CASE STUDY

“Success Strategy”

Sanitation is more important than independence said by Father of Nation. To provide basic sanitation facilities, Indian government introduced more sanitation programs. But unfortunately we are unable to achieve basic sanitation due to so many reasons. The core reason was financial problems. Considering all those financial problems, government providing incentives to improve the basic sanitation facilities.

Highlights of Narsimpalli:
- First ODF Gram Panchayat (GP) in Anantapur District
- Director General of Police, Sri. J.V. Ramudu Garu has Adopted village
- Rural Development Trust (RDT) took lead for Toilets, Houses construction and other development activities
- Sathya Sai Trust took lead for drinking water supply
- New Sa To-Pan toilet technology initiated from Bangladesh
- Cultural believes of Rock salt and coal usage in pits
- Swachh Bharat mission gave a wonderful opportunity for NGOs, Institutions, Officials and individuals to serve their work in sanitation field. For this most of them came forward and started their services

Adaptation strategy:

Director General of Police Sri. J.V. Ramudu Garu adopted his own village under Smart Village Smart Ward program. In initial level he decided to make his GP Open Defecation Free (ODF). For this he approached to Collector and district team included this village as ODF target village.

After the construction process initiated, Ramudu Garu started visiting once or twice in a month along with various government officials for community motivation and to see work status activities. These motivation activities have given strength and energy in villagers to think about the importance of sanitation.
Role of RDT:
- Total 405 toilets are constructed under SBM
- For each toilets RDT providing the following support
  - Providing 165 fly ash bricks for 6*4 size
  - 8 cement bags
  - 1 unit sand
  - 2 Asbestos roof sheets
  - 1 toilet basin
  - 10 feats 4 inch pipe
  - 1 door
  - One inter light
  - Eight rings for pits
  - Rs. 3500 masons fee for each toilet
  - According to household interest 6*4 size construction
  - Households involved in labourer work
  - Additional to this, households are constructed foundation bidding for toilets. For this households have invested 50 to 100 rock bricks for better strength and quality
  - Few of them also invested some personal amount to increase the toilet size for their comfort

Sa To pan Technology:

The Sa To pan derived from “Safe Toilet” is an inexpensive innovation designed for poor households in cultures where squatting and pour flush latrines are the norm. It uses a simple trap door design that forms a water seal at the bottom of a pan set into a cement slab over the pit. The water seal reduces disease transmission by insects, reduces odor and reduces the volume of water needed to flush.

DWSC department brought a set of 25 Sa To pans from Bangladesh to initiate the new technology. To fix this pan the team members came and trained the local masons and constructed by their own in a trail manner. After construction again the team visited the village to motivate the households for better usage. The pan is very low cost and it conjuncts less amount of water benefits of pan. But the villagers are not showing interest to this new technology and it should not easily available in Indian market.

Importance to ODF:

Mr. Ramudu (DGP) mother’s cemetery process most of the officials and local people attended that event. In the path way itself few of them are defecating at that time. Mr. Ramudu stopped the event few minutes and he has given preference to sanitation and motivated even that time also. This incident realized the public and stopped open defecation in the village.