CHAPTER-VI

FINDINGS

AND

SUGGESTIONS
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MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Major findings of the ongoing study are as follows:

Profile of the Respondents

- Three-fourth respondents came from middle age group followed by young group with 12 percent. District-wise data show that the same pattern was seen in every district. Maximum percentage of respondents from middle age group was found in Rohtak (80 percent).

- It is evident from the data that 44 percent respondents were illiterate. Percentage of semi-literate and literates was 28 percent each.

- As many as 60 percent respondents were engaged in the profession of agriculture and allied sector. This percent was maximum in Jind district. Other 20 percent respondents were found taking their livelihood as labourers and the maximum percent was in Karnal district. Remaining 20 percent were either in service or in business.

- 67 percent respondents were found in the category of APL. This percentage was more (75 percent) in Rohtak district as compared to its counterparts while 33 percent respondents were seen with yellow cards in their possession i.e. BPL. More clearly, two third respondents belonged to APL category and one third fell in BPL.

- A large section of respondents i.e. 65 percent was living in nuclear families and the percentage was highest in Rohtak district (near about 70 percent) followed by Karnal with 64 percent.

- As many as 75 percent of the respondents emerged from general castes while 25 percent from SCs category. In fact, number of respondents from SC category had been selected by the researcher as per their percentage to the total population in their respective villages. Percentage of respondents belonging to general group was highest in Rohtak district i.e. 77 whereas those of SCs category in Karnal (26 percent).
Awareness of the Respondents

- 60 percent respondents went in open for toilet. The situation was almost the same in all the three districts with a slight variation in percentage. It was Rohtak and Jind where open defecation was seen more as compared to their counterpart.

- Among the respondents who defecate in open, 45 percent found it an excuse of walk. This tendency was more prevalent in Jind district (55 percent). The next sought reason was that 42 of the respondents defecating in open had no toilet at their disposal. Open defecation due to useless toilet was the third reason. This reason was enumerated the most in Karnal by 15 percent respondents.

- 77 percent respondents do not wash their hands after defecation. The percentage is widely prevalent in Jind district where 80 percent respondents do not follow the practice of hand-washing. Karnal was found at second slot in series with a percent of 78.

- Two third respondents were satisfied to wash their hands only with water. The percentage was highest in Jind district (77 percent). Although, another 17 percent respondents wash their hands with soap and 15 percent from ash together making one third respondents.

- As many as 60 percent respondents were seen not practising hand-washing after defecation knowingly. The percentage was maximum in Karnal district (65 percent). It was also seen that 40 percent respondents were not aware about the grim consequences of not hands-washing and the percentage was highest in Jind district (42 percent)

- 80 respondents were found careless if talked about regular nail-cutting. Jind district was stood at first with a percentage of 83 followed by Karnal district with 82 percent. Situation was not found satisfactory in Rohtak district also where 80 percent respondents did not cut their nails at regular interval.

- 60 percent respondents keep their food covered while 40 percent in open. Percentage of respondents keeping food covered was high in Karnal district (64 percent i.e. nearly two third) followed by Rohtak district with just above 60 percent.
• Shockingly 75 percent respondents took drinking water by inserting their hands direct in water-pot. The practice was highest in Karnal district (78 percent) followed by Jind (75 percent). It should be clear that only 25 percent respondents used long handle instrument while taking water.

• Nearly half of the total respondents kept their cattle away from human habitation and the percentage was highest in Karnal district (65 percent). Jind district was next with a percentage of 52. Practice of keeping the cattle near was more prevalent in Rohtak district (62 percent).

• A large section of respondents (90 percent) did not have basic sense of solid waste technique i.e. decomposting pit. Lack of knowledge was more prevalent in Jind district (93 percent) followed by Karnal district (90 percent).

• Again, a large portion of respondents i.e. 90 percent had no idea about soakage pit that is the important technique of liquid waste management. The highest percentage of such respondents was seen in Jind district (94 percent) followed by Karnal (90 percent).

Construction and Usage of Toilets

• As many as 75 percent respondents had toilet in their households. The percentage was highest in Karnal district (80 percent) followed by Rohtak (77 percent). Further, this percentage was more in general category households (83 percent) than SCs (50 percent). District-wise also Karnal was leading in general category (90 percent) followed by Rohtak (85 percent).

• Out of the total respondents without toilet at their homes, two third reported lack of funds as the prime reason of not having toilet. This reason was enumerated the most in Jind district (74 percent) followed by Karnal (66 percent). Lack of space was the second reason (23 percent) chiefly in Karnal and Rohtak districts. Category-wise lack of funds was reported maximum by general category respondents (74 percent) while lack of space and no need were uttered maximum by SC category respondents (27 and 14 percentages respectively).
Overall, 95 percent respondents were found having one-pit flush latrine mostly in Karnal district (97 percent) followed by Jind (94 percent). Surprisingly, nearly 6 percent respondents were found having dry latrines and this percentage was highest in Rohtak with a percentage of 8. Observing by category, one-pit latrines were maximum in SCs households (96 percent) while dry latrines were seen more in general category households (6 percent) chiefly in Karnal and Jind districts, and Rohtak district respectively.

84 percent toilets were noticed functioning and 16 percent were dysfunctional. Percentage of functional latrines was highest in Jind district (85 percent) followed by Karnal (84 percent). To add, functionality of toilets was more in SCs households (96 percent) dominantly in Rohtak and Jind districts (100 percent each).

The leading reason behind the non-functionality of toilets was registered as problem in construction of toilets (64 percent i.e. nearly two third) followed by lack of care (32 percent) chiefly in Jind (75 percent) and Rohtak (40 percent) respectively. The first reason was felt more in general category households of Jind district (75 percent) while lack of care was reported more by general respondents in Rohtak (40 percent).

As far as usage is concerned, use ‘by few members’ was noticed the most (75 percent) followed by ‘none’ group (15 percent). Usage ‘by all members’ was found only 10 percent. The former reason was also dominating both in general and SC categories which was highest in Jind (73 percent) in case of general and in Rohtak and Jind (100 percent each) in case of SC respondents.

School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE)

63 percent schools were without toilets. The percentage was maximum jointly in Rohtak and Jind districts (75 percent each) followed by Karnal district with a percentage of 37.
• Out of the total schools with toilet facility, two third did not have toilets exclusively meant for girls. The percentage was noted more in Rohtak and Jind districts (100 percent each) than Karnal (40 percent).

• As many as 78 percent school toilets were not given the facility of water supply. The percent was maximum in Rohtak and Jind districts (100 percent each). 60 percent school toilets in Karnal also did not have water supply.

• Out of the total schools which had toilets in their compounds, 57 percent have no water points in toilets while 43 percent did not have water supply at all in their compounds. Both the reasons were found equally effective in Rohtak and Jind districts whereas lack of water-point was strong enough (66 percent) in Karnal district.

• Interestingly, most of the schools could not claim of having trained teacher to inculcate hygiene education in little children.

• During sanitation week, prabhat pheris (the morning go round the village) were conducted by 50 percent schools with highest percent of 87 in Rohtak district. No school in any district claimed to have conducted door to door campaign. Essay writing and painting competitions were held in 42 percent schools highest percentage being 62 in Karnal.

• Again it was disgusting to note that the celebration of hand washing day on October 14, 2008 was not performed in large number of schools. Surprisingly, they did not aware even about this date.

**Anganwari Toilets**

• 58 percent anganwaris have toilet facility in their premises. This percentage was maximum jointly in Karnal and Jind districts (62 percent each). In Rohtak district, 50 percent anganwaris have toilets.

• Out of the total anganwaris which had toilets, 93 percent did not have water supply in toilets with a highest percentage of 100 jointly in Rohtak and Jind districts.

• 85 percent anganwaris reported to have no water point in toilets as the prime reason behind the scarcity of water in toilet. This percentage was seen highest in Karnal.
The remaining 15 percent told that they had no water supply at all in their premises with the highest percentage in Rohtak (25 percent).

**Information, Education and Communication (IEC)**

- Presence of wall painting about sanitation data in a village was noticed in 75 percent villages. The percentage was maximum in Karnal district with a percentage of 100 that was followed by Rohtak and Jind (62 percent).
- 58 percent villages had notice boards. The percentage was found highest in Karnal and Jind districts (62 percent). Another fact noted by the researcher was that these data were not updated in most of the villages.
- 55 percent villages had never been visited by any motivator and another 45 percent had rarely visited. Percentage of never visited villages was highest in Karnal district (100 percent) followed by Jind (37 percent) whereas percentage of rarely visited villages was maximum in Rohtak (75 percent).
- 70 percent villages had never been visited by TSC team, the highest being Karnal and Rohtak (75 percent each). Another 21 percent villages had often been visited. This percentage was found maximum in Karnal and Jind districts (25 percent each).

**Waste Management**

- 86 percent households put their solid waste in heaps chiefly in Jind district (92 percent) followed by Karnal (90 percent). Another 10 percent households dumped their waste in streets mainly in Rohtak (11 percent). No decomposting pit was noticed by the researcher in any district.
- 95 percent panchayats had not managed solid waste of their villages. The percentage was reported highest in Karnal and Jind districts (100 percent each).
- Nearly two third households used pavements for liquid waste mainly in Rohtak (65 percent). Another 35 percent flowed out solid waste in the streets chiefly in Karnal district (42 percent).
- 95 percent panchayats had not managed liquid waste properly. The percent was maximum in Karnal and Jind districts (100 percent).
Role of Gram Panchayat in Sanitation Awareness

- Two third gram panchayats did not discuss sanitation and its related information in gram sabha meeting, the highest percentage being in Rohtak and Jind districts (75 percent). The real reason was tried to know and found that in most of the villages the gram sabha never held its meeting.

- 95 percent gram panchayats had not constructed sanitation committees in their respective areas. The percentage was seen greatest in Karnal and Jind districts (100 percent).

- 87 percent village panchayats did not call gram sabha meetings and 62.50 percent did not even cleaned streets during sanitation week while both the activities being obligatory. Both non-convening of gram sabha meeting and non-cleaning of streets were reported the most in Jind district (both 100 percent).

Role of Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals in Sanitation

- In 83 percent villages, youth clubs played no active role in any type of sanitation activity while in 95 percent villages, mahila mandals had no role in sanitation. Situation of youth clubs was most depressing in Jind district and that of mahila mandals in Rohtak and Jind districts.

Manpower and Other Infrastructure Facilities at District Level

- Two persons were found involved in TSC in all the districts—a project officer and an assistant. Another startling point was revealed that all the district project officers were given more than two other projects to look into.

- It was seen that two third respondents were not satisfied with space and all the respondents were dissatisfied with vehicle facility. Although computer facility was seen up to mark in all the districts, space emerged a cause of concern at Karnal and Rohtak headquarters.
Nirmal Gram Puraskar

- Three districts had collectively bagged 61 Nirmal Gram Puraskars. Out of these, Jind won maximum 34 awards followed by Karnal with 25. Situation in Rohtak was quite regretful with 2 awards only. Year-wise break up reveals that in the initial two years, no district could achieve NGP. Next year, only Karnal could open its account with 11 awards but in 2008 Jind outsmarted its counterparts winning 34 awards.

Allocation and Utilization of Funds

- Rs. 17539 lakh had been approved in Haryana for TSC. Out of this amount, Rs. 14177 lakh are reported to be allocated. Out of the allocation, an amount of Rs. 8453 lakh had been said to be utilized so far.

- Provision for Jind district was maximum i.e. Rs.1111 lakh while maximum Centre share has been provided to Rohtak district that is 63 percent of the provision. Further, about half of the provision was borne by Centre alone whereas the remaining half was managed jointly by the State and the beneficiaries themselves.

- The maximum percent i.e. 94.31 has been allocated to Karnal district. In terms of allocation percentage, Rohtak was lagging far behind its counterparts with only 57 percent. As far as beneficiary share is concerned, here also Rohtak district is behind having a less percentage of 46. Startling to note, beneficiaries have contributed much more (115 percent) than their allocated share in Karnal district. Taken together, on an average of 71 percent, funds have been allocated so far that seems quite satisfactory.

- Karnal was at the top slot with 94 percent utilization followed by Jind (89 percent). Rohtak gave a gloomy picture where only 60 percent of its total allocation had been spent. From State share allocation, Jind had utilized the most percentage (95 percent). The Centre share has been utilized only half in Rohtak district (51 percent).

- Karnal district had been allocated 4 installments (in the years 2000-01, 2002-03, 2005-06, and 2006-07) by the Centre and 3 installments (in 2001-02, 2004-05, and
2006-07) by the State. Centre and State had released 3 installments each to Rohtak and Jind districts in 2004-05, 2006-07, and 2007-08.

Kamal had been allocated a total percentage of 86 from Central pool and 93 percent from State pool. In the same way, Rohtak district had been allocated 60 percent from Central provision and 59.98 percent from that of State. As far as Jind district is concerned, it has been allocated 60 percent each from Central and State provisions.

- For Karnal district, 2004-05 had been a year of highest utilization with 27 percent followed by 2007-08 (24 percent). 2002-03 witnessed lowest utilization (below 3 percent). Another lower utilization year was 2005-06 with a percentage of 7.

Rohtak enjoyed highest utilization in 2006-07 (40 percent) followed by a percentage of 23 in 2005-06. Lowest utilization was made in 2004-05 i.e. 11 percent.

As far as Jind district was concerned, most of the funds were utilized in 2007-08 (65 percent). Following year was 2006-07 with 21 percent. The lowest amount of funds was utilized in 2005-06 that was only 3 percent of the total utilization.

- Out of the total utilization of Rs. 816 lakh in Karnal district, 46 percent was made on IHHL followed by sanitary complexes (15 percent). An almost equal percent of 14 was spent on school toilets. It is further revealed that balwadi toilets received minimum fund utilization (2 percent).

In Rohtak district, again IHHL received maximum fund utilization of 30 percent followed by sanitary complexes (29 percent).

Talking about Jind, 64 percent funds were utilized on IHHL whereas sanitary complexes and IEC received utilization of 9 percentages each. The minimum utilization was conferred on rural sanitary marts and production centres (2 percent).

- In Karnal district, utilization on IHHL was chiefly made in two years i.e. 2003-04 (26 percent) and 200405 (46 percent). These two years jointly witnessed over 70 percent utilization. Years 2002-03 and 2007-08 registered the lowest utilization 0.25 and 8 percentages only.
In Rohtak district, maximum funds were utilized in 2006-07 (50 percent) followed by 2007-08 (41 percent). While in the initial year, the utilization was lowest (8 percent).

The starting two years did not see much utilization in Jind district. It was only 0.75 percent in 2004-05 and 5 percent in 2005-06. From third year, the pace gained speed with 22 percent utilization in 2006-07. 2007-08 enjoyed maximum utilization of 72 percent.

- Utilization on IEC activities in Karnal district may be put into two groups—high utilization years and low utilization ones. Years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2006-07 registered 20, 48, and 23 percentages respectively. Years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2005-06 and 2007-08 witnessed percentages of 2, 2, 3, and 1 respectively.

  Except the initial year 2004-05 where utilization on IEC was note 5 percent, other three years enjoyed high percentage utilization i.e. 24, 37, and 33 percentages in 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08 years respectively in Rohtak district.

  In Jind district, percentage of utilization was satisfactory except 2005-06 when no money was spent in IEC. In the initial year (2004-05), it was 11 percent, in 2006-07, 32 and in 2007-08, the percentage was 57.

- Funds for school toilets were dashing utilized in Karnal from the beginning. In the starting year alone 64 percent funds were utilized. Next year also witnessed 13 percent spending. Surprisingly, 2005-06 and 2006-07 remained empty in terms of utilization. Once again in 2007-08, 22 percent funds were utilized.

  Rohtak district also repeated the same sage where in the initial year alone 43 percent funds were exhausted. During the next two years, over 20 percent utilization was seen.

  The outlook remained something shocking in Jind. During the first three years, even a single penny was not utilized while during the next two years, utilization was made on a bulk level i.e. 29 and 71 percentages respectively.

- Karnal district utilized funds allocated for balwadi toilets within two years only. Utilization was noted maximum in the year 2006-07 with 94 percent funds were spent whereas in the preceding year 6 percent funds had been utilized.
Rohtak district has spent Rs. 0.86 lakh on balwadi toilets. Out of them 98 percent were utilized in 2004-05 and remaining 2 percent in 2006-07.

Out of Rs. 20.90 lakh, 70 percent were utilized in 2007-08 whereas 30 percent were spent during 2006-07 in Jind district.

- In Karnal district, funds for sanitary complexes were utilized during last three years. The maximum percentage was noticed during 2007-08 (52 percent).

Total utilization on sanitary complexes in Rohtak was Rs. 66.90 lakh. Out of them 45 percent were spent during 2006-07 alone. Following was 38.12 percent made during 2005-06. In 2007-08, a minimum utilization was noticed i.e. 6 percent.

As far Jind district was taken, out of total funds of Rs. 54 lakh, 78 percent were utilized during a single year 2004-05. Leaving the next year blank, during last two years utilization was made on a percentage of 11 each.

- Karnal district had spent nil money on rural sanitary marts and production centres while it was Rs 8.50 lakh and Rs. 10.50 lakh in Rohtak and Jind districts respectively. In Rohtak, a large percentage (62 percent) was utilized in 2007-08 alone followed by 2006-07 with a percentage of 25.

In Jind district, the trend was complete reverse where in the opening year alone, 71 percent funds were utilized. With a gap year, 28 percent funds were spent during 2006-07.
HYPOTHESES TESTING

Hypotheses-I: Emphasis of the sanitation campaign has been more on constructing toilets than on maintaining them.

It was noticed that 84 percent toilets were noticed functioning while 16 percent were dysfunctional. The finding disapproves the first hypothesis.

Hypotheses-II: Awareness level of rural people about sanitation is very low.

It was found that 77 percent respondents do not wash their hands after defecation and two third respondents were satisfied to wash their hands only with water. Besides, 75 percent respondents took drinking water by inserting their hands direct in water-pot. These figures approve the above hypothesis.

Hypotheses-III: Open defecation practice is still prevalent in rural areas.

It was found that 60 percent respondents went in open for toilet. So, the hypothesis is approved.

Hypotheses-IV: School sanitation and hygiene education (SSHE) is being continuously ignored.

It was noticed that 63 percent schools were without toilets. Out of the total schools with toilet facility, two third did not have toilets exclusively meant for girls. These figures approve the hypothesis straightforwardly.

Hypotheses-V: Waste management is poor in rural areas.

The study reveals that 86 percent households put their solid waste in heaps and 95 percent panchayats had not managed solid waste of their villages. So, the hypothesis has been approved.
Important Suggestions

Main suggestions are as follows:

❖ Construction of Toilets and Usage thereof

➢ No doubt a remarkable increase was seen in coverage of households by toilets. But the most difficult task is lying ahead. A clear strategy should be adopted as to how the remaining one third or one fourth households be covered. Karanl model may be replicated where a bench mark survey was conducted wherein a list of toiletless households was prepared and then acted accordingly.

➢ The administration should show promptness in proving incentive to the BPL households. Some sarpanches complained that despite construction of toilets, administration do not release incentive money to the beneficiaries.

➢ Technology is another aspect worth noticing. Rural sanitary marts (RSM) and production centres (PC) could not attain their due place in rural areas. The administration should trace out the loopholes first and then promote RSM/ PC culture. Thereafter problems like dysfunctionality of toilets due to technology leakage, lack of skilled masons etc. will be sorted out.

➢ While selecting BPL households, the administration is following the list of BPL households prepared by Haryana government, authenticity of which is well known. A genuine list of below poverty households should be construed be the TSC administration.

➢ As far as space for toilets is concerned, an example of Masudpur gram panchayat (Rohtak district) can be adopted where the needy had been provided by the gram panchayat with space.

➢ Increased cost also creates a headache in the minds of villagers especially in poor people who want to make toilet. The problem can be resolved by establishing RSM/PC in rural locality. Some NGOs with integrated background may also be called to take the responsibility. Besides, some financial support can be provided from panchayat funds.
Some social sanctions need to be enforced at community level against the practices of open defecation. The PRIs can make pro-active decision in this regard through community consultations.

**IEC Activities**

- Extensive and creative use of IEC components such as street plays, songs, wall paintings, flip charts, etc., needs to be adopted for establishing dialogue with the community behavioural change, community mobilization & empowerment.
- The field staff of TSC must be trained in social mobilization so that the level of awareness of people regarding sanitation can be enhanced and converted into practice. They should help to finding out practical solutions to the specific constraints that prevent village people from adopting the sanitary practices.
- The Gram Panchayat alone can not undertake responsibility for the successful completion of the TSC. It requires people’s participation in process which can be ensured only through the Gram Sabha. Hence, this institution needs to be activated for this purpose.
- Social mobilization and awareness building must be taken up on priority basis for making the campaign ‘people centered’ and ‘demand driven’. This work could be taken up by identifying a team of dedicated grass root workers which will further work for changing the traditional mindset that having a toilet in the house is not good.

**School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SHHE) including Anganwari Toilets**

- Convergence of the efforts of different agencies working at district level such as district administration Education Department, Panchayats, SHGs, social activists, CBOs etc., must be done for achieving good coverage in bigger Gram Panchayats.
Funds available from different sources, including TSC, SSA and the normal funds of the education department, Women and Child Development Department, should be dovetailed to establish sanitation facilities.

School children should be given sanitation and hygiene education in schools at least once in a week. The School Education Department of Haryana should train a teacher per school in this regard.

It has been noticed that the school heads do not take it seriously to follow the instructions given by department like celebration of sanitation week, hand washing day etc. nor the field officers understand their responsibility to ensure these extra curriculum activities. This should be shunned.

School toilets especially girl toilets are only on paper. When the Department ask about it, a report has been sent to headquarters that all is going well. But neither the school head nor the Block Education Officer or the District Education Officer take heed to this practice. They should pay attention to the real position.

Water connection in school toilets is another cause of concern. It should be ensured that all the school toilets must have water points therein.

Good sanitary and hygienic habits including practice of hand washing among the children should be encouraged. It is needed to adopt the proven route of sanitation communication i.e. teacher-child-parents-community.

It should be managed that all the anganwaris have compulsorily toilet facility and water facility in all the toilets.

Waste Management

Decomposting pit is the easiest technique of solid waste management. The administration should try to make people adopt this method of solid waste management. It can be accomplished by telling the benefits of the product gained after decomposting the waste.

The gram pachayat may play a very crucial role in promoting decomposting of solid waste. They also need a special training in this regard.

Besides, the educated youth of the village may prove helpful in inculcating the innovative ideas in the old minds of villagers.
Liquid waste management has also a weak part under the waste management component of TSC. Proper liquid waste disposal is equally important even more important than solid waste as it causes various dangerous diseases. These diseases ultimately effects the working hours of rural people.

The gram panchayat should be motivated to encourage people to adopt the habit of cleaning their surrounding. The panchayat should take initiative by arranging community solid waste pit and soakage pit. It should motivate people through giving them information about the profits of soakage pit that water level is increased through it.

✶ Role of PRIs in Sanitation

First of all, gram panchayat should take some pain in devoting some energy and funds as well in sanitation related activities. Members of panchayat should keep in mind that they are representatives of people and they are here to set an example before rural folk.

Secondly, other tiers of panchayati raj e.g. panchayat samiti and zila parishad should also take some interest in rural sanitation in their concerned areas. Because they represent a larger area, they can become more effective in contributing some part in sanitation.

The PRIs at all levels should include sanitation in their respective agenda and discuss about the ways and means to increase sanitation in their concerned jurisdiction.

Sanitation committees are not established at grassroots level. Committees comprising active members should be constructed and there should be an evaluation of the working of these committees at a regular interval.

The gram sabha meeting is convened in most of the villages either at the house of sarpanch or on paper. This practice is the main hindrance in the way of rural development. Meetings of gram sabha should be convened in real at the prescribed place so that more and more villagers may share their views on village development.
❖ Role of Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals

➢ Youth has an enormous power to transform the society. They should activate this power in the noble cause of sanitation. The youth club of a village can construct a sanitation committee with the help of some energetic members.

➢ Mahila Mnadals also have a lot of scope to act in the field of sanitation. Because women are the most influencing agent as far as domestic and personal sanitation is concerned. Members of Mahila Mnadals should discuss about sanitation practices before the common women and the result will be fruitful.

➢ The administration should also boost up vigilant youth clubs and Mahila Mandals with providing financial assistance.

❖ Organizational Set-up

➢ There has been a major flaw in organizational set up of the TSC. District has been considered the basic unit of implementing TSC and it was noticed that a team of two persons could not handle the entire district. So, it is suggested to make block as the basic administrative unit of implementation.

➢ Further, manpower engaged in TSC should be enhanced. Some full time faculty may be appointed with area expertise. Motivators have also been appointed on a part time basis. There should be a provision of full time motivators.

➢ Vehicle has emerged as the basic cause of poor monitoring of the project. Lack of conveyance also creates a gap between the policy implementers and the beneficiaries. This gap may be shattered by allowing the project officers to arrange some private conveyance.

➢ It is strongly suggested that a full fledge project officer and assistance should be appointed at the earliest. It was seen that a project officer was looking into more than one scheme at district level.
Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)

- Surveys for Nirmal Gram Puraskar are not conducted comprehensively. Prior information gives sufficient time for the panchayat to make surface cleaning of the streets. It is disclosed through the media after sometime. So, the survey procedure should be more comprehensive.

- Secondly, blind competition of getting Nirmal Gram Puraskar has pushed those villages into ignorance which had not applied for NGP. The administration is busy with erecting more and more toilets no matter they become dysfunctional after the visit by NGP team. The administration should ensure the usage of toilets.

- The prize money of NGP is not utilized properly by the gram panchayat. Administration also closes its eyes whether the money is being on development works or going in to the pockets of some influential people of concerned village. Efforts should be made that the prize money be utilized as per the requirement on sanitation activities and on development works.

Allocation and Utilization of Funds

- Funds should be allocated in a balance manner and not at odd. The implementing agency should take care of the cut off utilization as prescribed by the Department of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation i.e. 60 percent of the previous allocation.

- It was noticed during the course of study that utilization has not been up to mark. The administration should not delay in spending the allocated amount. Speedy utilization brings an extra charm in the implementing process.

- The TSC is not based on one or two components. All the components are equally useful and important and care must be taken to a balanced progress. If one component will be lagged behind, it will not be easy for the implementing agency to cover it.