

IMPACT OF SWATCH BHARATH MISSION ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Sanitation is more important than independence - Mahatma Gandhi. Cleanliness and sanitation are integral part of the Gandhian way of living. The mission was total sanitation for all. It is necessary to keep our environment clean because we get fresh air, reduce pollution etc. Cleanliness is the most important way to prevent diseases. Cleanliness should be initiated in all the offices, schools, societies and colleges. Many cleanliness projects and campaigns such as "Save Narmada Agitation", "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" (Clean India Mission) and "Go Green" have been undertaken by the government. The campaign of Clean India movement is the biggest step taken ever as a cleanliness drive till date. On the day of launch of campaign around 3 million government employees including students from schools and colleges had participated in the event to make it popularize globally and make common public aware of it. This event was organized at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 2nd of October in 2014 in the presence of 1500 people. This event was flagged off by the Indian President, Pranab Mukherjee. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, had nominated the name of nine famous personalities from business industries, sports and bollywood to drive the clean India campaign. He also had requested the personalities to invite another popular people and thus a chain of people took part in campaign all-around the country. The present study was conducted to know the impact of swachh bharath mission on high school students of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. The main objective and hypothesis of the study is impact of swachh bharath mission on high school students of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. There is no significant difference between male and female high school students in the swachh breath Mission. Randomly 30 high school students of the rural and urban area, 15 were from an urban area and 15 were from the rural area were selected from different schools of Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. The sample size is 600. The investigator adopted survey method of research to study the present topic. For the present study the investigator used the tools with Personal Data Sheet, Impact of swachh breath mission on high school students (2021) constructed and validated by the investigator. Percentage analysis, Mean, Standard deviation and t – test statistical techniques were used for Analysis and Interpretation. It is found that there is a significant impact among high school students of kurnool district on swachh bharath abhiyan. There is no significant difference between male and female student but there is a significant difference between urban and rural students and the urban students are goodaware ness on swachh bharath abhiyan.

Keywords: Swachh Bharath, urban, rural, high school, significant

Introduction

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, or Clean India Mission is a country-wide campaign initiated by the Government of India in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management. It is a restructured version of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan launched in 2009 that failed to achieve its intended targets. Phase 1 of the Swachh Bharat Mission lasted till October 2019. Phase 2 is being implemented between 2020–21 and 2024–25 to help cement the work of Phase 1. Initiated by the Government of India, the mission aimed to achieve an "open-defecation free" (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi through construction of toilets. An estimated 89.9 million toilets were built in the period. The objectives of the first phase of the mission also included eradication of manual scavenging, generating awareness and bringing about a behavior change regarding sanitation practices, and augmentation of capacity at the local level. The second phase of the mission aims to sustain the open defecation free status and improve the management of solid and liquid waste, while also working to improve the lives of sanitation workers.^[7] The mission is aimed at progressing towards target 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals Number 6 established by the United Nations in 2015. The

campaign's official name is in Hindi. In English, it translates to "Clean India Mission". The campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is India's largest cleanliness drive to date with three million government employees and students from all parts of India participating in 4,043 cities, towns, and rural communities. At a rally in Champaran, the Prime minister called the campaign Satyagrah se Swatchhagrah in reference to andhi's Champaran Satyagraha launched on 10 April 1916. The mission was split into two: rural and urban. In rural areas "SBM - Gramin" was financed and monitored through the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (since converted to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Ministry of Jal Shakti; whereas "SBM - urban" was overseen by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. As part of the campaign, volunteers, known as Swatchhagrahis, or "Ambassadors of cleanliness", promoted the construction of toilets using a popular method called Community-Led Total Sanitation^[13] at the village level. Other activities included national real-time monitoring and updates from non-governmental organizations such as The Ugly Indian, Waste Warriors, and SWACH Pune (Solid Waste Collection and Handling). The government provided subsidy for construction of nearly 90 million toilets between 2014 and 2019,¹ although some Indians especially in rural areas choose to not use them. The campaign was criticized for using coercive approaches to force people to use toilets. Some people were stopped from defecating in open and threatened with withdrawal from government benefits. The campaign was financed by the Government of India and state governments. The former released \$5.8 billion (Rs 40,700 crore) funds for toilet construction 700,000 villages. The total budget for the rural and urban components was estimated at \$28 billion, 93 per cent for construction and the rest for behaviour change campaigns and administration. In the present study the investigator investigated to know the impact of swatch bharath mission on high school students in Kurnool district.

Methodology

The present study has adopted the Survey Method since the selected area is to test and understand the causal process. A sample of 600 high school students from Kurnool district Andhra Pradesh are selected randomly. The sampling technique employed in the present study in selecting the samples was stratified random sampling. The study was conducted in Telugu state i.e., Andhra Pradesh . The state is geographically divided into 3 regions. They are Rayalaseema, Coastal and Northern Andhra. Presently there are 13 districts in Andhra Pradesh. As for education and economy is concerned Andhra region stands in first with an average level of education and economy. All the teaching educators teaching in A.P. A total 600 samples are selected from Kurnool district different high schools.

Tools: The tools used in the study are:

1. Check list cum rating questionnaire tool used for students with 50 statements
2. Personal Data Sheet.
3. The investigator developed the tool

Scoring Check List: YES=1 and NO=0.

Intensity of the problem: 3 point scale i.e., High=3, Moderate=2 and Low=1.

Figure 1. structural design of sample for survey method.

Item Analysis

The pilot study was planned and carried out with a sample of 20 randomly selected high school students. The data collected through pilot study was subjected for item analysis for finding out the discriminative power of each item, which is used for the 'Item reliability' and 'Item validity' and for selection or rejection of the item into the final form of the tool. In the present investigation the highest scoring 27 percent and the lowest scoring 27 percent were taken to represent the high and low groups, because with this tail proportions, the coefficient of discrimination is most sensitive (Kelly, 1939). Internal consistency of any question = mean score of the high group-mean score of the low group on the question. The items have an internal consistency of 0.35 or more were selected. From the tool 10 items eliminated and the remaining 40 items consisted for the final form out of 50. Therefore the final form of the checklist cum rating questionnaire contains 40 items in impact of swatch bharath mission on high school students in Kurnool district.

Objectives of The Study

- **To find out** over all impact of swatch bharath mission on high school students in Kurnool district.
- Influence of demographic variable namely Gender and locality impact of swatch bharath mission on high school students in Kurnool district.
- **Hypothesis of The Study:**
- There would be no significant difference between the students in out over all impact of swatch bharath mission on high school students in Kurnool district.
- There would be no significant difference among demographic variable namely gender and locality impact of swatch bharath mission on high school students in Kurnool district.

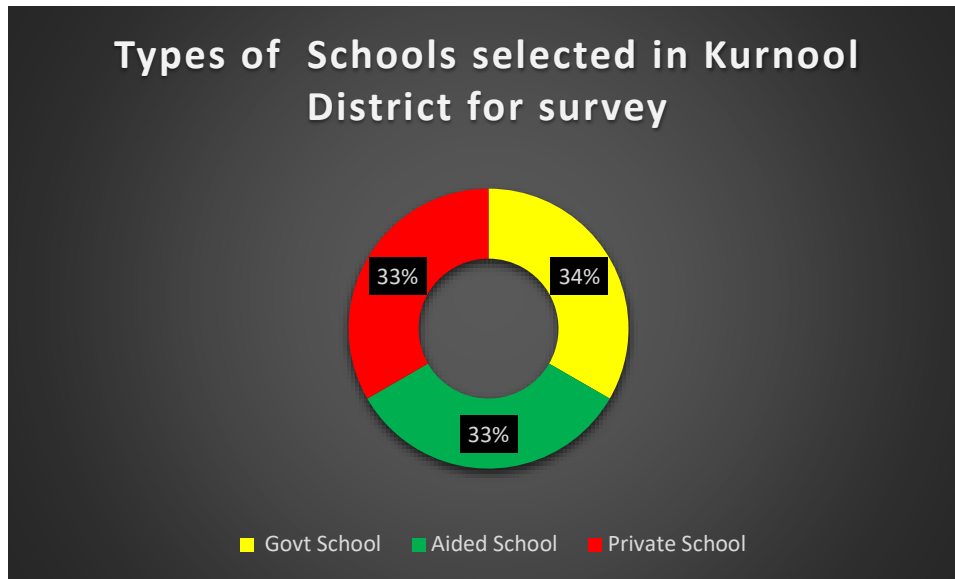


Figure 2. Total no of schools selected for survey in Kurnool district.

Statistical Techniques Used

The data thus collected and scored was analyzed by using relevant statistical techniques like Mean, Standard Deviation and t – test. . The usual levels of significance, viz., 0.05, and 0.01 were used to test the significance of the obtained statistics

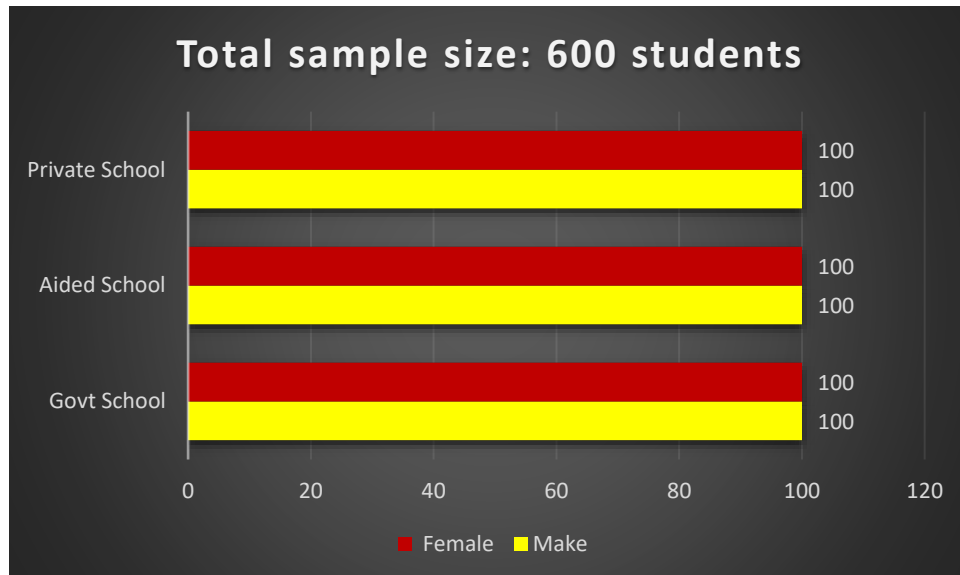


Figure 3. Gender wise sample selection in different schools of Kurnool district.

Results and Discussion

Gender

Table 1. Means, SD's and t- values of impact of swatch bharath abhiyan high school students (N-600) according to their Gender Kurnool district

S.No		N	Intensity scores		t-value
			Mean	SD	
1	Boys	300	42.19	7.25	0.3401@
2	Girls	300	41.97	8.54	

@ not significant at the rate of 0.05

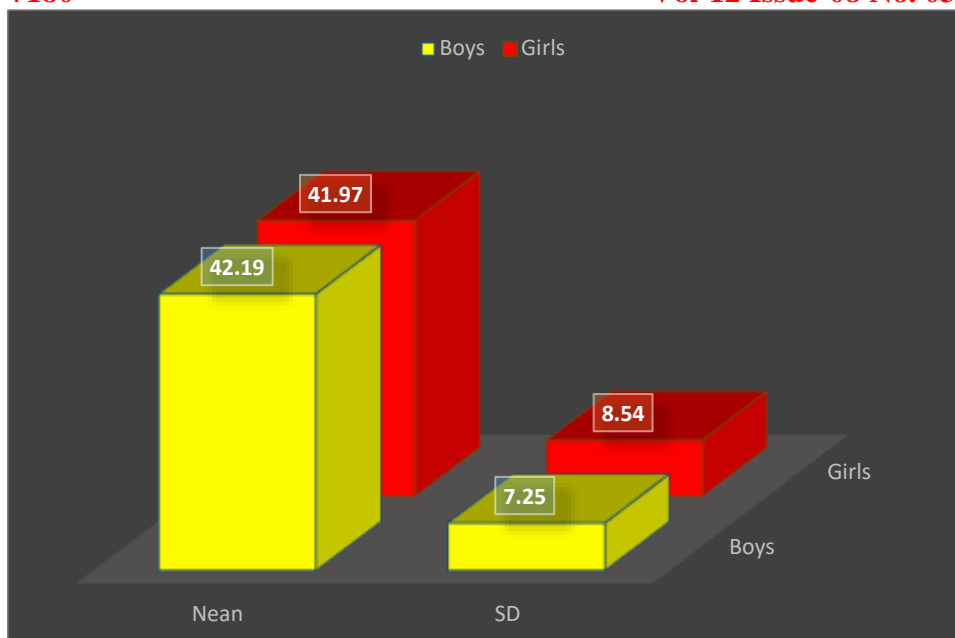


Figure 4. Means, SD's values of impact of swatch bharath abhiyan high school students (N-600) according to their locality Kurnool district

The Mean and SD values of Boys are 42.19 and 7.25, similarly girls are 41.97 and 8.54 as shown in table 1 which explains the impact of swatch bharath abhiyan on high school students of Kurnool district. Their t value is 0.3410 which is not significant at 0.05 level hence the hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is concluded that according to mean values there slight difference among boys and girls, it is observed that the performance of boys better than girls and also there is no significant difference among them regarding to the impact of swatch bharath in gender.

Locality

Table 2 Means, SD's and t-values of impact of swatch bharath abhiyan high school students (N-600) according to their locality Kurnool district

S.No	Sex	N	Intensity scores		t-value
			Mean	SD	
1	Urban	300	46.22	8.24	5.283**
2	Rural	300	43.62	5.62	

** significant at 0.01 level

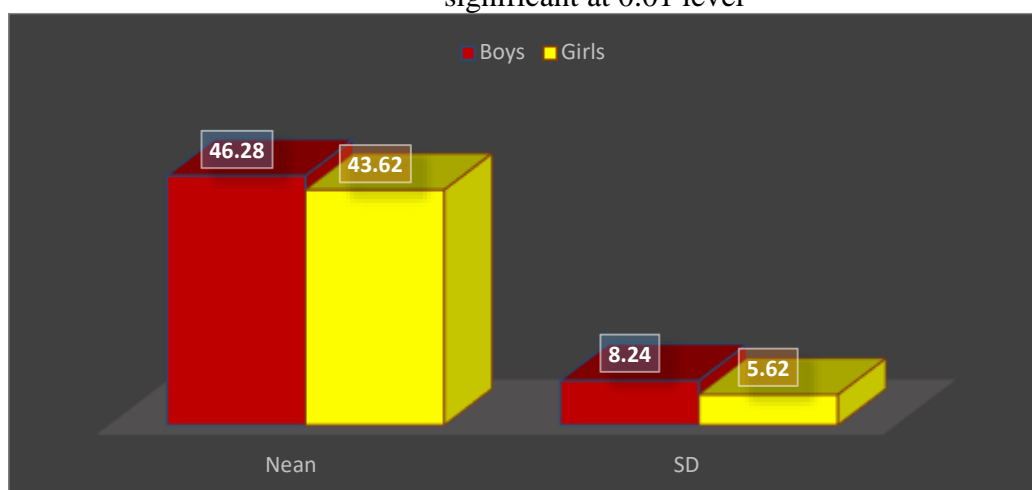


Figure 5. Means, SD's values of impact of swatch bharath abhiyan high school students (N-600) according to their locality Kurnool district

46.22 and 8.24 are the mean and SD values of urban students and similarly 43.62 and 5.62 are the values of rural students impact on swatch bharath in Kurnool district. The t value is 5.283 which is significant at 0.01 level, hence the hypothesis is rejected. Hence it is concluded that there is

significant difference between urban and rural students of Kurnool district high school students on swatch bharath.

Conclusion

In the present study, it is found that there is a significant impact on high school students of Kurnool district on swatch bharath abhiyan. It is also found that there is significant difference between urban and rural students of Kurnool district high school students on swatch bharath and also according to mean values there slight difference among boys and girls, it is observed that the performance of boys better than girls and also there is no significant difference among them regarding to the impact of swatch bharath in gender.

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