

SOCIAL CHANGE FROM CLEANLINESS: A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Prashant Singh
M. A. (Sociology)
University of Allahabad

Abstract

The standard of development and modernity in the developed countries of the world is a significant place of cleanliness. The scope of cleanliness is so broad that it needs to be considered at several levels to implement it. From cleanliness to mind, speech, action, body, heart, mind, society, family, culture and behaviour, to religion and science, special significance is there. Cleanliness is the first step towards achieving the high standard of cleanliness, life, family, society, culture, nation, world and consciousness. After the formation of a new government in the center, many schemes have been implemented in the form of a mission which is directly related to every person in the country. These schemes add to the family, society and every region of the country, being done by the person. There is also a cleanliness mission in it. How serious is the central government about sanitation, it can look around in government, semi-government and non-governmental activities.

Keywords: Social Change, Cleanliness, Sustainable Development, Culture, Society

Introduction

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan of the Central Government has oriented every person of the country towards cleanliness and has also motivated cleanliness to be a part of life. If we look at the new data of the Central Pollution Control Board, we will find that the spread of uncleanness or dirtiness in large cities in the big cities of the country is very large. In our country 60 million tonnes of garbage is born every year and it is increasing day by day. In this 60 million tonnes of waste, 10 million tonnes of garbage is being grown in big cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai.

One-third of the 2.5 billion people who do not have sanitation and hygiene facilities in the world live in India. Not only that the billions of people in the world who do not have toilets for defecation and they have to go for defecation in open, out of which 600 million people belong to India. It can be estimated from how much carelessness and disinterest in cleanliness in India. However, almost three decades ago, the Central Government had introduced rural sanitation program in 1986, giving priority to sanitation in villages, but the amount allocated for it was not enough to effectively implement this program. Increases given this shortage, it was changed to the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999. Under this campaign, priority was given for the construction of toilets in houses, panchayat houses, anganwadi centers and schools. The

tragedy of government schemes, usually seen in the same way, is similar to the scheme. The goal which was to be achieved under this plan could not be done. The reason for this was primarily lack of will, laziness and dislike in corruption, governance.

This is the reason, even after 66 years of independence, sanitation is still a very big social form of India, but still exists in the form of personal, family, cultural and political problems. That is why it needs to be seen and understood at a macro level. In such a situation, there are a lot of roles in ideas and beliefs in the background of caste, class, communal, and collective complexities that exist in villages or more or less cities. Where caste, class and community are added to the identity of the people, it will be an attempt to see how cleanliness and cleanliness can be combined with collectively and socialism. Any new initiative that has been done by the Central Government, its success can be seen to be associated with it and there will be no wrong.

Examples of poor mentality of people in India are not many examples. This is the reason India is the worst in cleanliness in the 'BRICS' countries. Normally the standards of sanitation in cities are not only out of house decoration. If the house is wastewater, garbage, garbage or the dirt of the dog, it is thrown out of the house and thrown into the street; street or park, such as roads, lanes or parks have been made to put dirt. People believe that it is their responsibility to take away the filth or garbage from the house and throw them in the street, street or park, the rest are done by the government and administration staffed. It is neither their responsibility to keep the environment, the road, the park and the street clean nor neither accountability nor accountability of the garbage, garbage or filth, which is thrown out by them, does not even make them accountable. Governance is governed. By means of spreading the dirt or garbage, he never bothered to pollute the atmosphere or spread the disease and neither has ever understood its responsibility towards it.

History of Clean India Mission

The second program of cleanliness in India, such as the Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP), was started in 1986 in the whole country, which was centered on creating healthful toilets for the personal use of the people below the poverty line. Its aim was to transform dry toilets into affordable health-made toilets, especially toilets for rural women and other facilities such as hand pump, cottage home, and health care, hand cleaning etc. It was a goal that all the available facilities would be properly nurtured by the Gram Panchayat. There is awareness of proper cleaning of the village like drainage system, drying pit, disposal of solid and liquid waste, awareness of health education, social, personal, domestic and environmental cleanliness etc.

In 1999, the Clean Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in India started in India by the Indian government to rebuild the rural cleanliness program. Nirmal Gram Puraskar started in the month of June 2003 under the cleanliness program to promote full cleanliness campaign. This was an incentive scheme, which was

launched by the Indian government in 2003 to give complete information about cleanliness to the people, to keep the environment clean, along with panchayat, block, and districts to open the village for open defecation was.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was inaugurated in 2012 and after that Swachh Bharat campaign started in October 2, 2014. While all the sanitation and sanitation programs being run by the Indian government in the past were not as effective as the current 2014 Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Purpose of Clean India Mission

The aim of Swachh Bharat Mission is to achieve many goals. The government wants to make the country free from defecation through this mission. Through this mission, the government wants to transform unhealthy toilets into toilets that are excavated. The mission of the government is to eliminate the system of cleansing of the stool by hand. People have to be aware of health. To create public awareness, connecting people with public health and cleanliness programs, establishing a system of controlling, designing and operating all the arrangements for cleanliness.

Asymmetry: The Biggest Reason of Clean India mission

Inequality in Indian society is so high that we cannot easily meditate on every subject but if all people follow their responsibilities properly then many abnormalities can be eliminated or reduced. Due to inequality, cleanliness remains a challenge. While this asymmetry is social, communal, cultural, there is also a great economic reason. There is a general problem of having clean water and no toilet in front of people of low income group; it has also been proved by the 2011 Census. Although villages have a different thought towards toilets. One or two of the families who have toilets also go for open defecation, because they feel they will get out for a walk in the clean and open air due to defecation. In such a way, toilets can become a standard of dirt, it is difficult to say. The meaning of freedom is made in the people of India, that there is no restriction on any level for good, bad, profit-loss or whatever else. That is why people, by spreading dirt, garbage or garbage, also considered themselves as a 'civilized human' and follows them. Never mind bothering to think about what your duty is to the atmosphere, society, roads, water, earth and culture. That is, at every level, all kinds of responsibilities are governed by governance, administration and voluntary organizations.

Is it not a matter of thinking that why do not we hesitate to make the air we live on. In the scientific explanation of the Vedas, it is said that it is our daily duty to daily burnt aromatic herbs, to eliminate it, to spread all the filths of stools, urine and other things; it is not a sin to do so. That is, the practice of not cleanse and clean the nature is considered a sin in Indian culture. Whether overseas, whether there is a bigger government, a minister or an ordinary person, there is only one approach to cleanliness in all, that

there is a place where to throw the dirt out of its place of throw or do not run away from filth, but it is immersed in the right place.

Dysfunction: One big issue

The result of our negligence, irresponsible attitude towards cleanliness and the narrow view of our duties are seen to be that all the holy rivers, canals and lakes of the country have become polluted. Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi, Ghaghara, Brahmaputra, Gomati and other rivers have become so polluted that their water has not been able to wash. The rivers which we consider to be the mother, life-partner and farming base, have their water is not worth any? The capital city is no longer able to drink water. According to the laboratory examination in Chandigarh, the amount of chloride in the underground water in Delhi was found to be more than 1000 times the limit. Similarly, calcium, magnesium, copper, sulphate, nitrate, fluoride, puffery, iron and cadmium are increasingly increasing. Drinking water containing these elements can lead to heart attacks, bad effects on kidneys, liver infection, gastric cancer, tooth related diseases, nervous system disorders, skin diseases, stress, asthma, thyroid, cardiovascular diseases, diarrhea and many eye-related problems. Problems are being seen in abundance.

Cleanliness and population

One of the major causes of uncleanness or dirtiness is increasing population and densely populated population. According to a research, more than half of the country's population is forced to live in acute dirt or polluted places. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the need to pay more attention towards cleanliness, where the population of the villages or villages is more or more dense. It has also come to the notice that people are more ill at such places and the stream of development is also very large (in many places). In most populated places, there are mostly families whose income is low, those who live in some way Therefore; there is a need to make them more conscious towards cleanliness. Secondly, cleanliness needs to be linked directly to development, and this development should be directly linked to social change.

Cleanliness: A Lifestyle

Sanitation is an ideal life-style of humanity; this idea and perception need to be established in India with firmness. So far, the mentality of all of us has been that 'the one who is spreading the messy mess, is the lowly or the least cleaner.' Gandhiji used to clean the raw toilets with his own hands, because they believed that it was inhumanity to take human beings. Cleansing your dirt from others and cleansing it as untouchable what is our insult mentality towards cleanliness? It is also a major inefficient crime against humanity. It is such a social problem that needs to be understood in depth. Even in the villages, whether rich or poor, cleanliness is not seen as a priority. Selfishness is also not a priority in cities. For example, 95 million people have mobile phones in the country, but the number of those who use toilets is only 40 crore.

According to the 2011 census, about 26 lakh people in the country are going to clean dry toilets, which have no status in society. To say that cleanliness will not be made part of life, and our humanistic attitude towards those who cleaned or scavengers will not develop, we will remain backward by developing. Today it is necessary that the inhuman practice of taking dirty is to be eliminated forever.

Conclusion

Cleanliness, development and social change are all very close to each other. Indicator of the identity of a developed society is the level of health and hygiene in the society. Any society, where people live in filth and weak at the level of health, cannot be said to be developed or decent. Health relationship is essentially linked to hygiene. So where there is hygiene, health is right there. Wherever there is health, there is development and progress also. Because members of a healthy society can be a better human resource and also supporters of the nation. Also, if the level of health does not improve in society, then a large part of the revenue can be spent on healthcare facilities. Healthy life is also considered an indicator by the United Nations Development Program in determining the Human Development Index. That is, the determination of the development of a human being is done on the basis of living a healthy life. The importance of health in life has been told from ages and it is of utmost importance for the development of a person, society, and nation. At present, a nationwide movement is taking place on cleanliness, and it is a matter of happiness that it originated from the political arena. It is true that health and hygiene are not a political concept, but during this freedom movement Mahatma Gandhi and his supporters constantly keep the people aware in this direction. In the language of politics, it is neither considered the basis of the votes nor the political ideology. But even if it is reaching directly to a large group of people, then it will be called a better initiative.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) so far, 2,57,259 villages have been claimed to be free of defecation in the open. This is just 43% of the fixed target. However, according to the official website, only 1,58,957 of these villages have been certified. According to the website, the target is to create 1.04 crore toilets and 5.08 lakh community toilets for the houses in the Clean India Mission (urban). 30,74,229 toilets and 2,26,274 community toilets have been constructed for the houses. All these figures are not yet certified by any independent or non-governmental organization. The World Bank had claimed to pay \$ 1.5 billion for this campaign, but its first instalment has not yet been released. The reason for this is that the World Bank wants a survey of an independent body, so that these figures can be certified. But till now the government has not done any such survey.

References

. Sanitation Contributes to Dignity and Social Development, International Year of Sanitation.

Bharat Nirman Plan Document. (2007). New Delhi: Planning Commission of India.

- Dale, R. (1998) Evaluation Frameworks for Development Programmes and Projects. Sage Publications: New Delhi (India).
- Feachem, R.; McGarry, M. and Mara, D. (eds.) (1977) Water, Wastes and Health in Hot Climates. John Wiley & Sons: Chichester (UK).
- Franceys, R.; Pickford, J. and Reed, R. (1992) A Guide to the Development of On-Site Sanitation. World Health Organization: Geneva (Switzerland).
- Gangrade, K.D. (1986). Social Work and Development. New Delhi: Northern Book Centre.
- Hazra, A. (2012). Promoting Rural Sanitation for a Better Environment in Rural India. Kurukshetra. Vol. 60 (8).
- Hazra, A. (2013). Rural Sanitation and the Need to Encourage Women's Participation. Kurukshetra. Vol. 61 (3).
- IIPS and Macro International (2008). National Family Health Survey 3 (NFHS -3). New Delhi: Govt. of India.
- IIPS and Macro International (2008). National Family Health Survey 3 (NFHS -3). New Delhi: Govt. of India.
- India: Accelerating Sanitation Coverage in Rural India. (2003). Bangkok: World Health Organization - South East Asia Office.
- Kerr, C. (ed.) (1990) Community Health and Sanitation. Intermediate Technology Publications: London (UK).
- Morris, P. and Therivel, R. (eds.) (1995) Methods of Environmental Impact Assessment. University College London Press Ltd.: London (UK).
- Saywell, D. (1999) Pollution from On-Site Sanitation - the Risks? What Risks? Waterlines: Vol.17, No.4, pp.22-23.
- UNICEF. (1994). Sanitation: The Medinipur story, Intensive sanitation project. West Bengal, India: Intensive Sanitation Project. Calcutta: UNICEF.
- Zaidi, S.A. (1988) Poverty and Disease: Need for Structural Change. Social Science and Medicine: Vol.27, No.2, pp.119-127.