

Chapter-VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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6.1 Introduction

Having discussed the various issues connected with the waste management in rural area of Sangli district we propose to summarise the main findings of this study in this final chapter. The conclusions and suggestions are based on the data collected and results which will be helpful for policy formulation.

6.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions have been emerged from the present study of waste management in rural area of Sangli district.

1. It is revealed that a majority of families in Rampur Village have attached their waste water to the gutter is a thing of appreciate. Its a good waste water management practice. The number of sanitations pits is increasing in this village, initially it is good, but later on this picture should be changed. The number of families using waste water for garden ng is increasing day by day is good thing, but it should increase rapidly and significantly because it facilitates recycling of waste water, which is very much demanded. Recently also the no of families whose waste water is attached to gutter is increased. is a thing of concerns.
2. It is found that the number of private taps is higher than public taps in Rampur is a good thing. But the number of households who don't use water supply facilities is also thing of serious concerns. It is because of their weak financial positions. Here at least for water supply management, public taps should be arranged. It is because water is the basic need of the human beings. This will effect on waste water management.

3. It is observed that the number of families using private toilets is increasing during period under study in Rampur village. It has increased in significant in the last year of study. Even though the households using public latrines is lesser, but it is increasing. It's increasing in higher in the last year of the study. But importantly, the number of families who do not use public as well as private latrine facility is also considerable. It has a bad impact on an environmental status is also very much essential to take into consideration. All households should be attached to the toilets, either through private or public, is the need of hour.
4. It is observed that the number of private dustbins is significantly higher than the public dustbins in Rampur village. There is an urgent need for increasing the number of staff for solid waste management, which is very few, and negligible, is a thing of serious concern. It is revealed that solid waste management practice in Rampur is not good. The role of village panchayat is not upto the mark and expected extent. It is therefore, solid waste management is a serious thing of concerns in the Rampur Village.
5. It is revealed that the number of families whose waste water attached to gutter is higher, and it is increasing, is a good thing in Kadepur. The families using pits is growing day by day, and it is in considerate number. The households using waste water for gardening shows fluctuations, but it has a declining trend. It is also a noteworthy thing that, the families who do not use either gutter or sanitation pits is also a considerate, that cannot be negligible, availing for them is very much necessary on various grounds.
6. The drinking water supply facility is good in Kadepur village of Kadegaon tehsil of Sangli district. It is observed that the number of public taps is meagre, and no growth in it has taken place. The drinking water supply in the village is dominated by the private tap connections also. And it is a good thing that the number of private taps is higher and it increased at the significant rate of 20%

p.a. during the period under study. But the thing of concerns is that, there is considerate number of families who do not have access to drinking water either in the form of private tap or public tap. They should be provided with the access to drinking water supply.

7. It is revealed that the number of families having private toilets is higher, and also incensing day by day with a significant growth rate of 18% p.a. in Kadepur, is a thing of appreciations. But at the same time households using public latrines is also considerable one, it is increasing. Thus, the toilet facility available in this village is thing of signification and appreciable. If efforts are made to reduce families depending on public toilets to private is desirable and conducive for the qualitative environment of the village.
8. It is revealed that the number of personal dustbins is higher than the public dustbins in Kadepur. This is an indicator of peoples participations in solid waste management. But to that extent the local government is not active and aware of the responsibility of the solid waste in its area. The number of public dustbins is lower, and the number of sweepers also is meragre. It is good that people are composting their sloid waste. But it is clearly revealed that it is need of the hour that village panchyat should be active and dynamic in the management of the solid waste in the area under its jurisdiction.
9. There is no change in the number of families using sanitations pits for the waste water management during period under study in Yedenipani village. Likewise, the number of families using waste water for gardening purpose is the same during the period under study, which is necessary to increase for the recycling of the waste water. It is good that the number of families who have attached their waste water to gutters is higher, but the growth is insignificant. More importantly, there is significant number of

families who do not have sanitation pits and waste water attached to gutters, is a thing of serious concerns, and it is not the proper management of the waste water in this village panchayat.

10. The village panchayat of Yedenipani is different, it did not provide for the public taps in adequate number. It stands at the same throughout the period. The number of private taps is higher comparatively, and also shows a considerate growth, it is inadequate. It is because the number of households without the facility of drinking water either through public tap or private tap is significantly higher, is a thing of serious concerns. This demands the active role of the management as well as households to inculcate access to the drinking water.
11. It is revealed that, the number of families using public toilets is considerable, but it is decreasing in Yedenipani. At the same time the families having private toilets is higher. But at the same time, the households using public latrine is also considerable one, it is increasing. Thus, toilet facility available in this village is a thing of satisfaction and appreciable. If efforts are made to families depending on public toilets is desirable and conducive for the qualitative environment of the village
12. It is observed that the number of households using sanitation pits is considerable one, but increasing at the marginal rate during the period under study in Yedenipani. The households using waste water for gardening purpose is meagre. It is good that the families whose waste water attached are higher and increasing also. But it is inadequate, because still the families which do not have access to pits as well as gutter is in significant number. It is not an indicator of the proper management of the waste water in the village panchayat under a study.

13. Analysis reveals that the number of public tap is very much meagre in Gatnandre village. The families having private taps are significant. It is because the number of households who do not have access to private taps as well as public taps is significant one, this is a serious thing of concerns.
14. It is revealed that, even though the number of families using public toilets is decreasing, it is considerable in Gathnandre. The families having private toilets is higher and increasing, it is not adequate, so far as the total number of families in this village is concerned. It is therefore, the families do not have access to both the public and private toilets are significantly higher. Here it is not a proper disposal of the waste generated in the village into consideration.
15. Analysis reveals that the number of personal dustbins is higher and increasing during the study period in the village into consideration, is a thing of appreciations in Gatnandre. But it is not satisfactory, because the number of public dustbins is meagre compared to their requirements. It is because, the concerned government of this village is passive; it could not provide the dustbins in adequate number. Likewise the sanitation staff in this village is also very much inadequate. It is satisfactory thing that people are composting the solid waste and also participated in the disposal of the solid waste generated. Here the urgent need is of the active role of the village panchayat in solid waste management.
16. Analysis reveals that the government has not played any important role in providing drinking water supply through public taps in Radewadi village. Even though, the no of private taps is high and it is also increasing, but it is not adequate to all the households in this village. The no of households is significant that do not have drinking water facility either through public taps or private taps which is a thing of serious concern.

17. It is observed that the number of public toilets is meagre highly, and negligible in Radewadi. At the same time the number of private toilets is higher but not adequate compared to the total number of households in the village. It is a thing of serious concern, and not a proper management of liquid waste. This demands to take into consideration seriously.
18. Revealed that the solid waste management is carried out through composting and disposal of the solid waste in the village, but the number of public dustbins is meagre and increasing but inadequate. Even though the number of private dustbins is higher and increasing rate is marginal. More importantly, it is also inadequate in number compared to the total number of families in the village taken into consideration. This presents unsatisfactory pictures of the solid waste management in the village taken into consideration
19. It is observed that the number of sanitation pits is increasing in Belanki village. Likewise, the number of families using waste water for gardening is good and increasing also. At the same time, the number of families whose waste water is attached to gutters is higher, and increasing considerably during the period under study. But the fact is that, the total number of households in this village is significantly higher than the availability of the total facility of waste water management in the village. This reveals that, there is an urgent need to provide for the waste water management in this village.
20. Analysis reveals that number of public toilets in Belanki village is low and also falling under study period. Even though, the number of private toilets is comparatively higher; it shows a marginal growth during the period into our consideration. But it is inadequate compared to the total number of households in the village. Naturally, this adversely affects the liquid waste

management in the village. This demands for the increase in the number of toilets in the village.

21. The foregoing analysis reveals that the number of public toilets in Belanki village is lower, and also falling during the period under study. Even though, the number of private toilets is comparatively higher, it shows a marginal growth during the period into our considerations. But it is inadequate compared to the total number of households in the village. Naturally, this adversely affects the liquid waste management in the village. This demands for the increase in the number of toilets in the village.
22. It is observed that the activity of solid waste management is carried out in this village through composting as well as disposal in Belanki. But the number of public dustbins is significantly lower than that of private dustbins during the period under study. Even though the number of private dustbins is higher and increasing, the total facility of solid waste management in the village is higher, and there are some families who do not have access to the solid waste management facility. This clearly reveals that solid waste management in this village is inadequate and inefficient as well.
23. It is observed that the number of sanitation pits in Nelkaranji village is lesser, but it is increasing, likewise, the families using waste water for gardening purpose is also lower, but it is increasing, is a thing of satisfaction. The families who have attached their waste water to gutter are higher and also increasing at significant rate, also is a thing of appreciation. But all these activities of the waste water management are inadequate in comparison with the total families in the village. This is not a proper management of the waste water.
24. Drinking water facility available in Nelkaranji village is inadequate compared to the number of total families. The number of taps is limited but constant during the study period. The number

of private taps is increasing, but limited compared to the total number of households in the village. This urgently demands to increase the facility of drinking water, which will further affect the waste water management in the economy.

25. The number of public toilets is increasing, but it is insignificant in number. Likewise, the number of private toilets is higher and also increasing in Nelkaranji, but it is also inadequate, when the number of total families is taken into considerations. Thus, the toilet facility available in this village is inadequate; here it is not the proper management of the waste, like night soil and urine. This demands to attempt for increasing the facility of toilet for the proper management of waste.
26. The composting and disposal of waste is carried out in this village, the number of personal dustbins is greater, but increasing at the marginal rate, the number of sanitary staff is inadequate. and it remained constant during the period into consideration. The role of this village panchayat is insufficient. Thus solid waste management in this village is inadequate and is not to the extent expected. This demands the due attempts for the proper management of the solid waste in Nelkaranji village.
27. The number of households having sanitation pits. is lesser in Jarandi village. The same is the case of the families who use waste water for gardening purpose. Even though, the number of families whose waste water is attached to the gutter is higher and showing a rising trend, but it is inadequate. This clearly shows incorrect and unsatisfactory management of the waste water in this village. This urgently demands to provide for the adequate facilities of waste water under management in the village.
28. It is observed that with the increasing total number of families in Jarandi village, the available water supply facility is very much inadequate and insufficient. The number of private taps is higher, it is increasing marginally only. Likewise, the number of public

taps is lower even with considerable growth, it is very much inadequate. This urgently poses the need for providing for the drinking water in the village. This further will affect the waste water management in the village under study.

29. It is observed that the number of public toilets is considerable but not adequate in Jarandi village. The number of private toilets is higher, and it is also increasing at the significant rate, is not adequate. The reason is true, the number of families who do not have either public or private toilets facility, and they make use of open defecations, which is not environmentally conducive. This is clear that management of the waste, especially night soil and urine it not proper.
30. It is adequately clear from the data results that the number of public dustbins is meagre. More importantly, the sanitary staff is very much insignificant. This reveals that the government of this village is passive, defunct so for as solid waste management is concerned. Even though, the number of private dustbins is higher, and increasing it is also not sufficient for the proper and effective management of the solid waste in this village. This poses the need for providing for proper management of the solid waste in Jarandi village.
31. It is observed from the above data analysis that, there are sanitation pits, but the number is meagre even it is increasing in Hivare village. There are some cases of families that use waste water for gardening purpose. The families whose waste water is attached to gutter is higher comparatively, and increasing significantly, it is also inadequate and insufficient. This poses the need for adequate supply of waste management facility. It is not the proper management of the waste water in this village.
32. It is clear from the analysis that the drinking water facility in this Hivare village is inadequate. It is because the number of public taps is a few, and here inadequate, even though it shows a

significant growth during the study period. The number of private taps is higher, and also it is increasing, is not sufficient when total number of family in the village is taken into account. This demands for the adequate providing of drinking water facility in the village, it can affect the waste water management.

33. It is revealed that initially the number of public toilets and a private toilet was very much inadequate compared to the households in Hivare village. But later on this picture has changed especially in the last two year under study. The adequate toilets facility is attempted to provide in this village, and has helped in the proper management of the waste like night soil and urine.
34. It is observed that the composting and disposal of the solid waste is carried out in Hivare village. But this local government has failed in providing for the proper management of the solid waste. It is because the number of public dustbins is lower and sanitary employees are also in a few numbers only. The number of personal dustbins is good, increasing but not adequate compared to the total number of families in the village. Thus, it is clear that proper management of the solid waste is not being carried out in this village.
35. The number of families having sanitation pits is lesser, even though it is increasing in Bilashi village. The families using their waste water for gardening is very insignificant, and also shows a meagre growth. It is a thing of satisfaction that families whose waste water is attached to gutters is higher and also shows a considerable growth during the study period. It is not adequate so for as total number of families is taken into consideration. Thus, this village has no proper management of the waste water.
36. Drinking water facility in Bilashi village is inadequate compared to the number of total households. The number of public taps is very much few, even though it is increasing at the significant rate. Number of private taps is higher and also increasing considerably

it is not adequate compared to the number of total families in this village. Thus, the drinking water supply facility is inadequate in this village; this further can affect the waste water management.

37. In the initial years of the present study the toilet facility was insufficient, because the number of public as well as private toilets was inadequate compared to the total number of families in the Bilashi village. But in the last three years of the study, a considerable increase in the toilet facility is achieved in this village, which has enabled the proper management of specially the waste like night soil and urine. It is a thing of appreciation that this village is serious in availing toilet facility and truly proper management of the waste, which can have the number of evil consequences.
38. The activities of composting and disposal of solid waste is carried out in Bilashi village. But it is not the proper and efficient management of the solid waste; the reason is the number of public dustbins is very much inadequate. The sanitary staff is meagre only. The only noteworthy thing is the number of personal dustbins is good, but it is not sufficient. This demands to take due care of the solid waste management in this village.

6.3 Suggestions

Following are the different suggestions made for the better waste management in the rural area of Sangli district.

1. In order to make the formal solid waste management better the reduction of solid waste at sources is must.
2. The community refuse storage bins should be big in size and adequate in number so that the problem of over flooding of solid waste could be reduced.
3. The provision should be made to segregate at source the hazardous and non-hazardous as well as organic and inorganic solid waste which will avoid the solid waste pollution.

4. Boot and hand gloves etc. should be made compulsory to the workers engaged in the conservancy department of village panchayat.
5. The existing refuse collecting vehicles are not sufficient to collect the solid waste generated in villages. The additional refuse collecting vehicles may be provided.
6. The existing methods of disposal of solid waste are crude and unscientific. Some solid waste was burnt at road side, some solid waste water used to fill quarries in the rural area, and some was thrown at dump sides. Eco-friendly methods of disposal of solid waste like composting, vermin composting, disposal and incineration of hazardous waste can be accepted.
7. The leaves of trees and compostable part of the solid waste should not be burnt. Instead of that it may be collected and provided to the farmers to compost fertilizers. For this purpose collect and carry system may be implemented.
8. The nuisance of stray cattle, pickers, squatting around the dust bins should be controlled.
9. There is need of environmental education and civic sense. It should create the awareness about clean environment on local T.V., radio and new papers.
10. The financial positions of rural local bodies should be strengthened for the proper management of the waste.
11. The special grants from union and state government will be very much useful in financing of waste management in the rural areas.
12. The training and mechanism of recycling of waste should be provided for the proper waste management.
13. Peoples active participations will enable in the proper management of the waste.

6.4 Testing of Hypothesis

The present study has not used the statistical methods for testing its hypotheses. But it is attempted to incorporate the analysis relating to the hypotheses. The data results analysis adequately proves that the total generated solid waste in the study area is not being collected and disposed of properly. It is because the setup of solid waste management is inadequate, and that local government is also not active to the extent required. Likewise, the waste water management in the study area is also not taking place properly because of inadequate gutter and drainage facility in these villages.

6.5 Concluding Remarks

The studying of waste management is very much important. Its importance further increases because of its study relating to rural areas. The above analysis reveals a unsatisfactory picture of the waste management in the rural areas of Sangli district. This study is a little bit attempt in that direction. There is a need for such number of studies, because it is a vast scope and very significant topic. Likewise, the present study is based on the secondary data only, which is not adequate; the use of primary data is also needed, which will disclose the number of new things relating to the waste management especially in the rural areas.