



Research Article

Analysis For The Mission Sanitation In Indian History

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ABSTRACT

The history of India has shown that cleanliness movements have been launched by many social reformers. Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Sant Gadse Baba and Suryakant Parikh are notable. These people have launched a campaign of public awareness for cleanliness and health improvement, drainage of toilet sewage, cleaning of toilets and bathrooms etc. Gandhiji made cleanliness and untouchability a part of the freedom struggle trend. Dr. Babasaheb has been the motivator for clean garments, home hygiene, clean work. Sant Gadse Baba had spread public awareness for cleanliness, use of toilet facility and public sanitation in rural provinces. Suryakant Parikh was working for cleaning public roads, pay and use facilities etc. Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak has opposed the work of raising the assimilation of the lower caste people. It has inspired the renovation of toilets. Successful efforts have been made to train the sweepers. Dr. Pathak has always been working in the context of social upliftment, human rights. After independence, the Central and State Governments have also launched a number of campaigns. Personal and public sanitation, toilet awareness and toilet construction are propagated through Nirmal Bharat, Total Sanitation, Companion (TSC) Global Sanitation and Programme, National Saral Help Mission-Vasmo etc. In this way, many movements have been indicative of successful results in the context of toilets and sanitation.

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INTRODUCTION

Cleanliness facility of Harappa and Mohan-Joddo Nagar

The awakening that the residents of Mohan-Joddo introduced in the context of cleanliness is hardly an example of such awakening in any other culture. In this culture, the idea of toilets and its sanitation relationship has been revolutionary ideas. This culture experiences the fruits of assured and complete discussions. Special attention arrangements have been seen in the house for bathrooms, toilets. Many relics referred to cleanliness have been received by the Department of Archaeology in the modifications of this culture.

Mahatma Gandhi and the Swachh Bharat movement

Gandhiji was the first Indian to worry about sanitation problems in India. Gandhiji divided the safai karamcharis and untouchables with the word 'Harijan'. Gandhiji used to be very upset to see the plight of untouchables and sweepers. Gandhiji tried his best for the rest of his life and launched a movement to make these people pain-free, but he did not succeed completely. There was no change in the practice of lifting donkeys.

Gandhiji considered untouchability to be a sin. He considered it a threat to humanity, a blot on Hinduism. Prevention of untouchability has been described as an essential act of the fight for freedom. He had given a place to untouchability in the campaign for swaraj.

Gandhiji was ready to serve the untouchables. The cleaners had spontaneous actions. Gandhiji has also been predicative in relation to marriage with Harijans. He did the work of social upliftment by adopting Harijan children. Savarnas were encouraged to marry Harijan girls. In the field of education as well, he tried to save the sanitation workers by adding them. Instructing him to stay away from alcohol, Gandhiji worked for the welfare of the people.

Personal cleanliness was the specialty of Gandhiji. At the same time, he was in favor of public cleanliness, human dignity. Gandhiji had said that 'Cleanliness is more important than freedom'. Priority was given to cleanliness as an integral part of life. In 1920, Gandhiji started the cleanliness movement. Their goal is to use waste removal materials such as bricks, stones, water, wood etc. for accessible toilets. Environmental cleanliness was also Gandhi's idea. Gandhiji conducted toilet experiments in the Phoenix Ashram in South Africa. Gandhiji had made efforts to eradicate untouchability, enrichment of sanitation workers etc.

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Gandhiji tried to find a solution to the problem of untouchability by protesting against taking up dirt, advising not to drink alcohol.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and the Swachh Bharat movement

Dr. Ambedkar was a great leader of the Mahar caste. He became the guide for their food, lifestyle, clothes etc. The Mahars used to pick up the dead animals, which was banned.

Dr. Ambedkar had done special work for the welfare and upliftment of the untouchables. He expressed his views through many books. The description of Gandhiji's work for the untouchables is mentioned in his book in 1925. Gandhiji in 1943 and Liberation of Untouchability, 1946 has written a book expressing the introduction of the present situation in the emergence of the untouchables. In his thoughts, Dr. Ambedkar has expressed his views on the origin of the touchable-untouchables, their irony, their socio-cultural backwardness, the oppression on them by the touches, etc. Efforts were also made to raise the educational level of the untouchables. His aim was to get them political status. He did many activities for the removal of untouchability. The Mahar Satyagraha was a special and exemplary movement regarding the drinking water of the Mahar caste. Among his various campaigns, the self-defense campaign of the Depressed Classes of South India is notable. Dr. Ambedkar had tried to change the religious outlook and ideas of purification and impurity for the depressed Dalits. His concrete work related to cleanliness is not, however, in this context has been considered in his thoughts or writings and speeches. Their fight has been seen related to clean nutrition, right to drinking water, caste inequality, low education level, poor health, dirty residence, toilet cleaning work, etc. Mahar Satyagraha, self-protection, anti-caste campaign etc. were the works of Ambedkar.

Sant Gadge Baba Maharaj and the Swachh Bharat movement

The work of Sant Gadge Baba, who started the campaign of rural cleanliness in the villages of Maharashtra in the 19th century, has been remarkable. Baba Gadge has played an active role in environmental awareness, cleanliness of roads, glory of energy saving, disease related, hospital construction etc. He has been a campaign against social evils.

His correct name was Debushree Jhingraji Bhanorkar. He was born on 23 February 1876 in a washerman family in Shenaon village of Amravati district of Maharashtra. After losing his land, he was earning a living by working as a laborer. Once she was working as a keeper of food. At that time a monk passed by. The monk asked him for the owner of the grain. The monk made fun of Debushree. Debushree's ideology changed with this experience. He used to be troubled by various incidents Sant Gadge Baba protested against the low social customs, religious, blind faith, discrimination, injustice to women, poor reliance on the poor, etc. in rural groups. Started the cleanliness movement. Find ways to solve rural problems. Through 'Kirtans', the people living in darkness were made to experience a new ray of hope. Tried for social change by teaching humanity, righteousness and good life. With the contribution of the people, the cleaning of roads, educational institutions, hospitals, Dharamshala's, shelter places for animals were built.

Opposed animal sacrifice, gave a sense of living a hard working life. Inspired the upper class of the society for selfless

service to the lower class. He died on 20 November 1956. He became famous by the name of 'Mahansant'. The Government of India started the campaign of rural cleanliness in 2000-2001 by forming the 'Gadge Baba-Swachhta Abhiyan' cleanliness program. Award announced in relation to rural sanitation. Giving the status of Sant Gadge Baba University of Amravati University of Maharashtra, Sant Gadge Baba has been honored.

Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak and the Swachh Bharat movement

Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak was born on April 2, 1943 in a traditional Maithil Brahmin family in a village named Ramupar Baghel in Vaishali district of Bihar. Dr. Bindeshwar was fed cow dung cakes by his grandmother for self-purification in his childhood, and made him drink water from the Ganges. The reason was that he had accidentally touched the 'untouchable' maid of the house.

In 1968, Dr. Pathak left by train to go to Sagar University to get his master's degree. On the way his grandson Bhैया was found. Dr. Pathak was going in the opposite direction – he stayed with his grandson at the request of his brother. Dr. Pathak got a job in Bihar Gandhi Janma Centenary Committee with the efforts of his grandson. There, under the guidance of Saryu Prasad, the work of 'Harijan salvation' was started. In those days the condition of the Harijans of Bihar was dire. They were compelled to take up the dirty. It was his compulsion to remove the toilet box. Dr. Pathak was entrusted with the responsibility for its salvation.

Dr. Pathak started living in a population of Harijans called 'Belia' to understand this problem closely. Two incidents in this colony had inspired him greatly. On the very first day of marriage, the pressure was being increased by her father-in-law and husband for raising the dirt of one of the families of the colony. Despite the daughter-in-law's reluctance, the pressure on her increases. After all, the new bride had to do this work.

In the second incident, a boy was hit by a bull. The boy fell. Being Harijan, no one went to save him. Then Dr. Pathak and his friends saved the child, but the child died before reaching the hospital. Dr. Pathak was particularly impressed by these two incidents, the beginning of service is still there.

Dr. Pathak has tried to get rid of the five-year old process of picking up garbage. In 1970, Pathak established the 'Sulabh Sanitation Sanstha' to make the cleanliness movement effective. Its original purpose was to free the scavengers and untouchables from torture. Efforts were made for rehabilitation, training and attainment of social status of these people. Work was done to spread awareness about cleanliness and toilets among the rural and urban people. Created environmental convenience and protection through accessible technology.

Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak created a revolution in the field of cleanliness and health in India and various countries in the world through the Swachhta Sulabh movement. More than 8000 public toilets have been constructed by this institute in prestigious places of the country. Invented the method of 'pay and use'. About 1.5 crore people use this facility on a daily basis. In which 200 toilets have been connected to the biogas plant. by which electricity is generated. Electricity is used to power roads, increase production of manure. Through the cleanliness movement, 13 lakh traditional toilets of the country

have been converted into accessible toilets. More than 10 lakh scavengers have got freedom from dirty work. They have been liberated in 640 cities. Starting from a district of Bihar, this movement is working in 25 states, 4 union territories and 506 districts of the country and also in countries like Afghanistan, Bhutan.

Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak has made efforts for the last 43 years for the sanitation workers to be freed from dirty work, rehabilitation, human dignity, human rights. In the country, he has established Mukti Program, Sulabh Public School Training Center etc. In the context of untouchability, Dr. Pathak has created a revolution by doing reformative work.

Dr. Pathak established Sulabh Public School in 1992 for the education of the children of sanitation workers in English medium after 1970 Sulabh Sanitation Sansthan. In 1994, 'Sulabh International Institute of Health Sanitation' was started for environmental protection, nutritious food, family planning etc. Environmental Sanitation Academy at Sulabh International in 1984 and Sulabh International Museum of Public Health, Sulabh International Museum of Toilets was established in 1994. Nayi Disha, Training Center was established in 2003 for education and training for vocational rehabilitation of women. All these institutions have taken up the campaign for the liberation of the scavengers, vocational training, education of the children of the scavengers, collective food, social upliftment, human dignity and human rights.

Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak and Sulabh International workers can be congratulated for trying to mark a special place of cleanliness not only in Bihar or India but on the global stage. As a result, people are benefiting through accessible toilets and public toilets in rural and urban areas.

Suryakant Parikh and the Swachh Bharat movement

At the age of 86, Suryakant Parikh has started a cleanliness and cleanliness campaign for cleanliness. Inspired by 'Sulabh International', in 1988, the personnel of 'NASA' Foundation built collective toilets in the form of 'pay and use' with a no profit or no loss policy. In 1988, Mr. Parikh established the 'National Sanitation and Environment Improvement Foundation' with the help of friends. NASA has taken up the responsibility of construction and maintenance of public toilets. Public toilets and bathrooms have been constructed in various pilgrimage places, hospitals, government schools, ashrams etc. Why did the toilet become the medium of service? On asking that question, Suryakant Parikh had told that, 'Even if this is the inevitability of life, people cannot openly discuss. People get irritated by the talk of toilets. It is God's gift that I have been drawn towards such work. During 1982-85, he was a member of Gujarat Energy Development Association. He has done the traditional exercise of energy. They knew the biogas from excreta and urine. He had gained experience of Sulabh by going to Bihar.

Sulabh also built a biogas plant in Gujarat, the reins of which were given to Suryakant Parikh. In four years, he was made the head of the Gujarat department by Sulabh. Therefore, there was a direct relation of Parikh with toilets and bathrooms. He was transferred to Haryana by Sulabh. But he left this job. After that he focused on the cleaning area. Cleanliness work in Gujarat needed a good leader. As a result, at the age of 63 He founded the NASA Foundation Today this organization is functioning at 85 places.

This area, which remained untouched in Gujarat till today, has now become the center of attention of the people. Parikh started getting encouragement from all around. Parikh carried out his work with the help of the government, through various contributions from his experience of Sulabh. His work started from an ashramshala in Dahod. Biogas plant was prepared from the toilets of the hostels. Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation has also entrusted the responsibility of some projects to this institute. Progress was seen in the construction of new toilets.

In Ahmedabad, modern toilets were constructed at 26 places like hospital, bus stand, garden etc. Sanitation toilets were constructed at places of pilgrimage like Sattadhar, Bahucharaji, Somnath, Dakor, Ambaji etc. Toilets were built in many houses of tribal villages near the river village.

In the present times, the objections raised by the elderly and women due to lack of toilets have now improved. Suryakant Bhai acted as a blessing. They receive substantial grants from donors. NASA workers are giving their full support. The sisters of NASA do the work of cleaning the courts of Gujarat. The goal of the institute is to establish a new Sulabh. Suryakant Parikh and NASA workers have played an exemplary role in Gujarat through cleanliness

Central Government and Swachh Bharat Movement

After 1947, some steps have been taken by the Central Government to improve the condition of sanitation workers. Committees have been formed for cleanliness, emancipation of scavengers, socio-religious reforms, human rights etc. Organizations like National-Scheduled Commission, National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation etc. are working. The Ministry of Public Welfare (Social Justice and Officers) of the Government of India (Ministry of Empowerment) has started some programs related to public welfare.

In the year 1991-92, a national scheme for the liberation of sanitation workers and their dependents, pre-matric scholarship for children, post-matric scholarship, scholarship for higher education, and schemes run by the Center for Rajiv Gandhi National Scholarship have been prepared. The scheme to convert the traditional toilets into accessible toilets, the Civil Rights Protection Act, the rules of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act) and reservation policy for the education of the people have been implemented.

In the year 1993, the National Commission for Cleanliness of Conventional Toilets has been constituted by the Government. All these efforts have undoubtedly benefited the scavengers. Through various campaigns, programmes, schemes, the Central Government is making efforts for the prevention of untouchability and for the benefit of sanitation workers. However, the truth is that they are still not completely liberated. Even today the old traditions are implemented in the remote provinces.

To make the cleanliness campaign effective, projects like Bharat Nirmal Abhiyan, Total Sanitation Companion (TSC), Voter and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO) etc. have been implemented. Reformative work has been done in the areas of cleanliness, health, environment etc. by UNESCO's 'Mission Sanitation' campaign.

State and Swachh Bharat Movement

Cleanliness-related campaigns have been run by various states of the Republic of India. Various campaigns and programs have been adopted. The toilet facilities are different in villages and towns of different states. As a result, campaigns are run keeping in view the diverse culture, sociality.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Total Sanitation Campaign, VASMO, Public Toilet Construction Scheme, are being run by the Government of India in all the states. Its inspection-evaluation etc. is also being done in the state. In Bihar, programs of public toilets, cleanliness, environmental awareness are run by the Government of Bihar and Sulabh Sansthan.

Sant Gadge Baba Sulabh cleanliness campaign of Maharashtra is run. As a result, rural life has improved. Gujarat toilet scheme is in operation. By implementing this scheme in urban and rural areas, the campaign to clean Gujarat is being run since 2008.

Voluntary organizations working in various states like Sulabh International, Safai Vidyalaya, NASA Foundation, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Citizen Foundation, Care India HUDCO Awas (Association for Water Sanitation and Hygiene) etc. play an important role in the cleanliness movement. Due to the efforts of the founders and activists of such trends, cleanliness awareness campaign, sanitation workers liberation campaign, toilets construction, maintenance, construction of bathrooms, temple entry of sweepers, non-discrimination etc. have been vigorously implemented in rural and urban areas (in slums). Spreading is happening. Efforts have also been made by these institutions for health-related remedial work, environmentally conscious co-food, cultural conservation.

CONCLUSION

'Mission Sanitation' is essential for collective cleanliness and health. The cleanliness movement is active in India with the formula of a healthy childhood, a healthy nation. The credit of today's clean environmental environment goes to Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Sant Gadge Baba, etc. Social reformers and activists like Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak and Suryakant Parikh and the Government of India and the State Governments.

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