

## **“Impact of ‘Total Sanitation Campaign’ on Health Status of Villagers : A Study In Shahuwadi Taluka of Kolhapur District”**

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### **Abstract**

A non-experimental explorative research design was used to ‘Total Sanitation Campaign’ Implementation, has attempted to endow the Villagers with health and sanitation education for brining changes in their life so that they can successfully maintain their health status in sound position in the selected villages, study was conductedShahuwadi Taluka of Kolhapur District.

### **Keyword**

Health education, health awareness, personal hygiene, Hagedarimukth Village.

### **Introduction**

According to *Ganju* (2004:5) ‘Total Sanitation Campaign’ seeks to improve health and the quality of life in villages by sanitation coverage and promoting hygienic practices through community participation.

In the view of *Kapilashrami* ((2005:48) such ‘health’ is the fundamental right of every citizen of this country, the constitution of India in its directive principles of state policy has laid down. In the context of human health, sanitation facilities occupy primary importance. The TSC focuses on the improvement in rural sanitation.

According to *census of India*(2001) Open defecation is a traditional behavior in rural India. This, along with the relative neglect of sanitation in terms of development priorities, was reflected in the country’s low sanitation coverage at the close of the 1990s when it was found that only one in five rural households had access to a toilet This fact, combined with low awareness of improved hygiene behaviour, made the achievement of the goal of total sanitation a pressing challenge in rural India.

In response to this challenge, the Government of India launched the TSC in 1999 with the goal of achieving universal rural sanitation coverage by 2012. The responsibility for delivering on programme goals rests with local governments namely the Panchayat Raj Institutions with significant involvement of communities. The state and central governments have a facilitating role that takes the form of framing enabling policies, providing financial and capacity-building support, and monitoring progress. To give a fillip to the TSC, the government introduced an innovative incentive programme known as *Nirmal Gram Puraskar* in 2003. The NGP offers a cash prize to motivate Gram Panchayats to achieve total sanitation. In addition, the NGP is an attractive incentive as winners are felicitated by the President of India at the national level and by high-ranking dignitaries at the state level.

The TSC has recently completed. A decade of implementation (1999-2009) and the N.G.P. has completed five years of operation (2005-10) Since its commencement, the programme framework of the TSC and NGP has been based on a common national guideline where as implementation has been decentralized

to the state and district levels. Although there is an undeniable upwards trend in scaling up rural sanitation coverage, the national performance aggregates concealed significant disparities among states and districts when it comes to the achievement of TSC goals a decade of Total Sanitation Campaign (GOI: 2010:13).

### **Operational Definition of Health Status:**

The current state of one's health which includes wellness, fitness and any absence of diseases or injuries. The health status also includes influencing factors which include: Weight, Nutrition, Smoking, Alcohol Consumption, Caffeine Consumption, Compliance with prescribed treatments, Medications, Diet, Compliance with constitutional norms / values, Absence of hatredness, discrimination, and suppression, exploitation, and atrocities.

The health status, thus, are measured by various indices. Broadly speaking, these are:

1. Morbidity measurement
2. Mortality measurement
3. Infant mortality measurement
4. Social Harmony measurement

### **TSC Principles:**

There are significant principles for operation of TSC which aims given the (GOI: 2007:5) website: They are:

1. Demand driven
2. Community driven & people centered Campaign mode approach
3. Focus on IEC
4. Alternative delivery mechanic
5. isms (Rural Sanitation Marts/ ProductionCenters)
6. Strong focus on school sanitation & hygiene promotion
7. Involvement of co-operatives, women Groups, self help groups, Youth Clubs, NGOs and PRI etc.
8. Cost sharing in construction of sanitation facilities

### **OBJECTIVES**

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas
- Accelerate sanitation coverage
- Generate demand through awareness and health education
- Cover all Schools and Anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behaviour among students and teachers
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technology development and application
- Endeavor to reduce water and sanitation related diseases.

### **TSC Implementation Mechanism:**

The TSC is being implemented in districts of the States/UTs with support from the GOI and the respective State/UT Governments. The States/UTs draw up a TSC project for the select districts to claim GOI assistance. A TSC Project is expected to take about 3-5 years for implementation. At the District level, Zilla Panchayats implement the project. In case, Zilla Panchayats is not functional; the District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) can implement the TSC. Similarly, at the Block and the Panchayat levels, Panchayat Samitis and respective Gram Panchayats are involved in implementation of the TSC.

According to **Ganju (2004:5)**, The 'Total Sanitation Campaign' seeks to improve health and the quality of life in villages by sanitation coverage and promoting hygienic practices through community participation. The study has attempted to assess the impact of the TSC on rural household sanitation in Maharashtra. To assess the impact of the program, a rigorous evaluation of the campaign is being conducted in Maharashtra. The researcher study area is three districts Ahmednagar, Nanded and Nandurbar. The study seeks to examine whether the provision of information and technical support alone, without financial subsidy, can mobilize community action for sanitation and lead to the ultimate objective of improved health status.

**Gupta Kasturi(2005:35)** has attempted to assess the impact of the TSC on rural household sanitation in West Bengal. The analysis was based on a sample of thirty households. Questionnaire was a tool of data collection. The study was relating to people of various ethnic and religious compositions. The researcher has noted following positive impacts on the household sanitation due to TSC.

Increased toilet coverage, better overall sanitation, greater awareness in terms of sanitation through education, literacy and public campaign, improvement of health indicators in some area, and general improvement in environmental condition in the village. Analysis of the data collected during the fieldwork revealed several driving factors that make the TSC a successful venture in several districts. Firstly, the nature of incentives influences the sustainability of sanitary practices within household. The motivation process conducted by volunteers also played a crucial role in convincing many households of the importance of sanitary practices. The motivators are, therefore, essential to the success of the T.S.C... Secondly, the promotion of woman's dignity in the context of the TSC encourages the participation and mobilization of woman in favor of household sanitation. Thirdly, decentralization was a necessary condition for the successful implementation of the sanitation program.

The researcher notes that, the program has benefited immensely from the synergy that was created by combining the strength of public, private and voluntary sector institutions.

**Dongre A .R, Deshmukh P. R., Garg B.S. (2006:82)** have studied the impact of school health education programme on personal hygiene and related morbidity in tribal school children of Wardha district. The study concludes that the school health education programme with the active involvement of teachers leads to improvement in personal hygiene in school children on reduction in related morbidities.

The **GOI,Report (2007:30)** has emphasized that the priority has to move from access to the organization and management of facilities, and the quality of water. "The focus on sanitation has to shift from latrine construction, which has not solved the sanitary problem to creating a healthy environment. The top down civil service approach to sanitation has to change if the outcome of 'Total Sanitation Campaign' is to achieve (Ibid: 30)."

#### **Statement of the Research Problem:**

The proposed study aims to understand how far the 'Total Sanitation Campaign' Implementation, has attempted to endow the villagers with health and sanitation education for bringing changes in their life so that they can

successfully maintain their health status in sound position in the selected villages of Shahuwadi Taluka of Kolhapur District.

**Objectives of the Study:**

The objectives of the study would be as under.

- I: To study the social and economic background of villagers.
- II: To study the changing patterns of caring activities of health.
- III: To study the impact of 'Total Sanitation Campaign' on the attitudes, values and customs relating to health.
- IV: To study the health status of villagers. .

**Research Methodology:**

The following methodological procedures will be adopted for the proposed study.

**Research Design:**

Explorative research design would be adapted for the proposed study. We may envisage three major areas of situations, which throw light on attitudes/practices with regard to health and diseases.

**Universe and Sampling:**

All the villages located in Shahuwadi Taluka which participated in the 'Total Sanitation Campaign', and won the 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar' would constitute the universe for the proposed study. Purposive sampling method would be used for selecting the villages.

**Conclusion**

As per as perception of respondents which includes the knowledge about TSC is concern it is found that accept five (2.9%), almost all respondents 167(97, 1%), Possessed the knowledge about TSC. Various sources of information regarding TSC operated in making aware of TSC. It is found that Govt. various agencies and media have play major role in resaining awareness about TSC. The knowledge about TSC in terms of village all round cleanliness human health and personal hygiene also has been found among the respondents. The respondents' awareness in the context of TSC implementation in terms of dissemination of essential information of TSC, through Gram Sahaba, PHC Health meeting, BDO, NGO, various mandale's and public representatives' found to be effective. Another major finding regarding respondents' knowledge about important norms pertaining to TSC is that over wheeling majority of respondent's response that they knew the norms, The in making the norm know to them, various agencies under TSC operated. Sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness were made part of the consousness of the respondents. This is avidenced in the responses to the causes of water pollution and ways to keep the homes and surroundings clean every day. The participation of respondents in implementing the various activities under TSC progremme was shown by attending village Gram Sahaba (74.41%) and by participation in Group Discussion (52.32%). Followed by participation in sanitation committee meetings (28.5%). The participation in other activities seemed low. It is discovered that the Gram Sahaba for sanitation programme attracted the respondents in a big way. The participation of respondents is also reflected in attending the parents meetings arrange in the school. It was found that (87%) of respondents attaining the school meeting called for implementing TSC. Besides the participation of

family members in TSC implementation was also noticed. It was reflected in cleaning house surroundings (93.6%), telling all the family members to use toilet (69.2%) and apposing and abstracting open defecation (51.2%). There portion of them also observed in using safe and pure drinking water (41%) in using drainage water for home gardens (33.1%), in participation Shramdan Campaign (80%) and in telling the importances of sanitation to others (17%). The family members participation in spreading the information about TSC through various activities such as Haldi-kuku programme. The social organizations such as Mahila and Tarun Mandal were found to be agencies to inspire the villages to participate in TSC implementation.

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