



## **Impact Assessment of Swatch Bharat Mission with reference to Women Health and Dignity – A Study of Jammalamadugu Revenue Division in Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The lack of adequate sanitation and safe water has significant negative health impacts including Diarrhoea, Flu, Cholera, Typhoid etc. The government has been spending a lot of energy and Public money to improve the access to water and sanitation for all, decrease the levels of IMR, MMR, and Anemia, and overcome malnutrition. However, it has been observed in various studies that the primary reason for health benefits not being commensurate with the investment was neglect of hygiene behavior issues, neglect of women dignity in various communities.

An impact study on implementation of SBM on women health and dignity was proposed and meant to study the extent of its outreach and outcome along with to assess the overall impact of the program on community including perception, participation and practice towards health and hygiene.

**Keywords:** Sanitation, Swatch Bharath Mission, Sustainable Development Goals, Women Dignity, Individual Household Toilets.

The concept of hygiene and Cleanliness that is Swachhata is not confined to specific gender it's a humane concept extends to universe in this context going through ancient texts make us evident about swachhata concept.

The concept of hygiene and Cleanliness that is Swachhata is not new to India. It is referred in many ancient texts. The knowledge about Swachhata is very old in tradition and culture. The root of Swachhata according to Vedic text and Indian tradition is very deep with very profound meaning. Cleanliness is not only the Swachhata of our surroundings but also personal hygiene, from going to bed in night to getting up in the morning. It is purity of environment, body and mind. Health of an individual is directly related to cleanliness. Swachhata is a holy concept. Swachhata is considered as one of the dharma to human beings. It is next to holiness or godliness. In today's context also, this concept of Swachhata and its run-through is of real importance for cleanliness of surroundings and personal hygiene. Swachhata is actually an ancient concept. The excavation of the Indus valley civilization showed perfect public sanitation system with well-designed drainage system, well-built hygiene facilities in ancient India. We can find reference about cleanliness and hygiene in texts like, Patanjali Yoga Sutra, Manusmriti, Rigveda, , Daksha Smriti, Atharvveda etc. This concept is related to both environment and health. Hygiene is significant part of life as it keeps human beings mentally and physically healthy. There is a tendency to believe that modern man knows more than our ancestors who were considered as unaware of hygiene practices. But many ancient texts disprove this.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-**

1. To study the impact made by SBM on women Health and Dignity in general and such relation assessment with reference to Kadapa district's Jammalamadugu revenue division of Andhra Pradesh in particular.
2. To study various Issues and Challenges in the effective implementation of SBM and to suggest ways and means to overcome them.

### **Research Methodology:**

This study focused on using the random sample technique. Through structured interviews, primary data were to be gathered from the women of the homes where IHTs built using SBM were chosen in the study area. In order to get their viewpoints, interviews were also to be conducted with the local authorities in charge of carrying out the program for the investigation's purposes.

The study will use a qualitative survey research methodology to ascertain how the program has affected the health and dignity of women. 3 villages are chosen at random Kadapa district's Jammalamadugu revenue divisions. 90 households—30 from each village—were chosen at random for the study. Secondary data may be found on the Swatch Bharath Mission website and in government reports.

S. No	Revenue Division	Mandal	Village Selected
1	Jammalamadugu	1.Muddanuru 2.Rajupalem 3.jammalamadugu (rural)	1.Muddanuru 2. Korrapadu 3.Goriganur

Around 10 concerned department officials also are interviewed about SBM status of implementation.

The study also to be focused on need of further improvisations of Clean India Mission. The collected data is to be tabulated using simple averages and conclusions are inferred. Pie Diagrams, Bar Diagrams, Charts will be used where ever necessary.

### Limitations of the Study-

The study is limited to the households who got toilets sanctioned under phase I of SBM in Kadapa district's Jammalamadugu revenue division of Andhra Pradesh. The study period was from 2014 to 2019.

### Profile of the Study Area:-

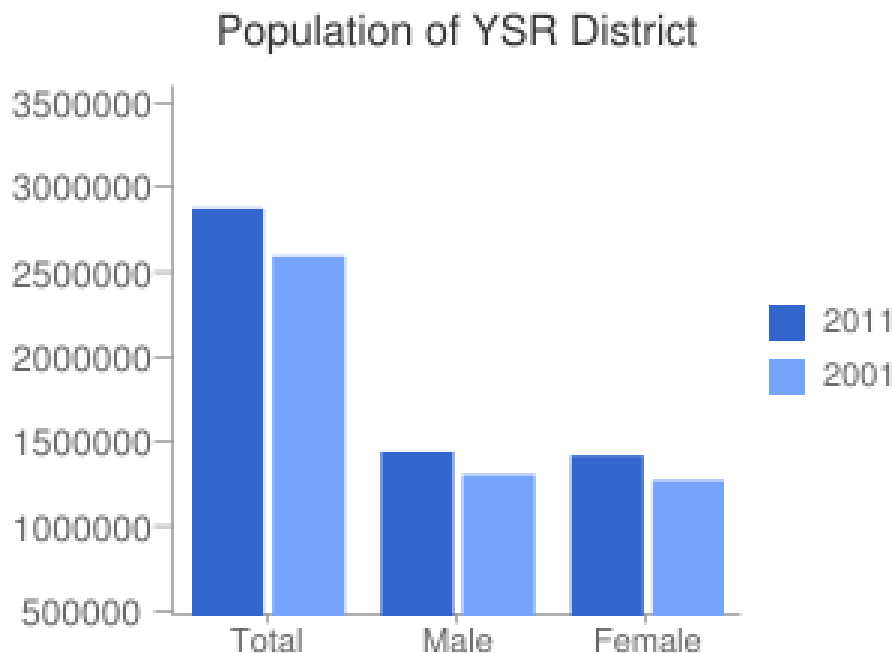
#### Kadapa-

An official Census 2011 detail of YSR (Kadapa), a district of Andhra Pradesh has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Andhra Pradesh. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in YSR District of Andhra Pradesh.

In 2011, YSR had population of 2,882,469 of which male and female were 1,451,777 and 1,430,692 respectively.

Out of the total YSR population for 2011 census, 33.97 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 979,132 people lives in urban areas of which males are 492,084 and females are 487,048. Sex Ratio in urban region of YSR district is 990 as per 2011 census data.

Average literacy rate in YSR district as per census 2011 is 75.33 % of which males and females are 83.72 % and 66.94 % literates respectively. In actual number 654,410 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 363,759 and 290,651 respectively.



#### Muddanuru-

Muddanur is a Census Town city in district of YSR, Andhra Pradesh. The Muddanur Census Town has population of 9,775 of which 4,846 are males while 4,929 are females as per report released by Census India 2011.

Literacy rate of Muddanur city is 77.57 % higher than state average of 67.02 %. In Muddanur, Male literacy is around 86.29 % while female literacy rate is 69.14 %.

Muddanur Census Town has total administration over 2,355 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage.

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	2,355	-	-
Population	9,775	4,846	4,929
Literacy	77.57%	86.29%	69.14%

**Korrapadu-**

Korrapadu is a large village located in Rajupalem Mandal of YSR district, Andhra Pradesh with total 1106 families residing. The Korrapadu village has population of 4265 of which 2132 are males while 2133 are females as per Population Census 2011.

Korrapadu village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Korrapadu village was 59.58 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. In Korrapadu Male literacy stands at 73.85 % while female literacy rate was 45.45 %.

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	1,106	-	-
Population	4,265	2,132	2,133
Literacy	59.58 %	73.85 %	45.45 %

**Goriganur-**

Goriganur is a large village located in Jammalamadugu Mandal of YSR district, Andhra Pradesh with total 557 families residing. The Goriganur village has population of 2149 of which 1105 are males while 1044 are females as per Population Census 2011.

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	557	-	-
Population	2,149	1,105	1,044
Literacy	60.70 %	73.37 %	47.59 %

Goriganur village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Goriganur village was 60.70 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. In Goriganur Male literacy stands at 73.37 % while female literacy rate was 47.59 %.

**Data Analysis****Kadapa-**

As per Government's official data collected number of house hold toilets sanctioned in Kadapa district of andhara Pradesh for duration 2015-2021 is 121646, number of IHHT'S construction completed as on 2021 december is 117484, of Above poverty line beneficiares constitute- 540,Below Poverty line beneficiares constitute-116944 .

Selected Villages wise IHHT's sanctioned and completed as on December 2021 is tabulated as below-

Villages	IHHT'S Sanctioned	IHHT'S Completed	IHHT'S In Progress
Muddanuru	815	814	1
Korrapadu	224	220	4
Goriganur	161	157	2

**Awareness-**

Responses regarding weather they are aware of swatch bharath mission-

Village	Yes	No
Muddanuru	87%	13%
Korrapadu	79%	21%
Goriganur	84%	16%

**Utility-**

Around 95% of adolescent girls of age group 10-19 years use IHHT's facility at their home whose awareness generation credit goes to schools.

Only 60% of male candidates are found to use toilet at their home considered going out as a feel of independence, main cause reported to be due to large family size usage of toilet facility at home by all members became difficult.

**Experience-**

Accessible at all time		
Village	Yes	No
Muddanuru	96%	4%
Korrapadu	98%	2%
Goriganur	98%	2%

Beneficiaries interviewed regarding their accessibility to toilet facility shows that around 98% has access to toilet facility at all time remaining not because of various causes like absence of power, water facility, large family size etc.

Brought security		
Village	Yes	No
Muddanuru	99%	1%
Korrapadu	97%	3%
Goriganur	99%	1%

Enhanced dignity		
Village	Yes	No
Muddanuru	99%	1%
Korrapadu	97%	3%
Goriganur	98%	2%

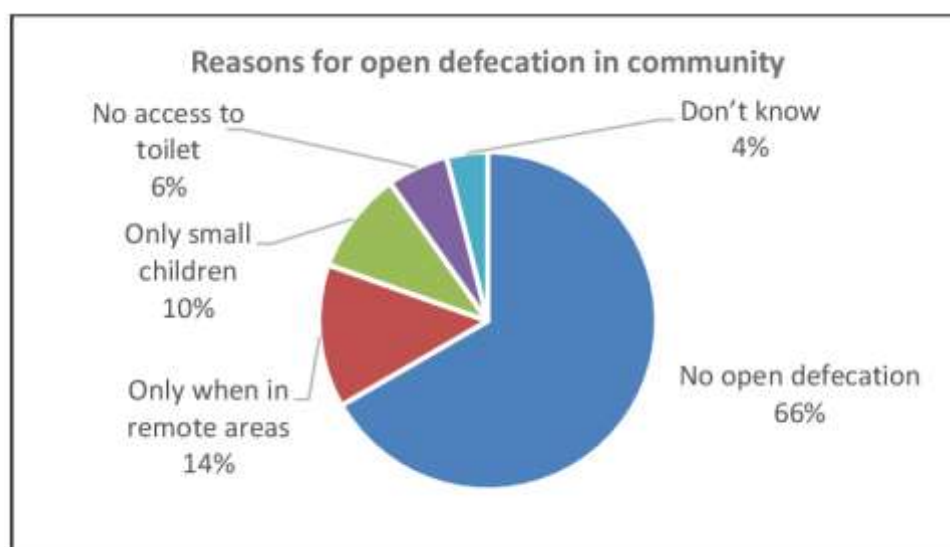
Around 98% surveyed replied that toilet facility has brought security others not felt so cause of absence of door constructed to the toilet room, absence of power connection to toilet facility.

Around 97% surveyed replied that toilet facility has enhanced their dignity especially in their menstrual period rest said it has not improved their dignity aspect as other aspects of dignity has not addressed.

All beneficiaries thanked for getting government support in toilet construction, awareness generation regarding the need and importance of sanitized life style, Male candidates reported that after having toilet facility relatives, guests started visiting their home making the family pride rose up, adolescent girls felt more safe especially during their menstruating time, enhanced their personal hygiene maintenance.

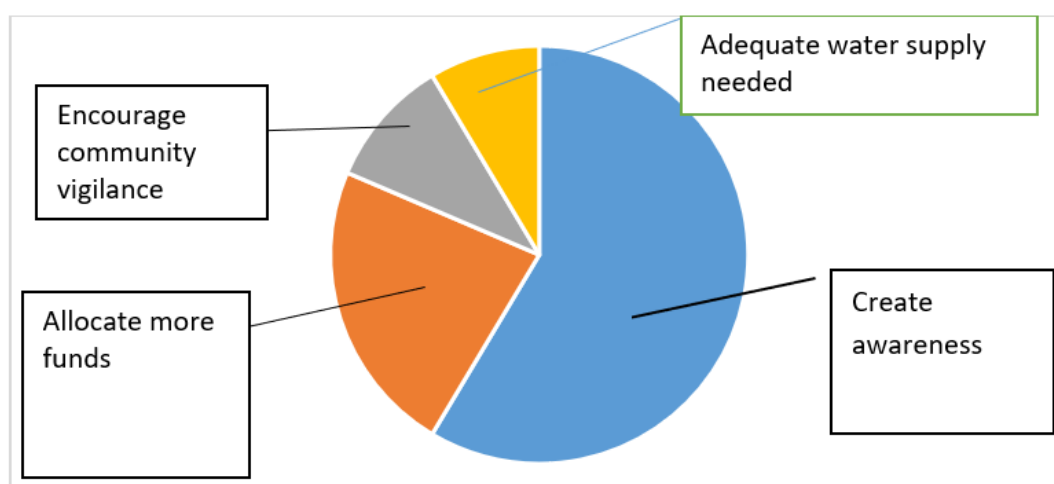
*Various reasons sited for open defecation practice still at village community level are give below-*

1. 1.No access to toilet
2. 2.Only small children do open defecation
3. 3.Only when in remote places
4. 4.Do not know
5. Foul smell in toilet
6. No air circulation In toilet
7. No accesss to water e.t.c.



**Suggestions for effective sanitation at village level-**

*Various responses of officials :-*



1. Effective usage of technology to make sustainable usage of toilets possible like promoting bio-gas plants .
2. Enhancing awareness further regarding dangers of open defecation.
3. Allocation more funds required for the scheme.

4. Proper inspection on utilizing of funds to be done on timely basis.
5. Need for tailor made area based implementation strategy for swachh bharath mission.

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## Major Findings

- 80 percent citizens believe there is some improvement in cleanliness in their neighbourhood because of Swachh Bharat
- 30 percent citizens say their sarpanch/ village officers have become more responsive
- 43 percent citizens believe availability of public toilets in their village schools has improved since Swachh Bharat
- 55 percent citizens believe Swachh Bharat has been effective in making School Children aware and impart values like cleanliness and civic sense
- 55 percent citizens believe Civic Sense has improved in the last 4 years as a result of Swachh Bharat efforts
- 90 percent of women felt more secure and safe after having household toilet to meet their personal hygiene needs
- Health condition of reportedly improved with more time available to spent on to cook and eat with out worry of defecation issues

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## Recommendations

1. Toilet construction and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) have to be given an equal priority as the success of an ODF programme will ideally be measured against the increase in toilet usage.
2. A chapter on sanitation practices should be included in school curriculum from the first standard itself. In each school and college, a team of students called the 'Swachhta Senani' may be formed to spread awareness about sanitation and cleanliness.
3. Centres of Excellence may be set up in the Institutes of Higher learning to promote research in the specialized fields of sanitation & waste management for producing quality doctoral and post-doctoral level researchers.
4. The Centre and State Government may issue Swachh Bharat-bonds.
5. A National Technical Board may be set up to provide knowledge and handholding to State Governments and local bodies in the entire process from identification to final procurement of technology.
6. A dedicated Mission for the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan may be set up both at National and State Level for coordination, guidance, support and monitoring of the programme.

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## Conclusion

The cascade of changes in the operating environment in SBM led to new behaviour in districts—the level at which staff have the mandate, operational staff and budgetary autonomy to organise development activities. Interviewees reported that the most important determinant of progress in latrine construction was the level of involvement of the district collector (DC). A DC who had taken on the challenge of SBM would typically move into 'campaign mode', making building toilets priority. The work comprised reviewing the sanitation status of blocks (administrative units) and villages, setting targets for toilet construction, organising payments to self-help groups and contractors, training masons and huge numbers of social mobilisers (*swachhagrahis*), organising mobilisation events, monitoring results and verifying the ODF status of villages.<sup>1</sup>

DCs used a range of strategies to promote these activities: setting targets for blocks and villages to become ODF, arranging disbursement of funds, having weekly problem-solving meetings with block staff and sometimes, following up progress daily using social media.

A lot of influential people have taken it forward and are spreading the awareness in this regard. It's nice to see so many people coming forward for this initiative. No government policy or scheme has ever worked without the co-operative citizens, neither would this one.

Citizens should be vigilant enough to care about the environment and take care of their environment.

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