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Constraints faced by the beneficiaries and field functionaries under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in Ayodhya district

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Abstract

According to the report of United Nation, it was found that 55% people in India were defecating in the open even after the completion of 60 years of the independence. The government of India took many initiatives but due to irrelevant behaviour in order to address this challenge was responsible for the many risks faced by the respondents. In the present study constraints have been operationalized as the number of problems faced by the concerned field functionaries and selected beneficiaries in proper implementation of the governmental measures for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Findings revealed that Lack of involvement of construction agencies in motivating the beneficiaries' and 'Allocated fund under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is not sufficient for the toilet construction' were the major problems faced by the concerned field officials and selected respondents respectively in the proper implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Gram Pradhan of the selected villages and the selected beneficiaries suggested that the fund allocated by the government under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is not sufficient for the toilet construction in this epoch of inflation and also due to lack of space most of the respondents were facing problems.

Keywords: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, constraints, beneficiaries, field officials

1. Introduction

India is a home which covered 17.5% of the total world's population. The condition of health, hygiene and sanitation, and facility of water supply in India were very gigantic since large decades. The irrelevant behaviour in order to address this challenge was responsible for the many risks faced by the respondents. Our government of India started many programs for combating these problems which was raised due to improper sanitation, improper monitoring, lack of fund, lack of campaign and poor awareness generation among the common people. The pathetic condition of the country with respect to health hygiene and environment and hazardous problems had forced programs and policy makers to introduce an overall cleanliness mission to wipe off these health and social issues along with dirt and dust making the country a better place.

Taking the scenario into account Swachh Bharat Mission was introduced by 2 October 2015 to make dream of clean India a reality by 2019. After reviewed the ranking of health, hygiene and sanitation among all the districts of Uttar Pradesh, it was found that Ayodhya district was also registered under the SBA due to having a total population of 24.7 lakhs as per census 2011. There have been a large number of people who were living below the poverty line which affected the status of education, health, sanitation and standards of living. This mission has led to a rise in knowledge regarding sanitation and hygiene, influence attitudes towards cleanliness in homes as well as public places and promotion of practices such as use of toilets to defecate, hand washing after and before defecation. Hence, there is a scope for increasing the coverage of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Keeping these in view, a field study was conducted with the objectives

1. To know about the constraints and suggestions in implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in selected area.

2. Material and Methods

There are 75 district in Uttar Pradesh in which Ayodhya district was selected for study. Out of 11 blocks of Ayodhya district 2 blocks Sohawal and Tarun were selected randomly. Out of these two blocks 2-2 villages from each Blocks were selected and out of these 2-2 villages, 25-25 beneficiaries were taken for the study. Hence, all together (25 respondents x 4villages) 100 respondents were the total number of sample size and concerned officials were also interviewed for knowing the constraints faced by them in the implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The analysis of the collected data was done by using frequency, percentage and mean methods

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 The constraints faced by the field functionaries in implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

This table enumerate that selected respondents gave RANK- I to the ‘Lack of involvement of construction agencies in motivating the beneficiaries’, RANK- II to ‘Delay in release of fund towards SBA –G’, RANK- III ‘Lack of proper knowledge, interest and understanding with co-workers’.

Table 1: Constraints faced by the field officials in proper implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Sl. No.	Questions	Mean	Rank
1.	Lack of infrastructure facilities for functionaries to work smoothly at office.	0	-
2.	Less involvement, cooperation and dedication of PRI members.	0	-
3.	Delay in release of fund towards SBA –G.	0.4	II
4.	Lack of involvement of construction agencies in motivating the beneficiaries.	1.8	I
5.	Lack of proper knowledge, interest and understanding with co-workers	0.2	III

3.2 The constraints faced by the beneficiaries in implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

This table shows that out all selected constraints ‘Allocated fund under the SBA is not sufficient for the toilet construction’ acquired rank I by the beneficiaries, followed by Due to lack of space acquired rank II and Due to problem for cleaning and maintenance of the toilet or Delay in release of fund from the concerned officials acquired rank III and IV respectively.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents on the basis of constraints faced by the beneficiaries in proper implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Sl. No.	Questions	Mean	Rank
1.	Difficulty in changing the mind-set to use the toilet.	0	-
2.	Due to problem for cleaning and maintenance of the toilet.	0.32	III
3.	Delay in release of fund from the concerned officials.	0.22	IV
4.	Allocated fund under the SBA is not sufficient for the toilet construction.	1.14	I
5.	Due to lack of space.	0.64	II

4. Conclusion

The entire society has experienced a dramatic transformation and quantifiable benefits thanks to SBM. A broad range of tactics and strategies have been found to be effective, including the active participation of district leadership, the crucial role played by local government representatives and

community motivators, creative local marketing initiatives, and the use of community rewards. To urge homes to minimize OD as a long-lasting, reasonably priced, and culturally appropriate solution, it is required to provide educational, community-based services in addition to sanitation programmes.

5. References

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