Role of Rural people in HomeWaste Composting

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ABSTRACT-

In India 50% of the average waste generated by a citizen, accounts for wet waste which primarily includes kitchenwaste and garden waste has high potential to be recycled at source and converted to high quality compost. Home Composting is a simple technique for treatment of organic waste generated in households and institutions through natural organic processes. It can be practiced by individuals or without any specialized skill sets or equipment. The compost generated through this process can be used as a soil enricher in gardens planters. The objective of the study is to assess the knowledge of rural people (men and women) about home composting in Amravati District of Village Dhamori. Educational Training programme of home composting in this village is very necessary and also important. During this educational programme of home composting 100-120 rural people were present. Such as Gramsevak Aganwadisevika, Bank peon, Doctor, Veterinary Doctor, ASHA worker, SHG Groups, Home Makers ete. In this training. programme of Home composting demonstrations, lectures etc. given to rural people. Booklets also distributed to rural people during this educational training programme of home composting. In this way this education training programme of home composting Successfully conducted in the village in the village Dhamori of Amravati District.

Keywords - Household waste, Home waste composting, Knowledge.

Introduction -

Home composting is a natural method of recycling the organic waste in controlled aerobic conditions. During the process of composting microorganisms break down the organic material into simple ones. It can be practiced by individuals without any specialized skill sets or equipment. The compost generated through this process can be used as a soil enricher in gardens planters etc. Composting enables us to get a high quality compost which can reduce use of pesticides and chemical

fertilizers. Also it can prevent soil erosion, conserve water and improve plant growth in our garden and farms.

Benefits of Home Composting

1. Reduces the need for chemical fertilizers.
2. Reduces the collection and transportation costs.
3. Reduces the emission at greenhouse gases from waste into the atmosphere.
4. Reduces bad smell/odour of waste collection points and roads/streets
5. Citizens practicing home composting or community composting are more likely to use the compost themselves or develop string off-take arrangements.

Methods
- pit Composting
- pot composting
- Khamba/Matka/Three vessel composting.
- kitchen bin composting.

Need and Importance of study.-

Composting is a natural and or organic process. It does not require and kind of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides. This makes it a cost efficient activity that cas save a lot of money. It can be quite helpful for the overall health of the soil. Composting can also improve soil fertility and can offer protection from potential plant diseases as well. Composting can offer various benefits for the soil it can also help you to stay fit and healthy it is an ideal physical activity that can keep you active and offers good exercise for the mind and body.

Objective - To assess the knowledge of rural people about home composting.

Review of Literature -

1. (Gupta, 2022) Observed need for composting of household waste at community level. The present study is formulated with objectives at establishing recent procedures of composting in India and also queries faced by people's of advisor's while manufacturing this procedures. In this paper different composting approaches adopted like aerobic anaerobic vermicomposting. Novel and Conventional approaches of composting also interpreted in this study. In Conventional approach windrow and in vessel composting adopted, Novel approach adopted arthropods for composting. In this paper 27% of solid waste, which finish up in landfill in USA and nearly 50% of waste annually in India containing kitchen waste and dumpsite.

Quotations data from World Bank on removal and waste production and remedy to highlight the significance of composting organic waste also given in this study. Future suggestions such as building composting movements in School and locality gardens and family organizations, also mentioned in this paper.

2 (Eshete et al., 2023) Conducted study on knowledge, attitudes and practices on household Solid waste management and associated factors in Gelemso town Ethiopia. In this community based cross sectional study design was used to assess the household's knowledge attitude and practice of solid waste management in Gelemso town. Systematic random sampling technique was used and sample size 390 households from Gelemso town and data collected using a structured questionnaire. In this study from 390 households 61.3% of them were females.

In this study area most households had correct knowledge and positive attitudes towards solid waste management but poor practice was observed. In this study the majority of the households had practiced improper solid waste solid waste management such as disposing of solid waste in the backyard along the roadsides in gully and burned. This malpractices can significantly affect the environment and public health of the residents.

Material and Methods:-

Experimental research design was selected for the study. Before and after evaluation of the respondents were done for knowing the change in knowledge of respondents due to the use of adoptive technological teaching aids like demonstrations booklets lecturers etc. 100 rural people in Dhamori village of Amravati district were selected for this study randomly in the age range of 20 to above 65 years

Results and Discussions: -

The effect of programme in terms of change in knowledge about home composting. The previous knowledge of the respondents was examined for quantifying the change due to the programme.

Age	Participants	Before		After	
		Mean	%	Mean	%
20-35	23	7·47	21.34%	11.52	32.91%
36-50	38	6.65	19%	10.47	29.91 %
51-65	26	5.65	16.14%.	9.19	26.25%
Above 65	13	5.92	16.91%	9.53	27.22%

The table reveal the data regarding the previous knowledge of respondents about home composting in the age range of (20-35 yrs) knowledge about home composting was (21.34%) before and (32.91%) after rural people aware after the educational training programme. In the age range (36-50 yrs) knowledge about home composting was (19%) before and (29.19%) after rural people aware after the educational training programme. In the age range (51-65 yrs) 16.14%. before and 26.25% after rural people aware after the educational training programme of home composting. The age above 65 yrs . (16.91%) before and (27.22%) after rural people aware after the educational training programme of home composting.

Conclusion:

For the above table knowledge of rural people of age group (51-65 years) is lowest as compared to other age group (20-35 years) i.e. 21.34%. before and 32.91%. after rural people aware after the training programme. Overall from above table the age group of (20-35 yrs) after the training program of home composting the knowledge increased up to 32.91%, and this is the highest knowledge of rural people about home composting as compared to the knowledge of (51-65yrs) age group i.e. 26.25% after the educational training programme of home composting.

References:-

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