

Chapter No. 1

Introduction and Research Methodology

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1.1 Introduction :-

Mark Twain once remarked that “....this is India the land of dreams and romance of fabulous wealth and fabulous poverty of splendour and rags palaces and hovels, famine and pestilencea country of a hundred nations and hundred tongues....cradle of human race, birth place of human speech, mother of historythe only soul country under the sun that is endowed with an imperishable interest (for all)....the one land that desire to see.” This wonderland of ours became independent in 1947. And it became a major example amongst the developing countries which have engaged in experimentation of state sponsored economic planning under the framework of democracy.

In order to promote the economic growth, government undertakes various development projects in major sectors including powers and energy, industrialization, transportation, sanitation and sewage etc. These developmental activities can have significant environmental impacts. Exposure to environment contaminants may cause damage to human life and health. It is a universal truth that ultimate objective of economic development is to promote the well-being all people of the society.

According to the World Development, problems can underline the goals of development in two ways. First,

Environmental Quality assuring plentiful of pure and fresh air as well as water. Secondly the Health of citizens that keeps the standard of living at satisfactory level. These two things can lead improvement in welfare and development. According to Mahatma Gandhi, 'It is an effort to wipe out tears from the eyes of everyone.' In other words any policy or reform aiming at economic development should have a human face, which makes all people happy both materially and socially.

1.2 Statement of the Problem :-

There is only 22% of rural sanitation coverage as per the 2001 census. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 with the aim to improve the rural health but it was not much successful. So, it has been replaced by a new Central Rural Sanitation Programme in 1999 and a Demand Responsive Community laid Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced. Emphasis was given on '**Anganwadi Sanitation and Hygiene Education**' in Schools under the Total Sanitation Campaign. Similarly, an intensive scheme '**Nirmal Gram Puskar**' was launched by the Government of India for achieving full sanitation coverage.

Central Rural Sanitation Programme emphasis on creating awareness through intensive propaganda to bring out attitudinal and behavioral changes for relevant hygiene practices. Village covered here under this scheme have favorable and positive changes being experienced by the people and government too. It has been focused to study the impact on the villagers with some measures of selected

parameters. Government also informed the people about the importance of Sustainable Environment for their healthy and long life. With the help of this programme government wanted to improve the socio-economic conditions of the rural population.

1.3 Selection of The Village :-

Kavathepiran is one of the ancient villages about 300 years old situated on the bank of the river WARANA. This village always faces annual problem of floods. This village was totally surrounded by violence along with many problems. A person well known to India famous wrestler **Shri Maruti Mane** who won the '**Hind-Kesari**' award in wrestling began his political career from Sarpanch and reached up to the post of Member of Parliament (M.P.). Due to the deep trust of all villagers towards him, there was no opposition in the election held under his readership. Under his leadership, village began to develop and started progressing. After Shri Maruti Mane, one of his relatives' wrestlers **Shri Bhimrao Mane** became the Sarpanch and continued the village on the way to progress. But the villagers were not interested to consent due to his unpleasant behaviour and criminal background. During the same period the programme of the Central Government known as "**Sant Gadgebaba Gram Swachhata Abhiyaan**" was announced for the rural development in India. It was insisted in state for its implementation by the Minister of Rural Development of Maharashtra State Shri **R. R. Patil** who encouraged all the villages to participate under this 'Abhiyaan'.

Shri Bhimrao Mane then decided to start this programme for Kavathepiran under the guidance of **Mr. Mallinath Kalshetty**, Development Officer of **Zilha Parishad, Sangli** from October 2001. Along with Gram Swachhata Abhiyaan, he decided to remove the bad addictions such as drinking of wines, smoking etc. from the village right from himself. And within 24 hours he removed all these addictions of the villagers by all means and a "SAM-DAM-DAND-BHED" style of **Chanakya**. He closed all retail shops of wines, bidi, cigarettes, gutkhas shops etc. in the village. By this way, he started to develop the village from various views such as formation of **Self-Help Groups of women, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)** and **Youngsters Clubs** for the development of the Abhiyaan. Under this programme villagers gave a great contribution to make it possible. The college girls also formed a **Yuvati Manch** to make the awareness of hygienic education among girls and women. The special programme was also conducted to make the villagers aware of the environment and to explain them the importance of plantation. As a result, village successfully planted more than one lakh plants and trees across the village. (Map of Kavathepiran as below)

Impact Of Central Rural Sanitation Programmes on Kavathepiran Village in Sangli District



1.4 Objectives of the Study :-

To study the Total Sanitation Campaign by the Government in the selected village.

- To identify the social indicators of development.
- To study environmental applications after implementation of this programme.
- To identify the awareness in cleanliness of environment for significance of improvement if Standard of living in hygienic conditions through awareness.

1.5 Hypothesis :-

Total Sanitation Programme is implemented in the village through the Government of India. The most important thing about this programme is "direct people participation with co-operation from Government". It means all developmental activities are done by the villagers themselves.

Following hypothesis are formed

1. Lack of awareness in any development can be achieved through education.
2. Hygiene education accounts for improvement in Standard of Living and health problems can be instructed through public campaigning.
3. Utilization of wastage improves the environmental conditions in the village.
4. Participation of the people specially, the women increases the overall wellbeing in the village.

These and many more problems are removed through the Total Sanitation Programme. Mentality of all the villagers including addicted ones, and their overall nature is no doubt an obstruction in the development process. Government departments are very congenial to development activities through guidance and activities with direct participation in the **Gram-Sabha**. Zilha Parishad's Total Sanitation Campaign department provides all the villagers a lot of information cum knowledge through meetings, seminars, video presentation etc. in the Gram Sabha. With these various views and methods Government aims at the improvement in not only the quality of health but also the environmental conditions in the villages.

1.6 Research Methodology :-

An intellectual joy of doing some different work and efficient efforts for the development of rural area motivated the researcher. Kavathepiran, which is located on the bank of river WARANA in Sangli district, has been selected for the study. Its population is around 16000 as per 2001 census.

Today village is totally governed by women as all the members of the Gram Panchayat are women only. This village is an ideal village for entire Maharashtra. People feel no need of security by police in the village. All the problems and matters in the village are solved by the "Tanta Samiti" conducted by the Gram Panchayat.

1.7 Sample Design :-

The survey was conducted through a structured questionnaire as per the requirement of research in the selected study area. The Sample design includes the nature of investigation and related features for its developing parameters of interests, availability of resources etc. It also includes the collection of information and quality data within a particular period of time. To test the Hypothesis following samples are considered with unstructured interview of

1. The Sarpanch and the members of the village Panchayat
2. Youth Clubs of the village
3. School teachers of all schools
4. Health workers and Doctors in the village
5. 100 women
6. 100 men particularly the youth were scheduled.

1.8 Data Collection :-

The collection of data was done by two means – Primary Method and Secondary Method.

a) Primary Method :-

The primary method includes the observation, direct personal investigation, information through the correspondences, discussion, questionnaire and schedule etc. Besides, observations, direct personal investigation, questionnaires were also employed for collection of the primary data.

1. Observations :-

The village is a "Pink Village". Researcher has found that it is very clean and neat roads. It is better to believe that the villagers are actively done the plantation and took care of their own houses and grounds and yards also. Primary health centre is good in condition. There are 56 welcome banners in the village.

2. Direct Personal Investigation :-

The investigator took personal interviews of the villagers. The researcher found that the people gave good response for the study.

3. Questionnaires :-

The questionnaires are distributed as one per family for avoiding repetitions of respondents. Researcher classified the respondents into various ways as Sarpanch, Youth, Villagers, Women, Teachers and Doctors and health workers. The reason behind this classification is lies in the research revealed. Sarpanch and members of the village Panchayat developed their wards. The youth clubs have played a very important role in the entire Campaign. No doubt, the overall improvement is possible only with active participation and efforts of all the villagers. Women have actively taken care of cleanliness of environment

and health of their family. There are four schools in the village area the teachers from which provided much more information about all activities related to the Campaign and the role of their students. Moreover all the Doctors and Health workers have put their best efforts in the Campaign for propaganda of health and hygiene practices.

b) Secondary Method :-

The collection of secondary source of data was done through reviewing and referring to the various reports of the Government Departments such as Zilha Parishad and Gram Panchayat etc. The members of the Panchayat provided information quickly and also discussed the story of Campaign in the village. Investigator discussed about all the earlier and present problems of villagers during the study and understood actual root cause of their problems that is addiction habits of the villagers. In the period of implementation of **Abhiyaan**, leading participation of women inhibited the bad habits of the people. School students and teachers are also actively participated in the Abhiyaan. They helped in propaganda of information about the awareness door to door. They also lead to paint the slogans of need for conservation of environment. The following Government bodies played a vital role.

1. Zilha Parishad Sangli :- Zilha parishad Sangli provided guideline to the researcher. Communication officer also gave information about the Total Sanitation Campaign.

2. Gram Panchayat Kavathepiran :-Time to time the workers of the Panchayat gave the information about the Abhiyaan. They are very helpful to give the data for the study.

1.9 Data Analysis :-

The collected data has been tabulated as per the objectives of the dissertation. The uses of statistical and graphical tools have been used.