To Study the Socio-Economic Profile of SBM Facilitate Respondents

Lokendra Kumar Singh[1] and Naveen Kumar Bajpai[2]
[1]Associate Professors, Department of Agricultural Extension, Janta Vedic College Baraut, Baghpat, U.P., INDIA.
[2]M.Sc., Department of Agricultural Extension, Janta Vedic College Baraur, Baghpat, U.P., INDIA.

[1]Corresponding Author: singhlokendrajvc@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh. India covered with 17.5 per cent of the world population. The condition of, hygiene and sanitation, facility of drinking water was very gigantic since large decades. The irrelevant behavior in order to address this challenge was responsible for the many risks were faced by respondents. Through the study, it was found that maximum respondents 42.00% were found in middle age group (35-50 years), followed by 34.00% in old age group (50 year and above) remaining 24.00% in young age group (up to 35 year).The found majority of respondents 62.00% were male and 38.00%% were female, maximum number of respondents 50.00% belonged to other backward caste followed by 37.00% Schedule caste and the remaining were 13.00% general caste, the majority of respondents 64.00% were found literate and 36.00% respondents were found illiterate. The categories of literacy were found as 32.00%, 24.00%, 6.00% and 2.00% found up to primary, high school, graduated and post graduate respectively.

"Sanitation is more important than independence".
Mahatma Gandhi

Cleanliness and sanitation were an integral part of Gandhian way of living. His dream was total sanitation for all. He used to emphasize that cleanliness is the most important for physical wellbeing and a healthy environment.

Keywords- hygiene and sanitation, Education, and Respondents.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the 7th largest country in the world and 2nd most crowded nation in the world. As per census report 2011, the population of India comprised 1.21 billion. The literacy rate of country 74.04 per cent, 82.14 per cent for male literacy and 65.46 per cent for female literacy only. Suitable reasons behind the rapidly growing India's population are poor financial condition of the people, lack of proper education, and increased level of birth rate etc. Nearly 30 per cent population of India affected by poverty. It was found in the report of United Nation Development Program in 2014 that multidimensional Poverty Index showed 56 per cent people in India had poor status in the section of education, health, sanitation and standards of living indicators. Poor the sanitation continues to have a significant impact on the country. The report of united nation revealed that, 55 per cent people in India were defecating in the open. Defecation in open causes

spreading many diseases through insect moving from one place to another.

The 1981 Census revealed rural sanitation coverage was only around 1 per cent. The lack of sanitation had been a leading cause of diarrhea among children (under five year) resulting in stunting among children and also resulted in several preventable child deaths. Sanitation is also a critical aspect for ensuring safety and dignity for women. In 1986 a programme Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) which solely focused on sanitation was introduced. The first nationwide centrally sponsored programme aimed to provide safe sanitation in rural areas. Since the programme did not address the question of Open Defecation, it did not provide desired results.

In 2012, the Central Government launched Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), with an aim to provide 100 percent access to toilets in rural households by 2022'NBA was launched in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). NBA was an update of TSC with renewed strategies and modified guidelines and objectives to accelerate sanitation coverage in the rural areas. An inefficient solid and liquid waste management system create serious negative environmental impacts like infectious diseases, land and water pollution, obstruction of drains and loss of biodiversity. Mane (2014) found in his study that 1000 children die daily in India from diarrhea, which was spreading due to defecating in open, unhygienic Condition, and poor sanitation. Access to poor sanitation is not just unpleasant, it is dangerous, when people have no option but to defecate in the open, they run the risk of catching or spreading an infectious disease like diarrhea, cholera. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable when they do not have access to a private toilet. Beyond health risks, poor sanitation can have several negative impacts. It leaves women and girls open to the dangers of harassment and assault by men and attacks by animals (Geertz et al., 2018), (Saleem, Burdett, & Heaslip, 2019) (Sommer, Ferron, Cavill, & House, 2015). Anecdotal evidence and grey literature suggest that women reported feeling a sense of shame, helplessness and fear when defecating in the open. Women's rights were also checked, as they had to wait for defecation until night to protect their privacy. There was a review conducted on rural sanitation for the evaluation of performance of the program in the last of "11th-5 Year plan, the Planning Commission of India. The findings revealed that the conditions of improper sanitation were improving slowly in many states. By keeping these all facts in the mind in order to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The aim of SBM is to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his150thBirth Anniversary.

II.   REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sekhar Bonu and Hun Kim (2009) found the caste-based differences persist in sanitation coverage. Scheduled tribe (ST) households continue to have the lowest ownership of toilets, increasing from only 12.4% in 1992–1993 to 17.8% in 2005–2006. However, the scheduled caste (SC) and other caste households progressed much more rapidly during the same period . While household sanitation coverage was very similar between SC and ST households in 1992–1993 (13.5% and 12.4%, respectively), the difference widened to 14 percentage points in 2005 (32% for SC households and 17.8% for ST households), mainly due to better SC progress.

Based on education differential the Illiterate households have the least access to toilets. In 1992–1993, 88% of illiterate households had no toilet facilities, decreasing to about 77% by 2005–2006. Households that lacked toilets but had heads of household who achieved high school or higher education decreased from 33% in 1992–1993 to 28% in 2005–2006. Unlike wealth- and caste-based differentials, progress in access to toilets by various household education categories appears uniform over the last decade.

Padhy (2013) highlighted from his findings that among all selected respondents (94.4%) found were Hindu followed by (60.4%) were from general caste and (51.3%) girls had family income less than Rs.5000.

Evne (2014) studied the objective of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The study mainly focused on impact of Swachh Bharat Mission on dalit Community in India. The study concluded that every citizen of the country should be clean and have hygiene and think of progress rather than waiting for government to make this plan successful.

Laxman Kumar et al (2017) Observed that majority of the respondents were in the age group 40-59 years. 63.6% were males, 54.8% belonged to OBC category, 32.4% were illiterates, 33.7% belonged to nuclear family and 23.4% lived in mud houses.

Parmita Routray, et al (2017) the study revealed the existence of power hierarchies and dynamics within households, which constrained female's participation in decision-making processes regarding sanitation. Decisions on the construction of household level sanitation facilities were made exclusively by the male head in 80% of households; in 11% the decision was made by men who consulted or otherwise involved women. In only 9% of households the decision was made by women.

G. Hutton et al (2020) found that the even households in the poorest wealth quintile were prepared to make their own investment of US$ 108 (on average) to build the toilet that they wanted, increasing to US$ 215 for households in the second poorest wealth quintile.

In the poorest quintile, 49.7% of households had a twin pit, 18.8% had a septic tank, and 15.2% also had a shower constructed. These findings suggest that households, even poor households, value having their own private toilet and that they were willing to supplement the government subsidy with their own resources.

Mohd Taqi (2020) found that the 60 per cent of the total respondents are male, while 40 per cent respondents are females, as per their age group shows that out of the total sample of 130 respondents, the highest proportion of 53 respondents that is about 40.8 per cent are in the age group of 36 to 55 years, followed by 37.7 per cent under the age group of 18- 35 years, and 21.5 per cent of them in the age group of 56 and above years. It is also evident that a majority of 36.2 per cent of the respondents do not have any education or are illiterates, while 29.2 per cent of them have gone to school but only completed primary schooling and 22.3 per cent have completed secondary schooling; however, 11.5 per cent of them have the education up to the graduation level respectively. The socio-economic condition of the respondents is average. 65 respondents out of 130 respondents i.e., 50 per cent are belong to middle class and 29.2 per cent are lower class, 16.9 per cent respondents are belong to upper middle class and only 5 respondents are upper class.

Anjan Datta et. al. (2021) found the majority of respondents belonged to <41 years' age group (57%), were males (75%), and all are Hindus. Most of them lived in nuclear family (59%), had private job (45%), and completed higher education (48%).

Sheetal Das (2021) revealed that majority (30%) of them were in the age group of 20-25 years in urban (45%) and in rural area that is of them were in the age group of 25-30 years in urban (35%) and in rural area that is (20%) of them were in the age group of 30- 35 years in urban (25%) and in rural area that is (25%) them were in the age group of more than 35-40 years in urban (10%) and (10%) in rural area. Frequency and percentage of sample according to gender show that (40%) of male in urban area and (45%) male in rural area same as the female (60%) in urban area and (55%) in rural area. Frequency & percentage distributing according to their family type revealed that (10%) nuclear family and (20%) joint family in urban area and (36.67%) nuclear Family in rural area (80%) and of extended family (10%)and in rural area (70%) was joint family and (10%) extended family.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the specific procedure or techniques that are used to clarify, select process and analyze information about a topic. It is the blue print of the research architect. In this chapter an attempt has made to critically evaluate and explain various methods

and procedure followed under the present study. There were 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh in which Baghpat district of western Uttar Pradesh was selected for study. Out of 6 blocks of Baghpat district two blocks Baghpat and Baraut were selected purposively. Out of these two blocks 2-2 villages from each block were selected and out of these 2-2 villages, 25-25 beneficiaries of S.B.M. were taken for the study. Hence, all together (25 respondents of 4 villages) 100 respondents were the total number of sample size. As far (11 independent variable like age, sex, caste, education etc.) and (3 dependent variable like knowledge, utilization/adoption, problems) concluded for bring out the outcomes under this study. Collection of data was done by personal structured interview schedule and official website of ministry of drinking water and sanitation and the collected data were examined by rank, (Pareek and Trivedi) percentage and Ex-post facto Research design wear used for analysis of the data.

Independent variables- Age, Sex, Caste, Education, Family size Family type, Occupation, Annual income, and Type of house.

Dependent variables- Toilet facility, Drinking water facility and Removal of wastage.

Statistical Analysis of Data

After collection of data, following statistical method were used for the analysis of data-

(A) Tabulation and classification (B) Frequency and percentage.

(A)   Frequency and percentage:

Frequency was calculated to find out the number of respondents in a particular category. The percentage value was calculated by dividing the frequency of a particular cell by total number of respondents in particular category and multiplying by 100.

$$\text{Percentage = (Value/ Total value)} \times 100$$
$$\text{or}$$
$$P\,(\%) = n \times 100 / N$$

Were,
P= percentage
n = frequency of particular cell
N = total number of respondents in the particular category.

IV.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To identify socio-economic study of rural community was one of the objectives of the present study. On the basis of review of literature, some of the important characteristics of respondents like age, sex, education, caste, family type, family size, occupation, type of house, annual income, toilet facility and drinking water facility was selected and studied.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their age group

S. No.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Young age group (up to 35 year)	24	24.00
2	Middle age group (35-50 year)	42	42.00
3	Old age group (50 year and above)	34	34.00
	Total	100	100.00

Through the study, it was found that the maximum number of respondents 42.00% belonging to 35-50 year (middle age group) followed by 34.00% above 50 years (old age group), the remaining 24.00% belongs to up to 35 years (young age group).

It could be stated from the above finding that the maximum 42.00% respondents were found in middle age group (35-50 year).

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their sex

S. No.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Female	38	38.00
2	Male	62	62.00
	Total	100	100.00

The data shows that 62.00% were male while 38.00% were female. It may be concluded that the majority of male 62.00% respondents were found in the research area.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their caste

S. No.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	General	13	13.00
2	OBC	50	50.00
3	SC/ST	37	37.00
	Total	100	100.00

Above table shows that the maximum respondents 50.00% belong to other backward caste followed by 37.00% schedule caste and the remaining were 13.00% general caste. It may be concluded that other backward caste respondents are maximum 50.00% in the research area.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents on the basis of their education level.

S. No.	Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	36	36.00
2	Primary	32	32.00
3	High School and intermediates	24	24.00
4	Graduate	6	6.00
5	Post Graduate and Other	2	2.00
	Total	**100**	**100.00**

The above table indicate that the majority of respondents 64.00% were found literate and 36.00% respondents were found illiterate. The categories of literacy were found as 32.00%, 24.00%, 6.00% and 2.00% found up to primary, high school, graduated and post graduate respectively.

It can be concluded that majority 64.00% of respondents had literate in the study area.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to their family size

S. No.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Small family (up to 4 members)	33	33.00
2	Medium family (4 to 8 members)	56	56.00
3	Large family (8 members and above)	11	11.00
	Total	**100**	**100.00**

The above data revealed that 56.00% of respondents had medium family (4 to 8 members), followed by 33.00% small family (up to 4 members) remaining 11.00% had large family (8 members and above).

It may be concluded that majority of respondents belong to 56.00% of medium family size in the research area.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to their type of family

S. No	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nuclear Family	35	35.00
2	Joint family	65	65.00
	Total	100	100.00

Table :6: shows that the majority 65.00% of respondents were living in joint family system and remaining 35.00% respondents were living in nuclear family system.

It can be concluded that the majority 65.00% respondents were living in joint family in the study area.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to their occupation

S. No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Labour	26	26.00
2	Agriculture Labour	22	22.00
3	Agriculture with allied activities	44	44.00
4	Business	6	6.00
5	Service Govt./Private	2	2.00
	Total	100	100.00

Table:7: revealed that the maximum 44.00% respondents were engaged in agriculture along with allied activities followed by 26.00% respondents were engaged in labour, 22.00% engaged in agriculture labour, 6.00% engaged in business, and the remaining 2.00% engaged in service govt./private.

It may be concluded that, the maximum respondents 44.00% were engaged in agriculture.

Table 8: Distribution of the respondents according to their annual income.

S. No.	Annual Income in rupees	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 50000	67	67.00
2	50000-100000	28	28.00
3	100000-200000	3	3.00
4	200000 and above	2	2.00
	Total	100	100.00

Table :8: which revealed that the majority of respondents 67.00% were having income up to 50000 per annum followed by 28.00%, 50000-100000, and3.00% respondents were having income 100000-200000 and remaining 2.00% were having income of more than 200000 rupees.

It may be concluded that majority 67.00% respondents were having annual income 50000 rupees per annum. The probable reason was majority of the respondents were still struggling to fetch more income from labor and agriculture.

Table 9: Distribution of respondents according to type of house

S. No.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Kaccha	23	23.00
2	Semi pucca	49	49.00
3	Pucca	28	28.00
	Total	100	100.00

The distribution of respondents on the basis of their type of house is presented in table 9 shows that the maximum respondents 49.00% were having semi pucca house followed by 28.00% pucca house and remaining 23.00% having kaccha house.

This may be concluded that maximum respondents 49.00% were having semi pucca house.

Table 10: Showing the availability of toilet facility of the respondents.

S. No.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	No Facilitate	21	21.00
2	Facilitate	79	79.00
	Total	**100**	**100.00**

From this table 10, it is apparent that the majority of respondents 79.00% had (permanent and temporary) toilet in their house and 21.00% had no facility of toilet in their house.

It may be concluded that majority of respondents 79.00% were having facility of toilet (permanent and temporary) in their house in the study area.

Table 11: Distribution of respondents according to drinking water facility.

S. No.	Particular	Symbol	Frequency	Percentage
1	By Hand Pump	A	76	76.00
2	By Over Head tank	B	0	0
3	By Submersible Joint	C	5	5.00
4	By separate Submersible	D	19	19.00
	Total		**100**	**100.00**

The table 11. shows that the majority of respondents 76.00% had hand pump followed by 19.00% had separate submersible and remaining 5.00% had joint submersible for drinking water facility, and there was found no any respondents facilitate by overhead tank (drinking water sources) in the study area.

It may be concluded that majority i.e.76.00% respondents had hand-pump facility for water supply (own and government).

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