

# **Availability and Usage of Toilets in Area of Vadodara District**

**MSW Jr.**

Navrachana University  
Vadodara

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

As per Section 135 of Company Bill passed by Lok Sabha on 18th December 2012 (Bill No. 121-C of 2011) and Gazette of India 30th August 2013 (but yet to be notified), every company having net worth of rupees five hundred Crores or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand Crores or more or a net profit of rupees five Crores or more during any financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board will consist of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director. The Board of every company shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two percent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

### **1.1 Objective of CSR with respect to sanitation:**

To promote better Human health and improve Quality of Life among people living in rural areas through improved sanitation measures, including adoption and creation of Adarsh Gram (model village) for all types of Water and Sanitation activities which may include individual and community toilets and decentralized Solid and Liquid Waste Management projects, Menstrual Hygiene projects, Environmental Sustainability projects, rain water harvesting, water recycling and other related activities and move towards Swachh Bharat by 2019 with Gram Panchayats attaining Swachh status.

As we see in our daily lives municipal corporations or semi government bodies of most of our cities are finding it difficult to manage the cleanliness,

sanitation and hygiene conditions an appropriate and proper manner. Open defecation is a major problem in many areas of our country.

### **1.2 Loss of Health and Wealth Due to Open Defecation:**

India has a massive problem of open defecation. The World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimate that there are more than 620 million people practicing open defecation in the country, or nearly half the population of India. Open defecation is prevalent among all socio-economic groups in rural India though the bottom two wealth quintiles bear the heaviest burden. Children—already vulnerable and marginalized—pay the highest price in respect of their survival and development.

This well-established traditional behavior is deeply ingrained through a practice which is transferred from parents to children. Other reasons cited for its persistence in India include poverty (the inability to afford toilets), landlessness and tenants in housing without toilets, and deep-rooted cultural and social norms that have established open defecation as an acceptable habit.

Poor sanitary measures set India back by Crores of rupees every year due to illness, and its cost, borne by rural families in particular and to the economy, as a whole. This leads to productivity loss, and expenditure on medicines and public health care. As per World Bank statistics, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stands at 1.3 Trillion dollars and we are currently ranked 11th in the world on the basis of nominal GDP. If we could cut down expenses incurred due to illnesses and lack of productivity due to illnesses, our economy would get further impetus.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in rural areas of the country. The objective of NBA is to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats. As per the Census 2011, the rural coverage of access to toilet facilities has reached 32.70%. The Ministry is committed to having

India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2022, but to achieve this, requires combined fresh action and efforts/initiatives from all quarters that is from Government, Corporate or from Non Government organizations.

### **1.3 World Bank Study about Hygiene:**

Lack of proper sanitation leads to a less healthy and less productive population, leading to economic loss. A World Bank study estimates that the resulting loss to the Indian economy is 6.4 percent of the GDP because of poor sanitation. According to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, India would save \$19 billion worth of health care costs if everyone washed their hands with soap before meals and after defecation.

### **1.4 Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation:**

Administration of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is managed by The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The objective of SBM is to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach.

In a country like India, where more than 26% rural people live below the poverty line, assuring basic hygiene for one and all is a major task. Poor sanitation affects the health of the people of the country and also the development of the nation. Women are the most affected by lack of proper sanitation. For instance in India a large number of girls drop out of school because of lack of separate toilets in the school for girls. Only 22% of them manage to complete class 10.

Coming to waste management in India especially in rural areas, waste is a severe threat to public health. Though, solid waste generated in rural areas is predominantly organic and biodegradable, yet it is becoming a major problem as the solid waste generated (organic and recyclable alone) is of the order of 0.3 to 0.4 million metric tons per day. It is further estimated that rural India is also generating liquid waste (greywater) of the order of 15,000 to 18,000 million liters per day. As a result, in the absence of proper disposal of solid waste and disposed of greywater/waste water from hand pumps etc, it is leading to vector born diseases such as Diarrhea, Malaria, Polio, Dengue, Cholera, Typhoid, and infections like

Schistosomiasis. Close to 88% of the total disease load in rural areas is due to lack of clean water and sanitation and due to improper solid and liquid waste management: Even with large advancements in supply of clean water to rural areas, the major problems still remaining to be solved lie in sanitation and in liquid and solid waste management. Some of the latest available statistics in this regard are as under:- 5 of the 10 top killer diseases of children aged 1-14 in rural areas are related to water and sanitation. Almost 1500 children die every day from diarrheal diseases. Results in high rate of infant and children under-5 mortality. The rural IMR is 62 as compared to urban which are just 42 (NFHS-3). The water and sanitation related disease not only affect the nutritional status of the children but also impacts their attendance in the school. Close to 50% of school going children in rural areas do not reach class V. Government of India is targeting the sanitation aspects through its Swachh Bharat Mission for decades and still the problem persists, which clearly indicate that Government incentives alone are not enough and are required to be supplemented by private industry and by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) through CSR.

Guideline on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises, all CPSEs are supposed to be spending a certain earmarked fund each year in creating and sustaining socially beneficial projects. Para 1.4.9 of the said guidelines, provides freedom to the CPSEs to select their CSR and Sustainability projects from a vast range of available options including activities related to water sector and restoration of environmental sustainability.

### **1.5 Swachh Bharat:**

Many believe that the drive should do more. “Swachh is more than toilets. It is also about waste management, sanitation practices. However, the message that has gone out has been about building toilets and corporate have gone for the low-hanging fruit (of building toilets),” Historically, toilet-building has been adopted under different avatars and over Rs.18,500 crore has been spent (according to a 2010 World Bank report) over the last two decades to build about 70 million toilets. Still, census 2011 showed that 70% of rural households and 19% of urban households lack toilets, and about 60% of the population still defecate in the open. The figures tell us that the real challenge is not building toilets, but what follows after. The incentive amount

provided by SBM (G) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty line (APL) house shall be up to Rs. 12000/- for construction of one unit of Individual household latrine (HHL) and provide for water availability, including for storing for hand washing and cleaning of the toilet. Central share of this incentive for IHHL shall be Rs. 9000/- (75%) from Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The state share will be Rs. 3000/- (25%) The beneficiary is to be encouraged to additionally contribute in the construction of his (IHHL) to promote ownership. State governments have the flexibility to provide higher incentive for a household toilet for higher unit costs from sources other than SBM (G). However, this additional funding cannot be from the centrally sponsored scheme.

A few companies are working to raise awareness on the use of the toilets itself. "It took as up to a year to create awareness in some villages. Companies targeted women and adolescent girls as they are the worst affected". "Toilets became a talking point, among young girls especially, and that created peer pressure to have them built at home," "The magnitude of building toilets is huge. Identifying beneficiaries is a huge exercise in itself. Maintenance and repairs is something that the communities will have to take care of". "The cost of brick-and-mortar toilets is incomplete without adding the cost of maintenance, cleaning, man hours required for the upkeep and the costs involved in disposing the waste collected in such units". At present, companies say solutions are not cost-effective enough to carry out on a large scale.

## **2.0 STATUS OF TOILET CONSTRUCTION IN 5 STATES**

Under the mission in urban areas, 17,411 community and public toilet seats have been constructed during April-June 2015 as against 1,222 built during October-March of the last financial year. In the first quarter of the current financial year, 1.13 lakh individual household toilets have been built under the scheme. "Toilet building is only the first step towards achieving total cleanliness. The government is working extremely hard in getting people to shun age-old practices. Lot of payments under the scheme are subject not just to construction, but real changes happening on the ground," a senior official of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Karnataka

ranks among the top five states that have taken a lead in building community and public toilet seats the Swachh Bharat Mission.

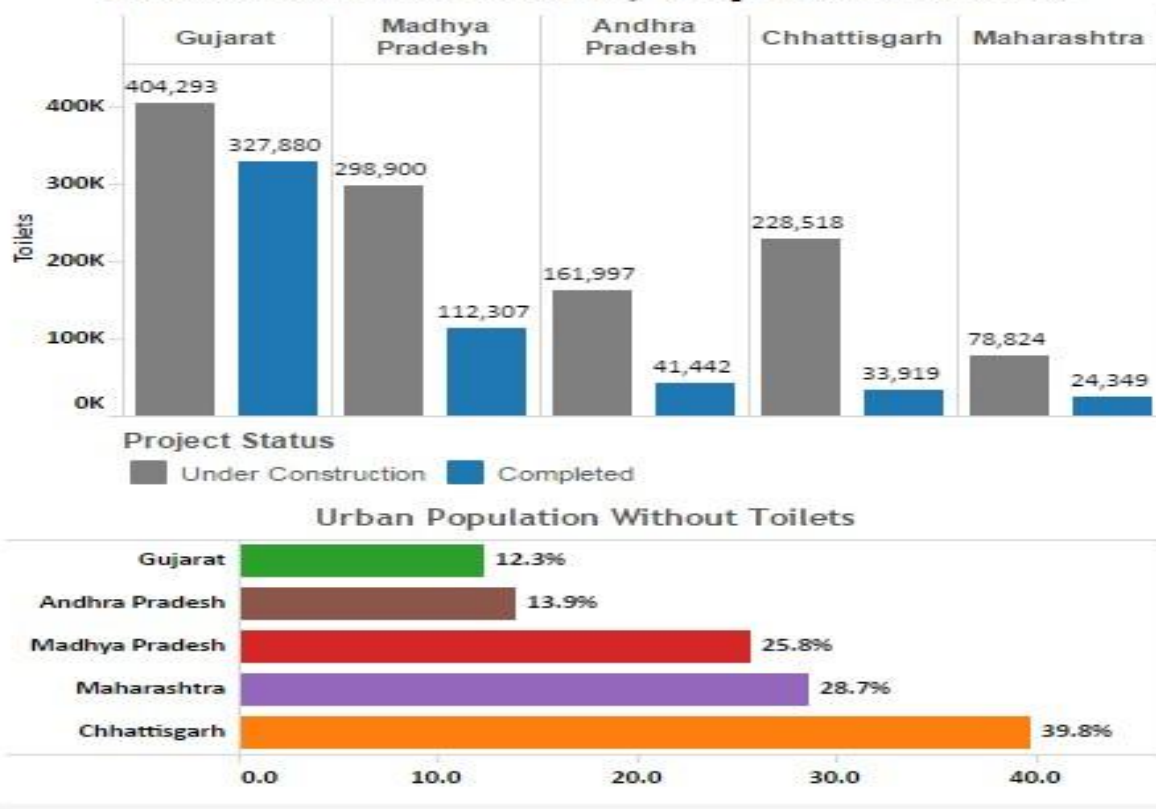
Delhi has built the highest number of community and public toilet seats, while Gujarat tops in building individual household toilets.

Implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission in urban areas of the country has picked up momentum during the first three months of the current financial year, an official statement said.

Delhi has completed construction of as many as 5,776 community and public toilet seats since the launch of the mission in October last year, followed by Chhattisgarh (3,570), Maharashtra (2,520), Chandigarh (2,424) and Karnataka (1,680).

The government aims to build over five lakh community and public toilet seats under the mission and the Urban Development Ministry has sanctioned 82,438 so far. As regards household toilets, Gujarat has 2,64,331 such facilities, followed by Madhya Pradesh (99,151). These two states together account for 94 per cent of the total 3.83 lakh individual household toilets built under the scheme so far, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and Maharashtra.

## Toilet Construction, Top Five States



**Source: Lok Sabha (Swachh Bharat urban toilet plan)**

From the above figure it is evident that, whether it is toilet constructed in urban area or toilets under construction, Gujarat tops the chart in toilet construction. Lowest development in terms of toilet construction is in Maharashtra. The lower part of the figure presents urban area without toilet. Data regarding urban Population without toilets is given in the graph with horizontal bars. Toilets constructed and under construction are also given in the urban area. Gujarat tops the chart in construction of toilets in urban areas. Here again Gujarat has lowest number of houses without toilets. Chattisgarh is highest in having no toilets in the urban areas. Author would like to focus on the availability and usage of toilets.

### 2.1 Vadodara District:

It has 8 taluka under its territory, Vadodara, Savli, Vaghodiya, Karjan, Dabhoi, Padra, Desar and Sinor. Baroda district is one of the most important districts of Gujarat. It is located between 21 degree to 23 degree longitude and 73 degree to 74 degree latitude. It is located on the plain region of Madhya Pradesh from Vadodara,

Panchmahal district is on the North side, Kheda District on the border of North west, Bharuch on the south and in North west direction, Zabva district of Madhya Pradesh in the North and south directions river Mahi sagar and Narmada are situated. Moreover, respectively rivers passing through district and meeting Khambat are Jambova, Surya, Vishwamitri and Dhadar. For the study undertaken Sinor Block was selected.

## **2.2 Sinor Block:**

Sinor Block is a taluka in Vadodara District of Gujarat State, India. It is located 46 km towards south from district headquarters Vadodara, 181 km from state capital Gandhinagar, towards north.

Sinor block is bounded by Dabhoi taluka towards North Karjan, towards west, Rajpipla towards east Nandod taluka towards east, Rajpipla, Padra, Vadodara are the nearby cities of Sinor.

Sinor consists of 41 villages and 40 panchayats. It is in the 28 m elevation (altitude). This place is in Narmada, Narmada District. Rajpipla is east towards the demographics of Sinor Taluka: Gujarati is the local language here. People also speak Hindi, Marathi, and English. Total population of Sinor Taluka is 69,094 living in 15049 houses, spread across living in 15049 houses, spread across total 41 villages and 40 panchayats. Males are 36,039 and females are 33,055.

## **3.0 STATEMENT OF STUDY:**

“Availability and usage of Toilets in rural areas of Vadodara District”

### **3.1 Construction of toilets:**

If one looks at the construction of toilets they can be classified as toilets constructed by corporate, toilets constructed by government and the last one is self-financed toilets.

### **3.2 Objectives of the Study:**

- To find out if toilets have been made in the villages.
- To find if the toilets were made by government, self-financed or under CSR.



- To find if the toilets are utilized by villagers.
- To find out challenges and problems faced in the usage of toilets.

### **3.3 Population and Sample:**

**Population** Vadodara District rural area, it has eight taluka's under it, Padra, Dabhoi, Vaghodia, Karjan, Savli, Desar and Sinor

**Sample** Sinor Block, has 41 villages of which 24 villages were taken up for study. One block was to be selected and Sinor block was chosen as it was near Kayavarohan just 25 kms from Vadodara and it had a combination of different types of villages viz. developed, developing and under developed. From the three set all villages were classified under three categories from each category eight villages were chosen randomly.

### **3.4 Tools and Techniques used in the Study:**

Semi structured interview schedule with seven questions was constructed for the purpose of data collection.

Questions were pertaining to availability, usage, ownership of construction and finally challenges and problems faced.

Observation: Apart from semi-structured interview schedule, observation was done, house to house where toilets were constructed.

People interviewed:

For the purpose of study the sarpanch, asha worker and village house holders were interviewed.

For observation purpose, toilets in villages, households and schools were observed.

### **3.5 Process of Data Collection:**

Every day morning from Kayavarohan researchers went to a particular village listed in the schedule. They conducted the survey and interviewed the sarpanch. After visiting the sarpanch they would go to anganwadi followed by Primary school visit.

The villagers and householder were interviewed and an observation was done to check out the purpose for which toilets were used.

Process of data collection was smooth, villagers co-operated very well. They were warm and welcoming. Collected data was simultaneously reported and filed.

#### **4.0 Data analysis and Interpretation:**

##### **Objective wise analysis of data has been done.**

1. To find out if toilets have been made in villages.

It was observed that villages had a mixed scene that is some houses had toilets, whereas some other houses did not have toilets.

People preferred construction of bathrooms, but did not have toilets. They have houses made under Indira Awas Yojana. There was electricity in villages.

2. To find if the toilets were made by Government, self-financed or no toilets.

**Table No. 1 : Status of Toilets in the Sample Villages of Sinor Block**

| <b>Sr. No.</b> | <b>Villages</b> | <b>No Toilet</b> | <b>Govt. made toilet</b> | <b>Self financed</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1              | Aanandi         | 30               | 29                       | 1                    | 60           |
| 2              | Achisara        | 7                | 8                        | 0                    | 15           |
| 3              | Ambali          | 12               | 5                        | 18                   | 35           |
| 4              | Avakhal         | 14               | 21                       | 17                   | 52           |
| 5              | Barkal          | 37               | 7                        | 2                    | 46           |
| 6              | Bawaliya        | 30               | 10                       | 7                    | 47           |
| 7              | Damanagar       | 17               | 19                       | 10                   | 46           |
| 8              | Damapura        | 31               | 9                        | 8                    | 48           |
| 9              | Diver           | 14               | 14                       | 0                    | 38           |
| 10             | Kunjetha        | 22               | 13                       | 4                    | 39           |
| 11             | Kukas           | 20               | 18                       | 12                   | 50           |

|    |               |            |            |            |             |
|----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 12 | Mandva        | 13         | 10         | 12         | 35          |
| 13 | Manjrol       | 12         | 15         | 30         | 57          |
| 14 | Moletha       | 13         | 11         | 9          | 33          |
| 15 | Mota Karada   | 18         | 25         | 9          | 52          |
| 16 | Nana Habipura | 21         | 28         | 7          | 56          |
| 17 | Puniyad       | 9          | 17         | 6          | 32          |
| 18 | Sandha        | 7          | 11         | 24         | 52          |
| 19 | Satisana      | 34         | 23         | 7          | 58          |
| 20 | Simali        | 17         | 40         | 3          | 60          |
| 21 | Tarva         | 15         | 14         | 4          | 33          |
| 22 | Tersa         | 17         | 1          | 18         | 36          |
| 23 | Utraj         | 21         | 30         | 12         | 63          |
| 24 | Zanzad        | 14         | 3          | 7          | 24          |
|    | <b>Total</b>  | <b>445</b> | <b>318</b> | <b>230</b> | <b>1056</b> |

Table no. 1 shows village wise data of toilets under three categories, no toilets, toilets constructed by government and self-financed toilets. It shows out of 1056 households' survey 445 households' did not have toilets, 318 households' had toilets constructed by government and 230 households' had self-financed toilets.

**Table No.2: Status of Toilets in Sample Villages of Sinor Block in Percentage**

| Sr. No. | Villages  | No toilets | Govt, made toilet | Self-financed |
|---------|-----------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1       | Aanandi   | 50         | 48.3              | 2             |
| 2       | Achisara  | 47         | 53.3              | 0             |
| 3       | Ambali    | 34         | 14.3              | 51.4          |
| 4       | Avakhal   | 27         | 40.4              | 33            |
| 5       | Barkal    | 80.5       | 15.3              | 4.4           |
| 6       | Bawaliya  | 60         | 20                | 20            |
| 7       | Damanagar | 37         | 41.3              | 22            |
| 8       | Damapura  | 65         | 19                | 16.7          |

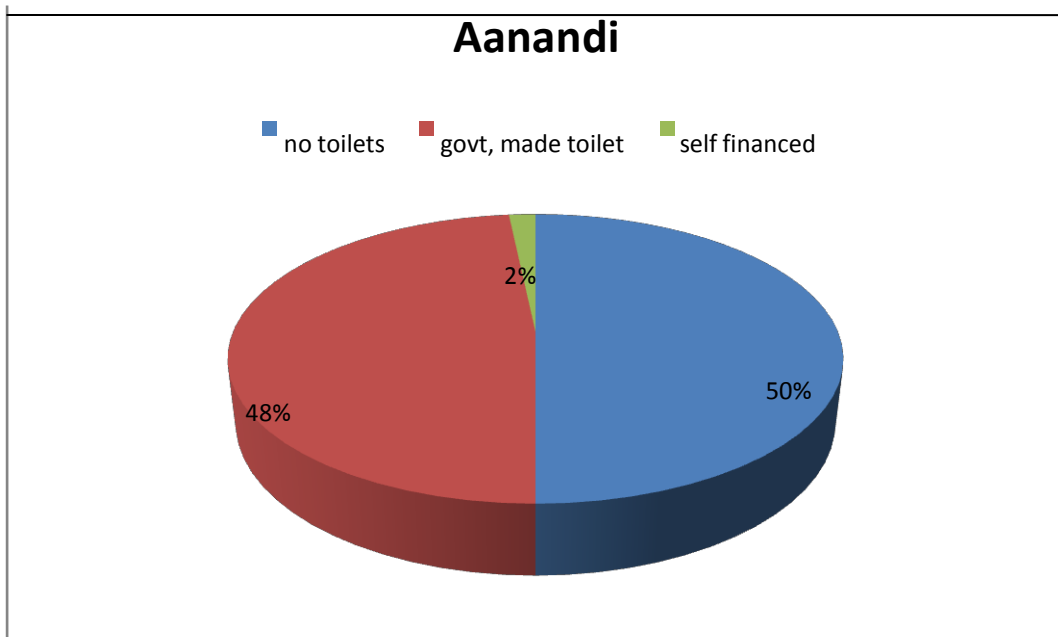
|    |               |      |      |      |
|----|---------------|------|------|------|
| 9  | Diver         | 50   | 50   | 0    |
| 10 | Kanjetha      | 56   | 33.3 | 10.2 |
| 11 | Kukas         | 40   | 36   | 24   |
| 12 | Mandva        | 37   | 29   | 35.2 |
| 13 | Manjrol       | 21   | 26   | 53   |
| 14 | Moletha       | 39.3 | 33   | 27   |
| 15 | Mota Karada   | 35   | 48   | 17   |
| 16 | Nana Habipura | 37.5 | 50   | 12.5 |
| 17 | Puniyad       | 28   | 53   | 19   |
| 18 | Sandha        | 16.7 | 26   | 57   |
| 19 | Satisana      | 53   | 36   | 11   |
| 20 | Simali        | 28   | 67   | 5    |
| 21 | Tarva         | 45.4 | 42   | 12   |
| 22 | Tersa         | 47   | 3    | 50   |
| 23 | Utraj         | 33   | 48   | 19   |
| 24 | Zanzad        | 58.3 | 12.5 | 29.2 |

**Table 2 Shows the status of toilets in terms of percentages in village survey**

Table 2.0 shows that in Barkal Colony 80% of households do not have any toilets. Village showing lowest percentage in terms of no toilet is Sandha where only 16.7 % of households do not have toilets.

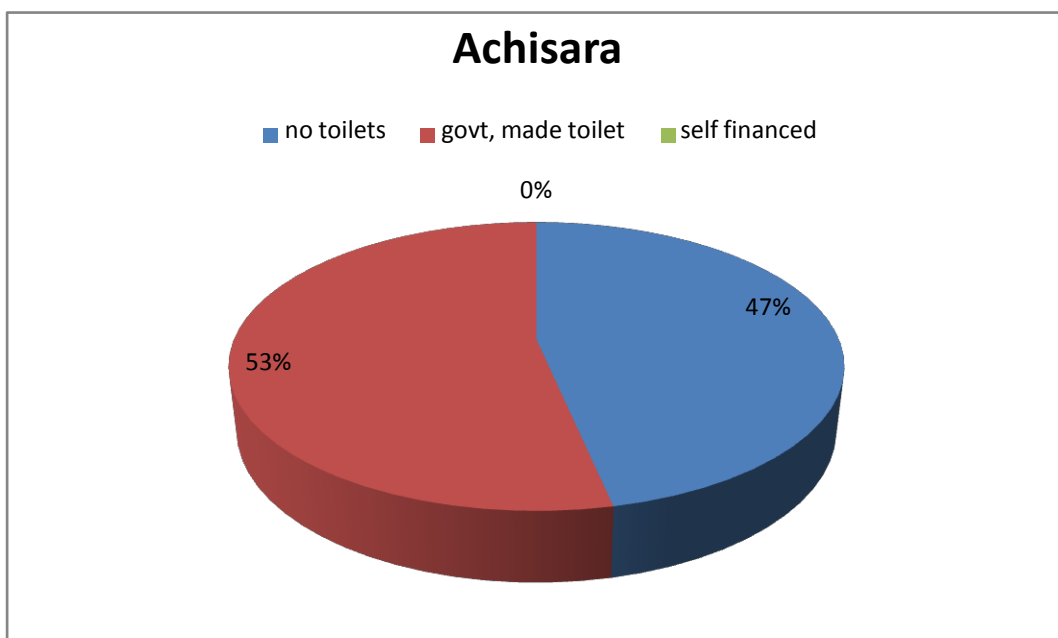
In the category of toilets constructed by government Simali tops the chart with 67 % of toilets constructed by government. And Tersa shows minimum level of toilets construction by government that is only 3%.

In the category of self-financed toilets village Sandha tops the chart with 57% of households have 57% of self-financed toilets. Diver and Achisara villages do not have self-financed toilets.



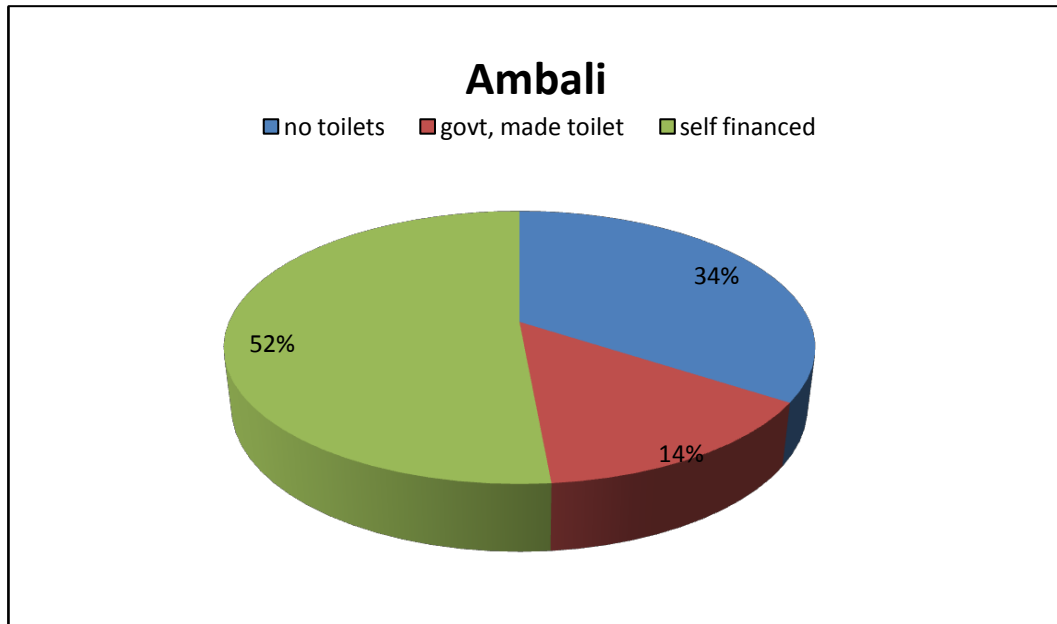
**Fig: 1 Status of Toilets in Aanandi**

Figure 1 shows that in Aanandi Village 50% of households' did not have toilets, 48% of toilets were constructed by government and 2% of households have self-financed toilets showing lack of interest in constructing toilets.



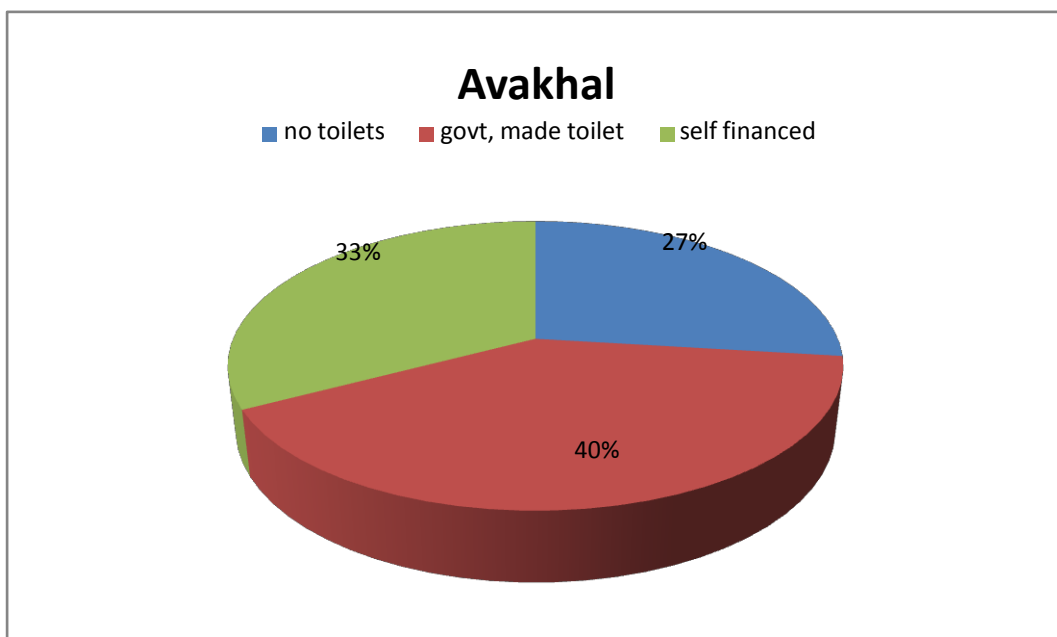
**Fig: 2 Status of Toilets in Achisara**

Figure 2 shows the status of toilets in Achisara Village. 47% of households' did not have toilets, 53% of toilets were constructed by government while 0% of toilets were self-financed.



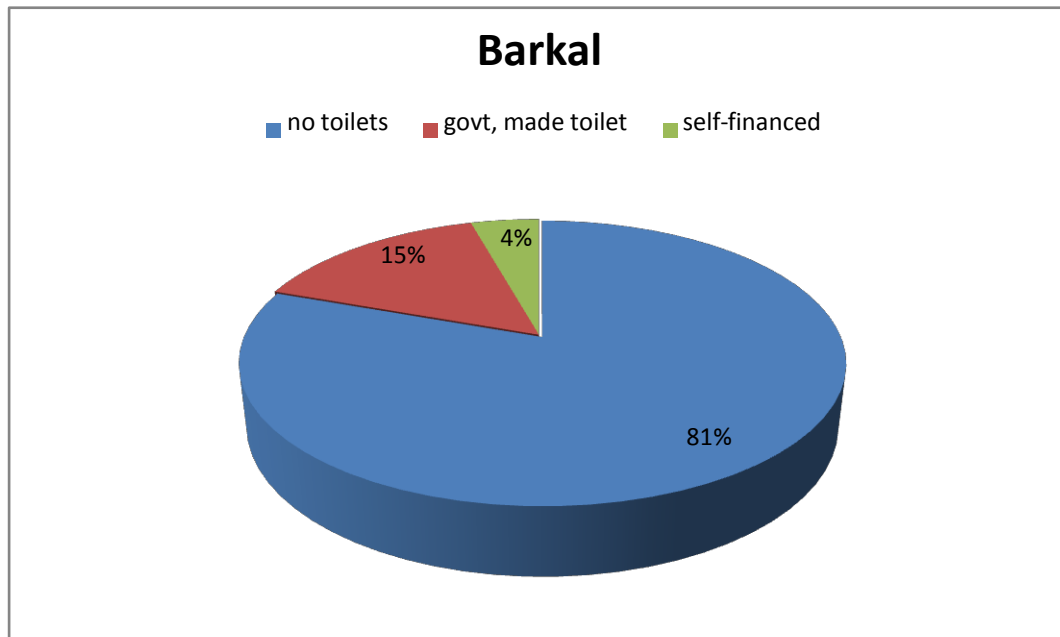
**Fig: 3 Status of Toilets in Ambali**

Figure 3 shows the status of toilets in Ambali Village. 34% of households' did not have toilets, 14% of toilets were constructed by government and 52% of toilets were self-financed.



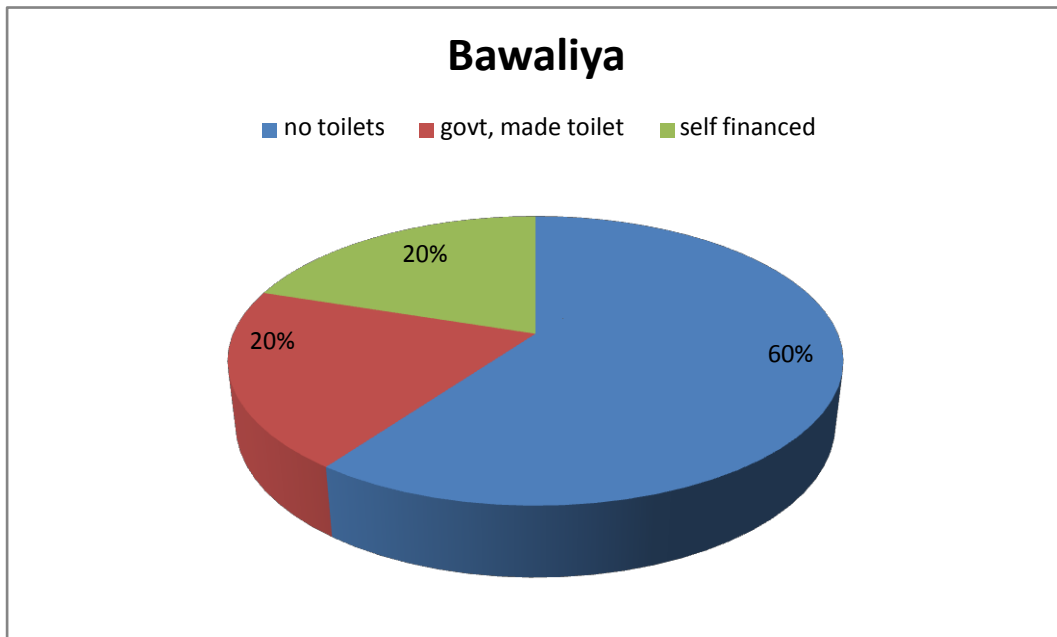
**Fig: 4 Status of Toilets in Avakhal**

Figure 4 shows the status of toilets in Avakhal Village. 27% of households' did not have toilets, 44% of toilets were constructed by government while 33% of toilets were self-financed.



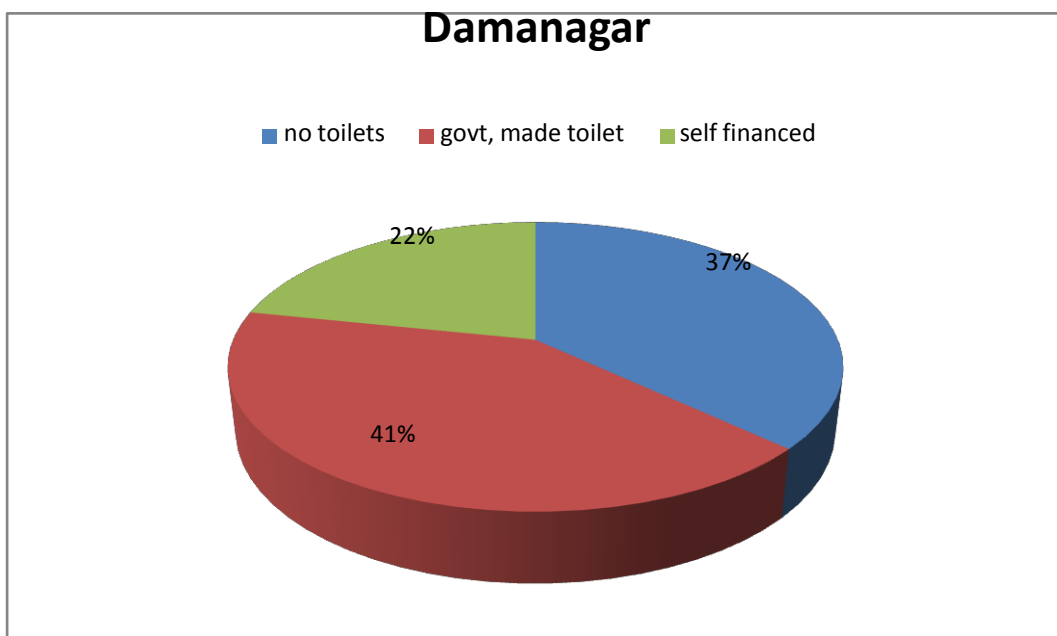
**Fig: 5 Status of Toilets in Barkal**

Figure 5 shows the status of toilets in Barkal Village. 81% of households' did not have toilets, 15% of toilets were constructed by government and only 4% of toilets were self-financed.



**Fig: 6 Status of Toilets in Bawaliya**

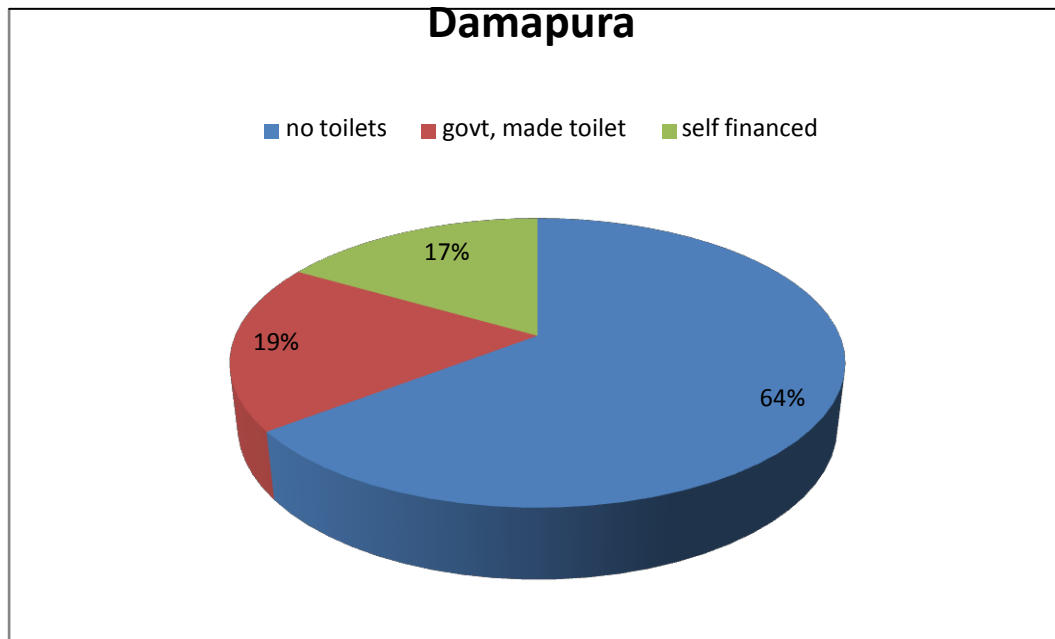
Figure 6 shows the status of toilets in Bawaliya Village. 60% of households' did not have toilets, 20% of toilets were constructed by government and 20% of toilets were self-financed.



**Fig: 7 Status of Toilets in Damanagar**

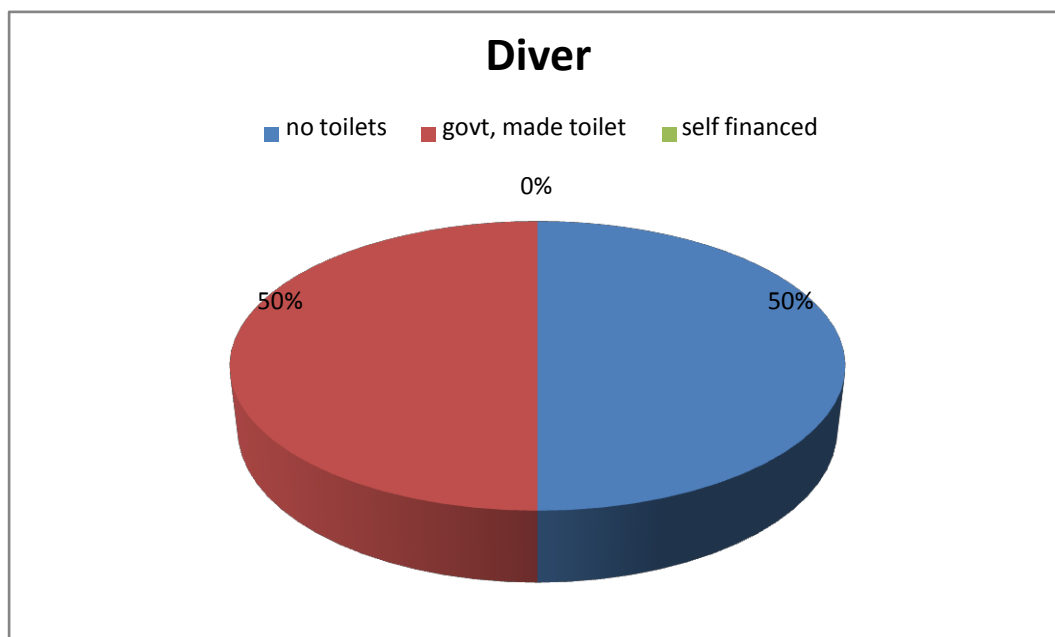


Figure 7 shows the status of toilets in Damanagar Village. 37% of households' did not have toilets, 41% of toilets were constructed by government while 22% of toilets were self-financed.



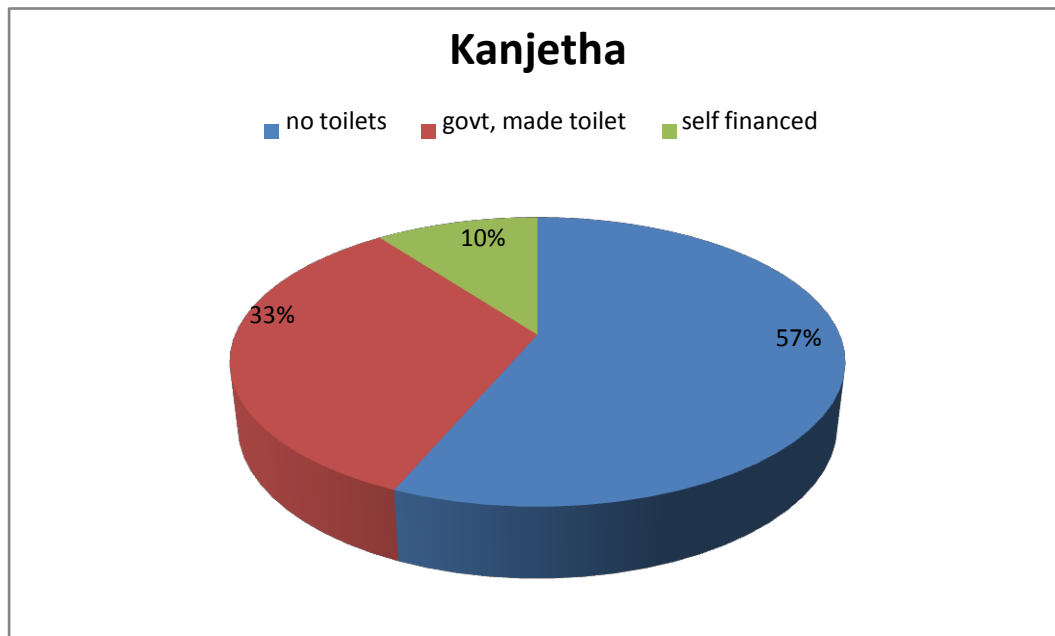
**Fig: 8 Status of Toilets in Damapura**

Figure 8 shows the status of toilets in Damapura Village. 64% of households' did not have toilets, 19% of toilets were constructed by government and only 17% of toilets were self-financed.



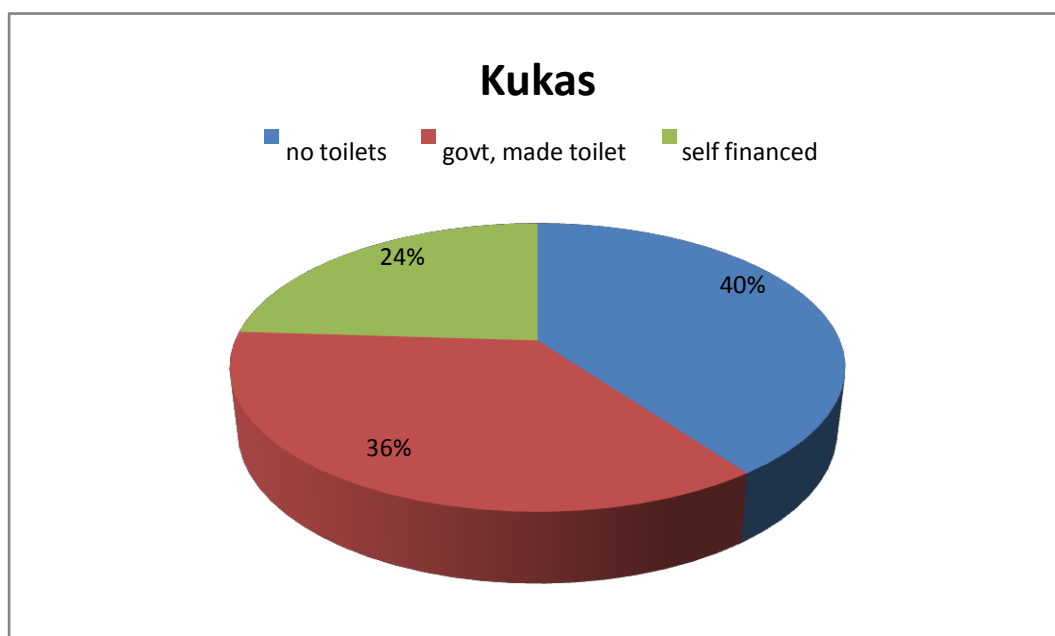
**Fig: 9 Status of Toilets in Diver**

Figure 9 shows the status of toilets in Diver. 50% of households' did not have toilets, 50% of toilets were constructed by government while none were self-financed.



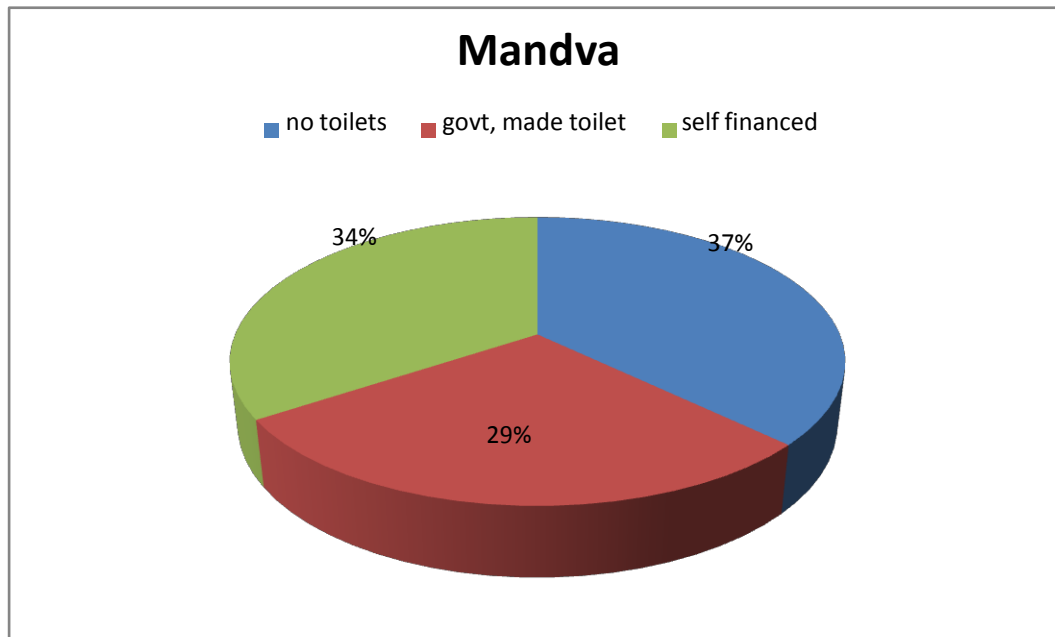
**Fig: 10 Status of Toilets in Kanjetha**

Figure 10 shows the status of toilets in Kanjetha village. 57% of households' did not have toilets, 33% of toilets were constructed by government and only 10% of toilets were self-financed.



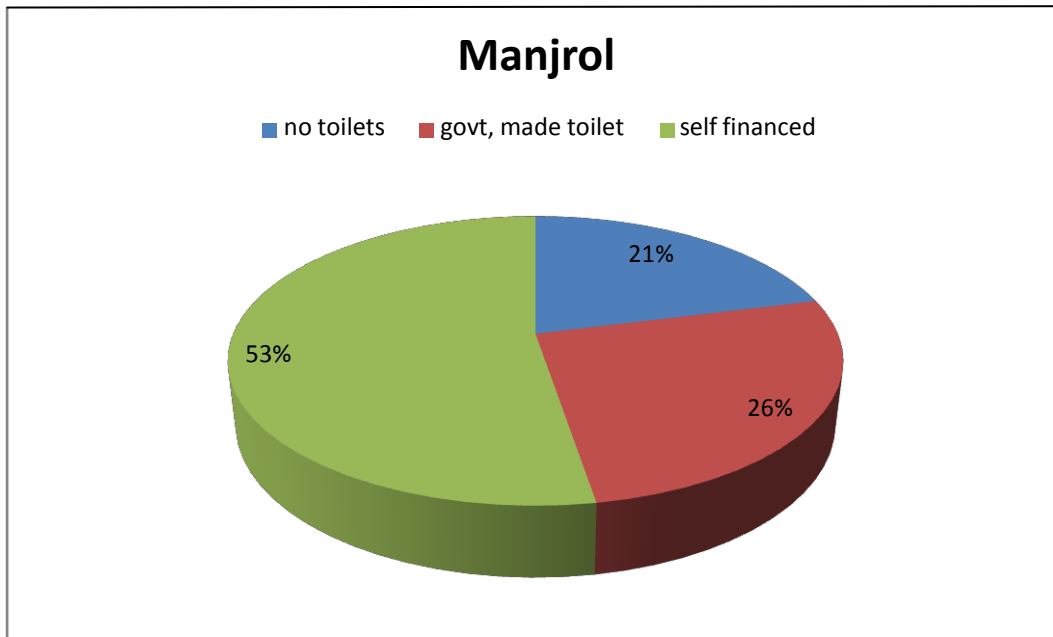
**Fig: 11 Status of Toilets in Kukas**

Figure 11 shows the status of toilets in Kukas village. 40% of households' do not have toilets, 36% of toilets were constructed by government while 24% of toilets were self financed.



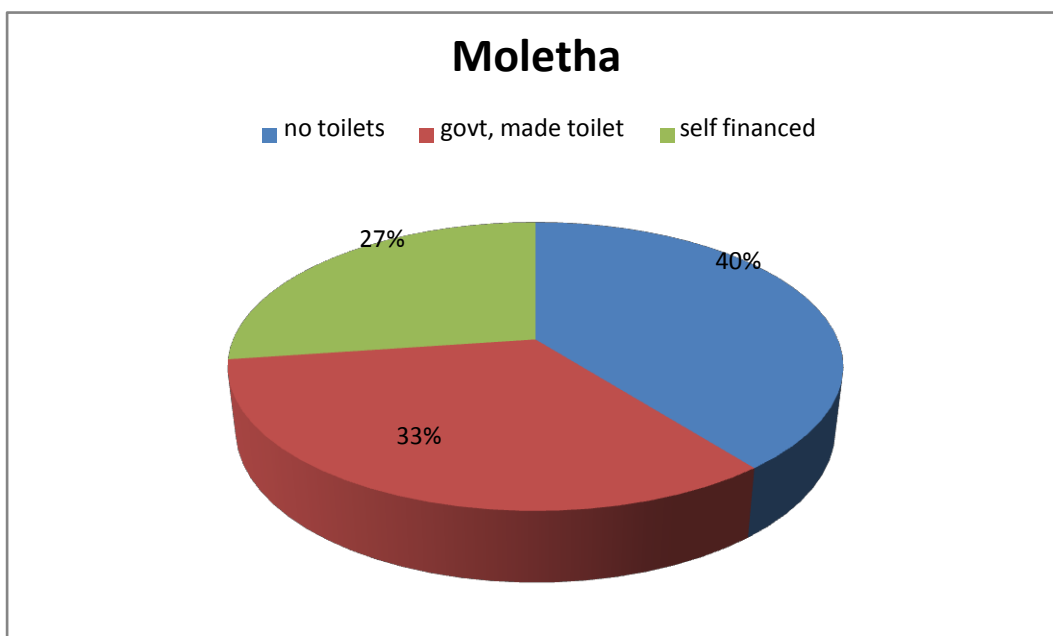
**Fig: 12 Status of Toilets in Mandva**

Figure 12 shows the status of toilets in Mandva village. 37% of households' did not have toilets, 29% of toilets were constructed by government and 34% of toilets were self-financed.



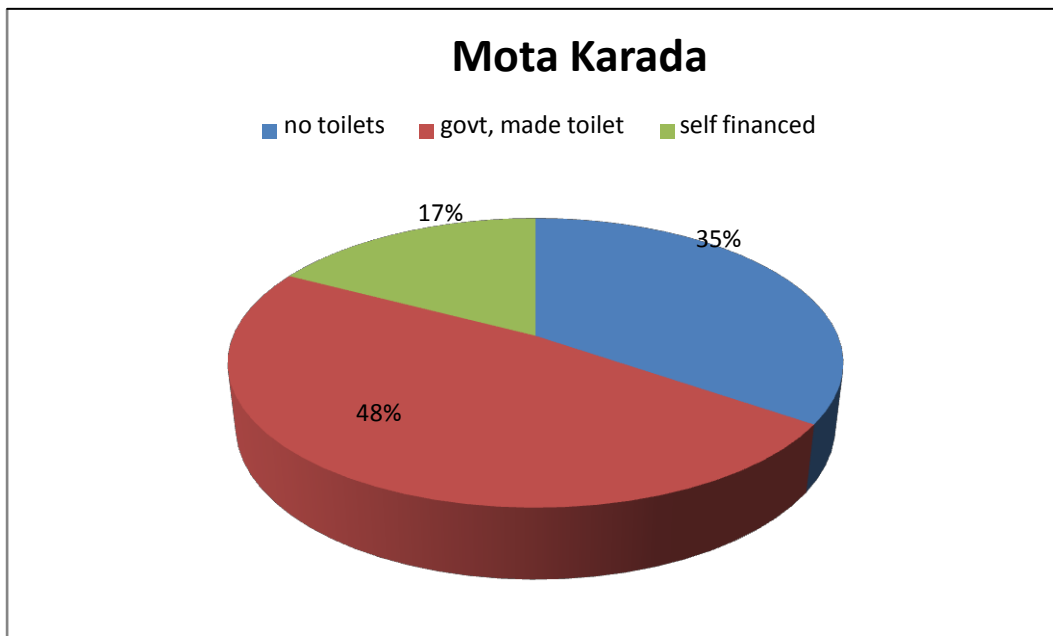
**Fig: 13 Status of Toilets in Manjrol**

Figure 13 shows the status of toilets in Manjrol village. 21% of households' did not have toilets, 26% of toilets were constructed by government and 53% of toilets were self-financed.



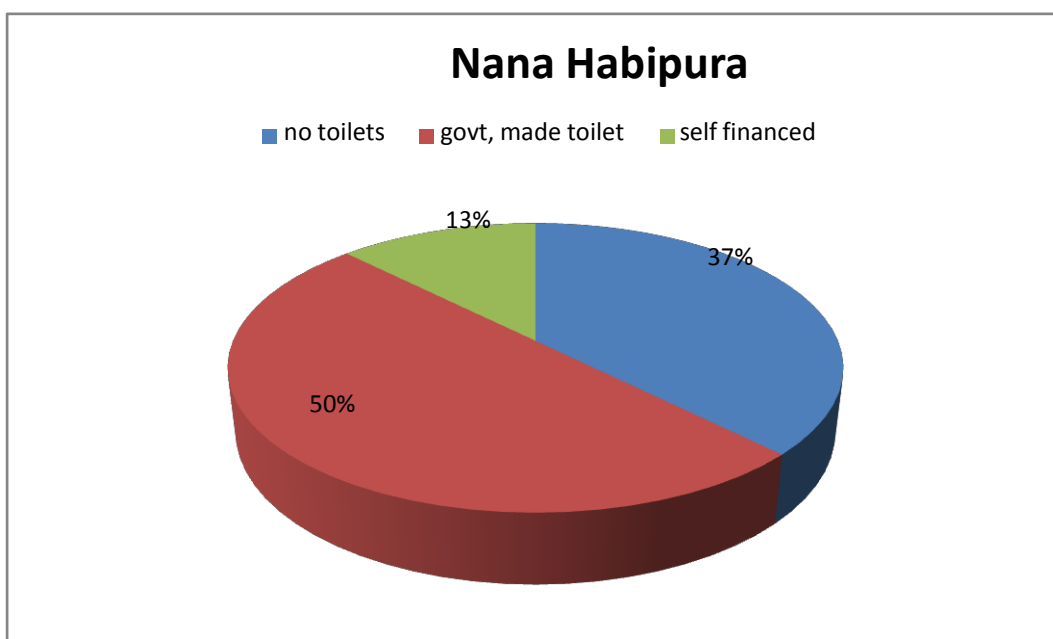
**Fig: 14 Status of Toilets in Moletha**

Figure 14 shows the status of toilets in Moletha village. 47% of households' did not have toilets, 33% of toilets were constructed by government and 27% of toilets were self-financed.



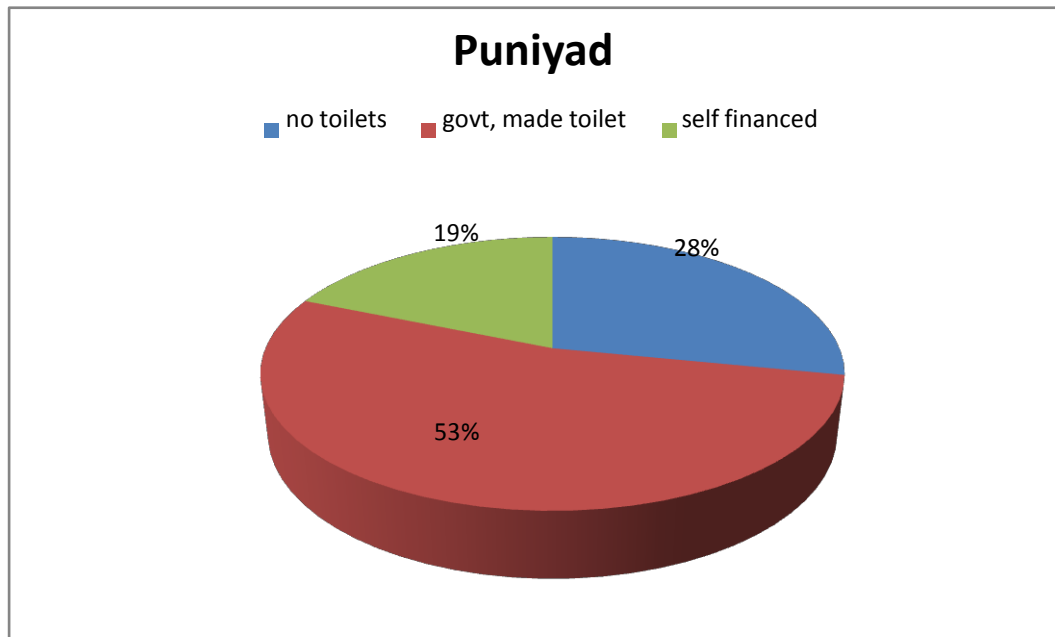
**Fig: 15 Status of Toilets in Mota Karada**

Figure 15 shows the status of toilets in Mota Karada Village. 35% of households' did not have toilets, 48% of toilets were constructed by government while 17% of toilets were self-financed.



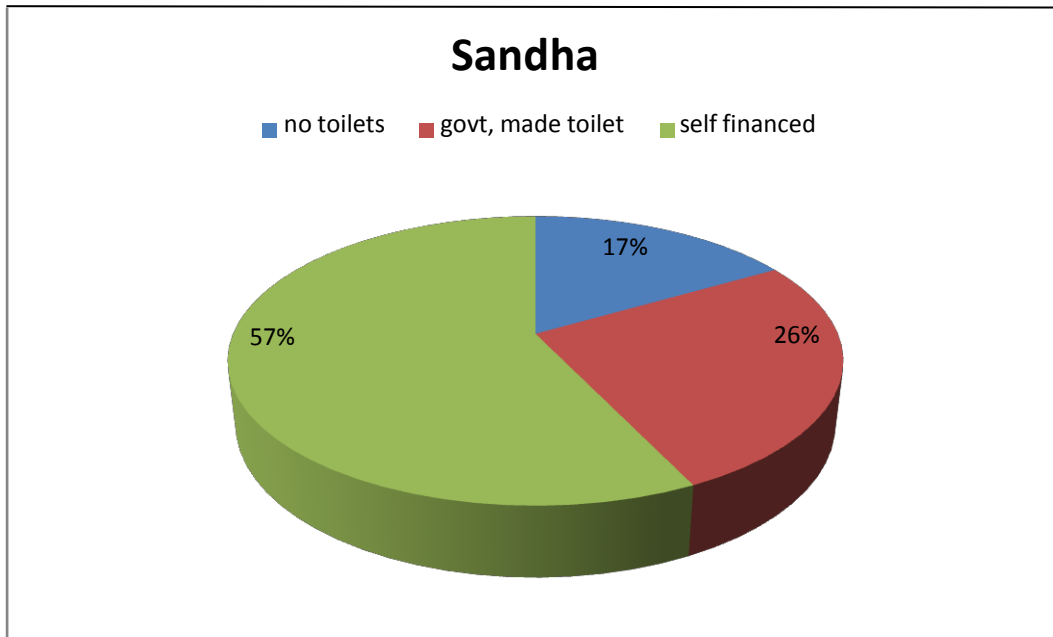
**Fig: 16 Status of Toilets in Nana Habipura**

Figure 16 shows the status of toilets in Nana Habipura Village. 37% of households' did not have toilets, 50% of toilets were constructed by government while 13% of toilets were self-financed.



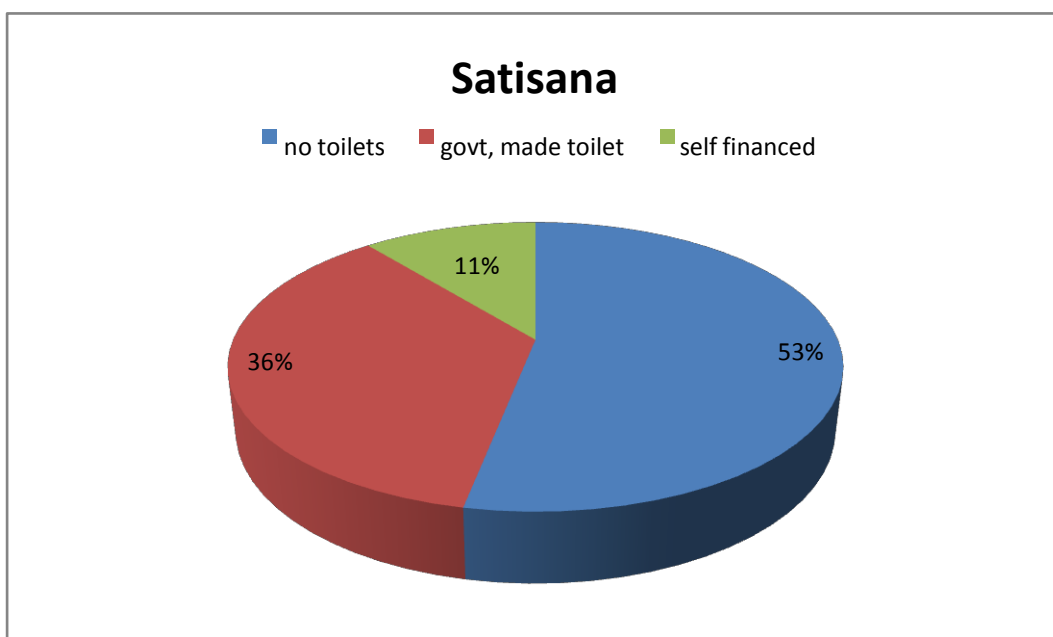
**Fig: 17 Status of Toilets in Puniyad**

Figure 17 shows the status of toilets in Puniyad Village. 28% of households' did not have toilets, 53% of toilets were constructed by government and 19% of toilets were self-financed.



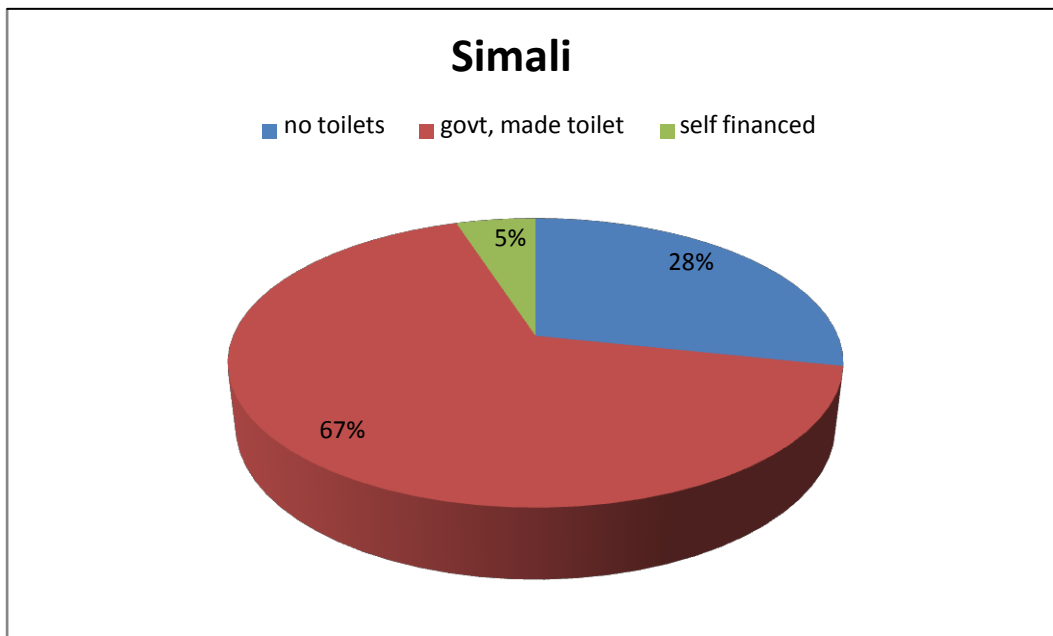
**Fig: 18 Status of Toilets in Sandha**

Figure 18 shows the status of toilets in Sandha Village. 17% of households' did not have toilets, 26% of toilets were constructed by government and in sharp contrast to other villages 57% of toilets were self-financed.



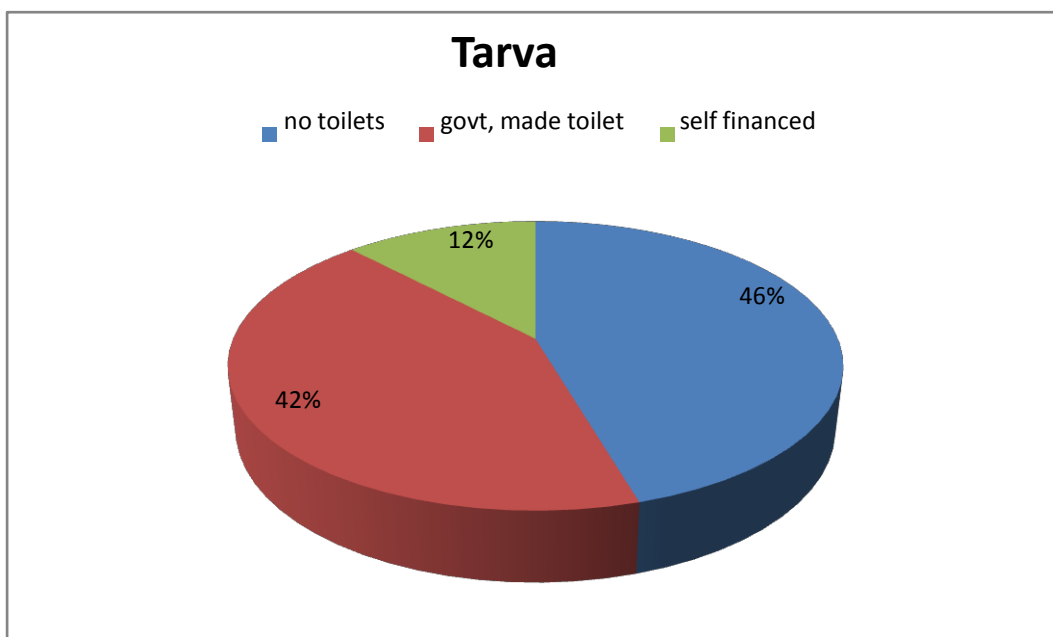
**Fig: 19 Status of Toilets in Satisana**

Figure 19 shows the status of toilets in Satisana village. 53% of households' did not have toilets, 36% of toilets were constructed by government and 11% of toilets were self-financed.



**Fig: 20 Status of Toilets in Simali**

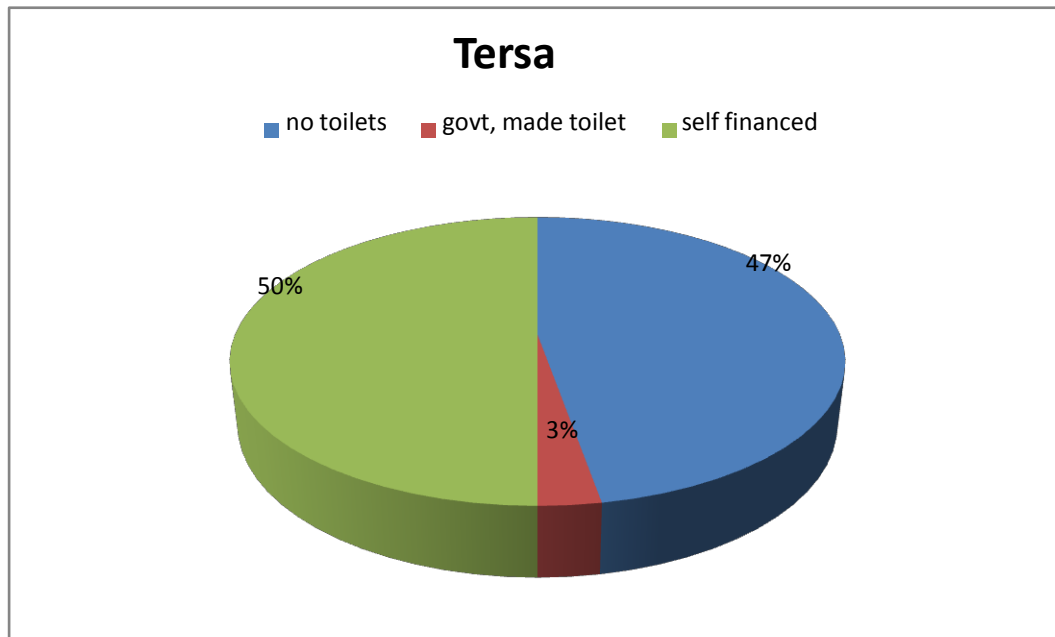
Figure 20 shows the status of toilets in Simali village. 28% of households' did not have toilets, 67% of toilets were constructed by government while only 5% of toilets were as self-financed.





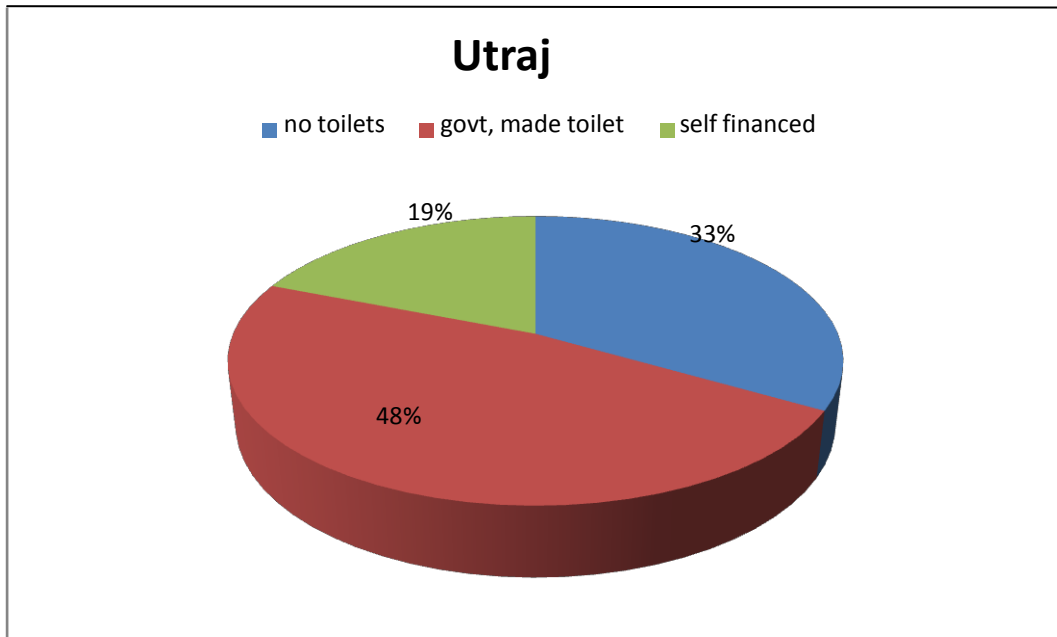
**Fig: 21 Status of Toilets in Tarva**

Figure 21 shows the status of toilets in Tarva village. 46% of households' did not have toilets, 42% of toilets were constructed by government and 12% of toilets were self financed.



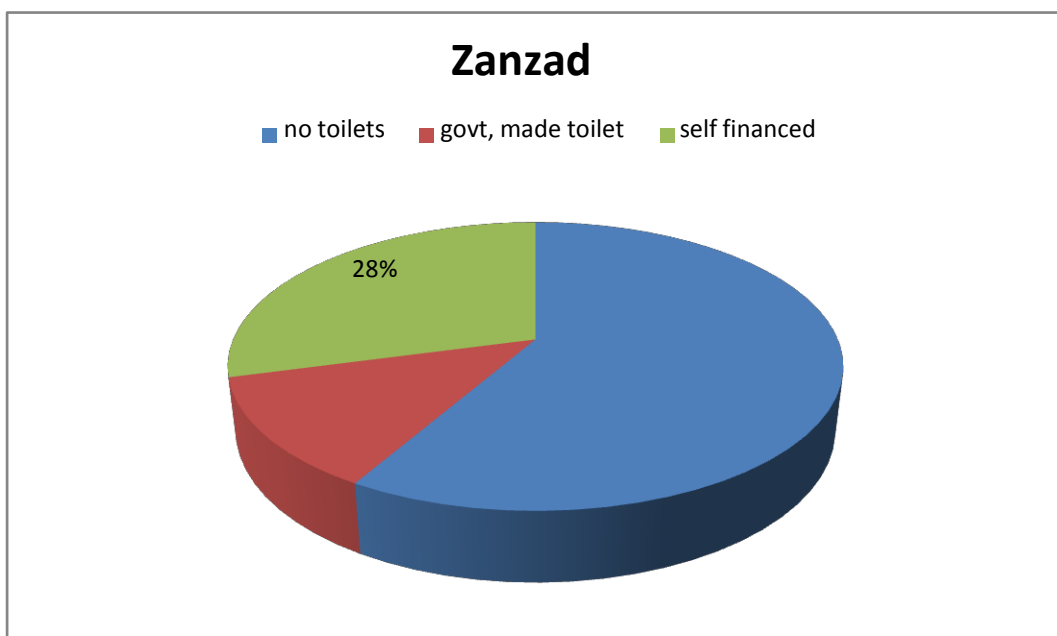
**Fig: 22 Status of Toilets in Tersa**

Figure 22 shows the status of toilets in Tersa village. 47% of households' did not have toilets, 3% of toilets were constructed by government and 50% of toilets were self-financed.



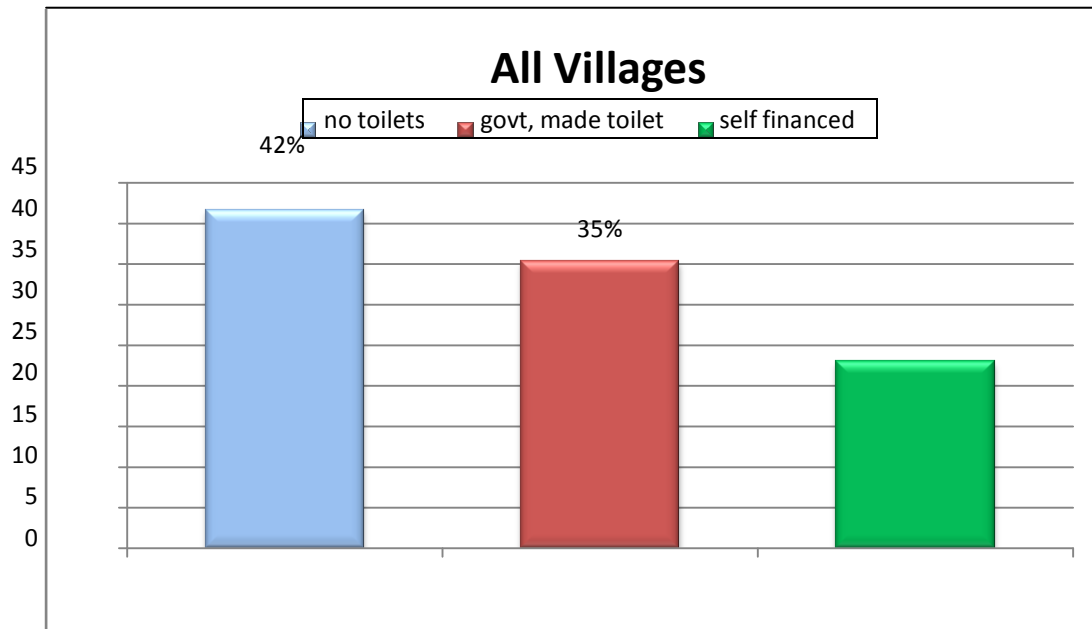
**Fig: 23 Status of Toilets in Utraj**

Figure 23 shows the status of toilets in Utraj village. 33% of households' did not have toilets, 48% of toilets were constructed by government and 19% of toilets were self financed.



**Fig: 24 Status of Toilets in Zanzad**

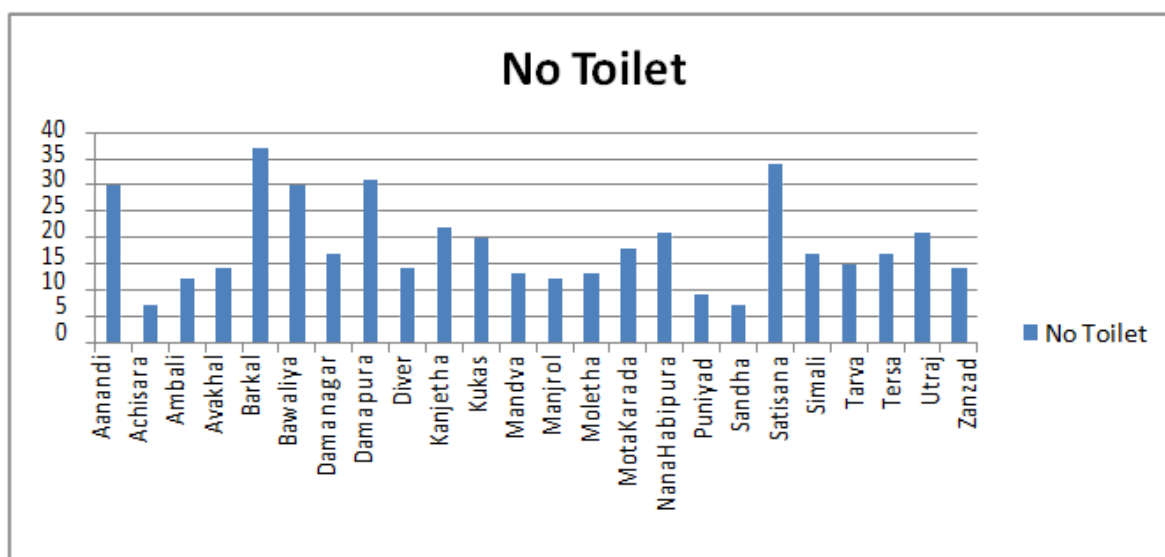
Figure 24 shows the status of toilets in Zanzad village. 58% of households' did not have toilets, 14% of toilets are constructed by government and 28% of toilets were as Self-financed.



**Fig: 25 Status of Toilets in all Villages**

Figure 25 shows the survey scenario of all the villages, 42% of households' did not have toilets, 35% of toilets were constructed by government while 23% of households had constructed toilets using their own money.

To sum up government effort and individual self-financed toilet facility in the Sinor Block 58% of households' have toilet facility whereas 42% of householders do not have toilet facility.



**Fig: 26 Villages Showing No Toilets**

The Figure above shows the status of no toilets in the sample villages of Sinor Block. Barkal colony has highest number of households' without toilets facility. Sandha and Achisara have lowest number of households' without toilet facility.

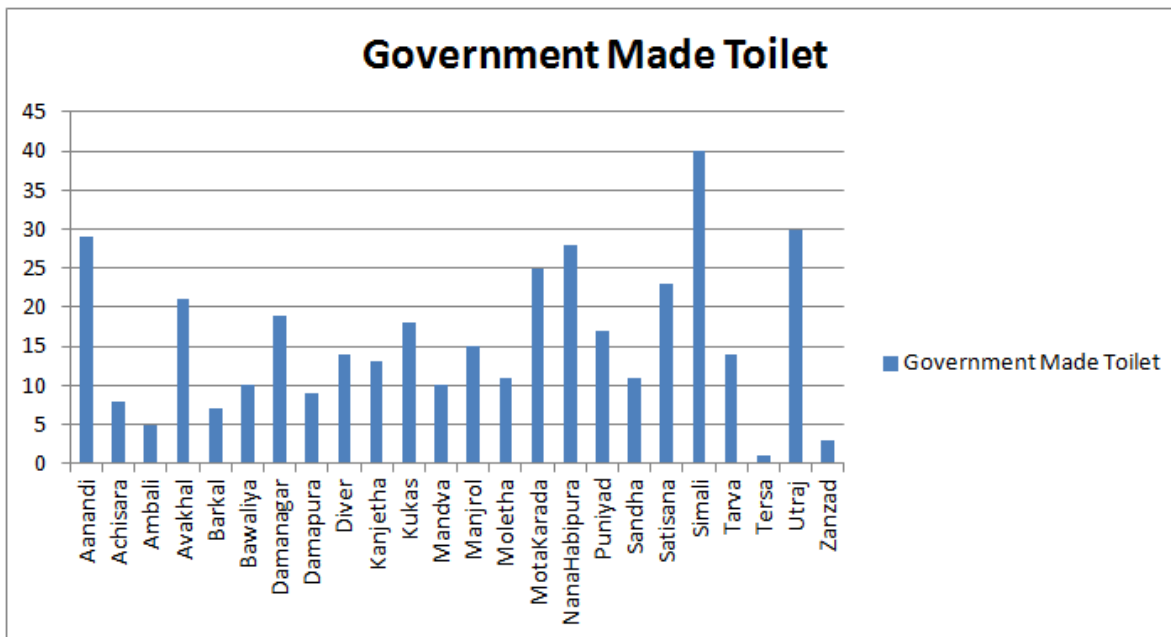
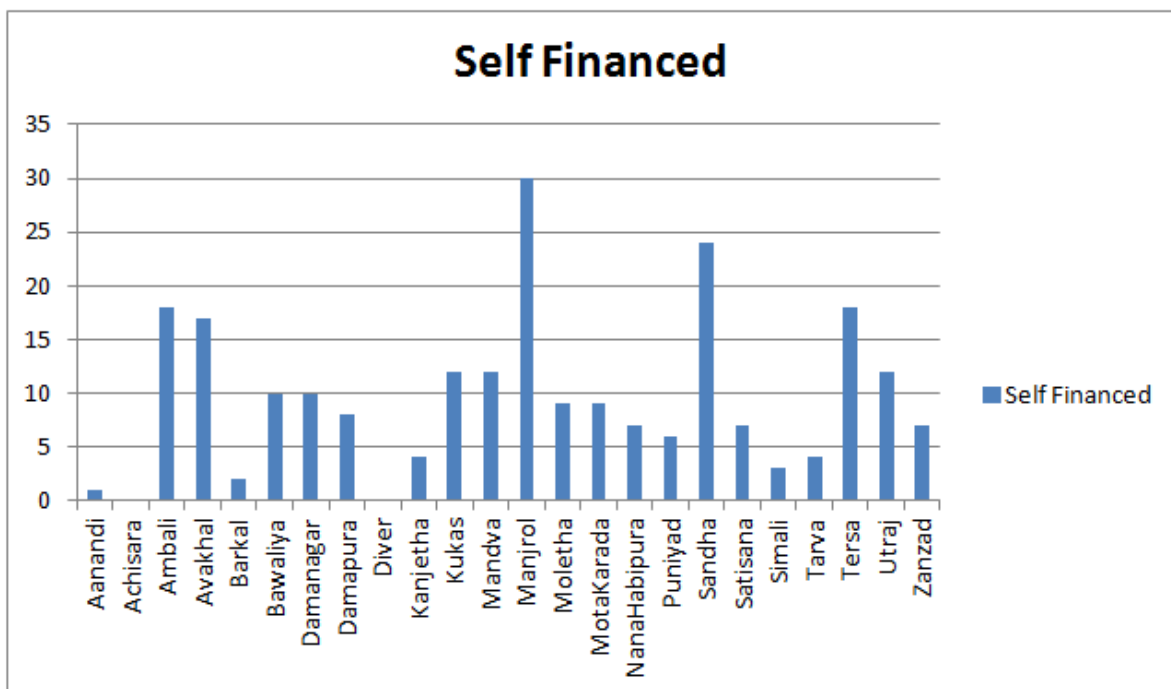
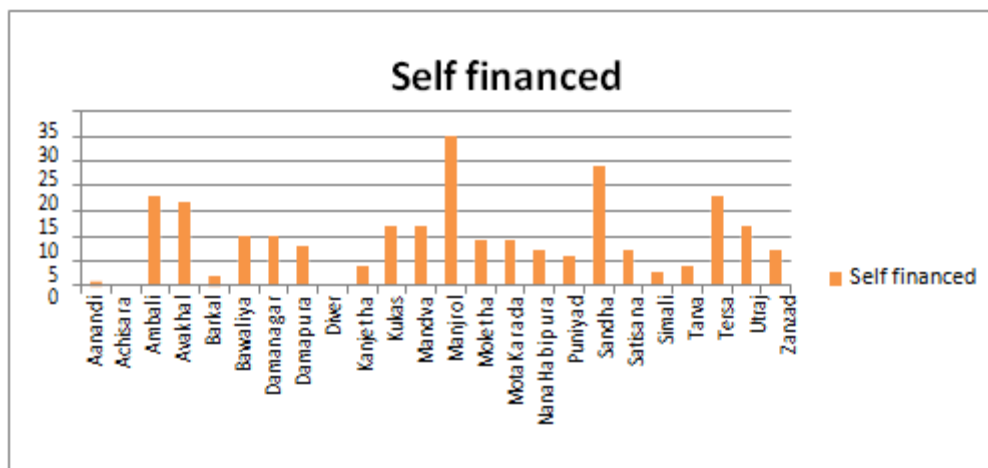


Fig 27 Shows Simali shows highest number of toilet construction by government and Tarsa shows lowest number of toilet construction.



**Fig: 28 Villages Showing Self Financed Toilets**

Figure 28 shows status of self financed toilets in the sampled villages in Sinor Block. Achisara and Diver villages do not have self financed toilets whereas Manjrol has highest number of self financed toilets.



**Fig 29: Villages Showing status of no toilet, government made toilet and self financed toilets**

Figure 29 shows Barkal Colony leads the chart in no toilet scenario, Simali has highest number of government made toilets, Manjrol leads in the self financed toilet category.

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Toilets constructed under **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** in the villages under NGO foundation. Here after they are referred to as foundation 1 and foundation 2. Foundation 1 type of toilets are qualitatively better. These toilets have doors, ventilation and overhead tanks as well water dispensation system.

Material used for construction in CSR toilets is also better compared to government toilet. Doors of the toilets had the logo of the company.

Government toilets or toilets constructed by government have some problems like doors are not constructed, drainage and ventilation is not up to the mark, tank for waste collection is shallow and foundation of toilet floor is weak and the commode begins to sink. Sand pit also gets filled up as a result households' are forced to defecate in open area. Non functionality of toilets (design) is a problem.

CSR toilets are comparatively better and get filled in 3 months or so. After 3 months there working or functionality reduces.

#### **4.1 Corroborated Data:**

- We also had corroborated data of villages near Vadodara City.
- Reports from 15 different villages where toilets have been constructed as a part of CSR activity result remained the same.
- Toilets are constructed, are under construction and there are houses with no toilets at all. Villages have all the three realities as depicted above.

**Objective 3** To find out if toilets are utilized by villagers.

- When asked where do you go for defecation. 41% of the villagers said open area. 66% said they used lavatories.
- When asked were the toilets in your village built by government? 83% of the people said yes. 16% people said no. (previously presented numerical data mismatches with the current data).
- When people were asked where they should go for defecation. 83% of people said they should use toilets as health of people will be at stake. 16% of people said they are not comfortable using toilets.
- When asked should everyone use toilets, the villagers agreed that everyone should use toilets. When asked do they have toilets at home. 83% of them said yes 16% of them did not have toilets.

- When asked do you have toilet made by government or is it self financed? They said government gave 12000/-Rs. In order to construct toilets, they were expected to construct toilets and bare cost of additional 3000/-rupees.
- When asked what are the problems or challenges they face? 75% of people said they are comfortable in going out for defecation rather than using toilet. 25% of people said they are comfortable using toilet. Many questions in objective three have also answered objective 4.
- In one of the village government had passed 124 toilets to be made but no grant has been received till date. Adivasi (tribal) People do not like to use toilet, because they are uncomfortable using a toilet and they like to go in open place. People feel suffocated in the toilet at home.
- Many a time government provides people with raw material to build toilets and people have to only give labour cost. People used raw material for making bathroom for constructing other things at home. The tub provided by government for free for villagers were sold at Rs. 150/- . This is how in many house hold no toilets were built in the village but

there are separate toilets for girls and boys in the primary school. On observation of constructed toilets in the villages it was found that: toilets were used to stack hay for cattles, to keep farming equipments, many constructed toilets were so clean as if they were never used.

## **5.0 CHALLENGES, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**There are many challenges, in making the utility of toilets, a reality.**

- Lack of water facility: In many villages there are household latrines/ toilets/ lavatories either constructed by self or government or as a part of CSR they lack water facility. They do not have overhead tanks.



- Drainage: Drainage system is also lacking for proper disposal of liquid and solid waste thus increasing grey water problem.
- Lack of proper ventilation: Proper ventilation is needed to avoid suffocating feeling of the villagers in the use of toilets.
- Smell/ odour: Odour especially when it is near or inside house becomes problematic.
- Community camaraderie: There is this common practice of people going to the field together for open defecation. People usually go in groups to the field.

### **Results and findings:**

- Barkal Colony where 80% of house holders do not have any toilets. Village showing lowest percentage in terms of no toilet is Sandha where only 16.7 % of households' do not have toilets.
- In the category of toilets constructed by government Simali tops the chart With 67 % of toilets constructed by government. And Tersa shows minimum level of toilets construction by government that is only 3%.
- In the category of self financed toilets village Sandha tops chart with 57% of households had self financed toilets. Diver and Achisara villages do not have self financed toilets.
- 42% of houses did not have toilets, 36% of toilets were constructed by government. 22% of households had constructed toilets using their own money.
- Toilets are constructed, are under construction and no toilets at all.
- Villages have all the three realities as depicted above.
- People used raw material for making bathroom for constructing other things at home. The tub provided by government for free for villagers are sold for 150 rupees . This is how no toilets were built in the village but there are separate toilets for girls and boys.

### **Findings from Observation:**

- On observing constructed toilets in the villages it can be said that:
- The toilets were used to stack hay for cattle's
- Toilets were used to keep some farming equipments.
- Many toilets were so clean as if they were never used by anyone.
- Community camaraderie<sup>33</sup>
- Habit and mindset need to be changed for better behaviour. Behaviour is not set. It can be modified through regular interaction and intervention with the help of local support.
- More education and orientation is needed.
- Close collaboration is needed.

### **Recommendations:**

- Program on awareness: Awareness can be using posters, rally's, talks and meetings. Construction of overhead tanks and water dispensation. No open drainage. Building positive intervention through interactions. Role plays, puppet shows, bhavai etc. Construction of toilets alone will not help, there has to be a plan for implementation and execution apart from maintenance of toilet. Toilet and Bathroom complexes can also be constructed may be in the centre of the village and perhaps panchayat's can take up the responsibility of hiring people for cleaning and maintenance.
- More education and orientation is needed. More intensive effort and awareness will be needed for orienting people in the usage of toilet.
- Close collaboration is needed. Every group from anganwadi to self help group all will have to work in collaboration to bring positive behaviour changes.

## **6.0 CONCLUSION**

Toilet and Swachh Bharat are important issues looking at WHO we loose a lot of money in treating people. At any point of time prevention is better than cure. CSR is expected to invest 30% of its fund towards Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) for sanitation and hygiene. But just constructing toilets alone cannot be done. As seen in the study, though there are toilets people use them as store room for keeping some stuff. It was observed the constructed toilets were so neat and clean as if they were never used. So, to conclude it can be said that toilets constructed by government have not worked well as the construction is not up to mark. CSR toilets have considerably better construction, but again utilization of toilets by people is an issue. Self constructed toilets are also there but their utilization remains a question. The vision of no open defecation by 2019 seems to be a distant dream.

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**APPENDIX**

**Department of Social Work**

**Navrachana University, Vadodara**

**Checklist for Swachh Bharat Mission**

1. Where do you go for defecation (excretion)?
  - A. Open Area
  - B. Field
  - C. Latrine
  - D. Others
  
2. Has toilets been made under Swachh Bharat Mission in your village?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No

If yes, then where and how many

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3. What do you feel everyone should make use of toilet?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No

If yes, then give reasons.

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Do you have toilet in your home?

- A. Yes
  - B. No
4. Is there water facility in Toilets?
  - A. Yes
  - B. No

6. Did you get any help from government for building of toilet? If yes then how much?

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7. Are there problems associated with toilets?

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