

Impact Factor – 6.261

ISSN – 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S
RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL
February-2019 Special Issue - 144**Swachh Bharat Abhiyan's Impact on Society
and Environment****Guest Editor:****Dr. Milind Hujare**

Principal

Dattajirao Kadam Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Ichalkaranji**Executive Editor of the issue:****Shri. M. M. Kamble****Dr. D. C. Kamble****Dr. A. P. Jadhav****Shri. V. P. Koli****Shri. M. B. Hirugade****Shri. A. S. Katkole****Shri. V. L. Kamble****Shri. I. V. Patil****Chief Editor:****Dr. Dhanraj Dhangar (Yeola)**

This Journal is indexed in :

- **University Grants Commission (UGC)**
- **Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)**
- **Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)**
- **Global Impact Factor (GIF)**
- **International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)**

For Details Visit To : www.researchjourney.net

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



Impact Factor – 6.261

ISSN – 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S
RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February -2019 Special Issue – 144

**Swachh Bharat Abhiyan's Impact on
Society and Environment**

Guest Editor:

Dr. Milind Hujare

Principal

**Dattajirao Kadam Arts, Science and Commerce College,
Ichalkaranji**

Executive Editor of the issue:

Shri. M. M. Kamble

Dr. D. C. Kamble

Dr. A. P. Jadhav

Shri. V. P. Koli

Shri. M. B. Hirugade

Shri. A. S. Katkole

Shri. V. L. Kamble

Shri. I. V. Patil

Chief Editor:

Dr. Dhanraj Dhangar (Yeola)

SWATIDHAN INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

For Details Visit To : www.researchjourney.net

Impact of Sant Gadge Baba Gram Swachta Abhiyan on Jalgaon (Mete) Village

(Special Reference to open defecation)

Mr. R. B. Kale

Dept. of Sociology

R. B. Attal College, Georai Dist. Beed.

Mob. 9405468602, Email : revannathbkale@gmail.com

Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi said 'Sanitation is more important than independence'¹, it means poor sanitation not only affects the health quality of life of the health people, but also affect the economic and social development. The circumstance of the clearance of the house muck and waste need to be seen against the background of the local traditions, customs and practice which reflect the lack of understanding of the rural of sanitation and hygiene and in turn knowledge about the disease. There is difference between hygiene and sanitation. Hygiene refers to personal cleanliness like washing hands and bathing, whereas sanitation refers to public cleanliness like using clean water, proper disposal of waste, etc. The taken as whole purpose of cleanliness are to give a healthy living environment for everyone, and to give safety, security and dignity for people when they defecate or urinate. Open defecation generate the many hazards so eradicate these problems from society. The department of water supply and sanitation, Government of Maharashtra introduced 'Sant Gadge baba Gram Swachata Abhiyan' to all villages in the state of Maharashtra in the year of 2000- 2001.

Open defecation is major health risk and causes huge privation especially to rural women. Government funds for constructing toilets have to be supplemented with awareness campaign to motivate all people. Jalgaon mete a village in Maharashtra, was able to become 'open defecation free' with effective taking lead of the 'Sant Gadgebaba Gram Swachat Abhiyan.' Researcher has motivated this campaign. In this research article we try to found the role of present campaign.

Literature and Method:

The present paper is based on field survey. The study was undertaken in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra State. There are 9 Panchayat samities in Aurangabad district out which Fulambri Panchayat Samiti was selected for the present study. From this Panchayat Samiti, Jalgaon (Mete) Village was purposively selected as this village as awards five times Panchayat level. A total of 40 respondents were selected purposive sampling method. The primary and secondary data collection has been used for the present research paper.

Variables:

In this study we tried to find out the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The independent variable signifies "cause" while the dependent variable signifies "effect". The SGGSA campaign constitutes independent variable whereas the responses of the rural people to SGGSA campaign in respect of health, sanitation and attitude of rural people about use of toilet are constitute the dependent variables.

Objective of the study:

1. To study the opinion of rural people about Sant Gadgebaba Gram Swachata Abhiyan.

2. To understand the attitudinal Change of rural people about to use toilet before and after campaign.
3. To find out what is the change before and after campaign.

Definition of sanitation:

'Sanitation refers to the provision of facility and services for the safe management of human excreta from the toilet to containment and storage and treatment onsite or conveyance, treatment and eventual safe and use or disposal' ²

Open defecation:

'Open defecation refers to the practice whereby people go out in fields, bushes, forests. Open bodies of water or other open spaces rather than using the toilet to defecate.'³

Description of are you used to toilet before campaign..

Table 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	2	5.0	5.0	5.0
No	38	95.0	95.0	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Table1 shows that 2 (5.0 per cent) respondents said that before this campaign they use toilet. The 38 (95.0 per cent) respondents replied that they don't use the toilet. It means before the campaign people are not aware about use of toilet, majority of people does not used toilet facility in this village.

Description of where you were going to toilet before campaign.

Table 2

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Open place	19	47.5	47.5	47.5
Concern Place	19	47.5	47.5	95.0
Use of Toilet	2	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

The data from this table shown clearly indicates that 19 (47.5 per cent) respondents states that we are going open place to toilet before campaign, also 19 (47.5 per cent) respondents state that we are goes toilet to concern place. Only two respondents states that we are use of toilet. It means majority of people goes to open space and concern place to toilet every day. 'Open defecation is embedded as a routine or social norm, or there are social taboos.'⁴

Description of why you not built (make) toilet before campaign.

Table 3

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Did not feel good to have toilet at home	19	47.5	50.0	50.0

Lack of Water	2	5.0	5.3	55.3
Lack of Space	2	5.0	5.3	60.5
All above	15	37.5	39.5	100.0
Total	38	95.0	100.0	
N/A*	2	5.0		
Total	40	100.0		

*Not applicable

The data from this table shown clearly indicates that 19 (50.0 per cent) respondents state that we did good feel have toilet at home so we does not build toilet before campaign. 2 (5.0 per cent) respondents state that lack of water and 2 respondents state that lake of space in house so does not build toilet. 15 (39.5 per cent) respondents state that we are not good feel to have toilet at home, lack of water, lack of space all reasons there were so does not build toilet before campaign. It means nearly majority of people think that does not good feel have toilet at home was the reasons all peoples were orthodox mentality and impurity things about toilet at home.

Description of were there create some problems due to open defecation before campaign.

Table 4

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	38	95.0	100.0	100.0
N/A	2	5.0		
Total	40	100.0		

The table shows that 38 (100 per cent) all respondents replied that yes there were created some problems due to open defecation before campaign. 10 (26.3 per cent) respondents state that we feel ashamed. 5 (13.2 per cent) respondents state that we are irregularity goes to toilet everyday specially women are goes to toilet at night and before sunshine, both times women's goes to toilet.3 respondents state that create health problems. 'Women defecating in the open are not only exposed to the risk hygiene, health problems, but they face threats of harassment, teasing, lewd remarks and even rape in open fields after dark'⁵.20 (52.6 per cent) respondents state that we feel ashamed, irregularities, health problems etc, all problems created due to open defecation before campaign.

Description of did you make the toilet in your home after campaign.

Table 5

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	38	95.0	100.0	100.0
N/A(not applicable)	2	5.0		
Total	40	100.0		

The data from this table shown clearly indicates that 38 (100 per cent) all respondents state that we are build toilet our home due to SGGSA. It means campaign impact on awareness of important use to toilet need for all. Then researcher ask the respondents what is benefit of build and use of toilet that time 10 (26.3 per cent) respondents state that we are don't ashamed, 2 respondents state that no irregularities in toilet, 2 respondents state that do not create health problems, 22 (57.9 per cent) respondents replied that we are not ashamed, no irregularity goes to toilet, do not create health problems, all problems soul due to use of toilet before campaign. It means all villagers aware to open defecation due to SGGSA

Finding:

- Majority of people were used to open defecation before campaign.
- Before the campaign people were thinking that, toilet at home is not good, it is question of purity and impurity and their orthodox mentality.
- Sant Gadgebaba Gram Swachat Abhiyan created awarness among the people about sanitation.
- Impact of SGGSA all people started to built toilet at their home and use it, because of this problems related to health has been reduced.
- Especially about women problems like ashmed to open defecation , fear to go outside at twilight and irregularity of go to open defecation. These problems have been solved due to toilet at home this was done due to impact of campaign.
- The campaign resulted in positive changes about sanitation.

Reference:

1. <https://www.mk gandhian.org/artical/gandhian-thought-about-cleanliness.daetd> 13/1/2019.
2. <https://www.who.in/topics/sanitation/en/> dated 14/1/2019.
3. unicef.in/whatwedo/11/eliminate-open-defecation. Dated 14/1/2019.
4. <https://www.quora>. Dated 15/1/2019
5. Visaria, leeta, Sanitation in India with focus on toilets and disposal of human excreta, Gyan publishing, New Delhi, 2015. P. 27
6. Gram Panchayat Jalgaon (Mete)