

Dr Parmila and Dr Seemant (March 2023). An Empirical Study of a Village in Haryana State on Garbage Collection: A Requisite Component of Sanitation
International Journal of Economic Perspectives,17(03) 162-168 UGC CARE
Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>
“An Empirical Study of a Village in Haryana State on Garbage Collection: A Requisite Component of Sanitation”

Dr Parmila
Associate Professor of Commerce
Kanya Mahavidyalaya Kharkhoda

Dr Seemant
Associate Professor of English
Kanya Mahavidyalaya Kharkhoda

Abstract

Sanitation and health both are interrelated to each other. Adequate sanitation is important for everyone. Insufficient sanitation significantly affects wellbeing of individual, family, society and country all in all. This study will help to identify the available methods of garbage collection. At societal level, it will make convenient for policy makers to choose the desired goals in specific village which can result in better sanitation and better lifestyle in comparison to prevalent situations. At national level, study will help the Government to imply same methodology and provisions to tackle the basic problem of sanitation in rural areas. As it is said “A healthy mind resides in a healthy body” So, sanitation is necessary for the development of any nation.

So, the main objective of this study is to assess and identify the methods of garbage collection in rural areas which may arise many health issues pertaining to inappropriate sanitation in the particular village. The study will also analyze the segregation of dry/wet waste in garbage. These provisions can help in maintaining sustainable development in villages.

Introduction

Sanitation is a crucial problem of society. As Gandhi Ji has said, “Sanitation is more important than independence”. This saying is quite apt as insanitary conditions leave its footprints behind in form of many health diseases. Garbage collection is one of the essential parts of sanitation.

Honorable Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi started the "Swachh Bharat Mission" in October 2014 to honour Mahatma Gandhi. The objective of the mission was to improve cleanliness habits in India. Garbage collection was one of the motive of this drive. In continuation to this mission on 2nd October 2019, another mission “Fit India Movement” was also launched, which also aims at hygiene and sanitation indirectly by a plea of eradicating plastic from society. It has become of vital importance in **Post Covid** time to maintain hygiene and cleanliness in surrounding. There is a need to have a plan to reuse the garbage, waste material and cleanliness of toilets. It will help not only in generating large no. of jobs but also help in agriculture.

The main focus of the study will be on the methods of garbage collection.

Components of these issues are as following:

Garbage Collection

- ❖ Is there any appropriate system of collection of garbage?
- ❖ How waste is managed in rural area?

Objectives of the Study

- To examine the economic burden on nation of poor sanitation.
- To examine the garbage collection as a requisite component of sanitation.
- To analyse the awareness level of villagers regarding adequate methods of garbage collection.

Scope of the Study: Proper sanitation along with hygiene is basic need for good health and social economic development. This research will focus on methods of garbage collection. It seeks to present latest evidences on the provisions of adequate sanitation to analyze how more progress can be made in society by adopting these provisions and to suggest strategies to improve the methods of garbage collection. This is an interpersonal phenomenon which needs the involvement of policy makers as well as public sectors.

Research Methodology

The researcher chose this particular village Sisana in district Sonapat of Haryana state as this place belongs to the researchers directly. In form of birth place researchers has an interface communication to the community already to find out the roots of the problems. Belongingness to such place creates a harmonious and healthy equilibrium resulting into a qualitative research. Moreover, after analyzing this village researcher felt that it needs required changes not only in physical conditions of the village but also to the mindset of the villagers.

Research Design

To accomplish the targets of the review, the researcher will utilize cross sectional overview design. This will contain consolidated both subjective and quantitative information assortment and investigation methods. Quantitative information will be collected from surveys while subjective information will be created from interview plans.

Data Collection

The review will utilize both essential and auxiliary information assortment strategies to gather the information. Essential information sources incorporate utilizing organized surveys, oral meetings, direct perception and center gathering conversations. Optional information will be gathered from Essential Wellbeing Community, Sisana and other important writing and online information.

The target population of this study will comprise of Village Sisana, Distt Sonipat which is situated in southern east direction of Haryana state having moderate climate conditions. Its stretch are is around 4 km. It has a population of 10820 in which male female ration is 6012:4808. Main source of livelihood is agriculture. Sample size for the study is 100.

Relevance of the proposed study for Society

At societal level, it will make convenient for policy makers to choose the desired goals in specific village which can result in better sanitation and better lifestyle in comparison to prevalent situations. Awareness programs like Seminars, Workshops and capacity building programs will increase the awareness level of rural folk. These programs will help them to change their traditional mind set so as to accept transformation.

The researcher will study the methods of garbage collection in the particular village. Improved provisions can be given at the end of the study. These provisions can help in maintaining sustainable development in villages.

Figure 1 Showing Economic Burden on Different Countries Due to Poor Sanitation

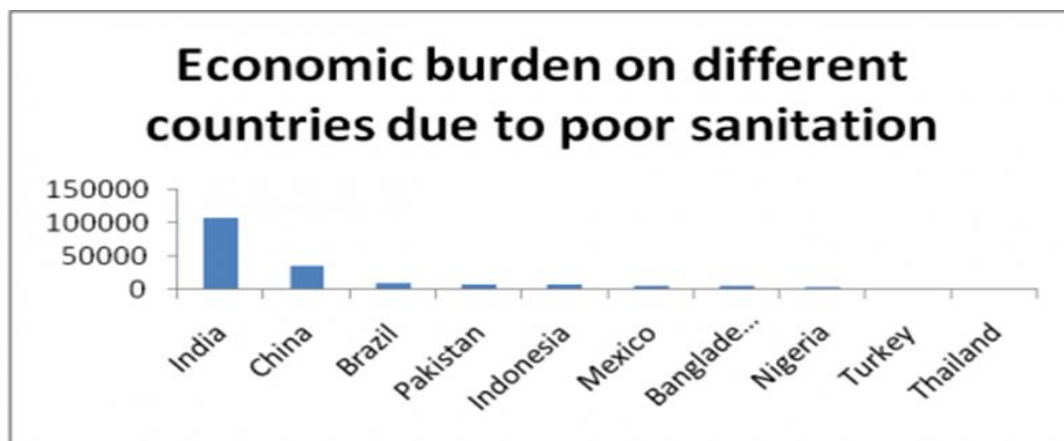
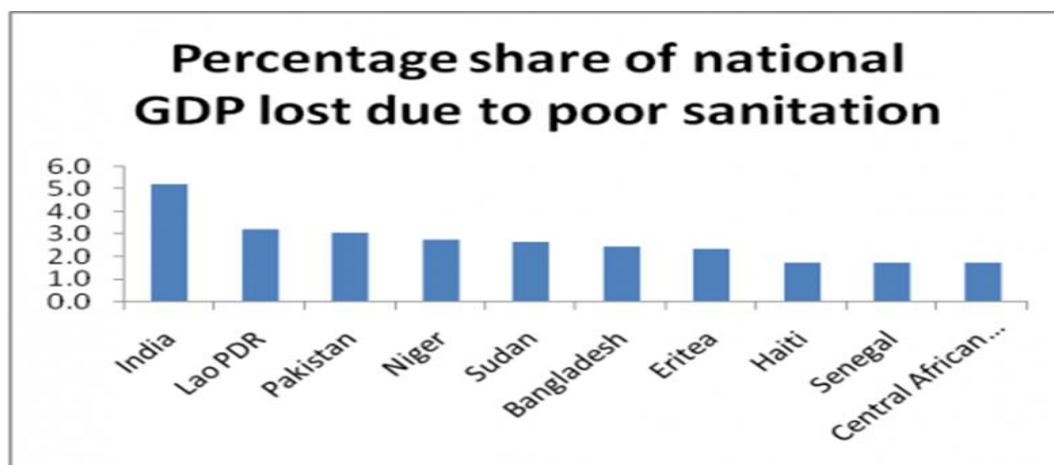


Figure 2 shows the %age share of national GDP lost due to poor sanitation



Credit: True cost of sanitation, 2016

Source:<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/waste/lack-of-access-to-sanitation-a-drain-on-global-economy-55604>

Figure 1 & 2 reveals that the economic burden of poor sanitation is very much higher in India than other countries of the world and national GDP lost due to poor sanitation also very high. So, it can be conclude that poor sanitation effect GDP negatively.

Further, researcher wants to know about awareness regarding garbage collection among rural areas.

Table No. 1

Table showing Awareness about Garbage Collection among Rural areas

S. No.	Statements	Frequency	%age
1	Awareness regarding dustbins at home	100	100
2	Awareness of segregation of dry and wet waste	26	26
3	Awareness regarding whether wet waste is used in manure pit	78	78
4	Awareness regarding kitchen waste is used for pet animals/cattle feed	92	92
5	Awareness about waste/dustbin covered	57	57

Figure 3 showing Awareness about Garbage Collection among Rural areas

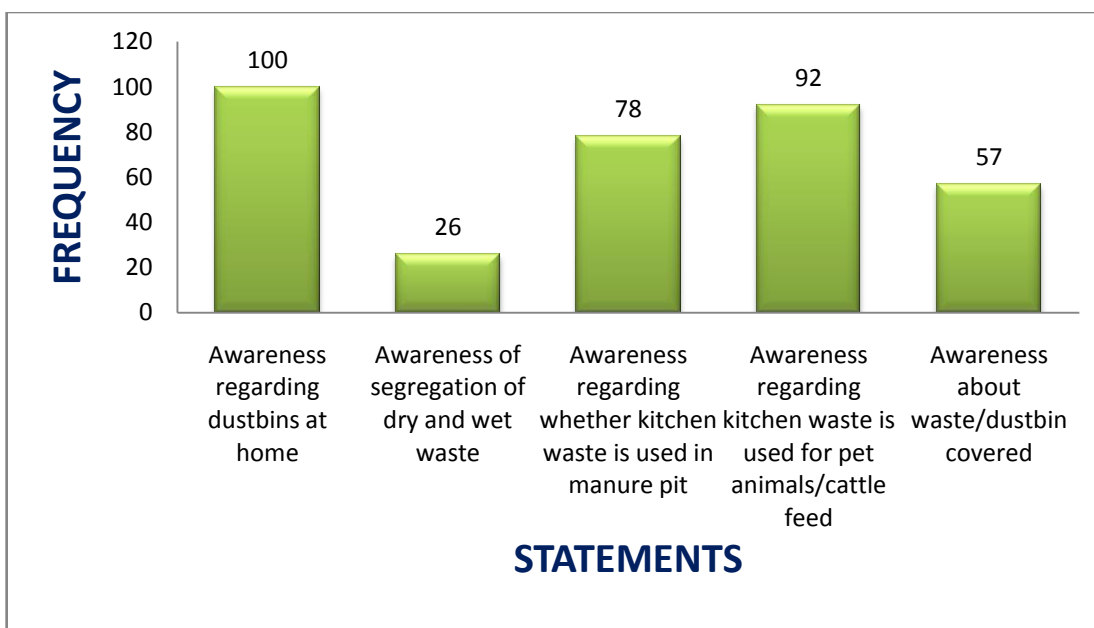


Table 1& figure 3 indicates the awareness about methods of garbage collection among rural areas. It is observed that majority of 100% of the respondents use dustbins at home but only 57% covered the dustbins, which is a matter to think about. Only 26% respondents segregate dry and wet waste. Data reveals that segregation of waste is the biggest problem. 78% respondents use wet waste as manure while 92% respondents use kitchen waste for pet animals/cattle feed. So, it can be said that kitchen waste management is good in rural areas.

It can be concluded that awareness about segregation of dry and wet waste is very low. Workshops/Seminars should be organised to aware the population of rural areas.

Conclusion:

Pathetic sanitation adversely affects the general public and the economy. In view of findings the researchers concluded that there is a best practice of keeping dustbins at homes but villagers are not aware regarding methods of garbage segregation. They are not familiar with the practice of dry and wet waste segregation.

This study also reveals that government intervention is also needed in rural areas to compensate the economic burden as garbage collection is one of the components of sanitation. Poor sanitation leads to negative impact on society and the economy. On the basis of findings, villagers' awareness level is of moderate level.

Suggestions:

The researcher discusses how to move towards practical arrangements. Some arrangements proposed are as per the following:

- ❖ Creative arrangements ought to be suggested to accomplish wanted results. Human driven advancement that improves individuals' living spaces ought to be carried out.
- ❖ At Political level, garbage collection ought to be put at the highest point of their plan and this ought to be reflected in public preparation and planning.
- ❖ Techniques for garbage collection can be improved by joint efforts among all stakeholders. The Public authority, NGO's, Analysts, the scholarly community, corporate and confidential area ought to cooperate to handle the issue.
- ❖ A suggestion to the Gram Panchyats of the village was given to take initiative by implementing an adequate method of garbage collection. An E-rickshaw can be hired to collect the garbage from household to household and disposal of the same in an appropriate manner. E-Rickshaw will take a round of the village twice in a day.
- ❖ A vermin compost unit should also be installed in the village to use Biodegradable waste into manure. This manure can be used for agriculture purpose.
- ❖ Dustbins signifying particular colours for garbage collection should be placed at the public places of the village, consequently the waste will be disposed accordingly.

- ❖ NSS units of nearby Schools / Colleges should organize Special camps in the adopted villages to spread awareness regarding garbage collection as an essential part of sanitation. Village adoption by any educational institution should be done to enhance awareness level. Workshops & Seminar should be conducted for sharing knowledge.
- ❖ Nukadnatak, short films, rallies, competitions like poster making, slogan writing, group discussion some medium to spread awareness.
- ❖ An open area of the village can be used as landfill which will help in garbage disposal.

References:

- <https://www.who.int/topics/sanitation/en/>
- <https://www.who.int/countries/ind/en/>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2981586/>
- <https://www.wsscc.org/2016/07/05/study-rural-sanitation-india-aims-answers-questions-behaviour-change/>
- <http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-1015/ijsrp-p4629.pdf>
- https://www.academia.edu/39066601/Current_Health_Scenario_of_Subaltern_Communities_A_Review_in_Rural_India
- <https://irlibrary.ku.ac.ke/bitstream/handle/123456789/15055/Food%20safety%20and%20hygiene%20practices%20a%20comparative%20study%20of%20selected.pdf?sequence=1>
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269702413_Environment_Sanitation_and_Health
- <https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-6423-z>
- <https://www.ideasforindia.in/topics/human-development/sanitation-in-india-first-things-first.html>
- <https://www.healthissuesindia.com/poor-sanitation/>
- <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/waste/findings-of-country-wide-rural-sanitation-survey-leave-several-questions-unanswered-60051>
- https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/24810/9/09_chapter_2.pdf
- https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/methodology/impact_indicators/wp_water_en.pdf
- <http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/en/d/Jh2941e/5.html>
- <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/3603.pdf>
- <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/coverage/waste/dirty-truth-56363>

- <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/NARSS-2017-18-Provisional-Summary-Results-Report.pdf>
- <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/content/465583/national-annual-rural-sanitation-survey-narss-round-2-2018-2019-national-report/>
- <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/93-of-rural-indians-have-access-to-toilets-sanitation-survey/article26442458.ece>
- <https://www.districtsofindia.com/haryana/statedistrict.aspx>
- <https://medicopublication.com/index.php/ijphrd/article/view/13822>
- <http://medicopublication.com/index.php/ijphrd/article/view/13822/12710>
- Bennett, S. D., Otieno, R., Ayers, T. L., Odhiambo, A., Faith, S. H., & Quick, R. (2015). *Acceptability and Use of Portable Drinking Water and Hand Washing Stations in Health Care Facilities and Their Impact on Patient Hygiene Practices, Western Kenya*. *PloS one*, 10(5).
- Erasmus, V., Daha, T. J., Brug, H., Richardus, J. H., Behrendt, M. D., Vos, M. C., & van Beeck, E. F. (2010). *Systematic review of studies on compliance with hand hygiene guidelines in hospital care*. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol*, 31(3), 283-294.