

Ground Reality of “Open Defecation Free (ODF)” Facility under Swacch Bharat Mission (SBM-Gramin)

(With Special Reference to Sultanpur District of Eastern Uttar Pradesh)



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Abstract

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is started by the government to make India a completely clean India. Clean India was a dream seen by the Mahatma Gandhi regarding which he said that, “Sanitation is more important than Independence”. During his time he was well aware of the poor and dirty condition of the country that’s why he made various efforts to complete his dream however could not be successful. As he dreamt of clean India a day, he said that both cleanliness and sanitation are integral parts of healthy and peaceful living. Unfortunately, India became lack of cleanliness and sanitation even after 67 years of independence. According to the statistics, it has seen that only few percentage of total population have access to the toilets. It is a programme run by the government to seriously work to fulfill the vision of Father of Nation (Bapu) by calling the people from all walks of life to make it successful globally. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a national cleanliness campaign established by the Government of India. This campaign is covering 4041 statutory towns in order to clean roads, streets, and infrastructure of the India. It is a mass movement has run to create a Clean India by 2019. It is a step ahead to the Mahatma Gandhi’s dream of Swachh Bharat for healthy and prosperous life. This mission was launched on 2nd of October 2014 (145th birth anniversary of Bapu) by targeting its completeness in 2019 on 150th birth anniversary of Bapu. The mission has been implemented to cover all the rural and urban areas of the India under the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation accordingly.

Keywords: SBM, ODF, MDWS, GOI, TSC, SLWM.

Introduction

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] is one of the sub-missions under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on October 2, 2014. It is being implemented by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS), Government of India (GoI). SBM aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by October 2, 2019 as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th anniversary. The mission focuses on improving the levels of cleanliness through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized. This mission has to be completed by 150th birth anniversary of Bapu (2nd October of 2019) in next five years (from the launch date). It is urged by the government to people to spend their only 100 hours of the year towards cleanliness in their surrounding areas or other places of India to really make it a successful campaign. There are various implementation policies and mechanisms for the programme including three important phases such as planning phase, implementation phase and sustainability phase.

The Swachh Bharat Mission has the following components:

1. Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines
2. Community toilets
3. Public toilets
4. Making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized.
5. Solid waste management
6. IEC & Public Awareness

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7. Capacity building, Administrative & Office Expenses (A & OE)

Below are some of the statistics related to this mission, which you loved to check-

1. Govt of India has allocated Rs.62,009 crores of budget for this mission.
2. Around 1.04 crore of households will be covered under this mission and will be provided toilets.
3. Govt will fit 2.5 lakh community toilet seats, 2.6 lakh seats of public toilets, and also make effort for solid waste management.
4. Only 22% of Indian rural family had toilet facility (as per the data of 2011).
5. Govt of India offers Rs.10000-12000 for building toilets to households.
6. Under which state has 30% of money to contribute, while rest of the money are offered by central govt.
7. To market more, PM Modi has nominated some of the big stars like Kapil Sharma, Indian cricket team, Kiran Bedi, Sourav Ganguly, India Today group, and many more.
8. By 2016 (within 2 year), 3 Indian states are declared open defecation free.
9. Many local people in many states also voluntarily participated in this mission.
10. Sikkim was the first state in India which was declared open defecation free. Himachal Pradesh and Kerala was on 2nd and 3rd place respectively.
11. Under Swachh Bharat Mission, Indian railways also installed 37,000 bio-toilets and by 2018, all train-coaches to have bio toilets.
12. Clean Anganwadis, playgrounds, food, self cleaning, are also part of this mission.
13. Every Member of Parliament is asked to adopt one village of their constituency and empower them and clean it.

Swachh Bharat Mission: Urban Areas

The Swachh Bharat Mission of urban areas aims to cover almost 1.04 crore households in order to provide them 2.6 lakhs of public toilets, 2.5 lakhs of community toilets together with the solid waste management in every town. Community toilets have been planned to be built in the residential areas where availability of individual household toilets is difficult and public toilets at designated locations including bus stations, tourist places, railway stations, markets, etc. Cleanliness programme in the urban areas (around 4,401 towns) have been planned to be completed over five years till 2019. The costs of programme are set like Rs 7,366 crore on solid waste management, Rs 1,828 crore on public awareness, Rs 655 crore on community toilets, Rs 4,165 crore on individual household toilets, etc. Programme which have been targeted to be completed are complete removal of open defecation, converting unsanitary toilets into flush toilets, eradicating manual scavenging, bring behavioral changes among public, and solid waste management.

Swachh Bharat Mission (G) : Rural Areas

Gramin Swachh Bharat Mission is a mission implementing cleanliness programme in the rural areas. Earlier the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (also called

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Total Sanitation Campaign, TSC) was established by the Government of India in 1999 to make rural areas clean however now it has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). This campaign is aimed to make rural areas free of open defecation till 2019 for which the cost has been estimated is one lakh thirty four thousand crore rupees for constructing approximately 11 crore 11 lakh toilets in the country. There is a big plan of converting waste into bio-fertilizer and useful energy forms. This mission involves the participation of gram panchayat, panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad.

Following are the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):

1. To improve quality of life of people living in the rural areas.
2. Motivate people to maintain sanitation in rural areas to complete the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2019.
3. To motivate local working bodies (such as communities, Panchayati Raj Institutions, etc) to make available the required sustainable sanitation facilities.
4. Develop advanced environmental sanitation systems manageable by the community especially to focus on solid and liquid waste management in the rural areas.
5. To promote ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation in the rural areas.

Open Defecation Free (ODF)

Open defecation (OD) is the practice of defecating outside or in public. This may be done as a result of cultural practices or having no access to toilets. Open defecation is practiced all over the world in nature or camping type situations and represents no health and environmental problems when done in sparsely populated settlements and when the "cat method" is used, i.e. covering the feces with some soil, leaves or sand. However, open defecation becomes a significant health problem and an issue for human dignity when it occurs in more densely populated areas, such as in larger villages or in urban informal settlements in developing countries. Here, the practice is usually associated with poverty and exclusion. Of the 1 billion people around the world that still practice open defecation today, almost 600 million, or around 60 percent, reside in India alone. Under Swachh Bharat Mission, 111 million toilets will be built by 2019 that is more than 60,000 toilets per day or nearly one toilet every second. However, simply building toilets and sanitation infrastructure will not stop open defecation in India. Having access to safe and clean toilets is a start, but it does not address long-standing habits or how personal preference affects behavior with regards to toilet use. We have seen toilets built in India in the past being abandoned, or used as storerooms. The battle to end open defecation in India needs to be fought on two fronts: one on the ground with toilets and sanitation infrastructure, and second in the hearts and minds of the people by repositioning toilets so that latrine use becomes the norm.

Open defecation or lack of sanitation is a major factor in causing various diseases, most notably

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diarrhea and intestinal worm infections but also typhoid, cholera, hepatitis, polio, trachoma and others. Those countries where open defecation is most widely practiced have the highest numbers of deaths of children under the age of 5, as well as high levels of malnourishment (leading to stunted growth in children), high levels of poverty and large disparities between the rich and poor. Open defecation is a leading cause of diarrheal death; 2,000 children under the age of 5 die every day, one every 40 seconds, from diarrhea.

The key drivers to eradicate open defecation may be as follows:

1. Political will
2. A focus on behavior change
3. Sanitation solutions that offer a better value than open defecation
4. Stronger public sector local service delivery systems
5. Creation of the right incentive structures

Toilets are still out of reach for more than one-third of the global population, with devastating consequences to the health and development of children. However, the key to bridging the gap lies within communities themselves.

Objectives of the Study

1. To bring out an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas (especially in Sultanpur District of Eastern Uttar Pradesh) by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
2. To find out the real implementation of ODF Programme and its relevance in my selected research area.
3. To find out, whether the expenditure spent by GOI in such area is really fruitful for rural people or not.
4. To find out whether such type of programme helps rural people for their upliftment in society or it is only wastage of money.
5. To observe the sanitation coverage by survey method in my research area and how it is helpful to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan(G).
6. To Motivate Communities, Rural People and panchayats at my individual level for adoption of sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education in my research area.
7. To encourage rural people in such selected area for cost- effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
8. To help in develop community- managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) systems for overall cleanliness in research area.

Thus, the general objectives of my research are:

1. Successful Elimination of open defecation
2. Eradication of Manual Scavenging
3. Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
4. To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices

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5. Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
6. Capacity Augmentation for Urban Local Bodies (ULB's)

Review of Literature

Tiwari (2014) studied the objective of Swachh Bharat Mission. The study also focused on awareness level of this National Mission on Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya in the middle school students of public and private schools.

Evne (2014) studied the objective of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The study mainly focused on impact of Swachh Bharat Mission on Dalit Community in India. The study concluded that every citizen of the country should be clean and have hygiene and think of progress rather than waiting for government to make this plan successful.

Badra and Sharma (2015) studied the managerial implication of Swachh Bharat Campaign. The study also suggested the measures to increase participation and effectiveness of Swachh Bharat drive. The study concluded that teamwork and patriotism are values which the government wishes to inculcate among students and ordinary citizens. The active involvement of celebrities in neighbourhood initiatives lends credence to the drive.

Rao and Subbarao (2015) studied the issues and concerns of Swachh Bharat Ahiyan. The study also focused on Gandhian concept of sanitation. The study concluded that it is the opportunity and responsibility of the citizens, media, social media, civil society, organizations, professionals, youths, students, and teachers to declare their ownership of the campaign by simply reporting the instances of manual scavenging.

Thakkar (2015) studied the objective, merits and importance of Swachh Bharat Mission. The study also focused on impact of Swachh Bharat Mission on health and education sectors. The study concluded that the mission of Clean India or Green India is an appreciable step of Modi Government.

Hypothesis

Ho: There is no successful elimination of open defecation under ODF Facility in Sultanpur District of eastern Uttar Pradesh

H1: There is successful elimination of open defecation under ODF Facility in Sultanpur District of eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Research Methodology

In this study a model for rural information infrastructure will be developed. The data collected will validate by a control set of 50 cases collected by the researcher. Pre-programmed questionnaire will be used for collection of data/information, the documentary evidence and uploading of this data into Server. The information will be collected as per the requirement developed in consultation with the respondents for availing ODF facility and the authentication requirements. The functional specifications for the ODF services to be provided were worked out in consultation with the respondents at the surveyed area as well as their controlling authorities. A credit rating solution for the rural

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individuals will be prepared for using a separate model develops for this purpose.

The research area comprises select interior villages chosen on the basis on connectivity, contiguity and proximity in the backward areas of Sultanpur district.

The technology solution involves the use of Digital camera or Laptops with specially made applications for capturing data [voice, picture and data] with provision for clarification and validation and updating. The central idea in my approach is that the basic information / data required for catering to needs of the people, needs to be available in a digital form and it should be always kept current through regular updates, and validated with reference to independent sources and through internal statistical processes.

Research Design

In this research, the research design is survey based & the source of data is almost secondary. The primary data was collected in the form of questionnaire & open discussion and thus happen to be original in character, whereas, the secondary data is collected from various books and internet websites of Swacch Bharat Mission (G). The research

Respondents	No. of Respondents				
Male	30				
Female	20				
Total	50	S N	Age wise data collection	Male	Female
		1	Upto 30 years	10	07
		2	30-40 years	10	05
		3	40-50 years	05	05
		4	50 years and above	05	03
			Total	30	20

Area of the Study ('Sultanpur' District of Eastern Uttar Pradesh)

S.N.	Area of Survey (In Sultanpur District)	Total Respondents in each area	No of Male Respondents	No of Female Respondents
1.	Sultanpur Sadar	4	3	1
2.	PP Kamaicha block	6	4	2
3.	Jugdishpur	4	2	2
4.	Shukul Bazar	5	4	1
5.	Kurebhar block	6	3	3
6.	Kadipur	5	4	1
7.	Jaisinghpur	2	-	2
8.	Dostpur	5	2	3
9.	Bhadiyaan	4	3	1
10.	Chanda	5	3	2
11.	Lambhua	4	2	2
	Total	50	30	20

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instrument used for primary data was based on questionnaire & discussion among 50 {30 Male and 20 Female} respondents of different Blocks and Tehsil in Sultanpur District of eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Here Chi-square test has been used as a non-parametric test as of goodness of fit, chi square test enables us to see how well does the assumed theoretical distribution fit to the observed data. As a test, it enables us to explain whether the two attributes are associated with or not.

Hypothesis Testing

The Chi-square test is applied when there are 2 categorical variables from a single population .It is used to determine whether there is a significant association between the 2 variables.

$$\text{Chi-square} = X^2 = \sum [(O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i]$$

Where O_i = observed frequency of the cell in i th row & j th column E_i = expected frequency of the cell in i th row & j th column. If the calculated value of X^2 is less than the table value at a certain level of significant the fit is considered to be a good but if the calculated value is greater than its table value the fit is not considered to be a good one.

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A few glimpse of Real Photographs and Actual Position under ODF in Sultanpur District



1- P P Kamicha Block



2- Kurebhar Block



3- Bhadiyan Block



4- Dostpur



5- Lambhua



6- Chanda

Sr.No.	Block Name	Total Detail Entered (With & Without Toilet)	Total HH Detail with Toilet	BPL	APL		
					Identified	UnIdentified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=[6+7]
StateName:-UTTAR PRADESH				District- SULTANPUR			
1	Akhand Nagar	19767	1627	8330	9504	306	9810
2	Bhadaiya	20385	2419	1160	15825	981	16806
3	Dostpur	17347	1773	8005	7212	357	7569
4	Jaisinghpur	24991	3796	18239	2546	410	2956
5	Kurebhar	27278	4100	674	22104	400	22504
6	Kurwar	26360	1100	15306	9752	202	9954
7	Lambhua	31019	1267	23854	5693	205	5898
8	P.P.Kamaicha	19265	3604	13793	1851	17	1868

Findings/Result

Ultimately, on the basis of my survey and collection of data from 50 respondents, the findings of the study are as following:-

1. Even after longstanding efforts to address the challenge of open defecation, the situation in India stubbornly remains unchanged.
2. People in rural India actually prefer open defecation to using affordable latrines.
3. India is a developing economy with less per capita monthly income, making it difficult for people to afford a latrine.
4. Surprisingly, open defecation has less to do with a country's economic strength than with the choices, priorities and habits of its people.

So, Efforts to reduce open defecation include awareness rising (for example via the UN World Toilet Day at a global level), behaviour change campaigns, increasing political will as well as demand for sanitation. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) campaigns have placed a particular focus on ending open defecation by "triggering" the communities themselves into action and let us hope that the recently launched SBM will further help to resolve the problem

Conclusion & Healthy Suggestions

We can say swachh bharat abhiyan, a nice welcome step to the clean and green India till 2019. As we all heard about the most famous proverb that "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness", we can say surely that clean India campaign (swachh bharat abhiyan)

will really bring godliness all over the country in few years if it is followed by the people of India in effective manner. So, the cleanliness activities to warm welcome the godliness have been started but do not need to be ended if we really want godliness in our lives forever. A healthy country and a healthy society need its citizens to be healthy and clean in every walk of life.

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