



## **“TO SAVE VILLAGES FROM OPEN SITTING TOILET - A STUDY”**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

“Latrine is very importance deeds for every human being as well as animals, but animal disposal urine and feces they became manual. The disposal of human urine and feces in a open space is became very dangerous for villagers.

Where we do urine and feces, how does keep cleanliness, by this what is benefit and if we know what is our loss this saying to people is very important. People not give listen toward the cleanliness but is necessary social worker that they worked regularly about cleanliness.

In the village the good service is that the villager uses animal urine and feces as a manual like as human being urine and feces also became manual and that day is very great service in human life.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

India developed many spare of a different area within 40-50 years many modern reforms reached toward in the villages and lean of villagebut in the area of cleanliness we are so far from the world. Our India takes place in a dirty countrieswhich are countable manner.In the rural area people sit for toilet in a open space. For this reason we invite illness. Because of dirty water is pressing challenge in rural India, every day, an estimated 1,000 children under five die in the country because of diarrhea alone.

For what purpose we want toilet for every house in Indian villages because of open system toilet use by the rural people they carries many challengeable contiguous unhealthy atmosphere like as decently, diarrhea, typhoid, polio, and jaundice one gram of human disposal three is a one crore bacteria, ten lakh virus, one thousand germs and hundred eggs of bacteria and viruses.

Every out of 5 person 4 person dispose their feces on pen space toilet and 1 person have 500 grams of toilet. So it we want clean village,





good environment, best water that is total sanitation every house want latrine for good approach.

While talking on sanitation Mahatma Gandhi was of the Idea that 'no one should clean and dirty human excreta of other just to earn ones livelihood. There must be scientific method of human waste disposal'low sanitation coverageis also coupled with lack ofaffordable sanitation technology! There are several designs and technologies available for installing a household typesanitary latrine. But several inter-related factor play important role in installing a sanitary latrine to rural householdthis include.

- Affordability
- Space in the home
- Geographical condition – soil / water table etc.
- Cultural habit
- Availability of water / scarcity of water
- Availability of skilled or semi-skilled manpower

Therefore it is importance to give several technological option are inform choice of the user to choose own an maintain a sanitary.

#### **MATERIAL METHOD:**

##### **Deliberate of Purposive Sampling**

In this technic I choose villages for investigation because of I have complete freedom in choosing my sample according to my wishes and desire. I choose certain items from the whole data an use descriptive research design for research The following seven villages are choose for research.

- 1) Virli (Bk.)
- 2) Virli (Kh.)
- 3) Itan
- 4) Nanded
- 5) Karandala
- 6) Rajani
- 7) Dholsar





I use the method of interview scheduled for research. By interview scheduled I meets individuals to interrogate them about availability of toilet in their home. I chooses 50 respondents from this seven villages and collect details about matter of toilet.

Latrine without much several supportthese option must help user to select the most suitable to them in term of cost as well as design without compromising the criteria of sanitary latrine.

**Result:**

To open seating for toilet is become bad condition of the environment that is to become environment pollution in the form of water and air pollution mainly.

**What is Environment?**

Environment is the sum of social, economical, biological, physical or chemical factor which constitute the surrounding of human. Who is both creator and molder of his environment

**Air Pollution:-**

Air pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one are more contaminant,such as dust smoke are vapor. Waste material of human mixed in the dust in the season of winter and summer and it became harmful to villagers.

**Water Pollution:-**

Water is the most importance natural resources. It is vital for the maintenance of all forms of lives and vegetation. We depend on water for irrigation, industry, domestic needs, drinking purpose, for sanitation and disposal of water. Our water bodies are ponds, lakes, seas, rivers, ocean which have polluted due to open sitting for latrine. Water pollution is define as a natural of induced change in the quality of water which renders it unsuitable or dangerous as regards food, human and animal health, agriculture, fishing are leisure pursuits due to disposal of human waste in open space.





The efforts are being made at global level to supply safe drinking water for all people. The hand pumps are established by the assistance of Worldbank in our country but that hand pump became polluted in rural area due to open sitting toilet. We go in rural area there is a sticker on the hand pump that the water of this hand pump is not usable for drinking.

### **CONCLUSION :**

Lack of adequate sanitation is a pressing challenge in rural India. Every day, an estimated 1,000 children under 5 die in the country because of diarrhea alone. Prevalence of soil under nutrition in India (47% according to National Family Health Survey (NFHS) III, 2005-06) is among the highest in the world. Child under nutrition is aggravated by the prevalence of diarrheal disease and is responsible for 22% of the country's burden of disease (World Bank 2005). Sanitation related diseases take a heavy toll of lives, especially children's lives, and are a drain on productivity and incomes. Lack of adequate sanitation also forces household into contempt in dignity of open defecation, which is an acute problem especially for women and young girls. Improving access to sanitation is therefore appropriately included in the Millennium Development Goals. Another major problem that the country faces today is practice of scavenging, which mostly engages women. There are 7,70,338 human scavengers and their dependent in India.

In Vidharbharegion every district are in development process but this development district houses have no 22% latrine in their homes. This family people sitting for latrine in open space. Consequence of this here has many diseases occur. Government scansion the many to buildup toilet but by bad governance of the officer the scheme not going to the houses of rural people this is not good for developed Maharashtra.

By the demerit of open sitting toilet government give the toilet to every house. The person who are below poverty line that meet some







money benefit by the government but due to piracy of bad politics they don't gotten that benefit.

In the Vidharbha region there have no toilet in 22% of the houses. Very dangerous condition in Gadchiroli district that 71.09% people sit of open space for toilet also following district have bad conditions of latrine Washime 64.05%, Bulthana 62.02%, Yawatmal 66.01%, Chandrapur 54.4% which are sitting for toilet in open space. Bhandara 34.04%, Amaravati 42.2%, Gondia 64.5% Akola 49.6%.

Also remaining district in Maharashtra the percentage of open sitting toilet is near about 50. This become very difficult situation for women and young girls. The women facing very trouble problem about open sitting toilet and therefor women have not fully developed in this area.

Therefore if we want fully developed country the every house want his own toilet in their houses. Otherwise all development only imagine picture of develop.

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