



Pratham



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PLASTIC STORY

Study of Rural India

Provisional
July 2022



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Core Team

Uma Ranade, *Lead - Learning for life domain*

Neel Mohan Pathak, *Content Head - Pratham Digital*

Kirti Bhatnagar, *Content Developer - Learning for life (Environment)*

Malka Doshi, *Project Manager - Digital Innovations*

Karan Zarkar, *Lead, PraDigi Translation Network*

Harshit Agarwal, *Sr. Engineering Manager - Pratham Digital*

Proma Bhattacharjee, *Lead, Research & Analytics*

Vani Shree, *Sr. Associate - Research & Analytics*

Vani Jindal, *Sr. Associate - Digital Innovations*

Shantanand Shelar, *Lead - Media Team*

Anuja Pendharkar, *Graphic Design Department*

Nandu Katkar, *Graphic Design Department*

Implementation Team

Sachin Chandorkar, *Program Head - YouthNet*

Saveri Kulshreshth, *Regional Head - North East India*



Executive Summary

The Plastic STORI (Plastic study of rural India) is a study conducted by Pratham, to understand different facets of the plastic waste problem plaguing rural India. We hope that this effort enable us to think about how to make children and youth aware of these issues. While our study is based on a convenience sample and is not necessarily representative, the insights from the 700 villages surveyed as part of this study paint a grim picture.

Plastic litter and garbage patches were commonly observed in the villages at were visited and litter was present near most establishments like general store, medical store, clinics, hospitals and eateries. More than 50% of the establishments that were assessed within the scope of this study had the presence of waste near them. Paper waste, cardboard, and plastic waste such as wrappers, bottles, and cans were commonly observed in their vicinity.

A majority of the villages lack infrastructure to adequately manage the solid waste generated within their villages. Basic waste management systems such as waste bins and community waste vehicles are present in less than 40% of the villages studied. Less than 20% of the villages have received any funds for setting up any solid waste management system within their village. Thus, most of these villages lack a formal mechanism for waste redressal.

The lack of formal infrastructure means that the village has to rely on informal arrangements such as kabadiwalas, who collect waste to sell. Almost 93% of the villages have regular access to a kabadiwala and most stakeholders are visited by the kabadiwala at least once a week, if not more. However, not all kinds of waste materials are readily accepted by the kabadiwala. While waste such as paper, metal and cardboard is readily collected, single-use plastics such as wrappers, sachets, plastic packaging are rejected. These single-use, low-quality plastics tend to remain within communities and contribute to the growing waste problem in rural India.

Meanwhile, plastic that is not readily collected by the kabadiwala is either burnt or thrown away with the rest of the garbage. Waste is either dumped near the establishment or at a common dumping spot. These results were consistent across all the stakeholders surveyed as a part of the study. Most stores and eateries are not frequently visited by any community waste disposal vehicles.

While our study is not a representative sample, the status of waste management across these 700 villages paints a grim picture. India's waste generation is rising, and so is the contribution of rural India towards these numbers. Waste was observed in most of the 700 villages studied as a part of the survey, however, there is a pronounced lack of mitigation systems to address the growing waste problem. This, coupled with the lack of awareness among the rural population poses a serious threat to the well-being of rural India.



Despite being banned by the National Green Tribunal in 2013, the burning of plastic continues to be prevalent. Out of the 8400+ households visited as a part of this study, 67% burn the plastic waste that the kabadiwala does not take. The amount of plastic waste just thrown away or burnt by establishments including medical stores and hospitals is alarming. Most stakeholders interviewed for the study burn plastic at least once a week. Stakeholders mostly burn their plastic waste next to their establishment, thereby exposing themselves and those around them to the associated ill effects. Often households burn plastic within their households in a chulha.

In a very welcome move, the Government of India banned the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale, and use of single-use plastics on July 1, 2022. This coincided with completion of the study.

As in the case of many laws, unless there is widespread awareness and serious focus among citizens to ensure the implementation of laws, they remain on paper. The Plastic STORI is a step in the direction of helping children and youth families and communities become aware of the problem and find solutions to the management of plastic waste.





Commentary by Kedar Sohoni

Rural Waste Management

When we think of the problem of waste management, there are certain pictures that come to mind; large cities with enormous amounts of trash, streets with overflowing bins and mountain high landfills.

We rarely think of the 6 lakh+ villages that are soon becoming distributed islands of trash.

A few decades ago, the waste that village households generated largely consisted of food waste and some glass, paper, metal which was locally disposed of or upcycled/ recycled.

But the FMCG boom has changed the consumption landscape of villages. Consumption of packaged goods, both food and non-food usually packed in plastic wrappers / sachets has seen an enormous jump in the last 10-15 years.

There was hardly any infrastructure for waste management that was seen as necessary until a few years back, but now there is clearly an urgent need to set things up or else our villages will further drown into waste.

While there is an informal kabadiwala/ scrap dealer network near most villages, they are driven by largely economic considerations, and they only collect certain kinds of materials at a certain frequency. And that's where the biggest challenge lies.

Firstly, not all households may be diverting their waste through this network and may choose to dump/ burn it locally. Even if there is an informal system, the kabadiwala may not pick up all the waste, especially low value and/ or voluminous waste like product wrappers, PET bottles, plastic bags, Thermocol etc. All this waste is again dumped/ burnt locally causing air, soil and water pollution.

This is supported by the data that has come out of the plastic study. 90% of the villages have access to a kabadiwala, yet over 3/4th of the residents burnt their waste.

The key question is what kind of a waste management system should be set up and who should be putting it together. In any waste management project, there are various stakeholders involved, the waste generator (village community), producer (brand/ manufacturer), local body (gram panchayat) and the entrepreneur (scrap dealer, aggregator, recycler etc). It is critical to establish roles and responsibilities for each one of them to have a working system in place. Solid waste management laws already talk about such a system, but the on-ground implementation is lacking in most cases.

It is important for all waste generators to segregate their waste at source into compostable, recyclable and hazardous waste. They should also be willing to pay a small user fee to enable the gram panchayat to set up a system for door-to-door collection of this waste. Once collected, the compostable waste can be converted to manure and the recyclable and hazardous waste kept separately for disposal.



At this stage, the role of the brand becomes critical. As part of the extended producer responsibility, the brand needs to set up or support a system that can pick up this segregated waste and send it to the appropriate destinations. Relying on an informal scrap dealer system is not going to be enough. Those brands who are putting material like hard to recycle multilayer plastic into the market need to support costs involved in setting up and running a reverse logistics system. This is the biggest gap as on date, since the current market rates do not support collection and transportation of low value plastic from the villages.

This means that there should be a significant and consistent amount of gap funding provided to ensure there is enough incentive for the informal/ formal recycling system to collect, aggregate and transport waste from the villages to the recyclers.

Brands set up product distribution systems and push for rural expansion for their benefit. They spend large amounts of money to ensure their products are available in various corners of the country and they also pay the necessary retailer margins to ensure their products are stocked in various outlets. The same principle should apply for taking back post-consumer waste material. A reasonable per unit cost needs to be set aside for this activity on an ongoing basis. These extra costs can of course be passed on to the consumer and don't have to impact the company bottom line.

A recent study undertaken by GCF found that each kg of post-consumer multilayer plastic waste can have anything between 100 to 700 individual wrappers and the MRP of the goods sold which were in these wrappers ranges between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 15000. So if the brand spends even 1% of its MRP on setting up or supporting a system for taking back plastic waste, it will mean that Rs. 50-150 will be available for this activity per kg of plastic generated. This will be more than enough to ensure a large chunk of plastic waste which today gets dumped, burnt or littered will get collected and reach the appropriate destination like recycler/ co-processor.

As a next step, it will be great to see brands taking active interest in working in rural geographies with local stakeholders to support systems for taking back plastic waste.

Kedar Sohoni - Founder - Green Communities Foundation

Kedar is a technology entrepreneur who has built research and analytics companies including Cross Tab and Informate Mobile Intelligence. The latter was acquired by Nielsen. After a year of experimentation with waste management, he converted his society into a Waste Free Society and set up Green Communities Foundation (GCF) in 2017. GCF works in Mumbai and rural Maharashtra to prevent waste from getting littered, burnt or going into dumping grounds by implementing segregation at source and ensuring that the waste is composted or recycled.





Why this study

Recently, Pratham launched a program for training of youth. The idea was to provide participants in this program – YouthNet – opportunities for job training and/or for development of general skills and knowledge. In return they would help their community or village by assisting children with their education or other projects that would help the larger population.

Apart from helping pre-school and primary school children build foundational skills, Pratham is also working with children above the age of 10 on “beyond basics”. This part of the education program is divided into three segments. “Learning for school” – subjects like mathematics, science and English. “Learning for life” – domains like health, environment, wellbeing, music, creativity and “Learning for work” – skills that may help to earn a livelihood later in life. The Plastic STORI project belongs to the ‘learning for life’ segment.

Often children are expected to study environmental sciences as a part of their school curriculum. But there is a danger that, like most other subjects, this turns into a book-bound exercise unless children engage with their surroundings and learn about the issues, problems and solutions around them.

For example: Plastic pollution surrounds us and is present everywhere. Much is known about it in urban contexts, but very little has been studied about the problem of plastic issues in rural areas. We wanted to conduct this study, first and foremost, so that we could understand general issues of rural plastic pollution. This general understanding will be presented to children and youth so that they can compare it with their own specific contexts.

Simple questions need to be raised and answers sought in order to raise awareness. What kind of plastics enter our homes? What do we do after we have used them? What do our neighbors do with their waste? How does the village manage its plastics?

As we were concluding this study, the Government of India banned single use plastics. If this new restriction has to become effective, children and parents, families and communities will have to understand the grim situation. They will have to work individually and collectively to implement already existing laws as well as the new law right from their own doorsteps. They may realize that solutions are not easy to find even if they seem obvious.

One way to counter the problem of rote learning in our education system is to adopt the “learning by doing” approach. The Plastic STORI study uses this approach. The next step after this report is to help children and youth to learn about problems in their village and think of ways to solve them.

We hope that this study will be a lighthouse to guide voluntary efforts to solve the problem of rural plastic waste management.



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HOW DID WE STUDY

1





Timeline

JANUARY '22

External experts were consulted to identify key areas of environmental education in India.

Existing research on urban and rural solid waste management in India was reviewed.
Environmental education curriculum in India was reviewed.
The first draft of the questionnaire was prepared.

FEBRUARY '22

MARCH '22

The questionnaire was piloted in 5 states.
Based on the results of the first pilot, the questions and the process of administration were revised.

The questionnaire was further revised as per recommendations from expert advisors and the team from ASER centre.
The revised questionnaire was piloted.
Based on the results of the second pilot, questions were finalized and a digital version of the questionnaire was created.
Sample villages were selected.

APRIL '22

MAY '22

In-person training of master trainers was conducted over 3 days at 4 locations across the country. After this, master trainers conducted training for Pratham Institute of Vocational Skilling staff members and youth volunteers in 50 clusters across 15 states.
The study was conducted in 700 villages in 70 districts in 15 states of India by Pratham staff with the help of youth volunteers.
The study was monitored by master trainers, Senior team of Pratham monitor the field work in real-time by visiting and observing the surveyors.

JUNE '22

Once the responses were received, data was analyzed.
The report was put together and a website was launched.

JULY '22

Rural Plastic Waste Management Study 2022 report was released.



Process

STEP 1 - Introducing the study

Surveyors met the sarpanch/representatives of the village to inform them of the purpose of the study and sought permission to pose questions to community members about plastic waste management processes.

Community members were assured that data such as village name, sarpanch or respondents' names and contact details would remain confidential.



STEP 2 - Village mapping

Surveyors walked around the entire village to do the following -

1. Create basic village maps that included notable landmarks. These maps were then verified by villagers.
2. Each village was divided into 4 sections or selected 4 hamlets.



STEP 3 - General observations

During the initial scouting and village mapping, surveyors also noted down some general observations (on visible waste management practices). These observations were entered in a form and submitted digitally.



STEP 4 - Household selection

Surveyors selected 3 households from each hamlet/section using the 'every 5th household rule'. If the residents of any selected house were not available, then an adjacent house was selected as a replacement. A total of 12 households were selected per village.



STEP 5 - Talking to the respondents

Surveyors introduced themselves. They explained the objectives of the study clearly to the respondents using a standardized introductory script.



STEP 6 - Administering the questionnaire

6 separate types of establishments or respondents were surveyed. These include households, eateries, general or medical stores, clinics or hospitals, kabadiwalas and sarpanch. Surveyors administered the household questionnaire to an adult in the 12 sampled households. Shop owners, doctors, kabadiwalas, sarpanch or a panchayat member answered their respective questionnaires. Data was submitted online in real-time.





States and districts where the study was conducted





Districts where the study was conducted

S.No.	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla
		East Godavari
		Guntur
		Visakhapatnam
2	Assam	Sonitpur
3	Bihar	Gaya
		Muzaffarpur
4	Chhattisgarh	Balod
		Bilaspur
		Dhamtari
		Kondagaon
		Raipur
		Rajnandgaon
5	Jharkhand	Bokaro
		East Singhbhum
		Ranchi
		West Singhbhum
6	Karnataka	Kolar
		Mysore
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
		Damoh
		Indore
		Jabalpur
		Sehore
		Vidisha
8	Maharashtra	Amravati
		Ahmednagar
		Akola
		Aurangabad
		Beed
		Jalgaon
		Jalna
		Kolhapur
		Latur
		Nagpur
		Nashik
		Osmanabad

S.No.	State	District
		Parbhani
		Pune
		Raigad
		Sangli
		Satara
		Yavatmal
9	Odisha	Cuttack
		Ganjam
		Jajpur
		Malkangiri
		Sonepur
10	Punjab	Kapurthala
		Mohali
11	Rajasthan	Jaipur
		Jhalawar
		Jhunjhunu
		Udaipur
12	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur
13	Telangana	Bhadradri
		Kothagudem
		Mahabubabad
		Mahabubnagar
		Medak
		Nizamabad
		Warangal
14	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
		Gorakhpur
		Kanpur
		Kaushambi
		Lucknow
		Meerut
		Prayagraj
		Varanasi
15	West Bengal	Hooghly



Sample description

The Plastic STORI was conducted in 15 states, 70 districts and 700 villages of India. Although 10 villages were selected from each district, the distribution of districts across the 15 states was not equal. The villages were selected based on convenience sampling from Pratham's YouthNet program catchment area. Therefore it should be noted that this is not a representative study.

Table 1.1 Sample description of our study

State	Districts	Villages	Households	General/medical stores	Snack stall/tea stall/dhabas	Clinics/hospitals	Scrap dealer/kabadiwala	Sarpanch
Maharashtra	18	180	2191	182	141	154	143	175
Uttar Pradesh	8	80	941	81	72	70	63	72
Telangana	6	60	698	54	36	34	20	50
Chhattisgarh	6	60	707	61	40	54	50	57
Madhya Pradesh	6	60	715	60	42	49	56	59
Odisha	5	50	597	45	36	33	23	46
Andhra Pradesh	4	40	469	48	51	35	29	34
Jharkhand	4	40	467	39	21	19	13	34
Rajasthan	4	40	494	41	26	30	20	37
Karnataka	2	20	234	16	1	14	7	12
Bihar	2	20	246	24	15	17	10	19
Punjab	2	20	232	21	16	19	15	19
West Bengal	1	10	117	11	7	9	8	8
Assam	1	10	116	11	7	7	2	8
Tamil Nadu	1	10	119	10	10	6	8	8
Total	70	700	8343	704	521	550	467	638



Chart 1.1 Distribution of villages by their proximity to the nearest town

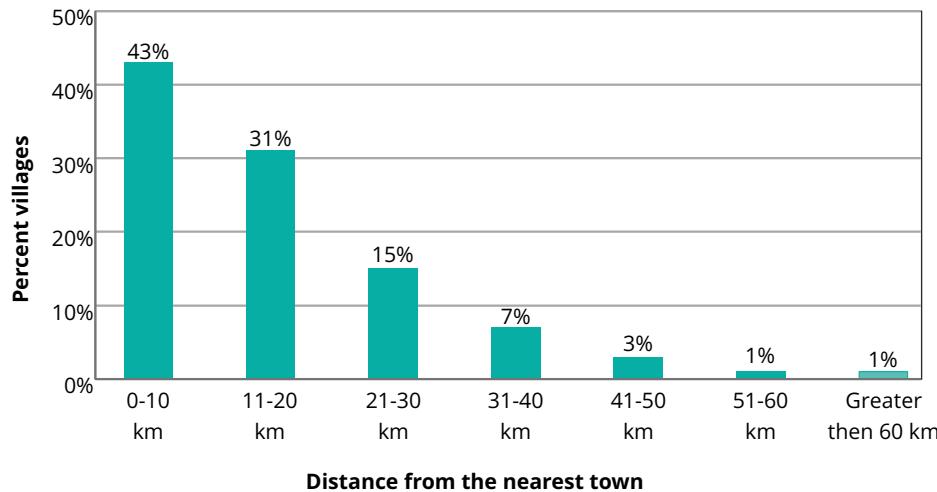
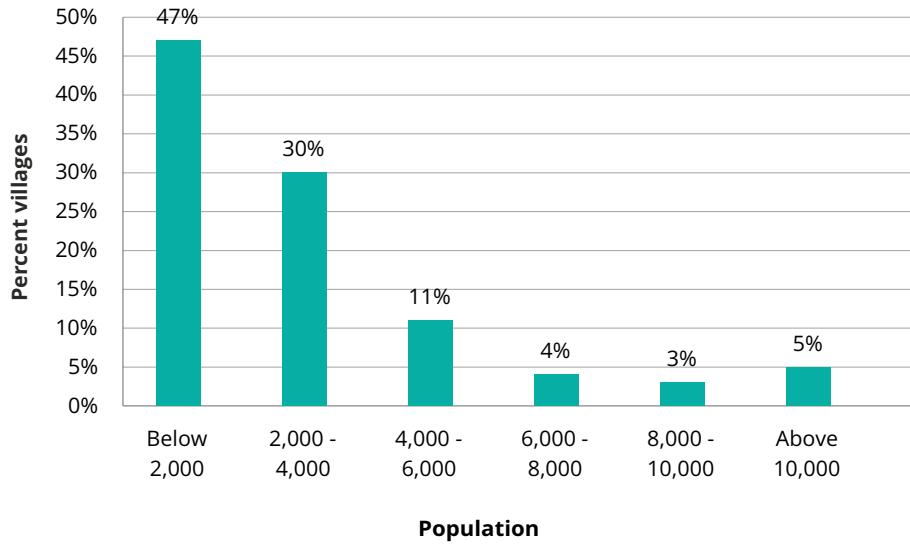


Chart 1.2 Distribution of villages by their population



 Factors such as proximity to the nearest town and village population were considered while selecting the villages. Out of all the villages surveyed as a part of the study, 43% were within a 10km radius of the nearest town, while another 31% were within a 20 Km radius of the nearest town. A large majority of the villages (47%) had a population below 2000, and another 30% had a population between 2000 and 4000.



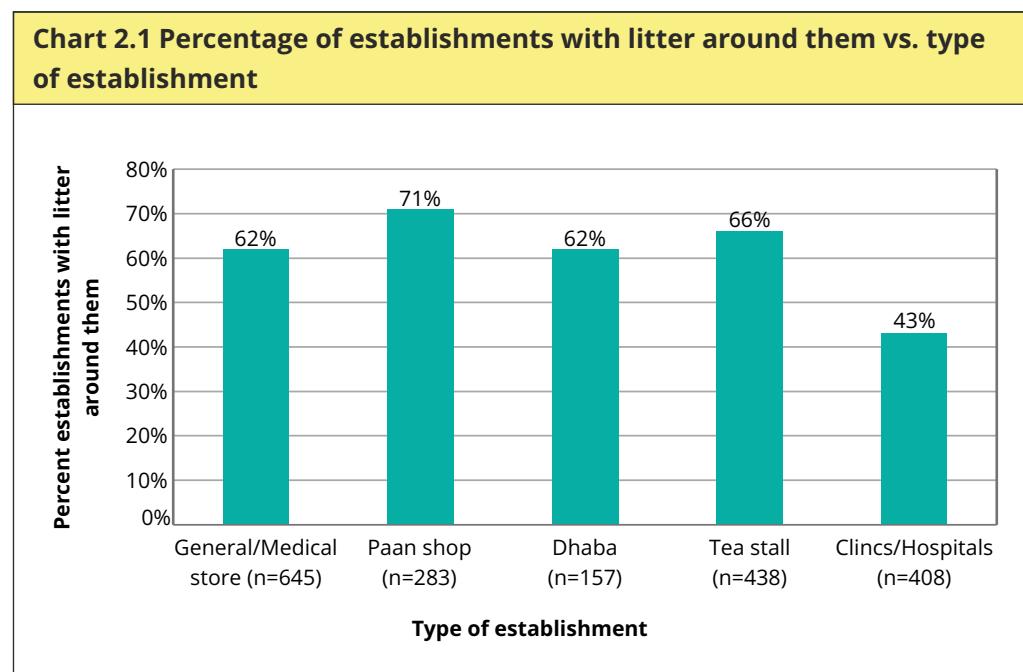
WASTE IN A VILLAGE

2





Plastic litter and patches of garbage heaps are commonly observed in villages.



Surveyors consistently observed litter around establishments. Across all villages, litter was observed near more than 50% of each type of establishment. The only exception to this were hospitals and clinics, where litter was observed near 43% of them. The above chart illustrates the percentage of establishments around which waste was observed.

Table 2.1 Waste observed near different establishments

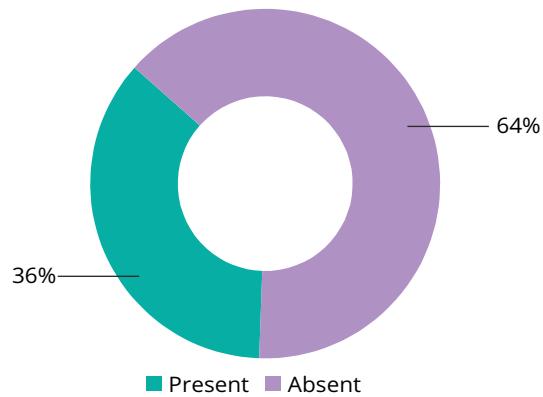
Establishment type and number observed	Type of waste observed by percent establishment				
	Paper waste /cardboard	Plastic wrappers	Plastic bottles and cans	Food waste	Other
Kirana/general store (n=645)	76%	72%	47%	40%	13%
Dhaba (n=157)	67%	66%	58%	56%	14%
Tea stall/snack stall (n=438)	51%	47%	32%	31%	7%
Dispensary/clinics/hospitals (n=408)	67%	61%	56%	21%	17%

Each cell represents the percentage of the establishment where a certain type of waste was observed. For eg, 76% of the 645 eateries surveyed as part of the study had paper/cardboard waste lying around it. Since the surveyors could select more than one option, the numbers do not add up to 100.

Paper waste and cardboard are the most common types of waste generated by an establishment level, followed by plastic wrappers and plastic bottles and cans.

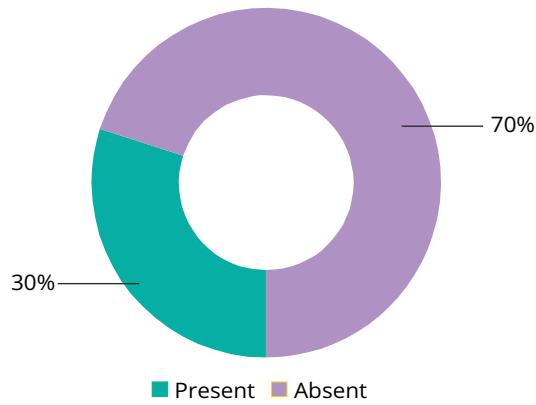


Chart 2.2 Public waste bins in the village



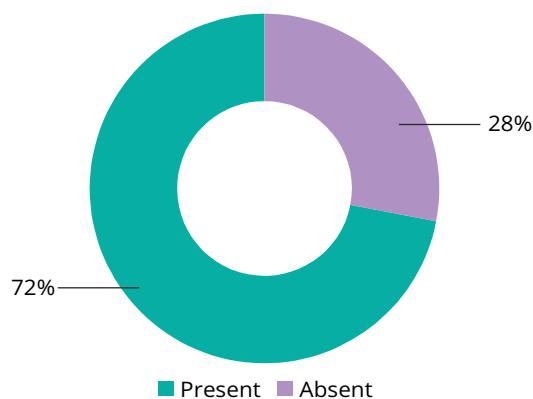
In the majority of the villages studied, garbage heaps were observed but no community waste collection bins. Only 36% of villages had a community waste collection bin. Garbage heaps were seen in 72% of villages, including many where waste bins were present.

Chart 2.3 Litter near drinking water sources in the village



In 30% of the villages, litter was found near water sources as well.

Chart 2.4 Garbage heaps in the village



 We looked at a smaller sample to understand what kind of waste was present at the dumps. Plastic waste was the most commonly seen at the dumps, followed by paper waste.





Table 2.2: Major plastic waste generated by each establishment

Stakeholder/ Indicator	General/ medical store	Clinics/ hospitals	Snack/tea stall & dhabas
Major plastic waste generated	Plastic bags (80%)	Medicinal waste (83%)	Plastic bags (54%)

Note: Of all the plastic waste near general or medical stores, 80% was plastic bags.

Table 2.3: Percent establishments by type of plastic waste generated

Establishment type and number observed	Type of plastic waste generated				
	Plastic bottles and cans	Plastic bags	Plastic wrappers	Plastic packaging	Plastic cups, plates etc. and other waste
Eateries (n=520)	55%	65%	56%	30%	53%
Kirana store (n=629)	57%	82%	77%	48%	1%
Medical store/chemist (n=65)	54%	72%	62%	49%	8%

Each cell represents the percentage of the establishment where a certain type of plastic waste was observed. For eg, 55% of the 520 eateries surveyed as part of the study had plastic bottles and cans lying around it. Since the surveyors could select more than one option, the numbers do not add up to 100.



HOW IS WASTE TAKEN CARE OF?



3



How is waste taken care of at the village level?

Majority of the villages lack solid waste management infrastructure.

Out of the 700 villages covered in this study, public waste bins were observed in only 36% of villages. Merely 29% had a community waste collection vehicle, while less than half the villages had access to a safai karmachari. These trends were observed across all states and districts. Factors such as village population and/or proximity to the nearest town did not have a significant impact on these numbers.

Only 29% of villages (n=197) had access to a community waste collection vehicle; of these, only 87% had been visited by the waste collection vehicle in the 7 days before the study was conducted. This trend was similar across states and districts included in the sample.

Chart 3.1 Percent villages having waste management facilities

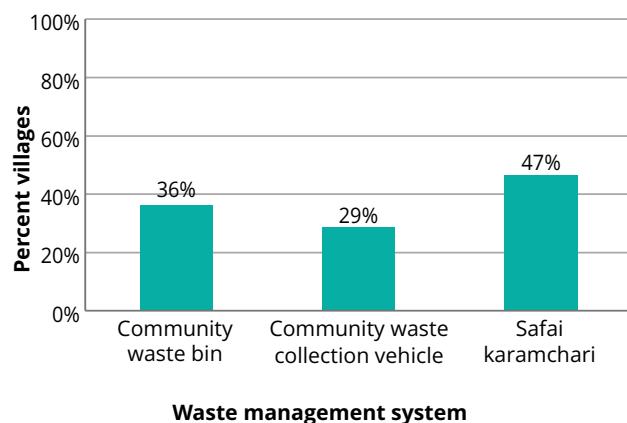
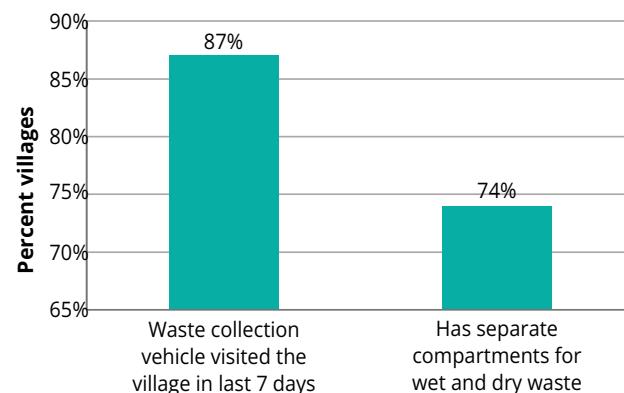


Chart 3.2 Status of waste collection vehicle in the 197 villages that have access to it



Very few villages claim to have received any funds or run any campaigns for plastic waste management.

Chart 3.3 Has gram panchayat received any funds for solid waste management?

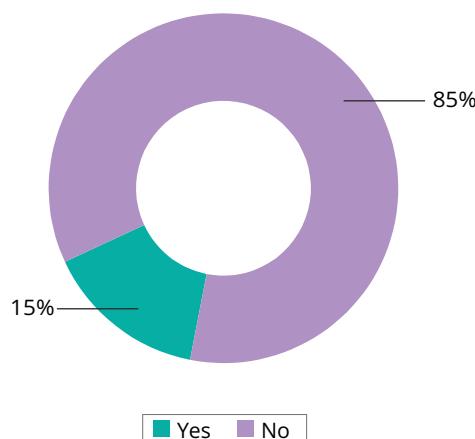
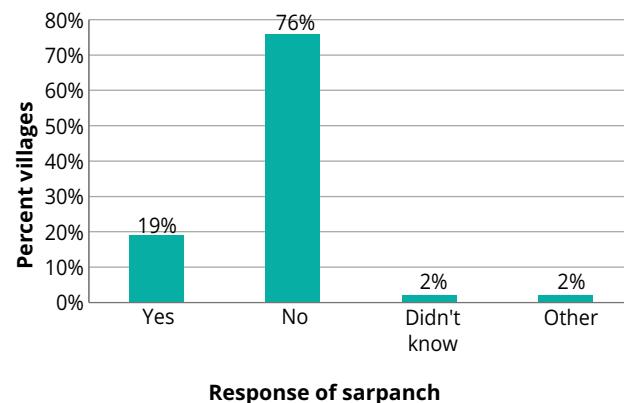


Chart 3.4 Are there government/NGO campaigns on reducing plastic waste?



Only 15% of the 700 villages studied claimed to have received any funds for solid waste management systems. Only 19% of villages had experience with any Govt/NGO campaigns that focus on the reduction of plastic waste.



How is waste taken care of at the establishment level?

Dumping and burning waste appear to be a common practice at establishments such as general/medical stores and eateries.



General/medical stores

Chart 3.5 Does a community waste vehicle visit the general/medical store?

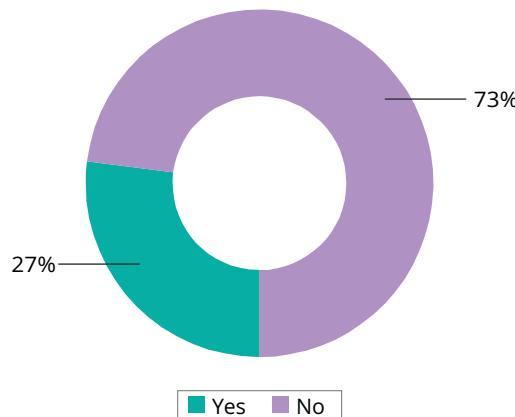
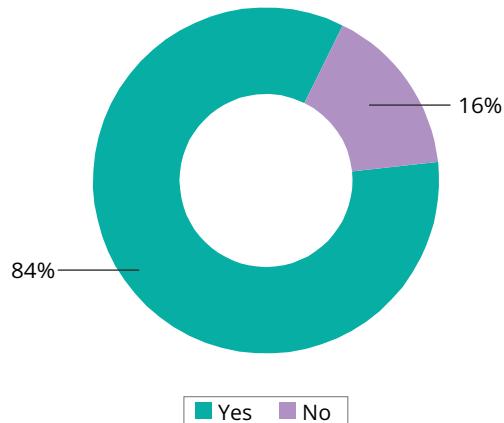
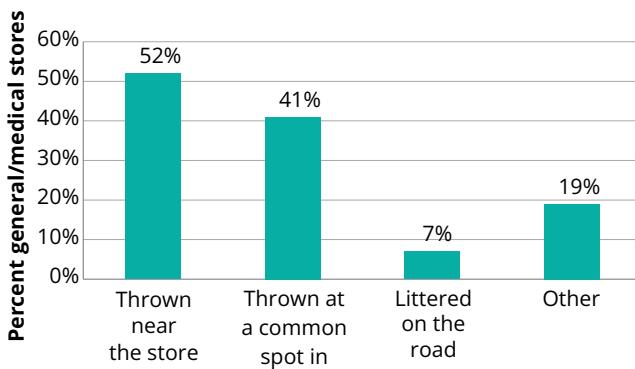


Chart 3.6 Does a kabadiwala visit the general/medical store?



While only 27% of the 704 stores surveyed were visited by a community waste collection vehicle, 84% were visited by a kabadiwala.

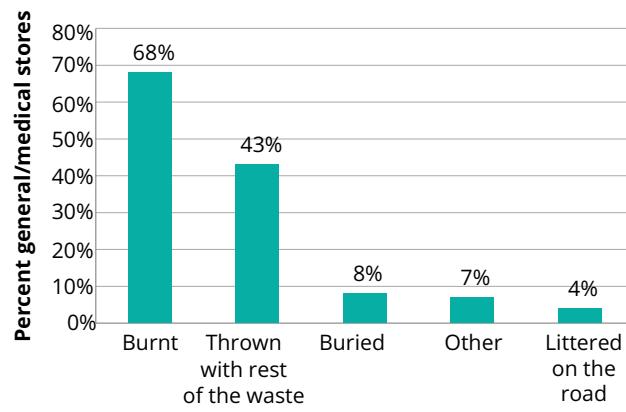
Chart 3.7 What is done with waste where there is no community waste vehicle?



The surveyors select more than one option for this question.

For the stores that do not have access to a community waste vehicle, the waste is dumped near the store, or at a common spot in the village.

Chart 3.8 What happens to the waste not collected by kabadiwala?



The surveyors select more than one option for this question.

The plastic waste that isn't collected by the kabadiwala is burnt or dumped with the rest of the waste.



Eateries

Out of the 520 eateries surveyed as a part of the study, only 29% had access to a community waste vehicle. Across all eateries, waste that was not collected by the community waste management vehicle was usually dumped near the stall or at a common spot in the village. There was an even split between the eateries that segregated their waste and those that didn't.

80% of the eateries covered in the study were visited by a kabadiwala. However, the plastic waste which was not purchased by the kabadiwala was mostly burnt (66%) or thrown away with the rest of the waste (44%).

Chart 3.9 Is dry and wet waste segregated at eateries?

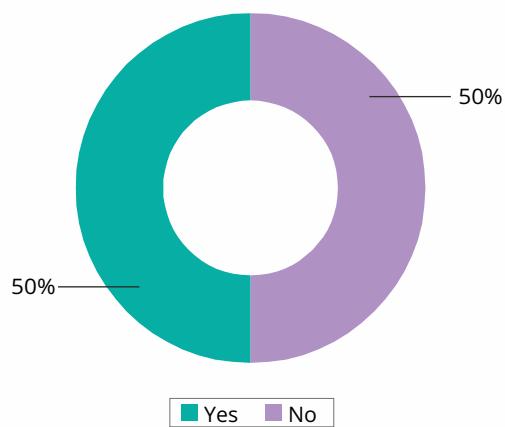


Chart 3.10 Does a kabadiwala visit the eatery?

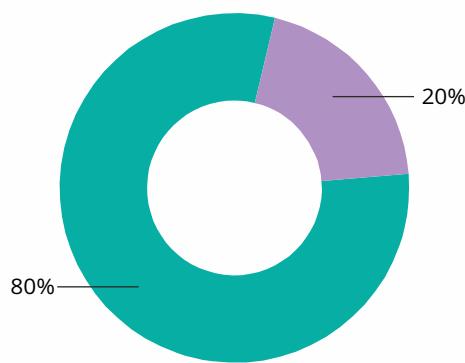


Chart 3.11 Does a community waste collection vehicle visit the eatery?

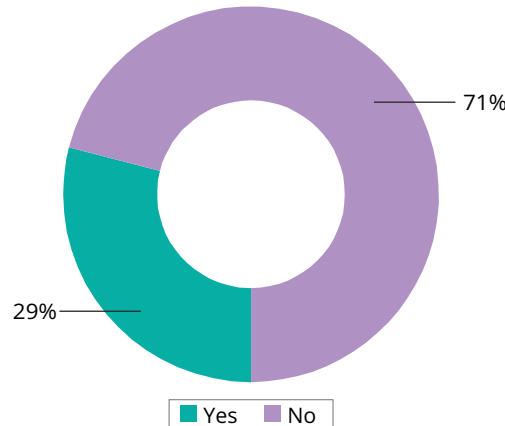
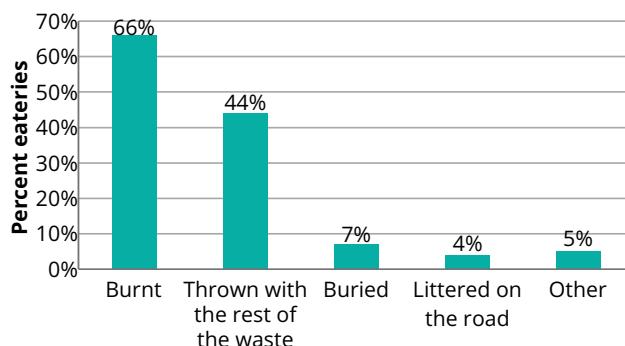


Chart 3.12 What is done with the plastic that the kabadiwala does not buy?



The surveyors select more than one option for this question.

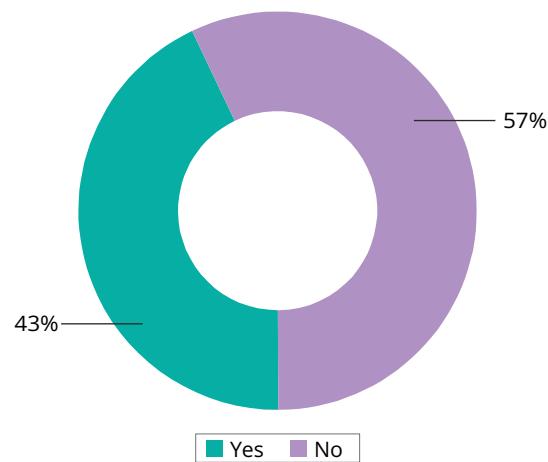


Clinic/hospitals

Less than half of the clinics/hospitals surveyed have access to special arrangements for biomedical waste collection.

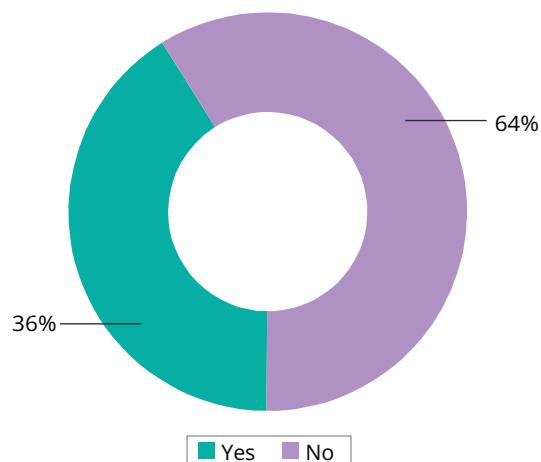
A total of 550 clinics/hospitals were surveyed in this study. 64% of these were present inside the village while 36% were situated outside the village.

Chart 3.13 Does a community waste vehicle collect waste from the clinic/hospital?



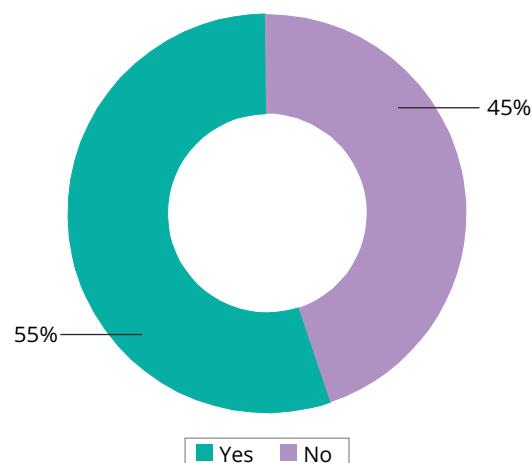
57% of clinics said that there is no community waste vehicle which collects waste from their establishment.

Chart 3.14 Does any special vehicle come to collect biomedical waste from the clinic/hospital?



Out of these 41%, majority said that the vehicle visits at least once a week.

Chart 3.15 Does a kabadiwala visit the clinic/hospital?



Amongst the 55% clinics/hospitals, majority are visited by a kabadiwala at least once a week.



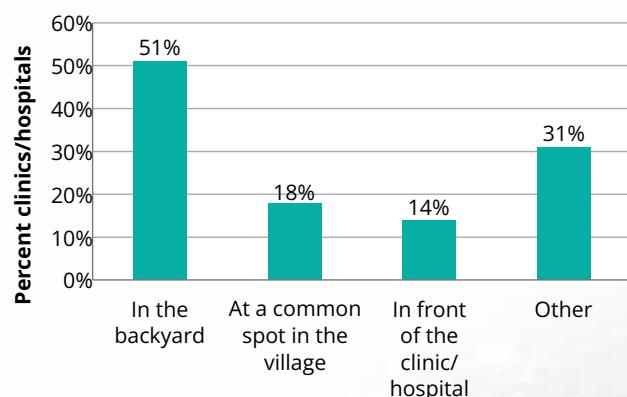


Dumping hazardous biomedical waste in the village appears to be a common practice by local clinics and hospitals.

The waste at clinics/hospitals which is not collected by the community waste vehicle or biomedical waste vehicle is most likely to be dumped near the clinic or at a common dumping spot. Burning of biomedical waste seems to be the second most common practice. However, the study did not uncover if these were done using safe and controlled incineration practices.

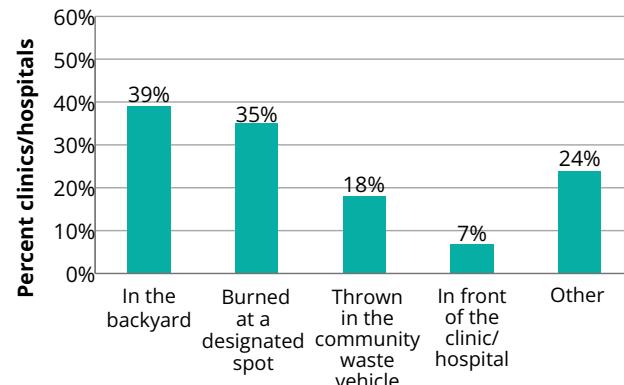
Although a kabadiwala visits more than half of the clinics surveyed, the waste that is not purchased by the kabadiwala is burnt, or discarded with the rest of the waste..

3.16 Where is waste thrown in the absence of community waste vehicle?



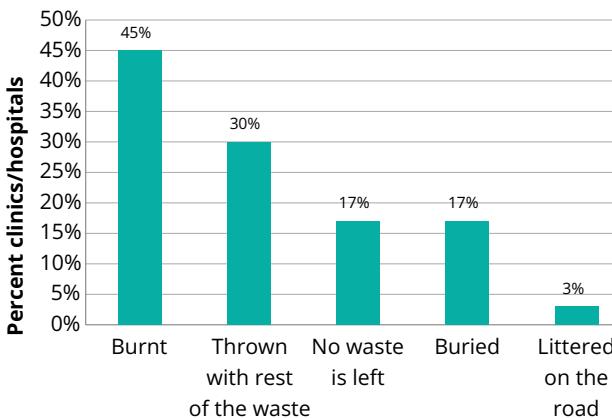
The surveyors select more than one option for this question.

3.17 Where is waste thrown in the absence of special vehicle for collecting biomedical waste?



The surveyors select more than one option for this question.

3.18 What happens to the waste which the kabadiwala does not buy?



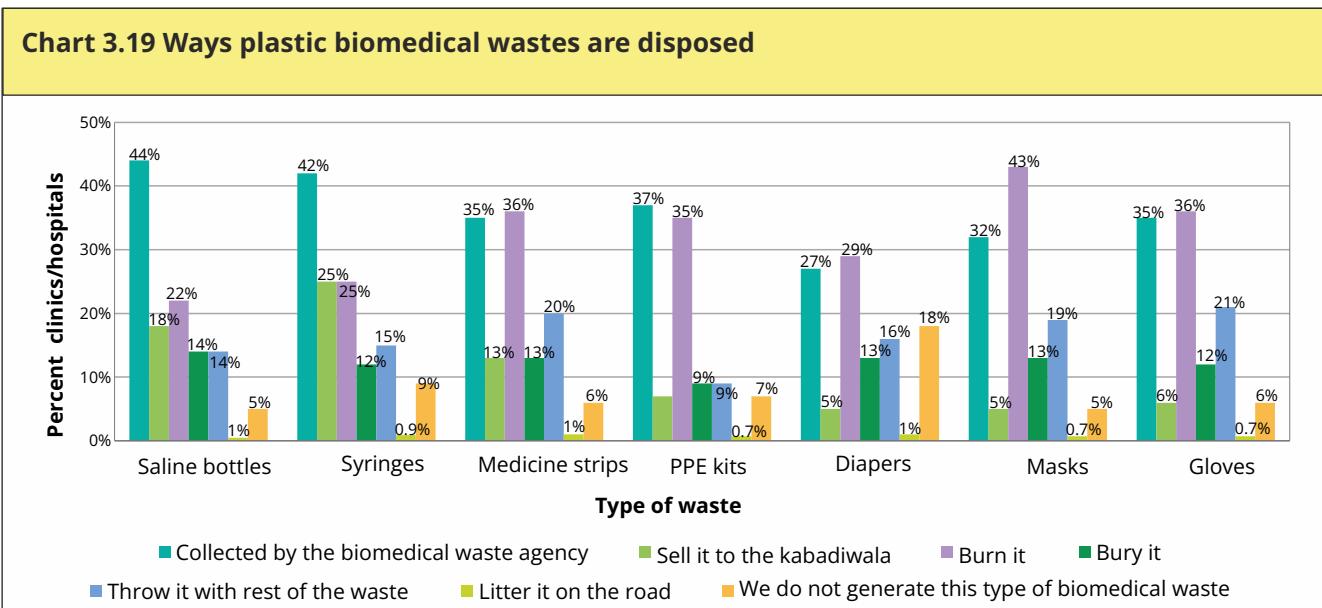
The surveyors select more than one option for this question.





Management of specific types of biomedical waste.

Different types of plastic biomedical waste are generated by hospitals/clinics. While a large percentage of this plastic waste is collected by the waste vehicle van, it is also often sold to the kabadiwala, or burnt.



This chart represents the different ways in which plastic waste generated by clinics/hospitals are disposed.

44% of the respondents gave saline bottles to the biomedical waste collection van, while another 22% burnt the waste.

Similarly, 42% of the respondents gave away used syringes to a biomedical waste collection van, while 25% burnt them, and another 25% sold them to the kabadiwala.

Medicine strips are most often burnt (36%), closely followed by the giving it away to biomedical waste collection van (35%).

Only 37% of the respondents gave away their PPE kits to the Biomedical waste collection van, while 35% burnt it.

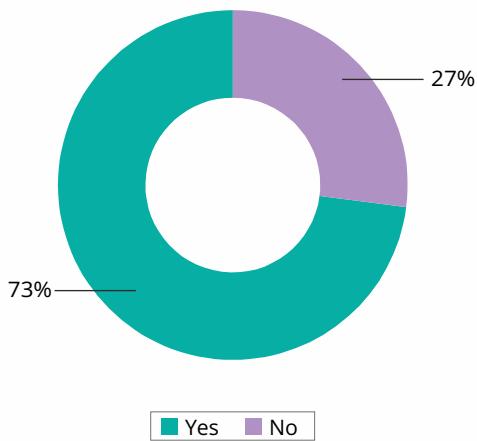




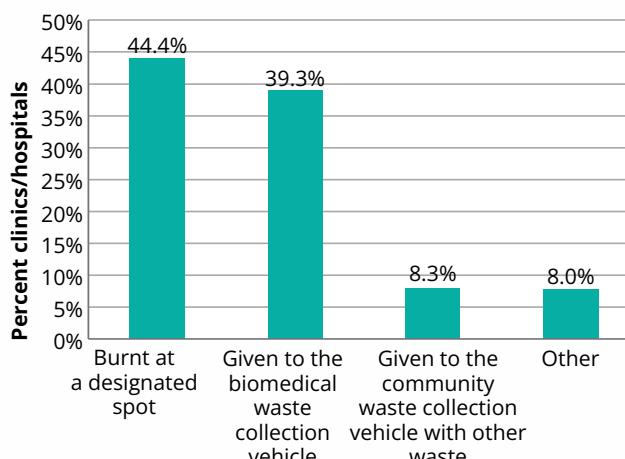
Disposal of biomedical waste at clinics/hospitals during the COVID-19 pandemic.

73% of the 550 clinics/hospitals said that they used PPE kits during the COVID-19 pandemic. Out of these 44% said that the PPE kits were disposed of by burning them near the hospitals, while 39% said that they were given to the biomedical waste collection vehicle. Other infectious items such as masks and gloves were mostly burnt.

Chart 3.20 Use of PPE Kits



3.21 How were the PPE Kits disposed?



The surveyors could select only one option for this question.



The government guidelines for disposal of PPE Kits were issued on the 19th of March 2020, and further revised on July 17th 2020.

As per CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) guidelines, used PPEs generated from COVID-19 isolation wards at healthcare facilities were to be segregated and sent to Common Facilities for disposal as per Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (BMWWM Rules).





How is waste taken care of at the household level?

Chart 3.22 Do you keep dry and wet waste separately?

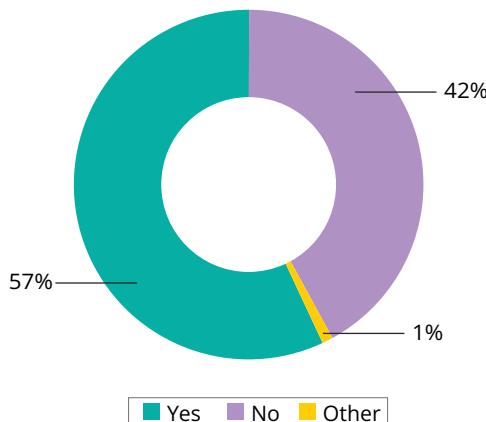


Chart 3.23 Are households visited by a community waste vehicle?

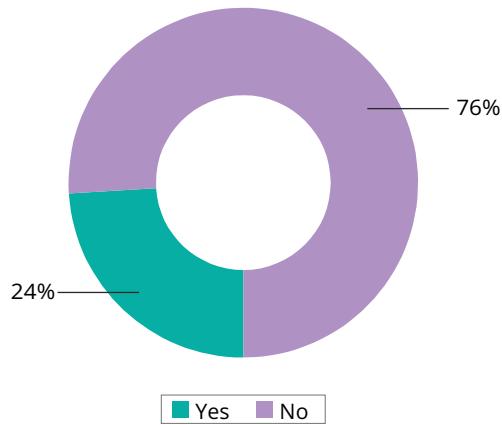
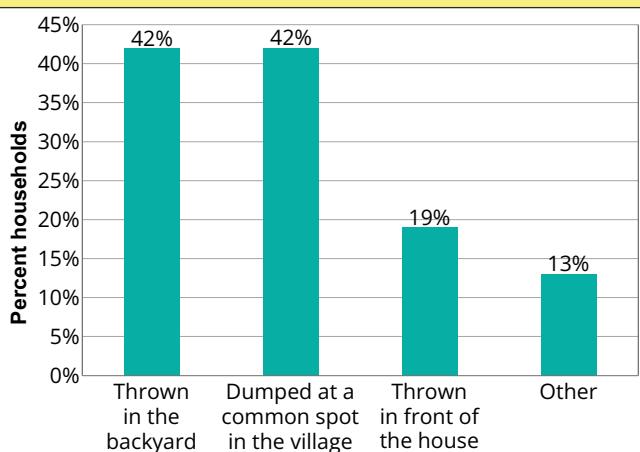


Chart 3.24 What happens to the waste not collected by community waste vehicle?



The surveyors select more than one option for this question.

Segregation of dry and wet waste is a common practice at the rural household level.

Out of the 8437 households surveyed as a part of this study, 57% segregated their wet and dry waste. A majority of the kitchen waste - both cooked and uncooked - was either fed to the livestock or discarded with the other waste.

Community waste collection vehicles are usually inaccessible to households. Thus, dumping or burning waste is a common practice at the household level.

Only 24% of the 8437 households had access to a community waste collection vehicle. Out of these 38% of households said that the vehicle came every alternate day while 36% said that it came every day.

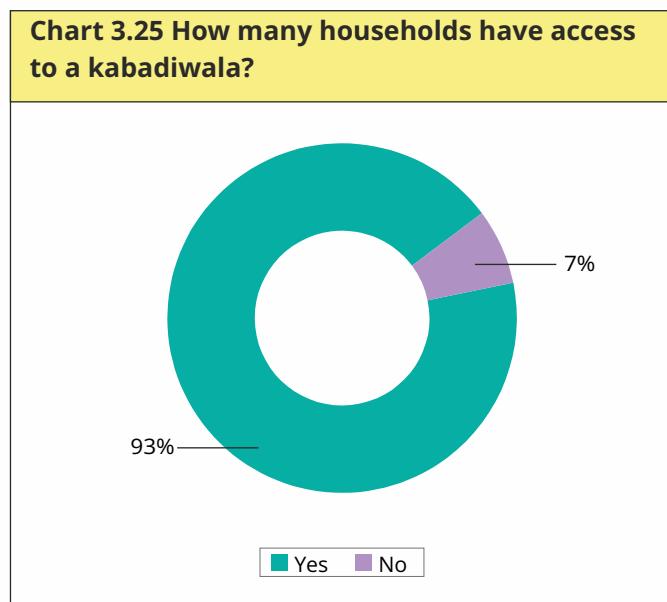
Households that do not have regular access to a community waste vehicle dump their waste near their homes or at a common spot in the village. These trends were observed across states. Factors such as village population or proximity to the nearest town did not have any significant impact on the data.



We asked a small group of respondents what was done with the waste collected by community waste vehicles. We learned that it was often burnt outside the village, or dumped in a dumping yard.



Almost all households sell plastic waste to a kabadiwala. Kabadiwalas play an important role in the waste management system in villages.



93% of the 8437 households have regular access to a kabadiwala.

Plastic waste such as bottles, oil cans, shampoo bottles, broken pens, PVC pipes and broken toys are most often given to the kabadiwala. However, plastic such as polythene bags, wrappers and sachets are mostly burnt by the households.

Table 3.1 What happens to different types of plastic at the household level?					
Type of plastic	Sold to kabadiwala	Throw with other waste	Burn	Bury	Other
Bottles, oil cans, shampoo bottles	70%	35%	29%	4%	2%
Broken pens, PVC pipes, broken toys	75%	33%	25%	4%	1%
Polythene bags, wrappers and sachets	27%	43%	58%	6%	3%

Each cell represents the what is done to a particular type of waste. For eg, 70% of the surveyed households sell bottles, oil cans, shampoo bottles to a kabadiwala. Since the surveyors could select more than one option, the numbers do not add up to 100.





The 7 types of plastics

Polymer Name	Resin Identification Code	Abbreviation	Recyclable?	Percentage recycled annually	How long to decompose under perfect conditions
Polyethylene Terephthalate		PET or PETE	Commonly recycled		
High-density Polyethylene		HDPE	Commonly recycled		
Polyvinyl Chloride		PVC	Sometimes recycled		
Low-density Polyethylene		LDPE	Sometimes recycled		
Polypropylene		PP	Occasionally recycled		
Polystyrene		PS	Commonly recycled (but difficult to do)		
All other plastics, including acrylic, fiberglass, nylon polycarbonate, and polylactic acid (a bioplastic)		Other	Difficult to recycle		Majority of these plastics: never Polylactic acid: 6 months

Source: www.plasticsforchange.org/blog/different-types-of-plastic





THE ROLE OF THE KABADIWALA



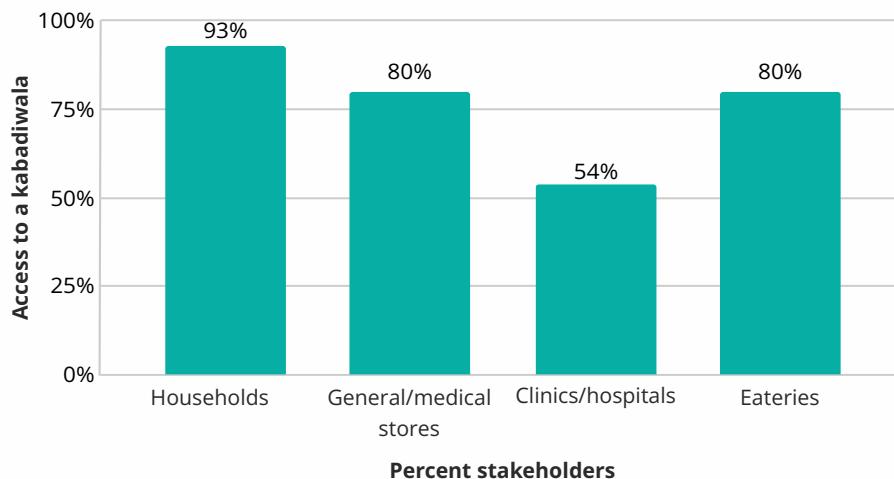
4



All stakeholders have regular access to the kabadiwala.

93% of the households, 80% of the general stores, 54% of the clinics/hospitals and 80% of the eateries can readily access a kabadiwala.

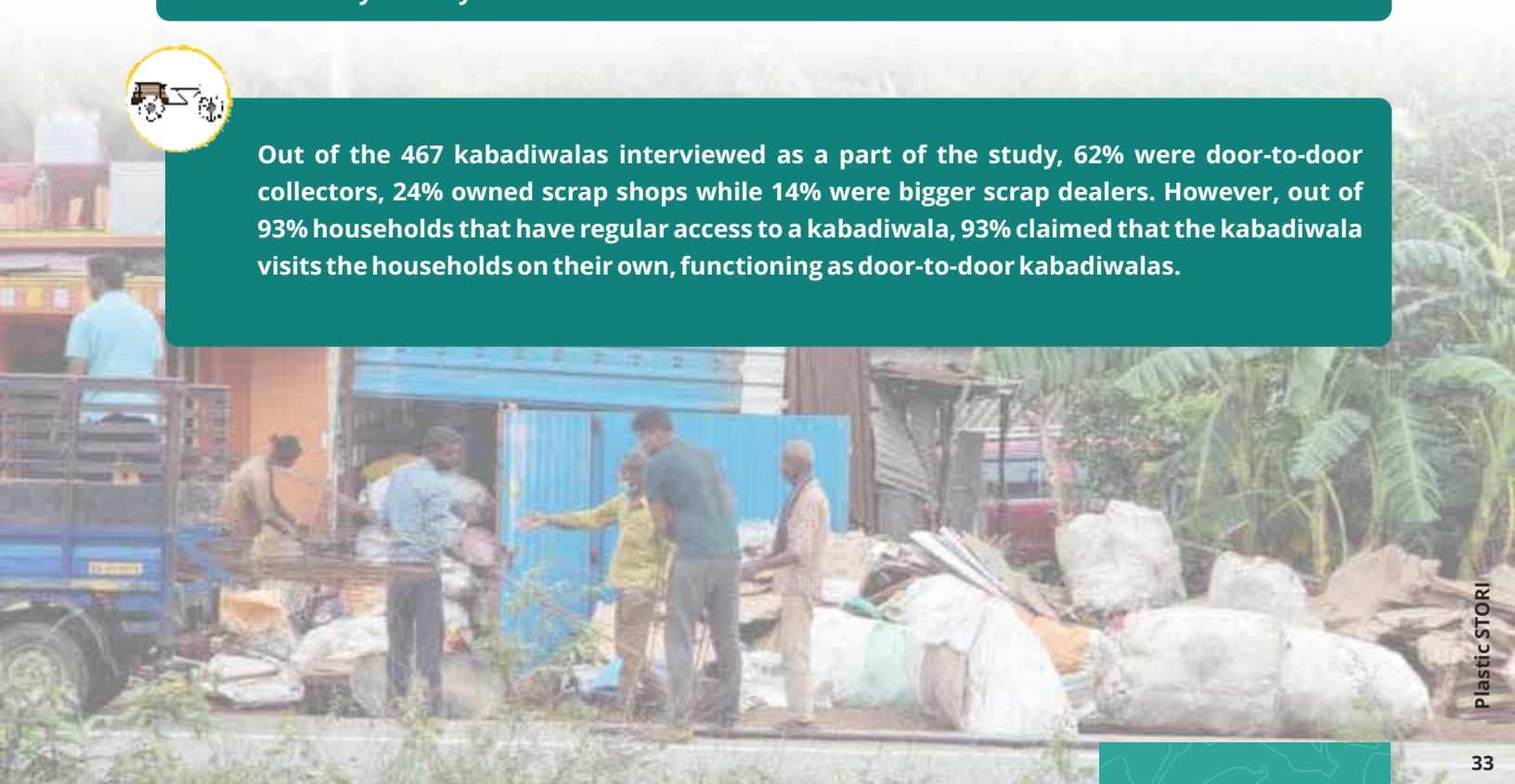
Chart 4.1 Percentage of stakeholders having access to a kabadiwala



The frequency of access for each stakeholder is also very high. Across the board, majority of the establishments and households are visited by the kabadiwala often- for e.g. everyday, once every two days or once a week.



Out of the 467 kabadiwalas interviewed as a part of the study, 62% were door-to-door collectors, 24% owned scrap shops while 14% were bigger scrap dealers. However, out of 93% households that have regular access to a kabadiwala, 93% claimed that the kabadiwala visits the households on their own, functioning as door-to-door kabadiwalas.

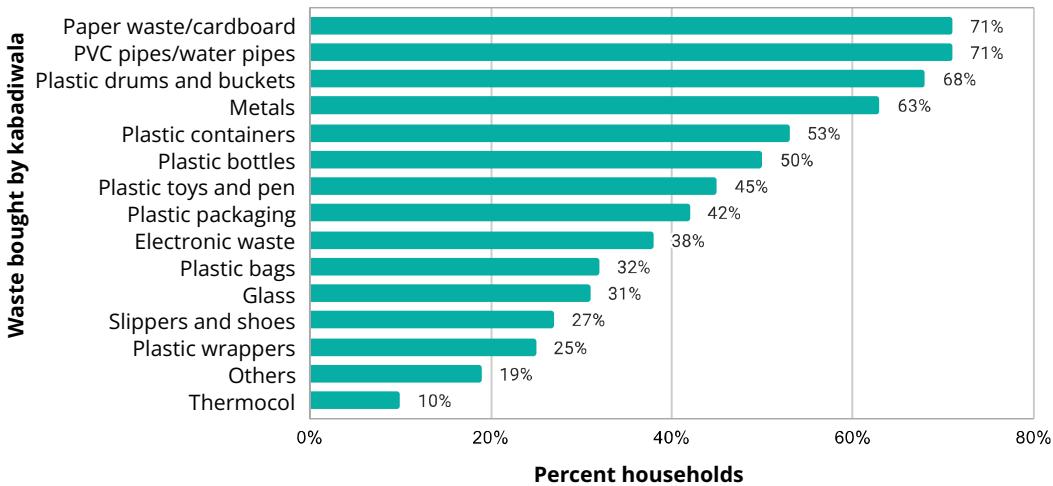




What does the kabadiwala buy?

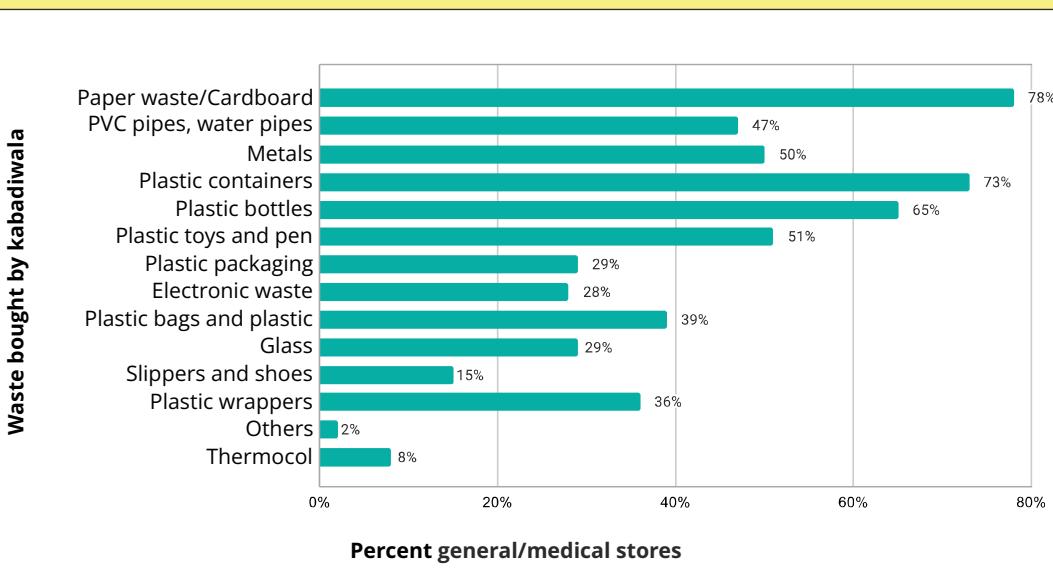
Type 7 plastic items such as packaging wrappers, and sachets are bought least by kabadiwalas across stakeholders.

Chart 4.2 What kind of waste is bought from households?



The adjacent chart represents the percentage of households selling a particular kind of waste to the kabadiwala. For eg, 71% of the surveyed households sell paper waste/cardboard to the kabadiwala. The surveyors could select multiple options.

Chart 4.3 What kind of waste is bought from general/medical stores?



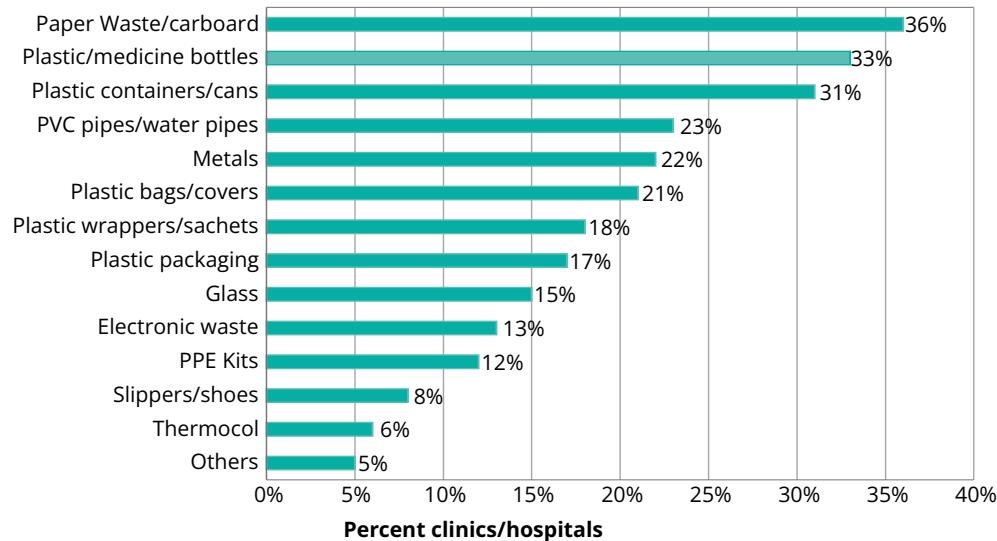
The adjacent chart represents the percentage of general/medical stores selling a particular kind of waste to the kabadiwala. For eg, 78% of the surveyed households sell paper waste/cardboard to the kabadiwala. The surveyors could select multiple options.

All households sell various types of waste to the kabadiwala. While paper waste, cardboard and plastic items such as PVC pipes, plastic drums and containers are readily collected, plastics such as wrappers and sachets and other plastic packaging are least likely to be bought by kabadiwalas.

Similar observations were also seen at the Kirana stores. Paper waste and cardboard were readily sold to the kabadiwala, but plastic items such as thermocol (Polystyrene - Type 6 plastic), wrappers and sachets (type 7 plastic) and plastic packaging were not sold to the kabadiwala and remained within the communities.



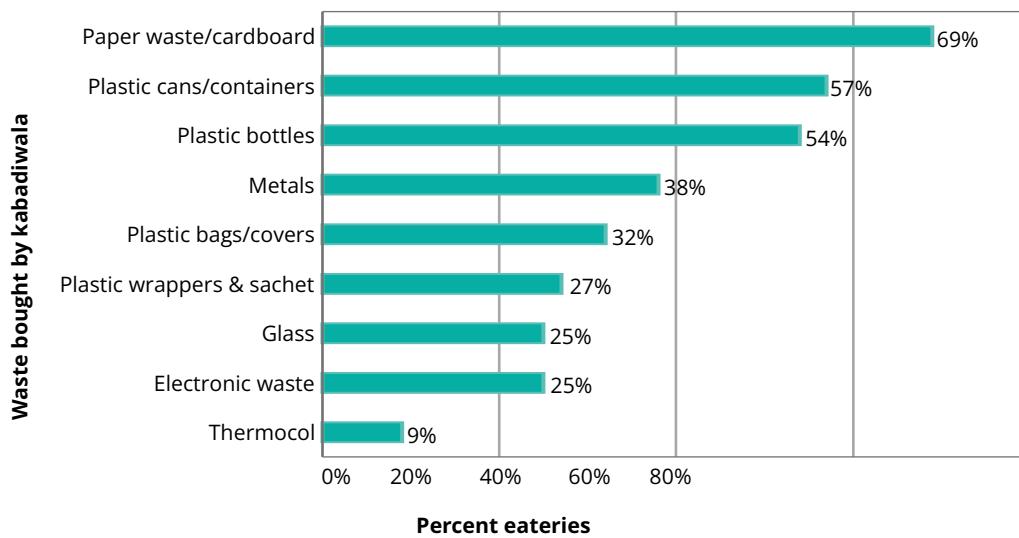
Chart 4.4 What kind of waste is bought from clinics/hospitals?



The adjacent chart represents the percentage of clinics/hospitals selling a particular kind of waste to the kabadiwala. For eg, 36% of the surveyed households sell paper waste/cardboard to the kabadiwala. The surveyors could select multiple options.

Less than 25% of clinics were gave type 7 plastic such as wrappers, sachets to the kabadiwala.

Chart 4.5 What kind of waste is bought from eateries?



The adjacent chart represents the percentage of eateries selling a particular kind of waste to the kabadiwala. For eg, 69% of the surveyed households sell paper waste/cardboard to the kabadiwala. The surveyors could select multiple options.



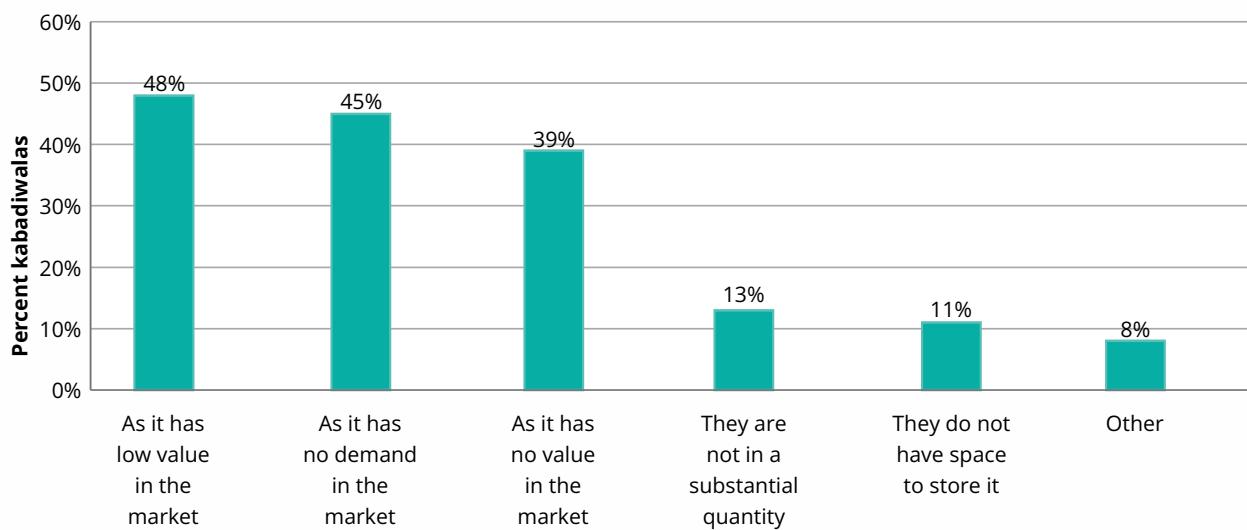
We also surveyed 467 kabadiwalas to understand what kind of plastic they accept. We learnt that less than 35% of the kabadiwalas accept single-use, low quality plastic such as wrappers, sachets and packaging.



Plastic waste collection by kabadiwalas is driven by market demand.

As illustrated in charts 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5, certain kinds of plastics are less likely to be collected by the kabadiwalas from communities. When we asked the kabadiwalas about the same, we learnt that certain kinds of plastic were rejected due to it having low market value (48%), having no demand (45%) or having no value in the market (39%).

Chart 4.6 Why does a kabadiwala reject certain kinds of plastic?





PLASTIC - A BURNING ISSUE

5

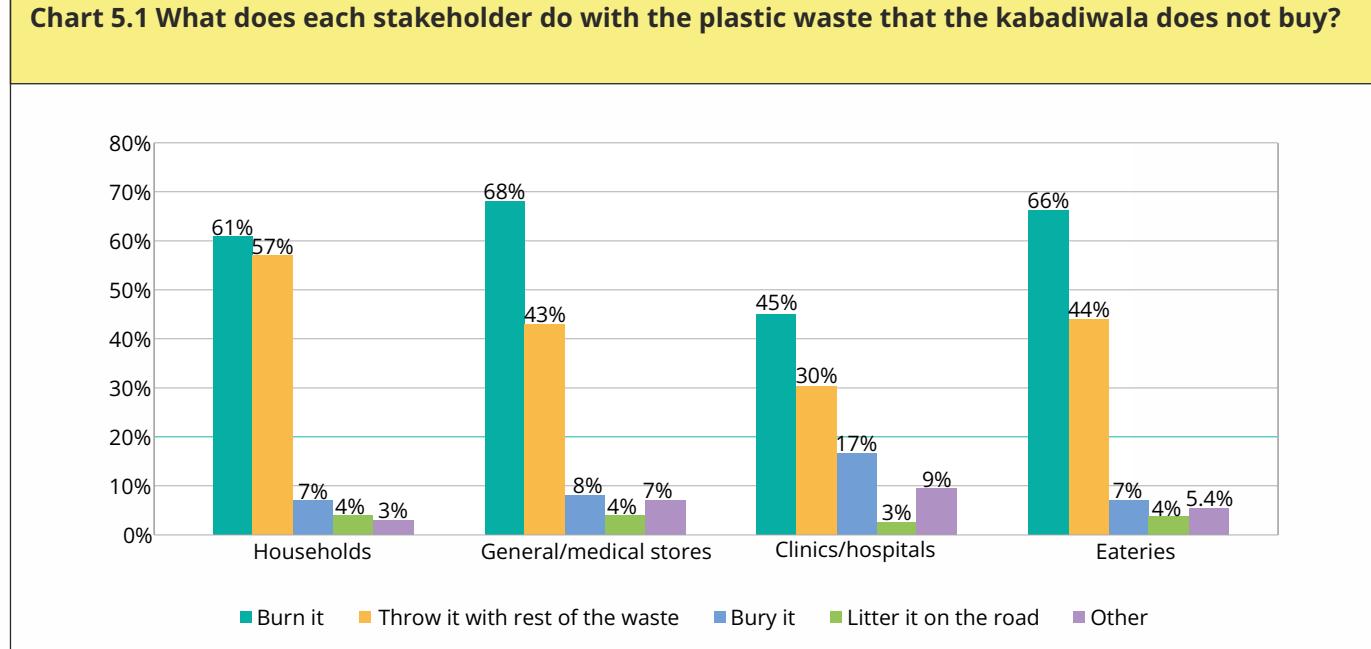




Burning of plastic waste is a common practice in villages.

514 out of the 700 villages covered in this study burned plastic waste either at individual household level and establishment-level or at the village level. Most stakeholders who burned plastic tend to burn it atleast once a week.

Chart 5.1 What does each stakeholder do with the plastic waste that the kabadiwala does not buy?



The above chart represent what is stakeholder with the plastic waste that is not purchase by the kabadiwala. So for e.g. 61% of surveyed household burn the plastic waste while 57% throw it with rest of the waste. The surveyor could select more than one option for each stakeholder.

As seen in the previous chapter, kabadiwalas play an important role in buying plastic waste from different stakeholders in the villages. However, a majority of the plastic waste not collected by the kabadiwala is either burnt or thrown away with the rest of the waste. 61% of the households, 68% of the general/medical stores, 45% of the hospitals/clinics and 66% of the eateries burn the plastic waste that is not collected by the kabadiwala. 57% of the households, 43% of the general/medical stores, 30% of the clinics and hospitals and 44% of the eateries that were surveyed as a part of this study practices discarded plastic waste along with other waste.

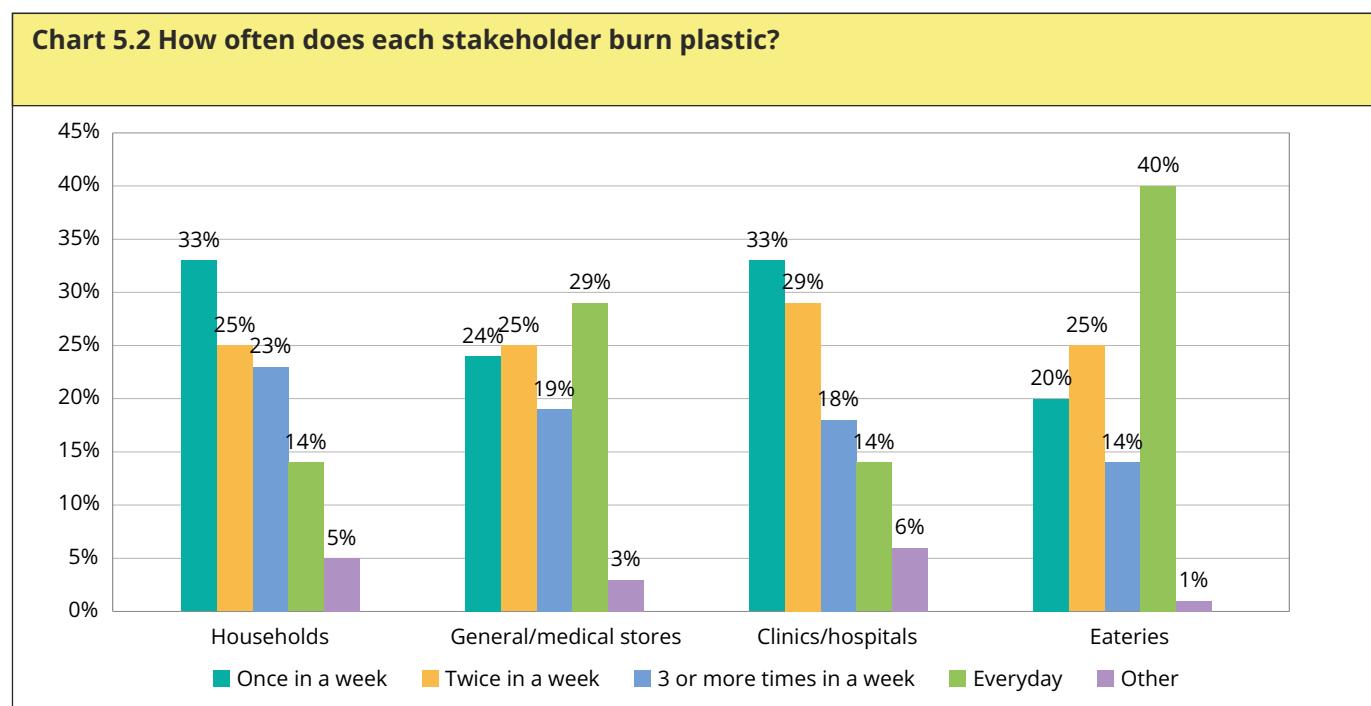




Frequency of burning plastic is quite high across stakeholders.

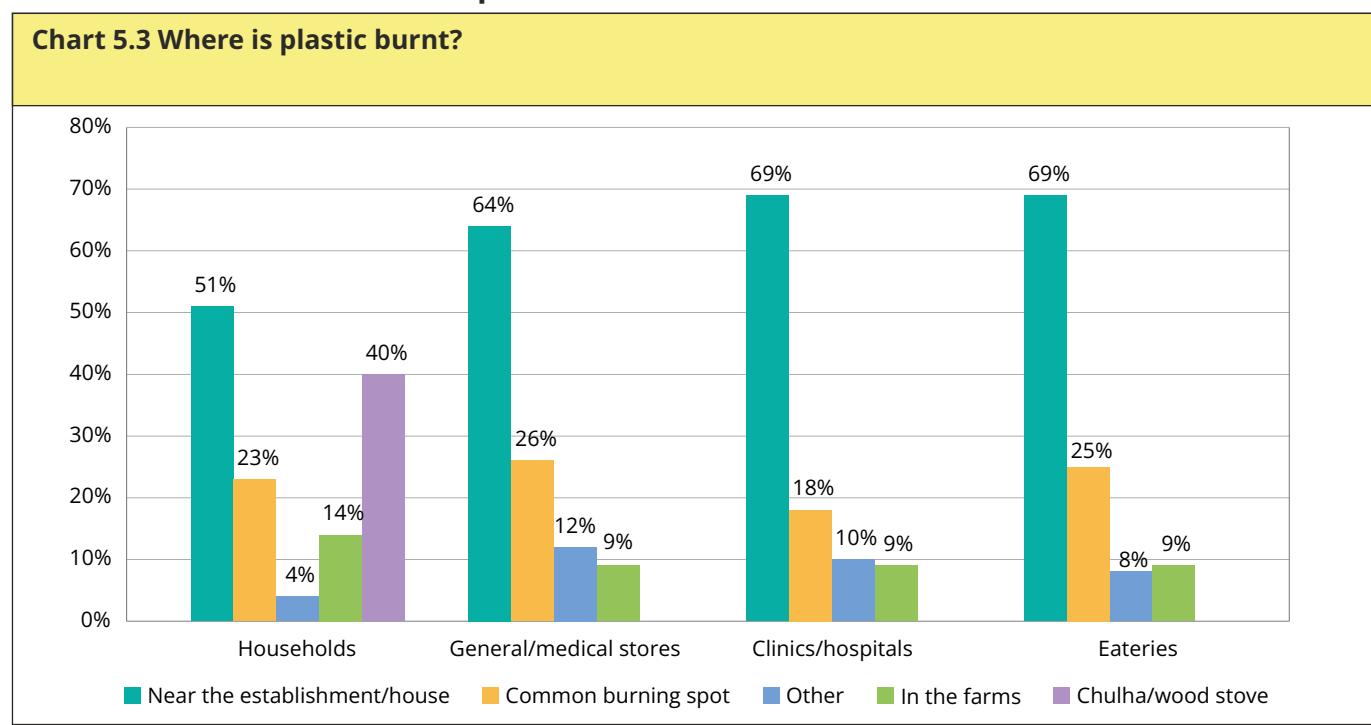
33% of the households who burn plastic said that they burn it atleast once a week. More alarmingly, the majority of establishments such as general/medical stores, and eateries burn plastic waste everyday.

Chart 5.2 How often does each stakeholder burn plastic?



Most stakeholders who burn plastic tend to burn it at least once a week.

Chart 5.3 Where is plastic burnt?



The surveyors select more than one option for this question.

Establishments that burned plastic tend to burn it at a nearby location. 64% of the general stores that burned plastic burn it near the store, similarly, 69% of the clinics burned plastic at a nearby location, and 69% of the eateries also burned plastic at a nearby location. Among the households, 51% burned it near the house. Additionally, 40% of the households burned plastic in their chulha.



There is a lack of awareness about the ill effects of burning plastic.



67% of the households surveyed as a part of the study burned plastic. However, out of those who burned plastic, only 26% are aware of the ill effects associated with burning plastic.



Incineration of plastic waste in an open field is a major source of air pollution. The burning of plastic releases toxic gases like Dioxins, Furans, Mercury and Polychlorinated Biphenyls into the atmosphere. Further, the burning of Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) liberates hazardous halogens and other pollutants into the air, contributing to climate change in the long term. The toxic substances thus released are posing a threat to vegetation, human and animal health and the environment as a whole. It can lead to aggravated heart disease, respiratory illnesses, emphysema and can also have negative impacts on the central nervous system.



Out of the households that burn plastic, 40% said that they burn plastic waste in a chulha (wooden stove/mud stove). We asked a smaller sample of households a few additional questions to understand how and why plastic is burnt in the chulha. A majority of the households use a chulha (wooden stove) for cooking and heating water. Plastic is generally used along with other fuel sources. Some households burn plastic along with twigs or kerosene. Most households that burn plastic in a chulha usually burn 1-2 pieces of plastic at a time.





CASE STUDY - MALEGAON

6





Malegaon: Recycling the 'non-recyclable'

As part of the Plastic STORI a team of Pratham employees visited Malegaon in May 2022 to learn about plastic recycling.

Situated at the confluence of two rivers, the city of Malegaon in the Nashik district of Maharashtra is well-known for its textile industry. However, Malegaon is also the largest hub for the processing and recycling single-use plastic bags. At present, the number of recycling units or factories is so high in Malegaon that the 'raw materials', i.e. plastic waste, is sourced from not only Malegaon or Maharashtra but from other parts of India as well. The plastic waste commonly considered 'non-recyclable' in other parts of India comes to Malegaon on a daily basis. Large trucks loaded with plastic waste, heaps of plastic lying by the roadside and a suffocating foul odour are common sights and smells in Malegaon.

The recycling units and factories are located just at the periphery of the city, concentrated in various pockets. Here, one can see units such as plastic waste godowns, plastic segregation units, scrap washing, shredding, plastic gitti (lumps) manufacturing plants, granules manufacturing plants, manufacturing recycled plastic items from lumps and granules.

We visited one such garbage collection site owned by Mr. Khalid on the outskirts of the city. The garbage heaps were sorted according to their source location such as Pune, Mumbai, Nashik, Panvel, Goa, and Hyderabad. This is generally brought in from the large dumping grounds in those cities. Khalid mentioned that in the next 10 days, all the waste will be cleared and new truck loads of garbage will arrive to replace it. There are 7 employees at the site who manually pick out and sort plastic bags from the waste heaps. The bags segregated according to the type of plastic they are composed of - PP (Polypropylene), HDPE (High Density Poly Ethylene) and LDPE (Low Density Poly Ethylene). All other kinds of plastic waste, metal pieces etc are sold by the employees to scrap dealers to earn some extra money. Other waste is either dumped in the dumping grounds or burnt. According to Khalid, out of the 10 tons of waste that is brought to the site, only 2 tons of plastic bags (20%) are of any use. "We collect 4-5 tons of 'useful' plastic bags and then send them to the processing units.", he said.

The classification of plastic bags into various categories is not based on visible markings, but rather through judgement calls made by the employees. Transparent and noisy bags are generally classified as PP, bags that are slightly stretched but not easily torn are LD, and slightly sturdy bags are



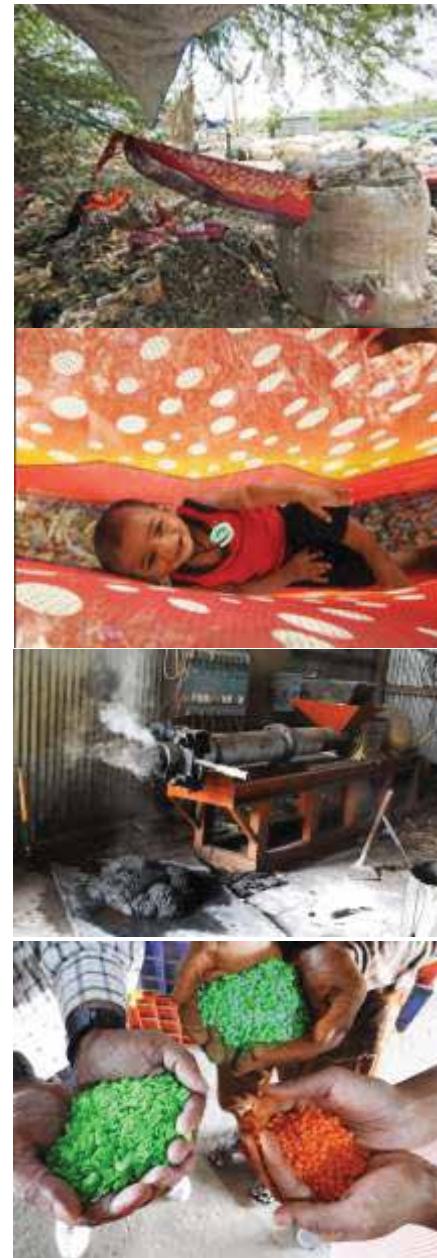


generally classified as HD. Each type gets a different price. Recycled PP is used to make chairs, suitcases, car parts etc. while recycled LDPE plastic is used to make water pipes for agriculture. These pipes are 50% less expensive than the usual PVC pipes. Women from very poor backgrounds play a vital role as segregators in the plastic recycling ecosystem in Malegaon. Walking through garbage heaps, we met Shamim, a young mother of four.. Leaving her three older children at home, Shamim came with her 8 month old baby to the garbage collection unit every morning at 9 am and worked until 6:30 pm on primary classification. Shamim is one of the thousands of women who earn their daily wages by segregating and classifying plastic waste. Their wages are determined by the quantity of waste they segregate. Rs. 150 to 200 is considered as good income for a day's work. Selling other scrap items found in the waste serves as an additional source of income for these women.

The manufacture plastic gittis (lumps) from plastic bags is one of the dominant features of the recycling industry in Malegaon. Gitti manufacturing units make plastic blocks which are used to make recycled products or pellets. A machine locally known as 'jhatak machine' cleans the plastic bags which are then shredded into smaller pieces. The small pieces are then heated to high temperatures and thrown into a gitti making machine. This process of recycling plastic waste into gitti and granules emits an extremely foul smell, unbearable to an outsider. Poor migrant workers from states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand are employed in these units at meagre wages. Long working hours and no vacations help the owners profit in this business. In a day, 500-600 kg of gitti (lumps) are made at a unit with a profit of around Rs. 1.5-2 per kg. However, gitti making can only recycle 50% of the plastic waste. In other words, there is 50% wastage in this recycling process. This 'wastage plastic' is ultimately burnt in Malegaon.

Gittis or granules are made as per demand by plastic product manufacturers. Pure LDPE or pure HDPE quality blocks are more expensive. Demand for mixed quality granules allows the processing units to add type 7 packaging plastics as well, such as food wrappers, product packaging etc. The quality of recycled products depends on the quality of gitti. Special filters are used to define the quality of gitti production.

However, despite such a thriving plastic recycling industry, the city of Malegaon is extremely polluted. Heaps of waste, burning of plastic, the foul odour and extreme heat emitting from the processing units makes one question the current ways of plastic recycling in India.



ANNEXURE



Pratham

Every Child in School and Learning Well

Consent Letter

Pratham Education Foundation is one of India's largest Non Profit Organization, with registered offices in Mumbai and New Delhi. Currently, Pratham is conducting a first of its kind rural plastic waste management survey, to understand the plastic waste patterns in rural india.

While all of the data obtained at the village level will be kept anonymous, we would like to document the process of the survey. This would involve taking video footage or photos of the respondent as they conduct the survey. We will ensure that no identifying information about the respondents will be revealed in any media related to the survey.

For this, we request your consent to take your photograph and record videos of our conversation. We assure you that these materials will not be misused in any way.

Please sign below if you consent to this request.

I have been briefed about the rural plastic waste management survey and, I grant permission to take pictures and record videos of our conversation. I understand that these will be used only for documentation purposes.

Name of respondent: _____

Signature: _____

Name of Surveyor: _____

Stakeholder: _____

Name of village: _____

Date: _____

Thank you
Neel Pathak
Content Head
Pratham Education Foundation



Study guidelines and training manual

Contents

TOPIC

- A. Current status of plastic waste in India**
- B. The rural plastic waste management study (2022)**
- C. Study process**
- D. What to do in the village?**

Section 1: Talk to the sarpanch

Section 2: How to make general observations in the village?

Section 3: Mapping the village, making sections and selecting households

Section 4: What to do in each hamlet/section?

- E. Guidelines for conducting study**





A. CURRENT STATUS OF PLASTIC WASTE IN INDIA

Plastic products have become an integral part of our daily lives as a result of which it is produced on a massive scale worldwide. On an average, the production of plastic globally crosses 150 million tonnes per year.

The Swachh Bharat Mission - Plastic Waste Book on Plastic Waste Management issues, Solutions, and Case studies released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in March 2019 states that **India generates approximately 9.49 million tonnes per annum (MTA) of plastic waste, which is 25,940 tonnes of plastic waste per day (TPD)**. A very small amount of total plastic production (less than 10%) is effectively recycled; the remaining plastic is either sent to incinerators, where its toxic compounds get released into the atmosphere and pollute the environment, or to the landfills, where it lies untreated for years and releases toxic chemicals which seep into groundwater, flowing downstream into lakes and rivers. The seeping of plastic also causes soil pollution and decreases the fertility of the soil. While some kinds of plastic do not decompose at all, others could take up to 450 years to break down. The disposal of plastics is one of the least recognized and most highly problematic. Ironically, one of the plastics most desirable traits: its durability and resistance to decomposition, is also the source of one of its greatest liabilities when it comes to the disposal of plastics.

The increased presence of plastic on the ocean surface has resulted in more serious problems. When oceanic creatures and even birds consume plastics, they either die due to suffocation or because of ingesting the plastic. Plastic is now reaching humans too through the food chain.

The burning of plastics releases many toxic gases. Collectively, these harmful chemicals are known to cause the following severe health problems: cancer, endometriosis, neurological damage, damage to the heart, endocrine disruption, birth defects, child developmental disorders, reproductive damage, immune damage, asthma, and multiple organ damage.

An increasing fraction of this plastic waste is found in rural areas, as the reach of retail corporations and commercial organizations grows. Plastic waste disposal methods in rural India are often primitive and unscientific and poses challenges. However, there is very little reliable data available regarding plastic waste management patterns in rural India.

B. THE RURAL PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT STUDY (2022)

A CSE report titled Managing Plastic Waste in India Challenges and Agenda (2018-19) has highlighted that 66 percent of the plastic waste generated in the country is being generated in seven states alone, with the remaining 28 states and Union Territories generating the other 34 percent. States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, and Delhi, which have metro cities with highly consumerist lifestyles, generate 48 percent of the total plastic waste. This indicates that plastic consumption increases with affluence, possibly due to higher disposable income, widespread and easy availability of packaged products, and lack of responsible consumption. In most Indian cities, items such as carry bags, gutkha/ paan masala pouches, and sachets, styrofoam items, disposable cutlery items, materials such as wrappers of packaged food like chocolates, sweets and chips, PET bottles, and tetra pack items form the major part of plastic litter.

There is no such data available for rural India and to bridge that gap Pratham decided to find out the practices followed in rural parts of the country for managing plastic waste. Since environment education forms a critical part of Prathams Learning for Life curriculum for children and youth, it is essential to understand the problem of plastic in the rural parts of India before spreading awareness or taking any action.



The Rural Plastic Waste Management study by Pratham aims to find qualitative data on the current practices of plastic waste disposal and management at the village level. In our first attempt, we are currently including only those communities where we work, thus the data will not represent the entire country.

The study includes various stakeholders who play an important role in generating and managing plastic waste in rural areas. The stakeholders who will be a part of the study are the residents of the village, eateries & shop owners, medical establishments, people representing the school, the village sarpanch, and the people who collect plastic waste from households or different establishments (Kabadiwala).

C. STUDY PROCESS

The Plastic study will be conducted over two days in one village. Two surveyors will be assigned to each village.

A step-wise overview of the entire process of the Plastic study in a village is given below:

- A team of two surveyors will go to the village assigned to them, ensuring that they have the JotForm links of the appropriate forms.
- The surveyor will talk to the sarpanch/representatives of the village to inform them about the study, informing them about the need for the study as well as assuring them that their data will be confidential.

The surveyor will then walk around the entire village and do the following:

1. Make a rough map of the village, marking the important landmarks in the village. Once the surveyor have walked around the entire village, they will make a final map.
2. Fill up the general observation form based on what they observe in the village.

- Next, the surveyor will begin the household study. They will:
 1. Divide the map into 4 sections or select 4 hamlets.
 2. Randomly select 3 households from each hamlet/section using the every 5th household rule.
 3. Study 12 households from the selected sections - (3 households in each hamlet)
- While studying the households, also engage with the other stakeholders and enter your observations carefully in the form.

D. WHAT TO DO IN THE VILLAGE?

Section 1: Talking to the Sarpanch

Purpose: Inform the sarpanch about the Plastic waste study process and request cooperation for the study.

- Go to the village assigned to you. Two surveyors will study one village.
- Once you are in the village, meet the sarpanch and explain the purpose and importance of conducting the Plastic waste study. If the sarpanch is not present, then meet a village representative, such as the Panchayat Secretary.
- Assure the sarpanch that Pratham is gathering the data only for study purposes. The village and individual names will be kept anonymous.
- People may come up to you and ask what you are doing. Use the same points to explain the purpose of your visit.





Section 2: How to make general observations in the village?

Purpose: To note the presence or absence of some basic facilities in the village.

Format: JotForm

- Enter the name of the village, Block and the name of the nearest town along with its distance from that village.
- The surveyor needs to make these observations by himself/herself. They need not ask anyone to fill out this form. He /She needs to carefully observe the mentioned practices in the village.
- The surveyor should note the observations in the JotForm as they notice them. Do not fill out the form based on memory after the visit.
- The form includes observations about the general plastic waste management scenario of the village as well as observations about establishments like one general or medical store, one pan shop, one dhabba or small eateries, one tea stall or small snack stall, one school, one dispensary or clinic or hospital.
- If there is more than 1 establishment of a particular type, then choose any 1 to record your observations. For example, if there are 3 tea stalls in the village, choose any 1 of them and record your observations.
- After you have walked around the entire village, if any of the establishments mentioned on the DDE App were not present in the village, then select 'Absent'.
- If in any village all the three mentioned establishments i.e., dispensary, clinic and hospitals are present, then choose the hospital to record your observations. If only a dispensary and clinic are available then choose the establishment generating a larger amount of biomedical waste.
- Look for any dispensary/clinic/doctor indicating that there is a private health facility/ medical practice of any kind. This does NOT include alternative medicine like practiced by Hakims, Vaid etc.
- Once you have selected 'Present' for a particular establishment then look for the following things near it.

Observations to make	Instructions
Litter around the establishment	
Are there any dustbins near it?	Select 'Yes' if there is any dustbin present to collect the waste from that establishment
What kind of waste is lying around it?	You should select all the applicable options and if anything else needs to be entered, then select the 'Others' option and enter the details
Is this a similar situation for other establishments that you have observed?	If the situation is not similar for all such establishments then select No and specify how many such establishments out of all those that you have observed had this situation.

Section 3: Mapping the village, making sections and selecting households

Purpose: To divide the village into hamlets/sections and randomly select households. Use this map for the recheck process.

Format: Blank sheet for map

1. Making the map

Step 1: Get to know the village: Walk around the village and talk to the local people. Ask them questions like

What and where are the starting and ending points of the village?

How many hamlets/sections the village have and where are they located?

You could ask the villagers/village children to take you around as well.





Step 2: Make a rough map: As you walk around, draw a rough map of how the village is laid out. The rough map will help you understand the pattern of habitations in the village. Use the help of local people to show you the main landmarks, such as places of worship, river, schools, bus stops, panchayat bhavans, anganwadis, ponds, clinics, ration shops, etc. Mark the main roads/streets/pathways through the village prominently on the map.

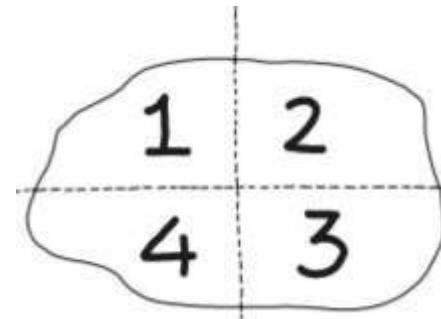
Step 3: Verify the rough map: Get the sarpanch or any other person who knows the village well to verify your rough map. Once everyone agrees that the map is a good representation of the village, finalize it.

2. Dividing the map into sections

Once the final map has been made, make and number the sections as explained below.

Case 1. For Continuous village

- Divide the entire village into 4 sections geographically.
- Assign each section a number. Write the number on the map (as shown in the picture below).
- Select 3 households from each section.



Case 2. For Village with hamlets/ sections

Assign each hamlet/section a number. Write the number on the map.

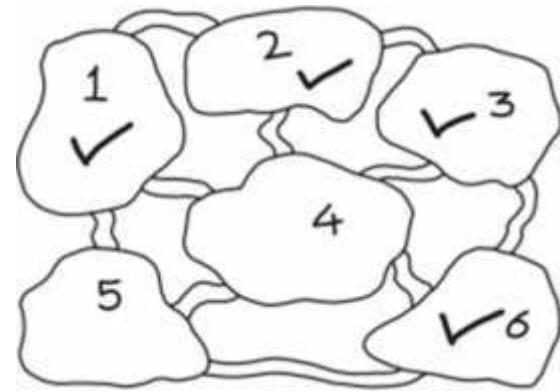
If the village has:

2 Hamlets/Sections: Divide each hamlet/section in 2 parts so that now you have 4 parts in all. Select 3 households from each part.

3 Hamlets/Sections: Take 4, 4 and 4 households from the 3 hamlets, respectively.

4 Hamlets/Sections: Select 3 households from each hamlet/section.

More than 4 Hamlets/Sections: Randomly pick 4 hamlets/sections. (For example, make chits with the name or number of all hamlets/sections and then ask a villager to pick any 4 chits. These will be your 4 hamlets/sections for the study.) Select 3 households from each of the 4 hamlets/sections. Don't forget to tick the hamlets/sections chosen for the study on the map (as shown in the picture).



Section 4: What to do in each hamlet/ section?

Purpose: To randomly select 12 households from the hamlets/sections.

You need to pick 3 households from each of the 4 hamlets/ sections that you have selected, by using the following procedure:

- Go to the selected hamlet/section. Try to find the central point in that hamlet/section. Standing in the middle of the hamlet/section, select the first household on your left. Begin the study from this household.
- Thereafter, you must select every 5th household. This means that after you have studied the first household, skip the next 4 households and select the 5th one. While selecting households, count only those dwellings that are residential. 'Household' refers to every 'door or entrance to a house from the street'.
- If you have reached the end of the hamlet/section before studying 3 households, go around the same hamlet/section again using the 'every 5th household rule'.





- If a studied household gets selected again, go to the next/adjacent household, and continue till you have 3 households from the hamlet/section.
- If the hamlet/section has less than 3 households, then study all the households in the hamlet/section and study the remaining households from other hamlets/sections.
- If the village has 12 or less than 12 households, then study all the households in the village.

Some special cases

- **Household locked:** If the selected household is closed or if there is nobody at home then do not include this household in the household study form. Move to the next/ adjacent household.
- **No response:** If a household refuses to participate in the study, **this household does not count as a studied household. Do not include this household in the Household study form.** Move to the next/adjacent household.

Stop after you have completed 3 households in the first hamlet/section. Now move to the next hamlet/ section. Follow the same process in all hamlets/sections to be studied.

Important: Ensure that you go to households only when the adults in the house are likely to be at home. This means that you should not study the children of the household.

E. GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING STUDY

1. The surveyor needs to assure the respondent that their identities and their responses are confidential and we won't disclose their names or any such information.
2. The surveyor will study the village in a team of two where one person will be the Pratham staff member and the other will be Pratham's youth. Do not split up while studying.
3. The staff member needs to carry his/her Pratham ID for the study.
4. The team needs to study 12 households along with 1 establishment of every type in each village.
5. The surveyor should read out questions from the JotForm and provide options to the people whom they are studying.
6. There are three types of questions asked in the study and the surveyor needs to fill them carefully.
 - a. **Multiple choice questions:** In this type of question, you can select only one option as your answer. The surveyor should select the response given by the respondent carefully.
 - b. **Multiple select questions:** In this type of question, you can select as many valid options as applicable. Multiple select questions are clearly marked in the JotForm. The surveyor should select all those options that represent the response by the respondent. If in any case, the given options are not representative enough and the surveyor finds the need of adding more information based on the response then he/she should select all the applicable options and select the 'Other' option as well to add the information in the blank space provided in that option.
 - c. **Open-ended questions:** No options are provided in the open-ended questions. Instead, a blank space is provided and the surveyor needs to type the response by the respondent in that space.
7. Wherever there is a need to enter the answers by the respondent either for the Other (specify) option or for the open-ended questions, the surveyor needs to type the answer in an English transcript only.
8. You are advised to fill the JotForm in an area with internet connectivity capable of pushing the form.
9. For the form on kabadiwala, the surveyor needs to include either the door-to-door kabadiwala or a kabadiwala owning a small shop.





Establishment	Number to be included in the study
Household	12
General/medical store	Either 1 general store or 1 medical store
Dispensary/clinic/hospital	If there is a hospital in the village, give preference to the hospital and study it. If there is no hospital, then study 1 dispensary/clinic present in the village. If none of these are present in the village, you can choose 1 hospital or 1 dispensary or 1 clinic within 5kms of your selected village. Do not go beyond 5kms. In that case, you will simply mark it 'absent'.
Tea stall/snacks stall/dhaba	Either 1 tea stall or 1 snack stall or 1 dhaba
School	Either 1 primary school or 1 upper primary school or 1 high school or 1 junior college
Village sarpanch	1 sarpanch or 1 upsarpanch or 1 panchayat committee member
Scrap dealer/kabadiwala	Give preference to 1 scrap dealer with a scrap shop if present in the village. Otherwise, 1 kabadiwala who collects scrap door to door. If none of these are present in the village, you can choose 1 scrap dealer with a scrap shop or 1 kabadiwala within 5kms of your selected village. Do not go beyond 5kms. In that case, you will simply mark it 'absent'.

People who can be a part of the study

Name of the JotForm/ Stakeholder/ Establishment	Person who can be included
Household	Either any middle-aged woman or man of the family. If they are not available then, any other elder in the family. No child can be included.
General/medical store	The owner of the store If the owner is unavailable then the shopkeeper.
Dispensary/clinic/hospital	Either the doctor or any other medical staff who works closely with the establishment
Tea stall/snacks stall/dhaba	The owner of the establishment
School	Either someone from the school administration or the Principal or Teacher
Village sarpanch	Either the sarpanch or any member of panchayat
Scrap dealer/kabadiwala	The kabadiwala





Study questionnaires

Questionnaire 1: General observations in a village

Village Name:

Block:

Name of the nearest town:

Distance from the nearest town (in kilometres):

0 - 10 km 10-20 km 20-30 km
 30-40 km 40-50 km 50-60 km
 More than 60 km

Kirana (general) store/medical store

Present Absent

- Did you see litter around it?
 Yes No
- Are there any dustbins near it?
 Yes No
- What kind of waste is lying around it? (Multiple Select)
 Paper waste/cardboard Plastic wrappers
 Plastic bottles and cans Food waste
 Other (Specify) _____
- Is this a similar situation for other general/ medical stores that you have observed?
 Yes No If no, specify

Paan shop

Present Absent

- Did you see litter around it?
 Yes No
- Are there any dustbins near it?
 Yes No
- What kind of waste is lying around it? (Multiple Select)
 Paper waste/cardboard Plastic wrappers
 Plastic bottles and cans Food waste
 Other (Specify) _____
- Is this a similar situation for other pan shops that you have observed?
 Yes No If no, specify

Dhaba

Present Absent

- Did you see litter around it?
 Yes No





- Are there any dustbins near it?
 Yes No
- What kind of waste is lying around it? (Multiple Select)
 Paper waste/cardboard Plastic wrappers
 Plastic bottles and cans Food waste
 Other (Specify) _____
- Is this a similar situation for other dhaba that you have observed?
 Yes No If no, specify

Tea stalls or small snack stalls

- Present Absent
- Did you see litter around it?
 Yes No
- Are there any dustbins near it?
 Yes No
- What kind of waste is lying around it? (Multiple Select)
 Paper waste/cardboard Plastic wrappers
 Plastic bottles and cans Food waste
 Other (Specify) _____
- Is this a similar situation for other tea stalls/ snack stalls that you have observed?
 Yes No If no, specify

Schools/colleges

- Present Absent

What type of school is it?

- Primary school (Std 1 to 4/5) Upper primary school (Std 1 to 7/8)
- High school (Std 1 to 10/12) Secondary school (Std 6 to 8/10/12)
- Other (Specify)

- Did you see litter around it?
 Yes No
- Are there any dustbins near it?
 Yes No
- What kind of waste is lying around it? (Multiple Select)
 Paper waste/cardboard Plastic wrappers
 Plastic bottles and cans Food waste
 Other (Specify) _____
- Is this a similar situation for other schools that you have observed?
 Yes No If no, specify

Dispensary/clinics/hospitals

- Present Absent

- Did you see litter around it?
 Yes No





- Are there any dustbins near it?
 Yes No
- What kind of waste is lying around it? (Multiple Select)
 Paper waste/cardboard Plastic wrappers
 Plastic bottles and cans Food waste
 Other (Specify) _____
- Is this a similar situation for other tea stalls/ snack stalls that you have observed?
 Yes No If no, specify

Did you see a public waste bin in the village?

Yes No

Did you see any waste collection van (in working condition) in the village?

Yes No

Did you see any place/location in the village where waste is burned? (If yes, click a photo.)

Yes No

Did you see any waste littered near drinking water sources? (If yes, click a photo.)

Yes No

Did you see any scrap shop in the village?

Yes No

Did you see any kabadiwala visiting the village?

Yes No

Did you see any locations with garbage heaps?

Yes No



Questionnaire 2: Households

General Information

Village name: _____ Block name: _____
District name: _____ State name: _____
Full name of respondent: _____ Household size: _____

Dealing with specific waste items

Do you keep your dry and wet waste separately?

Yes No If no, specify _____

What do you do with the uncooked kitchen waste? (Multiple select)

Compost Feed it to cattle/goats
 Use it for mulching Throw it with rest of the waste
 Throw it in nearby drain Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with the cooked kitchen waste? (Multiple select)

Compost Feed it to cattle/goats
 Use it for mulching Throw it with rest of the waste
 Throw it in nearby drain Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with plastic waste such as bottles, oil cans, shampoo bottles? (Multiple select)

Sell it to a kabadiwala Burn it
 Bury it Throw it with rest of the waste
 Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with plastic waste such as broken pens, PVC pipes, children's toys? (Multiple select)

Sell it to a kabadiwala Burn it
 Bury it Throw it with rest of the waste
 Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with plastic waste such as polythene bags, wrappers & sachets? (Multiple select)

Sell it to a kabadiwala Burn it
 Bury it Throw it with rest of the waste
 Other (Specify) _____

Community waste collection

Does a community waste collection vehicle collect waste from your household?

Yes No

a) If yes, how often does the vehicle come?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month





Other (Specify) _____

b) If yes, what kind of waste do you give this vehicle? (Multiple select)

Kitchen waste Paper waste/cardboard

Plastic bottles and can Plastic wrappers, milk packets and other plastic waste

Other (Specify) _____

c) If no, where do you throw the waste? (Multiple select)

In the backyard At a common place in the village

In front of the house Other (Specify) _____

Kabadiwala

Does a Kabadiwala come to your village?

Yes No

a) How often?

Everyday Every alternate day

Once in a week Once in a month

Other (Specify) _____

b) Do you call him or does he come on his own?

He comes when called He comes on his own

Other (Specify) _____

c) What kind of waste is bought by the Kabadiwala? (Multiple select)

Paper waste/cardboard Glass

Metals Thermocol

Electronic waste Plastic containers and cans

Plastic wrappers and sachets Plastic bottles and shampoo bottles

Plastic bags and plastic covers Plastic toys and pen

Plastic packaging Slippers and shoes

PVC pipes, water pipes Plastic drums and bucket

Other (Specify) _____

d) How/where do you store this plastic till the kabadiwala comes? (Multiple select)

In a box In a bag

Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with the plastic that the kabadiwala does not buy? (Multiple select)

Burn it Bury it

Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road

Other (Specify) _____



Burning plastic waste

Do you burn plastic waste?

Yes No

How many times do you burn it in a week?

Once Twice
 More than twice Everyday
 Other (Specify) _____

Where do you burn the plastic? (Multiple select)

Chulha Common burning spot in the village
 In farms Burn it near the house
 Other (Specify) _____

Do you know the harmful effects of burning plastic?

Yes No

Household indicators

Type of house

Pucca (with walls and roof of brick and cement) Semi-pucca (pucca house with katcha roof)
 Kutcha

Motorised 4-wheeler

Yes No

Motorised 2-wheeler

Yes No

Electricity connection (look for wires and fittings)

Yes No

If electricity in household, was there electricity today?

Yes No

Toilet in the household

Yes No

TV in the household

Yes No

Mobile in the household

Yes No

If yes, is any mobile a smartphone

Yes No

Has anyone in the household completed 12th standard?

Yes No

Do you use wood stove for any purpose?

Yes No





Questionnaire 3: General/medical store

General Information

Village name:
District name:
Full name of respondent:

Block name:
State name:

Type of establishment

Kirana store (General store) Medical store/ Chemist

Type of waste

What kind of waste is generated at your establishment? (Multiple select)

Paper waste/cardboard Plastic waste
 Food waste Electronic waste
 Other (Specify) _____

What is the major kind of plastic waste produced? (Multiple select)

Plastic bottles and cans Plastic bags
 Plastic wrappers Plastic packaging
 Other (Specify) _____

How often do customers bring their own bags for shopping?

Always Mostly
 Sometimes Never

How do you pack items for customers who don't have their own bags? (Multiple select)

In newspaper/ Paper bag In plastic bags
 In cloth bags Other (Specify) _____

Community waste collection

Does a community waste collection vehicle collect waste from your establishment?

Yes No

If yes, how often does the vehicle come?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month
 Other (Specify) _____

If yes, what kind of waste do you give to this vehicle? (Multiple select)

Plastic containers Paper waste/cardboard
 Plastic bottles and can Plastic wrappers, plastic packaging and plastic bags
 Other (Specify) _____



If no, where do you throw the waste? (Multiple select)

Anywhere in the streets At a common place in the village
 Near the shop Other (Specify) _____

Kabadiwala

Does a kabadiwala come to your establishment?

Yes No

How often?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month
 Other (Specify) _____

Do you call him or does he come on his own?

He comes whenever they call him
 They do not call him instead he comes on his own on a regular basis
 Other (Specify) _____

What kind of waste is bought by the kabadiwala? (Multiple select)

Paper waste/cardboard Glass
 Metals Thermocol
 Electronic waste Plastic containers and cans
 Plastic wrappers and sachets Plastic bottles and shampoo bottles
 Plastic bags and plastic covers Plastic toys and pen
 Plastic packaging Slippers and shoes
 PVC pipes, water pipes Others (Specify) _____

How/where do you store this plastic till the kabadiwala comes? (Multiple select)

In a box In a bag
 Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with the plastic that the kabadiwala does not buy? (Multiple select)

Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____

Burning plastic waste

Do you burn plastic waste?

Yes No

How many times do you burn it in a week?

Once in a week Twice a week
 More than twice Everyday
 Other (Specify) _____

Where do you burn the plastic? (Multiple select)

Common burning spot in the village In farms
 Burn it near the shop Other (Specify) _____



Questionnaire 4: Clinic/hospital

General Information

Village name: _____ Block name: _____
District name: _____ State name: _____
Full name of respondent: _____ Household size: _____

Type of waste

Where is the dispensary/ clinic/ hospital located?

In the village Outside the village
 If outside the village, please specify _____

What kind of waste is generated at your establishment? (Multiple select)

Paper waste/cardboard Plastic waste
 Electronic waste Biomedical waste
 Other (Specify) _____

What is the major kind of plastic waste produced? (Multiple select)

Plastic bottles and cans Plastic bags
 Plastic wrappers Medicinal waste
 Other (Specify) _____

Community waste collection

Does a community waste collection vehicle collect waste from your establishment?

Yes No

If yes, how often does the vehicle come?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month
 Other (Specify) _____

If yes, what kind of waste do you give this vehicle? (Multiple select)

Medicinal waste Paper waste/cardboard
 Plastic bottles and can Plastic wrappers and packagings
 Other (Specify) _____

If no, where do you throw the waste? (Multiple select)

In the backyard of the dispensary/hospital/clinic At a common place in the village
 In front of the dispensary/hospital/clinic Other (Specify) _____

If there an special Arrangement to collect to biomedical waste ?

Yes No



Does any special vehicle come and collect hazardous/biomedical waste?

Yes No

If yes, how often does the vehicle come?

<input type="radio"/> Everyday	<input type="radio"/> Every alternate day
<input type="radio"/> Once in a week	<input type="radio"/> Once in a month
<input type="radio"/> Other (Specify) _____	

If yes, what kind of waste do you give this vehicle? (Multiple select)

<input type="checkbox"/> X-ray reports	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicine strips
<input type="checkbox"/> Used medicine bottles	<input type="checkbox"/> Human & animal anatomical waste
<input type="checkbox"/> Blood bags	<input type="checkbox"/> Tubing
<input type="checkbox"/> Catheters	<input type="checkbox"/> Broken and discarded vials
<input type="checkbox"/> Needles and blades	<input type="checkbox"/> Saline bottles
<input type="checkbox"/> Syringes	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE kits
<input type="checkbox"/> Masks	<input type="checkbox"/> Gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> Diapers	<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton
<input type="checkbox"/> Bandages	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

If no, where do you throw the waste? (Multiple select)

<input type="checkbox"/> In the backyard of the dispensary/hospital/clinic
<input type="checkbox"/> In front of the dispensary/hospital/clinic
<input type="checkbox"/> It is burned at a designated spot in the dispensary/clinic/hospital
<input type="checkbox"/> Throw it in the community waste vehicle with other waste
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

During the COVID pandemic, did the doctors use PPE kits?

Yes No

If yes, how did they dispose it?

<input type="checkbox"/> By giving it to the biomedical waste collection vehicle
<input type="checkbox"/> By burning it at a designated spot in the dispensary/clinic/hospital
<input type="checkbox"/> By throwing it in the community waste vehicle with other waste
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

Kabadiwala

Does a Kabadiwala come to your establishment?

Yes No

a) How often?

<input type="radio"/> Everyday	<input type="radio"/> Every alternate day
<input type="radio"/> Once in a week	<input type="radio"/> Once in a month
<input type="radio"/> Other (Specify) _____	





b) Do you call him or does he come on his own?

He comes whenever they call him

They do not call him instead he comes on his own on a regular basis

Other (Specify) _____

c) What kind of waste is bought by the kabadiwala? (Multi select)

<input type="checkbox"/> Paper waste/cardboard	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass
<input type="checkbox"/> Metals	<input type="checkbox"/> Thermocol
<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic containers and cans
<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic wrappers and sachets	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bottles and medicine bottles
<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bags and plastic covers	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE kits
<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic packaging	<input type="checkbox"/> Slippers and shoes
<input type="checkbox"/> PVC pipes, water pipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify) _____

d) How/where do you store this plastic till the kabadiwala comes? (Multiple select)

In a box In a bag

Other (Specify) _____

e) What kind of plastic biomedical waste is bought by the kabadiwala? (Multiple select)

<input type="checkbox"/> X-ray reports	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicine strips
<input type="checkbox"/> Used medicine bottles	<input type="checkbox"/> Tubing
<input type="checkbox"/> Catheters	<input type="checkbox"/> Saline bottles
<input type="checkbox"/> Syringes	<input type="checkbox"/> PPE kits
<input type="checkbox"/> Masks	<input type="checkbox"/> Gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> Diapers	<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton
<input type="checkbox"/> Bandages	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with the plastic that the kabadiwala does not buy? (Multiple select)

<input type="checkbox"/> Burn it	<input type="checkbox"/> Bury it
<input type="checkbox"/> Throw it with rest of the waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Litter it on the road
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable

Dealing with specific waste items

What do you do with plastic biomedical waste such as (Multiple select)-

a) Saline bottles

<input type="checkbox"/> Collected by the biomedical waste agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Sell it to the kabadiwala
<input type="checkbox"/> Burn it	<input type="checkbox"/> Bury it
<input type="checkbox"/> Throw it with rest of the waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Litter it on the road
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> We do not generate this type of biomedical waste	



b) Syringes

Collected by the biomedical waste agency Sell it to the kabadiwala
 Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____ We do not generate this type of biomedical waste

c) Medicine strips

Collected by the biomedical waste agency Sell it to the kabadiwala
 Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____ We do not generate this type of biomedical waste

d) PPE kit

Collected by the biomedical waste agency Sell it to the kabadiwala
 Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____ We do not generate this type of biomedical waste

e) Diapers

Collected by the biomedical waste agency Sell it to the kabadiwala
 Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____ We do not generate this type of biomedical waste

f) Masks

Collected by the biomedical waste agency Sell it to the kabadiwala
 Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____ We do not generate this type of biomedical waste

g) Gloves

Collected by the biomedical waste agency Sell it to the kabadiwala
 Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____ We do not generate this type of biomedical waste

What do you do with biomedical waste such as used cotton, bandages, needles etc? (Multiple select) ? Collected by the biomedical waste agency

Sell it to the kabadiwala Burn it
 Bury it Throw it with rest of the waste
 Litter it on the road Other (Specify) _____
 We do not generate this type of biomedical waste





Burning plastic waste

Do you burn plastic waste?

Yes No

How many times do you burn it in a week?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month
 Other (Specify) _____

Where do you burn the plastic? (Multiple select)

Common burning spot in the village
 In farms
 Burn it near the dispensary/clinic/hospital
 Other (Specify) _____



Questionnaire 5: Snack stall/tea stall/dhaba

General Information

Village name: _____ Block name: _____
District name: _____ State name: _____
Full name of respondent: _____ Household size: _____

Type of establishment

Snack stall Dhaba
 Tea stall

Type of waste

What kind of waste is generated at your establishment? (Multiple select)

Paper waste/cardboard Plastic waste
 Food waste Thermocol waste
 Other (Specify) _____

What is the major kind of plastic waste produced? (Multiple select)

Plastic bottles and cans Plastic bags
 Plastic wrappers Plastic cups, plates and spoons
 Plastic packaging (containers etc.) Other (Specify) _____

How do you serve food to your customers? (Multiple select)

In Paper plates In Plastic plates (non-reusable)
 In Plastic plates (reusable) Steel plates
 Other (Specify) _____

How do you pack food for takeaway orders? (Multiple select)

In plastic containers In aluminium foil
 In paper Other (Specify) _____

Community waste collection

Does a community waste collection vehicle collect waste from your establishment?

Yes No

If yes, how often does the vehicle come?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month
 Other (Specify) _____

If yes, what kind of waste do you give this vehicle? (Multiple select)

Kitchen waste Paper waste/cardboard
 Plastic bottles and can Plastic wrappers, milk packets and other plastic waste
 Plastic packaging (containers etc.) Other (Specify) _____





If no, where do you throw the waste? (Multiple select)

Anywhere in the streets At a common place in the village
 In front of the stall Other (Specify) _____

Kabadiwala

Does a kabadiwala come to your establishment?

Yes No

How often?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month
 Other (Specify) _____

Do you call him or does he come on his own?

He comes whenever they call him
 They do not call him instead he comes on his own on a regular basis
 Other (Specify) _____

What kind of waste is bought by the Kabadiwala? (Multiple select)

Paper waste/cardboard Glass
 Metals Thermocol
 Electronic waste Plastic containers and cans
 Plastic wrappers and sachets Plastic bottles
 Plastic bags and plastic covers Plastic plates, cups and spoons
 Plastic packaging PVC pipes, water pipes
 Others (Specify) _____

How/where do you store this plastic till the kabadiwala comes? (Multiple select)

In a box In a bag
 Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with the plastic that the kabadiwala does not buy? (Multiple select)

Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____

Dealing with specific waste items

Do you keep your dry and wet waste separately?

Yes No Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with food waste? (Multiple select)

Composting Throw it with rest of the waste
 Other (Specify) _____



Burning plastic

Do you burn plastic waste?

Yes No

How many times do you burn it in a week?

Once in a week Twice a week
 More than twice Everyday
 Other (Specify) _____

Where do you burn the plastic? (Multiple select)

Common burning spot in the village In farms
 Burn it near the stall Other (Specify) _____





Questionnaire 6: Schools

General Information

Village name: _____ Block name: _____
District name: _____ State name: _____
Full name of respondent: _____ Household size: _____

Which type of school is it?

Government Private
 Madarsa Other (specify) _____

How many students study there? (Open ended) _____

Up to what level of education is available at the school?

Primary school (Std 1 to 4/5) Upper primary school (Std 1 to 7/8)
 High school (Std 1 to 10/12) Secondary school (Std 6 to 8/10/12)
 Other (Specify) _____

Type of waste

What kind of waste is generated at your establishment? (Multiple select)

Paper waste/cardboard Plastic waste
 Food waste Electronic waste
 Other (Specify) _____

What is the major kind of plastic waste produced? (Multiple select)

Plastic bottles and cans Plastic bags
 Plastic wrappers Other (Specify) _____

Community waste collection

Does a community waste collection vehicle collect waste from your establishment?

Yes No

If yes, how often does the vehicle come?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month
 Other (Specify) _____

If yes, what kind of waste do you give this vehicle? (Multiple select)

Kitchen waste Paper waste/cardboard
 Plastic bottles and can Plastic wrappers, milk packets and other plastic waste
 Other (Specify) _____



If no, where do you throw the waste? (Multiple select)

In the backyard At a common place in the village
 In front of the school Other (Specify) _____

Kabadiwala

Does a Kabadiwala come to your establishment?

Yes No

How often?

Everyday Every alternate day
 Once in a week Once in a month
 Other (Specify) _____

Do you call him or does he come on his own?

He comes whenever they call him
 They do not call him instead he comes on his own on a regular basis
 Other (Specify) _____

What kind of waste is bought by the kabadiwala? (Multiple select)

Paper waste/cardboard Glass
 Metals Thermocol
 Electronic waste Plastic containers and cans
 Plastic wrappers and sachets Plastic bottles
 Plastic bags and plastic covers Plastic pens and other stationary
 Plastic packaging PVC pipes, water pipes
 Others (Specify) _____

How/where do you store this plastic till the kabadiwala comes? (Multiple select)

In a box In a bag
 Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with the plastic that the kabadiwala does not buy? (Multiple select)

Burn it Bury it
 Throw it with rest of the waste Litter it on the road
 Other (Specify) _____

Dealing with specific waste items

Do you keep your dry and wet waste separately?

Yes No Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with food waste? (Multiple select)

Composting Throw it with rest of the waste
 Other (Specify) _____





What do you do with paper waste? (Multiple select)

<input type="checkbox"/> Sell it to the kabadiwala	<input type="checkbox"/> Burn it
<input type="checkbox"/> Bury it	<input type="checkbox"/> Throw it with rest of the waste
<input type="checkbox"/> Litter it on the road	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

What do you do with plastic waste such as wrappers, broken pens, bottles etc.? (Multiple select)

<input type="checkbox"/> Sell it to the kabadiwala	<input type="checkbox"/> Burn it
<input type="checkbox"/> Bury it	<input type="checkbox"/> Throw it with rest of the waste
<input type="checkbox"/> Litter it on the road	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____

Burning plastic waste

Do you burn plastic waste?

Yes No

How many times do you burn it in a week?

<input type="radio"/> Once in a week	<input type="radio"/> Twice a week
<input type="radio"/> More than twice	<input type="radio"/> Everyday
<input type="radio"/> Other (Specify) _____	

Where do you burn the plastic? (Multiple select)

<input type="checkbox"/> Common burning spot in the village	<input type="checkbox"/> In farms
<input type="checkbox"/> Burn it near the school	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____



Questionnaire 7: Village sarpanch

General Information

Village name:

Name of the sarpanch/ up-sarpanch/member of panchayat

Block name:

District name:

State name:

Village population (number of people)

<input type="radio"/> Below 2000	<input type="radio"/> 2000-4000
<input type="radio"/> 4000-6000	<input type="radio"/> 6000-8000
<input type="radio"/> 8000-10000	<input type="radio"/> Above 10,000

Community waste collection

Is there a waste collection vehicle in your village?

Yes No

a) If yes, did the waste collection vehicle visit the village in last 7 days?

Yes No Other (Specify) _____

b) If yes, does it have different compartments for wet and dry waste?

Yes No Other (Specify) _____

c) If no, then what is the system of waste collection? (Multiple select)

People throw their waste at a common area in the village
 People throw their waste in their backyard and then burn it
 People throw their waste anywhere in the village
 Other (Specify) _____

Community waste management

How is the waste segregated?

<input type="radio"/> At household level	<input type="radio"/> After the collection of the waste
<input type="radio"/> Waste is not segregated	<input type="radio"/> Other (Specify) _____

If the waste is segregated, then what is done with the wet waste? (Multiple select)

It is composted It is sent to the farms for the cattles
 It is burned along with the dry waste Other (Specify) _____

If the waste is segregated, what is done with the plastic waste? (Multiple select)

It is burned It is sent to the kabadiwala
 Other (Specify) _____

If the waste is not segregated, where is it dumped? (Multiple select)

Outside the village in an open field In the village
 In another village Other (Specify) _____





Is there any safai worker to clean the streets and public areas of the village?

Yes No Other (Specify) _____

Plastic recycler

Are there any plastic aggregators (people who collect and store plastic as it is) in or near your village?

Yes No
 Dont know Other (Specify) _____

Are there any plastic recyclers (people who convert the plastic items into pellets or fibre) in or near your village?

Yes No
 Dont know Other (Specify) _____

If yes, where are they located? (Ask them to connect you with some recyclers and aggregators.) (Open-ended)

Government or NGO initiatives

Are there any government/ non-government campaign to reduce plastic waste in your village?

Yes No
 Dont know Other (Specify) _____

If yes, specify. (Open-ended) _____

Has Gram Panchayat received any funds at all for Solid Waste Management?

Yes No If yes, please specify.

If yes, how has the fund been utilized?(Multiple select)

For construction of compost pits for individual households
 For construction of community compost pits for a group of households
 For operation & maintenance of community compost pits and composting unit
 For construction of shed for segregation and processing of wet and dry waste
 For purchase of tricycles/other battery-operated vehicles for door to door

Collection of waste

For services of collection & transportation of waste from household to treatment site
 For purchase of equipment for cleaning of waste management premises
 For purchase of segregation and litter bins to be fixed at public places
 For purchase of segregation bins (twin bins) for households to ensure segregation of waste at source into

Wet waste and dry waste.

For any other operation and maintenance needs related to solid waste management
 For construction of plastic waste storage unit to ensure plastic is stored well till transported to disposal site
 Other (Specify) _____



Questionnaire 8: Scrap dealer/kabadiwala

General Information

Village name: _____ Block name: _____
District name: _____ State name: _____
Full name of respondent: _____

Type of kabadiwala

Door to door collector Shop owner
 Bigger scrap dealer

Catchment area (How many villages do you cover?) (Open-ended) _____

If a scrap shop, how many Kabadiwala come to you to sell plastic? (Open-ended) _____

Do you have any of these machines at your shop? (Multiple select)

Bailing machine (manual/mechanical) Shredding machine
 Conveyor belt Other (Specify) _____

Details about the scrap

What kind of scrap do you mainly buy from people? (Multiple select)

Metals Clothes
 Glass Paper
 Plastic Other (Specify) _____

What kind/type of plastic do you accept? (Multiple select)

Plastic containers and cans Plastic wrappers and sachets
 Plastic bottles and shampoo bottles Plastic bags and plastic covers
 Plastic toys and pen Plastic packaging
 Slippers and shoes PVC pipes, water pipes
 Plastic plates, spoons and glass Plastic drums and bucket
 PVC casings and cables Plastic CDs and cassettes
 Other (Specify) _____

Why do you reject the remaining types of plastic? (Multiple select)

As it has low value in the market As it has no value in the market
 They do not have space to store it They are not in a substantial quantity
 They have no demand in the market Other (Specify) _____

What is the minimum quantity of plastic that you accept/buy? (Open-ended) _____

How much plastic waste do you buy in a month? (Open-ended) _____

To whom do you sell the plastic waste? (Open-ended) _____





Do you further segregate the plastic before selling?

Yes No Other (Specify) _____

If yes, what is the basis of further segregation? (Multiple select)

Based on colour
 Based on the material used (PET, HDPE, PVC, LDPE, PP, PS & OTHER)
 Based on the thickness of plastic
 Other (Specify) _____

Are there different buyers for different kinds of plastic?

Yes No Other (Specify) _____

Where does this plastic go from that facility? (Open-ended) _____



List of contributors

Translation team

Bablu Baisnab	Deepak Kesavelu	Nandini G	Ruchi Aadkar
Lohit Ramaswamy	Dhanjyoti Kurmi	Navjot Kaur	Saurav Sarkar
Naresh Bajariya	Moh Kasif Raza	Nityanand Sethy	Varalaxmi Gollavilli

Digital content team

Anjali Avhad	Chandrashekhar Mankar	Jagdip Nikam	Santosh Mewada
Tanushree Vyas	Asghar Abbas	Chandrashekhar Pawar	Neha Bhatt
Siddhi Mahajan	Utsa	Ashwini Kedare	Deepika Thakur
Rajesh Gurjar	Sonal Naik	Vikrant Kurmude	Bhakti Madkar
Dilip Jangid	Ritesh Gawande	Sukhda Gupta	

Technology team

Afzal Ansari	Bhushan Gavand	Omkar Mankar	Santhosh Kumar Ramesh
Aman Singh Arora	Harshada Pandit	Reshma Sonaware	Sujit Ghadge
Amar Kargal	Jay Lonkar	Ritesh Naik	Sunil Yadav
Balaji Kamble	Ketan Inamdar	Sakshi Khose	Vaishnavi Vaidya

ASER team

Bhalchandra Shahare	Saneet Kumar	Dilip Sharma
Sheikh Nazmal	Lakshita Joshi	

Analytics team

Esther Lalneikimi Darlong	Manpreet Kaur Suri	Vikas Lilhare
---------------------------	--------------------	---------------

Design team

Umesh Sawant

Communication team

Krushna Pawar

Media team

Ambar Bhalerao

Logistical support

Kamal Kumar
Suman Kumar





Special support

Annapoorni C	Gillprit	Jahnvi Khanna
Kriti Mahtab	Sampurna Murti	Accounts Team

Implementation team

Ajit Solanki	Anita Gangurde	Bulbul Kumar	Hanumant Budhulwar
Jilani Shaikh	Satyajit Pradhan	Shashidhar Vujini	Sudhir Vaidya
Vidyasagar Chauhan	Hemani Guhagarkar	Rani Sharma	Rohit Shinde
Sanjay Lokhande	Sanjay Shinde	Shivaji Kadam	Shree Deshmukh
Ajay Chandorkar	Asawari	Eknath Prande	Ipsita Belvalkar
Puneet Pujari	Pushpa Gaikwad	Ramaswami	Rekha Yeskar
Romal	Sachin Kambre	Shamala	Sprinkal Fernandes
Sunita Katarnavare	Adnan Khan	Arihant Jain	Bharti Prajapati
Bhojraj Dhote	Budhdev Lohar	Chandrakant Rout	Chhogaram Devasi
Damodar Bolkundwar	Deepak Kumar Panda	Deepali Satardekar	Deepika Tanwar
Dinesh Sarthi	Divakar Bhoyar	Jagdish Bhagat	Jilani
Jinto	Jinto S	Manoj Yadav	Motilal Dewangan
N.Sravan Kumar	Om Prakash Dwivedi	P. Santhosh	Pawan Sahu
Pradeep Ilamkar	Pramod Gupta	Pramod Kumar Gupta	Rajesh Parmar
Rangarao	Sachin Shewale	Sadashiv Sabale	Sanjay Yadav
Satyendra Dubey	Sudhakar Bhadhrage	Susanta Mandal	Vijay Das
Yesu Ratnam	Yuvraj Bhandvalkar	Birendra Kumar	Dinesh Borse
Pradip Korde	Akhilesh Kumar Verma	Anuj Kumar	Azad Oraon
Buddhi Prakash Meena	Deepak Bhargav	Gurpreet Kaur	Hemant Kolhe
Himanshu Vishwakarma	Jagram Singh	Jayram Manjhi	Jeevesh Pratap Singh
Manoj Wadekar	Megha Gari	Nakul Naik	Pramod Bakamwar
Pramod Kamble	Pravin Bansode	Purushottam Salodkar	Rajyalaxmi Golivadda
Ranjeet Chandra	Ranjeet Kumar	Revendra Sahu	Sachin Rathod
Sanjay Kumar	Santosh Vanave	Sharad Nandanwar	Shital Kamble
Sreehari Singu	Sunny Kumbhare	Suresh	Tarun Kumar
Umesh Nishad	Velpula Prasad	Yasoda Laxmi	



Andhra Pradesh

A. Jayakiran	Devi	N. Rajakumar	S. Raju
T. Daniel	Ankamma	Gayathri Devi	Narra Yohan
Sairam	Trinadh	B. Rajesh	Gous Lazma
O. Nagaraju	Sambaiah	Venkata Bhulaxmi	B. Chiranjeevi
K. Ramakrishna	P. Venkatesh	Sravan Kumar	Vijay Kolla
B. Ramesh	K. Nagaraju	Pilla Venkatarao	Srilakshmi
Bobbili Madhu	Khagga Chodary	R Naveen	Srinivas
Boddukuri Bhaskar Babu	Kiran kumar Paruvada	Raviteja	Sumalatha
Ch. Nagaraju	M. Jyothi	S Chakri Sriram	Surendra
D. Manikanta	M. Rambabu	S. Saivamshi	T. Swathi

Assam

Biswajit Deka	Dhanajyoti	Joon Moni Das	Khanjan Nath
Madhabi Das			

Bihar

Aditya Kumar	Deonandan Sharma	Om Prakash	Randhir Kumar
Sujeet Kumar Sonu	Ashok Ram	Kundan Kumar	Pappu Kumar
Ranjeet Kumar	Birendra Kumar	Mahendra Yadav	Punesh Kumar
Shashibhushan Kumar	Birendra Pratap	Manoj Kumar Prabhakar	Raju Ram
Sneha Kumari			

Chhattisgarh

Aanapurna Banjare	Chetan Ram Yadav	Jaiprakash Sahu	Pankaj Sen
Suryakant Desmukh	Aman Nishad	Devid Kumar Sahu	Jitendra Jangade
Pawan Jamunkar	Sushrut Nayak	Amit Jaiswal	Devkumari Sahu
Kalyani Sahu	Pradeep Sinha	Sweta Chandrakar	Anita Sahu
Dhanendra Jaiswal	Khemant Sinha	Preeti Dadsena	Takesh Sahu
Ashwani Sen	Dhaneshwar Sahu	Khemraj Sahu	Priyanka Kathley
Tamrdhwaj Sahu	Bahadur Dinkar	Dhanna Lal	Komal Rathore
Pushpanjli Sinha	Tejram Yadav	Bahadur Dinkar	Dharmapal Gote
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Digambar	Laxmi Meshram	Ramkumar Yadav	Varsha Matsyapal
Bhupendra Sahu	Duleshwar Sahu	Manish Banjare	Ramkumar Yadaw





Vijay Kumar	Bhupesh Sahu	Duman Singh Sahu	Manish Devdas
Randheer Sahu	Virendra Sahu	Binek Sinha	Hashina Netam
Murli Yadaw	Rekhala Kaushik	Yashwant Sahu	Chameli Dhruv
Hemraj Sahu	Narendra Kumar Nishad	Sagar Kumar Thakur	Chandrakant Dewangan
Ishwar Sahu	Padmani Yadav	Sukhnandan Das	
Jharkhand			
Abdul Khalik	Deepak Paswan	Manoj Yadav	Priyanka Kumari
Sneha Kumari	Abhishek Pradhan	Gajanand	Mirtunjay kumar mishra
Salma Murmu	Subhash Sawaiyan	Alka Kumari	Jagdish Pramanik
Neelu Kispotta	Sangeeta Tirkey	Subhash Sawyan	Anil Kumar Hansda
Jayram Manjhi	Nirbhay Kumar	Sarita Kumari	Tulika Namata
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Saurabh Kumar Chaurasia	Budhdev Lohar	Mamta Topno	Princh Honga
Shashank Kumar	Chintamani Devi	Manisha Kumari	Priyanka Khillar
Shilpa Kumari			
Karnataka			
Arjun	Geetha	Kavita	Latha
Vandhana	Chamraja	Gowtham	Keerthana
Priyanka	Veena	Chandana	Harish
Kotrej	Rakshit	Vimala	Dharani
Hemavathi	Lakshitha	Swami	Virupaksha
Madhya Pradesh			
Abhinay Garg	Deepak Kushwah	Lalit Pyasi	Priya Jain
Shahbuddin Khan	Adesh balihar	Deepak Malviya	Leeladhar Patel
Rahul Chourasiya	Sukwanta Parihar	Akhlesh Malviya	Deepanshu Singh Solanki
Lokesh Dongre	Rahul Parmar	Suneel Lodhi	Amit Barman
Devilal Banwanshi	Mamta Sharrma	Rajendra Garg	Sunil Jathhp
Amit Pandey	Dinesh Kumar	Mithun Shrivastava	Rajesh Ahirwar
Sunil Jatthap	Amrita Rout	Fateh Khan	Mukesh Vishwakarma
Raju Bisen	Suraj Tomar	Anil Chakrborty	Ghanshyam Sen



Nandkishore	Ravikant Chaturvedi	Swati Shukla	Ankit Singh Chouhan
Harshal Mandale	Narendra Lodhi	Ritik Kushwah	Tulsiram Patkar
Anuj Jain	Hemant Vishwakarma	Neeraj Rajput	Rohit Dixit
Vimal Vishwakarma	Arvind Uikey	Jitendra Dhakad	Neeraj Thakur
Ruchi Meena	Vipin Yadav	Balaprasad Parmar	Jitendra Kushwah
Pavan Verma	Sameer Khan	Vishakha Thakur	Balveer Lodhi
Jitendra Meena	Pooja Shakya	Sandeep Sahu	Vivechana Singh yadav
Banwari Lal Verma	Kamal Ahirwar	Pradeep Kaushal	Sandeep Shukla
Vivek Sen	Bhupendra Vishwakarma	Kundan Dahale	Pradeep Yadav
Sandeep Tomar	Bhupendra Yadav	Lakhan Tomar	Priya Chourasiya
Sapna Prajapati			

Maharashtra

Aanad Dhilpe	Devendra Gondhale	Mohsin Sayyed	Ravi Rathod
Swati Surwase	Abhi Gurav	Dilip Bansode	Mrunalini Chadorkar
Ravikiran Khodge	Tukaram More	Achal Kirte	Dipika Nagapure
Mukesh Pakale	Ravina Bhalerao	Tushar Nidhankar	Aditya Chavan
Dnyaneshwar Rathod	Nanda Rokade	Rayees Shaikh	Utkarsh Gandhi
Akash Dongare	Gajanan Surwase	Nandani Hiwarale	Rehana Shaha
Vaibhav Kanade	Akash Tayade	Ganesh Patil	Nandu Jogi
Rekha Adagale	Vaishali Gaware	Akshay Gore	Gopal Pawar
Narayan Shiraswar	Roshan Gaikwad	Vijay Bahiram	Amar Kamble
Hemant Kolhe	Navinkumar Sathe	Rupali Galad	Vikas Bhalerao
Amarkirti Kambale	Ishwar Bhoi	Nikhil Sable	Sachin Pawar
Vinod Rathod	Amol Bhatkar	Ishwar Raut	Nisarg Bhalerao
Sachin Rathod	Vishal Gaikwad	Amol Borkhade	Ishwar Salunkhe
Nitin Jarhad	Sagar Nalwade	Vishal Hegade	Amol Gaikwad
Ismail Tante	Omkar Yadav	Sahu Shirbhate	Vishal Kale
Amol Rathod	Jagannath Tupe	Pallavi Borkar	Samir Sakpal
Vishwajit Rathod	Amol Sakal	Jitendra Bagade	Pallavi Shejwal
Sandeep Makasare	Vivek Gaikwad	Anamika Gharat	Jitendra Rathod
Pandurang Lokhande	Sandip Tantarpale	Vivekanand More	Anand Patil
Jyostna	Pankaj Agre	Sangita Salve	Yogesh Chavan





Angulkumar Suryawanshi	Jyoti Gujrati	Parshuram Aiwale	Sanjay Jathar
Yogesh Avhale	Aniket Sharna	Jyoti Madavi	Pooja Kachare
Santosh Gunjote	Yogesh Shinde	Anil Jadhav	Jyotsna Jamnik
Pradeep Manjare	Satish Gaikwad	Yogita Waghmare	Ankit Uttarwar
Kalpana Wagh	Pradip Zade	Satish Kamble	Ankita Chugale
Kalyan Dudhate	Pradnya Khairna	Seema Swami	Ankita Mhadik
Kalyan Pawar	Pramod Wasnik	Senhal Wagmare	Anmol Sonsole
Kamesh Kuklahare	Pranita Katkar	Shankar Jamdade	Arun Patil
Kashmir kamble	Prashant Ilamkar	Shila Bansode	Arvind Pawar
Kiran Bhalerao	Prashant Patil	Shital Rathod	Ashish Madge
Kiran Bugade	Prashant Pawar	Shobha Kumbhar	Ashok Chavan
Kishor Kale	Pratap Adane	Shrihari Jadhav	Ashwini Ghaiwat
Kumar Lad	Pratiksha shirsat	Shrikant Lahane	Ashwini Khanadekar
Lata Patil	Pravin Devare	Shrikant More	Atul More
Madhuri Raut	Priyanandini	Shubham Patil	Babarao Chavan
Mahendra Dhurve	Rajashree Rokade	Siddhath Wakde	Balaprasad Pachange
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Mamta Mhatre	Rajesh Netragaonkar	Sudhakar Rathod	Bapusaheb thokale
Mangesh Satote	Rajesh Salve	Sudhir Gawari	Bhimrao Sahare
Manisha Bilewar	Rajesh Sawant	Suhas Dutonde	Bhuneshwari Gourimath
Manisha Mhasade	Rajshree Dange	Sunil Bhaleraw	Bhushan Bhalerao
Manisha Tayade	Rajshree Karwatkar	Sunil Sonawane	Chetan Gafane
Manjiri Bandri	Raju Kamble	Supriya Babar	Datta Bhujbal
Manoj Gedam	Rakesh Sanap	Suraj Dhekale	Deepak Waghmare
Manswini kamble	Ram Kothimbire	Sushant Joundal	Deva Khandale
Mayur Kubade	Ramesh Atram	Swapnil Ghotekar	
Odisha			
Ananda Padhan	Debasis Padihary	Manaswini Rath	Ranulata Kar
Soumyaranjan Padhan	Anita Kumari Panigrahy	Deepak Mallick	Mantu Chouhan
Rashmi Ranjan Aich	Subasis Mala	Anshuman Padhan	Deepak Panda
Monalisha Sahu	Ronismita Priyadarshini	Subath Mandal	Bhanu Pratap Pradhani
Ganesh Chandra Karmakar	Nakul Naik	Rudra Behera	Susanta Kumar Sethy



Bighnesh Kumar Mukhi	Goutam Gharami	Niharika Das	Sachidananda Pattanayak
Tarun Joddar	Bijayini Mishra	Harihara Sa	Nityananda Naik
Sankar Khiti	Trilochan Das	Bimal Ch Rout	Jyoti Sahu
Prakash Kumar Jena	Sanket Chouhan	Umakant Sahoo	Biswajit Mahapatra
Kamalakanta Mohanty	Prasanta Kumar Pattanayak	Sareeta Nayak	Yugeswar Kabat
Chandrakant Rout	Lipsa Kar	Rakesh Kumar Senapati	Saswat sahu
Chinmayee Barik	Manaswini Panda	Raniya Rout	Sayed Samsuddin Altamas

Punjab

Aditya Pandey	Devinder Partap Singh	Kulwinder Singh Mann	Rajwant Kaur
Sunil Munda	Amarjit Singh	Heena	Nitesh Kumar (mentor)
Rajwinder Kaur	Tejinder Singh	Avtar Singh	Heera lal
Pankaj Pandey	Ritu	Bhupinder Singh (mentor)	Kuldip Kaur
Rafiq Mohammad	Simrajit Kaur		

Rajasthan

Aman Suman	Chunnilal	Kiran Bheel	Priyanka Mahawar
Shyam Sundar	Anukriti	Deepa Kumari	Lokesh Kumar
Rajani Mahawar	Sima	Ashok Yadav	Ganesh Singh
Lokesh Kumar	Ram Singh	Sukhmal Jain	Bheem Singh
Harish Gurjar	Mangilal	Ram Singh	Tanu
Bhupendra	Jalamchandra	Mohit	Ravi Kumar
Taresh Kumar	Bhupendra Gurjar	Kailash Kumar	Nadir Khan
Renu	Tarun Gurjar	Bimla Bai	Kamla
Nisha	Sanjay Singh yadav	Usha Khigi	Buddhi Prakash
Kendra Kumar	Pinki Mali	Shambhu Bhagora	Vikas Devanda
Buddhiprakash	Kiran	Pintu Jain	Sher Singh

Tamil Nadu

Infant Raj	Manikandan	Navaneetha Krishnan	Prakash
Suresh babu	Jilbert	Naresh	Nithinson
Suresh	Velpula Prasad		





Telangana

A. Mahesh	G. Anil	K. Rajesh	Nikhitha Nadikota
Tati Mallaiah	Anvesh	G. Rajyalaxmi	K. Sanjeeva
Nunavath Venkatram	Uppalaiah Rachha	B. Bhavani	G. Ramakrishna
Kama Srinivas	O. Nagaraju	V. Kalyan	B. Bhavani (Diff)
G. Sairam	L. Naresh	P. Ram Mohan	V. Sandhya
B. Mahesh	Gattu Veeranna	Lavudya Chandulal	Padidhala.Venkatesh
V. Vijayalaxmi	B. Shashank	Gorre Vamshi	M. Vamshi
Pradeep Janu	Vijay Das	Bala	Islavath Rajkumar
M. Venkatesh	Punem Pushpalatha	Yashwanth Kumar Padala	Balaram Ganji
J. Shishidri	M. Venugopal Reddy	R. Vinod	Bhukya Sravanthi
J. Shivakumar	Mahendra Tati	S. Srinivas rao	Chaitanya Banoth
Jyostna Devi Katta	MD. Sohel	Saritha Mamidala	D. Prasad
K. Rachana	Munagala VeeraReddy	Saritha Singu	D. Raju
K. Shivakumar	N. Sravankumar	Sreehari Singu	EK. Himabindu
K. Lavaraju	Nakka Sudarshan	Srikanth	

Uttar Pradesh

Abdhesh Kumar	Dheeraj Bajpai	Mukesh Kumar	Rakesh Singh
Shubham Raj	Ajay Patel	Divya Gupta	Mukesh Tripathi
Ram Klshor	Shyam Karan	Anand Panday	Govind Singh
Nagendra Kumar	Ramkumar Yadav	Sparsh	Anand Sankar
Harish Saini	Nandram	Ranvijay Saxena	Susheel Panday
Anil kumar	Indra Maurya	Neelam	Ratnesh Baitha
Sushila	Anita Tripathi	Kailash	Neeraj Kumar Pandey
Ravi Ranjan	Tushar Bajpai	Archna Bharti	Kalpana Devi
Nisha	Ravi Singh	Upendra Kumar	Arti Saxena
Kamlesh Kumar Singh	Nishant Tiwari	Sagar Kushwaha	Vandana Bharti
Arvind Kumar	Khyati Tyagi	Pankaj Kumar	Sangeeta Devi
Ved Kumari	Ashok Kumar	Krishna Tiwari	Pardeep Kushwaha
Sanjana Rajpoot	Vijay Kumar	Ashvani Shukla	Kusum
Prabha Kant Mishra	santosh Kumar	Vijay Nath Singh	Ayushi
Madhu Sharma	Prabhakar Maurya	Sapna Rani	Vimal Kumar Patel



Bhanu Pratap	Mahendra Kumar Gautam	Pradeep Kumar	Saroj Devi
Bharat Singh	Mandavi Tripathi	Priti Kharwar	Shailender Dixit
Bhupendra Kumar Dubey	Manoj Kumar Savita	Priyanka Devi	Shashi Singh
Chandani Chaurasia	Manu Tripathi	Rahul Samadhiya	Shiv Prakash Shukla
Dharmendra Kumar	Mayank	Rajesh Kumar	Shivam Tripathi

West Bengal

Ananta Dhara	Asifa Khatun	Sandip Mandal	Subhamoy Das
Swagata Laha	Ashok Chawhan	Biswanath Banerjee	Sharbani Manna
Subrata Karmakar	Swapan Mandal		

