

Swachh Bharat Mission: A case study of West Siang Region of Arunachal Pradesh.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Present day India is at the forefront of a global sanitation challenge. Nearly two-third of world population who practice open defecation lives in India and with the increasing density of population the problems become worse. Fecal-contaminated food or water cause ninety percent of diarrhoea affecting children and around 1.7 million of children below the age of five die annually in India and out of this at least 212,000 deaths are due to diarrhoea related diseases (WHO, 2012).

The study of Spear and Lamba in 2012 indicated that Indian children's cognitive skill is at risk due to result of open defecation. The Studies of Mullackal in 2014 also shows that equivalent to 6.4 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India is lost due to poor sanitation. With around 600 million peoples practicing open defecation across the country, it remains one of the greatest development challenges in India.

Having these challenges in hand, sanitation was a part of national agenda in first Five year plan (1951-56). Keeping the tract and target of sanitation, in 1986 Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched. This was followed by Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) launched by Government of India to cover all households with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behaviour was introduced in 1999. The scheme was renamed as 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' (NBA) to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all village Panchayats in the country attaining open defecation free status.

The unit cost was enhanced to Rs.10, 000 inclusive of assistance through convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREG). The incentive provided under the scheme for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) for Below Poverty Line (BPL) households was also extended to Above Poverty Line (APL) households in 2012, but restricted to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, differently able and women headed households.

The Government of India has now launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October 2014, the successor programme of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019 as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Swachh Bharat Mission has two sub-Missions namely, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). Ever since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission, it has received huge momentum and is the largest campaign that has involved participation of stakeholders from various sectors. Implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme, the funding is shared between centre and states. Swachh Bharat Mission has also besought positive innovation in terms of private sector cooperation for commitment towards toilet construction, providing opportunities to corporate for collaboration with local administration, political leadership and Civil Society Organizations in making Swachh Bharat a successful reality.

Keeping in view the significance of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, the Government of India created and notified the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MODWS) as a separate Ministry on 13th July, 2011. The Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of the flagship programmes of the Government of India, viz., the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water supply and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] for sanitation in the country. And the Ministry of Urban Development & Housing (MOUD&H) is sole responsible agency for the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) the state as well as country.

The Mission aims to strive towards its stated goals by removing the bottlenecks that were hindering the progress and by focusing on critical issues affecting outcomes.

II. Literature survey:

The study of *Desai and Roy, 2018* has shown that till June 2018 Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has covered more than 7.5 crores households, 3.8 lakh open defecation free villages, more than 4,465 open defecation free villages in Namami Gange, 395 open defecation free districts and 17 open defecation free states/Uts. Far from the national capital 'Better late than never' SBM also emerged in Arunachal Pradesh which shows the significance of Swachh Bharat Mission towards the improvement in health and sanitation among urban and rural areas. Further it tends to express the relation between centre and state government towards the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission as stated by *The Arunachal Times, (2016)*. But due to various issues like water resource scarcity, large population and geographical spread, low literacy rates and prevailing socio-cultural context acts as the main hindrances in the launch of sanitation campaign in rural areas of the country as mentioned by *Mullackal, M.K. (2014)* in his paper.

The Ministry of Drinking Water, Government of India, (2014-15) highlighted in their annual report about various schemes of Swachh Bharat Mission. The report also highlighted the origin, strategies and importance of Mission towards people in rural and urban areas. The articles of *Kadam, Sandeep, (2015)*, has stated the various strategies of government for the inclusion of the Swachh Bharat Mission in the district sanitation programme and also mentioned about the participation of people and technology for proper implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission in the district sanitation programme. The report of *Swachh Bharat Mission (2017-18)*, tries to analyse the transformation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) program into Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). It also highlighted the pivotal role played by community of particular society for the eradication of the hindrances present in sanitation program. And also highlights the importance of proper allocation of fund in every financial year to fulfil the needs of Mission. As per the report of *Swachh Survekshan Gramin (2016)*, the government adopted various strategies to make India an open defecation free country by 2019. The report also mentioned about the speedy development of water and sanitation facilities in around rural and urban areas of the country.

Even after the 4 years of SBM the study of *Mehta, Dinesh, (2015)*, have found that the practices of open defecation are still prevailing in the Indian society. It shows India as leading one in the list of open defecation country in the world. Further the study of *Dasgupta et al., 2015*, also discussed that the proportion of Indian population does not have proper sanitation facilities and how the lack of proper facilities to majority of population acts as a hindrance towards the goal of world sanitation program in both rural and urban localities.

UNICEF 2016 in their report has spotted that the practices of open defecation prevailing around the world as well as in Indian societies. The report also mentioned about the impact of open defecation that unveils human dignity and impedes the growth of social environment in the country and also emphasised that young girls, women's and children's of India are worst affected due to the prevailing of open defecation practice in maximum societies of the country. The report had alleged that social taboo, unpopular topic of conservation and poverty as main reasons behind the strength of open defecation practice in Indian society. Finally *Mohan, RV Rama, (2017)* has found that lack of skilled manpower acts as the bottleneck behind the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission in India. It also suggested that a main hindrance behind the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission in India is due to poverty where village people are unable to invest even an amount of rupees 6000 (six thousand only) from their own pocket for construction of individual household latrine (IHHLs).

III. Objectives of Study:

1. To evaluate the status of Swachh Bharat Mission in the study area,
2. To examine the role and awareness of the various stakeholders in the implementation of various components of the Swachh Bharat Mission,
3. To explore the impediments in relation to Swachh Bharat Mission in the context of tribal life and tribal village.

IV. Research Methodology:

Since the present study is an attempt to access the status of the Swachh Bharat Mission in Gramin as well as in urban areas also, a Government sponsored scheme and as such the study is an evaluative research in nature using both quantitative and qualitative data and employed survey methods. Data for the study is drawn both from the primary and secondary sources. For the primary data the interview, schedule, questionnaire and observation methods were used as survey techniques to gathering data.

For the collection of the primary data, extensive field study was carried out by visiting the selected area of the West Siang District. PRIs members, Government officials, school teachers and students, NGOs, shopkeepers, general public, and peoples from various walks of life were the main participant's from the study areas. The study included 25 (Twenty Five) households from village area and 175 (One Hundred and seventy five) respondents from urban area. Data were collected from beneficiary and non - beneficiary households on census basis and from the concerned officers at the block area and district level. The study followed household enumeration of the village following interview method with structured schedule that contained both open and close ended questions. This was done to access data and the status of SBM beneficiary and non - beneficiary households of Gune- Bane village. Observation was conducted to capture the ground reality of the problems. Informal discussions among PRIs members, village publics were recorded by using tape recorder.

The secondary sources of data include official records of the implementing agencies i.e. Public Health, Engineering (PHED) and Urban Development & Housing Department (UD&H) of West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. The study relied on various records and documents and both published and unpublished works were consulted. The author's personal knowledge and day to day experience also helped in collecting relevant data.

V. Sample size:

On the basis of purposive sampling, one village from West Siang District, namely Gune-Bane village, is taken for the study as rural area and the Aalo Town of West Siang District as urban area for the study. The purpose behind the selection of one rural and one urban centre is to access the status as well as to understand the level of participation and acceptability of this government scheme in two different socio-economic and population settings. This is important in a sense that it would help in comparing the available government data or reports and the primary field data to reach at the reliability and validity of various reports and statistics in relation to SBM of the study area.

In an attempt to understand the awareness and attitudes towards SBM in the study area, the researcher administered structured questionnaire which included both closed and open ended questions following interview method, both group and individual method. Care had been taken to represents both male and female in the sample on purposive sampling basis. The unit of sample included 60 (sixty) students out of which 35 male and 25 female and about 10 (ten) teaching and 5 (five) non-teaching staffs were interviewed. Another 100 (one hundreds) out of which 70 male and 30 female respondents were interviewed that includes government officials, public leaders, PRIs members, NGOs, businessman, shopkeepers etc to understand the implementation and status of the Swachh Bharat Mission programme in the Aalo town.

VI. Profile of the study area:

Arunachal Pradesh is situated in the north - eastern part of India that covered a total 83,743 sq. km in area and has long international border with the Bhutan in the west (160 km), China in the north and North - East (1,080 km) and Myanmar in the east (440km). It stretches from snow - capped mountains in the north to the plains of Brahmaputra valley in the south. Arunachal is considered as the largest state as per area wise in the North - Eastern region. The Arunachal Pradesh is considered to be larger than state of Assam in terms of land masses which is regarded as one of the largest and most populous state in the North - East region of the country.

Arunachal Pradesh is a land area that has full of green forests, deep river valleys and beautiful plateaus. The land is mostly covered with mountains and hills that stretch from Himalayan ranges along the northern borders criss-crossed with

mountain ranges running to North-South. These divide the Arunachal Pradesh State into five river valleys namely the Kameng, the Subansiri, the Siang, the Lohit and the Tirap. All these rivers are fed by snows from the Himalayas and countless rivers and rivulets except Tirap which is fed by Patkai Range. The mightiest of these rivers is a Siang river that is called Tsangpo in Tibet. The Siang River becomes Brahmaputra after it is joined by the Dibang and the Lohit River in the plain areas of Assam.

High mountains and dense forests are preventing intercommunication between tribes living in different river valleys. Isolation factors caused by geographical location of areas has led different tribes with several dialects to live and flourish with their distinct identities. Nature has endowed the people with a deep sense of beauty which finds delightful expression in their songs, dances and crafts.

The climate varies from hot and humid in the Shivalik range with heavy rainfall. It becomes progressively cold as one moves northwards to higher altitudes.

Trees of large size, plentiful climbers and availability of cane and bamboo make Arunachal Pradesh into one of the evergreen states of the country. Tropical rain forests are found in the foothills and the hills on the border with Myanmar. Northernmost borders are covered with Alpine forests. Amidst the highly rugged terrain, there are green forests and plateaus.

The Arunachal Pradesh covered a large scale of land areas that has been divided into 23 (twenty three) districts including Tawang, West Kameng, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Kurung Kumey, Kra Dadi, Kamle, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, Siang, Lower Siang, East Siang, Upper Siang, Upper Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Namsai, Anjaw, Changlang, Tirap and Longding District. Each district is administered by the Deputy Commissioner of particular district. Among the districts, the present study is concentrated on a section of the West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh. So, in order to understand the profile of the present study area it is very necessary to know the detail profile of the District where the study area is located.

i. West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh:

The District covers an area of approximately 8,325 square kilometres and is considered as the 2nd largest district in the State in terms of areas. It accounts for 9.9 percent of the total area of the state.

The West Siang District is regarded as one of the largest and oldest districts of the Arunachal Pradesh. The name of the district was derived from the mighty Siang River. The areas covered under this district are a part of the central and eastern section of the North-East frontier tract before the government of India's notification of 1914. In 1919 this tract was renamed as the Sadiya frontier tract with its headquarters at Sadiya. In 1948 the Sadiya frontier tract was divided into two administrative units, namely Abor hills district and the Mishmi hills district. The headquarters of the Abor hills district was located at Pasighat. The North - East frontier regulations of 1954 renamed the Abor hills district as Siang frontier division in which all the areas of Siang frontier were brought under the administrative domain of Siang frontier division. The office of the political officer of Siang frontier division was situated in Along, now it has been renamed as Aalo and the post of political officer is no more remaining now. In the year 1965 the Siang frontier division was further renamed as Siang district and it was further subdivided into two districts which are East Siang and West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh in accordance with the gazette notification no. law/legn.12179 dated 13th May 1980.

ii. Demographic Profile of the West Siang District:

West Siang District is regarded as one of the oldest districts in Arunachal Pradesh as it was created in the year 1989 by bifurcating the age-old Siang frontier division into two. It covers a large land area of 8,325 (eight thousand three hundred twenty five) sq. kilometers which shows very large geographical areas compared to the other districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

Demography of West Siang District does have unique features in the state. The numbers of different tribal peoples and non - tribal peoples are living together in the particular district. Tribal people and its sub tribes including Galo, Adi, Menba, Monpa, Nyishi, Tagin and Apatani etc. are live together in the West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh. The West Siang District is also considered as home of many non Arunachale people like Nepali, Bengali, Assamese, and Odhiya etc. who reside within the District since long ago.

According to 2011 census West Siang District has a total population of one lakh twelve thousand two hundred and seventy two (112,272) peoples live in the district. This gives it a ranking of 612th among 640th district of the India. The district has a population density of 13th person per square kilometre (34sq.km). It has population growth rate of 8.02 percent as per decadal data 2001- 2011.

With regards to sex ratio in West Siang district, it stood at 930 female per 1000 male (According to 2011 census). As per 2001 census the sex ratio of West Siang district was 912 female per 1000 male.

iii. **Aalo Circle:**

Aalo, formerly known as Along is a census town and headquarter of the West Siang district of the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh situated in the confluence of Yomgo River. It is located in 220 (two hundred and twenty) kilometre far away from Likabali, which is at the border of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Aalo circle consist of large area in a West Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh which is composed of many sectors and it has been bounded by many villages all around. The area is covered by several neighbour villages all around like Darka, Kabu, Kombo, Pakam village etc. Its elevation is 619 m (2031 ft.) from the sea level. It does have average winter temperature of 18.5^o c and 24.7^o c in summer.

As of 2001 census, Aalo circle have a total population of 34,916 irrespective of caste, tribe and religion out of that there have 24,696 total numbers of population are schedule tribe in which Male constitute 56 percent of the total population and 44 percent of populations are females. Aalo has an average literacy rate of 69 percent which is higher than the national average of 59.5 percent in which 75 percent of males and 61 percent of female are considered to be literates. The 15 percent of the total populations is under the age of 6 years. The sex ratio of Aalo is 916 females for every 1000 males in 2001.

The population of children with age of 0-6 is 4,238 which are 11.51 percent of total population of Aalo. In Aalo, female sex ratio is of 846 against state average of 938. More over child sex ratio in Aalo is around 920 compared to Arunachal Pradesh state average of 972.

Literacy rate of Aalo town is 84.88 percent higher than that of state average of 65.38 percent. In Aalo, male literacy rate is around 90.24 percent while female literacy rate is 78.47 percent.

As per Census 2011, there were total numbers of 4,396 families under Aalo Circle that living in urban areas while 4,396 numbers of families in circle that are living within the rural areas of circle. Thus around 59.2 percent of the total population of Aalo Circle are living in urban areas while 40.8 percent of total population of circle lives in the rural areas. The total populations of children's age from 0 - 6 years in the urban region of Aalo circle are 2,381 in numbers while that in rural region is 1,857 in numbers.

Basic facts about Aalo Circle (Census 2011)

Category	Gender		Total population
	Male	Female	
Children (Age 0-6)	2,192	2,046	4,238
Literacy	90.24%	78.47%	84.88%

Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	11,951	12,745	24,696
Illiterate	5,085	6,559	11,644

Source: Census Report 2011

In Aalo Circle out of total population, 14,335 were engaged in work activities. 90 percent of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 10 percent were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months.

iv. **Gune Bane village**

Gune Bane is a small and very beautiful village located in Aalo Circle of West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh which is just 4 kilometres far away from Aalo town. The village is administered by the administration of Aalo circle. The Gune Bane village has population of 170 out of which 96 numbers are male while 74 are females as per population census 2011.

The village is composed of 48 numbers of total households as per 2011 census data and the households in village are mostly depending of agricultural activities. The maximum numbers of households are engaging in agricultural activities as most of the families in village are belongs to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. Only few of households are characterized into Above Poverty Line (APL).

Regarding religious faith, the majority of village are mainly devoted on Donyi – Polo (others) which believes sun and moon as god. The demography of the village is mainly upheld by population of Galo people in which Ete clan is a major figure among all clan in the village.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raj Act, the administration of Gune Bane village is administered by Sarpanch, the Head of Village who is the elected or selected representative of village. The judicial system of the village is regulated through age old traditional village council which is headed by Head Gaon Bura and is assisted by Gaon Buras of the village.

In Gune Bane village population of children with age from 0-6 are 7 (seven) in numbers that makes up 4.12 percent of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Gune Bane village is 771 female per 1000 male which are lower than Arunachal Pradesh state average ratio of 938 female per 1000 male. Child Sex Ratio of the Gune Bane village in census is 1333 that is higher to Arunachal Pradesh average ratio of 972.

Gune Bane village has higher literacy rate as compared to Arunachal Pradesh as whole. In 2011, literacy rate of Gune Bane village were 78.53 percent as compared to 65.38 percent of Arunachal Pradesh. In Gune Bane village, Male literacy rate stands at 88.17 percent while female literacy rate is 65.71 percent that shows male's higher ratio in literacy. Mostly, the primary education of the peoples of Gune Bane village is depending on Government secondary school Pobdi which is very near to them.

In Gune Bane village, most of the village population is dominated by Schedule Tribe (ST) peoples. Schedule Tribe (ST) population constitutes of 91.18 percent of total population in Gune Bane village. There is no population of Schedule Caste (SC) in Gune Bane village of West Siang district. Majority of households in the village are categorized to below poverty line (BPL).

In Gune Bane village out of total population, 81 numbers of populations are engaged in agriculture work activities. 64.20 percent of workers describe their work as Main Work that employed in job other than agriculture or earning for more than 6 months while 35.80 percent are involved in Marginal activity to providing livelihood for less than 6 months. The village people are mainly depend on Aalo town for their day to day life in terms of health, education, transportation, communication and other market activities.

Demographic profile of the Gune Bane village, Aalo circle

Particular	Gender of Population		Total
	Male	Female	
No. of House			48
Population	96	74	170
Child (0-6)	3	4	7
Schedule Tribe	89	66	155
Literacy Percentage	88.17 %	65.71 %	78.53 %
Total Workers	45	36	81

Source: Census Report 2011

VII. Traditional concept of sanitary, health & hygiene practices in tribal village of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sanitation, health & hygiene practices are little available among the villages of Arunachal Pradesh. Prior to introduction of proper planning of government like Swachh Bharat Mission for health and sanitation among household as well as society the people used to manage it by individual. In most of the areas there was no collective policy through which community or society can participates in health and sanitation improvement campaign. The activities related to improvement of sanitation, health and hygiene is mere limited to each household rather than community. Particular household had sole responsible for the management of home waste, drinking water, latrine facilities in the particular home in village areas.

For solid home waste, the people used to collect it in homemade local basket (Ekken) which is made of bamboo and local made rope (Oso, Payen, Paren) and disposed or burnt in barren area near particular village. There was no any provision for recycle of the waste that time. The community waste management was not available in the village at old days.

Regarding drinking water, there were not much facilities of water pipeline and water storage tanks during old day villages. Most of households used bamboo to channelize the drinking water and using plate stone or wooden piece for washing of clothes. There was no proper platform for bathing and washing purpose. Many of households in the remote villages were used single water connection collectively as there was not much connection of drinking water in the village areas at early days.

For human waste, there was no sanitary toilet available in the single household of the rural villages. In most of tribal village in Arunachal Pradesh each household had toilet room termed it differently in local dialect. The toilet is made of wood and bamboo which is generally used for defecation, urination purposes and most importantly for domestication of pig. There was no any water facility in latrine and even it was not connected with septic tank. The latrine (Egum) is located outside the right hand wall and is approached by a small latrine door (Egum- Yogo). The practice of age old open defecation was prevails very much in the area. The Sanitation status was not in position for the people to survive in particular area and the communicable diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and typhoid were very common in the villages.

Most of the traditional Adi-Galo houses in Arunachal Pradesh do not have separate shelter for animals. An attached pigsty is a part of the main house. They build large rectangular pig pen with separate compartments for each pig locally called as Yegum, Egum or Gumiir. This pigsty is also used as set of place for the defecation purpose in early period of time. But nowadays, people prefer to make the pig pen separately.

In urban areas of state, the sanitation, health and hygiene facilities were much more than that of rural areas. The only problem was that the peoples in the urban areas did not have much knowledge to manage it in a proper manner. Because of less knowledge and awareness regarding the concept of health and sanitation, peoples did not use the resources that have been provides to them. Thus, provided facilities remain in vain for many occasions.

With a rapid influence of government policy towards health and sanitation since 1950s the social environment is gradually becomes little feasible for the human survival. People have at least aware of how to keep its surrounding clean. Gradually public knows how to manage better quality of drinking water. They also know how harmful social elements in terms of epidemic, diseases etc are go off with the elimination of practices like open defecation, open bathing, dispose of waste randomly.

As of now with the inception of Swachh Bharat Mission Urban and Gramin in 2014, the health and sanitation facilities in the country are improving rapidly. Peoples are opted for good quality of livelihood assets in term of toilets, urinals, solid and liquid waste management's, drinking water. The government is also working tremendously to improve the health and sanitation of human society by assisting cash and kinds in terms of funds and goods that are use for construction of toilet, bathroom, dustbin, wash basin etc.

In context of Arunachal Pradesh, after launched of Swachh Bharat Mission in state the government officials and common publics are working collectively to bring better condition in sanitation, health & hygiene of the human society. The state government with aid and advices of central government is working very hard to bring betterment in individual household latrines (IHHLs), community sanitary complexes (CSCs), solid and liquid waste management's (SLWMs), information education and communication (IEC) etc in areas. With an effort of every individual and the sections of society today health and sanitation prospect of the state's society become far better than as of old age tradition society and many of the district in Arunachal Pradesh have been declared as open defecation free district of the state. The remaining district of state is yet to achieve open defecation free and sanitized tag very soon.

VIII. STATUS OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

Swachh Bharat Mission in India has its chronological genesis. It was introduced since long ago as we have discussed earlier. It achieved prior position in the majority of the central India. Not only central India it also got much popularity in the state of north eastern and southern portion of the India. Sikkim, one of the eight states of north east India is regarded as the cleanest and open defecation free State of India (As declared by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 14th November 2016). After Sikkim, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakand, Gujarat and Punjab have been declared as open defecation free states of the country.

Status of SBM in Aalo Town:

The sample of study for the urban areas includes the entire Aalo town and Government Higher Secondary School in Aalo. The respondents were interviewed by using different methods such as, questionnaire, schedule, interview and observation. In the study areas, it has been observed that the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission has been very speedy and done according to laid down norms. It has been found that numbers of Non - Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and similar agencies are sharing the responsibilities in order to enhance the Swachh Bharat Mission program in the areas. Reyi City Cable Network (RCCN), the local news channel cantered at Aalo town is also playing significant role. The channel has launched a campaign called 'Chale Gaon Ki Aur' in which the channel regularly visits remote villages of the district to bring awareness to common publics for sanitation and cleanliness. There are also many NGOs like 'Clean Aalo and Green Aalo', 'Mother's Vision', and Students based and Community based organizations of Aalo area who are performing noble works for the speedy and proper implementation of Mission within the district as a whole and Aalo in particular. On 5th October 2017, the 20th battalion of Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) conducted a cycle expedition at Aalo town in West Siang district. The expedition was organized under the umbrella of Swachh Bharat Mission as an initiative to spread awareness for environmental conservation by means of pollution free transport. It covered a distance of 27 kilometres covering villages like Pobdi, Bene, Wak and Kamba town. A medical camp along with cleanliness drive was also carried out by 'Himveer Wives Welfare Association' and students of ITBP Public School.

In Aalo town, the Department of Urban Development and Housing had initiating the Mission since 2015. The Department is working mainly for the Individual Households Latrine (IHHLs), Community Toilets, Capacity Building, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWMs) and initiating for Public Awareness camps. The sample for research work has been taken from market place, colonies and schools of Aalo town.

Status of SBM in Government Higher Secondary School Aalo:

The study has also been carried out in Government Higher Secondary School Aalo. The study had cover total respondents of 75 (Seventy five) members. Out of which 60 (sixty) students, both from male and female have been covered. The students for the study have been selected from class VIII (Eight Standard), X (Ten Standard) and XII (Twelve Standard) respectively. Another 10 (Ten) Teaching Faculties and 5 (Five) Non - Teaching staff of the school have been interviewed. The above sample of study represents both the genders from different age categories. This area has also been selected mainly to highlights the status of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in the area.

The Swachh Bharat Mission of particular area is comes under the disposal of Urban Development and Housing Department (UD&H), Aalo. At the time of research work, the researcher did not extract much secondary data on Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) of the Government Higher Secondary School Aalo. Therefore, discussion on Swachh Bharat Mission of particular area is largely based on primary data and that will be assisting by few of secondary source of data.

Through filed survey it is found that 95 percents of the students, teaching faculties and non - teaching staffs were aware of the Swachh Bharat Mission and motive behind inception of this Mission by central Government. The 88 percents of respondents knew the beginning of Swachh Bharat Mission and the inspiration behind Swachh Bharat Mission very well.

Significantly, about 92 percents respondents have agreed that the Swachh Bharat Mission can make a significant impact on public health, cleanliness and hygiene. For the respondents, success can be achievable only if there is strong partnership between citizen and Government officials. Most of the respondents have agreed that they participate in the event of Swachh Bharat Mission by taking the oath and fulfilling it.

Regarding cleaning of waste and garbage, most of respondents an about 52 percents have agreed that they clean their surrounding either by themselves or by making group of volunteer's and dispose the road waste and home waste in dustbin provided by local government.

So far as the toilet facilities in the school is concerned, the maximum respondents of about 72 percents had agreed that school have separate functional toilets for both male and female and the toilet have accessed sufficient water and is linked with closed septic tank for human waste.

Status of SBM in the Gune - Bane village (Rural):

The study is also carried out in Gune - Bane village (Rural) which is situated 4 (four kilometre) away from main Aalo town. Household survey was conducted to covering the entire village and to gather information of various components of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) implemented so far in the village. A major population (76 percents) of village is engaged in the agricultural activities and 24 percents of total population in the non-agricultural activities.

As per the field survey that the village has a total 25 households out of which 19 households belongs to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and the rest of 6 households are belong to Above Poverty Line (APL).

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched in the village simultaneously with inception of program in other parts of the country. Through primary data collected from village public it has been observed that people are taking active participation in Mission. The village people are enthusiastically taking part in the Swachh Bharat Mission program. The village

comes under rural area so as the mission which is under the disposal of Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED), Aalo circle of West Siang district. The department started implementing Swachh Bharat Mission in the village since 2014. For the implementation, the centre and state governments are jointly allocating funds with the sharing pattern of 30:70 for various activities in the areas. The implementing department has implemented various components of the SMB (Gramin) including Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWMs), Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) etc. in the village. Below is the discussion on the current status of the mission.

The study found that Individual Households Latrines is the main component of the Swachh Bharat Mission prevailing popularly in the village where centre and state governments are working jointly by allocating their share of amount to each household for the construction of toilet. This has been taken up by Government with an aim to eliminate the age old traditional practice of open defecation in the society across the country. This component play very significant role in eradication of communicable disease from human societies and at present day this component becomes a main goal for each and every households.

Having the above facts of the scheme and particularly cross examining the official data with the field data of the Gune Bane village, it has been found that there is anomalies in regard to fund distribution to the beneficiaries meant for the individual household latrines (IHHLs). The amount that has been received from the Government reveals that some household in the village had received amount of rupees 8,000/- to 10,000/- and some others had received rupees 16,000/- to 20,000/- of amount for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs). Through field survey it had also been found that there are only 25 (twenty five) households in Gune Bane village that seems contrary to the official data which shows 48 numbers of total households in the village. It had been found that every household in village have separate toilet for their family. For the construction of individual household's toilet, about 92 percents of households in the village had received fund from the governments share and 8 percents of households had constructed by themselves which was later reimbursed by the government

So far as the availability of water for toilet use is concern, it is found that some of the toilet does have water pipeline connection and yet some does not have it. Some are using bucket and syntax to store the water and some are bringing water from outside while going for defecation. The primary source of data reveals that 96 percents of total households have available water in toilet and remaining 4 percents household doesn't have water for toilet uses. The maximum numbers of households in village have direct water connection in toilets. Thus, age old practice of open defecation is gradually decreasing from the village with the impact of the Swachh Bharat Mission.

It has been informed that for the construction of Individual household's toilet the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) members, village public and local NGOs of the area are work together in a coordinate manner. Maximum of the beneficiaries of the village received support from the PRI members (76 percent) and yet some from their co-villagers (12 percent) and NGOs (12 percent) as well. Since we have already discussed that there is no equal distribution of fund among the beneficiaries this may be the reason for the existing differences in the structure of toilets in the village. Some have constructed their toilet using concrete materials and that linked with closed septic tank. And yet others have modified type of toilet where one portion is made up of modern materials like cement, iron rod etc. and other portion is made of bamboo, local rope, (Oso, Oho, Payen, Paren, Tare), toko leaves etc. This modified type of toilet is also connected with closed septic tank. Very few of toilet room are found attached with bathroom. There are few numbers of traditional toilet that are found in area but in present time this traditional toilets are not used rather it is used for the confinement of domestic animals like pig in order to protect the cultivated fields and to keep surrounding clean and hygiene. Thus, it had been found that the age old practices of open defecation do not prevail in the area.

IX. Public Awareness towards Swachh Bharat Mission:

In Aalo Circle Since its inception, the Swachh Bharat Mission has received the high attention in the urban as well as in the rural societies of the country. It has awakened the general masses of the country towards cleanliness in every nook and corner of the nation. Gradually, the Mission has received confidence of the people in realizing healthy and hygienic nations. Earlier common people were not socially aware of the cleanliness due to various factors resulting in deterioration of the health conditions. Some used to live in a dirty and unhygienic environment which had bad and deterioration impact on health and life causing enormous social and economic burden on the part of government expenditure. A large portion of population used to defecate and urinate in open place that also lead to various incidents like rape, murder, dacoits, etc. especially towards women. Also, disposal of renewable and non - renewable waste material including liquid waste were not appropriated and well managed. But with the introduction of the Swachh Bharat Mission, there is perceivable change in respect of social awareness and people's attitude towards cleanliness. Now maximum populations of the country have come to know about health and hygiene prospects as well as in managing the solid and liquid waste in appropriate manner as a result of this mission. The core motive of the Swachh Bharat Mission has reached almost every individual of the state in particular and in the country in general. With the impact of this mission, peoples started to participating and practicing hygienic way of living culture which is the needs of hours. There is a rigorous exercise to bring awareness of among the general public through various mode of communication, such as, television, daily newspaper and through platforms of social media. As a result, many states of the country such as Sikkim, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, etc. have been declared as cleanest and Open Defecation Free State of the country.

In the context of Arunachal Pradesh, the department of Urban Development and Housing and the Public Health and Engineering department are providing all kinds of aid and advices to create social awareness and positive attitude towards the importance of Swachh Bharat Mission program in achieving the set targets through various means. These departments used to hold two to three days of awareness camp in the rural and backward localities basically to enlighten the public regarding the importance and implications of the Swachh Bharat Mission program. The departments also use social media and through local dailies like Arunachal times, Eco of Arunachal, etc to impart the aims and achievements of the Mission. Apart from the government departments, there are many NGOs, such as, 'Green Arunachal and Clean Arunachal, Clean Roing, Smile Ziro, and many other are working hard to enlightened the public towards importance of Swachh Bharat Mission by organizing cleanliness drives. Recently, the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh has launched cleanliness program in the name of 'Hamara Elan Swachtha and Nari Uttan' on January 2018 where by cleanliness program on Solid Waste Management and awareness program have been undertaken. On 31st December 2107, the State Government has claimed that Arunachal Pradesh as second state to be Open Defecation Free State of North East region of India after Sikkim. It also declared Kambu village of West Siang District as Open Defecation Free village of the state.

In case of the Aalo circle, the present area of study, the implementing agencies, i.e., the department of Urban Development and Housing and the department of Public Health and Engineering are performing tremendous job in bringing about awareness among general public towards Swachh Bharat Mission program. Apart from these implementing agencies, local NGOs, such as, 'Mother Visions', 'Clean Aalo and Green Aalo' and many students and community based organization including West Siang District Students union (WSDSU), Paktu Ete Bango Students Union (PEBSU), Paktu Ao Welfare Association (PAWA), Galo Ane Saphai Abhiyan (GASA) etc are widely participating and delivering awareness programs within the Aalo circle, these initiative is to bring more knowledge and to mobilize public participation for the successful implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission and to achieve the goals of the mission in the areas. As a part of their social responsibly, these above mentioned NGOs have engaged themselves in various activity and often without receiving any governmental aids. There are occasions where the District Administration in collaboration with local NGOs have also organized various awareness programs in market area and conducted cleanliness drive at the bank of Yomgo River from time to time. Recently on 5th January 2018, the District Administration of Aalo circle conducted cleaning program at Yomgo River and simultaneously held an awareness program at

same place in which the Deputy Commissioner of the West Siang district had made some remarkable advices to uphold the Mission for future prospect and stated that ‘Yomgo river as the lifeline for the people dwelling on its bank time immemorial. The mentioned program was conducted in collaboration with the Galo women group and Department of Urban Development and Housing Aalo.

Once in a month the officials of the Public Health and Engineering Department of the Aalo circle visits a village and conduct awareness program. Using flex banners and digital projector, etc. they gather villagers in a common place and deliver the basic aims and objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission. They advise and encourage people to participate in the SBM program.

In case of the urban areas, the Department of Urban Development and Housing in collaboration with District administration and local NGOs are playing significant role in creating awareness among common general public of the areas. The department conducts public awareness program among common public once in a month. For this, an amount of Rs 323667 (Three lakh twenty thousand six hundred and sixty seven) only was sanctioned during the period of 2015-16, for the smooth and successful conduct of programs.¹ This program was conducted through campaigns and by delivering basic objectives of the Mission at various gatherings and by telecasting through RCCN, a local cable channel of the areas. This campaigning and deliberation program was done only by displaying flex banners and power point presentations.

Since this chapter is to understand the level of public awareness and attitude towards the Swachh Bharat Mission in the study area, below is the discussion that reveals some of the interesting facts of the present area study.

The Case of Gune - Bane village:

In accessing the awareness and attitude of the rural masses, the researcher has conducted field work in the Gune - Bane village of Aalo circle of West Siang District of the Arunachal Pradesh. The village is near to the Aalo town that comes under the jurisdiction of Aalo circle. The study has covered a total numbers of 25 households in which 19 households belongs to Below Poverty Line (BPL) family and remaining 6 households belong to Above Poverty Line (APL) category. The study included both male and female respondents representing various age categories. The study has found different education qualification of the respondents in village. Though the village has a total population of 98 souls, the interactions and interviewed were held with the person present during the survey. As a result, the primary data for this sample village is primarily based on the 25 respondents representing each households of the village.

In the study area, people are aware and have basic knowledge about the introduction and aims and objective of the Swachh Bharat Mission program. Through field study it is found that 90 percents of the total population are well aware of its inception and know about the aims and objectives of the Mission. They also know how to participate in the mission and what changes would come through this mission.

In the table below are the extracts of the questionnaire that examines the social attitude of the people towards the mission as well as information pertaining to the current status of various components of the mission so far implemented in the study area i.e. Gune Bane village.

Does the household have a sanitary toilet?

SI No	Statement of respondents	No. Household	In percentage
1	Yes	25	100%
2	No	0	0%
Total Respondents		25	100%

The survey revealed that in the Gune Bane village 100 percent households are using sanitary toilets for the purpose of defecation that indicates the awareness of public towards Swachh Bharat mission program. Prior to the introduction of the mission, people used to defecate in open place or in the jungle area.

System of street cleaning in the village?

SI No	Statements	No. of Respondents
1	Yes	23
2	No	2

The system of street cleaning is prevailing in the village area. As shown in above table no 4.7 that 23 numbers of households in a village had agreed that street or road cleaning is carried out in the village premises as a part of Swachh Bharat mission. This work is carried out collectively by villager two or thrice in a month. This is being done to keep village clean and sanitize for healthy life.

Do you have attained any Awareness program? If yes, who organized the awareness program?

Agency/ Groups	No of Respondents	In Percentage
Govt. Dept.	15	60
NGOs	2	8
Village publics	8	32
Total Respondents	25	100

The maximum respondent agreed that the village people have been given days of awareness program and advices from time to time. As per the respondents, the awareness is imparting by implementing Department namely Public health and engineer. The awareness program is being imparting by NGOs of particular area and elite of village publics as well-wisher.

The Case of the Aalo Town:

The study conducted in the Aalo town covered people from various walks of life, such as, government servants, public leaders, PRIs members, businessman and students. The study represents 100 (one hundred) respondents from the Aalo town. While carrying out the survey both male and female participants from the area have been considered keeping in mind the social dynamics and varying perceptions. It represents different age groups from young to old with an aim to capture multiple voices so as to accommodate maximum ideas and thoughts that are often skipped or unheard in the process of participatory development agendas.

The Aalo is the main town and the district headquarters of the West Siang district. Being the district headquarters, the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission is found in high acceleration. The primary data from the field study as well as the secondary sources of data have shown that the implementation of the Mission in the areas is well delivered and doing well.

Do you know that Swachh Bharat mission was started in the Year 2014?

SI No	Statements	Respondents
1	Yes	7.5%
2	No	92.5%

Interestingly 93 percent of respondent were unaware that SBM was started in 2014, however they know the existence SBM in their area. And only 7 percent respondent knows that SBM was started in 2014.

Who is the inspiration behind the concept of SBM?

Sl No	Name of the person	%
1	Mahatma Gandhi	92.5
2	Jawaharlal Nehru	0
3	Sardar Patel	5
4	Morarji Desai	2.5
	Total	100

In the Aalo town, the respondents are well aware of the Swachh Bharat mission as like the people of Gune Bane village. Through field study, which was carried out in the area, it is found that people of the area is very intellect and conscious about the SBM program. Around 92.5 percents of the respondents knew that in the year 2014, the Mission was initiated and Mahatma Gandhi being the inspirational personality behind the introduction of the said mission and were also aware about the implementing agencies for both rural and urban areas.

Do you agree that Swachh Bharat would make a significant impact on public health, cleanliness and hygiene?

Sl. No	Statement	Respondents
1	Yes	96
2	No	4
	Total	100

The maximum number of respondents had agreed that Swachh Bharat Mission would obviously make a significant impact on public health, cleanliness and hygiene. As, it has been mentioned in the above table that among total respondents 96 respondents had agreed that positive changes on public health and sanitation can be come only through Swachh Bharat Mission program.

What according to you can make the Swachh Bharat a successful mission?

Sl. No	Statement	No. of Respondents
1	Partnership of citizens and government	80
2	Citizens	10
3	Government	10
	Total Respondents	100

As shown the above table, it has been found that most of the respondents agreed that the mission would be successful only by a partnership between citizens of area and government.

Have you heard of “Swachtha Doots”?

Sl No	Statement	Respondents
1	No	17
2	Yes	83
	Total Respondents	100

Very interestingly, maximum of the respondents had knowledge about ‘Swachtha Doots.’ Regarding the question asked about the particular term, 83 respondents had answered about the actual meaning of Swachtha Doots.

Do you know about that Nirmal Puraskar award is given by the Indian government to the cities and villages for cleanliness?

Sl No	Statement	Respondent
1	No	10
2	Yes	90
	Total Respondents	100

When question asked about the Nirmal Puraskar award given to village and cities for its cleanliness, the large numbers had respondents, i.e., 90 respondents, had agreed that they have the knowledge about Nirmal Puraskar Award and as well as its criteria. This reveals how people are conscious about the mission program being launched by government.

Do you know that Rs. 50000 to 100000 is the approximate unit cost for community sanitary complexes (CSCs)?

Sl No	Statement of Respondent	Respondent
1	No	8
2	Yes	92
	Total Respondents	100

Do you know about the estimate cost of funds provides by the Government for the construction of individual households latrines?

Sl No	Statement of Respondent	Respondents
1	No	14
2	Yes	86
	Total Respondents	100

The common public respondents of Aalo town had much knowledge about the approximate cost of fund for the construction of Individual Household's Latrine, Solid and Liquid Waste Management's and Community Sanitary Complexes. Through primary source of data it has been found that a large percentage of public respondents have the knowledge about approximate cost of fund that has been provides by Central as well as State government especially for construction of toilets in household and the management of community sanitary complexes in the area. This awareness has immense implication in the utilization of the fund meant for the programe.

The Case of Government Higher Secondary School, Aalo

To understand the awareness, the study has also been carried out in the Government Higher Secondary School, Aalo. The institution is located in the central part of the Aalo town and is considered as one of the oldest and key education institution of the Aalo circle. The study is carried out with the help of questionnaire to know about the awareness level of the students and teachers and non-teaching staffs of the school. The study has covered 60 students, 10 teachers and 5 non - teaching staffs of the school. The participants for the study constitute both male and female respondents and in case of the students they represented different educational level or classes.

Occupation of the Respondents

Sl. No	Occupation of Respondents	Number of Respondents
1.	Students	60
2.	Teaching Staffs	10

3.	Non – Teaching Staffs	5
Total Respondents		75

For the purpose of the present chapter, the researcher has used closed ended questionnaire that were distributed among the sample units in the school and were administered by the respondents themselves. The responses that are extracted from each item of the questionnaire are provided in the tables below reveals interesting facts regarding the awareness level of the mission.

How do you want to participate in Swachh Bharat Mission?

SI No	Statement	Numbers of Respondent
1	By taking the oath and fulfilling it	40
2	By making sure that you recycle the waste	10
3	By putting up a few dustbins on the road	10
4	By using electricity and water efficiently	0
5	By planting and saving trees	3
6	By saying 'no' to pollution	2
7	All of the above	10
Total respondents		75

The above table reveals that there is certain impact of the Swachh Bharat Mission among the respondents. It is revealing fact that the respondents have enough knowledge about the basics of the Swachh Bharat Mission which is been introduced very recently. When asked about how you want to participate in the Swachh Bharat Mission, maximum number of respondents (40) stated that they would like to participate by taking the oath and fulfilling it.

Through the survey, it has been found that the respondents knew the introduction and the aims and objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission. Maximum of the respondents in sample units have agreed that they have facilitated awareness program that were organized by the implementing departments. Including this, the NGOs and public elite had collectively conducted the days of awareness program in the school premises to aware the students, teaching and non-teaching faculty of the particular School.

Do you have Separate toilet for boys and girls?

SI.No	Statement of respondent	Number of Respondents
1	No	6
2	Yes	69
3	Not applicable	0
Total Respondents		75

Regarding the toilets facilities in the school, it is found that school has separate functional toilets for both boys and girls. Maximum numbers of respondents have accepted for the availability of separate toilets within school premises. This provision of separate toilets is enhancing each one to safeguard own dignity of secrecy.

How many times the toilets are cleaned in a week?

SI No	Statement	No of Respondents
1	No cleaning	18
2	1-4 times	38
3	More than 5 times	19
Total Respondents		75

The toilets in the school campus are being cleaned collectively by sweepers and students of the school. It has been observed that most of the respondents use to clean sanitary toilets one to four times in every week of a month. This voluntary activity of students and staffs recognizes that the awareness level of the participants in relation to the Swachh Bharat Mission. It is also admitted that it is not only the individual toilets; they also use to clean the community toilets and community wash basin once in a week.

How do you dispose your home waste?

Sl No	Statement	Number of Respondent
1	We just throw away the waste in roadside	11
2	We just throw away the waste in river	6
3	In the available garbage provided by local government	43
4	We just throw away anywhere/no specific place	6
5	Any other method	9
Total Respondents		75

So far solid waste management is concerned, maximum of the respondents reveals that when they come across any wastes, they dispose them into the nearby available dustbin or in a common dumping ground or else burn them in a suitable place. Regarding liquid waste management it is found that the respondents were not much aware of the issue and at the same time it is admitted that there is lack of facilities to accommodate them in a proper way.

X. Challenges and Impediments:

So far the challenges and the impediments in the implementation of the program are concerned they are many in numbers. In the Indian context for example, a common sight or practice in the countryside is people going out of their homes to defecate in the open. Generally, toilets are not constructed within premises due to a number of reasons, i.e., defecating within the house is considered unholy; the practice pollutes the house; some households are either not in a position to construct and maintain hygienic toilets, or do not have sufficient space to construct; or water for cleansing is not available. In settlements where some houses have toilets, the underground sewerage network is not available. Here, excreta are released in nearby open areas/drains/water bodies, or removed by manual scavengers (Aijaz, 2017).

Country-level data show India having the largest number of people defecating in the open and the proportion is decreasing at a very slow rate. Further, as per the Swachhta Status Report, 2016 released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 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. For example, in India, 117,000 children under five years of age die every year due to diarrhoea (this is about 22 percent of the global burden), 38 percent are stunted (do not meet potential growth, development, physically and mentally), 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. Such issues are preventable only if people are made aware and educate them of the probable solutions.

It has been suggested that the larger traditional belief and practices has to be changed at community level if the aims of the mission to be achieved. Anand Teltumbde (2014) rightly argued that, "The biggest flaw of Modi's Mission so far is that he

has totally missed the point if he really meant business. He must understand that India cannot be Swachh without the caste ethos being completely eradicated". Very recently, a study conducted by the government, in collaboration with United Nation International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has realized that behavioural changes in the society about healthy sanitation practices are needed to achieve the mission's goals. Hence, emphasis is laid on conduct of awareness generation programs, and citizen engagement in the reform process.

Mohan, R, V, Rama (2017), in his article "Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) bottlenecks and remedies", stated that high numbers of households are not using newly constructed individual households latrines (IHHLs) due to inadequate water supply in the particular area. He also noted that incentive provided on instalment basis is also hindering the progress of work especially for people belonging to poor background like schedule tribe and schedule caste communities. As per the guidelines, a beneficiary family is provided the first instalment which is half of the amount for the construction of Individual Households Latrines and the second instalment is reimbursed only after the completion of the latrines construction and physical verification by the concern officials. In such case people belonging to poor background cannot manage their share of amount to be spent on the construction of individual household latrine and as a result there is a slow progress in the implementation process. The Sustainable Ground Water Management (SUGWM) project (2016), cited by R V Rama Mohan (2017) shows that out of total 3,317 households in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, there are total numbers of 1,161 (35 percent) defunct individual households latrine that had been built with the support of government. Another statistic indicated that in the Peri urban regions of Chennai, the incidence of open defecation is about 16 percentage (Vasundara, 2012; cited by Biswas & Jamwal, 2017).

Apart from the above issues, there are also various impediments in the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission that includes lack of transportation and communication facilities as 70 percent of the Indian population is inhabited in the rural and remote areas where modern life has not been reached (2011 census). Geographical hindrance, illiteracy, behaviour pattern of peoples, and lack of technology in the collection, processing and disposal of solid waste are some of the major impediments for the implementation of Mission. For example, in the case of Arunachal Pradesh, lack of transportation in rural area is the key obstacle in the implementation of the mission. There are some areas in the state that does not have road link even after 70 years of the country's independence. People of the Vijoynagar area of Changlang district is an example where people had to pay an amount of rupees 8000/- as carrying charge of one cement bag for the construction of individual households latrines. In his statement, the Deputy Director of Urban Development and Housing, Aalo admitted recently that there are problems of drainage, sewage, disposal of solid waste and facilities of community and individual household's toilets in the urban areas of the state. These difficulties faced by people are becoming a great challenge in the implementation process of SBM in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.

In case of the study area, interactions and interviews with the people of various walks of life reveals that being a tribal state and largely with tribal population, there is no significant difference in terms of challenges and impediments that have been experienced in other part of the country. Below is the discussion on the perceptions of the participants from the Aalo town and Gune-Bane village regarding various impediments that are prevailing in the study area.

What types of impediments do you have experienced?

Sl. No	Statement	Number of Respondents.
1	Financial or fund shortage	28

2	Less people participation	2
3	Hierarchy of implementing agencies	10
4	Less education of village publics	6
5	Traditional belief system of peoples	0
6	Less awareness of scheme by common publics	54
Total Respondents		100

Though the State of Arunachal Pradesh is largely a tribal area, people's belief systems and practices do not seem to be an impediment in the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission. As per above given table financial support, lack of awareness and education are considered as great hindrances to the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission in both urban and rural areas.

As per the interviews conducted with the officials of the implementing agency, i.e. the Public Health and Engineering Department and the interaction with the people of the Gune - Bane village it is found that the existing impediments are basically in relation to lack of public awareness about Swachh Bharat Mission and education. Due to lack of public awareness the people of the area do not show keen interest towards the Mission. As a result, there is minimum participation of public and they do not avail the opportunities provided by the government. The interviews further reveals that the public of Gune Bane village are not satisfied with government's incentives. According to village peoples, the amount of Rs 20,000/- (rupees twenty thousand) for the construction of individual household's latrines under SBM (Gramin) and amount of Rs 200000/- (two lakh only) for the construction of community sanitary complexes is not sufficient to meet the requirements. They believe that in this modern context, with this meagre amount of fund the individual household's latrine cannot be constructed with modern materials.

Financial/ fund shortage is one of the important impediment in the implementation process of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in the villages. The officials and staffs of the Public Health and Engineering department stated that since 2015 the Centre government did not provided their share of fund that resulted in fund scarcity in State and consequently beneficiaries were affected. This shortage of fund prevents the progress of the mission. In many occasions the implementing departments have to manage and carry out their activities with the help State share and the Chief Minister Arunachal Swachh Mission funds.

Garbage Collection provision of households in the Gune Bane village

Sl. No	Provisions	%
1	At a common place in the village	4%
2	Agriculture field	48%
3	At a specified place outside the house	28%
4	Left unattended	16%
5	Others (specify)	0%
Total Respondents		100%

As stated above the solid waste management is one of the important challenges of the mission, it is found that in the Gune-Bane village people do not have much knowledge about disposing the solid waste in appropriate place. The data also shows that out of total 25 respondents, only 4 percent of the respondents dispose the solid waste in common place of the village, which is one of the stressed provision under the Swachh Bharat Mission. About 16 percent of respondents admitted that they left waste unattended in the premises and a good number dispose the waste in the agricultural field.

Drain arrangement in the Gune Bane village.

Sl. No	Types of Drain	Number of respondents	In percentage
1	Closed Pakka Nali	4	16%

2	Open Pakka Nali	14	56%
3	Kachchi Nali	7	28%
Total Respondents		25	100%

Regarding, drainage system in village, 56 percents households in the village discharge liquid waste through open Pakka Nali and 28 percents through Kachchi Nali. This reflects that the drainage system in the village is mostly open and is potentially harmful for the people.

In case of the Government secondary school Aalo, there are some impediments that lead to the failure in the implementation of Swachh Bharat mission (Urban) in the area. About half of respondents have agreed of their carelessness and lack of interest towards the Swachh Bharat Mission. They have not shown much interested to participate in the Swachh Bharat Mission program instead they depend more on others for cleanliness arrangements. For instance, about half of the total respondents admitted that they do not clean their toilet and bathrooms rather they depend on cleaner of the school. Thus, this unwillingness and negative behaviour is discouraging for the speedy progress of mission and this may be considered as an obstacle for the implementation and progress of mission.

When the respondents were asked about how they dispose the waste of their home, good number of respondents (47%) admitted that they dispose the waste in the available garbage provided by local government. Another 18% throw home waste in roadside and 10% of total population use to dispose it directly into the river near to home.

There is common consensus among the respondents (92%) that Swachh Bharat would make a significant impact on Public health, cleanliness and hygiene. It is also found that just around 7.5% respondents did not had the knowledge about the inception of the mission and the objectives behinds the introduction of Mission in the country.

Interviews with the officials and staffs of the implementing agency of the urban area also reveal that there are bottlenecks that impedes in the implementation of the Mission.

Type of Impediments Face by the Department of Urban Development & Housing, Aalo (The Implementing Department for Urban Areas)

Sl No	Type Of Impediments	Respondents	Gender		Sample Area
			M	F	
1	Non- Availability of the Solid Waste Processing System	4	2	2	UD&H, Aalo
2	Open Dumping Ground System	2	1	1	
3	Less Awareness of Public Regarding SBM	2	1	1	
4	Less Participation of Public In SBM	3	2	1	
5	Fund Shortage	4	3	1	
Total Respondent		15	9	6	

As per the officials of Urban Development & Housing, Aalo, lack of awareness or lack of enthusiasm of common public is the main hindrance in the implementation process of the mission in area. Hage Nobin, Asst. Director, UD&HD, Aalo, stated that, "Around 50 percents of the population in the urban areas does not have awareness of the program and they are not willing to participate in the program This program must be implemented with the cooperation of the people of areas but here due to unawareness and lack willingness of public act as great impediment towards the implementation process of the said program.

Also the open dumping system of solid waste acts as main impediment to the implementation of mission. There are no proper arrangements to dump waste in the areas. There is only one common dumping ground at near Hissam village of Aalo circle but it is not well maintained. There is no protection wall and proper road connectivity. Also there is no scientific or modern mechanism to recycle the waste. The wastes are dumped and kept open for months and this may result in potential health hazards as it may spread diseases to both human lives and animals.

XI. Conclusions

The present study found that in selected study areas, Aalo town, and Gune Bane village, are very feasible for the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission in terms of transportation and communication facilities which comes under the administrative jurisdiction of Aalo, the headquarter of the West Siang District. But if we look at the state scenario in general we can find some rural areas where implementations of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are next to impossible due the lack of transportation and communication facilities, less awareness, education and belief system of the people. So in order to launch and implements the Swachh Bharat Mission, these all sorts of problems should be rectified first on priority base.

The current research observed that the implementing departments need to expedite the awareness campaigns efficiently to cover as much areas as possible. People of the areas are in needs of more awareness to uphold their activities that are to be undertaken the SBM Program at both urban and rural area. At present, the implementing department conducts awareness program once in a month that seems insufficient to create awareness among the mass, especially for those hailing from the rural and remote areas.

The study also found that the implementing agencies and some NGOs are initiating awareness programme but merely verbal discourses and deliberations is not assumed to be enough. The present study did not find involvement of any modern equipment like audio -visual method to impart awareness among public. Apart from implementing departments and other NGOs, the village and town elite did not show much keen interest and participation to enlighten the village elders and youths regarding the importance of Swachh Bharat Mission rather they only rely on the experts from outside the areas.

The study has also found that there is inconsistency in the official data and the data extracted from the fieldwork. The secondary source of data collected from the department of Public Health and Engineer, Aalo shows that there are 48 numbers of total households in the Gune - Bane village. But through primary source of data it has found that there are only 25 numbers of total households in the Gune - Bane village. Out of the total 25 households, the 19 households belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and remaining 6 households belong to Above Poverty Line (APL) category. Such discrepancy of data raises some serious questions like sincerity of the implementing agencies for the success of the mission. At the same time it also put a question mark on the reliability and validity of such official data based on which growth and achievement of any government scheme is measured.

The present study also found that both the implementing departments of the rural and urban areas and the common publics are giving more emphasis on Individual Households Latrines (IHHLs) as compare to other components like Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs), Solid and Liquid Waste Management's (SLWMs) under the Swachh Bharat Mission. Through field study it has been observed that people are more conscious and aware of individual household's latrine and are found rushing for it. Each household of area possess at least a single room of latrine but most of them are not attached with bathroom. There is no proper existence of functional Community Sanitary Complex in terms of community toilets and bathrooms, wash basins, drinking water faculties etc in both rural and urban areas of study.

There are some NGOs like Mother's Vision, Clean Aalo and Green Aalo, etc. that are initiating the Mission in both the urban and rural areas. Their role is essential not only for organizing programs but for the proper and timely implementation of the scheme and also to check any malpractice that may be existing in the system. It has been reported that the implementing departments in the study area are collaborating in partnership with NGOs, government administrations, students and socio-cultural organization for the smooth conduct of Mission programme.

The fund for the Swachh Bharat Mission is shared by both Centre and State government at the ratio of 90:10. It has been found in the study area that in some cases beneficiaries spend half of the total amount they received as governmental aid to undertake the activity of the Mission. Sometime people produce photo copy of other's or neighbour's works to draw the amount of aid that is provided by the government. Such misuse would no way help to achieve the goals of the Mission.

Through the study it has also been observed that components of Mission like Public Toilets and Bathrooms, Waste Management's etc. have been installed in the various places but are found unfit for public use. The public toilets are being installed but there is no regular water connectivity and the dumping yard for waste does not have proper road connectivity. Along with these, the people didn't showing interest in maintaining public property in a well manner.

Since the present research is to understand the dynamics of the Mission in both the rural and urban area, it has been found that there is discrepancy in the amount that has been disbursed to the individual beneficiaries by the government agencies. These discrepancies have resulted in differences in the structure of toilets as well. It has also been observed that some beneficiary households had built their family toilet prior to this scheme but they managed to get enrol themselves in the beneficiary list and have availed the benefit of financial aid from the government as reimbursement for the expenditure they incurred personally for the construction of latrines.

Though the target of the Swachh Bharat Mission is to bring sanitation and hygienic environment among human society but in the present study area it is found that domestic animals like Pig, Cow etc are straying in the heart of market place and creating nuisance in the areas. However, being a tribal society, such animals have its importance in various occasions such as marriage, festivals, rituals etc. Also in the Gune Bane village most households depend only on domestic animals including Pig, Cow, Goat, Mithun (*boas frontalis*) etc. to educate their children out of income received from these bovines. At the same time religious importance of such animals cannot be ignored and for the reason tribal people of the study area has to rely largely on domestic animals. However, with the inception of Swachh Bharat Mission this issue has been taken up and people are advised not to let such animals to roam openly and freely and provided awareness for proper rearing system in the area. At the practical level it has many problems. As discussed the importance of domestic animals in a tribal society, for many it is not possible to restrict all the domestic animals in a particular place. As a result many views the activities under Swachh Bharat Mission as some sort of imposition made upon them and as such it has contradictory effects.

Further the study also found that the delay in fund allocation would also lead to the stagnation in the development process of Mission in urban as well as rural areas. At the same time the concerned officials of the implementing Departments must carry out intensive and strict verification after the completion of work as this present study has already proven and questioned the existing official data as well as unequal distribution of financial benefits meant for the beneficiaries in the study area.

In the context of Arunachal Pradesh and particularly the study area, the success of the Mission seems achievable and the progress is laudable. Data from the questionnaire have shown positive attitude of the people in accepting the changes towards cleanliness and hygienic ways of life in both the areas of Aalo town and Gune Bane village. Of course, the effort to build the physical infrastructures, such as Individual Household Latrines, Community Sanitation Complexes, have been achieved to a greater extent but the overall social attitude of the people towards sanitation and cleanliness look unattained and may require more time to achieve and see the real success of the Mission in days to come. Since the study is undertaken in a tribal dominated population, it reveals from the present study that tribal culture as such have minimal or no effect in the progress of the implementation of the Mission.

Thus, to finally conclude it may be suggested that if the goal of the Mission has to be achieved, attention is required in monitoring of the status of the different components of the Mission. For the purpose, NGOs and groups of motivating volunteers may be formed for regularly monitoring the status and check the condition of sanitation and other conditions. At the same time,

the Mission should take the community through a participatory process of self-assessment where people are informed about the ill effects of inadequate sanitation and how it can adversely affect human life if proper facilities are not used. This may also help for the behavioural change of the society. Apart from the above, sufficient financial support, regular awareness campaigns, spread of education, and the modern technology can play significant role, especially, in the management of solid and liquid waste, which is one of the major challenges before the nation.

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