



Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

SHILPA SREE R

RESEARCH SCHOLAR VSKUB BALLARI

ABSTRACT

In this paper the swachhta is access to sanitation facilities, arrangement of system for solid and liquid waste disposal and access to safe and adequate water. Attaining swachhta presupposes using clean and safe toilets and disposing of waste water and garbage safely. NITI Aayog acts to allow states to deepen their policy engagement with the Central Government. NITI Aayog hosted three sub-groups of Chief Ministers on three crucial policy issues – Swachh Bharat, Skill Development and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 to fulfill the vision of a cleaner India by October 2, 2019 as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. The SBM is a concerted approach and one of the biggest ever drives to accelerate efforts towards achieving universal sanitation coverage, improving cleanliness and eliminating open defecation in the country. Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement total sanitation in the rural parts of the State. In this paper study intends to the Project Costs and Funding of SBM in India (2014 – 2019) and to study the Financial and Physical progress of SBM in Karnataka (2014 to 16).

KEYWORDS

Swachh, Bharath, Mission, NITI.

The concept of swachhta is access to sanitation facilities, arrangement of system for solid and liquid waste disposal and access to safe and adequate water. Attaining swachhta presupposes using clean and safe toilets and disposing of waste water and garbage safely. Access to safe water and hygienic sanitary facilities are essential for healthy living. Further, for ensuring a clean environment surrounding the dwelling units of the households, adequate arrangement of systems for garbage and waste water disposal are essential. Thus, three important elements can be identified for assessing status of swachhta as (i) sanitation (ii) environmental cleanliness and (iii) safe water for household uses.

National Institution for Transforming India (NITI)

National Institution for Transforming India Aayog acts to allow states to deepen their policy engagement with the Central Government. For this purpose, NITI's Governing council includes Chief Ministers of all States and Lieutenant Governors/ Administrators of Union Territories. Taking the involvement of States in the country's policy decisions a step further, we have also constituted Sub-Groups of Chief Ministers to settle complex issues.

In order to realize the aim of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019, a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan was constituted by NITI Aayog as per decision taken at the first meeting of the Governing Council of the NITI Aayog chaired by the Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015. The Sub-Group consists of Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal as Members with Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as the Convener of the Sub-Group and CEO, NITI Aayog as the coordinator of the Sub-Group.

In its very first year, NITI Aayog hosted three sub-groups of Chief Ministers on three crucial policy issues – Swachh Bharat, Skill Development and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Through these, the views of state governments were incorporated directly into the policies of the Union Government on these subjects. The reports of these sub-groups bear testimony to the success of resolving contentious issues through negotiation and persuasion, rather than prescription. For the first time, the sub-groups of Chief Ministers cut across their own state's interests to build consensus on policies for the Union and every state and Union Territory.

In a paradigmatic shift from the command and control approach of the past, NITI Aayog accommodates diverse points of view in a

collaborative, rather than confrontationist, setting. In the spirit of federalism, NITI's own policy thinking too is shaped by a 'bottom-up' approach rather than a 'top-down' model.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the Project Costs and Funding of SBM in India (2014 – 2019).
2. To study the Financial and Physical progress of SBM in Karnataka (2014 to 16).

Methodology of the study

The present study is based on secondary sources of data such as articles, books, journals, related websites, and annual reports of Rural Development and Panchayath Raj, Government of Karnataka.

Swachh Bharat Mission (2014 – 2019)

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) emanates from the vision of the Government articulated in the address of The President of India in his address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 9th June 2014.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 to fulfill the vision of a cleaner India by October 2, 2019 as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. The SBM is a concerted approach and one of the biggest ever drives to accelerate efforts towards achieving universal sanitation coverage, improving cleanliness and eliminating open defecation in the country. The Swachh Bharat Mission has both rural and urban components – Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is in charge of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) is in charge of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the overall mission is coordinated by MDWS.

Aims and Objectives of SBM: The aims and objectives of NBA is to improve the standard of living of the rural population by educating them on the need of sanitation; individual cleanliness, family and community oriented cleanliness; to provide sanitation facilities to all schools and anganwadis in the villages, to inculcate good habits among the rural children; to see that community themselves dispose of solid and liquid waste in proper manner. Achieving success in all these areas is the primary objective of NBA/SBM.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims to (i) promote cleanliness, hygiene and eliminate open defecation (ii) accelerate

sanitation coverage in rural areas (iii) motivate communities and Panchayath Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education (iv) encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation and (v) develop wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific solid & liquid waste management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas. The components of the mission are reconstruction of individual household latrines and community sanitary complexes; Information, Education and Communication (IEC); start-up activity and capacity building; and solid and liquid waste management activities in Gram Panchayats.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) aims at (i) elimination of open defecation (ii) eradication of manual scavenging (iii) modern and scientific municipal solid waste management (iv) to effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices (v) generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health (vi) capacity augmentation of Urban Local Bodies and (vii) to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in capital and operation and maintenance expenditure. The components of the mission include construction of household toilets, community and public toilets; solid waste management; IEC & public awareness and capacity building.

Project Costs and Funding

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) consists of components for providing individual household toilets, community and public toilets and scientific waste management. The estimated cost of the programme is approximately Rs. 2,23,692 crore.

The details of estimated cost of programme components are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Estimated cost of components of the Swachh Bharat Mission

Component	Physical target to be achieved (In Numbers) for Swachh Bharat Mission	Estimated Cost (in Rs crore)	
SBM (Gramin)	IHHL (Individual toilets)	684 Lakh	1,34,386
	Community Sanitary Complexes	1,14,313	
	SLWM Projects	2,50,000	
SBM (Urban)	Household toilets	104.12 Lakh	62,010
	Community Toilet	2,51,830	
	Public toilet blocks	2,55,757	
	End-to-end SWM Operational (in no. of towns)	4041	
School Toilets	New Toilets	1,45,815	2,528
	Non-functional to functional toilets	1,67,054	
Anganwadi Toilets	Number of toilets	7,12,744	768
IHHL under MGNREG A	IHHL (Individual toilets)	200 Lakh	24,000
Grand Total			2,23,692

Source: Compiled from data received from Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Women & Child Development and Ministry of Rural Development.

Presently, the sources of funds made available for the Mission include the following:

- Budgetary allocations to Swachh Bharat Mission (Centre and State)
- Commitments under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Contributions to Swachh Bharat Kosh which has been set up by Government of India to attract funds from various sources
- Enabling provision to empower the Central Government to impose Swachh Bharat Cession all or certain taxable services at the rate of 2% on the value of such taxable services, as announced in the Union budget 2015-16
- Assistance (both technical and financial) from multilateral and external sources
- Grants devolved to Local Bodies following the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan) in Karnataka

Karnataka has been the forerunner in putting forth concerted efforts to implement total sanitation in the rural parts of the State. The State has been implementing a number of sanitation programmes right from 1985, with the assistance of Central Government and external agencies like Danida, Royal Netherlands, World Bank, UNICEF and other development partners. With a view to give special emphasis to rural sanitation, "Nirmal Grama Yojane" has become operational in 1995 and was implemented for 8 years. Afterwards the Centrally sponsored scheme of "Total Sanitation Campaign" was in operation from 2005 to 2012 and this scheme was renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan from 1st April 2012 and it was again rechristened as "Swachh Bharat Mission" with effect 2nd October 2014.

Project period – 2005 to 2022 (TSC 2005-2012, NBA 2012 – September 2014, SBM October 2, 2014 – 2019).
Project outlay – Rs. 6704.03 crores (2014 – 2019)

Primary components of NBA/SBM

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (effective from 02.10.2014) both BPL and R-APL beneficiaries (APL beneficiaries restricted to SCs/STs, small & marginal farmers, landless laborers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households) are eligible for payment of incentive of Rs.12,000 (Central Government Rs.9000 and State Government Rs.3000) and Rs.15,000/- to SC & ST (Rs.3000/- over and above from the grant of SCP and TSP) from 2.10.2014 for those who construct individual household toilets for the work orders issued on 2.10.2014 and afterwards.

The focus areas identified for the Swachh Bharat Mission are:

Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL): A duly completed household sanitary latrine shall comprise a Toilet Unit including a super structure. The programme is aimed at covering all the rural families. Incentive as provided under the scheme may be extended to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) Households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically challenged and women headed households. The construction of household toilets will be undertaken by the household itself and on completion and use of the toilet; the cash incentive will be given to the household in recognition of its achievement.

Community Sanitary Complex (CSC): Community Sanitary Complexes can be set up in a suitable place in the village, acceptable and accessible to all. The maintenance of such complexes is very essential for which Gram Panchayat should own the ultimate responsibility. User families may be asked to

contribute a reasonable monthly user charge for cleaning & maintenance. Such complexes can also be made at public places, markets, etc. where large scale congregation of people takes place.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM): To bring about improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is to be taken up in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP). Under this component, activities like compost pits, vermin composting, common and individual biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. will be taken up.

The progresses of financial and physical status of Swachh Bharat Mission in Karnataka (2014-16) as gives bellow tables.

Table 2: Financial progress of SBM in Karnataka (2014 to 16)

Year	Opening Balance	Release Fund		Total Releases Fund	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		Central	State		Central	State	
2014-15	19.083.91	31236.37	14189.67	45426.04	43133.01	16067.84	59200.85
2015-16	5.307.47	33545.41	11181.81	44727.22	30968.54	11373.36	42341.90

Source: Rural Development & Panchayath Raj Department

The table 2 gives that the financial progress of SBM in Karnataka (2014 to 16). The opening balance of Swachh Bharath Mission of Rs. 19.083.91 lakhs, total releases fund central and state government has 45426.04 lakhs and this project expenditure amount is total Rs. 59200.85 lakhs in 2014-15. In 2015-16 the financial status of Swachh Bharath Mission opening balance of Rs. 5.307.47lakhs, total releases fund central and state government has 44727.22lakhs and this project expenditure amount is total Rs. 42341.90lakhs. And this project financial progress decreased compared to during the years.

Table 2: Physical progress of SBM in Karnataka (2014 to 16)

Year	Individual House hold Latrines	Community Sanitary Complexes	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	
			Achievement	Target
2014-15	876919	1000	95	500
2015-16	509091	1000	34	1000

Source: Rural Development & Panchayath Raj Department

The table 2 gives that the physical progress of SBM in Karnataka (2014 to 16). The constructed of Individual House hold Latrines is total 8.76.919 in the year 2014-15. The target of community sanitary complexes is 1000 and it is achievement of only 95. Solid and Liquid Waste Management target is 500 and it is achieved only 60 in the year of 2014-15. However, 2015-16 the constructed of Individual House hold Latrines is total 5.09.091, the target of community sanitary complexes is 1000 and it is achievement of only 34 and Solid and Liquid Waste Management target is 1000 and it is achieved only 49 in the year of 2015-16. And finally these years the physical progress of SBM in Karnataka very poor achievement.

Conclusion:

From the study concluded that the three important elements can be identified for assessing status of swachhta as (i) sanitation (ii) environmental cleanliness and (iii) safe water for household uses. NITI Aayog acts to allow states to deepen their policy engagement with the Central Government. For this purpose, NITI's Governing council includes Chief Ministers of all States and Lieutenant Governors/ Administrators of Union Territories. NITI Aayog hosted three sub-groups of Chief Ministers on three crucial policy issues – Swachh Bharat, Skill Development and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. The Swachh Bharat Mission has both rural and urban components – Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) consists of components for providing individual household toilets, community and public toilets and scientific waste management. The estimated cost of the programme is approximately Rs.2,23,692 crore. In Karnataka mainly focus areas identified for the Swachh Bharath Mission are Construction of Individual Household Latrines, Community Sanitary Complex, Solid and Liquid Waste Management. This study found that the financial progress decreased, and the physical progress of SBM in Karnataka very poor achievement during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

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