

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION IN RAJASTHAN: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF DAUSA CONSTITUENCY

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ABSTRACT

Prime Minister, Narendra Modi revived Mahatma Gandhi's clean India concept on 2nd October 2014 as 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'- Clean India Campaign. The goal is to make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) on the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of Gandhi ji 2019. It would be a befitting with us for cleanliness. If we are able to achieve this goal, In spite of being a highly spiritual nation, India tops the world in open defecation. Mostly rural areas of the country are suffering from this problem. The vision of Clean India is to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life of Indians by promoting cleanliness and hygiene, quite comprehensive and it has a potential to bring a significant improvement in Indian society, economy, polity and environment. Challenges in realizing the goals as : lack of political will, comprehensiveness of the vision; interministerial coordination, technological bottlenecks in waste management, sustainability and convergence of sanitation programmes, soliciting proactive and integrated contribution from various stakeholders etc are analysed in the paper. There is a long way journey to get it. It requires support and commitment from people of India. Suggestions and conclusion are also mentioned in the paper

Key words : Sanitation, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Open Defecation Free (ODF), Hygiene, Polity, Social Inertia, Technology, Sustainability etc.

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INTRODUCTION

Sanitation is a State subject. After the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, work of sanitation has accelerated in all the States. At the same time, in order to ensure quality of outcomes, two things have been emphasised. One, focus on behaviour change, and two, focus on making villages completely open defecation free (ODF) for health benefits to accrue. "ODF is the termination of faecal-oral transmission, defined by no visible faeces found in the environment/village and every household as well as public/community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces: Safe technology option means no contamination of surface soil, ground water or surface water; excreta inaccessible to flies or animals; no handling of fresh excreta; and freedom from odour and unsightly condition etc."

Guidelines for ODF Verification¹

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan campaign, launched on 2 October 2014 on Gandhi Jayanti , aims to eradicate open defecation by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing 90 million toilets in rural India at a projected cost of ₹1.96 lakh crore INR. Some broad guidelines are being provided to the States, for evolving their verification process. These guidelines are only indicative for guidance to the States and are as follows:

- **The process of ODF verification will start with a Gram Sabha resolution of self-declaration of achievement of ODF status. The resolution may be for the entire Gram Panchayat or even a village/habitation.**
- **Since ODF is not a one-time process, at least two verifications may be carried out. The first verification may be carried out within three months of the declaration to verify the ODF status. Thereafter, in order to ensure sustainability of ODF, one more verification may be carried out after around six months of first verification.**
- **The unit of verification may be a Gram Panchayat or even a village/habitation.**
- **The indicators for verification will be as per the definition of ODF given by the Government of India. The States are free to verify any more indicators, should they so desire.**
- **The State will get verified every GP/village, that self declares itself as ODF.**
- **The State may choose through whom to verify - it can be through own teams or through third party. If own teams are used, there will be cross verification of villages/blocks/districts. Even in these teams, it will be useful to have nongovernmental independent reputed people, including journalists. If third party**

is resorted to, there will be clear ToRs and standards. It may be better to have voluntary teams.

- The block officials, community may be involved during the process of actual verification.
- The State can design their own proforma for evaluation as follows :

Household Survey

Parameters ^{**}	Yes(√) / No (X)
1) Access to toilet facility	
2) 100% usage	
3) Fly-Proofing of toilet	
4) Safeseptage disposal	
5) Hand-washing before meals	
6) Hand-washing with soap after defecation	
7) Availability of soap and water in or near the toilet	

Village Survey

Parameters ^{**}	Yes(√) / No (X)
8) No visible faeces found in the environment/village	
9) Proper usage of School toilet	
10) Safeconfinement of excreta in school toilet	
11) Proper usage of Anganwadi toilet	
12) Safe confinement of excreta in anganwadi toilet	

In 2018-19 year 100 % ODF coverage have been got in rural areas of A & N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, and Chhattisgarh. Lowest ODF Coverage in Goa 5.87%, Tripura 11.97%, Bihar 19.93%, Odessa 26.73%, Telangana 48.70%.

Nation at a glance progress in 2018-19²

Component	Actual (in numbers)
ODF Villages	5,32,527
ODF Gram Panchayat	1,92,154
ODF Block	4,341
ODF District	71

SWACHWATA MISSION PROGRESS IN RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan, geographically the largest state in the country, is all set to keep up its date with the Open Defecation Free (ODF) declaration deadline of March 31. Data on the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) site shows that targets have been achieved and

27 out of 33 districts have been declared ODF. Out of 191 towns and cities 188 have been declared ODF. The ODF programme is divided into rural and urban areas. As per ground reports, the targets in pending districts and towns have been completed and the status would be uploaded with Data on the last day of the deadline. The six districts that are yet to be declared ODF are Alwar, Banswara, Jalore, Barmer, Karauli and Udaipur. As per sources, “The SBM site takes a day to take up the figures. Districts enter their ODF data but it is reflected on the site the next day. Tomorrow morning the remaining six districts will be declared ODF and Rajasthan will be declared ODF.” The construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission is based on a baseline survey of 2012 and Rajasthan. The mission is divided into two parts - urban and rural. “The targets of individual households have been completed 100%. Rural Rajasthan has shown the way to being ODF. I would like to congratulate all preraks, prahris, PRI, district administration team, local community and other stakeholders. This kind of spread cannot be achieved without their efforts,” said Naveen Mahajan, Secretary and Commissioner Panchayat Raj Department. But being declared ODF is not the end of the road; a major challenge begins after that; the challenge of being verified ODF. This is done through a three-stage process involving intradistrict, interdistrict and state verification. Experts associated with SBM believe this is expected to take almost six months. This is just enough time for the Vasundhara Raje government of Rajasthan before its present term comes to an end. It is believed to be the reason for Raje preponing the deadline for ODF declaration to March 31, 2018.³

Rajasthan’s urban areas declared ODF

The urban area of Rajasthan has been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) on Thursday. All the 191 urban local bodies of the state became ODF. The data of Mount Abu local body was uploaded on the website of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on Thursday and along with urban Rajasthan became ODF. There are 191 urban bodies in the state. The 188 urban bodies of the state had been declared as ODF last month. The remaining three urban bodies also became ODF. Now after the third party inspection of the Central Government, the ODF certificate will be issued. The Local Self Government (LSG) Department has constructed 3.93 lakh toilets in urban areas

under SBM, which was launched on 2nd October 2014. The construction of toilets is based on a baseline survey of 2012. Union government had praised the state government efforts. Durga Shankar Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, who had been reviewing the central schemes last month, praised the state government. As of March 16, 188 cities of 191 cities of the state had become ODF. With the efforts of the LSG Department, the remaining three cities were also declared as ODF. The Central Government already has issued the certificate of ODF to 88 cities in the state. “The state has become ODF in all urban areas this evening. all 191 ULBs have been declared open defecation free and uploaded the data on SBM portal of Govt. of India. It’s a matter of pride for us”.⁴

Status of decelared and verified ODF vollages in Rajasthan⁵

The status of decelared and verified ODF villages in Rajasthan as on 03.09.2018 can be seen in table no.1

Table no. 1

[Format F42] Status of Declared and Verified ODF Villages in Rajasthan as on 03.09.2018

Sr. No.	District Name	Block			GramPanchayat			Declared ODF					Verified ODF				
		Total	Declared ODF	Verified ODF	Total	Declared ODF	Verified ODF	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	AJMER	9	9	9	282	282	282	644	433	21	0	1098	25	1028	45	0	1098
2	ALWAR	14	14	14	512	512	512	31	457	1489	0	1977	0	143	333	1501	1977
3	BANSWARA	11	11	11	346	346	346	76	278	1056	0	1410	14	0	813	583	1410
4	BARAN	7	7	7	221	221	221	23	244	835	0	1102	3	96	409	594	1102
5	BARMER	17	17	17	489	489	489	12	467	2234	0	2713	0	1	1156	1556	2713
6	BHARATPUR	10	10	10	374	374	374	40	322	1065	0	1427	12	58	598	759	1427
7	BHILWARA	12	12	12	383	383	383	103	674	1022	0	1799	0	431	286	1082	1799
8	BIKANER	7	7	7	289	289	289	806	2	1	0	809	806	2	1	0	809
9	BUNDI	5	5	5	183	183	183	73	276	487	0	836	0	98	730	8	836
10	CHITTORGARH	11	11	11	290	290	290	34	1513	28	0	1575	0	1285	290	0	1575
11	CHURU	7	7	7	254	254	254	850	6	0	0	856	0	856	0	0	856
12	DAUSA	6	6	6	234	234	234	74	223	788	0	1085	0	263	688	134	1085
13	DHOLPUR	5	5	5	171	171	171	68	346	387	0	801	22	151	229	399	801
14	DUNGARPUR	10	10	10	291	291	291	109	213	624	0	946	0	0	397	549	946
15	GANGANAGAR	9	9	9	336	336	336	552	1340	902	0	2794	0	0	2794	0	2794
16	HANUMANGARH	7	7	7	251	251	251	440	502	884	0	1826	0	54	1772	0	1826
17	JAIPUR	15	15	15	532	532	532	19	438	1676	0	2133	0	0	1004	1129	2133
18	JAISALMER	3	3	3	140	140	140	35	233	396	0	664	0	109	555	0	664
19	JALOR	8	8	8	274	274	274	25	262	414	0	701	0	163	93	445	701
20	JHALAWAR	8	8	8	252	252	252	38	420	1007	0	1465	3	82	976	404	1465
21	JHUNJHUNU	8	8	8	301	301	301	897	1	1	0	899	11	105	783	0	899
22	JODHPUR	16	16	16	466	466	466	120	427	1293	0	1840	0	15	458	1367	1840
23	KARALI	6	6	6	227	227	227	20	26	759	0	805	0	20	80	705	805
24	KOTA	5	5	5	155	155	155	31	274	477	0	782	0	27	346	409	782
25	NAGOUR	14	14	14	467	467	467	106	698	782	0	1586	0	0	1452	134	1586
26	PALI	10	10	10	321	321	321	546	369	59	0	974	0	790	2	182	974
27	PRATAPGARH	5	5	5	165	165	165	0	155	811	0	966	0	0	194	772	966
28	RAJSAMAND	7	7	7	207	207	207	3	187	849	0	1039	0	0	1027	12	1039
29	S MADHOPUR	6	6	6	200	200	200	20	367	341	0	728	0	107	173	448	728
30	SIKAR	9	9	9	343	343	343	198	370	609	0	1177	0	167	1010	0	1177
31	SIROHI	5	5	5	162	162	162	27	198	221	0	446	0	0	379	67	446
32	TONK	6	6	6	230	230	230	31	238	849	0	1118	0	0	273	845	1118
33	UDAIPUR	17	17	17	544	544	544	49	507	1938	0	2492	0	437	2055	2492	
	Total	295	295	295	9892	9892	9892	6100	12466	24303	0	42869	896	6051	19783	16139	42869

Dausa village bags National Pride award

Dausa District is the one of smallest district of Rajasthan by an area which is just 55 km away from Jaipur. It is situated in the north-eastern region of Rajasthan. The district is divided into forutehsils, Baswa, Dausa, Lalsot, Mahwa and Sikai. Dausa situated on NH-11 from Jaipur to Agra. The Sawa and Ban Ganga rivers run through the district. The people of Dausa district generally speak Hindi and follow Hinduism. Agriculture is the main occupations of common citizens of Dausa. Dausa people well versed in cultural activities like folk music, dance and also celebrate local festival. The Dausa district has many micro servicing units related to agricultural equipment, Submersible Pump. Dausa is least developed in term of large scale industries, this is mainly due to the fact that earlier, it was a part of Jaipur and could not get due attention despite the fact that it is well connected by rail, road. There are many places to visit in Dausa district like as Kalakho, Bhangarh, Bhandarej, Harshata Mata Temple, Chand Baoli and Fort Madhogarh which attracts tourism to the district. Health and education facilities are available in the town for local people, but Dausa is still behind from other district in terms of health and education facilities due to lack of proper infrastructure execution of the development program.

It was the day for dual celebrations for the non-descript Bapi village, located some 12 km from Dausa on National Highway NH 11-A. The village was chosen for the live streaming of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's speech in Jamshedpur on the National Panchayat Day on Sunday , and awarded the National Pride Gram Sabha award by the PM himself. The village was chosen as the best in the country on the parameters of literacy , open defecation, sex ratio, being free of drugs and the levels of ground water table. Till a year back, this village was similar to any other village with no sewerage, high dropout rate, water scarcity , poor sex ratio, negligible homes with toilets and high incidents of liquor addiction. The overhaul started after the village was adopted by MLA Shankar Lal Sharma under the Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna in January 2015. The village made a laudable improvement in ground water level by recycling waste water from hand pumps. Fifteen new hand pumps came up at different places across the village. However,

the biggest achievement was that it reversed the sex ratio by reducing infant mortality rate. As of December 31, 2015, the ratio is 68 boys for 73 girls in the age group of 0-6 according to the the gram panchayat office. "This has been achieved after tireless efforts to convince the villagers that both boys and girls are equal. Also, government schemes of cash for girl child did a lot to convince villagers," said Krishna Avtaar Sharma, secretary of the Bapi gram panchayat. Besides, under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, a massive campaign was launched in the village which resulted in toilets in every household. Villagers were educated about the significance of cleanliness. This also reduced the number of patients at the local Primary Health Centre (PHC). Sharma said Bapi is the only village under the Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna which attained 100% school enrolments in the year 2015-16 and the entire village has now been declared literate. " A massive campaign was launched while roping in students of our government schools. Data was collected on the illiterates and every student was assigned the duty to make their family members literate. That's how we have achieved this miracle, which till some time back looked next to impossible,"⁶

1.10 Lacs population of Dausa is decelared ODF on 04-04-2018 whether 0.37 Lakh population of Mahwa were decalared Non-ODF on 08.02.2018. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recently hailed the NDA government's Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and even as the Centre's own target of making India Open Defecation Free (ODF) approaches fast, around 18,000 villages across the country are yet to be declared ODF. While some say that the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has progressed as expected, others are sceptical about its implementation. "If the data is true, it is a remarkable achievement for the government. Also, WHO would not praise the scheme if they did not see merit in it. If it calculate, we have covered 98 per cent of villages in four years and It does not see any reasons why the remaining two per cent cannot be covered in the next seven months". The scheme cannot be termed successful just by stacking up numbers. "The real question here is if the toilets that have been built are being used. We cannot achieve anything by constructing toilets and letting them be unused. We need to educate and make people aware of the benefits of not defecating in the open".

Table No. 2

Villages in Dausa Constituency⁷

S. N.	Tehsils	Sub-Division	Panchayat Samittees	Gram Panchayats	Municipalities	Developed Villages	Total Villages
1	Dausa	Dausa	Dausa	29	Nagar Parisad	129	133
2	Nagal Rajawatan	Nagal Rajawatan	--	14	-	68	70
3	Lawan	--	Lawan	11	-	54	56
	3	2	2	54	1	251	259

Table no. 3**ODF Declared Tehsilwise Gram Panchayat in Dausa Constituency**

S.N.	Dausa	Nagal Rajawatan	Lawan
1	Sainthal	Papada	Malwas
2	Bapi	Chudiawas	Khanwas
3	Bhandarej	Dharanwas	Singwara
4	Bhankari	Chareda	Dungrawata
5	Mahesra kla	Badagaon	Lawan
6	Surajpura	Shyalawas	Rajwas
Total	6	6	6

Swachh Bharat Mission: Achievements, challenges & Suggestins⁸

Swachhta Status Report, 2016 released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and which draws upon data of Census and National Sample Survey, 52.1 percent rural, 7.5 percent urban population of India goes for open defecation. The impact of defecating in nearby secluded open areas, bushes and water bodies such as rivers, ponds, is severely felt on human health, productivity and environment. In India, 117,000 children under five years of age die every year due to diarrhoea, 38 percent are stunted, 14 percent neo-natal deaths occur due to sepsis. Such problems are a result of inadequate access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as an absence of infection prevention and control facilities. Any child not having access to adequate sanitation in early years faces health problems for the entire lifespan despite having proper food. Besides health risks, the life of girls and women is unsafe. Numerous incidents of rape and murder occur when females go out alone to urinate or defecate.

The UNICEF has been making a noteworthy contribution, said Nicolas Osbert of UNICEF. The agency works in 15 States covering 80 percent of the rural population. It believes that behavioural changes in society about healthy sanitation practices can come if the community is empowered. Thus, UNICEF assists villagers in recognising their problems, and using their knowledge to find effective solutions.

Similar activities are pursued in healthcare centres, schools, aanganwadi centres, so that good habits are adopted by everyone on sanitation, toilet usage and handwashing. Capacity building programmes are also conducted in 130 districts for ensuring better planning and implementation of the budget. To accomplish the sanitation goals, several institutions are working with the Ministry, namely UNICEF, World Bank, BMGF, Tata Trusts, several NGOs, such as Water Aid. Coordination among the institutions is important to avoid duplication of efforts. The UNICEF performs this role.

If the goal of making India free from open defecation were to be achieved, attention would have to be paid to the following concerns:

- **Maintaining ODF status is important after a village, block or district is declared ODF. Generally, it so happens that once it is declared, there is no pressure on the district administration to do any activity because the goal has been achieved. Also, many persons would tend to return to the old practice of open defecation, said Nisheeth Kumar of Knowledge Links. To make ODF sustainable, monitoring / spot-checking is required for at least one year after ODF status is achieved.**
- **Motivating volunteers to check the condition of sanitation, and offering them good incentives is necessary.**
- **For behavioural change of the society, a trained workforce is needed that can trigger communities. This involves taking the community through a participatory process of self-analysis where people are informed about the ill effects of inadequate sanitation – how it can adversely affect human life if proper facilities are not used.**
- **To address the issue of over/under reporting of government set targets, verification of facts on the ground is extremely important, said Mr Surendra Singh.**
- **Another problem is the presence of open ponds (water pools) in rural and semi-urban areas along road corridors. The ponds are used by people, livestock for various purposes. The poor quality of water in the ponds gives rise to diseases.**
- **Despite a ban on manual scavenging, it continues at various places in the country. Unofficial figures reveal presence of 13 lakh manual scavengers; official figures are about two lakh. The dalit community is mainly engaged in this work, and not**

much attention is being paid towards reforming their lives. At some places, scheduled caste students are forced to clean toilets in schools. Technology can play a key role in addressing this issue, however it is not being used at most places.

- The working conditions of sewer workers are dangerous and hazardous. Every year about 22,000 workers die while cleaning sewers.**
- Governance practices showing good results should be identified, documented and replicated.**
- Equity in planning is needed. There are big pockets inhabited by SC, ST communities (living in forests and are hard to reach) that are often left behind due to planning deficiencies. Besides, many persons are also left behind from among the beneficiary community. UNICEF is trying to identify such groups so that these have access to adequate sanitation.**
- Proper facilities for disposal of excreta should be created. People begin to use toilets but the faecal material goes untreated which harms the environment.**
- Other usage-related challenges include: tackling cultural and mind-set issues, providing water in rural areas, addressing the problem of small and dingy toilets, stigma associated with pit-emptying, and making-men use toilets.**
- The government will build individual toilets in 1.04 crore households and 5 lakh community/public toilets in urban areas**
- 8.8 crore toilets in rural areas and majority of these to be provided in individual house holds.**
- It shows that the proposed Rs.1.0 lakh crore sanitation programme devotes only to providing sanitary latrines covering all the households in the country and improving solid waste management facilities in the urban areas.**

But the scope of the term total sanitation programme is much beyond the two aspects and includes seven important elements as given below:

- 1. Provision of 100 per cent sewerage and drainage system in all the urban towns together with innocuous disposal /recycling of the finally treated effluent for irrigation with total ban on discharge into the drains /rivers. As a matter of fact, effective sewerage system forms the backbone of urban sanitation.**

- 2. 100 per cent solid waste management both in urban and rural areas and recycling of the final waste product.**
- 3. 100 per cent coverage of the rural house-holds and slum areas with sanitary latrines.**
- 4. All the open areas in urban and rural communities will be either paved or grassed. All the streets to be paved with concrete blocks or paver blocks.**
- 5. Zero tolerance to dumping or littering of solid waste matter mostly paper and plastic matter both in urban and rural areas.**
- 6. Zero tolerance to stagnation of sullage or any other waste water in urban or rural areas.**
- 7. Daily brooming of streets, roads or public places both in rural and urban areas.**

Steps to Make a Village Open Defecation Free strongly

- 1. Efficient Fund Flow System- Direct Beneficiary Transfer (DBT)&Capacity Building**
- 2. Monitoring through 'War Rooms'**
- 3. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Approach**
- 4. Weekly Review Meeting of Different Stakeholders by the District Magistrate**
- 5. High Impact Campaigns and Information Education Communication (IEC) Activities**
- 6. Involvement Of Locals &Preparing A List Of Dos and Don'ts.**
- 7. Identifying Vulnerable People.**
- 8. Raise ODF Sustainability As A Topic In Meetings**
- 9. Put Together A Taskforce To Promote ODF Sustainability**

Conclusion:

The problem of open defecation is primarily a rural problem. However, sanitation is also a major challenge in urban India so SBM also has an urban component. Cities are now rated in terms of their sanitation status. 22% of Indian cities are now ODF and 50% of all urban wards have 100% door-to-door solid waste collection. A million schools (91%) now have separate toilets for girls, up from 37% when the SBM was launched, though there is no statistic on how many are actually functional. While not insignificant, the achievements in the urban component are not as impressive as in SBM-G. "Vision of a Clean India" has huge prospect for India to evolve into an even greater nation. However, dealing with the challenges is not going to be easy and it

will require ample amounts of social and political will. The way charity begins from home, same way cleaning begins from us, Not only in our home, neighborhood, roads but in our thinking too. Moreover, beyond sanitation, our cities and towns also have to deal with alarming levels of water and air pollution. Clearly, there is still a long way to go in cleaning urban India. It requires support and commitment from all genres of people of India.

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