

PRACTICES AND PERCEPTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ABOUT CATTLE WASTE DISPOSAL AND MANAGEMENT

Deepa Indoria*, Mani Ram¹

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chittorgarh, MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan

¹*Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rajsamand, MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan*

Email: deepa.indoria123@gmail.com

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Abstract: This study was conducted in the village Gorakhera of panchayat samiti Bhadeshwar in Chittoorgarh district of Rajasthan to assess the type and quantity of household waste generated and its disposal pattern. Quantity of waste generated was reported in the form of headload. For animal waste, the head load contained cow dung about 10-12 kg/ basket. On an average, a family with 4-5 animals produced 2-3 number of such head loads and another head load of 4-5 kg on daily basis consisted of leftover of household/ animal /agro waste. The biodegradable household waste consisting of kitchen waste, ash, and paper, remainder of fodder by animals, urine and dung of animals were thrown in Ruddy. Under non biodegradable waste, poly bags were burnt for igniting the fire in the home. The metal and glass and plastic waste were sold to the vendors. The type and quantum of inorganic waste consisting of plastic, china ware, glassware, batteries, paints, pesticides, insecticides and their containers, left over medicines, varied according to landholdings, means of transportation and type of house. They were aware about the hazardous waste but were not aware about its proper management. Dung cakes were stored in bitoda - a rectangular structure with tapering at the top plastered by a mixture of dung and agro waste in a proportion of 9:1. During rainy season, there is no making of dung cakes; hence, all the animal waste is disposed of at Ruddy to be used as manure later on.

Keywords: Waste management, ATT (Agriculture Transfer Technology), Recyclable waste

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*Corresponding Author

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