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FINDINGS

Environmental contamination is one of the serious problems in almost all societies. Environmental preservation envisages in-depth examination of different variables, which affect the health of the women, men as well as children. It proves an insight into the process and various institutions play are role to preserve the best environment at grass root level.

The review of literature reveals the increased need for environmental preservation so as to understand and how to preserve the best environment. Hence the study is an attempt to understand health consequences and environmental preservation of Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu.

The specific objectives of the present study are

- a) To find out the inter-relationship between the socio-economic variables and the health consequences of the respondents.
- b) To understand the functions, pollution control measures and financial position of panchayat raj institutions in environmental preservation.
- c) To study the environmental awareness through education at panchayat schools.
- d) To know the functioning of Pollution Control Board in the study area for protecting environment.
- e) To study the activities of primary health center with regard to environmental preservation
- f) To learn the role and functioning of a Non-Governmental Organization in Environmental Awareness and preservation.

The study was conducted in Tiruchirappalli district of Tamil Nadu. Tiruchirappalli district occupies the middle place in terms of rural population. It has 13th rank in literacy rate. The number of persons per 1000 occupied rural houses is 1003, which is neither a sprinkle nor overcrowding. Considering all these points, Tiruchirappli district has been chosen or the study.

Tiruchirappalli district comprises of 14 blocks. 1 out of 14 blocks namely Andhanallur block has been purposely selected as the specific study area, because this block located in center place of Tiruchirappalli district. In Andhanallur block Allur and Meakudi village panchayat has been purposely selected as the study areas. Allure panchayat 33-Km from district Head quarters but Meakudi panchayat is 57-Km from district Head quarters. It is totally disconnected from other parts. The study is based on primary data collected through muliti-stage purposive sampling method.

The following are the major findings of the present study.

FINDINGS ON INSTITUTIONS

1. According to the 73rd amendment constitution Allur and Meakudi panchayats should constitute functional committees like –agriculture, public health, sanitation etc.
2. In both the study Panchayats should submit to the district panchayat a report on its Administration for each year. Similarly every district panchayat should submit to the Government a report of this administration within its jurisdiction during the preceding financial year.
3. The capacity of a Allur and Meakudi panchayats to discharge its duties and responsibilities as Well as to chalk out plan for the future, depends mainly upon its revenue resources.
4. A sound system of Allur and Meakudi panchayats finance should generally rest on a sound foundation of panchayats taxation, which is the only means to make these, panchayats self-governing institution. Psanchayats can never be a self-governing institution, if it is not made to mobilise a major part of its revenue.
5. Allur and Meakudi Panchayats are better fitted to carry out preventive measures in the public health area than to provide hospitals and dispensaries remedial treatment
6. The general lack of cleanliness in Allur and Meakudi village is due to the absence of any organized effort to dispose of or refuse in a manner, which will render them innocuous to the health of the people.
7. The development of civic consciousness is essential for effecting any improvement

- hygienic. Such civic consciousness can be created only general and health education.
8. Frequent digging public thoroughfare (roads) by different departments in uncoordinated manner often results into obstruction to public drains and sewer lines.
 9. Tamil Nadu Pollution control Board is better to provide safe drinking water and also they give sewage and industrial treatment.
 10. Allur and Meakudi Primary Health centres are better fitted to carry out preventive measures in the public health area than providing hospitals and dispensaries.
 11. SEVAI (Non-governmental organization) is better to provide preventive measures like water seal latrine, smoke less chulhas, disposal of refuse and safe drinking chlorinated water.

FINDINGS OF INDUSTRIES

1. In both the study areas Allur and Meakudi water source is largely affected by industrial waste. In the study area Allur water source affected by 63.33% but in Meakudi water source affected by 73.33 %. Further the researcher has observed that in both the study areas water sources are mainly polluted by industrial wastewater because industries have not taken proper treatment before sending the wastewater into water sources like pond, lake etc. Further it is concluded that in both the study areas peoples health is largely affected by water because they use the polluted water for drinking and bathing, so their health was affected with different types of diseases like stomach diseases, skin diseases, damage nervous, kidney problem etc. In both the study areas one understands the fact that Water pollution is one of the contributing factors for the health on the lives of the respondents. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant relationship between industrial waste and water pollution, thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between industrial waste and water pollution is accepted.
2. In both study areas Allur and Meakudi village environment is affected by industrial pollution. In both the study areas Industries create not only water pollution but they also create air, sewage etc. In the study Industrial area Allur village environment is affected by 70.00% but in Meakudi village environment is affected by 83.33%. Further the researcher has observed that in both the study area Industries create different types of

Industrial pollution like water, air, sewage etc affect Allur and Meakudi environment. As a result cause different kind of diseases to village people like Elephantiasis, typhoid, malaria, cholera, T.B, etc. Further it is concluded that in the study Industrial area Meakudi village environment is affected by higher percentage when compared to the study Industrial area Allur village environment. In both the study areas one understands the fact that village surrounding affected not by same type of industries but they're affected by different types of industries. The chi-square test reveals that there is a significant relationship between industrial pollution and village environment. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between Industrial pollution and village environment is accepted.

3. In both the study areas Allur and Meakudi land quality is affected by industrial wastewater, because industries waste water have not taken proper treatment before sending the wastewater into water sources (pond, lake). These polluted waters are used for agriculture purpose. So these polluted waters affected the land quality. In the study Industrial area Allur 86.67 % land was affected in the Meakudi area 70 % land was affected. Further the researcher has observed that in both the study areas land quality is affected by industrial polluted water. In both the study areas those working in agricultural land that people's health is affected by different kind of disease like allergies, skin diseases etc. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur land consequence percentage is high when compare to the study area Meakudi land consequence. In both the study Industrial areas one understands the fact that land quality is affected by Industrial pollution. As a result it not only changes the quality of soil but they also reduce the agriculture production. The chi-square test reveals that there significant relationship between Industrial pollution and land consequence. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between industrial wastewater and land consequence is accepted.
4. In the study area Allur 16.67 % industries provide protective measures to workers and in the Meakudi area 10% industries provide protective measure to workers. Further the researcher has observed that in both the study areas majority of the industries do not provide protective measure to workers. As a result workers health affected by different

kind of diseases like Ring worm, headache, asthma, back pain, nerves weaknesses etc. Further it is concluded that in both the study areas only few industries take care about the workers health and the majority of the industries aim only at profit and do not give importance to workers' health. The chi-square test reveals that there is a significant relationship industry and protective measures. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between industries and protective measures is accepted.

5. In the study area Allur 20% industries provide medical facilities to village people and in the Meakudi area 10% industries provided medical facilities to village people. Further the researcher has observed that in both the study areas majority of the industries did not provide medical facilities to village people because they are aim only at profit and they are not ready to protect the health of the people. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur Industries provide medical facilities to village people is better position when compared to Meakudi Industries. The chi-square test reveals that there is a significant relationship between industries and medical facilities to village people. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between industries and medical facilities to village people is accepted.
6. In the study area in Allur 16.67% industries conducted environmental awareness programme to industrial workers and the in the study area Meakudi 10% industries conducted awareness program to industrial workers. Further the researcher has observed that majority of the industries did not conducted awareness programme to industrial workers. Further it is concluded that few of the industries are interested in the welfare of the workers. So they conduct training programme with the help of Non-governmental organization and Tamil Nadu pollution control Board. The chi-square test reveals that there is a significant relationship industry and awareness programmes for workers. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between industries and awareness programmes for workers is accepted.
7. In the study area in Allur 10% industries plan for future to protect from industrial pollution and in the Meakudi area 6.67% industries plan for future to protect from industrial pollution. Further the researcher has observed that in both the study areas only few

industries interested about the future industrial pollution protection, so they are planning with the help of Non-governmental organization (SEVAI) like development of economic and technological system, providing safe water and sheds for workers, alternative work etc. Further it is concluded that majority of the industries did not think about the future because they are aim only at profit. So they are not give importance to future preservation plan. In both the study Industrial areas one understands the fact that industrial proprietors/owners were not so keen interest in future preservation plan. The chi-square test reveals that there is a significant relationship industries and future plan. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between industries and future plan is accepted.

FINDINGS OF INDIVIDUALS HOUSEHOLDS

1. In both the study areas all the age group of respondents faces the health problem. In the study area Allur higher percentage of the health consequence faces the age group 41-50 and in Meakudi age group 51-60 faces the higher percentage of the health consequence. However it is observed in both the study areas that largely respondents' health is affected by the age of 41-60 because daily they are doing two or more work to get supplement income to maintain their families. So their health affected by different kind environmental pollution likes water pollution, industrial pollution, sewage pollution, unhygienic condition etc. As a result respondents' faces the different types of diseases like Elephantiasis, Haemorrhagic fever, Typhoid, Malaria, virus fever, etc. Further it is concluded that in both the study areas higher percentage of the respondents faces the different kinds of health consequence particularly in the age group 41-60. The chi-square test reveals that there is no significant relationship between age and health problems. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between age and health problems is not accepted.
2. In the study area in Allur 55.33% of the female and 44.78% of the male respondents' health is affected by environmental contamination. In Meakudi village 56.25% of the female and 43.75% of the male respondents' health is affected by environmental condition. However it is observed in both the study areas Female faces the higher

percentage of health consequences than male because female done work more than man, so female is health is affected more than Male health. From the above view one can understand that in both the study areas female health is largely affected by environmental contamination. The chi-square test reveals that there significant relationship between sex and health problems. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between sex and health problems is accepted.

3. Education plays an important role in shaping an individual's personality. It moulds a person's character, thoughts etc. Education is one of the most important sources of opportunity in any society. The ability to read and write gives individuals access to a wide area of knowledge of environmental preservation. In this study, in Allur (53.2%) majority of respondents have gone upto primary level, followed by nearly (13.0%) of the respondents to High school level, and a few to Graduate level. At the same time it is found that the rest are illiterate. The situation in the other panchayat Meakudi is entirely different. It is found that 64.9% of the respondents are illiterate, nearly 18.2% have gone upto primary level, 20.4% re gone upto high school level and the rest 6.5% have Graduates. In Allur village almost all the respondents are primary educated and they have some knowledge to understand things about environment but in Meakudi village it is inferred that most of the respondents are illiterate, and do not give much importance to education and also they do have enough knowledge about environment. Further the researcher has observed that education has a major role in the improvement of the knowledge for environmental awareness. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant relationship between education and environmental awareness. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between education and environmental awareness is accepted.
4. In the study areas of Allur and Meakudi majority of the respondents live in joint family, and only a few of them live in Nuclear family. However it is observed that family type is major consequences for health problem. In the Joint family people's health is affected more than Nuclear family because joint family size is larger when compared to nuclear type family size. As a result joint family type environmental surrounding is affected

largely than nuclear family type. So Joint family people's health is largely affected by environmental contamination. Further it is concluded that in both the study areas joint family type people's is largely faces the different kind diseases like malaria, typhoid etc. In both the study areas one understands the fact that Majority of the respondents are interested to live only joint family because they are giving importance to family relationship. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant association between family type and health consequence, thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between family type and health consequence is accepted.

5. In Allur majority of the respondents reside in thatched houses and the rest are in tiled houses and only a few are in terraced houses. But in Meakudi the majority of the respondents are in thatched houses, and the rest are in tiled houses and only a few are in terraced houses. There is significant association between the type of house and health consequences of the respondents (Null hypothesis is accepted). This proves that the type of house is one of the major contributing factors for the health consequences in the lives of the respondents. Both the study areas show that thatched house respondents' health is highly affected more than terraced those in house because thatched house respondents do not have basic facilities like water, toilets. So their health is affected by different kinds of environmental pollution. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant association between the type of house and health consequences. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between type of house and health consequences is accepted.
6. In the study areas of Allur and Meakudi agriculture is the principal occupation of the respondents. In both the villages most of respondents engage in agriculture and only a few of them work in cottage industries and the rest of them have self-employment work. Majority of the respondents in both the study areas hold no land, only a few of them have own land. In both the study areas the majority of the respondents work in others' field as coolies. Further the researcher has observed that occupation affected the health of the people, because they work not in only agriculture but also in industries to get supplement income for their families. So their health is affected by different kinds of

environmental contamination. Further it is concluded that in the study areas majority of the respondent's health is affected by different types of occupational pattern. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant relationship between occupation and health consequences. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between occupation and health consequences is accepted.

7. In the study area Allur majority of the respondents earn Rs. 3000 and in Meakudi majority of the respondents earn only upto 1000. However it is observed that in Allur area people earn more income when compared to Meakudi, because Meakudi village is far away from town and has less contact with the outsiders. For these reasons in the study area the majority of the respondents are either agriculture coolies or industrial coolies and also do not get supplement income to maintain their families. Further the researcher has observed that economic status of the respondents in both the villages is not same. In both the villages the respondents feel that income gives more protection for health, because they feel that they did not properly maintain their surroundings. So their health is affected by different kinds of environmental contamination. As a result cause different kinds of diseases. Further it is concluded that in both the study areas types of income contributes factors for improving the environmental condition in the lives of the respondents. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant relationship between type of income and health consequences, thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between type of income and health consequences is accepted.
8. In both the study areas majority of the respondents' health was affected by environmental contamination. Further the researcher has observed that environmental pollution is major reason for health problem in both the study area. So in both the study areas respondents' health was affected by different kinds of environmental contamination like water, air, sewage etc. As a result cause different types of diseases to villagers' like typhoid, cholera, malaria, etc for environmental pollution. In both the study areas one can't deny the fact that environment contributes much to villagers' health consequence. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant relationship between environmental contamination and health problem. Thus the formulated

hypothesis that there is a relationship between environmental contamination and health problem is accepted.

- 9.** In the study areas Allur 41.56 % of the children's health is affected by environmental contamination and in Meakudi 76.62% of the children's health is affected by environmental contamination. However it is observed in both the study areas environmental contamination like Water pollution, unsafe sanitary conditions etc. affected children's health. These contamination cause different types of disease like cholera, malaria, dysentery and typhoid. Further the researcher has observed that in both the study areas majority of the children's health is affected by environmental pollution.
- 10.** In the study area Allur 90.91% of the respondents went to primary health centre for treatment. In the study area Meakudi only 12.99% of the respondents went to PHC and took treatment for their health problems. Further researcher has observed that in the study area Meakudi lower percentage of the respondents go to PHC because PHC is far away from this village. So these people hesitate to come and take treatment. In the study area Meakudi village large number of respondents follow traditional practice of medicine. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant relationship between health and PHC treatment. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between health and PHC treatment is accepted.
- 11.** In Allur 67.5% preservation takes by panchayat for environmental problem and in Meakudi 58.4% preservation takes by panchayat for environmental problem. However it is observed that in both the study areas Paanchyats takes preservation for environmental problem. They are Scavenging, Sanitary care, Management of effluent, dredging and cleaning of water bodies and fuel and fodder development. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur percentage of preservation is higher when compared to the study area Meakudi because Allur panchayat elected leaders are so keen interest in environmental village surrounding. In both the study areas one understands the fact that panchayats is one of the contributing factors for improving the environmental conditions in the lives of the respondents.

12. In Allur 54.5% preservation takes by NGO for environmental problem and in Meakudi 49.4% Preservation takes by NGO for environmental problem. However it is observed in both the study areas NGO takes preservation for environmental problem. They are chlorinated drinking water, water seal latrine, garbage disposal system and smokeless chulha etc. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur percentage of preservation takes by NGO is higher when compared to the study area Meakudi because Meakudi far away from NGO. So preservation percentage is lower in Meakudi. In both the study areas NGO is one of the contributing factors for improving the environmental condition in the lives of the respondents.

13. In study area in Allur 87.0 % preservation takes by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for environmental problem and in Meakudi 67.4% preservation takes by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for environmental problem. However it is observed that in both the study areas TNPCB takes preservation for environmental problems. They are Pot chlorinator and technique defluoridation of drinking water (at home level), techniques for defluoridation of drinking water (pipe water supply), Domestic sewage treatment and industrial treatment. Further it is concluded that in the study areas Allur percentage of preservation takes by Tamil Nadu Pollution control Board is higher when compared to the study area Meakudi because Meakudi is far away from town and also they have no proper road facilities. So preservation percentage is lower in Meakudi. In both the study areas one understands the fact that Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) is one of the contributing factors for improving the environmental condition in the lives of the respondents.

14. In Allur 89.6% preservation takes by PHC for health problems and in Meakudi 83.1% preservation takes by PHC for health problems. However it is observed that both the study areas PHC takes preservation for health problems. They are Chickenpox, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, infectious hepatitis, elephantiasis, leprosy, cholera, small box, malaria, tetanus, epidemic influenza, whooping cough, virus encephalitis, hemorrhagic fever and AIDS. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur percentage of preservation takes by PHC is higher when compared to the study area Meakudi because

this area far away from PHC, So PHC staffs hesitate to come and takes preservation for health problems.

15. In Allur 71.43% environmental education teaches by Panchayat School for children and in Meakudi 32.47% environmental education teach by Panchayat School for children. However it is observed that both the study areas panchayats school teaches environmental education for school children's. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur percentage of environmental education teach by panchayat school is higher when compared to the study area Meakudi because Allur panchayat have education up to tenth standard and in Meakudi education up to Primary level. So environmental education teach by Panchayats School for school children are not same. In both the study areas one understands the fact that education is one of the contributing factors for improving the knowledge of environmental awareness to children and help them to care for their health in a better way.

16. In the study areas of Allur and Meakudi various departments give environmental awareness to village people for environmental problems. However it is observed in both the study areas environmental awareness is very low because public participation is very low in both the villages. Further the researcher has observed that a number of institutions (panchayat institution, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Primary health center, Non-governmental organization) increase enactments on pollution problems. The chi-square test reveals that there is a significant relationship between department and environmental awareness. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between department and environmental awareness is not accepted. Further it is concluded that in both the study areas various institutions are not a permanent solution to this acute problem. Public participation is a must for this social cause of controlling and preserving the environment.

17. In the study areas Allur 63.6% of the respondents get benefit from environmental awareness programmes and in Meakudi 16.9% of the respondents get benefit from awareness programmes. However it is observed that both the study areas respondents get awareness from environmental programmes. They use smokeless chulha, chlorinated

drinking water and sewage disposal. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur percentage of awareness is higher when compared to the study area Meakudi because educational status is not same, so knowledge environmental awareness is different. In both the study areas one understands the fact that education is one of the contribution factors for improving the knowledge of environmental awareness in the lives of the respondents.

18. In the study area Allur 66.23% of the children get awareness about environmental problem and in Meakudi 19.48% of the children get awareness about environmental problem. However it is observed both the study areas children's get benefited from environmental education. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur Percentage of children's awareness is higher when compared to the study area Meakudi because Allur village schoolteachers are keen interested in children's education. In both the study areas one understands the fact that educational institution is one of the prime factor in making the children to help them to care for their health in a better way. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant relationship between environmental education and children awareness. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between environmental education and children awareness is accepted

19. In the study areas Allur 64.9% of the village environmental get improve from awareness programme and in Meakudi 44.2 % of the village environment get improve form awareness programme. However it is observed in both the study areas village surrounding get improve form awareness programme is not same. Further it is concluded that in the study area Allur percentage of village improvement is higher when compared to the study area Meakudi. Public participation in awareness training programme is different because in Allur majority of the respondents are literates and in Meakudi majority of the respondents are illiterates. So education goes up public participation of awareness knowledge also increase. The chi-square test reveals that there is significant relationship between environmental awareness programme and village surrounding improvement. Thus the formulated hypothesis that there is a relationship between environmental awareness programme and village surrounding is

not accepted. Hence it is concluded that one understands the fact that public participation is must for preserving the village-surrounding environment.

CONCLUSION

The research findings bring to light the diversity of approaches of various institutions involved in environmental preservation at grass root level. Another fact that is brought to light is that there is strong relationship between the environmental contamination and the impact created by health problems. Statistical tests have proved that the health is affected by different kinds of environmental contaminations. This derives from the fact that environmental preservation is necessary and provision of basic amenities can create good health in the lives of its residents.

Another noteworthy finding in the study of Village panchayat, is that NGO, are functioning equally with Government to solving the environmental problem. They are not only service providers but also facilitators who make the beneficiaries to undergo an environmental preservation process at grass root level.

The study has focussed on this point and has tried to study the awareness of the environmental training programme in rural areas. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and has to understand the complete problem of environmental contamination because they are the ultimate decision making authority for health issues regarding rural environment which requires right attitude and approach to the environmental issue. Besides it is also found in the study that chief functionaries of NGO who have dealt with environmental preservation directly in the field have high environmental awareness of training programme suggesting that experience is the greatest teacher.

The study further highlights that NGOs are taking much effort in environmental preservation especially in rural areas. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and Primary health center, on their part bring the environmental preservation programmes to the doorstep of the people. The village panchayat concentrate on rural environment and also play a vital role in environmental preservation at grass root level.

The major findings have accentuated the factors that might be held responsible for the condition of environment at grass root level besides bringing to light the diversity of

strategies adopted by various institutions involved in environment preservation at grass root level. Since the functionalist approach is being adopted, Robert Merton's functional analysis has been laid emphasis in the study.

The study provides evidence for Robert Merton's' postulate of the functional unity of society' that states that any part of the social system is functional for the entire system, but in highly differentiated societies, institutions may well have a high degree of functional autonomy. Here in the case, considering the grass root environment as a social system and the various groups involved in environmental preservation as key-system, the Village panchayat, NGO, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and Primary health center have a high degree of functional autonomy and a change in a particular institutions Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board especially (provide different kinds of safe drinking) has not affected on other key systems.

Merton's second assumption 'postulate of Universal functionalism' which says that any part of society may be functional, dysfunctional or non-functional is also applicable to this research study. Here, the lack of regular source of income seems to be dysfunctional for the village panchayat but functional for the existence of NGO.

In this research, it has been found that the role of Tamil Nadu pollution control board and primary health centre is being shared by NGO in solving the grass root environment. Alternative means has been variedly adopted in achieving the objective of providing better environment to the grass root people. This suggests the existence of functional equivalents, which is a major premise of the structural functional approach and form the crux of Merton's third assumption postulate of indispensability' which suggests the concept of 'functional equivalents' and functional alternatives'.

The study has approached the issue from the functionalist perspective and has found empirical evidence to support certain key concepts and postulates that form the essence of functionalist sociology.

This research concludes that various institutions have so far fulfilled in a substantial measures the great expectations that it had aroused though it has the potential as peoples' institution at the grass-root level to deliver the goods. The establishment of both the study

areas various institutions has been a step in the right direction. Various institutions thus are a multi dimensional phenomenon. Its contribution to the modernization cannot be quantified. The neoteric approach of 73rd amendment constitution will increase the awareness of environment at grass root level for the people.

Thus, various institutions are working at the grass root level to preserve the best environment. Sometimes, a few institutions feel that prevailing political atmosphere at higher levels is not conducive to such bodies working at the grass-root level, which may lead to disappointment, but we have to take solace that "night is darker before the dawn".

This is an outcome of the individual effort, whereas if it is to be conducted by any institution or if it is an institutional effort, it would be of much help for making reforms and thus for the development of environmental preservation at grass root level and to a larger extent for the development to preserve the best environment at nation as a whole.

SUGGESTION

1. The 73rd amendment act, 1994 specifies a number of ways through which the State government exercises their control over the pranchayat raj Institutions. This power retained by the government will pose a threat to the autonomy and freedom of the panchayats. As a result of it the whole system of Panchayat raj Institutions will deteriorate to a subordinate position of the state administration. The provision for dissolution of panchayats by government on ground of abuse of power can be a permanent threat. Similarly the power of the state government to remove a president or any other member of a panchayat for misuse of power may be misused for political gains.
2. The financial resources of panchayats need be reinforced as most of the panchayats find it difficult to carry out their programmes on account of paucity of funds. It is gratifying to learn that recently the state government has decided to increase the amount of grants to panchayats. It is a step in the right direction. Yet, when we peep into the under-developed and developing stage of our village economy, the enhance grants will not be found adequate to meet the requirements of the panchayats. The panchayats should be encouraged to tap at internal resources, instead of always depending upon

government for funds –by undertaking activities of a remunerative character, such as starting cottage and small scale industries, managing markets, slaughter houses and the like.

3. It is very important to educate general public about hygienic practices and Pollution awareness as a habit. For this several tools are available to the panchayat like organizing general information campaigns regarding pollution control activities, seminars, audio visual demonstrations, handbills, advertisements, cleaning campaigns, hoarding, slides in cinema theatres, traffic regulations permanent notices for the information of the general public etc. Panchayat can organize information sessions by adopting any combination of these tools.
4. Different kinds of extension measures are needed in the panchayat schools. Seminars aided with audio-visual guidance and campaigns by panchayat schools would go to a long way in creating general awareness among student community. After this, the student can even undertake educating people in respective residential areas.
5. For aged, rural and illiterate people, particularly women folk and children, an entirely different kind of education campaign is needed. There the visuals would be more effective and repeated exposure to such visuals may result in greater retention of the message.
6. There is a great possibility of co-ordination with voluntary agencies for extension work. In fact proper public relations would not only result in proper education to people, it would also make the local administration more responsive where people would develop and sustain faith in it.
7. The existing provisions in the local bodies legislation are elaborate on certain aspects of civic services, but specific awareness of pollution and its control is not explicit. Punishment for violation of provisions is not stringent and very often, people get away with contravention of the provisions. However, it would be ideal if the local administration ensures prompt services in discharging its responsibilities and makes necessary arrangement for being responsive to complaints of general public besides maintaining close liaison with other agencies like State Pollution Control Board.

8. Special efforts should be made to involve panchayats by creating awareness among its leaders towards this problem. The non-officials and officials should be imparted training to look after this problem. The mechanism of supervision and control should be provided from the higher levels of the state government, which can make them more accountable and responsible.
9. The general public should be educated about the environmental degradation and improvement of the environmental quality through mass media by incorporating them through regular programme of All India Radio, Television and visual aids etc. Documentary films should be prepared of these themes and exhibited for the benefit of the people.
10. To give training to the youth and women at grass root level to take leadership so that they can think about their problems and possible solutions to environment.
11. To make the grass root dwellers to realize the importance of the environmental preservation.

Proverb, "Health is Wealth", and that this has a pivotal role for the betterment of the entire family.