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**ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
THROUGH SWACHH BHARAT MISSION**

**Volume I**

**Editor**

**Dr. P. Ravichandran**

Associate Professor & Head  
Department of Economics  
Dean of Arts  
G.T.N. Arts College (Autonomous)  
Dindigul, Tamil Nadu.



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G.T.N. Arts College (Autonomous)  
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Swachh Bharat Mission**

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## **WHY SWACHH BHARAT MISSION IS LOSING ITS IMPORTANCE IN INDIA? - AN ANALYTICAL STUDY**

**Dr. C. UMAMAHESWARI**

Assistant professor, Department of Economics, Arumugam Pillai Seethai Ammal College, Thiruppattur.

**Dr. LAKSHMI MEKALA**

Assistant professor, Department of Economics, Arumugam Pillai Seethai Ammal College, Thiruppattur.

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi wants to see a clean India. In 2014 he launched the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission), a supply side initiative that plans to build 110 million toilets across India by 2019.

Still now, nothing much has changed. In spite of government constructing 8 million toilets in 2015. India still has the highest number of people defecating in the open worldwide. Keeping cities clean is essential for keeping their residents healthy. Our health depends not just on personal hygiene and personal nutrition, but critically also on how clean we keep our cities and their surroundings.

### **II. OBJECTIVES**

1. To analyse the preferences of having toilet among the user in India.
2. To examine the reason among the Hindu households for the lowest coverage of sanitation facilities.
3. To analyse about the usage of toilets by the rural Muslims.
4. To find out the extent of usage of toilet by the SC and ST.
5. To access the state level variance in the usage of toilet.
6. To know the role of gender in influencing swachh bharat.

#### **Statement of the Problem**

In the third year since its launch, the purpose of Swachh Bharat is still not clear. We have to understand one thing, this entire campaign is to make India clean. But the people who actually make the country swachh (clean) and have kept it Swachh so far, have been left behind and prime minister Narendra Modi wants to achieve this goal without their participation.

To clean the country you have to address the problem of those who have spent a lifetime cleaning the country. In India there is an inexorable link between occupation and caste, the occupation of manual scavenging is linked with caste, without breaking the chain, those who make bharat swachh will never be a part of the campaign.

In Indian context manual scavenging is a misery, drudgery so one cannot worship it. One has to begin by recasting society and its target, reconstructing society and its target, reconstructing society first by breaking the links between occupation, and castes. Slogans like "clean up India are illusions".

People are neither using toilets because they neither access nor the capacity to use it. But by appointing whistle blowers who shame those who do not use toilet the state is terrorizing the people. People, who have given up their lives in keeping bharat clean, have not spoken about their right to life. All of this shows the insensitivity of setting this goal.

One might argue that building toilets is easier than putting them to use. In urban areas huge landfills sites running beyond capacity are the biggest problem. Decentralization, segregation of garbage at source and encouraging community household treatment of waste is the only viable alternative.



### Scope of the Study

It is hoped that the present study is more useful to planners who are involved in a rural and urban health development at grass root level.

### Method of Data Collection

This study depends on secondary data .The secondary data were collected from journals, periodicals, government gazettes, published research materials.

#### Ranking Preference

Consumer durables	% of Ranking preference
Consumer durables	21
Having toilet	12

Ranking preference for having a toilet with 2 other consumer durable Such as mattress, bicycle, electrician, television, motor cycle, mobile telephone, refrigerator, tractor and computer, toilets get a much lower preference, ranked 12 out of 21.

If the government spending the money on toilets even when there is no demand for toilets use , it can be counterproductive. Ideally, the government should spend money in such a way that the returns from each additional rupee spent on various social sectors give a benefit otherwise, The money spend on it will result in a budget deficit and eventually leads to inflation.

#### Religious Variation

Religion	% of usage of toilet
Muslim	5.4
Christian	3.3
Hindus	1.3

National family and health survey (NFHS-3) data from India brings out interesting insights. For instance, religion plays an important role in determining whether an individual is likely to use toilet. The religion variables demonstrate that Muslim household using a toilet is 5.4 times higher than the Hindu Households. A Christian household is 3.3 times more likely to adopt toilet use in comparison to their Hindu counterparts. Hindu households have the lowest coverage of sanitation facilities (i.e) 1.3 in comparison to other religion.

This result is surprising as Indian Muslims are on an average both poorer and less educated than Hindus .These result may be for two reasons.

There may be a historical path dependency related to religion that encourages open defecation among Hindus. Open defecation among Hindu households is due to caste system. where the customary circumvention of excreta is sustained by keeping defecation away from the house and entrusting the clean up job to the so called untouchables or lower castes.

#### Urban Area Analysis

Religion	% of Urban area
Hindu	0.45
Muslim	0.55

The muslims are more likely to live in urban areas relative to the Hindus. The conditional probability of the household residing in the urban areas is 0.45 for Hindus and 0.55 for Muslims. Households living in urban area are more likely to use toilet in comparison to their rural counterpart.

**Caste Difference**

Caste	% of caste difference
SC, ST, & OBC	0.60
Other	0.41

The caste system matters when studying this phenomenon. Scheduled caste (SC), Scheduled tribes (ST) and other backward classes (OBC) households have a lower probability of using a toilet when compared with households of general caste Hindus, Muslims and Christian.

Adivasis live in relatively inaccessible areas of the nation, and thus have lower access to public goods in comparison to others. The conditional probability of a household living in rural areas from SC, ST, or OBC categories is over 0.60 in comparison to 0.41 for people from other communities. The level of abject poverty is higher among these groups, which could be another potential reason for poor sanitation coverage.

**Regional Variation.**

State	Likely to use
Manipura, Mizoran, Tripura & Meghalaya	Higher
Rajasthan, Jammu, HimalpradeshTamilnadu	Lower

There is also state level variance in the use of toilet. The likelihood for households in the north eastern states of manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya and the southern state of Kerala using a toilet facility is much higher. On the others hand household from Rajasthan, Jammuand Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh&Tamilnadu are less likely to use toilet.

**Gender Influence**

Gender	% of Gender
Man	7.9
Woman	3.1

Results also suggest a strong case for imparting education and public Awareness, especially for the female cohort. A household in which a woman has attained higher education is 3.1. Times more likely to use toilet.

**Policy recommendation**

The following are the some policy recommendations which are listed below

1. The government should concentrate on creating a demand for toilets. Policymakers must ensure that a larger proportion of funds are directed towards educating people about hygiene and the social marketing of toilets.
2. The female literary rate is linked to toilet use, it will be wise to target women and actively involve them in policymaking.
3. There is need for government policies that focus specifically on improving sanitation in rural areas. Such policies can be combined with rural education initiatives along with measures to improve financial inclusion for rural households. The religion and caste based differentials in the adoption of toilets are more difficult to eradicate. These differentials are rooted in some ingrained beliefs and attitude. Hindu households can be motivated to adopt latrine use by eradication the dehumanizing practice of manuals scavenging. Often performed by the lower castes empowering the lower castes by encouraging them to pursue alternative jobs and possibly providing them with subsidies to construct latrine facilities can also be a step in this direction.

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