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ANALYTICAL STUDY ON FUNDING STRUCTURE FOR ENHANCEING CAPACITY BUILDING AND OPERATIONS OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Swachh Bharat Mission 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. The first cleanliness drive (on 25th of September 2014) of this mission was started by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi earlier to its launch. This mission has targeted to solve the sanitation problems as well as better waste management all over the India by creating sanitation facilities to all.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India has initiated a number of programmes to create civic infrastructure which have been articulated to leverage private monies and create markets. It is hoped that scale and sequencing of sanitation and solid waste management projects across urban and rural India will encourage. Active efforts will be required and enable governments at the implementation level to develop innovative approaches to planning, designing and delivering projects. SWACHH BHARAT MISSION and other schemes rightly focus on outcomes, not prescriptive solutions – this should be backed by innovative approaches to financing, given the expectations of scale. Charts 4 to 7 show the split of expenditure across capital and O&M in each part of the chain of activities. SBM and the additional elements required for the sanitation will need government (at the national level, state level and city level) to develop a series of sub-projects, ranging from construction of IHHL to developing 33 city-wide sewerage systems or WTE plants. In line with the Mission's goals, capital investments for creating these assets have been assumed to be made over the period ending 2019, while OPEX for these assets have been estimated for a further 10 years. Post infrastructure creation, investments for development or rehabilitation of various components of sanitation and solid waste management have been estimated, based on physical quantities assessed as described earlier and based on unit costs reflecting prevailing market prices. Sanitation and Liquid Waste Management Chain Capital Investment Requirements The financial model created shows that the overall, investments in toilets and liquid waste management chain amounts to Rs. 3.2 lakh crore, for period ending 2019 across rural and urban areas. ° Capital Investments in rural India amount to 78 percent of the total investments required for creating and upgrading toilets for all, and in associated liquid waste management investments. Components directly stated in SBM, amount to about 84 percent or Rs. 2.7 lakh crore. ° Investments as envisaged under SBM (U) comprise 45 percent of total investments in required in urban India, while nearly 99 percent of investments required in rural India relate to SBM (G) provisions. Toilets construction, across all categories, is the single largest component in the sanitation chain comprising 94 percent of total capital

investments. Estimated total in-house latrines comprise 85 percent of the total toilet investment requirement. Community toilets, CSCs, public toilets and institutional toilets account for approximately Rs. 45,000 crore, which is about 15 percent of total toilet investments. ° Transportation and treatment systems comprise Rs. 21,300 crore, which is 7 percent of total capital investment required. ° Public toilets (Rs. 315 crore), FSM plants (Rs. 193 crore) and RSMs (Rs. 56 crore), account for a very small share of total investments, and have a large significant in getting private sector finances and operational challenges. Overall Summary of estimates of Capital Cost and Operations across a Swachh Bharat in rural and urban India The estimated costs for implementing SBM, both CAPEX (till 2019) and O&M expenses for ten years is approximately Rs. 8.93 lakh crore. Another Rs. 43,200 crore is expected to be spent on soft components such as IEC, capacity building, and administration. This Research paper is going to very clearly express the performance of expenditure and estimated cost for CAPEX and OPEX for under Swachh Bharat Mission.

OBJECTIVES OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

- To analyze and study the need of Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission in India
- To analyze the funding sources mobilization for building of SBM in India
- To study on expenditure made by central and state Government for various components under SBM in rural and urban area's wise.
- To study on present trends in SBM in Tamil Nadu.

METHODOLOGY

This research article is based on the secondary data, which is collected from the published reports by central and state government, and from reputed research articles related to Swachh Bharat Mission. Further Information was also collected by surfing the net and from relevant websites about Swachh Bharat Mission in India.

NEED FOR SWACHH BHARAT MISSION.

Swachh Bharat mission is very necessary to run continuously in India until it gets its goal. It is very essential for the people in India to really get the feeling of physical, mental, social and intellectual well being. It is to make living status advance in India in real means which can be started by bringing all over cleanliness. Below I have mentioned some points proving the urgent need of swachh bharat Mission in India:

- ❖ It is really very essential to eliminate the open defecation in India as well as making available toilets facility to everyone.
- ❖ It is needed in India to convert the insanitary toilets into flushing toilets.
- ❖ It is necessary in order to eradicate the manual scavenging system.
- ❖ It is to implement the proper waste management through the scientific processes, hygienic disposal, reuse, and recycling of the municipal solid wastes.
- ❖ It is to bring behavioral changes among Indian people regarding maintenance of personal hygiene and practice of healthy sanitation methods.
- ❖ It is to create global awareness among common public living in rural areas and link it to the public health.
- ❖ It is to support working bodies to design, execute and operate the waste disposal systems locally.
- ❖ It is to bring private-sector participation to develop sanitary facilities all through the India.
- ❖ It is to make India a clean and green India.
- ❖ It is necessary to improve the quality of life of people in rural areas.

- ❖ It is to bring sustainable sanitation practices by motivating communities and Panchayat Raj Institutions through the awareness programmes like health education.

TABLE 1: SHOWS THE ESTIMATES FOR CAPEX AND OPEX FOR SBM FOR 10 YEARS IN RS.

Sanitation and Liquid waste management			Solid Waste Management	Total
CAPEX	Total	3,20,354	22,815	3,43,169
	Urban	91,287	19,846	1,11,133
	Rural	2,29,067	2,969	2,32,036
OPEX	Total	3,66,361	1,83,512	5,49,873
	Urban	1,26,116	1,36,489	2,62,605
	Rural	2,40,246	47,023	2,87,269
TOTAL	Total	6,86,715	2,06,327	8,93,042
	Urban	2,17,402	1,56,335	3,73,737
	Rurall	4,69,313	49,992	5,19,305

RURAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Sources The outlay provision in SBM (G) is about Rs. 1,34,000 crore . However, government would be required to spend at least Rs. 1,54,000 crore, as it's currently provisioned share. The difference could be sourced from other on-going programmes of the government (See Table 2). Rs. Crore Table 2: funding structure for Rural Capital Expenditure under the SWB.

TABLE 2: FUNDING STRUCTURE FOR RURAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE UNDER SBM

Programme Components	Investments CAPEX	Sources State Govt Finance			
		GoI	State Govt .or ULB	Household	Sources (CSR, private sector, etc.)
A. Sanitation	2,29,067	1,36,609	48,518	41,045	2,895
HH toilets	1,87,414	1,12,449	37,483	37,483	--
Community Sanitary	35,624	21,374	10,687	3,562	--
Institutional Toilets	3,482	2,786	348	---	348
RSMs	56	--	---	---	56
Vacuum Trucks	2,491	---	---	---	2,491
B.Solid Waste management	2,969		2,969	---	----
TOTAL	2,32,036	1,36,609	51,487	41,045	2,895
C. IEC and Public Awareness	18,563	13,922	4,641		--
D. Admin Charges	4,641	3,481	1,160		--
TOTAL	2,55,240	1,54,011	57,288	41,045	2,895

As can be expected the share of HH expenditure at 16 percent is significantly lower in relation to the urban sector where it is expected to be at 46 percent on average, even though bulk of investments are anticipated for construction of individual toilets. Communities who do not have individual toilets are expected to contribute towards construction of CSCs. While other sources or CSR or private contribution is expected to be only about 1 percent, the same translates to approximately Rs. 2,900 crore; most of this amount is estimated towards purchase of vacuum trucks for dislodging toilets. The potential for this exists if toilet construction is undertaken as per design norms, and households pay for periodic cleaning

URBAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Sources Most of the investments are expected to come from individual households as the primary component of SBM is construction of individual toilets, and despite government subsidy as an incentive, on an average, the bulk of the funding can be expected to come from households themselves..Table 3 : shows the funding structure Urban Capital Expenditure under SWB.

TABLE 3: POSSIBLE FUNDING STRUCTURE URBAN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE UNDER SBM

Programme Components	Investments	Sources State Govt Finance			
	CAPEX	GoI	State Govt.or ULB	Household	Sources (CSR, private sector, etc.)
A. Sanitation	91,287	6,839	20,834	60,610	3,005
HH toilets	66,940	4,748	1,583	60,610	--
Community Toilet	5,228	2,091	697	--	2,440
Public Toilet	315	--	--	--	315
Vacuum Trucks	250	--	--	--	250
STP	18,361	--	18,361	--	--
FSM	193	--	193	--	--
B.SolidWaste management	19,864	3,969	1,323	--	14,554
TOTAL	1,11,133	10,808	22,157	60,610	17,559
C. IEC and Public Awareness	16,670	2,193	731	--	13,745
D. Capacity Building and A&OE	3,334	439	146	--	2,749
TOTAL	1,31,137	13,440	23,034	60,610	34,053

The Government of India's share is about 10 percent of the estimated capital expenditure if all additional components are considered in relation to SBM (U) alone. This however, will need to be better understood once the sector specific financing numbers from other associated programmes are available. Households and the private sector need to contribute more than 70 percent of the CAPEX investment. This would be in addition to any user charges that may be levied to provide the services. The funding gap in community toilets (after accounting for GoI and state government's share) is estimated to be to the extent of Rs. 2440 crore and needs to be mobilized from communities and the private sector. The development of a robust operating and business model is crucial to ensure that this is achieved. Public toilets are supposedly funded entirely on PPP models. Anticipated revenue models from such assets are typically user charges and advertising rights. Experience in some of Indian cities, Shimla for instance, indicates the reluctance of the private sector to invest unless the local body absorbs the capital costs. There may be a need for developing new models with increased state or local body monitoring and financing in some such projects. CSR activities are currently largely confined to financing toilets for girls' schools in rural areas. Estimates of potential of CSR funding in India varies widely, and is reportedly to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION FOR CLEAN TAMIL NADU

In March 2015 Tamil Nadu's bureaucrats rolled up their sleeves and decided to make use of the scheme without much fanfare. On March 26, 2015, a government order (GO) was issued — 15 lakh toilets would be built across the state using funds from the Swachh Bharat mission. "However, the challenge lies in generating demand among the rural households for construction and use of toilets," said the GO. "Targetoriented approach has not been successful in creating and sustaining functional toilets. Hence, behavioural change from open defecation to usage of toilet is the major challenge which needs to be addressed." Bureaucrats hit upon an innovative idea — using women's self-help groups (SHGs) to take ownership of the scheme and encourage them to implement the building and usage of toilets. This, they felt, would work given Tamil Nadu's huge number of thriving SHGs. By virtue of the GO we released an amount of `10,000 to 12,524 village poverty reduction committees which consist of women SHGs to motivate them to build toilets," said a senior

official in the state rural development department who did not wish to be named. “We are training them now and telling them that if you don’t use toilets, you will spend an equal amount of money on healthcare due to diseases arising from toilets. One round of training is done, now the second round is going on. A fourth of the cost of toilets is being shared by state government,” he said. The next hurdle was how to encourage people to use toilets and make that a habit. “We have set up a tracking system whereby every six months we do verification and a social audit of whether the toilets are being used regularly,” he said. “If it is being used regularly, an amount of `200 per toilet will be paid to the SHG in charge of that toilet. After another six months, if the usage is good, we will pay `100 per toilet. So, if one SHG is in charge of say 100 toilets in the area, they stand to get `20,000 from the government which they can then use for their own businesses within the SHG,

CAPACITY BUILDING TRAININGS & WORKSHOP ABOUT SBM IN TAMILNADU

A state level Workshop on Sanitation “Towards Making Tamil Nadu Open Defecation Free (ODF)” was organized on 5.11.2016 at Hotel Rain Tree, Chennai. The objectives of this workshop were to launch a CLTS “Triggering” approach on a campaign mode. Sanitation stakeholders such as District Collectors, Project Directors, Assistant Project Directors (APOs), Community Professionals (Sanitation), Community Resource Persons (CRP), Village panchayat presidents etc participated in the workshop. The Program me was welcomed and still creating an impact for being a “Campaign launcher”. After the state level workshop a specialized CLTS Training program me was held at SIRD & PR, Maraimalai Nagar. In this workshop 88 participants were attended and trained under CLTS approach. During the training program me the concept of “Triggering” was given emphasize. The “Triggering” or „Nudging“ of Communities for Behavior change leading to usage of toilets leading to an open defecation free environment shall be given priority.

PRESENT TRENDS IN SBM IN TAMIL NADU

This Government is determined to achieve the goal of 100 percent sanitation coverage in all the villages. Under the ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ (Gramin), 24.28 lakh household toilets and 50 community sanitary complexes will be taken up for construction in 2017-2018. The Government will continue to engage 65,874 workers under MGNREGS as ‘Thooimai Kaavalars’, thus covering all the 12,524 village panchayats in the State under solid waste management system. In the BE2017-2018, Rs.980 crore has been allocated for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The Government is also extending support for construction of toilets in urban areas. Source segregation and recycling are being promoted in all urban local bodies to improve the solid waste management. A sum of Rs.600 crore has been allocated for the ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ (Urban) in this Budget Estimates.

TABLE.4 THE ANTICIPATED ENTITLEMENT FOR TAMIL NADU UNDER REVISED PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (PIP) FOR THIS PROJECT PERIOD OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN), I.E., TILL 2019

COMPONENT AMOUNT	(RS. IN CRORE)
Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)	4084.71
Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	2203.41
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	170.05
Information Education and Communication(IEC) and Administrative Cost	489.57
Other Components	46.17
Total	6993.91

CONCLUSION

Swachh Bharat (Clean India) (SBM) is an important element. The funding pattern for this programme between the Centre and States may be in the ratio of 75:25, while for hilly States it may be kept at 90:10. A certain part of the CSR contributions by PSUs/Companies may be spent in the states where they are located. The programme is aimed at covering all the rural families. The Swachh Bharat Mission consists of components like construction of individual household toilets, community and public toilets and waste management. The sources of funds for the Mission include budgetary allocations to Swachh Bharat Mission (Centre and State); Commitments under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); Contributions to Swachh Bharat. As per Census 2011, the rural household toilet coverage stands at 32.7% and urban household toilet coverage stands at 87.4%. The aim of this Mission is to achieve open defecation free status by 2nd October, 2019. However, there is a major challenge in achieving this goal as tremendous effort is required to bring about a transformation in the behavior of the people to bring them out of their deep rooted practice of defecating in the open. Further, challenges related to sanitation include operation and maintenance of community and public toilets. The people who live in the villages are aware about the sanitation and clean surroundings. Now there is lack of open defecation in the villages. In the villages every home has a toilet which is pink in color this is an identity mark that homes have a toilet. Some of the big companies were also invested in this campaign. They were contributed in the campaign to build the toilets, hygiene surroundings; save drinking water etc. CSR is also a part of Swachh Bharat Mission. The main achievement is that they were cover 4041 statutory towns to make them clean for the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission 60% of world's open defecation free.

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