

# SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (S.B.M): A STEP TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND HEALTH CONCERNS

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## ABSTRACT

Swachh Bharat Mission is a massive mass movement that seeks to create a Clean India by 2019. The father of our nation Mr. Mahatma Gandhi always puts the emphasis on swachhta as swachhta leads to healthy and prosperous life. Keeping this in mind, the Indian government has decided to launch the swachh bharat mission on October 2, 2014. The mission will cover all rural and urban areas. The urban component of the mission will be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development, and the rural component by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The programme includes elimination of open defecation, conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, municipal solid waste management and bringing about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices. The mission aims to cover 1.04 crore households, provide 2.5 lakh community toilets, 2.6 lakh public toilets, and a solid waste management facility in each town. Under the programme, community toilets will be built in residential areas where it is difficult to construct individual household toilets. Public toilets will also be constructed in designated locations such as tourist places, markets, bus stations, railway stations, etc. The programme will be implemented over a five-year period in 4,401 towns.

**KEYWORDS:** M-Movement, C-Component, U-Unsanitary, C-Community, I-Implemented

## Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban Area

This will be a continuation of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), with the following components for funding and implementation across all statutory towns, viz.

- Sustainable sanitation (construction of toilets)
- Wastewater treatment, including fecal sludge management in all ULBs with less than 1 lakh population (this is a new component added to SBM-U 2.0)
- Solid Waste Management
- Information, Education and Communication, and
- Capacity building.

### At the end of the Mission, the following outcomes are expected to be achieved:

- All statutory towns will become ODF+ certified
- All statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population will become ODF++ certified ,
- 50% of all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population will become Water+ certified
- All statutory towns will be at least 3-star Garbage Free rated as per MoHUA's Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free cities
- Bio-remediation of all legacy dumpsites.

## Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The SBM(G) was launched on 2nd October 2014 to ensure cleanliness in India and make it Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Five Years. It seeks to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitised.

Incentive as provided under the Mission for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) was available for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households. The Incentive amount provided under SBM(G) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) /identified APLs households was up to Rs.12,000 for construction of one unit of IHHL and provide for water availability, including for storing for hand-washing and cleaning of the toilet. Central Share of this Incentive for IHHLs was Rs.9,000/- (75%) from Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The State share was Rs.3,000/- (25%). For North Eastern State, and Special category States, the Central share was Rs. 10,800/- and the State share Rs.1,200/- (90% : 10%). The beneficiary was encouraged to additionally contribute in the construction of his/her IHHL to promote ownership.

Said to be the world's largest behaviour change programme, it achieved the seemingly impossible task by generating a people's movement at the grassroots. All stakeholders worked together from 2014 to 2019 and in a time bound manner ensured that, as on 2nd October 2019 all districts across India, declared themselves as ODF.

Having achieved the milestone of an ODF India in a time bound manner in the last five years from 2014 to 2019, the work on sanitation and the behaviour change campaign has to continue to sustain the gains made under the programme and also to ensure no one is left behind and the overall cleanliness(Sampoorn Swachhata) in villages as well.

In February 2020, the Phase-II of the SBM(G) with a total outlay of Rs. 1,40,881 crores was approved with a focus on the sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). SBM(G) Phase-II is planned to be a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State Governments. The programme will be implemented in mission mode from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

## Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan

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The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched Swachh Vidyalaya Programme under Swachh Bharat Mission with an objective to provide separate toilets for boys and girls in all government schools within one year. The programme aims at ensuring that every school in the country must have a set of essential interventions that relate to both technical and human development aspects of a good Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme.

The Ministry financially supports States/Union Territories inter alia to provide toilets for girls and boys in schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

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## Rashtriya Swachhata Kosh

The Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) has been set up to facilitate and channelize individual philanthropic contributions and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to achieve the objective of Clean India (Swachh Bharat) by the year 2019. The Kosh will be used to achieve the objective of improving cleanliness levels in rural and urban areas, including in schools. The allocation from the Kosh will be used to supplement and complement departmental resources for such activities. To incentivise contributions from individuals and corporate, modalities are being considered to provide tax rebates where it is possible. Swachh Survekshan is a ranking exercise taken up by the Government of India to assess rural and urban areas for their levels of cleanliness and active implementation of Swachhata mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner. The objective of the survey is to encourage large scale citizen participation and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities a better place to live in. Additionally, the survey also intends to foster a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens, towards creating cleaner cities and towns.

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India takes up the Swachh Survekshan in urban areas and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in rural areas. The Quality Council of India (QCI) has been commissioned the responsibility of carrying out the assessment.

Since the start of SBM in 2014, urban areas of 23 states / UTs have become ODF, and more than 94% cities are already ODF. Nearly 63 lakh individual household toilets (94% progress), and more than 5 lakh community / public toilet seats (more than 100% progress) have been constructed. Parallely, more than 42,000 public toilet blocks across 1400 cities have been mapped and visible on Google maps. The Google toilet locator also provides an option for citizens to provide their feedback after using the toilets. Waste processing has gone up to 52% (compared to a mere 18% at the start of the Mission).

## Swachh Survekshan 2020

Swachh Survekshan 2020 is the fifth edition of the annual cleanliness urban survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India. Swachh Survekshan 2020 surveyed a total of 4242 cities, 62 Cantonment Boards and 97 Ganga Towns and saw an unprecedented participation of 1.87 crore citizens.

### Salient features

- Indore Creates Record by Winning Title of Cleanest City Fourth Time in A Row
- Surat And Navi Mumbai Secure Second and Third Position Respectively
- Chhattisgarh Declared Cleanest State In >100 ULB Category
- Jharkhand Declared Cleanest State In <100 ULB Category State
- SS 2020 Survey Report Released Along With Reports On Innovations And Best Practices And Report On Assessment Of Ganga Towns
- 4,324 Urban Ulbs Declared Odf So Far
- 1,319 Cities Certified ODF+ and 489 Cities Certified ODF++

- More than 66 Lakhs Individual Household Toilets And Over 6 Lakhs Community/ Public Toilets Constructed
- Over 59,900 Toilets Across 2900+ Cities Made Live on Google Maps
- Cities Of Indore, Ambikapur, Navi Mumbai, Surat, Rajkot And Mysuru Rated As 5-Star Cities, 86 Cities As 3-Star And 64 Cities As 1-Star

## Swachh Survekshan 2019

Swachh Survekshan 2019 covered 4,237 cities in a record time of 28 days, in a completely paperless, digital format for data collection. Moreover, in this short span of time, assessors managed to visit nearly 73,000 wards, 21,000 commercial areas, 69,000 residential areas, 75,000 community/public toilets, and more than 3100 waste to compost plants across the country.

Indore has been awarded the cleanest city in the country in the Swachh Survekshan 2019 (SS 2019) awards while Bhopal has been declared as the cleanest capital. Ujjain has bagged the award for being the cleanest city in the population category of 3 lakh to 10 lakh. The top 20 cities in 2019 survey who have been the forerunners in Urban India's progress towards swachhata – from large cities such as Indore, Mysuru, Ahmedabad, Navi Mumbai, Tirupati, Rajkot, Vijayawada, Ghaziabad, Surat, to smaller towns and cities such as Mul, Ambikapur, Ujjain, NDMC, Karhad, Lonavala, Vita, Dewas, Bhilai, Shahganj, and Panhala. Ambikapur in Chattisgarh got the second prize overall and has become a role model for other towns in the state. Chhattisgarh has also emerged India's top performer among states, followed by Jharkhand and Maharashtra.

## Swachh Survekshan 2018

The Swachh Survekshan 2018 assessed 4203 Urban Local Bodies and was organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), under the aegis of the [Swachh Bharat Mission](#) (Urban). The exercise undertaken between 4<sup>th</sup> January 2018 to 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 enhanced the scope to cover a record number of Urban Local Bodies impacting around 40 crore urban citizens across length and breadth of the country by 2700 assessors. As compared to 2017 where Swachh Survekshan was conducted in 434 cities, this year the scope was enhanced manifold.

During Swachh Survekshan 2018, a record number of 37.66 lakh citizen feedbacks were collected and 53.58 lakh Swachhata Apps downloaded. The total number of interactions on Swachhata App by citizens were around 1.18 crore. In 2016, Swachh Survekshan was conducted in 73 cities having a population of one million or more and capital city of States/ UTs and Mysore had bagged the award of being the cleanest city of India. In 2017, the scope of Swachh Survekshan was enlarged to cover 434 cities having a population of one lakh or more and Capital city of states/ UTs and Indore was awarded as cleanest city of India. Cities having population of one lakh and more and capital cities were ranked at National Level and cities with population of less than one lakh were ranked at Zonal Level – North, south, East, West and North East. Based on the performance in Swachh Survekshan, 2018, it has been decided to confer awards 29 cities/ cantonment boards at National Level, 20 cities at Zonal Level and 3 states having the best performance in the urban areas. While deciding the awards, it has been kept in mind that one city gets only one award i.e the category in which it has performed the best. In case a city has already been awarded in some category, next best is awarded in the other category.

## Swachh Survekshan 2017

'Swachh Survekshan-2017' to assess and rank 500 cities and towns based on levels of sanitation and efforts made by respective urban local bodies and also to capture progress towards achieving 'Open Defecation Free' status has been launched during August 2016.

Indore has emerged as the India's Cleanest City in the Swachh Survekshan-2017 conducted in 434 cities and towns, the results of which were announced by the Ministry of Urban Development. 37 lakh citizens' enthusiastically provided feedback on cleanliness in 434 cities and towns accounting for about 60% of the total urban population in the country. Bhopal, Visakhapatnam, Surat, Mysuru, Tiruchirappalli, New Delhi Municipal Council, Navi Mumbai, Vadodara and Chandigarh are among the Top 10 clean cities in that order. 10 towns that came at the bottom of the 434 surveyed are; Gonda (UP) ranked 434 followed by

Bhusawal (Maharashtra), Bagaha (Bihar)- 433, Hardoi (UP)-432, Katihar (Bihar)-431, Bahraich (UP)-429, Muktsar (Punjab)-427, Muktsar (Punjab)-426 and Khurja (UP)-425. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh followed by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were announced as the Movers and Shakers for having significantly improved their rankings from that of the Survey conducted in 2014 before the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission in October, 2014. Varanasi improved its rank from 418 in 2014 to 32 this year to become the Fastest Big City Mover in the North Zone. A total of 14 States were represented in the Top 50 clean cities with Gujarat accounting for 12, followed Madhya Pradesh-11, Andhra Pradesh-8 and one each from Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh. 25 towns from Uttar Pradesh are ranked among the bottom 50 cities with followed by Rajasthan and Punjab with five each, two in Maharashtra and one each from Haryana, Karnataka and Lashadweep.

Swachh Survekshan-2017 aimed at capturing the outcomes on ground of the ongoing efforts to make urban areas Open Defecation Free and to improve door-to-door collection, processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste. Of the total score of 2,000, 900 marks were assigned for performance in respect of ODF and solid waste management, 600 marks for Citizen Feedback and 500 marks for Independent Observation.

Quality Council of India that conducted the survey during January-February this year deployed 421 assessors for on the site inspection of cleanliness in 434 cities and towns and another 55 for real time monitoring of progress of survey and field inspections. Field inspectors used geo-tagged devices for collecting evidence in real time of their inspection at 17,500 locations.

## Swachh Survekshan - Rural (Grameen)

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had commissioned “Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2019” (SSG 2019) through an independent survey agency to develop ranking of all districts of India on the basis of quantitative and qualitative sanitation (swachhata) parameters. The scope of the survey included survey of public places like schools, Anganwadis, PHCs, Haat/ Bazaars, Panchayat, SC/ST community toilets and citizen’s perception of Swachhata. To build credibility the ministry specifically also launched an intensive awareness campaign.

The campaign covered 17,209 villages across 683 districts.

### Overall ranking

- Top 3 States (larger states) - 1) Tamil Nadu 2) Haryana, 3) Gujarat
- Top 3 States (smaller states & UTs) - 1) Daman & Diu 2) Mizoram 3) Sikkim
- Top 3 Districts - 1) Peddapalli, Telangana 2) Faridabad, Haryana 3) Rewari, Haryana
- States with maximum citizen participation - Uttar Pradesh
- Districts with maximum citizens’ participation - Gorakhpur

## Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2018

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had commissioned “Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2018” (SSG 2018) through an independent survey agency to develop ranking of all districts of India on the basis of quantitative and qualitative sanitation (Swachhata) parameters. This ranking was done based on a comprehensive set of parameters including surveys of public places like schools, Anganwadis, PHCs, Haat/ Bazaars, Panchayat and citizen’s perception of Swachhata and their recommendations for improvement of the program and data from the SBM-G IMIS

As part of Swachh Survekshan Grameen, 6786 villages in 685 Districts across India were covered. 27,963 public places namely schools, anganwadis, public health centres, haat/ bazaars/religious places in these 6786 villages were visited by an independent agency for survey. Around 182,531 citizens were interviewed for their feedback in villages on SBM-G related issues. Also, citizens were mobilised to provide feedback on sanitation related issues online using an application developed for the purpose. The collection of data from Direct Observation were based on physical observation of the sanitation status in public places by the survey agency. The survey agency used maps and simple handheld device/recording formats to record their observations and findings along with Photographs/videos, wherever necessary. Haryana was ranked as the best State while Satara District of Maharashtra was ranked as the best district as per the ranking undertaken by Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2018. Uttar Pradesh was rewarded for maximum citizens’ participation.

## Overall Ranking

- Top 3 States - 1) Haryana, 2) Gujarat 3) Maharashtra
- Top 3 Districts - 1) Satara, Maharashtra 2) Rewari, Haryana 3) Pedapalli, Telangana
- States with maximum citizen participation - 1) Uttar Pradesh 2) Gujarat 3) Maharashtra
- Districts with maximum citizens' participation - 1) Nashik, Maharashtra 2) Solapur, Maharashtra 3) Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.

## Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2016

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation commissioned the first Swachh Survekshan for rural India during May 2016. A total of 22 hill districts and 53 plain areas were assessed. Each district has been judged on four distinct parameters. Maximum weightage was placed on accessibility to safe toilets and water. The parameters to judge sanitation status include:

- Households having access to safe toilets and using them (toilet usage, water accessibility, safe disposal of waste) (40%)
- Households having no litter around (30%)
- Public places with no litter in the surrounding (10%)
- Households having no stagnant wastewater around (20%)

Mandi was judged as the cleanest district in "Hills" category and Sindhudurg as the cleanest in the "Plains" category, with districts of Sikkim, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Nadia ([West Bengal](#)) and Satara (Maharashtra) featuring at the top of the index.

## Swachhata Ranking Awards 2018 for Higher Educational Institutions

[Ministry of Human Resource Development](#) (MHRD) is committed to take this Mission Swachhata to encompass every educational institution and encourage them to undertake not only campus cleanliness but also village cleanliness and contribute to a clean & pure thinking India. The Swachhata Rankings exercise has been initiated by Department of Higher Education to generate healthy peer pressure among higher educational institutions for keeping and maintaining hygienic campuses so that the environment for student learning becomes clean and leads to higher thinking. The 2018 year's rankings have received more than double the response from educational institutions compared to last year. More than 6000 institutions have participated. The parameters have been made more scientific to include aspects like rain water harvesting, solar power, quality of hostel kitchen apparatus, water supply system quality, maintenance method sophistication etc.

"A clean India would be the best tribute India could pay to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150 birth anniversary in 2019," said Shri Narendra Modi as he launched the Swachh Bharat Mission at Rajpath in New Delhi. On 2nd October 2014, Swachh Bharat Mission was launched throughout length and breadth of the country as a national movement. The campaign aims to achieve the vision of a 'Clean India' by 2nd October 2019.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is the most significant cleanliness campaign by the Government of India. Shri Narendra Modi led a cleanliness pledge at India Gate, which about thirty lakh government employees across the country joined. He also flagged off a walkathon at Rajpath and surprised people by joining in not just for a token few steps, but marching with the participants for a long way. While leading the mass movement for cleanliness, the Prime Minister exhorted people to fulfil Mahatma Gandhi's dream of a clean and hygienic India. Shri Narendra Modi himself initiated the cleanliness drive at Mandir Marg Police Station. Picking up the broom to clean the dirt, making Swachh Bharat Abhiyan a mass movement across the nation, the Prime Minister said people should neither litter, nor let others litter. He gave the mantra of 'Na gandagi karenge, Na karne denge.' Shri Narendra Modi also invited nine people to join the cleanliness drive and requested each of them to draw nine more into the initiative. By inviting people to participate in the drive, the Swachhata

Abhiyan has turned into a National Movement. A sense of responsibility has been evoked among the people through the Clean India Movement. With citizens now becoming active participants in cleanliness activities across the nation, the dream of a 'Clean India' once seen by Mahatma Gandhi has begun to get a shape.

The Prime Minister has helped spread the message of Swachh Bharat by urging people through his words & action. He carried out a cleanliness drive in Varanasi as well. He wielded a spade near River Ganga at Assi Ghat in Varanasi under the Clean India Mission. He was joined by a large group of local people who cooperated in the Swachhta Abhiyan. Understanding the significance of sanitation, Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has simultaneously addressed the health problems that roughly half of the Indians families have to deal with due to lack of proper toilets in their homes.

People from different sections of the society have come forward and joined this mass movement of cleanliness. From government officials to jawans, bollywood actors to the sportspersons, industrialists to spiritual leaders, all have lined up for the noble work. Millions of people across the country have been day after day joining the cleanliness initiatives of the government departments, NGOs and local community centres to make India clean. Organising frequent cleanliness campaigns to spreading awareness about hygiene through plays and music is also being widely carried out across the nation. Prime Minister himself has praised the efforts by people and various departments and organisations for taking part in the Swachh Bharat Mission and contributing toward a cleaner India. Shri Narendra Modi has always openly lauded the participation of people via social media. The '#MyCleanIndia' was also launched simultaneously as a part of the Swachh Bharat drive to highlight the cleanliness work carried out by citizens across the nation.

## Promotional campaigns

### Selected public figures and brand ambassadors

[Manisha Koirala](#) at Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in November 2014

One of the posters from cartoon based campaign by MCG drawn by the Cartoonist [Shekhar Gurera](#)

[Beach cleaning](#) robot Swachh Bot, made by a maker community in Chennai

### Brand ambassadors nominated from 2014 to 2018

Early 2014	Late 2014	2015	2017 and 2018
<p>Prime Minister Modi selected the following public figures to propagate this campaign.<sup>[37][38]</sup></p> <p><a href="#">Sachin Tendulkar</a> (Cricketer)</p> <p><a href="#">Priyanka Chopra</a> (Indian</p>	<p>Brand ambassadors nominated by Prime Minister Modi in 2 Oct 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sourav Ganguly</a> (Cricketer)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Kiran Bedi</a> (Former IPS officer)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Padmanabha Acharya</a> (Form</li> </ul>	<p>On 5 January 2015, the minister in-charge nominated followed <a href="#">Telugu</a> icons as brand ambassadors.<sup>[41][42]</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rajyogini (<a href="#">Brahmakumaris</a> Dadi Janki)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Pawan Kalyan</a><sup>[43]</sup>(Indian film actor turned politician)</li> </ul>	<p>From later dates the following public icons &amp; celebrities were nominated as National Brand Ambassadors by Prime Minister Modi to join and support the Swachh Bharat Mission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Shilpa Shetty</a> (Actress), from</li> </ul>

<p>Actress and Singer)</p> <p><a href="#">Baba Ramdev</a>(Yoga guru)</p> <p><a href="#">Salman Khan</a> (Actor)</p> <p><a href="#">Vidya Balan</a> (Actress)</p> <p><a href="#">Shashi Tharoor</a>(Indian politician, diplomat, author)</p> <p>Team : <a href="#">Taarak Mehta Ka Ooltah Chashmah</a></p> <p><a href="#">Amitabh Bachchan</a> (Actor)</p> <p><a href="#">Mridula Sinha</a>(Politician)</p> <p><a href="#">Kamal Hasan</a> (Actor)</p> <p><a href="#">Virat Kohli</a> (Cricketer)</p> <p><a href="#">Mahendra Singh Dhoni</a> (Cricketer)</p>	<p>er Nagaland Governor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Sonal Mansingh</a> (Classical dancer)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Ramoji Rao</a> (<a href="#">Eenadu</a> group)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Aroon Purie</a> (<a href="#">India Today</a> group)</li> </ul> <p>On 8 November 2014, Prime Minister carried the message to <a href="#">Uttar Pradesh</a> and nominated another set of nine people for that state.<sup>[39][40]</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Akhilesh Yadav</a> (Politician)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Swami Rambhadracharya</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Manoj Tiwari</a> (Politician)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Dilkeshvar Kumar</a> (Engineer)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Mohammad Kaif</a> (Cricketer)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Deviprasad Dwivedi</a> (Teacher)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Raju Srivastava</a> (Comedian)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Suresh Raina</a> (Cricketer)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Kailash Kher</a>(Music composer)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">S. P. Balasubrahmanyam</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Amala (actress)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">K. Kavitha</a><sup>[43]</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">G V K Reddy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Suddala Ashok Teja</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">P Gopichand</a> (Indian badminton player)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Humpy Koneru</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Galla Jayadev</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Nithin</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">V. V. S. Laxman</a> (Cricketer)</li> <li>• <a href="#">J. Rameshwar Rao</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Shivlal Yadav</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">B. V. R. Mohan Reddy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Akshay Kumar</a> ( Indian film Actor and Producer )</li> <li>• <a href="#">Lakshmi Manchu</a><sup>[44]</sup></li> </ul>	<p>February 2017<sup>[45]</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Raveena Tandon</a> (Actress), from February 2017</li> <li>• <a href="#">Sanjay Dutt</a> (Actor), from 2018</li> <li>• <a href="#">Juhi Chawla</a> (Actress), from 2018</li> <li>• <a href="#">Shekhar Gurera</a> (Cartoonist), from January 2018</li> <li>• <a href="#">Shahrukh Khan</a> (Actor), from 2018</li> <li>• <a href="#">Dr D.P. Sharma</a> (Academician &amp; IT Scientist), from September 2017</li> </ul>
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## Impacts

[Sunita Devi](#) who was inspired by the campaign won the [Nari Shakti Puraskar](#) award in 2019 for constructing toilets in [Jharkhand](#).

According to the dashboards maintained by respective ministries, more than 100 million individual household level toilets have been constructed in rural areas, and 6 million household toilets in urban areas.



In addition, nearly 6 million community and public toilets have also been constructed in the urban areas. Consequently, 4,234 cities and more than 600,000 villages across the country have declared themselves open defecation free (ODF). Further, more than 81.5 thousand wards in urban areas now have 100% door to door collection of solid waste and nearly 65 thousand wards practice 100% segregation of waste at source. Of the nearly 150 thousand metric tonnes of solid waste generated in urban areas, 65% is being processed.

An independent survey released by [Quality Council of India](#) in August 2017, reported that overall national rural "household access to toilet" coverage increased to 62.5% and usage of toilets to 91.3%, with Haryana topping the national ranking with 99% of households in rural areas covered and usage of toilets of 100%. According to [UNICEF](#) The number of people without a toilet reduced from 550 million to 50 million. The [World Bank](#) reports that 96% of Indians who have a toilet use it. There have also been reports of people not using the toilets despite having one, although according to the world bank 96% of Indians used the toilets they had. [World Health Organization](#) (WHO) has in its report stated that at least 180,000 diarrhoeal deaths were averted in rural India since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission. According to a survey carried out in 2018 and published in 2019 by National Statistical Office (NSO), 71% of rural households had access to toilets as of 2018. Though this was at odds with the Indian government's claim in 2019 that 95% of rural households had access to toilets, NSO's numbers still indicated a significant improvement over the situation during the previous survey period in 2012, when only 40% of rural households had access to toilets.



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