

YOJANA MAGAZINE ANALYSIS

(October 2024) (Part 1/3)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

PART 1/3

- SWACHH BHARAT MISSION & ITS IMPACT ON RURAL SANITATION
- SPECIAL CAMPAIGN 4.0

PART 2/3

- GANGA REJUVENATION & WATER CONSERVATION
- GANGA @ VARANASI

PART 3/3

- SMART GRIDS & RENEWABLE ENERGY: POWERING RURAL SANITATION
- GANDHIJI'S PHILOSOPHY ON SWACHATA THROUGH SELF PRACTICE

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION & ITS IMPACT ON RURAL SANITATION

- Launch: The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), launched on October 2, 2014, by
 Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has significantly transformed sanitation in India.
- Objective: Its success lies not only in infrastructure development but also in promoting a cultural shift towards cleanliness as a shared responsibility.
- Importance: Essential for public health, women's empowerment, environmental protection, and economic growth, especially as India aims to be a developed nation by 2047.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SANITATION IN INDIA

Ancient Sanitation Practices

Indus Valley Civilization: Advanced waste management systems evidenced in cities
 like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

Modern Sanitation Challenges (Pre-SBM)

Sanitation Coverage (2014): Only 39% of the population had access to basic toilet
 facilities; over 550 million people were without.



- Open Defecation: Prevalent, especially affecting vulnerable groups and women.
- Impact on Women: Women faced safety risks due to open defecation, often referred
 to as "slaves of darkness" due to lack of privacy.

INDIA'S JOURNEY TOWARDS IMPROVED SANITATION

Key Sanitation Programs Before SBM

- Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP) (1986): Focus on toilet construction.
- Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) (1999): Demand creation through Information, Education, and Communication (IEC).
- Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) (2012): Community-led approaches to sanitation.

Launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

- Comprehensive Approach: Recognized the need for a holistic sanitation strategy.
- Target: Achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status by 2019, which was successfully met.
- Focus Areas: Behavioral change, community participation, public financing, and political commitment.

WHY SWACHH BHARAT MISSION?

Rationale for SBM

Multi-dimensional Issue: Sanitation impacts public health, gender equity,
 environmental sustainability, and economic growth.

Health Impact

- Waterborne Diseases: Poor sanitation caused significant morbidity and mortality, especially among children under five, leading to approximately 300,000 child deaths annually (WHO).
- Positive Outcomes: SBM reduced child deaths by averting 60,000-70,000 annually through improved sanitation.

Impact on Women and Children

• Safety: Women reported feeling safer with access to toilets at home, and school absenteeism among girls decreased due to improved sanitation facilities.

Environmental Impact

 Contamination: Open defecation led to groundwater contamination. SBM reduced this contamination by 12.7 times in ODF villages.

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Economic Impact

GDP Losses: Poor sanitation cost India around 6.4% of GDP in 2006. ODF households saved approximately Rs 50,000 annually in health expenses.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION- GRAMIN (RURAL)

The mission aimed to make India **Open Defecation Free (ODF)** by the 150th birth anniversary of **Mahatma Gandhi** in 2019, setting ambitious goals of constructing over **100 million toilets** in rural areas and revolutionizing hygiene practices.

Phase I (2014-2019):

SBM-Gramin (SBM-G) Phase I focused on eradicating open defecation through the largest behavioral change movement in the world, employing awareness campaigns, education, and infrastructure development.

KEY FEATURES

- Toilet Construction: Over 100 million toilets built in rural areas.
- Community Involvement: Engaged local stakeholders and government initiatives for widespread participation.



 Health Impact: Significant improvements in public health, especially in areas lacking sanitation facilities.

Phase II (2019-2025):

The objective of SBM-G Phase II is to maintain ODF status while promoting solid and liquid waste management, integrating sanitation efforts with various government schemes.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (AS OF SEPTEMBER 2024)

- ODF Plus Villages: 5.87 lakh villages achieved ODF Plus status.
- Waste Management: Systems implemented in 3.92 lakh villages for solid waste management and in 4.59 lakh for liquid waste management.
- Sanitation Infrastructure:
 - Over 11.64 lakh household toilets were constructed.
 - o **2.41 lakh** community sanitary complexes established.

The government allocated **₹1.40 lakh crore** to ensure the long-term sustainability of sanitation infrastructure, aiming to improve health standards and create a cleaner, safer rural environment.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN)

SBM-Urban (SBM-U) was launched alongside SBM-Gramin in 2014, focusing on enhancing urban sanitation through scientific solid waste management, achieving 100% ODF status, and fostering behavioral change via a Jan Andolan (people's movement).

Key Achievements (As of September 2024):

- Household Toilets: Over 63 lakh household toilets built in urban areas.
- Public Toilets: 6.3 lakh public toilets constructed across cities and towns.
- Solid Waste Management: SBM-U revolutionized waste management, contributing to cleaner and healthier urban spaces.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS & GOVT. EFFORTS

- The Union Government allocated ₹83,938 crore to SBM-Grameen (SBM-G) between 2014 and 2022.
- Additional funds were sourced from the **15th Finance Commission** for sanitation purposes, with **₹1,41,600 crore** allocated to **SBM-Urban (SBM-U)** for 2021-2026—over **2.5 times** the financial outlay of the first phase.



 These funds supported the development of sanitation assets, behavioral change initiatives, and waste management systems.

SMART STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINED SANITATION SUCCESS

- Sustainability of Assets: Maintain sanitation infrastructure and promote climateresilient systems.
- Making Women Central to Development: Involve women in leadership roles for sanitation initiatives.
- Accelerating Private Sector Involvement: Engage private sector expertise in sanitation challenges.
- Re-establishing Communication Protocols: Enhance IEC campaigns and utilize digital tools for behavior change.
- Training and Technological Interventions: Equip communities and officials with advanced sanitation practices and monitoring technologies.

SWACHHATA HI SEVA CAMPAIGN

In 2024, the **Swachata Hi Seva (SHS)** campaign marks a decade of SBM, focusing on public participation (**Jan Bhagidari**), sustainable cleanliness, and recognizing the importance of sanitation workers (**Safai Mitras**).

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SHS 2023 Key Statistics:

- 109 crore individuals and 71 ministries participated.
- 53 crore people contributed through Shramdaan for Swachhata.
- Cleaned 7,611 beaches, 6,371 riverbanks, and reclaimed 15,576 legacy waste sites.

FUTURE STEPS

Future SBM efforts will prioritize:

- Community Engagement: Strengthening community participation in waste management and cleanliness.
- Recognition of Sanitation Workers: Celebrating Safai Mitras and other sanitation workers for their contributions.

COLLABORATION & PARTNERSHIPS

The success of SBM has been driven by collaboration among:

· Government agencies



- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Corporate sector
- Citizens

This collective effort has been crucial in building a cleaner, healthier, and safer India.

SWACHH BHARAT & SDGs

Alignment with SDGs

• SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. India declared ODF status in 2019, ahead of the 2030 global deadline.

Contributions to Other SDGs

- SDG 3 (Good Health): Improved sanitation led to reduced waterborne diseases and child mortality.
- SDG 5 (Gender Equality): Enhanced safety and dignity for women, leading to significant improvements in female school attendance.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN 4.0

- Special Campaign 4.0 is an ambitious initiative by the Government of India aimed at institutionalizing Swachhata (cleanliness) and reducing pendency in government offices.
- Building on the success of previous campaigns, it seeks to create efficient, clean, and
 citizen-centric office spaces, enhancing government functionality and service delivery.
- This campaign aligns with the long-term vision of Viksit Bharat @2047, aiming for a developed India by its centenary.

BACKGROUND & ACHIEVEMENTS OF PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS

Special Campaigns (2021-2023)

The Government has been conducting special campaigns since **2021**, focusing on enhancing office space efficiency and record management. Key achievements include:

- Office Spaces: 404,776 office spaces addressed under the campaign.
- Space Freed: 355.5 lakh square feet of space cleared across various offices.

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- Revenue Earned: ₹1,162.49 crores generated from scrap disposal.
- File Management: 96.1 lakh files weeded out across ministries and departments.

These efforts have improved **space utilization**, created cleaner work environments, and enhanced government office efficiency.

EXTENSION TO INSTITUTIONS

The special campaigns have broadened to include various institutions:

- Schools
- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)
- Road Transport Offices
- Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) offices

This wide outreach has promoted a cultural change in government office operations.

OBJECTIVES & FOCUS AREAS OF SPECIAL CAMPAIGN 4.0

Institutionalizing Swachhata

The primary goal is to establish **clean**, **clutter-free**, and efficient office spaces, creating a welcoming environment for both citizens and employees.

Reducing Pendency

- File and Record Management: Emphasizes weeding out old files and adopting digitized record management practices for improved efficiency.
- Public Grievances and Interdepartmental Communications: Aims for quick grievance redressal and improved internal communication processes to reduce backlogs.

Technology Adoption

- Digital Platform: Implemented through a dedicated platform (www.specialcampaign.gov.in) to track progress and monitor activities like scrap disposal and cleanliness.
- Vidyanjali Initiative: Refurbishing computers and printers from government offices for rural schools, promoting digital empowerment in underserved areas.

Environmental Sustainability

- 3Rs Approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle): Promotes environmentally friendly practices in government offices, focusing on scrap management and waste disposal.
- Waste-to-Wealth Innovations: Initiatives like Swachh ATMs and Waste-to-Wealth projects underscore the campaign's commitment to green practices.

INSTITUTIONAL COVERAGE & NATIONWIDE REACH

Ministries and Departments

The campaign is implemented across all ministries and departments, including:

- Defence Establishments
- Public Sector Banks (PSBs)
- Police Stations
- Railway Stations
- Post Offices
- Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

Saturation Approach

The campaign adopts a **saturation approach**, ensuring comprehensive reach across India, from **Pahalgam** in **Jammu & Kashmir** to **Mayiladuthurai** in **Tamil Nadu**, and from **Barmer** in **Rajasthan** to **Mon** in **Nagaland**. It also includes outreach to:

- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs): Engaging farmers in vermicomposting and parthenium-free farming.
- Railway Stations: Awareness campaigns against single-use plastics led by the Ministry of Railways.

ROLE OF LEADERSHIP & COORDINATION

Leadership Structure

The campaign's success is driven by leadership at various levels, with **nodal officers** in the rank of **Joint Secretary** or **Additional Secretary** coordinating efforts across field offices.

Accountability and Monitoring

Monthly Secretariat Reforms Reports: The Department of Administrative Reforms
 and Public Grievances (DARPG) monitors the campaign and publishes monthly
 reports to track progress and ensure accountability.

INNOVATIONS & ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES

• 3R Approach

 Adopting Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R) practices encourages sustainable waste management and cleanliness in government offices.

Waste-to-Wealth and Swachh ATMs

 Innovative projects like Swachh ATMs and Waste-to-Wealth practices are highlighted, transforming waste into usable resources and generating economic and environmental benefits.

• Vidyanjali Initiative

Through the Vidyanjali initiative, old computers and printers are refurbished and supplied to rural schools, promoting digital inclusion and enhancing education infrastructure in underserved areas.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY

Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

- Digital Portals: Set up to monitor pendency and expedite grievance redressal.
- has reduced the timeline for resolving grievances from **30 days to 21 days**, enhancing public satisfaction.

Improved Public Interface

- Aaykar Sewa Kendras: Income tax offices redesigned to create efficient, citizenfriendly interfaces.
- Pensioners' Lounges: Enhanced service areas for pensioners in banks like State
 Bank of India and Punjab National Bank.