



## Think India (Quarterly Journal)

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in collaboration with

**Indira Gandhi Government Post Graduate College,**  
Bangarmau, Unnao-209868, Uttar Pradesh, India



### Dream India to Clean India

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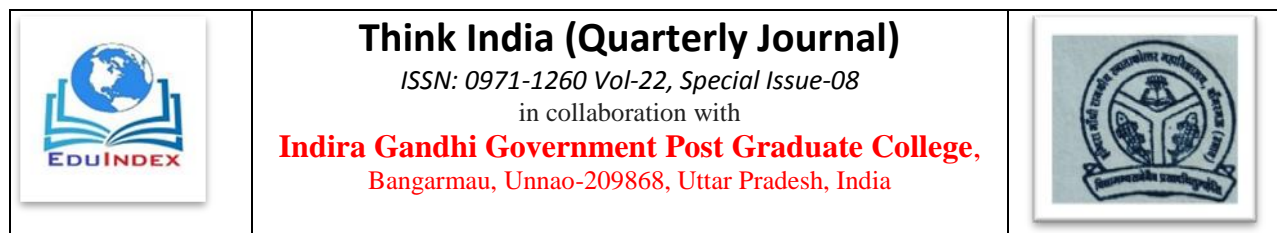
Sahjanwa, Gorakhpur.

#### Abstract:

*Mahatma Gandhi had dreamed of making India a clean and clean country. Gandhiji said that cleanliness is an essential part of a healthy and peaceful life. He was well aware of the mess, so he made a lot of efforts to fulfill his dream but he could not succeed in it officially 1 April 19 Starting from 99, the Government of India reorganized the Comprehensive Rural Sanitation Program and started the Cleanliness Campaign. On 1 April 2012, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was named by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The program was approved by the Union Cabinet on 24 September 2014 as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the program was inaugurated by the Honorable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on 2 October 2014 on the occasion of 143b birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. But while addressing the people group, asked nationalists to participate in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and make it a success Switch to the largest campaign to give the dream of Gandhiji that appear on our healthy and pure, like other countries, keeping in mind the Prime Minister at the beginning of the work program on his birthday from Rajghat in Delhi.*

**Keywords:** *Clean India, Dream India, Fit India Movement, Green India.*

Mahatma Gandhi once said, “Sanitation is more important than independence.” Proper sanitation and hygiene are essential inputs not only for healthy and disease free living but also for a dignified life as a human being. Mahatma Gandhi had dreamed of making India a clean and clean country. Gandhiji said that cleanliness is an essential part of a healthy and peaceful life. He was well aware of the mess, so he made a lot of efforts to fulfill his dream but he could not succeed in it officially 1 April 19 Starting from 99, the Government of India reorganized the Comprehensive Rural Sanitation Program and started the Cleanliness Campaign. On 1 April 2012, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was named by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The program was approved by the Union Cabinet on 24 September 2014 as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the program was inaugurated by the Honorable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on 2 October 2014 on the occasion of 143b birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. But while addressing the people group, asked nationalists to participate in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and make it a success Switch to the largest campaign to give the dream of Gandhiji that appear on our healthy and



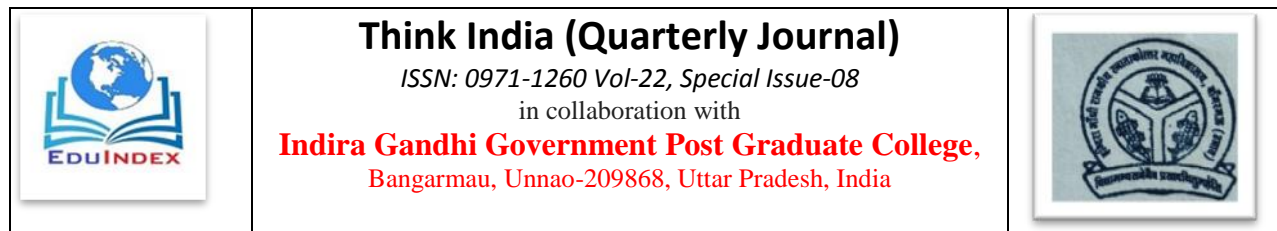
pure, like other countries, keeping in mind the Prime Minister at the beginning of the work program on his birthday from Rajghat in Delhi.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a national level campaign. Prime Minister Modi has made a 5-year plan to achieve the goal of the main objective of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, under which the goal is to clean our entire country. Objectives of this campaign are given below:-

1. The first objective of the campaign is that the corner of the country should be clean and tidy.
2. People should be prevented from defecating in the open. Under this, thousands of children die every year.
3. Toilets should be constructed in every city and countryside country house in India. Roads and neighborhoods should be kept clean in every street and at least one garbage vessel is required.
4. Construction of about 11 crore 11 lakh community toilets, which will cost Rs 1 lakh 34 thousand crores.
5. Changing people's mindset by using proper hygiene.
6. Promoting toilet use and starting public awareness to ensure water supply in all houses by 2019 by ensuring pipelines in villages so as to maintain cleanliness.
7. Ensuring good management of solid and liquid waste through Gram Panchayat.
8. Creating awareness about cleanliness through cleanliness.

Recognizing the need for urgent action on the sanitation front, on 2 October, 2014, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, Prime Minister, Narendra Modi announced India's Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission to enhance the quality of life by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation. The targets of the mission are to be met by 2 October, 2019, coinciding with the 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan adopts a multi-faceted approach including:

- Ensuring appropriate participation of the beneficiary/communities, financially or otherwise, in the setting up of the toilets to promote ownership and sustained use.
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan offers flexibility by building in a menu of options so that the poor/disadvantaged families can subsequently upgrade their toilets depending upon their requirements and their financial position. This is done to ensure that sanitary toilets are constructed, which ensures safe confinement and disposal of faeces. An illustrative list of technology options, with cost implications is provided to meet the user preferences and location specific needs.
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan augments the institutional capacity of districts to change behaviour at the grassroots level and strengthen the capacities of implementing agencies so that the programme could be rolled in a time-bound manner and collective outcomes could be measured.



- Incentivizing the performance of State-level institutions to implement activities for behavioural change among communities. Emphasising on awareness generation, triggering mind-set changes, leading to community behaviour change and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools, anganwadis, places of community congregation and for solid and liquid waste management activities.
- Information technology and social media is imperative to this program as it allows citizens to keep a check on the availability of toilets for every rural household in India. Nearly 90 per cent of all Swachh Bharat Abhiyan toilets have already been geo-tagged.
- Many mobile applications have been launched by not only the government but also by few citizens, which direct the municipal corporations' attention towards unclean areas.

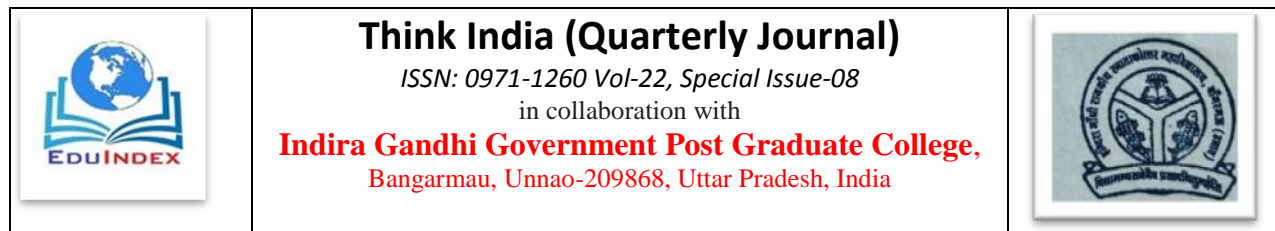
### **Solid and Liquid Waste Management**

Solid and Liquid Waste Management is another major component of SBM Mission. As scientific disposal of waste has a noticeable impact on social development, there is an urgent need for setting up the system for the efficient disposal of waste in various states, especially rural villages. In light of this, many states have undertaken various activities such as construction of waste collection centres, menstrual hygiene management activities, installation of bio-gas plants, construction of compost pits, installation of dustbins, system for collection, segregation and disposal of garbage, construction of drainage facility and leach pits and construction of soak pits and stabilization ponds. These activities require huge disbursement of funds from Central and State governments.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission: Urban Areas**

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. Of the Rs 62,009 crore likely to be spent on the programme, the Centre will pitch in Rs 14,623 crore. Of the Centre's share of Rs 14,623 crore, Rs 7,366 crore will be spent on solid waste management, Rs 4,165 crore on individual household toilets, Rs 1,828 crore on public awareness and Rs 655 crore on community toilets. 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.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission: Gramin Areas**



The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The mission aims to make India an open defecation free country in Five Years. Under the mission, One lakh thirty four thousand crore rupees will be spent for construction of about 11 crore 11 lakh toilets in the country. Technology will be used on a large scale to convert waste into wealth in rural India in the forms of bio-fertilizer and different forms of energy. The mission is to be executed on war footing with the involvement of every gram panchayat, panchayat samiti and Zila Parishad in the country, besides roping in large sections of rural population and school teachers and students in this endeavor.

As part of the mission, for rural households, the provision for unit cost of individual household latrine has been increased from Rs 10,000 to Rs 12,000 so as to provide for water availability, including for storing, hand-washing and cleaning of toilets. Central share for such latrines will be Rs 9,000 while state share will be Rs 3,000. For North Eastern states, Jammu & Kashmir and special category states, the Central share will be 10,800 and the state share Rs 1,200. Additional contributions from other sources will be permitted.

#### **Achievements of Swachh Bharat**

- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Mobile App has been launched for use of the people and Government organisations to achieve the goals of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- To make the Mission a great success, Government of India is spreading awareness among the people through advertisements.
- An extensive sanitation survey is conducted every year across several hundred cities to check the progress and impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and to foster a spirit of competition among the cities.
- The performance of each city is evaluated on parameters like - Sweeping, collection and transportation of Municipal solid waste, processing and disposal of solid waste; Open defecation free toilets; Capacity building and eLearning; Provision of public & community toilet seats; Information, education and communication, and behaviour change
- Swachh Sarvekshan 2017 was conducted across 500 cities between 4 January 2017 and 7 February 2017. Till May 2015, 71 Indian public sector undertakings and 14 companies supported the construction of 89,976 toilets.
- In 2017, the national sanitation coverage rose to 65% from 38.7% on Oct 2, 2014 before the start of the campaign. It further rose to 90% in August 2018.
- 35 states, 699 districts and 5.99 lakh villages were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) by Oct.02, 2019.
- The cities and towns which have been declared ODF stood at 22 per cent and the urban wards which have achieved 100 per cent door-to-door solid waste collection stood at 50 per cent. The number of Swachhagrahi volunteers working across urban local bodies rose to 20,000, and those working in rural India rose to more than a lakh. The number of schools with separate toilet facilities for girls rose from 0.4 million (37 per cent) to almost one million (91 per cent).



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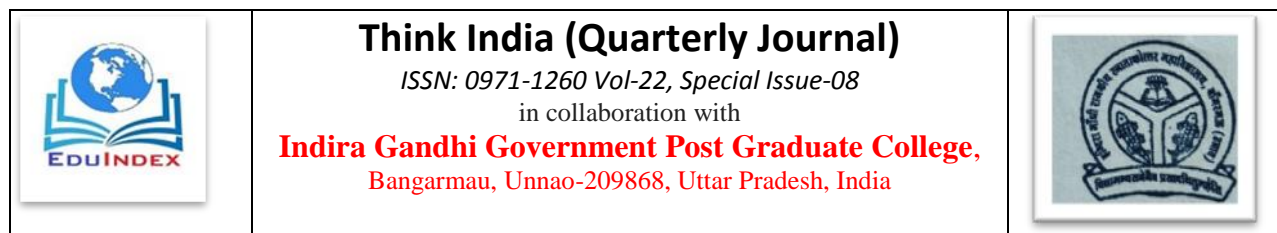


- As per an independent survey released by Quality Council of India in August 2017, overall national rural "household access to toilet" coverage increased to 62.45 per cent and usage to 91.29 per cent, with Haryana topping the national ranking with 99 per cent of households in rural areas covered and usage of 100 per cent.
- Inspired by the Clean India Mission, a robot named Swachh Bot was built by a maker community in Chennai to clean the wastes on Besant Nagar Beach.
- Until 2017, India was divided into five zones for the purpose of Swachh Bharat survey and each city was scored on 19 indicators. The cities were classified into four colours: green, blue, black, and red, green being the cleanest city, and red the most polluted. None of the cities was rated as green—the best category in the exercise.
- During the 2017-18 senses survey, the parameters of assessment were diluted, and cities were categorised, based on population, into metropolis, large, medium, and small cities, and assessment took place according to this categorization to get at least some of the cities in the cleanest category.
- Corruption in ground implementation is again hampering the Swachh Bharat Mission. As per an independent Research report published by ABC Live Haryana, Disbursement of Incentives under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in the state of Haryana has been made arbitrarily by ignoring the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). It could be happening in many other states too.
- Despite all the expenses on spreading awareness, advertisements, and huge public money being spent on Swachh Bharat Mission, it appears there is little headway. People are still resorting to littering, open defecating on Railways tracks, fields and other open areas.
- The Statistics and Data released by various agencies may not be accurate as ground realities are different. Unless physically verified the data may not support the facts.

The garbage disposal plan, sewage treatment plan especially in big cities need to be well devised, otherwise it will be difficult to make the mission a success. Cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata have hills and mountains made of garbage which are waiting for concrete disposal plan. These mountains have also become a disastrous threat for the area as they emit poisonous gases and are highly inflammable.

. As we all heard about the most famous proverb that “Cleanliness is next to Godliness”, we can surely say that Clean India Campaign will really bring godliness all over the country in few years if it is followed by the people of India in effective manner. So, the cleanliness activities to warm welcome the godliness have been started but it should not need to be ended if we really want godliness in our lives forever. A healthy country and a healthy society need its citizens to be healthy and clean in every walk of life.

What has aggravated over hundreds of years due to illiteracy and improper habitual activities may not be given up in a short span of few months or years. However the Swachh Bharat



Abhiyan has achieved a great success in spreading awareness across the country to get rid of many wrong and unhealthy practices. As a result a good progress has been observed through the Swaccha Bharat mission.

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