

A Study on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

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Abstract:

Swachh Bharat Mission was propelled by our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on October 2, 2014 with Mahatma Gandhi as the motivation, to build a clean India of his dream by 2019, on his 150th birth anniversary. The basic objective is to create sanitation amenities for all and abolish completely the unhealthy practice of open excretion. This study is conducted to assess awareness, sensitivity and performs regarding Swachh Bharat Abhiyan among rural publics.

Key concepts: *Hygiene, Solid waste, Hand washing, Defecation*

Introduction:

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a national drive launched by our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on October 2, 2014 to have clean streets, roads and infrastructure in the nation. Sanitation has been recognized as one of the important elements of the health since ages. Mahatma Gandhi stated that “Sanitation is more important than Independence” and dreamt about clean India.

The objectives of urban SBA are the eradication of open defecation; eradication of manual scavenging; modern and scientific municipal solid waste management; bringing positive developmental changes regarding healthy sanitation practices; creating awareness about sanitation and its connection with public health and capacity expansion for urban local bodies (ULBs) to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in capital expenditure and task and maintenance expenditure.

Methodology:

This study was lead with an aim to assess the impact of the implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Project in Vaijapur tehsil in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state. Best level of precision in sampling method and other part of methodology were significant aspects of this study.

Objectives of the Study:

The main concern of this study was to inform and guide aware about the cleanliness, health and hygiene, sanitation and safe drinking water etc and the change in practices.

The objectives of the present study were as follows:

1. To assess the perception and practices related to cleanliness, sanitation, health and hygiene.
2. To assess the level of knowledge of field functionaries
3. To assess the efficiency of the project in terms of changed practices and reversion in diseases.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

On the applied level, cleanliness is related to hygiene and diseases hindrance. When we think about hygiene and illnesses then it is essential to add drinking water and sanitation with it. Without appropriate sanitation we can't keep our atmospheres clean and prevent ourselves from diseases. Around 1989, David Strachan put forth the "hygiene hypothesis" in the British Medical Journal that environmental microbes play a vital role in developing the immune system; the fewer germs people are exposed to in early childhood, the more likely they are to experience health problems in childhood and as adults. The assessment of cleanliness, therefore, has a social and cultural aspect beyond the requirements of hygiene for practical purposes. As early mentioned Mahatma Gandhi said "Sanitation is more important than independence". He made cleanliness and sanitation an essential part of Gandhian way of living. His dream was total sanitation for all. He use to emphasize that cleanliness is most important for physical wellbeing and a healthy environment.

Sanitation and drinking water in India has always been the significant issue. However, it continues to be insufficient despite of the long-lasting efforts by the various levels of the government and communities to expand the coverage. The rural sanitation programme in India was announced in 1954 as a part of First Five Year Plan of Government of India. The 1981 census revealed that rural sanitation reporting was only 1%. The government has started giving emphasis on rural sanitation after declaration of International Decade for Drinking water and Sanitation during 1981-90. In 2015, 40% population has access to improved sanitation, 63% in urban and 29% in rural area. In 2008, 88% of population in India had access to an improved water source but only 31% had access to improved sanitation. In rural areas where 72% of India's population lives, the respective segment is 84% for water and 21% of sanitation.

According to the government records, more than 100 million toilets by individual household have been constructed in the rural part of the country whereas this figure in urban area is 6 million. However, in urban area, about 6 million community / public toilets have been also constructed. In India, 4,300 cities and more than 6,00,000 villages in the country have declared themselves as open defecation free. In August 2017, Quality Council of India released a Survey which reveals that over-all national rural "household access to toilet" coverage increased to 62.5% and usage of toilets to

91.3%. Similarly, a study by Ashoka University revealed that the construction of toilets led to a decrease in incidence of sexual assault against women

Recommendations:

1. Though, the programme has a great impact in the operational area however, there is a need to set up an implementation committee at the Gram Panchayat level in order to ensure community participation in the programme.
2. The members may be allotted to monitor the programme at the grass root level.
3. The student was found fewer informed about the project being implemented to be encouraged to associate with the program.
4. Knowledge and learning of employees at the grass root level is the most vital input for improving the eminence of the project. Therefore, it is highly suggested that short-term refresher exercise programmes should be provided at fixed intervals. So Sevikas and Sanyojikas can upgrading their skills and learn more about health, hygiene and sanitation along with interactive communication skill.

Conclusion:

Objectives of the Swacha Bharat Abhiyan were having optimistic attitude. Though most of the people were having positive perception in SBA activities and the main source of information was found to be television and newspaper. The subjects preferred open field defecation and the subjects were disposing solid waste in community bins. The percentage of people disposing solid waste in public bins and using soap and water for hand washing was significantly advanced among people who were aware about SBA.

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