Participatory Approach for Rejuvenation of Contaminated Ponds in District Jind, Haryana, India

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Jind, a rural district of Haryana State in India traditionally has a large infrastructural resource in form of village ponds which in old times were not only the means of water harvesting but also the major means of water resource of all the purposes. But modernization leading to a shift from open defecation to household toilets and consequent flow of sewage and raw Water into the ponds has converted them into cesspools of filth in most of the villages. Continuous inflow of domestic waste wastewater into these ponds causes sedimentation of pond bottom forming impervious layer at pond bottom. This impervious layer at pond bottom does not allow pond water to recharge the ground water resources. Cleaning and remodeling of village ponds are the priority while looking water and sanitation in an integrated way. The sewage collected in ponds can be treated through bio-technology based techniques.

In reference to this context a need is felt to integrate the village sanitation with rejuvenation of ponds in such a way so as to ensure the raw water and sewage shall not enter the ponds without treatment. This way village pond not only remains safe for usage of village animal but also generate revenue for village local bodies to facilitate subsequent maintenance. The present participatory approach was therefore initiated to develop the Waste Water Management Strategy to facilitate implementation program for rejuvenation of these ponds which will improvise the design for program towards sustainable development of the area. The need-assessment approach was initiated to develop the Integrated Waste Water Management Strategy with rejuvenation of 512 – ponds Jind district as a whole. That evolved holistic intervention based on topography, recharging potential Social, and ecological conditions and other need based innovation.

References

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