.

All the villages have ongoing or approved project of building toilets under Swachata Abhiyan. The Government of India has focus to reduce open defecation and the projects are undertaken to build toilets in the households.

The villages also have Ban Plastic project wherein the ill effects of plastic waste are displayed urging citizens to reduce plastic usage. There are no solid waste management projects underway in Haveli Taluk to scientifically disposing of organic and dry waste.

Conclusion :

Almost 40 percent of the population in Pune district still lives in villages or rural areas but there is no focus on the solid waste management. Many villages on the fringe have seen tremendous growth due to higher real estate prices but they are still living in villages. The industry has also moved away from Pune city to such fringe villages. The plan or the data about waste generation is still lacking. There is great need to focus on solid waste management in villages. This needs to start with awareness of segregation at source and disposal of solid waste that is generated in the village.

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