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MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN | 2022

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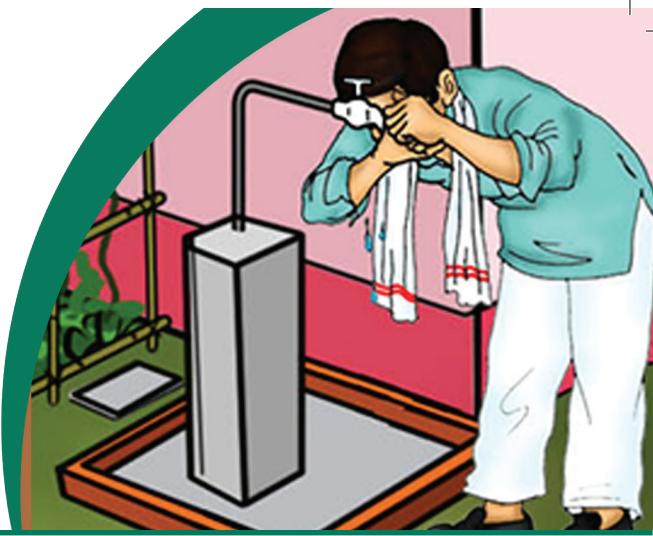
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Acronyms Used



S.No.	Acronym	Abbreviation
1	SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
2	SSG	Swachh Survekshan Grameen
3	LWM	Liquid Waste Management
4	SWM	Solid Waste Management
5	KII	Key Informant Interviews
6	SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
7	UT	Union Territory
8	DO	Direct Observation
9	CFB	Citizen Feedback
10	SLP	Service Level Progress
11	MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
12	HH	Household
13	CAPI	Computer Aided Personal Interviewing
14	DDWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
15	ODF	Open Defecation Free
16	PHC	Primary Health Centre
17	IEC	Information, Education and Communication
18	MWM	Menstrual Waste Management
19	FC	Financial Commission
20	IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
21	GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan



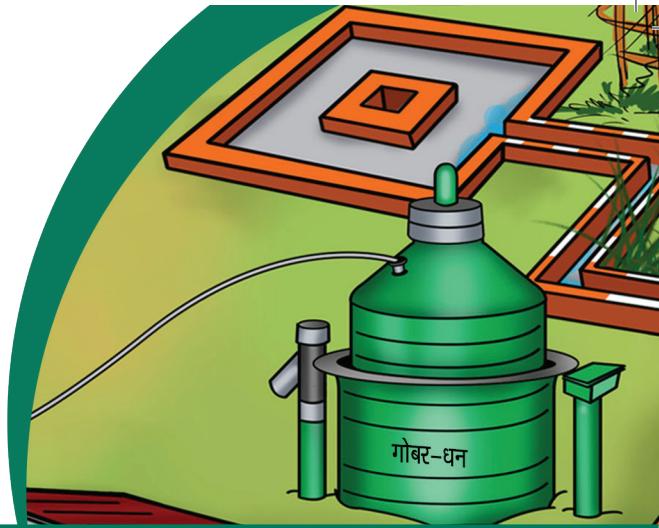




Executive Summary



Executive Summary



The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti has been carrying out Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) since 2018. Swachh Survekshan Grameen has been evolving and gaining strength with each passing year.

It started with assessment of 7,000 villages in 2018 and grew to 17,200 villages in 2019 and covered 17,559 villages in 2022 and for year 2022 the task was commissioned to Ipsos Research Private Limited. The survey began with National launch by Honourable Minister of State, Ministry of Jal Shakti on 9th September 2021 followed by the State level workshops from 20th September to 30th November 2021. The on-field data collection was carried out from Dec 2021 to April 2022.

Ranking of Districts and States was done by analysing the data collected from multiple sources such as self-reporting by Districts, data from SBM-G IMIS, District-level surveys of public places like Schools, Anganwadis, PHCs, Haat/bazaars, Panchayat Bhawan, Key informants, survey of households and village level sanitation infrastructures and citizens perception of Swachhata and their recommendations for improvement of the programme.

The Main Objectives of SSG 2022:

The key objective of the assessment under Swachh Survekshan Grameen are as follows:

Figure 1: The Objectives of SSG 2022



The focus areas of SSG 2022 are as follows:

Figure 2: SSG 2022 Focus Areas



New Components in Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022

Some new components were introduced in SSG2022, which made the survey insightful and different from its previous editions.

The following components were new in SSG2022:

Figure 3: New Components in SSG 2022



Key Activities

The national launch of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022 was done by Honourable Minister of State, Ministry of Jal Shakti on 9th September 2021 and the data collection on field was done from December 2021 to April 2022.

SSG2022 was conducted by Ipsos Research Pvt. Ltd. (Survey Agency) in consultation with States and Districts. Districts played a central role in managing the activities of the Survekshan on the ground. States were advised to hold State Level Launches for SSG2022 after the National Launch and include all stakeholders to popularize SSG2022.

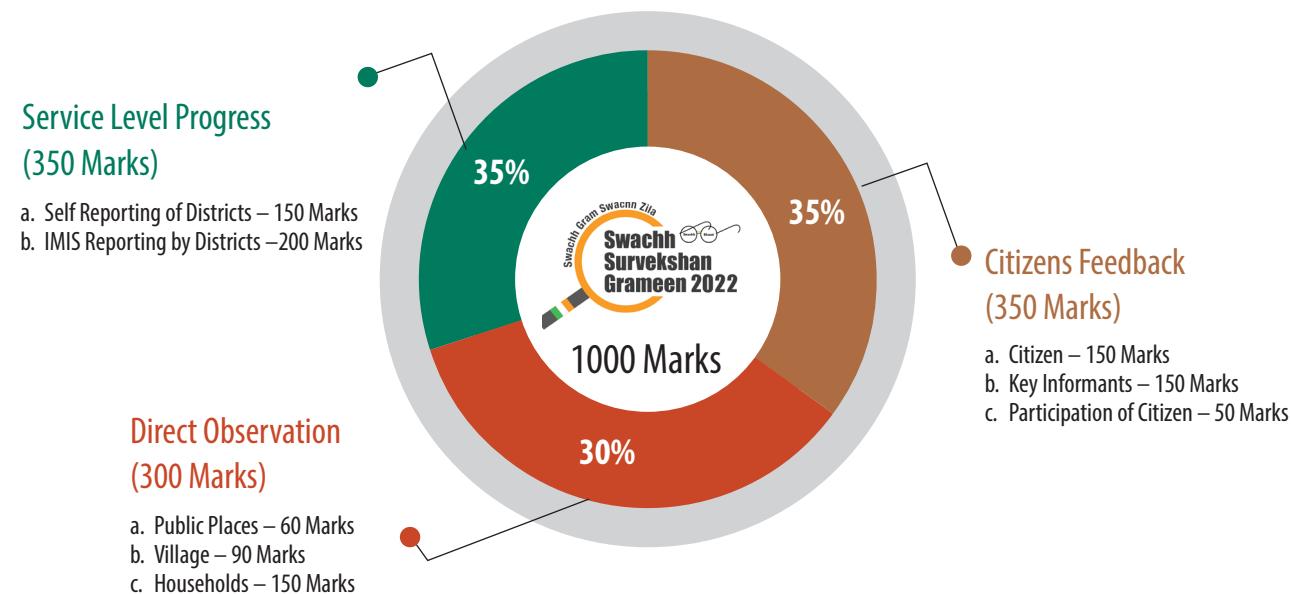
The State Mission was advised to undertake a State specific communication plan. This plan emphasized on communication at District, panchayat, and village level administrative and political machinery along with the community

Large scale citizen participation played a key role in making Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022 a success. To spread awareness among the people about Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022 and draw maximum participation in citizen feedback Ipsos in consultation with the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation devised a Media Plan for implementation at National, State, District, Block and Village Levels.

Ipsos conducted State Level Workshops to inform, engage, familiarize, and support the State and District level officials on the various facets of the survey methodology, survey process and indicators of the SSG2022 protocol. The Media Plan gave the broad themes/ messages that the Villages/ blocks/ Districts propagated throughout the duration of the survey.

Ranking Methodology

A robust framework of ranking was developed to assess the villages, Districts, and States on various sanitation parameters. States and Districts were ranked using the following key indicators.



Direct Observation

This component of SSG 2022 was given a weightage of 30% with 300 marks. Direct Observation was an on-field independent observation of villages and household level sanitation assets and status check of cleanliness maintained. Direct Observation was further divided into three sub-components:

- Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)
- Observation of Village Level Waste management Assets and IEC (90 Marks)
- Households Survey (150 Marks)

The collection of data from direct observation was based on physical assessment done by the survey agency. The questionnaire was used as the tool for observation and data collection. Ipsos had facilitated its investigators with simple handheld device/ recording formats to record their observations and findings along with mandatory photographs/videos. Ipsos investigators systematically collected photos as evidence for field observations. These were properly documented with date/ time/ geo location parameters and uploaded to the server on real time basis.

As part of direct observation, Ipsos investigators visited the following places in each of the sampled villages:

- Any 5 Public Places such as Haats/Bazaars, Public Health Centres, Schools, Anganwadi, Panchayat Bhawan, etc.
- 10 Households in each village.
- At least 6 village level waste management facilities (as per availability).
- Locations with IEC displays on ODF Plus and Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022.

More than 1000 assessors of Ipsos from December 2021 to April 2022 were engaged to cover around 17,500 villages across India, under Swachh Survekshan Grameen. Data was collected using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) devices, which were linked to a real time dashboard. Since CAPI provides time stamps data and it was constantly monitored for quality with rigorous checks and back checks.

Citizen Feedback

It is a mechanism to capture the sentiment of the people on Swachhata parameters. This was assigned a weight of 35% carrying 350 Marks as the success of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) has always been attributed being a Jan-Andolan and the contribution of citizens towards the goal of achieving Swachhata cannot be undermined. It had three elements:

- a. Feedback from Citizen Face to face and collected through mobile application and web (150 Marks),
- b. Feedback from key informants' face to face (150 Marks) and
- c. Participation in Online Citizen Feedback (50 Marks).

To calculate the composite score of citizen feedback the following weightages were assigned to each of the three elements:

- i. 80% to feedback collected at Household which was done fact to face.
- ii. 10% each to Web and Mobile application which was directly submitted by citizen.

Key areas covered were- perception of the citizen regarding general cleanliness in the village, sustenance of the ODF status, arrangements for solid and liquid waste management, improvements in the sanitation situation in the village and satisfaction of the citizen regarding the solid and liquid waste management works being carried out in the village.

Service Level Progress

It was a component to assess the activities carried out under SBM (G) by the Districts to improve Swachhata. Service level progress for Districts was assessed through indicator wise information that were uploaded by the District Officials on the SSG Portal. The documents (Means of Verification) submitted by the Districts were assessed by a team of Desktop Assessors¹, based on which the scores were allocated. The assessment and scoring have also been done based on the IMIS progress reported by the Districts against various indicators. The weightage of 35% assigned to this component with 350 Marks included submission of self-assessment report by Districts (150 Marks) and IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks).

Top Line Survey Findings

The ranking was done based on the data collected from the Village/District under three major components as mentioned in the section above, and the findings of the Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG)2022 are provided under the three heads:

¹ Role of the Desktop Assessors was to verify the documents and photo checking self-reported by Districts.

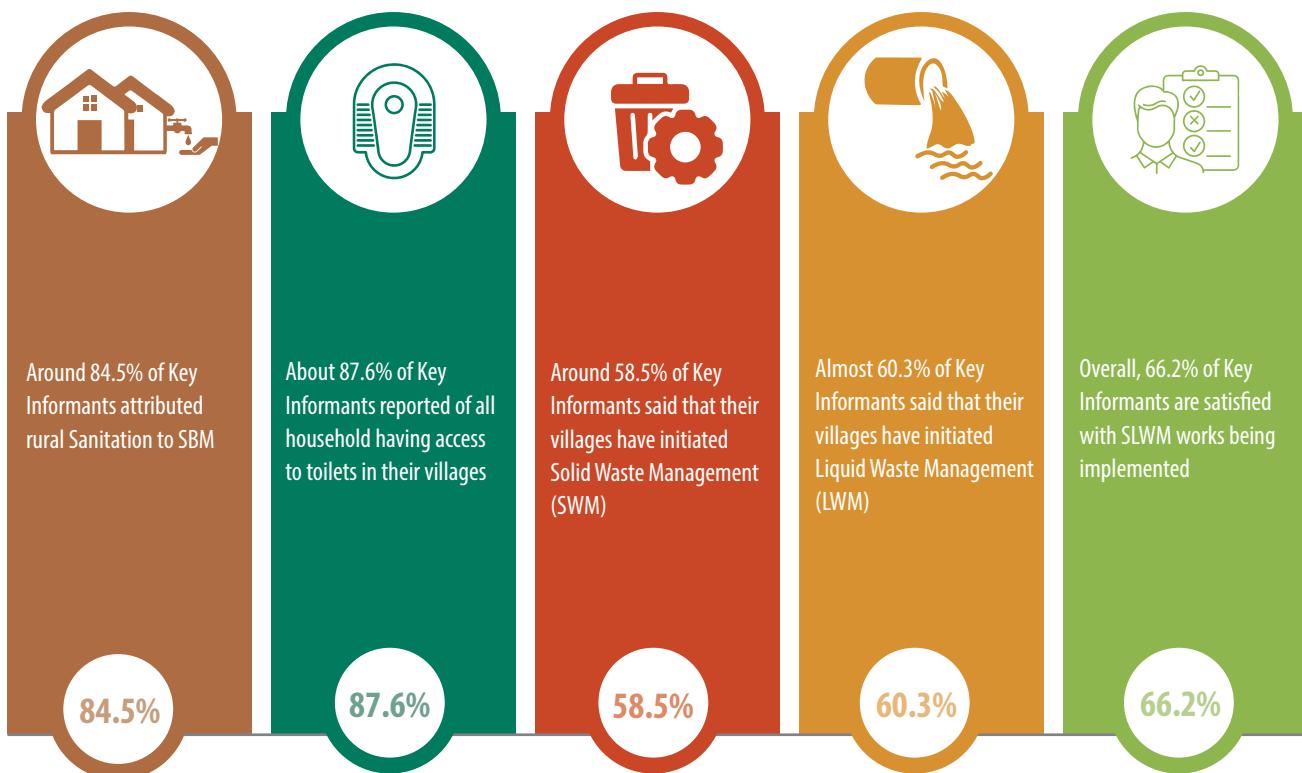
Citizen Feedback



Citizen feedback includes responses collected from various sources like Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Household, Web, and Mobile App responses.

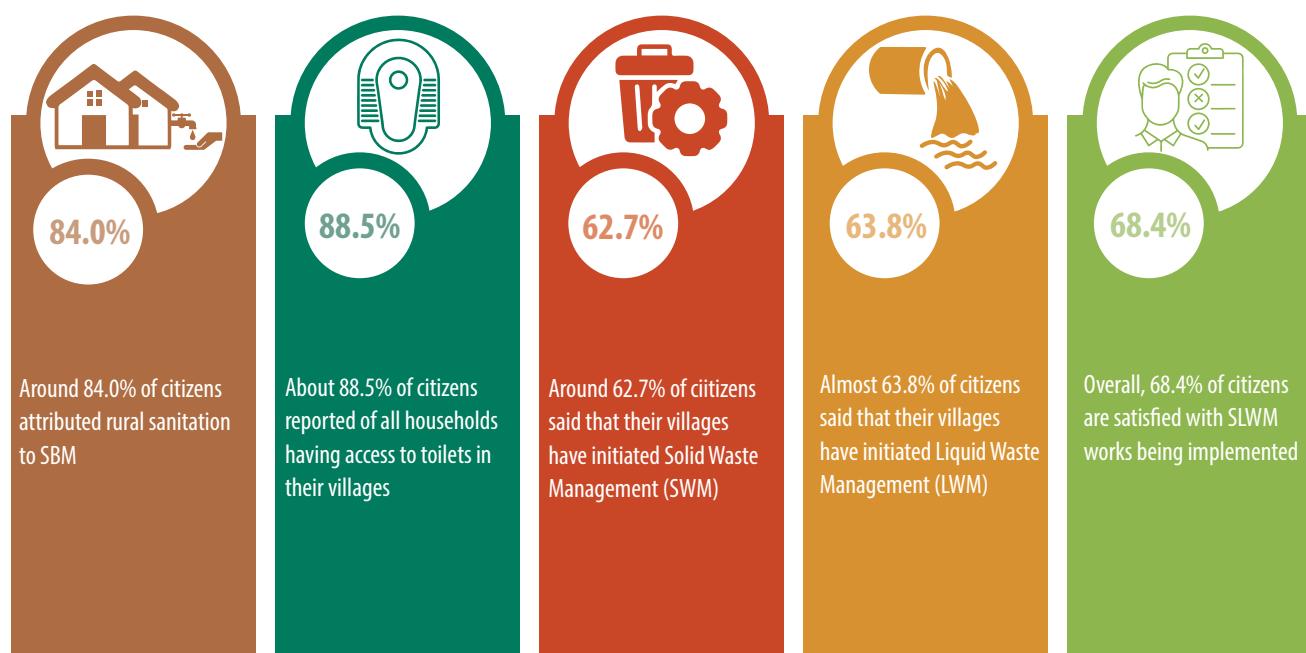
Around 84.5% of Key Informants (N=87560) said that sanitation was improved in their villages since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission. Almost 87.6% of Key Informants reported of all households having access to toilets in their villages, about 58.5% and 60.3% of Key Informants said that their villages have initiated Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Liquid Waste Management (LWM) respectively and 66.2% of them are satisfied with the Solid and Liquid Waste Management works being implemented in their villages

Figure 4: Key Informants Feedback



Immense response was received from the citizens. Total feedback collected using the two approaches, barring key informant was 5,13,77,176 (Households (1,78,736) + Web (1,00,72,353) + App (4,11,26,087)). To get a composite score of citizen feedback weightage has been applied on all three sources of citizen feedback, 80% to household which was done fact to face, 10% each to web and mobile app which was directly submitted by citizen. Around 84.0% of citizens who participated in the survey said that sanitation situation has improved in their villages since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission. 88.5% of citizens said that all households have access to toilets in their villages. Regarding initiation of SWM and LWM, 62.7% and 63.8% of the respondents respectively said that these facilities were initiated in their villages and 68.4% of the citizens were satisfied with SLWM works that are being implemented in their villages.

Figure 5: Citizen Feedback Findings



Direct Observation

The observation teams visited public places like religious places, haats/bazaars, health facilities, anganwadi centres and government schools etc (N=85872). The team found that at least 74.6% of public places had access to toilet, in 84.2% of public places minimal littering was observed within the premises and in 93.1% of public places minimal stagnant wastewater was observed within the premises. A total of 17539 (N) villages were observed for Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays for ODF and SSG. About 35.2% of villages had a common place/shed available for segregation of solid waste, 35.7% of villages had a community soak pit/magic pit/Drains/WSP available for wastewater, 24% had community level composting pits, 32.9% had arrangements for door-to-door waste collection and 10.6% had facilities for menstrual waste management (MWM). About 36.4% of villages displayed IEC banner on SSG and 32.3% on ODF Plus.



Household survey was also carried out during SSG2022 to understand the access and usage of toilets by individual residing in the household. About 95.4% (N=175521) households in the villages have access to toilets and among households with access to toilets 95.4% (N=167386) of the households reported that they use the toilets regularly. Around 70.2% (N=175521) households have some system in place to dispose the solid waste generated from their houses and this is 75.4% for liquid waste. About 94.6% (N=175521) of households surveyed were aware of safe Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Practices.

Figure 6: Direct Observation Findings

DIRECT OBSERVATION

Public Places

- 74.6% of public places observed had toilet facility available.
- 84.2% public places observed had minimal littering in the premises.
- 93.1% public places observed had minimal stagnant waste water in the premises.

Village Level Waste Management Assets

- About 35.2% of villages had a common place/shed available for segregation of solid waste.
- Community soak pit/magic pit/Drains/WSP for wastewater was observed in 35.7% of villages.
- Community level composting pits were observed in 24% villages.
- Door-to-door solid waste collection observed in 32.9% villages.
- Menstrual Waste management (MWM) facilities were observed in 10.6% of villages.
- IEC Banner on SSG 2021 displayed in 36.4% villages and ODF Plus banner displayed in 32.3% villages

Households

- 95.4% households had access to toilet.
- 95.4% individuals uses toilet regularly those having access to it.
- 70.2% households had some system for disposal of solid waste.
- 75.4% households had some system for disposal of liquid waste.
- Respondents in 94.6% households were aware of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) practices.

Service Level Progress

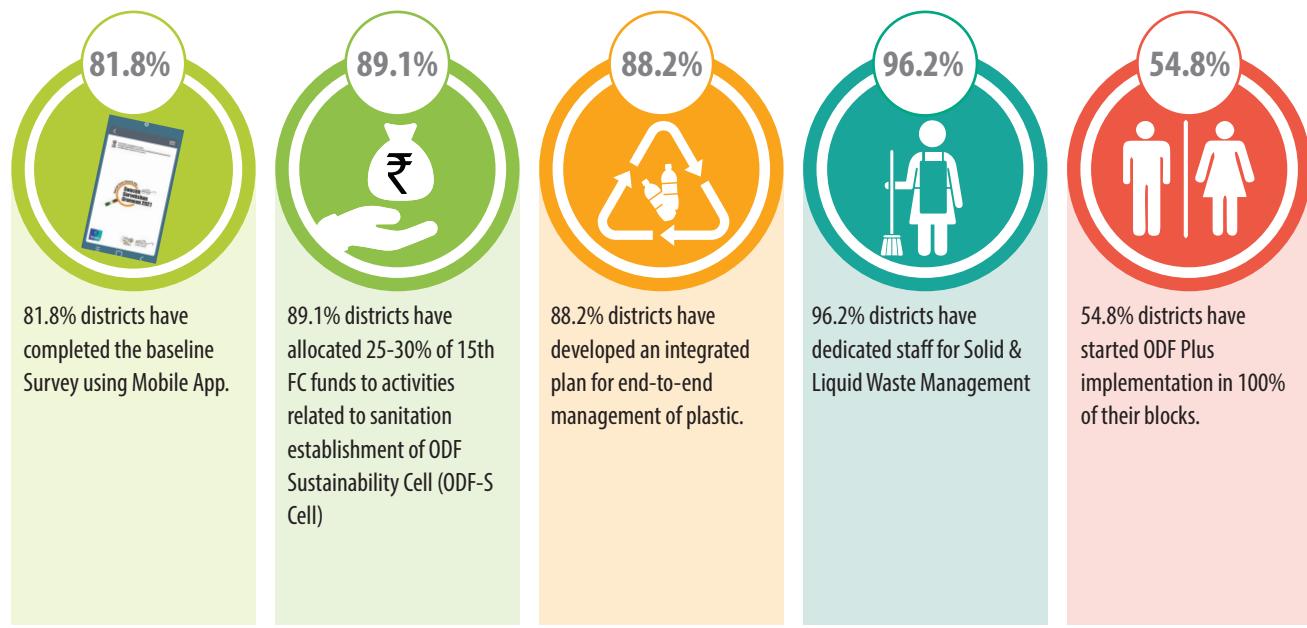
The Service Level Progress was assessed using the information available on IMIS of DDWS and self-reported data by the districts and this data was verified at District Level by the survey agency (Ipsos). The total number of districts assessed under SLP was 709.

It was found that 81.8% of the districts assessed were completed the baseline survey using the Mobile App. Around 89.1% of districts have allocated 25-30% of the funds from 15th FC to activities related to sanitation and establishment of ODF Sustainability Cell (ODF-S



Cell). An integrated plan for end-to-end management of plastic² was developed by about 88.2% of the districts. Dedicated staff³ for Solid & Liquid Waste Management was there in around 96.2% of the districts. About 54.8% of the districts have started ODF Plus implementation in 100% of their respective blocks.

Figure 7: Service Level Progress



Top Performers

Top Performers are the top 3 States/UTs and Districts that scored highest overall scores. Overall ranking was calculated by considering the aggregate score of the three components –

- Citizen Feedback (350 Marks)
- Direct Observation (300 Marks)
- Service Level Progress (350 Marks)

Districts and States that were at the top based on overall scores:

- Among large States (Population>30 Lakhs) the 1st position has been grabbed by Telangana, followed by Haryana in the 2nd position and Tamil Nadu in the 3rd positin.
- Among small States/UTs (Population <30 Lakhs) Andaman & Nicobar is on the top, followed by Daman & Diu & Dadar Nagar Haveli in the 2nd place and Sikkim took the 3rd place.
- The top three Districts of India are Bhiwani (Haryana), Jagtial (Telangana) and Nizamabad (Telangana) respectively.

² Plastic waste management refers to the collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of plastic waste in an environmentally safe manner.

³ District Coordinator i / c of SBMG-1, Assistant Coordinator (Tech.)-1 IEC Specialist-1, HRD and Capacity Building-1, M & E cum MIS-1, SWM-1, LWM-1, Accountant-1, Data Entry Operator-2

Figure 8: Top Three States and UTs

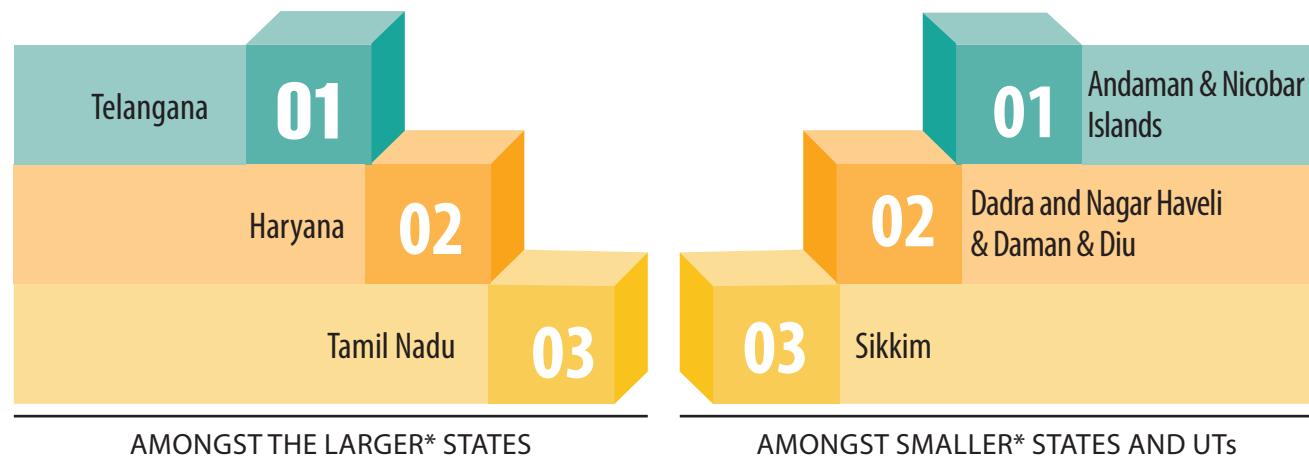
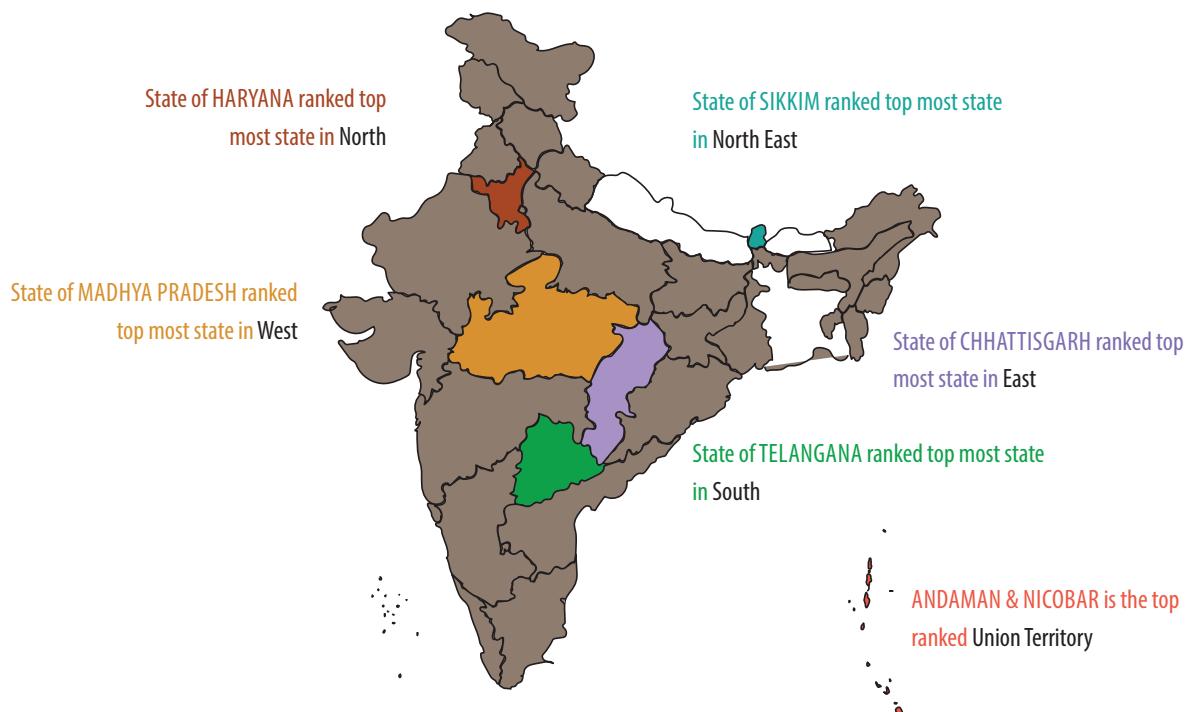


Figure 9: Top Three Districts



Figure 10: Top States/UTs by Zones



Coverage and Quality Control

Coverage

The survey was extensive and rigorous in its coverage. Participation of citizens was voluntary and captured honest views. A colossal number of five crore thirteen lakh seventy-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-six (**5,13,77,176**) responses were captured under Citizens Feedback via HH, Web and Mobile App; In one lakh seventy-five thousand five hundred and twenty-one (**1,75,521**) Households observation of sanitation facilities / toilet was carried out. To capture the village level information from Key Informants **87,560** face to face interviews were conducted.

Swachh Survekshan Grameen- Mobile App

A Mobile App was launched to capture the feedback of citizen from the villages of all the districts. Feedback from four crore eleven lakhs twenty-six thousand eighty-seven (**4,11,26,087**) citizens was received through this Mobile App.

Figure 11:
Citizen Feedback
Mobile App



Figure 12: Coverage of SSG 2022

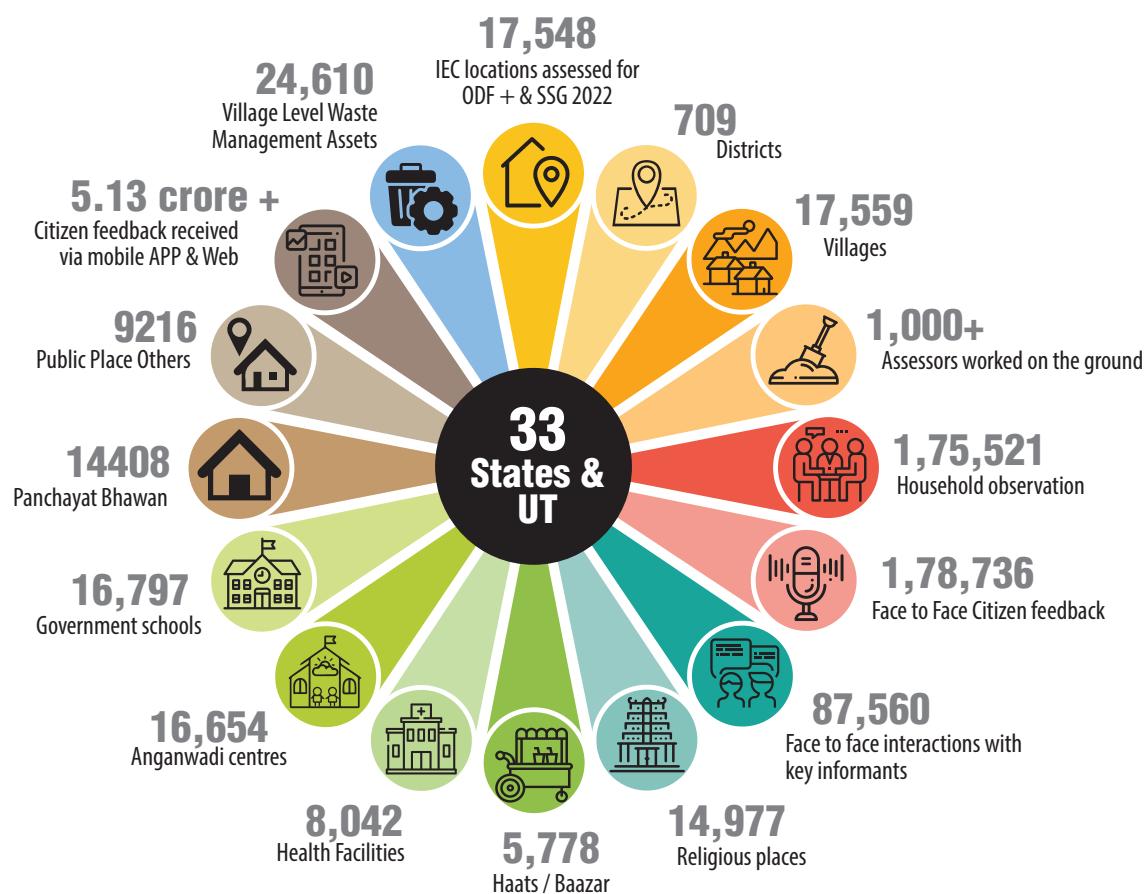


Table 1: Study Coverage

Particulars	Sample (N)	
Number of villages per District	Average 25 (Min 22- Max 31)	
Sample size for activities in each village		
Number of public places	5	
Number of interviews with key informants	5	
Number of households	10	
Number of Village Level Waste Management Assets	At least 6 Waste Management Assets were observed (As per availability)	
Sample coverage nationally		
Total number of Districts	709	709
Total number of villages	17,475	17559
Number of households	1,74,750	1,75,521
Number of public places	87,470	85872

Quality Control

At least 1000+ Assessors participated in data collection and they were closely monitored by the supervisors. The following control measures were adopted in each State of execution:

- CAPI application was tested extensively by the inhouse research experts of the survey agency (Ipsos) before the onset of the field work as per the protocol to avoid any errors during the data collection phase
- Standardized training was carried out by core research team for all investigators and supervisors.
- 100% check on the Geo coordinates of the sample village was done, to map the coordinates of the investigators during the data collection.
- 100% check on the interviewer selfie at the village was done for authenticating data collection.
- To ensure the quality of data collected from the field 5% interviews were carried out in the presence of a supervisor. State Managers were present during 3% of the interviews and State Coordinators have accompanied the interviewers during 5% of interviews.
- National QA team did 3% random back checks and surprise checks were done by core team of Ipsos.
- An Assessors Monitoring Cell⁴ was set up to monitor the field work. The Desktop assessors in the monitoring cell reviewed each image/record received for 100% of villages on a real time basis, they checked each record/ image and verified the responses with the evidence available in the form of photographs and they also carried out 10% random telephonic back check.

Figure 13: Assessors Monitoring Cell

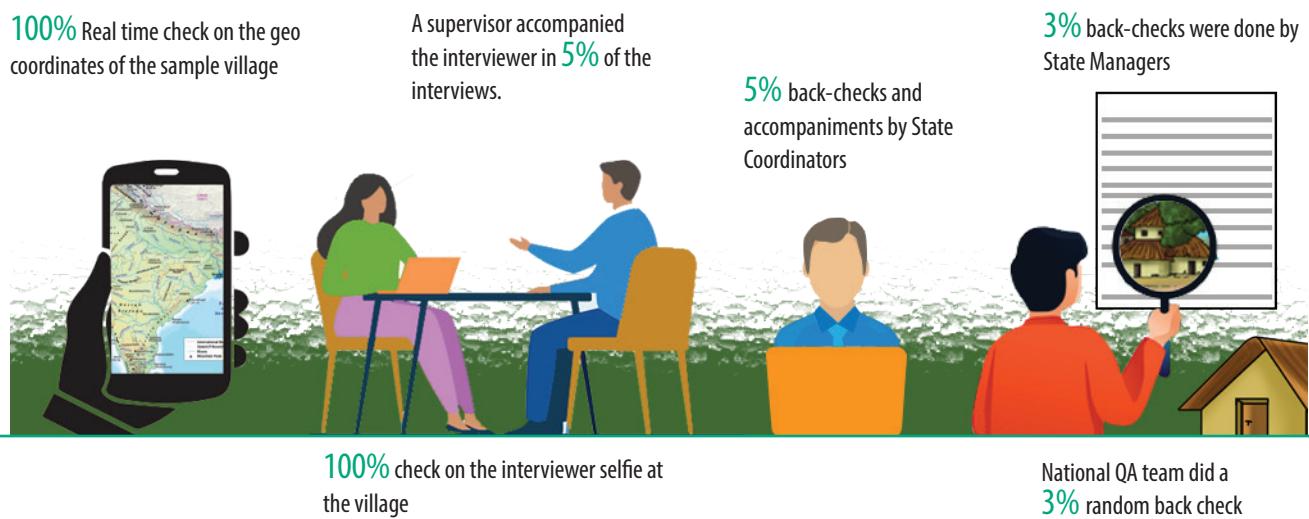


⁴Assessors Monitoring Cell (AMC) was stationed at central location to monitor and verify the data collected by the deployed field teams on real time basis.

- h. Ministry Back check – representative from DDWS visited some of the important Districts and villages for the backchecks. The objective of these backchecks was to validate the field work carried out by Ipsos.

Ipsos had an in-house quality control team that performed telephonic back-check of the interviewed respondent. The purpose of the back check was not only limited to matching the response, but also to check about adherence of fieldwork protocols in the field. To check this, the team also asked questions on administration of consent form, behaviour of data collectors, duration of interview etc.

Figure 15: Quality Control Checks



Survey Milestones

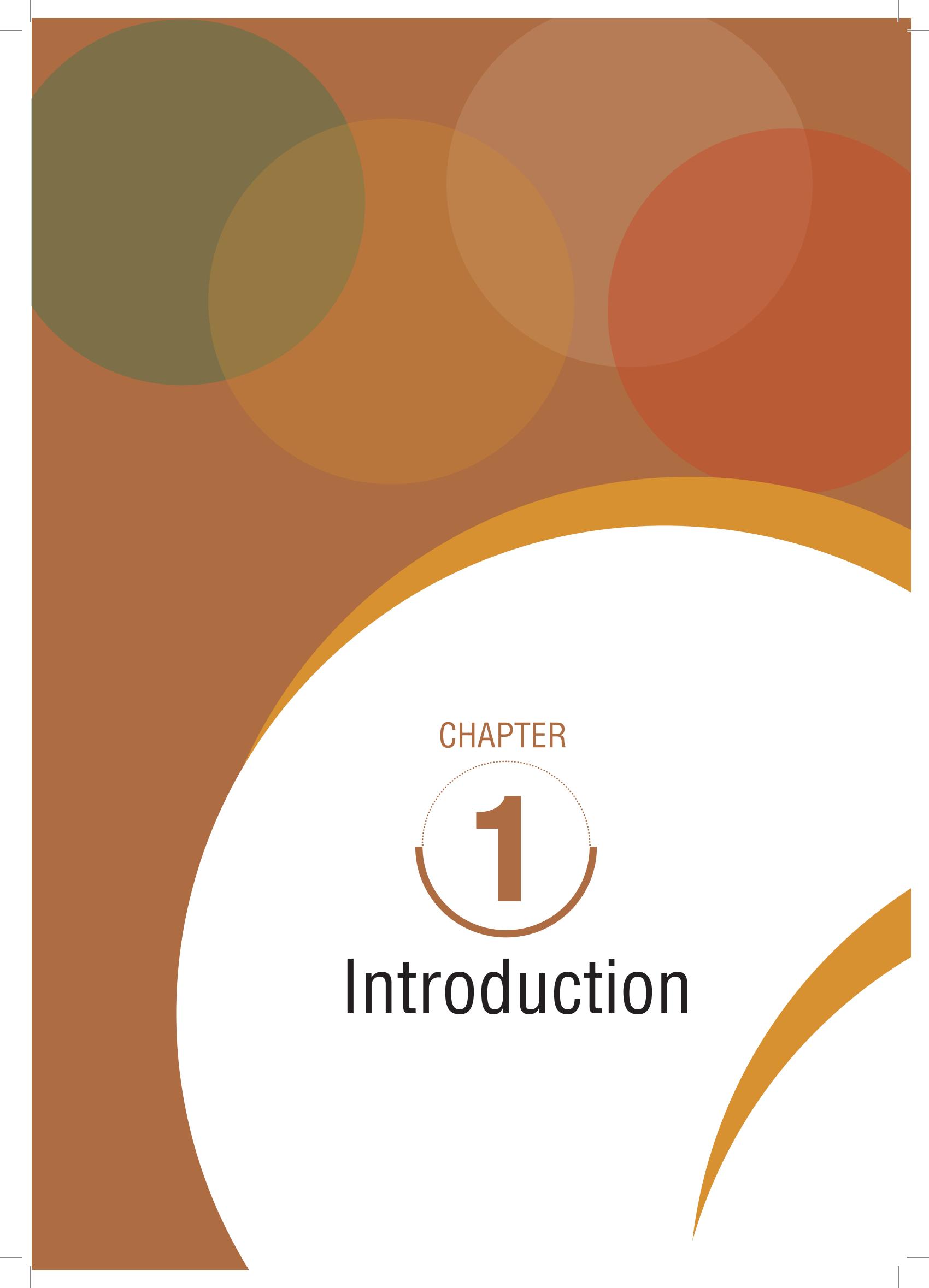
The national launch of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022 was done by Honourable Minister of State, Ministry of Jal Shakti on 9th September 2021 and the data collection on field was done from December 2021 to April 2022.

Figure 16: Survey Milestones



Figure 14: Backcheck by DDWS Officials





CHAPTER



Introduction



Introduction



1.1. Background

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti has been carrying out Swachh Survekshan Grameen since 2018. The aim of this survey was to leverage sanitation outcomes and promote a spirit of healthy competition amongst villages, Districts, and States.

In the previous two years (2018 & 19) Swachh Survekshan Grameen had generated huge enthusiasm across villages, Districts and States from all stakeholders and common citizens. More than 3 crore citizens provided direct feedback on various sanitation parameters in their villages, using the SSG Citizen Feedback App. Intense IEC and sanitation improvement activities were carried out by villagers to improve the sanitation status of their villages. SSG-18 as well as SSG-19, fostered a spirit of healthy competition among Districts to improve the service delivery to citizens towards creating cleaner villages.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) is arguably the world's largest behaviour change program; a Jan-Andolan which transformed the lives of crores of citizens and improved sanitation, hygiene, and cleanliness across the country. The effectiveness of the program hinges on the generation of demand for toilets leading to their construction, and sustained use by all the household members. SBM (G) has achieved the seemingly impossible task of 100 percent rural sanitation coverage and transformed India into an Open Defecation Free (ODF) country in a time-bound manner during Phase I (2014-19).

Post the successful implementation of SBM (G) the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti launched the SBM (G), Phase II Operational guidelines in May 2020. Based on the guidelines, the focus of the Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022 was on the implementation of ODF Plus in the villages & sustenance of ODF status, establishment of solid and liquid waste management arrangements for safe disposal of waste and awareness about safe Menstrual Hygiene practices and Menstrual waste disposal arrangements at the village level.

Figure 17: Components of SBM (G) -Phase II



The Phase II of SBM(G) will be implemented in mission mode from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with the key objective of **sustaining the ODF status of villages and improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages ODF Plus⁵**. In order to assess the States, Districts and villages on sanitation parameters Swachh Survekshan Grameen was held in 2021-22 and 17,559 villages were assessed.

Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022

The objective of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022 was to encourage large scale citizen participation, rank States and Districts according to key Swachhata parameters, compare the performance of Districts and States, ascertain progress of Swachhata on the ground through a survey, engage and solicit feedback from citizens and evaluate implementation of solid and liquid waste management arrangements in the Districts. Additionally, SSG2022 also inculcated a spirit of healthy competition among Districts to improve the service delivery and work towards creating a cleaner India.

Figure 18: Focus Areas of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022



1.2. Specific Objective of Swachh Survekshan Grameen

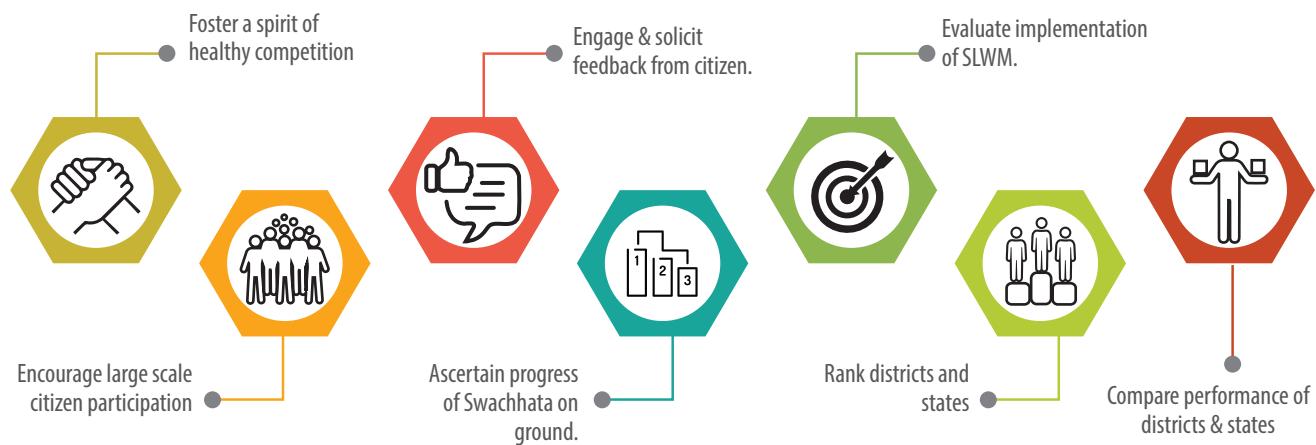
The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti decided to undertake "Swachh Survekshan Grameen- in year 2021-22 to provide national ranking of all Districts and States of India based on quantitative sanitation (Swachhata) parameters. This ranking is based on a comprehensive set of parameters including:

- Self-reporting by Districts,
- Data from the SBM-G IMIS
- Village-level surveys of households
- Village level waste management assets
- IEC displays in villages
- Public places like schools, Anganwadis, PHCs, Haat bazaars, Panchayat etc
- Perception of citizens and Key Informants about Swachhata and their recommendations for improvement of the program

⁵ ODF Plus village is a village which sustains its Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, ensures solid and liquid waste management and is visually clean.

The specific objective of the assessment under Swachh Survekshan Grameen are as follows:

Figure 19: Specific Objectives of SSG 2022



New Components of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022

Figure 20: New Components of SSG 2022







CHAPTER



NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



National Highlights



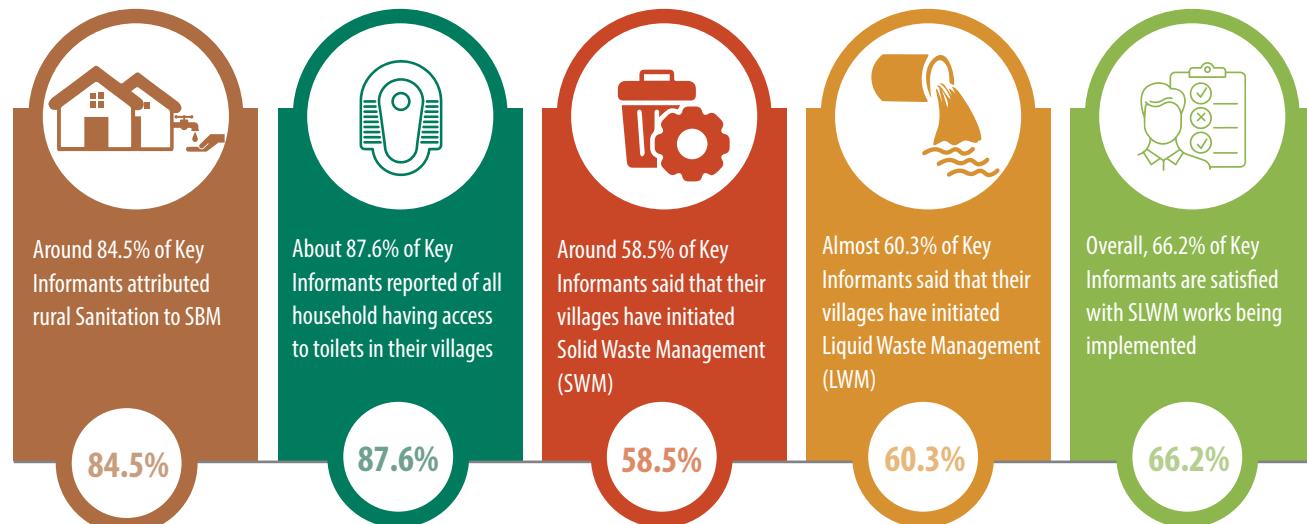
2.1. Highlights of Citizen Feedback, Service Level Progress and Direct Observation

2.1.1. Citizen Feedback

Citizen feedback has Key Informant Interviews (KII), Household, Web, and Mobile App responses.

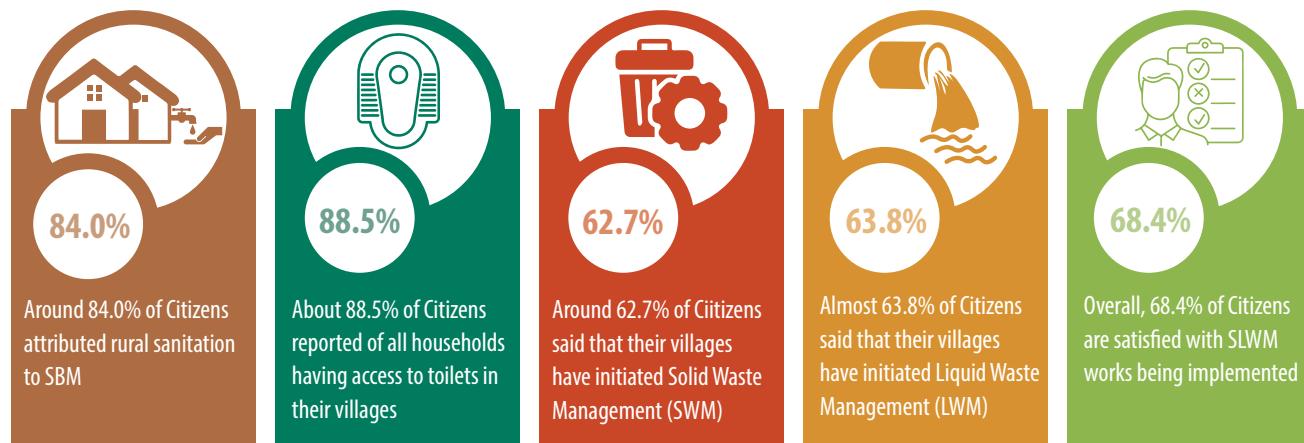
Around 84.5% of Key Informants (N=87560) said that sanitation is improved in their villages since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission. Almost 87.6% of Key Informants reported of all households having access to toilets in their villages, about 58.5% and 60.3% of Key Informants said that their villages have initiated Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Liquid Waste Management (LWM) respectively and 66.2% of them are satisfied with the Solid and Liquid Waste Management works being implemented in their villages.

Figure 21: Key Informant Feedback



Immense response was received from the citizens. Total feedback collected using the two approaches, barring key informant was 5,13,77,176 (Households (1,78,736) + Web (1,00,72,353) +App (4,11,26,087)). To get a composite score for Citizen Feedback, weightage was applied on all three source of citizen feedback, 80% to Household which was done face to face, 10% to Web and Mobile app which was directly submitted by citizen. Around 84.0% of citizens who participated in the survey said that sanitation has improved in their villages since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission. 88.5% of citizens respondents said that all households have access to toilets in their villages. Regarding initiation of SWM and LWM, 62.7% and 63.8% of the citizens respondents respectively said that these facilities were initiated in their villages and 68.4% of the participated citizens were satisfied with SLWM works that are being implemented in their villages.

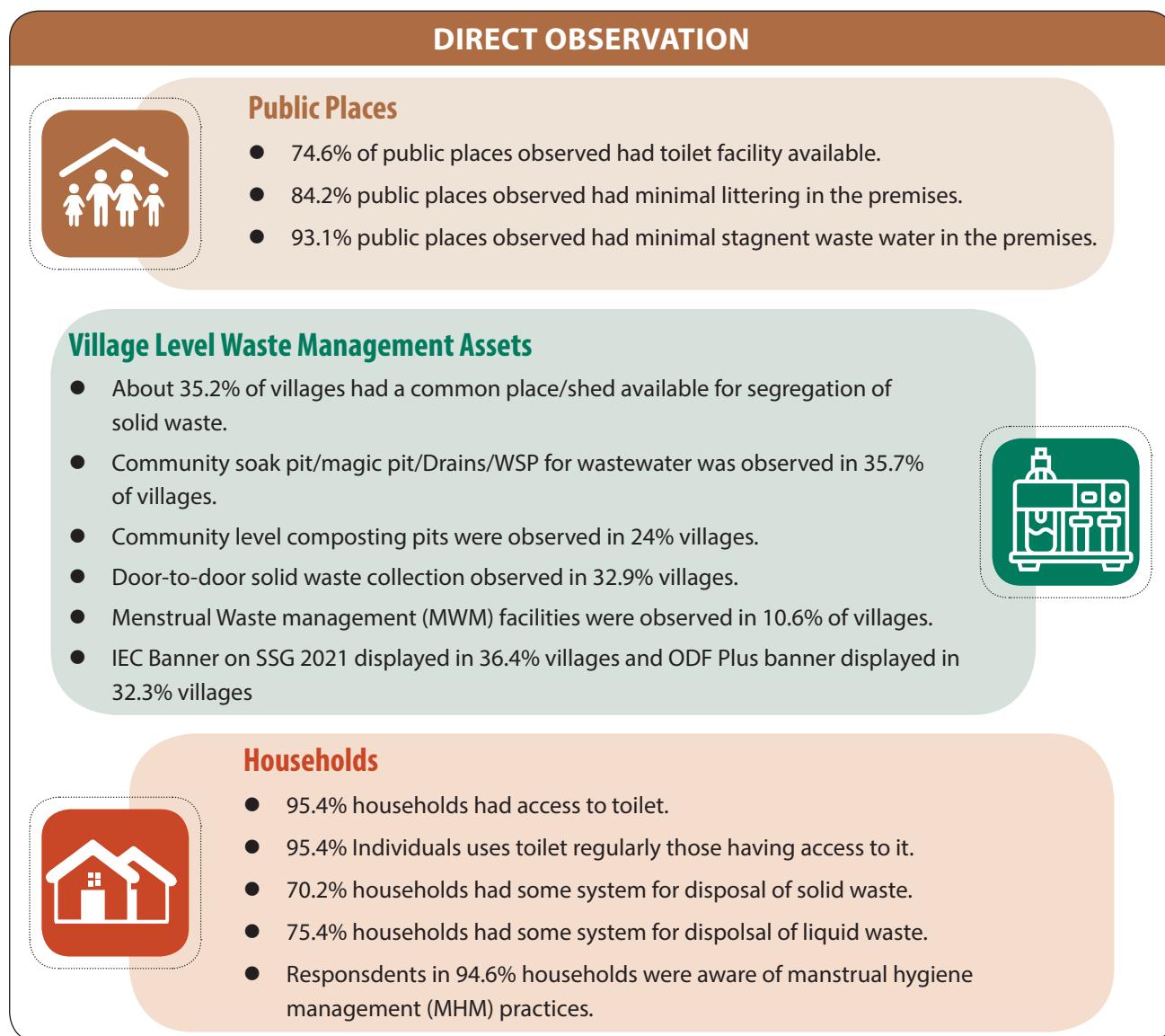
Figure 22: Citizen Feedback



2.1.2. Direct Observation

The observation teams visited public places like religious settings, haats/bazaars, health facilities, Anganwadi centres and government schools (N=85872). The team found that at least 74.6% of public

Figure 23: Direct Observation Findings



places had access to toilet, in 84.2% of public places minimal littering was observed within the premises and in 93.1% of public places minimal stagnant wastewater was observed in the premises. A total of 17539 (N) villages were observed for Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays for ODF and SSG. About 35.2% of villages had a common place/shed available for segregation of solid waste, 35.7% of villages had a community soak pit/magic pit/Drains/WSP available for wastewater, 24% had community level composting pits, 32.9% had arrangements for door-to-door waste collection and 10.6% had facilities for Menstrual Waste Management (MWM). About 36.4% of villages displayed IEC banner on SSG and 32.3% on ODF Plus.

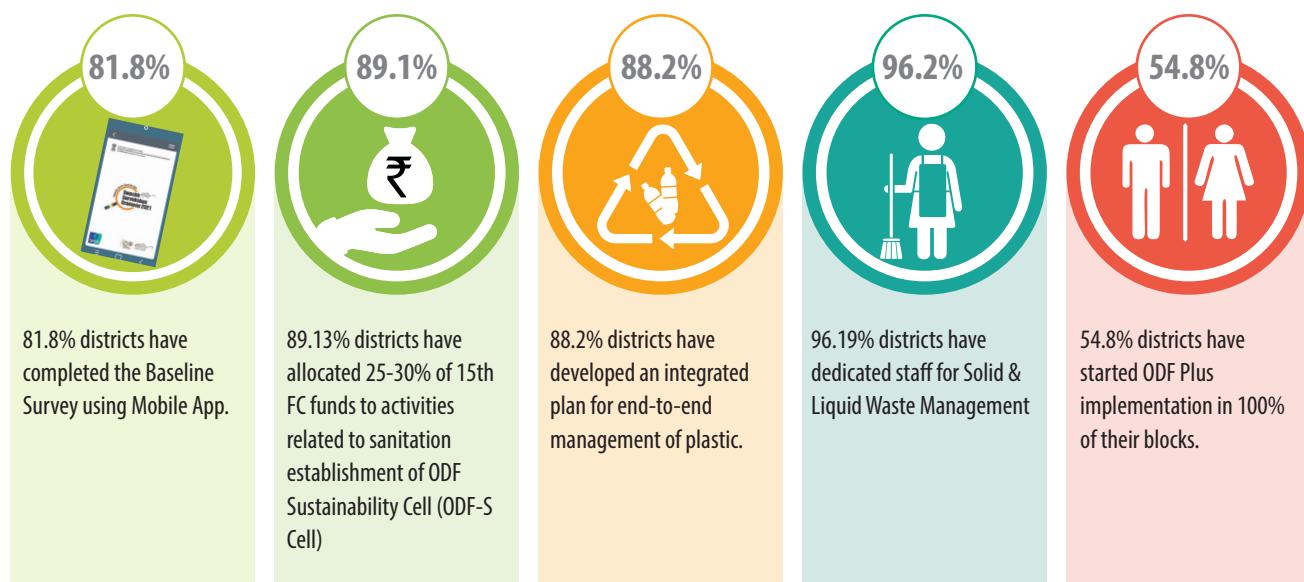
Household survey was also carried out during SSG 2022 to understand the access to toilets by individual residing in the household. About 95.4% (N=175521) households in the villages have access to toilets and among households with access to toilets 95.4% (N=167386) of the households reported that they use the toilets regularly. Around 70.2% (N=175521) households have some system in place to dispose the solid waste generated from their houses and this is 75.4% for liquid waste. About 94.6% (N=175521) of households surveyed were aware of women's Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) practices.

2.1.3. Service Level Progress

The Service Level Progress was assessed using the information available on IMIS of DDWS and self-reported data by the districts and this data was verified at District Level by the survey agency (Ipsos). The total number of districts assessed under SLP was 709.

It was found that 81.8% of the districts assessed had completed the Baseline survey using the Mobile App. Around 89.13% of districts have allocated 25-30% of the funds from 15th FC to activities related to sanitation and establishment of ODF Sustainability Cell (ODF-S Cell). An integrated plan for end-to-end management of plastic⁶ waste was developed by about 88.2% of the districts. Dedicated staff⁷ for Solid & Liquid Waste Management was there in around 96.19% of the districts. About 54.8% of the districts reported to have begun ODF Plus implementation in 100% of their respective blocks.

Figure 24: Service Level Progress



⁶ Plastic waste management refers to the collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of plastic waste in an environmentally safe manner.

⁷ District Coordinator i/c of SBMG-1, Assistant Coordinator (Tech.)-1 IEC Specialist-1, HRD and Capacity Building-1, M & E cum MIS-1, SWM-1, LWM-1, Accountant-1, Data Entry Operator-2

2.2. Top Ranked States and Districts (based on total score)

Table 2: Top Three Larger States (>30 Lakh Population)

Rank	Larger States	Scores
1	Telangana	971.62
2	Haryana	927.05
3	Tamil Nadu	883.48

Table 3: Top Three Smaller States /UTs Categorization (< 30 Lakh Population)

Rank	Smaller States and Union Territories	Scores
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	903.52
2	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	845.12
3	Sikkim	843.73

Table 4: Top Three Districts

Rank	Districts	Scores
1	BHIWANI (Haryana)	991.00
2	JAGTIAL (Telangana)	987.85
3	NIZAMABAD (Telangana)	986.15

Table 5: Top States: By Zones and Union Territories

Zones/UTs	Top State	Scores
Southern	Telangana	971.62
Northern	Haryana	927.05
Eastern	Chhattisgarh	833.24
Western	Madhya Pradesh	821.58
North-East	Sikkim	843.73
Union Territories	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	903.52

2.3. Ranking Based on Online (Web & Mobile App) Response (Absolute Number)

Table 6: Top State in Mobile App Response

No.	State
1	Uttar Pradesh

Table 7: Top District in Mobile App Response

No.	District
1	KANPUR DEHAT

2.4. The Zone Wise Results of SSG 2022

Table 8: Top 3 States (Zone Wise)

Zones/UTs	Rank-1		Rank 2		Rank 3	
	State	Scores	State	Scores	State	Scores
Southern	Telangana	971.62	Tamil Nadu	883.48	Kerala	838.58
Northern	Haryana	927.05	Punjab	796.41	Himachal Pradesh	777.66
Eastern	Chhattisgarh	833.24	Odisha	719.74	Jharkhand	572.43

Zones/UTs	Rank-1		Rank 2		Rank 3	
	State	Scores	State	Scores	State	Scores
Western	Madhya Pradesh	821.58	Gujarat	819.33	Maharashtra	692.28
North-East	Sikkim	843.73	Mizoram	713.22	Meghalaya	539.31
Union Territories	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	903.52	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	845.12	Puducherry	591.65

Table 9: Top 3 Districts (Zone Wise)

Zones/UTs	Rank-1		Rank 2		Rank 3	
	District	Scores	District	Scores	District	Scores
Southern	Jagtial	987.85	Nizamabad	986.15	Badradi kothagudem	984.88
Northern	Bhiwani	991.00	Rohtak	982.93	Faridabad	976.93
Eastern	Jajapur	985.67	Durg	974.38	Balod	899.74
Western	Bhopal	983.95	Sindhudurg	983.05	Indore	980.36
North-east	North sikkim	926.93	South sikkim	854.17	West sikkim	849.49
Union territories	South andamans	963.19	Diу	892.14	Daman	889.33



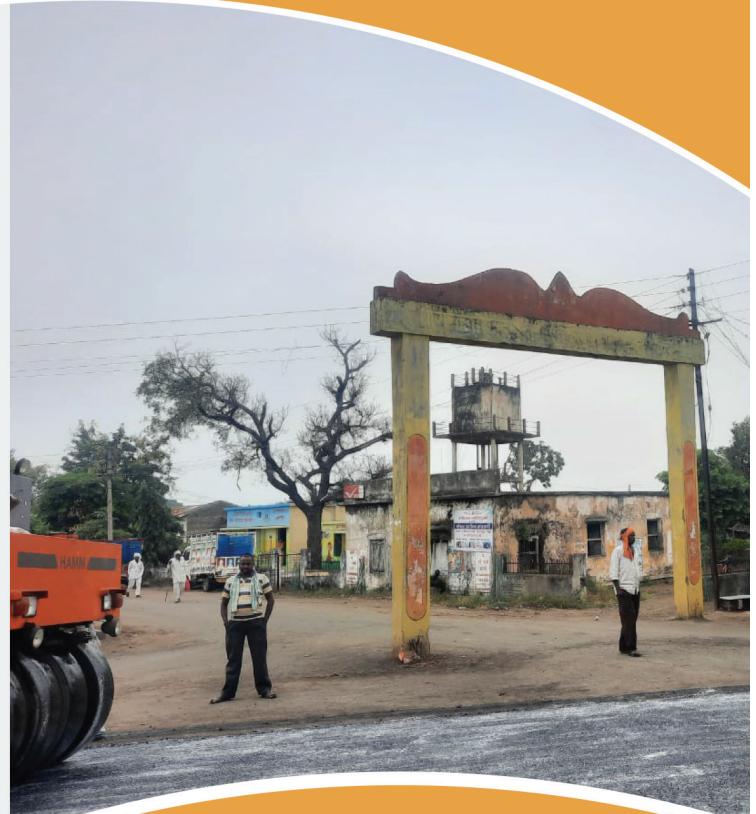
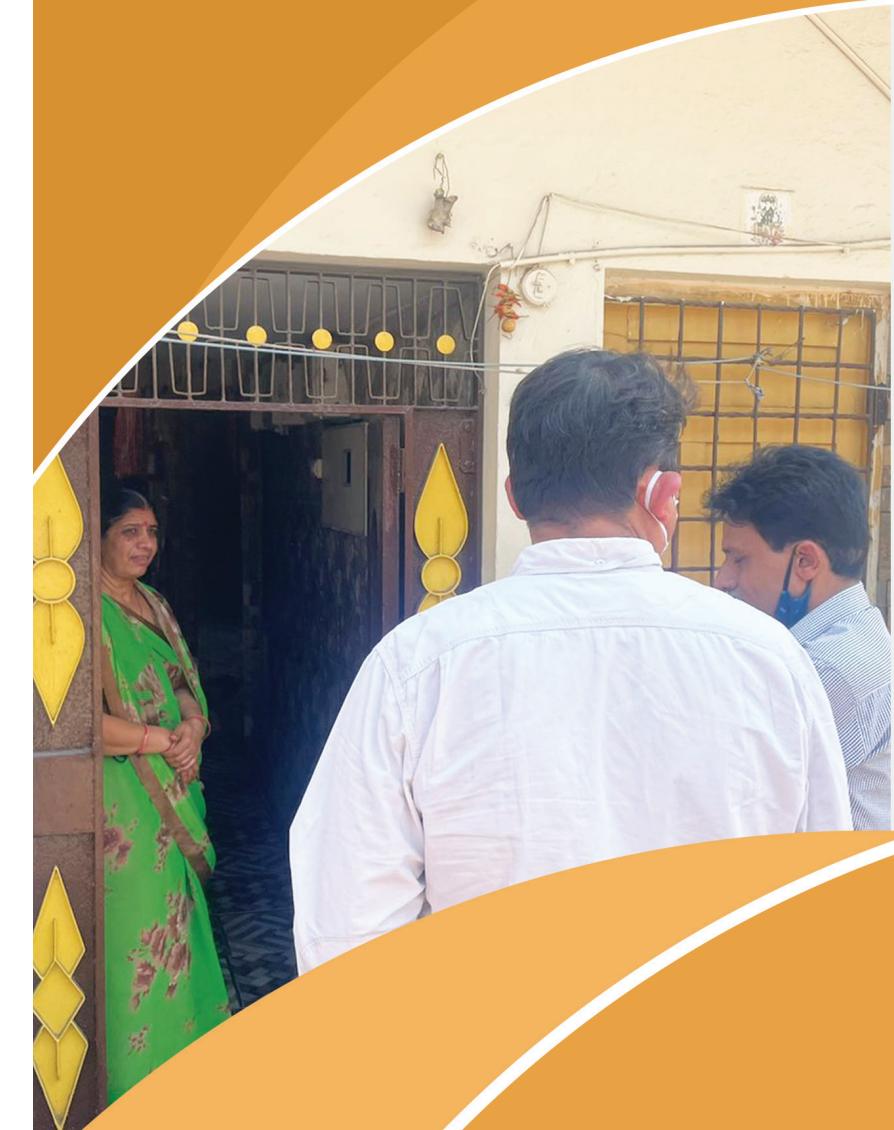




CHAPTER

3

SURVEY DESIGN



Survey Design



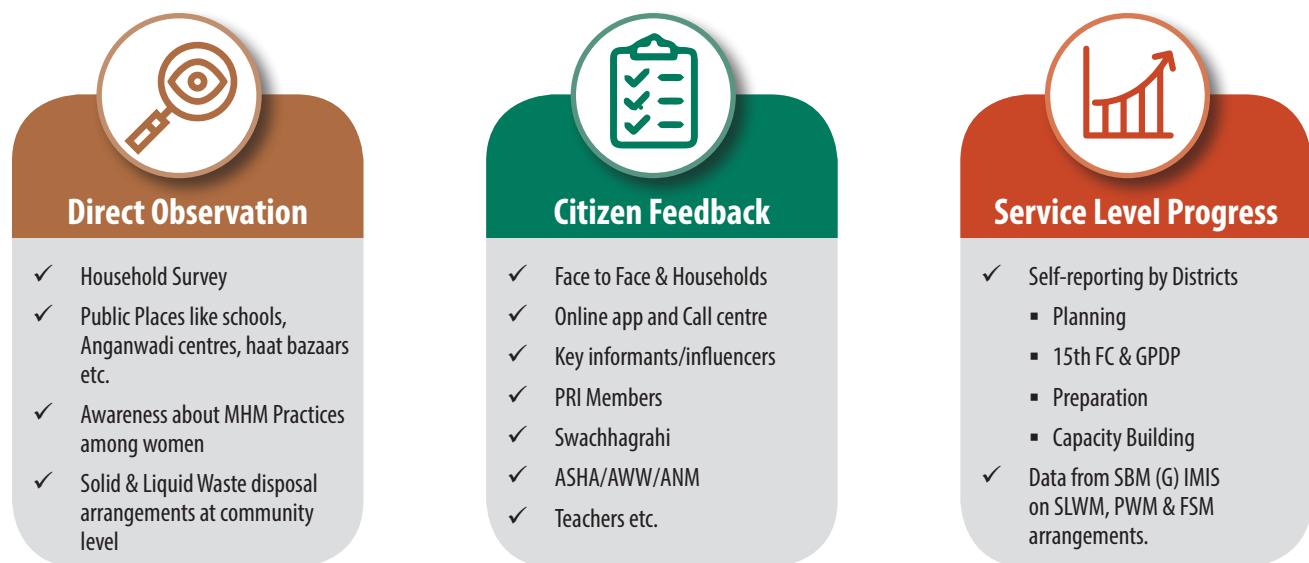
3.1. Components of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022

The survey had three components -

1. Direct observation
2. Citizen feedback and
3. Service level progress

The figure 25 lists the activities covered in each of the components.

Figure 25: Core Components of SSG 2022 for Ranking



3.2. Data Collection Method

Data collection was done using the following methods:

Figure 26: Data Collections Methods



3.2.1. Direct Observation

The collection of data in Direct Observation was based on physical observation of the village level solid and liquid waste management assets, public places in the village for presence of littering, stagnant water, availability of sanitation facilities, access, and usability of toilets in households etc.

3.2.2. Citizen Feedback

Three distinct approaches were used to collect citizen feedback under the assessment i.e., on-field at household level and through Key Informant Interviews and online feedback through Swachh Survekshan Grameen mobile app. Data was collected from the member of the household on awareness about SSG, perception on general cleanliness & arrangements of SLWM, and their overall satisfaction on SLWM works being carried out in their village.

3.2.3. Service Level Progress

Service Level Progress at District level was assessed using information available in the IMIS of DDWS and self-reported data verified by Ipsos (survey agency) at the District level. An online portal had been developed for the States and Districts to upload the documents for verification under self-reporting. The login credentials was shared with the District and State officials through emails for self-reporting for the following indicators:

Self-reporting through SSG Portal

Means of Verification had been submitted for the following indicators:

- i. ODF Plus Planning
- ii. Baseline Survey Completion
- iii. GPDP Preparation
- iv. Utilization of 15th FC Funds
- v. Septage & Plastic Management
- vi. Staff Deployment at District & Blocks
- vii. ODF+ Implementation at Block Level

SBM (G) IMIS Reporting:

- i. ODF Reporting
- ii. Solid Waste Management Implementation
- iii. Liquid Waste Management Implementation
- iv. IEC Activities in Villages
- v. ODF Plus Village Declaration



3.3. Sample Design

3.3.1. Selection of Districts

Recent IMIS database of all the villages with their household population was collected for each District of India to make comprehensive sampling frame. All Districts (709) except Lakshadweep and Chandigarh with rural population was covered in the study and thus there is no sampling at District level.

3.3.2. Selection of Villages

It was estimated to cover 17475 villages in the study considering the average number of 25 villages in each District. Since the size of the Districts varies and to ensure proper representation of the sample in each District a cap of minimum 22 and maximum 31 villages was fixed for selecting the villages. Following approach was used for allocation and selection of villages:

Step 1: Districts were divided into four strata and villages were allocated as per the cap of minimum 22 and maximum 31 villages:

- Districts with less rural population – with < 10 lakh rural population (Villages sampled: 22)
- Districts with moderate rural population – between 10-20 lakh rural population (Villages sampled: 26)
- Districts with high rural population – between 20-36 lakh rural population (Villages sampled: 30)
- Districts with very high rural population - with 36 Lakh+ rural population (Villages sampled: 31)

Step 2: In each District, the required number of villages were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling method. The process followed was follows:

- i. Villages in each District were listed in ascending order of their population.
- ii. Cumulative Sum of population sizes was calculated and assigned to each village.
- iii. The Total Cumulative Population was divided by the number of villages to be sampled to get the 'sampling interval'.
- iv. Then a Random Number (Rn) was generated between the 1st village's population and the Sampling Interval.
- v. The village with its cumulative population nearest to 'Rn' was the first sampled village.
- vi. Added the 'Sampling Interval' to the cumulative population of the selected village to generate the next number.
- vii. The village with the cumulative population nearest the number generated in the above step was the second sampled village.
- viii. The above step was repeated till the required number of samples for the District are selected.

Step 2 was carried out for all the 709 Districts and 17,559 villages were sampled for assessment during Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022.

Note: There were Districts in two union territories (UTs), where the number of villages were less than 20 and thus all villages were considered for the assessment.

Table 10: UTs with Less Than 20 Villages

UTs Name	District Name	Number of Villages	Number of HHs	Number of Villages Selected
A & N Islands	NICOBARS	7	1362	7
Daman & Diu	DIU	4	429	4

Step 3: Within each village 10 households were selected for the survey. As per 2011 census there are 8.6% STs and 16.6% SC population in India. Hence to ensure adequate representation of the SC/ST households, the following process was followed in each village:

1. The enumerator upon reaching the village spoke to key informants and had undertaken a transect walk to understand the demographic characteristics of the village.
2. A segmentation map of the village based on different type of habitation (tolas/hamlets) basis the caste groups was prepared.

3. The total number of households in the village by caste groups such as SC, ST, and Others was collected.
4. Worked out a proportion of these caste groups was worked out and proportionately allocated for sampling of households by caste groups. We had to select 10 households in each village and if there were 30% STs, 30% SC and 40% Other households we selected 3 STs, 3 SCs and 4 Other households.
5. At an overall level this gave adequate representation of these caste groups.
6. Required number of households in each segment were selected and surveyed by the assessor by starting with the first sample from the Northeast Corner of each segment (caste category).

3.4. Sample Coverage

As part of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 17,559 villages in 709 Districts across India were covered. 85872 public places namely Schools, Anganwadis, Public Health Centres, Haat/ bazaars, religious places in these 17,559 villages were visited for the survey. Around 1,75,521 households were assessed for access of toilet, regular usage of toilets and solid and liquid waste management practices. In addition, awareness about Menstrual Hygiene among women of these households was also assessed. The Key Informants of every village along with citizens were interviewed for their feedback on SBM related parameters. Also, citizens were mobilized to provide feedback on sanitation related parameters using online mobile app (available on app store).

Figure 27: Coverage of SSG 2022

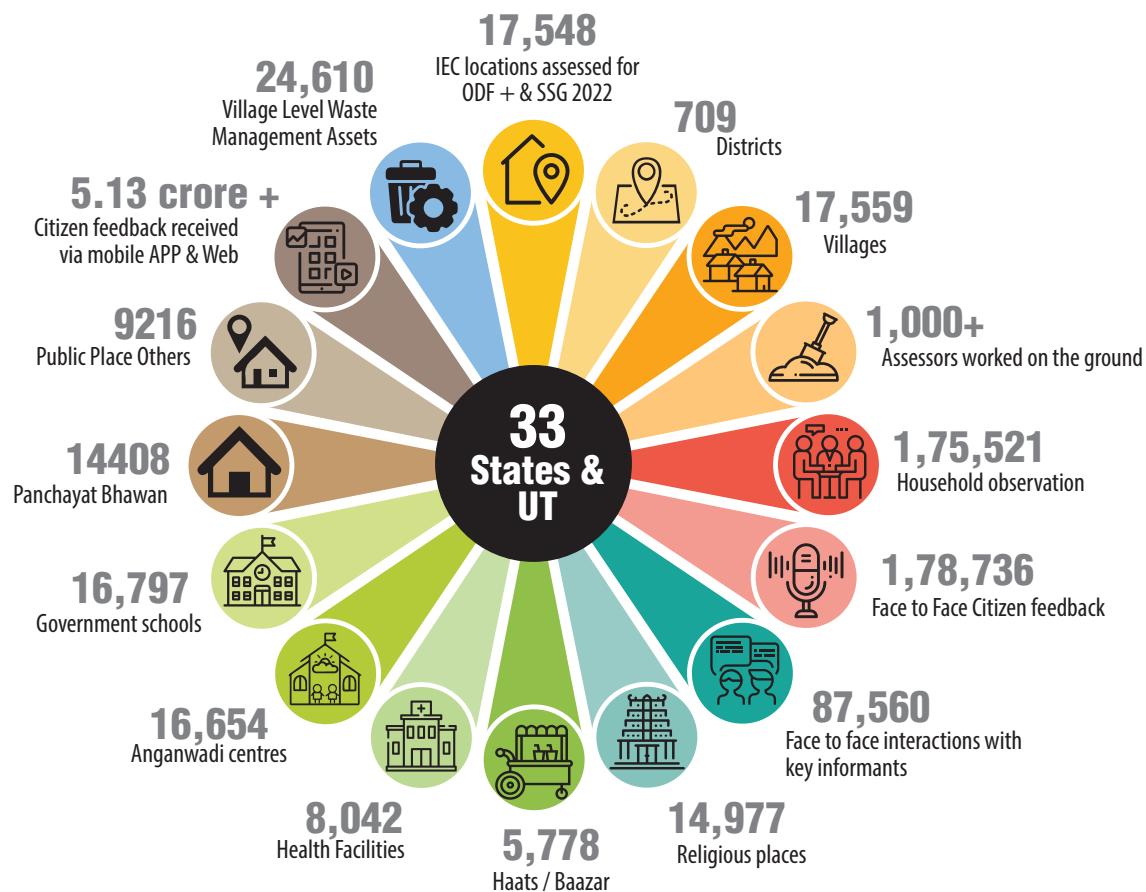


Table 11: The Table Below Summarizes the Planned and Achieved Survey Sample Size

Particulars	Sample (N)
Number of villages per District	Average 25 (Min 22- Max 31)
Sample size for activities in each village	
Number of public places	5
Number of interviews with key informants	5
Number of households	10
Number of Village Level Waste Management Assets	At least 6 Waste Management Assets were observed (As per availability)
Sample coverage nationally	
Planned	Achieved
Total number of Districts	709
Total number of villages	17,475
Number of households	1,74,750
Number of public places	87,470

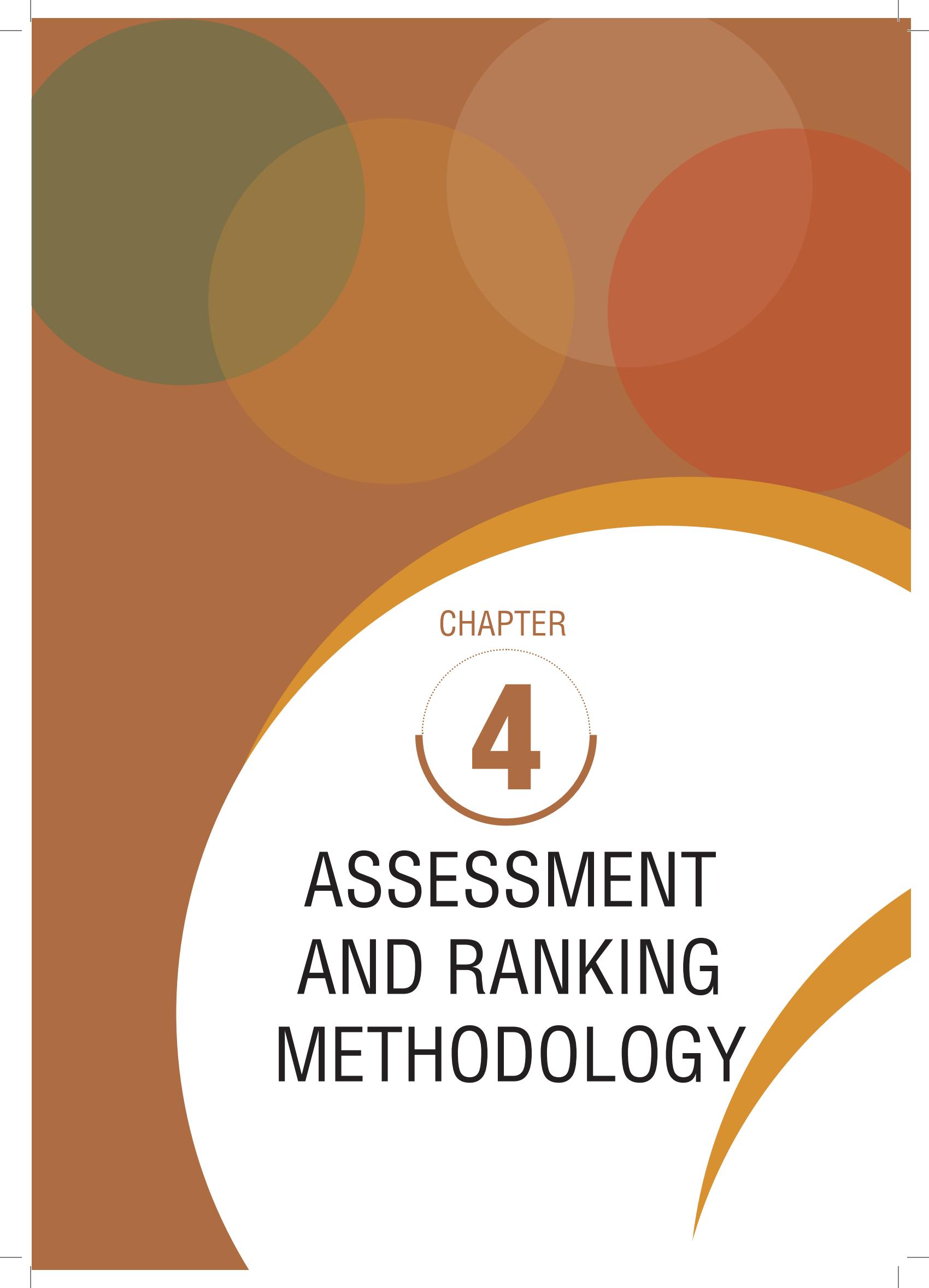
Note: Apart from the above citizen feedback was captured using SSG Mobile App and Web Portal.

Table 12: The Table Below Summarizes the Planned and Achieved Survey Sample Size

S.No.	State Name	No. of Districts surveyed	No. of villages sampled
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	397
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25	563
4	Assam	33	777
5	Bihar	38	1046
6	Chhattisgarh	27	622
7	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	48
8	Goa	2	44
9	Gujarat	33	790
10	Haryana	22	481
11	Himachal Pradesh	12	272
12	Jammu And Kashmir	20	439
13	Jharkhand	24	586
14	Karnataka	30	753
15	Kerala	14	367
16	Ladakh	2	44
17	Madhya Pradesh	51	1214
18	Maharashtra	34	932
19	Manipur	16	342
20	Meghalaya	11	241
21	Mizoram	8	176
22	Nagaland	11	266
23	Odisha	30	758
24	Puducherry	2	44
25	Punjab	22	500
26	Rajasthan	33	854

S.No.	State Name	No. of Districts surveyed	No. of villages sampled
27	Sikkim	4	88
28	Tamil Nadu	36	916
29	Telangana	32	724
30	Tripura	8	174
31	Uttar Pradesh	75	2115
32	Uttarakhand	13	296
33	West Bengal	22	639
Total		709	17559





CHAPTER

4

ASSESSMENT AND RANKING METHODOLOGY



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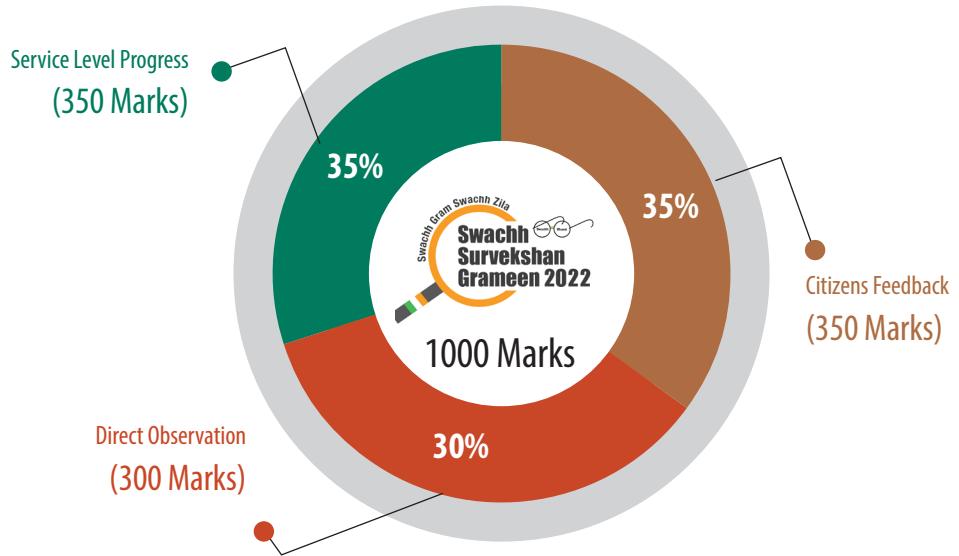
Assessment and Ranking Methodology



4.1. Methodology for Ranking of Districts

A detailed protocol was developed to guide the ranking of Districts basis their performance on key sanitation parameters. The ranking was done using information on service level progress obtained from the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, survey of public places, households and village level waste disposal assets and IEC displays undertaken by the teams of survey agency (Ipsos) using standard observation parameters and citizen's feedback from the villages and online using an app developed for the purpose.

Figure 28: Ranking Weightages



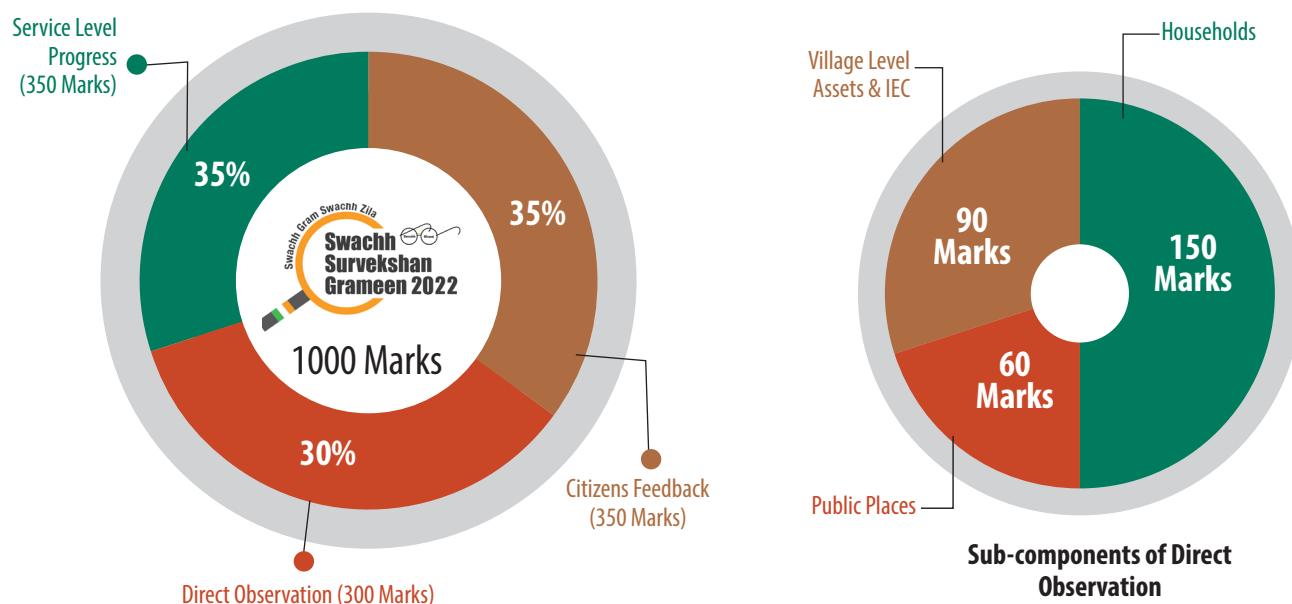
Citizen Feedback was given 35% weightage, finding from Direct Observation were assigned 30% weightage and 35% to the Service Level Parameters which was obtained from the IMIS of the DDWS and self reporting by Districts. The weights to different elements of the SSG was as follows:

- Direct Observation of sanitation in public places, households & waste management facilities (30% or 300 Marks)
- Citizen feedback including feedback from common citizens, key influencers at the village level and from citizens using the mobile app and web portal (35% or 350 Marks)
- Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (35% or 350 Marks)

4.1.1. Direct Observation- 300 Marks

Direct Observation (On-field independent observation and Collection of data): The collection of data from Direct Observation was based on physical observation by the survey agency. A questionnaire was used as the tool for observation and data collection. Ipsos facilitated its investigators with handheld device/ recording formats to record their observations and findings along with mandatory requirement of photographs/videos. Ipsos investigators systematically collected photos as evidence for field observations. These have been properly documented with date/ time/ geo location parameters and has been uploaded to the server on real time basis, and dashboard access has been provided to all key stakeholders in the survey for monitoring purposes.

Figure 29: Sub-components of Direct Observation



As part of direct observation, Ipsos investigators visited the following places in each of the selected village:

- Any 5 Public Places such as Haats/Bazaar, Public Health Centres, Schools, Anganwadi, Panchayat Bhawan etc.
- 10 Households in each village.
- Solid/Liquid/Menstrual Waste Management Facilities.
- Locations with IEC displays on ODF Plus and Swachh Survekshan Grameen.

Sub-component 1: Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)

Table 13: Sub-component 1: Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)

Q1. Whether any sanitation facility is available at the public place? (Yes/No)		Max. Marks 20
Scheme of Ranking	Marks	
5 visited public places have sanitation facility	20	
4 visited public places have sanitation facility	16	
3 visited public places have sanitation facility	12	
2 visited public places have sanitation facility	8	
1 visited public places have sanitation facility	4	
None of the visited public places have sanitation facility	0	

Q2. Whether there is littering at the public place (Yes/No)		Max. Marks 20
Scheme of Ranking		Marks
5 visited public places have minimal littering		20
4 visited public places have minimal littering		16
3 visited public places have minimal littering		12
2 visited public places have minimal littering		8
1 visited public place has minimal littering		4
All public places have littering		0

Q3. Whether there is stagnant water at the public place? (Yes/No)		Max. Marks 20
Scheme of Ranking		Marks
5 visited public places have minimal stagnant water		20
4 visited public places have minimal stagnant water		16
3 visited public places have minimal stagnant water		12
2 visited public places have minimal stagnant water		8
1 visited public place has minimal stagnant water		4
All the visited public places have stagnant water		0

Subcomponent 2: Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)

Table 14: Sub-component 2: Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)

Q.No.	Indicator	Option	Marks
1	Is there a common place/shed available for segregation of solid waste in the village?	Yes	10
		No	0
2	Is there a community soak pit/magic pit/Drains/WSP available int the village for wastewater?	Yes	20
		No	0
3	Is there a community compost pit/NADEP/Vermi compost available in the village for Solid waste management?	Yes	15
		No	0
4	Is there an arrangement for door-to-door/fixed point collection of solid waste in the village?	Yes	10
		No	0
5	Is there an arrangement in the village for Menstrual Waste Management?	Yes	15
		No	0
6	Is there an IEC banner displayed on Swachh Survekshan Grameen in the village?	Yes	10
		No	0
7	Is there an IEC banner displayed on ODF Puls in the village?	Yes	10
		No	0

The assessors enquired about the presence of the community level waste management assets, during the Key Informant Interviews. The assessor also visited these locations subsequently and captured evidence of their existence and functionality through photographs. This photographic evidence was time stamped and geo tagged. Also, the IEC displays on Swachh Survekshan Grameen and ODF Plus in the village were observed by the assessors.

Sub-component 3: Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)

Table 15: Sub-component 3: Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)

Indicator	Scale	Score
Access to Toilet	Above 90% HHs	35
	80- 90% HHs	25
	70-80% HHs	10
	< 70% HHs	0
Regular usage of Toilet	Above 90% HHs	35
	80- 90% HHs	25
	70-80% HHs	10
	< 70% HHs	0
Safe disposal of Solid Waste	>= 50% HHs	30
	40-50% HHs	20
	20-39% HHs	10
	< 20% HHs	0
Safe disposal of Liquid Waste	>= 50% HHs	30
	40-50% HHs	20
	20-39% HHs	10
	< 20% HHs	0
Awareness on MHM Practices	> 70% HHs	20
	60-70% HHs	10
	50-59% HHs	5
	< 50% HH	0

Methodology for Selection of Households in a Village:

1. The enumerator upon reaching the village spoke to key informants (preferably the sarpanch) and undertook a transect walk to understand the demographic characteristics of the village.
2. A sketch of the village based on different type of habitation (tolas/hamlets) based on caste groups was developed.
3. The total number of households in the village by caste groups such as ST, SC, and Others was collected.
4. Worked out a proportion of these caste groups was worked out and proportionately allocated for sampling of households by caste groups. If 10 households were to be selected in each village and if there were 30% STs, 30% SC and 40% Other households 3 STs, 3 SCs and 4 Other households were selected.
5. At an overall level this gave adequate representation of these caste groups.
6. Required number of households in each caste category were selected and surveyed by the assessor by starting with the first sample from the Northeast Corner of each segment (caste category).

Calculation of Scores for Direct Observation

Table 16: Score Calculation for Direct Observation

Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Households Survey	A (out of 150 Marks)
Village	B (out of 90 Marks)

Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Public Places	C (out of 60 Marks)
Overall Score at village level	A + B + C
Overall Score at District level	Sum of score of each village surveyed in a District
Overall Score at State level	Total number of villages surveyed in a District Sum of score of each village surveyed in a State Total number of villages surveyed in a State

4.1.2. Citizen's Feedback – 350 Marks

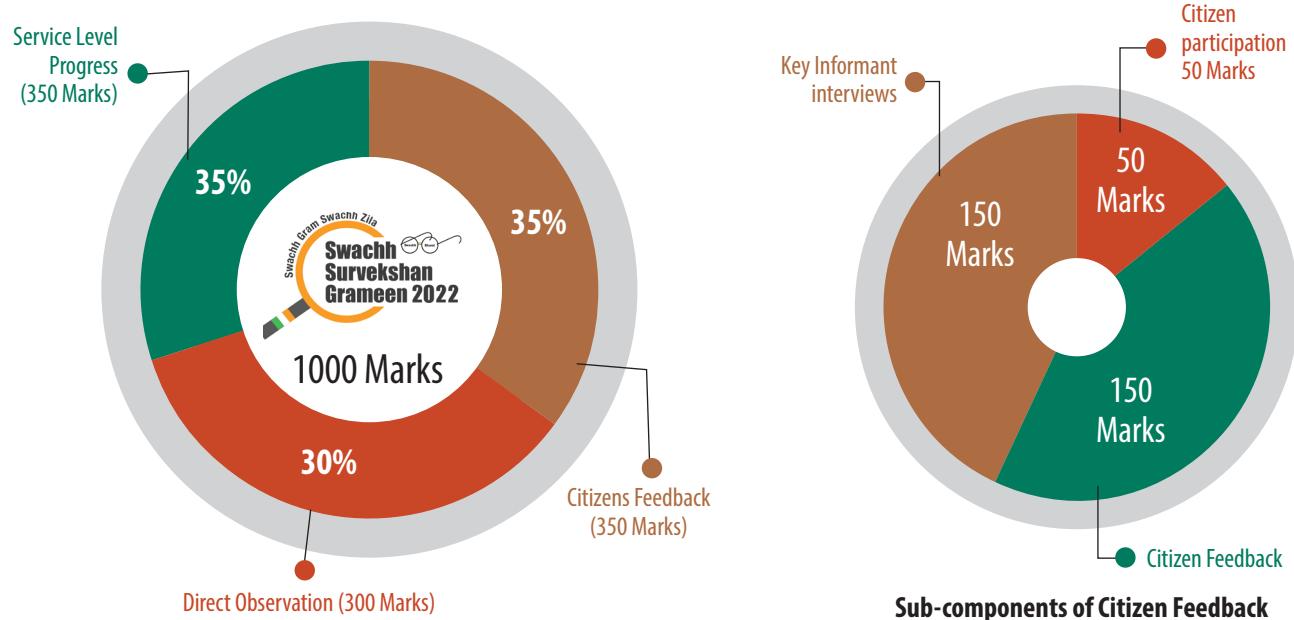
The success of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) has always been attributed to being a Jan-Andolan and the contribution of citizens towards the goal of achieving Swachhata cannot be undermined. The feedback was collected using three distinct approaches. First was online participation of citizens using Mobile App and Web Platform, second was feedback from Key Informants and third was from face-to-face interviews of citizens.

The data was collected on perception of the citizen regarding general cleanliness in the village, sustenance of the ODF status, arrangements for solid and liquid waste management, improvements in the sanitation situation in the village and satisfaction of the citizen regarding the solid and liquid waste management works being carried out in the village.

Approach -1 Feedback from Citizen (Face to Face, Web and Mobile App) – 150 Marks

Citizen interviews had 3 components: face to face (by survey agency) – household survey and self-administered survey through Web and Mobile App. The enumerator captured the citizen feedback from the members of the household and shared the link/QR code of the app with the members requesting them to popularize the app amongst their friends, relatives, and neighbours. Citizen feedback was collected to understand about the access and usage of toilets at the village level, about sustenance of the village's ODF status, arrangements for solid and liquid waste management, improvements in the sanitation situation of the village etc.

Figure 30: Citizen's Feedback Marks



The general citizen of the village has been interviewed on the following parameters:

Table 17: Parameters of Feedback from Citizen

Q.No.	Indicator	Option	Marks
1	Do all the Households in the village have access to toilets?	Yes	40
		No	0
2	Whether Solid Waste Management (SWM) has been initiated in the village?	Yes	40
		No	0
3	Whether Liquid Waste Management (LWM) has been initiated in the village?	Yes	40
		No	0
4	Has the sanitation situation improved in your village since Swachh Bharat Mission started in 2014?	Yes	15
		No	0
5	Are you satisfied with the SLWM work being implemented in your village?	Yes	15
		No	0

Calculation of scores

Calculation of Scores for each Indicator = $\frac{\text{No. of Citizen responding 'Yes' * Option Marks}}{\text{Total no. of Citizen Participated}}$

Approach-2 Feedback from key informants – 150 Marks

Different set of stakeholders were interviewed (face to face interview) on access to toilets, management of solid and liquid waste in their village and overall sanitation.

The list of all available key informants in the village was prepared, out of which 5 key informants from each village were interviewed. The key informants interviewed for the survey in priority order would include Gram Pradhan, Sarpanch, Panchayat Secretary, Swachhagrahi, Anganwadi worker, ASHA, ANM, schoolteacher, sanitation committee members, village health sanitation and nutrition committee members (VHSNC), Self-Help Group members, community leaders, religious leaders, Community Based Organization (CBO), youth volunteer committee, farmer association, local doctors, mahila mandal, members of nigrani samiti etc. One key member from SC/ST community was interviewed as key informant.

Table 18: Scoring of Feedback from Key Informants

Q1. Do all Households in the village have access to toilets (Yes/No)	40 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, by all 5 Key Informants	40
Yes, by only 4 Key Informants	32
Yes, by only 3 Key Informants	25
Yes, by only 2 Key Informants	16
Yes, by only 1 Key Informants	8
Yes, by None of the Key Informants	0

Q2. Whether Solid Waste Management (SWM) has been initiated in the village (Yes/No)	40 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, by all 5 Key Informants	40
Yes, by only 4 Key Informants	32
Yes, by only 3 Key Informants	25
Yes, by only 2 Key Informants	16
Yes, by only 1 Key Informants	8
Yes, by None of the Key Informants	0

Q3. Whether Liquid Waste Management (LWM) has been initiated in the village (Yes/No)	40 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, by all 5 Key Informants	40
Yes, by only 4 Key Informants	32
Yes, by only 3 Key Informants	25
Yes, by only 2 Key Informants	16
Yes, by only 1 Key Informants	8
Yes, by None of the Key Informants	0
Q4. Has the sanitation situation improved in your village since beginning of Swachh Bharat Mission in 2014 (Yes/No)	15 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, by all 5 Key Informants	15
Yes, by only 4 Key Informants	12
Yes, by only 3 Key Informants	9
Yes, by only 2 Key Informants	6
Yes, by only 1 Key Informants	3
Yes, by None of the Key Informants	0
Q5. Are you satisfied with the SLWM work being implemented in your village (Yes/No)	15 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, by all 5 Key Informants	15
Yes, by only 4 Key Informants	12
Yes, by only 3 Key Informants	9
Yes, by only 2 Key Informants	6
Yes, by only 1 Key Informants	3
Yes, by None of the Key Informants	0

Approach-3: Participation in Online Citizen Feedback – 50 Marks

This component was designed with the idea to encourage citizens' participation in large numbers. Through this the feedback from the citizens beyond the sampled villages was captured. To facilitate this, Ipsos Research Private Ltd. (Survey Agency) with the support of the DDWS launched an android app and web portal which played a vital role in capturing of the feedback from citizens.

The percentage of individual feedbacks (w.r.t population) received using online app/ web application had maximum of 50 Marks and it was calculated as follows:

Table 19: Scheme of Ranking for Online Feedback from Citizens

Scheme of Ranking	Marks
More than or equal to 5% individuals participate in the District	50
Between 3-5% individuals participate in the District	30
Between 1-3% individuals participate in the District	10
Less than 1% of the individuals participate in the District	0

To calculate the percentage, number of responses received in a District was divided by its rural adult population of the District. To get the adult population, number of Households in a village from IMIS data were multiplied by 5 as suggested by DDWS. Standard formula of 63% applied on this total population to get the adult population of the District.

The feedbacks received through the Citizen Feedback App was also added to the feedbacks captured through household survey while calculating the score of the District.

Calculation of score for Citizen Feedback would be as follows:

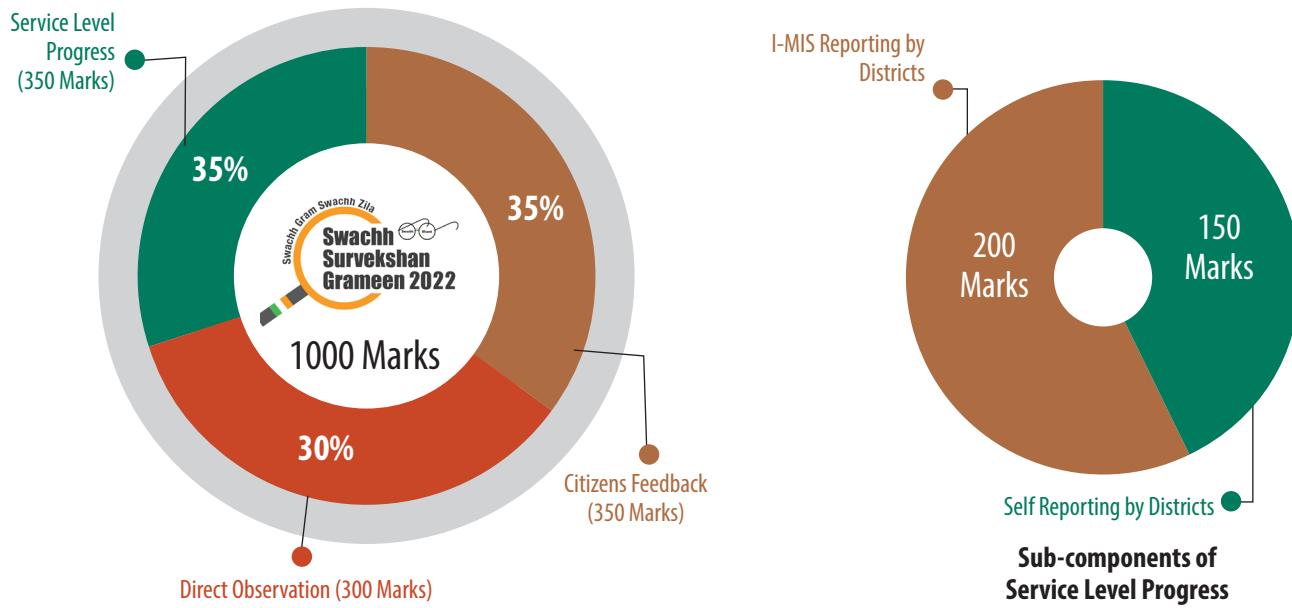
Table 20: Calculation of Scores of Citizen Feedback

Number of Citizen Respondents	Selected Option	Option Weight	Score
A	1	α	$A \times \alpha = A\alpha$
B	2	β	$B \times \beta = B\beta$
Citizen Feedback Score (X)	$\frac{(A\alpha + B\beta)}{\text{Total number of Citizens feedback}}$		
Overall Score at District Level	Citizen Feedback Score (X) + Key Informant Interview Score (Y) + Citizen Participation Score (Z)		
Overall Score at State level	$\frac{\text{Sum of overall score of each District surveyed in a State}}{\text{Total number of Districts surveyed in a State}}$		

4.1.3. Service Level Progress- 350 Marks

Service level progress at the District level was assessed using information available in the IMIS of the DDWS and self-reported data submitted by Districts on the Swachh Survekshan portal. An online self-reporting format was developed and hosted at SSG website wherein District level office was asked to update their progress on key sanitation parameters. Data provided by the Districts was validated as per the evidence uploaded against claim. State scores were calculated by taking average of the District scores of service level progress.

Figure 31: Service Level Progress Marks



Subcomponent 1: Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)

Under the self-reporting component of Service Level Progress (SLP), the Districts were asked to upload the means of verification on the SSG portal. Based on the evaluation of the means of verification the Districts were scored, and District score has been calculated by adding the scores of all four sections defined in the scheme of ranking below:

Section 1: Planning (20 Marks)

Q1.1 Whether the District has an Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for implementation of ODF	5 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, the District has an Annual Implementation Plan	5
No, the District does not have an Annual Implementation Plan	0

Means of Verification:

1. Copy of Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for implementation of ODF Plus.

Q1.2 Whether the District has organized an orientation with all Gram Panchayats (GP) on the 15th Finance Commission & ODF Plus implementation?	5 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, the District has organized an orientation for 15th FC and ODF Plus Implementation	5
No, the District has not organized an orientation.	0

Means of Verification:

1. Declaration of the District Collector with list of all the GPs where orientation sessions were held. (Name of the GPs with status) with the date and time mentioned.
2. Photographic evidence related to the orientation sessions.
3. Training report along with the list of participants with contact phone numbers.

Q1.3 Whether Local Guidelines have been issued on implementation of ODF plus from the State?	5 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, the Local Guidelines have been issued	5
No local guidelines have been issued.	0

Means of Verification:

1. Letter of the State to Districts with State Guidelines/endorsing National Guidelines

Q1.4 Whether the Baseline Survey using Mobile App has been completed and approved in the District?	5 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, the Baseline survey has been completed	5
No, the Baseline survey has not been completed	0

Means of Verification:

1. Declaration report of completion of Baseline with Signature of the District Collector.

Section 2: 15th Financial Commission & GPDP (25 Marks)

Q2.1 Whether GPDP prepared by all Gram Panchayats for FY 21-22?	7 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes, GPDP has been prepared by all Gram Panchayats for FY 21-22	7
No, GPDP has not been prepared for all Gram Panchayats for FY 21-22.	0

Means of Verification:

1. Document with all Gram Panchayat Development (GPDP) to be consolidated and uploaded.

Q2.2 Whether the District has allocated between 25-30% of 15th FC funds to activities related to sanitation?	8 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes	8
No	0

Means of Verification:

1. District e-gram swaraj report with attestation of District Collector. The relevant section to be highlighted.

Q2.3 Whether activities related to solid waste, liquid waste and plastic waste are planned to be undertaken with the 15th Finance Commission Funds?	10 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Activities related to solid, liquid, and plastic waste are planned	10
Activities related to only Solid and liquid waste are planned.	5
Activities related to either one of solid/liquid/plastic are planned.	3
No activities planned.	0

Means of Verification:

1. District e-gram swaraj report. The relevant section to be highlighted.

Section 3: Preparation (45 Marks)

Q3.1 Whether the District has developed an integrated plan for end-to-end management of plastic	5 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes	5
No	0

Means of Verification:

1. Evidence of Integrated Plastic Management Plan in the Annual Implementation Plan of the District.

Q3.2 What percentage of blocks in the District has been chosen for setting up of Plastic Management Unit?	15 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
≥30% of the blocks	15
Between 20-29% of the blocks	10
Between 10-19% of the blocks	5
Less than 10% of the blocks	0

Means of Verification:

1. Declaration of District Collector on setting up of PWM unit.
2. Evidence of setting up Plastic Waste Management Units in the Annual Implementation Plan.

Q3.3 Whether the District has developed an integrated plan for management of faecal sludge in the District?	15 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes	15
No	0

Means of Verification:

1. Evidence of Faecal Sludge Management Plan in Annual Implementation Plan of the District.

Q3.4 Whether the District has initiated construction of FSM infrastructure as per the plan?	10 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
Yes	10
No	0

Means of Verification:

1. Photographs of the construction in progress/constructed FSM infrastructure or MoU with Urban Counterpart regarding sharing of facilities.

Section 4: Capacity Building (20 Marks)

Q4.1 Whether the District has dedicated staff for Solid & Liquid Waste Management?	14 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
District has 2 dedicated staff for Solid & Liquid Waste Management	14
District has 1 dedicated staff for Solid & Liquid Waste Management	7
District has no dedicated staff for Solid & Liquid Waste Management	0

Means of Verification:

1. Declaration of District Collector on number of dedicated staff available for Solid & Liquid Waste Management.

Q4.2 What percentage of blocks have coordinators for Solid & Liquid waste management?	6 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
100% of the blocks have a block coordinator	6
80-99% of the blocks have a block coordinator	4
60-79% of the blocks have a block coordinator	2
Less than 60% of the blocks have a block coordinator	0

Means of Verification:

1. Declaration of District Collector on percentage of blocks in the District with a block coordinator.

Section 5: Implementation (40 Marks)

Q5.1 What percentage of blocks in the District have started ODF Plus implementation?	40 Marks
Scheme of Ranking	Marks
100% blocks have started ODF Plus Implementation	40
75-99% blocks have started ODF Plus Implementation	30
50-74% blocks have started ODF Plus Implementation	20
25-49% blocks have started ODF Plus Implementation	10
Less than 25% blocks have started ODF Plus Implementation	0

Means of Verification:

1. Snapshot from IMIS of the State/Centre.

Subcomponent 2: SBM (G) IMIS Reporting (200 Marks)

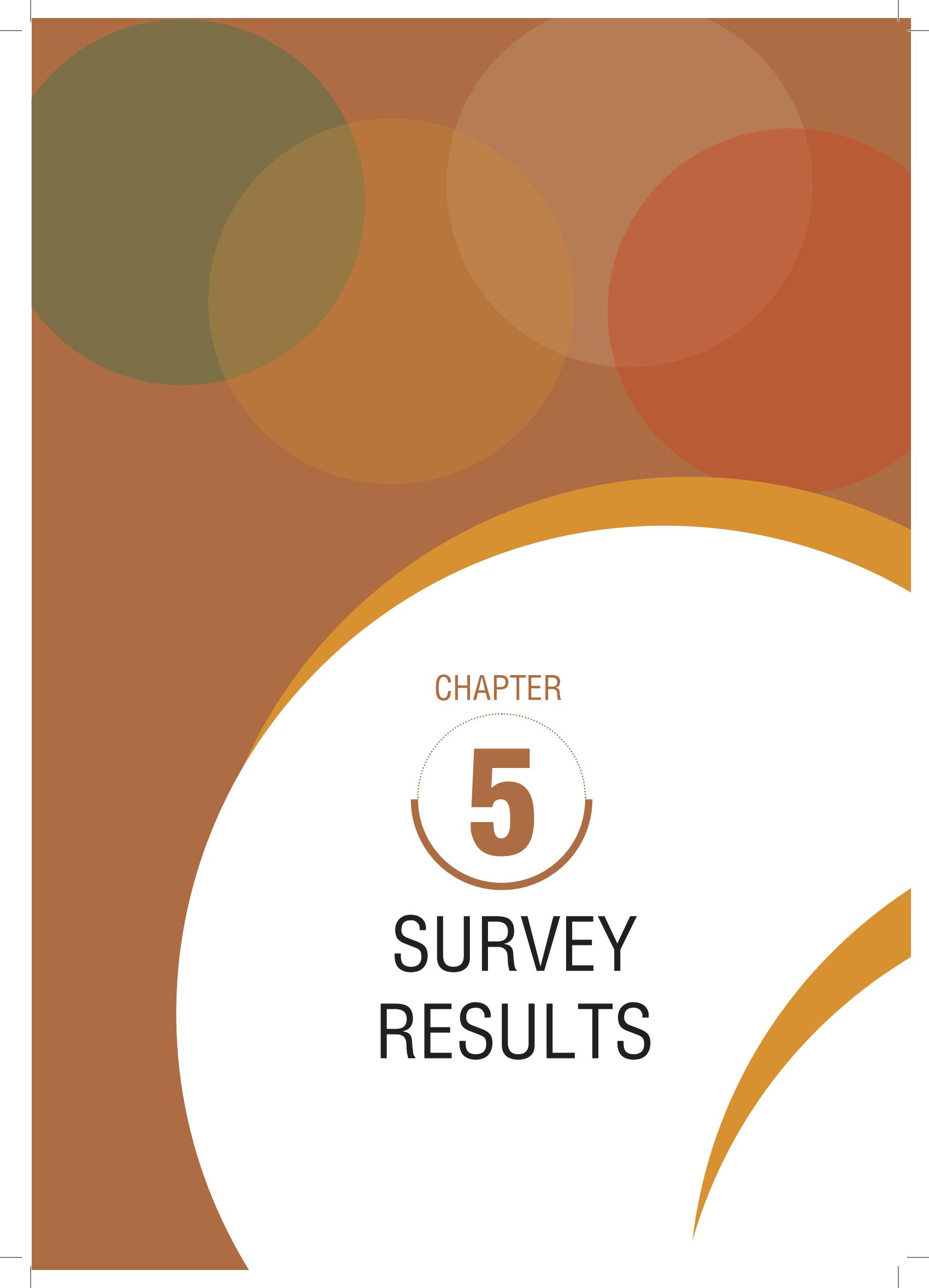
The IMIS component of Service Level Progress is for a maximum of 200 marks and District scores will be calculated by adding the scores of all five parameters defined in the scheme of ranking below:

Table 21: IMIS Reporting Scheme of Ranking

Parameters	Indicator	Scheme of Ranking	Score
ODF Phase One Reporting (30 Marks)	Financial Reporting by Districts against Physical progress (BLS, LOB & NOLB) (15 Marks)	Above 80% reported	15
		Between 70-80% reported	10
		Between 60-70% reported	5
	ODF 2nd verification target achievement in the District (15 Marks)	Above 90% target achieved	15
		Above 75% target achieved	10
		Above 50% target achieved	5
Solid Waste Management (50 Marks)	Percentage of villages in the District with Solid Waste Management works carried out	Above 5% villages	50
		Above 4% villages	40
		Above 3% villages	30
		Above 2% villages	20
		Above 1% villages	10
		Above 5% villages	50
Liquid Waste Management (50 Marks)	Percentage of villages in the District with Liquid Waste Management works carried out	Above 4% villages	40
		Above 3% villages	30
		Above 2% villages	20
		Above 1% villages	10
		Above 80% villages	35
		Between 60-80% villages	25
IEC (35 Marks)	Percentage of villages with IEC on ODF Plus in a District	Between 40-60% villages	15
		Between 20-40% villages	5
		100% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	35
		75-99% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	25
		50-74% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	15
		25-49% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	5
ODF Plus Implementation (35 Marks)	At least one village declared ODF Plus in every block	100% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	35
		75-99% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	25
		50-74% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	15
		25-49% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	5
		100% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	35
		75-99% Blocks have ≥ 1 ODF Plus declared village	25

Calculation of scores

The service level progress is of maximum 350 marks and District score was calculated by adding the marks of both the sub-components defined above. The State score was calculated by taking average District score of service level progress.



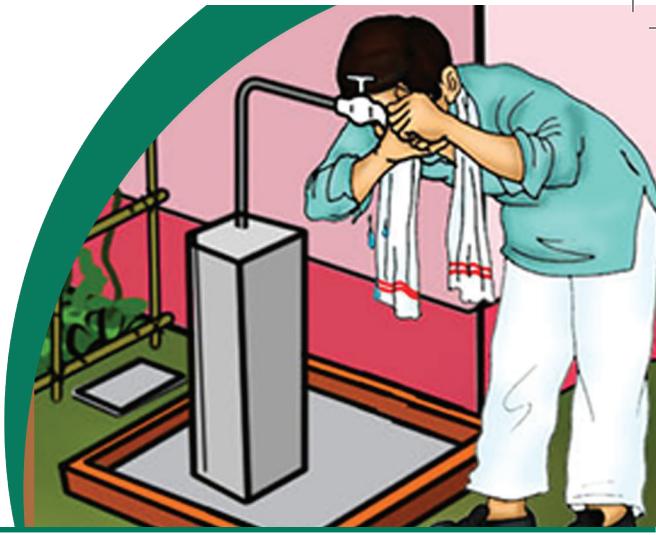
CHAPTER



SURVEY RESULTS



Survey Results



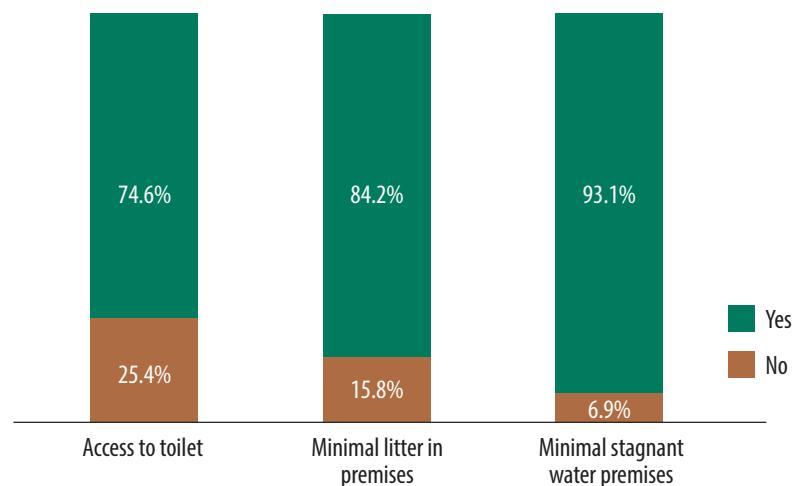
5.1 Survey Results from Direct Observations

For the direct observation, investigators visited the following places in each of the selected villages:

- Any 5 Public Places such as Haats/Bazaar, Public Health Centres, Schools, Anganwadi, Panchayat Bhawan, etc.
- 10 Households in each village.
- Village Level Waste Management Facilities.
- Locations with IEC displays on ODF Plus and Swachh Survekshan Grameen.

Direct Observation of Public Places (N=85872)

Figure 32: Direct Observation of Public Places (National)



The direct observation of public places was done for three indicators namely- access to toilet, minimal littering in the premises and minimal stagnant water in the premises. The table above indicates the aggregate State wise score of these three indicators.

At national level access to toilets at public places is 74.6%, Kerala State had highest percentage (99.4%) for access to toilet at public places and Bihar lowest percentage (41.1%) for access to toilet at public places.

At national level 84.2% public places have minimal litter in premises, Sikkim State has highest percentage (99.3%) of public places with minimal litter in premises and Jammu and Kashmir State has lowest percentage (59.3%) of public places with minimal litter in premises.

At national level 93.1% public places have minimal stagnant water in the premises of public places, Ladakh State has highest percentage (100%) of minimal stagnant water in the premises of public places and Andaman and Nicobar State has lowest percentage (69%) of minimal stagnant water in the premises of public places.

Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays

Apart from the observation of access to toilet, minimal littering in the premises and minimal stagnant water in the premises, direct observation was also carried out to validate the presence of the village level waste management assets. Presence of any of the following six assets mentioned in table 17 was validated at village level.

Table 22: Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets

Indicator	Percentage of Availability
Availability of community Level Composting Pits (NADEP/ Vermicomposting/ Windrow/ Heap Method) in the village	24.1%
Availability of community Level Bio-gas Plants in the village	2.6%
Availability of vehicles or any other arrangement for Door to door or fixed-point waste collection in the village	32.9%
Availability of menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Arrangement in the village	10.6%
Availability of common Place/shed to store solid waste in the village	35.2%
Availability of community Level Soakpit/ Magicpit/ Drains/ Waste Stabilization Pond in the village	35.7%

At national level in 24.1% sampled villages the community level composting pits (NADEP/Vermicomposting/ Windrow/Heap Method) were found. Telangana had the highest percentage (99.2%) of community level composting pits (NADEP/Vermicomposting/Windrow/Heap Method) and Assam has the lowest percentage (0.8%) of community level composting pits (NADEP/Vermicomposting/Windrow/Heap Method)

At national level in 2.6% sampled villages the community Level Bio-gas Plants were available in the village found. Haryana has the highest percentage (18.3%) of community Level Bio-gas Plants available in the villages and around 11 States have no bio-gas plants at community level. Primarily from the north eastern States, namely- Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra N Haveli, Daman Puducherry.

At national level in 32.9% sampled villages the vehicles or any other arrangement for Door to door or fixed-point waste collection was available in the village. Telangana has the highest percentage (99.9%) of villages with vehicles or any other arrangement for Door to door or fixed-point waste collection and Arunachal Pradesh State has the lowest percentage (0.4%) of villages where vehicles or any other arrangement for Door to door or fixed-point waste collection was available in the village.

At national level in 10.6% sampled villages Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Arrangement was available in the village. Haryana has the highest percentage (49.9%) of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Arrangement in the village and in around 8 State there is no arrangement for Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in the village. These States are the smaller north eastern states and union territories namely – Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Dadra N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Ladakh.

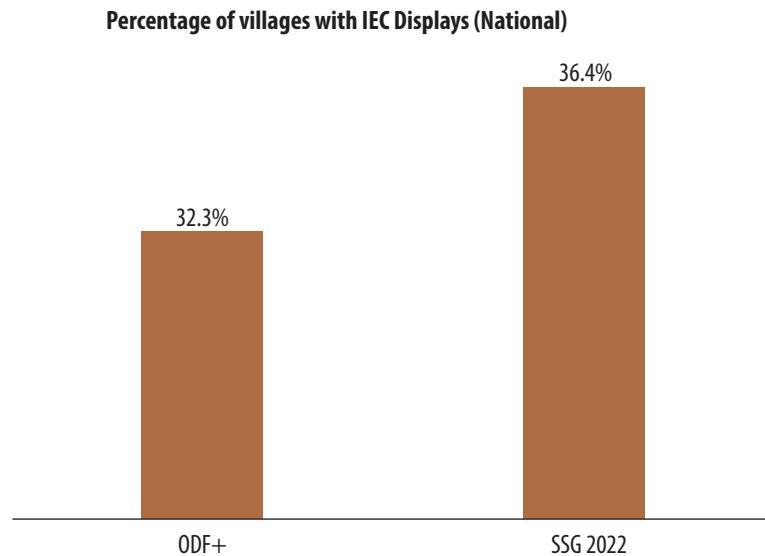
At national level in 35.2% sampled villages Common Place/shed to store solid waste was available in the village. Telangana has the highest percentage (99.4%) of Common Place/shed to store solid waste in the village and Puducherry has the lowest percentage (0%) Common Place/shed to store solid waste in the village.

At national level in 35.7% sampled villages Community Level Soakpit/ Magicpit/ Drains/ Waste Stabilization Pond is available in the village. Haryana State has the highest percentage (94.8%) of Community Level Soakpit/

Magicpit/ Drains/ Waste Stabilization Pond is available in the village and Ladakh has the lowest percentage (0%) of community Level Soakpit/ Magicpit/ Drains/ Waste Stabilization Pond is available in the village.

The IEC display related to SSG2022 was found in 36.4% villages and in 32.3% of the villages IEC display for ODF+ was found. Andaman and Nicobar Island had highest number of IEC displays related to ODF+ i.e., 92.2% and in Ladakh no displays were found. Similarly for SSG2021 displays highest percentage of display was in Telangana i.e., 97% and in Ladakh no displays were found.

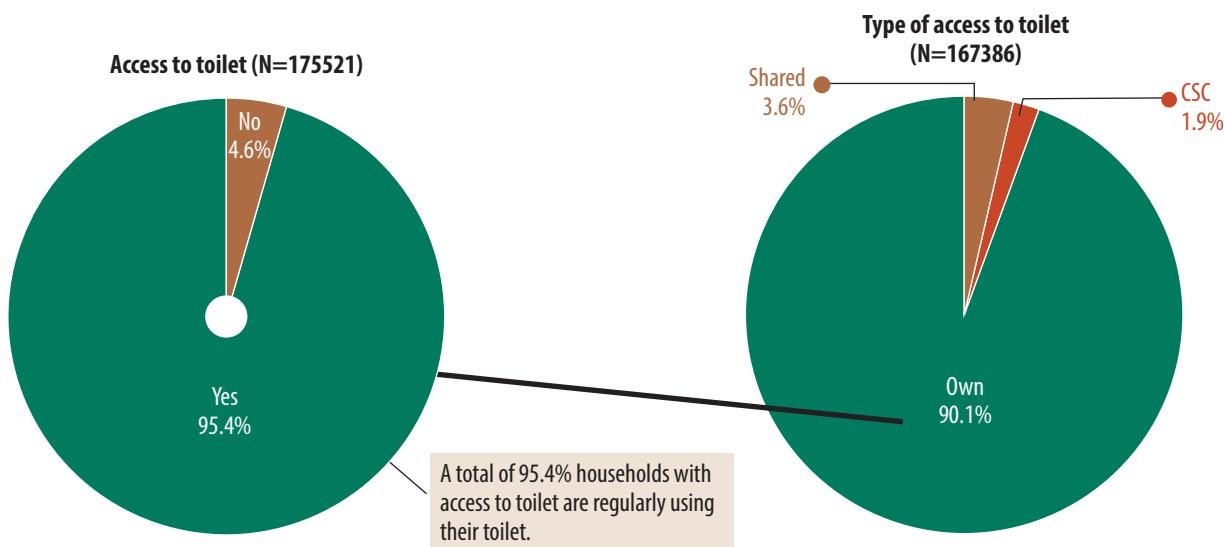
Figure 33: IEC Displays (National)



Direct Observation at Village-Households

Assessment of access to toilet was also done at household level and 95.4%⁸ were found to have access to toilet. Out of the households having access to toilet, 95.4% households reported regular use of the toilet. Mizoram and Sikkim have reported 100% access to toilet and Bihar has the lowest number of villages with access to toilet at 73%. In Andaman and Nicobar Island 100% households have reported regular use of toilets and Jharkhand has the lowest number of households that have reported regular use of toilet i.e., 82.7%.

Figure 34: Access to and Type of Access of Toilet



⁸It was found that 1.1% Households, which has reported having no access to toilet, had a functional sanitary complex in their village

Direct observation was also carried out to assess the availability of a system for disposal of liquid waste and at national level 70.2% villages were reported to have some system for disposal of liquid waste in place. In Telangana 100% sample villages reported to have some solid waste disposal system and lowest percentage of villages in Nagaland i.e, 16.1% reported to have any solid waste disposal system. Similarly for the availability of the liquid waste disposal system in place at national level it was reported that 75.4% villages had some system in place. In Tamil Nadu 98.8% villages reported to have some liquid waste management system in place and Manipur had lowest number of villages with any such system and the percentage for the same was 16.5%.

Figure 35: Availability of Some System to Dispose Solid and Liquid Waste (National)

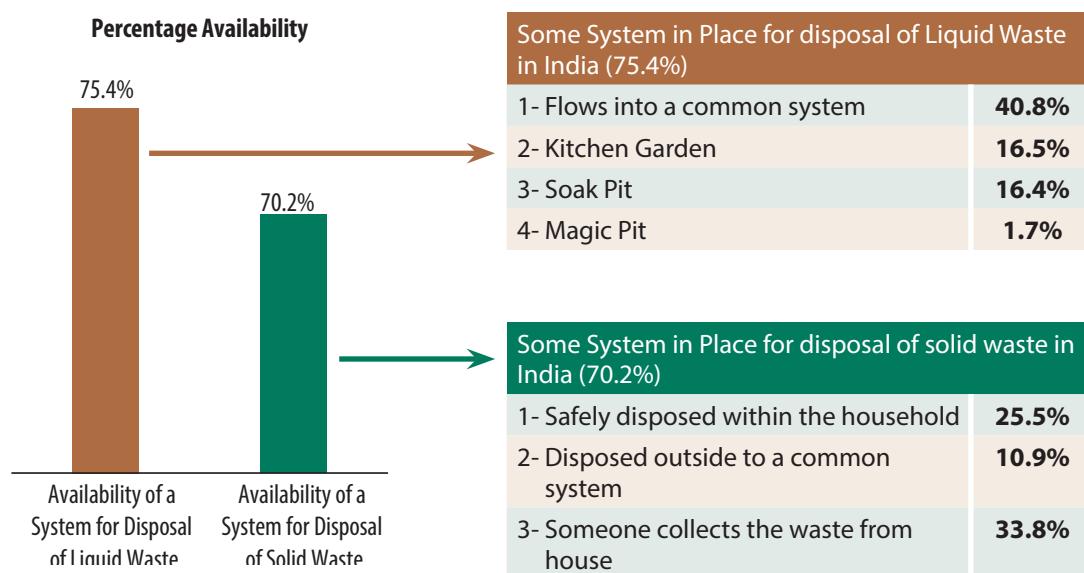


Table 23: State Wise Findings: Percentage of Household having Access to Toilet

State	Access to toilet
Mizoram	100.0%
Sikkim	100.0%
Tamil Nadu	100.0%
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.0%
Puducherry	100.0%
Kerala	100.0%
Haryana	99.9%
Manipur	99.8%
Telangana	99.8%
West Bengal	99.7%
Gujarat	99.5%
Punjab	99.3%
Himachal Pradesh	99.2%
Rajasthan	99.1%
Tripura	98.9%
Chhattisgarh	98.8%
Nagaland	98.6%
Andhra Pradesh	98.2%
D & NH And Daman & Diu	98.1%
Uttar Pradesh	97.9%

State	Access to toilet
Madhya Pradesh	97.8%
Uttarakhand	97.7%
Ladakh	97.5%
Maharashtra	97.0%
Odisha	94.7%
Arunachal Pradesh	94.0%
Meghalaya	92.4%
Karnataka	91.7%
Assam	86.8%
Jammu And Kashmir	86.8%
Goa	86.6%
Jharkhand	82.7%
Bihar	77.1%
India	95.4%

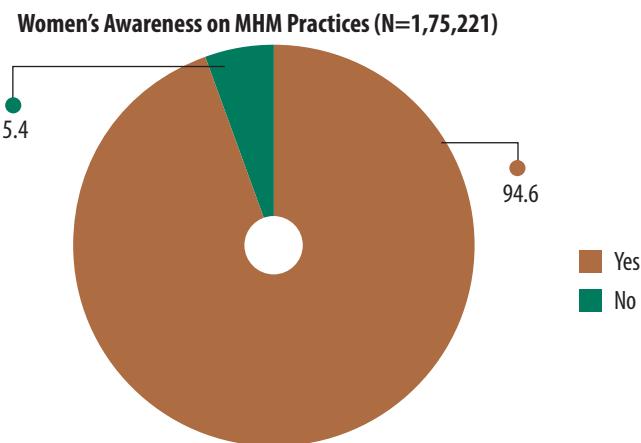
Table 24: Percentage of Households having Own Toilets Among the Households with Access to Toilets

S.no	State Name/UT	% of households
1	Puducherry	99.5%
2	Telangana	99.5%
3	Kerala	99.4%
4	Sikkim	99.0%
5	Tamil Nadu	98.9%
6	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98.6%
7	Himachal Pradesh	97.4%
8	Nagaland	97.3%
9	Andhra Pradesh	97.3%
10	Chhattisgarh	97.2%
11	Punjab	96.1%
12	Tripura	96.0%
13	Mizoram	95.9%
14	Gujarat	95.2%
15	Maharashtra	95.0%
16	Rajasthan	94.7%
17	D & NH and Daman And Diu	94.7%
18	West Bengal	94.7%
19	Uttarakhand	94.5%
20	Madhya Pradesh	93.3%
21	Odisha	92.2%
22	Manipur	92.1%
23	Haryana	91.9%
24	Uttar Pradesh	89.3%
25	Karnataka	87.3%
26	Ladakh	86.4%
27	Arunachal Pradesh	86.2%
28	Meghalaya	86.1%

S.no	State Name/UT	% of households
29	Jammu And Kashmir	83.0%
30	Goa	78.2%
31	Jharkhand	77.0%
32	Assam	74.8%
33	Bihar	61.9%

This year one of the new components added captured the awareness related to Menstrual Hygiene and Management practices. At national level the awareness level was 94.6% and Sikkim had the highest awareness at 100% and Jharkhand had the lowest awareness at 82.6%.

Figure 36: Women's Awareness on MHM Practices (DO Households)

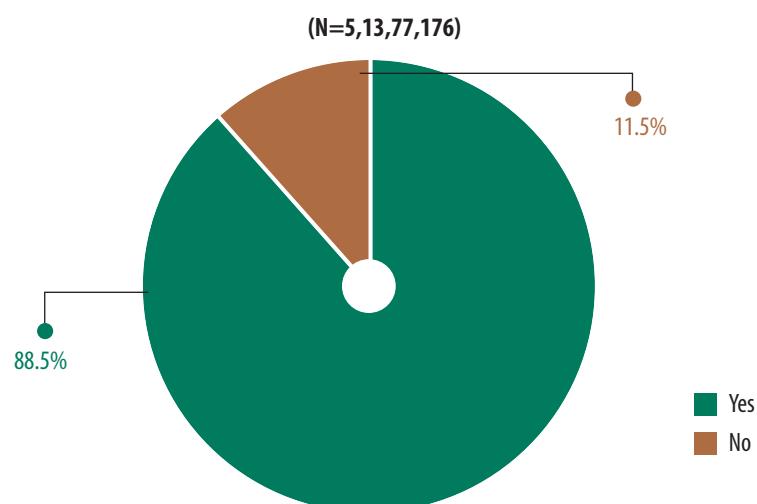


5.2. Results of Citizen Feedback Captured Through HH, App and Web

Through Household (face-to-face) interviews (N=1,78,736), App (N=4,11,26,087) and Web platform (N=1,00,72,353) a huge number of responses i.e., 5,13,77,176 (N) were captured under Citizen Feedback across the country. To calculate the composite score of citizen feedback the following weightages were assigned to each of the three elements: 80% to Household which was captured through fact to face interview, 10% each to Web and Mobile app which was directly submitted by citizen.

88.5% citizen in India reported that in their village 100% of households are having access to toilet in their village where as the Sikkim had the highest percentage of citizens (99.3%) claimed having 100% households in their villages has access to toilet.

Figure 37: Citizen's Perception on Toilet Access in Their Village



At an overall level 62.7% and 63.8% citizens reported that work for solid waste and liquid waste has been initiated in their village. Around 68.4% citizens in the country found to be satisfied with the SLWM work initiated in their state.

Figure 38: Initiation of SLWM Work in Their Village

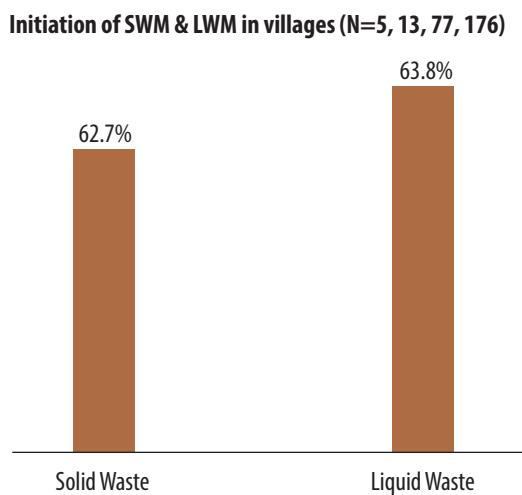
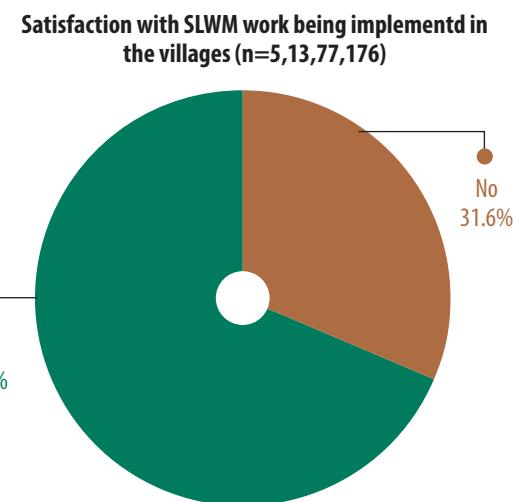


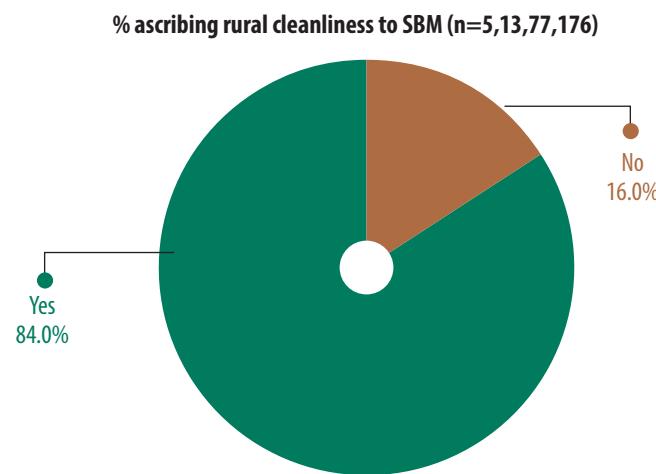
Figure 39: Satisfaction with SLWM Work in Their Village



The highest percentage of respondents from Andaman and Nicobar Islands (99.0%) and the lowest from Jammu & Kashmir (21.7%) said that their villages had initiated solid waste management and the response for the initiation of liquid waste management was highest in Telangana (97.5%) and lowest in Nagaland (10.5%). The satisfaction with the solid and liquid waste management work being carried out in their villages was highest in States Telangana (98.1%) and lowest in Nagaland with 14.2%.

At a national level 84% citizens attributed rural cleanliness to SBM and among all States/UTs highest percentage of respondents from Andaman & Nicobar Islands (98.9%) ascribed rural cleanliness to Swachh Bharat Mission and this was least in Nagaland with 33.7%.

Figure 40: Improvement in Cleanliness After SBM in Their Village



5.3 Results of Citizen Feedback - Key Informant Interviews (KII)

The list of all available key informants in the village was prepared, out of which 5 key informants from each village were interviewed. A total of 87,560 Key Informants were interviewed across the country and 84.5% key informants reported that rural sanitation has improved after initiation of Swachh Bharat Mission. 87.6% key informants reported that all household in their villages has access to toilet facility.

Figure 41: Improvement in Cleanliness After SBM in Their Village

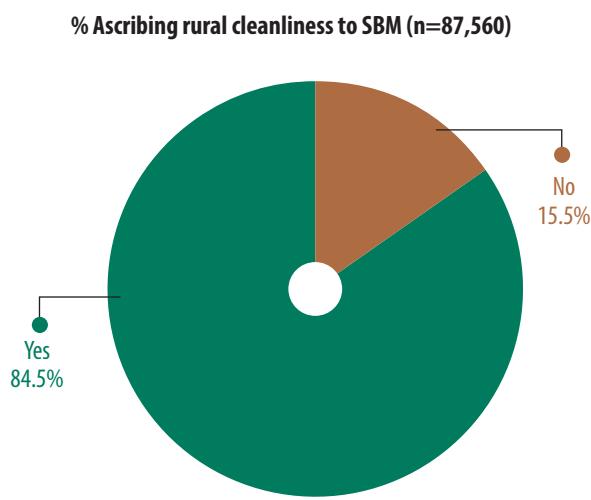
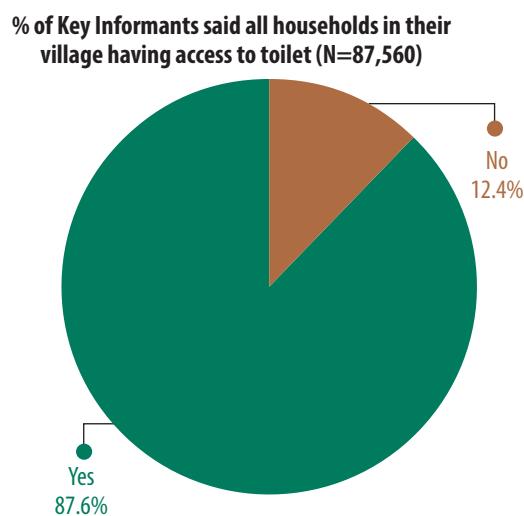


Figure 42: Key Informant's Perception on Toilet Access in Their Village



Around 99.2% of Key Informants from Andaman and Nicobar Islands ascribed the rural cleanliness to the Swachh Bharat Mission and this was lowest in Nagaland (20.6%).

Around 99.8% of respondents from Sikkim said that all households in their villages of having access to toilets and Bihar had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting the same with 48.7%

At an overall level 58% and 60.3% key informants reported that work for solid waste and liquid waste has been initiated in their village. Around 66.2% key informants in the country found to be satisfied with the SLWM work initiated in their state.

Figure 43: Initiation of SLWM Work in Their Village

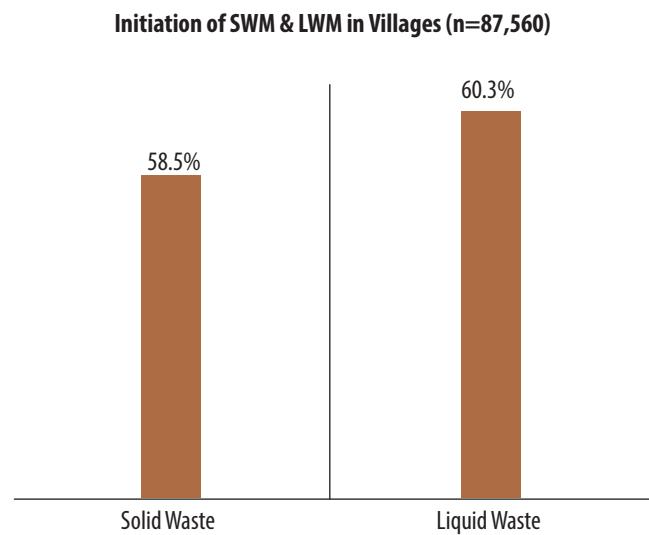
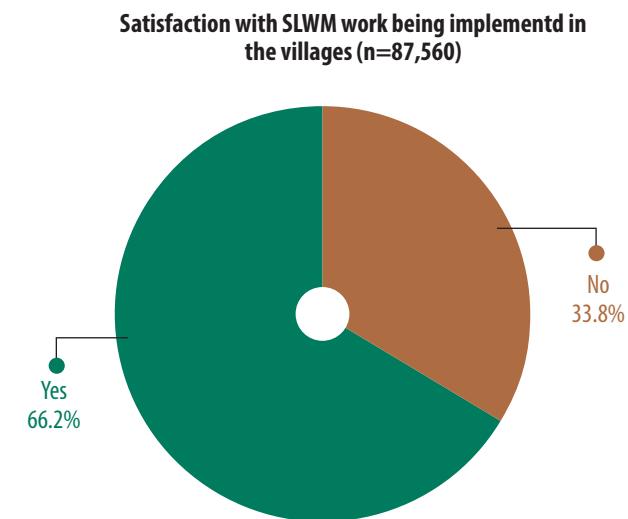
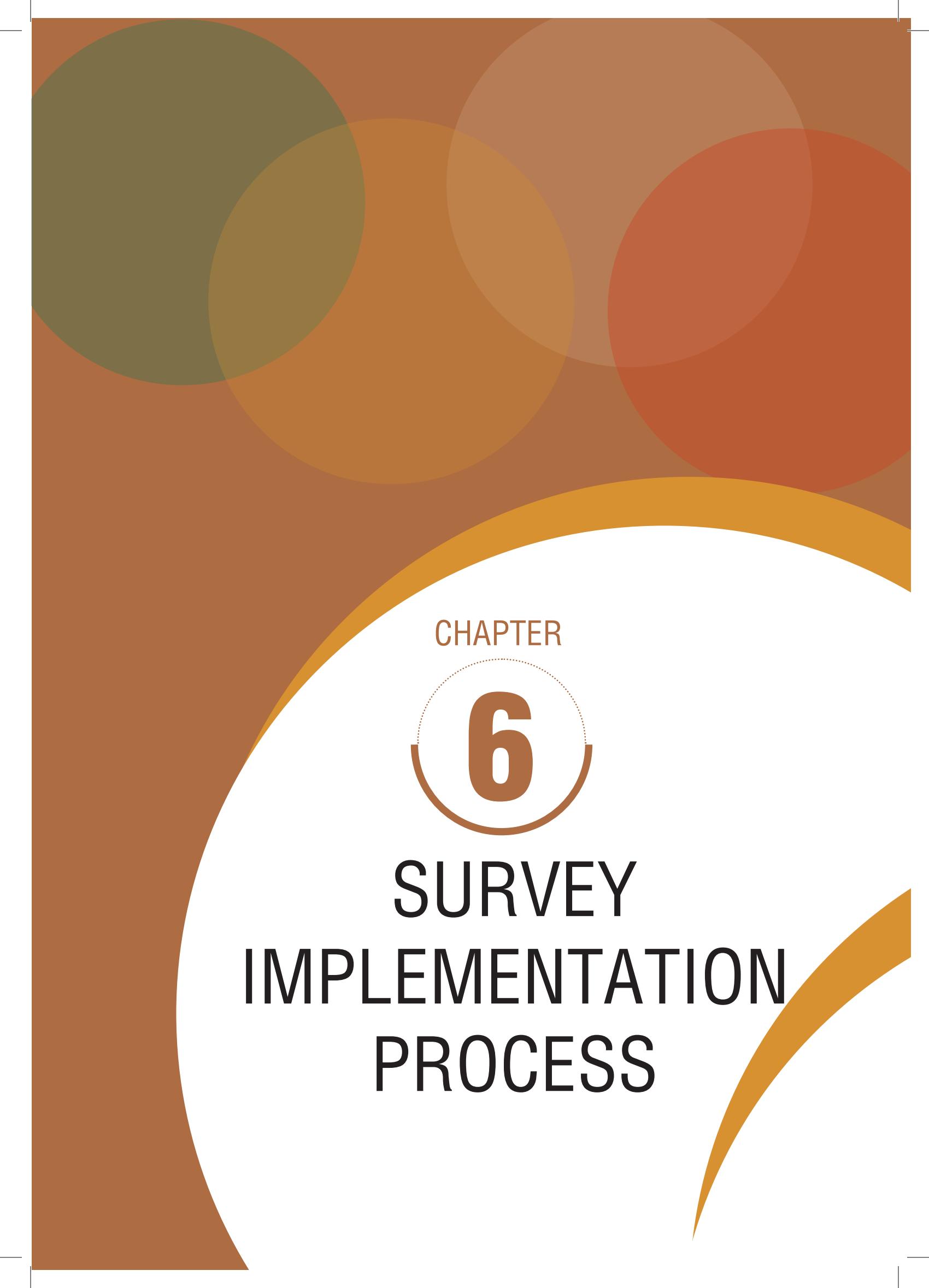


Figure 44: Satisfaction with SLWM Work in Their Village



The highest percentage, 98.8%, of Key Informants from Tamil Nadu reported of initiating SWM in their villages and 99% from Telangana reported of initiating LWM; Only 9.9% and 3.5% from Nagaland reported of initiating SWM and LWM in their villages, respectively. Regarding satisfaction with SLWM works being implemented in the villages 99% from Telangana expressed their satisfaction this being the highest, the lowest was from Nagaland (5%).



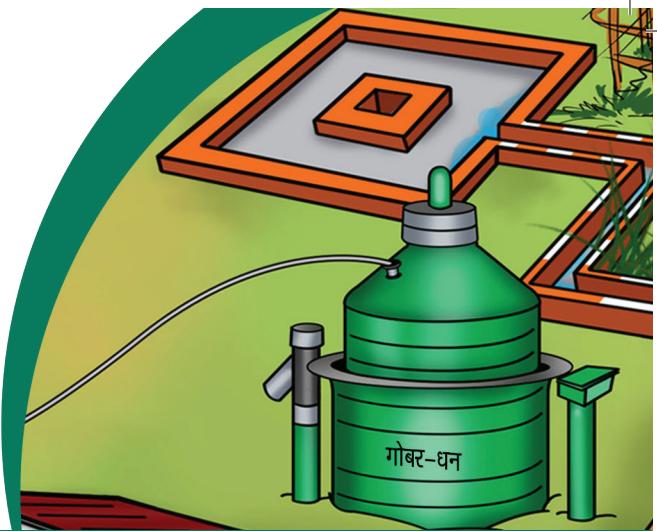
CHAPTER

6

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS



Survey Implementation Process



The Swachh Survekshan (Grameen) 2022 has covered 17,559 Villages from 709 Districts across 33 States and Union Territories. A detailed Implementation Plan was prepared considering the scale of the SSG 2022 survey. This plan ensured the smooth execution of the survey and high quality data from field. This chapter details out the plan and key activities carried out for SSG 2022 survey and quality control measures, ethical guidelines, and risk mitigation plan followed.

6.1. Launch Process of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022

National Launch of Swachh Survekshan (Grameen) 2022 was done on 9th September 2021. The State Level Workshops were organized across the Country covered from 20th September 2021 to 30th November 2021. Ministry issued details of SSG 2022 on its website and other social media platforms, on initiation of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022. The social media outreach intended to mobilise villages to initiate action on improving the sanitation situation in their villages.

Figure 45: State Level Workshop - Arunachal Pradesh



Figure 46: State Level Workshop - Rajasthan



Figure 47: State Level Workshop – Andhra Pradesh



Figure 48: State Level Workshop - Odisha



6.2. Research Tools and Development of Manuals

Survey questionnaires were developed for the following components of the Survekshan, and they were programmed into different modules of CAPI application. The following questionnaires were designed and used.

- Service Level Progress - Based on the guidelines provided in the tool kit and detailed templates for self-reporting on by the Districts and States using online formats and interventions were provided on the portal.
- Direct Observation Tools - This questionnaire included a checklist of items that the investigator had to observe and report. Observations were done for public places like anganwadi centres, health facilities, schools, religious places, haats/bazaars, etc. This also included a checklist for Direct Observation of Households.
- Citizen feedback Tools for different categories-general population, panchayat, SHG, FLWs etc. was prepared to capture feedback from citizens using F2F interactions with citizens and through Mobile App/Web. Another structured tool was created to capture the information from the key informants.

The questionnaires were submitted to the DDWS for approval and upon approval they were translated into regional languages for the survey.

Tool kit and manual: To help the Assessors with the understanding about the survey protocols and manual were prepared and shared with all members of the survey team. The following two manuals were primary for the survey a) CAPI Instruction manual b) Interviewers manual. Investigators and supervisors were explained about the entire process during the training.

Data collection was done on advanced CAPI devices that had all the requisite features like, GPS tracking, geo tagging, long battery life and scope to upload photographs. Ipsos in-house team was used for CAPI programming.

Data was collected by more than 1000 Assessors and supervisors in the field, and to authenticate the data collected by them, rigorous quality control measures adopted at every stage of the execution.

- Field teams were selected after rigorous screening, that included experience, qualification and requisite skills required for such survey.
- CAPI application was tested as per protocol, to avoid any errors, during the data collection phase
- Standardized training was imparted by core research team, to all investigators and supervisors.
- 100% check on the GPS of the sample village was done, to map the coordinates of the investigator during the data collection.
- 100% check on the interviewer selfie, at the village, to authenticate the data collection.
- A supervisor accompanied the interviewer in 15% of the interviews.
- 10% back-checks were done by the supervisors.
- 5% targeted backchecks were done by the District coordinators.

6.3. Data Collection

As part of the survey the investigators carried out following survey activities:



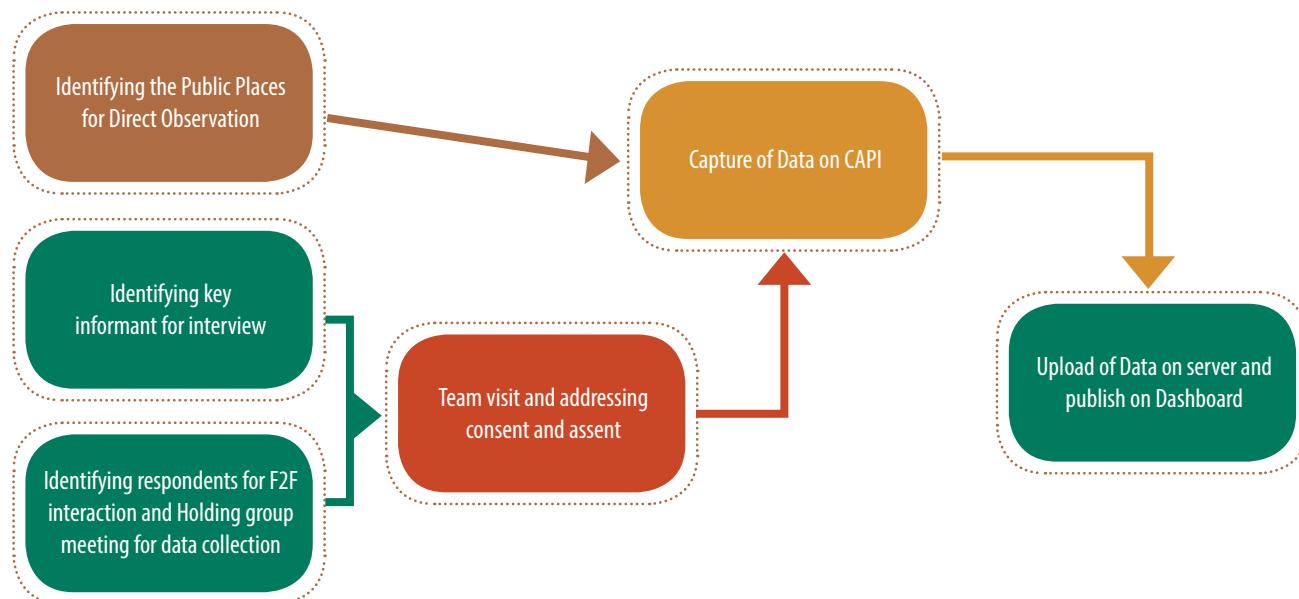
A day before survey

- The investigator accessed the SSG Mobile Application
- With the help of a Log-in Id and Password and village ID – login was confirmed.
- The investigator then contacted the village head (Sarpanch / Pradhan) over phone and informed the following:
 - Date and time of survey, SSG components, purpose of data collection
 - Survey activities to be conducted in the village and support required
 - Arrangement for the group meeting (Venue, number of people required, type of people required etc.)
 - Availability of key influencers and their participation
 - Availability of 5 public places for observation

On the day of survey

- The investigator made the visit to the village site and first took an Assessor Selfie
- Synced the Selfie if internet available or start the survey
- Met village head Sarpanch/Pradhan and informed him/her about the survey activities to be undertaken
- Collected information of public places & details of key influencers
- Did observation and key informant interview one by one and clicked pictures
- Asked key informants to popularize the app and toll-free number among the residents of their village and neighbour village for participation in the survey.
- Conducted group meeting as per the protocol
- Thanked village head and members for the support provided.

The overall flow of the work was as follows:



6.3.1. Data Collection: Direct Observation and Citizen Feedback

In order to capture the data for direct observation key indicators - the investigating team met the gram Pradhan/gram panchayat members and sought the details of the village. With the help of the gram Pradhan/gram panchayat members they listed out the public places to be visited. The collection of data from Direct Observation was based on physical observation by the survey agency. A questionnaire was used as the tool for observation and data collection. Ipsos facilitated its investigators with handheld device/ recording formats to record their observations and findings along with mandatory requirement of photographs/videos.

The list of all available key informants in the village was prepared, out of which 5 key informants from each village were interviewed. Citizens were interviewed face to face (by survey agency)- during the household survey. The enumerator captured the citizen feedback from the members of the household and shared the link/QR code of the app with the members requesting them to popularize the app amongst their friends, relatives, and neighbours.

6.3.2. Feedback from Mobile App/Web

An android based Mobile App was used in the survey. It received tremendous response from the citizen. More than 4 crore feedback was received through the app and more than 1 crore feedback received through web portal.

Figure 49: Screenshot of Mobile App (Citizen Feedback)

The figure consists of two side-by-side screenshots of a mobile application. The left screenshot shows the user profile section with fields for Name, Mobile Number, Gender (Male, Female, Transgender), and Age. The right screenshot shows a survey question about toilet access with 'Yes' and 'No' buttons, accompanied by a photo of a woman standing outside a colorful individual household latrine.

6.3.3. Dashboard

A real time dashboard was maintained for close monitoring of the data collection process. Live data from the field was uploaded on the server. During the entire course of the field work, field teams transferred raw data daily by using an internet connection. In case of remote areas of field work where Internet connection was not available the transfer of data was done as soon as the investigator reached a place where the connection

was available. Transfer of data required GSM or WiFi access, and this feature was available on each of the net book that was being used for data collection. The raw data was available on the dashboard and could be downloaded as and when required.

The screenshot shows a web-based dashboard titled "Survey Progress Summary". At the top, there's a header with the Indian Government logo, the Ministry of Jal Shakti, and the Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022 logo. Below the header is a navigation menu with links like Home, Monitoring, Activity Reporting, Summary Report, SSG Protocol, Status Reports, Compare Your Performance, CFB Summary, and Ministry. The main content area features three large icons: "Service Level Progress (SLP)" showing a laptop and documents, "Field Survey" showing people in a field, and "Citizen Feedback" showing a hand holding a smartphone. The background of the dashboard has a yellow and white color scheme.

6.3.4. Quality Control

At least 1000+ Assessors participated in data collection and they were monitored very closely. The following control measures were adopted in each State of execution:

- Field teams had to go through a rigorous screening process and were based on their qualification experience and requisite skill sets for the project.
 - Qualification: Graduation
 - Experience: At least two years of experience in Market Research working on field
 - Requisite skill sets: Proficiency in local language, understanding of questionnaires, usage of digital devices, knowledge of the local geography and ability to travel
 - Based on the above criterion the field offices selected the investigators through a demo field test and interviews.
- CAPI application was tested extensively by the inhouse research experts of the survey agency (Ipsos) before the onset of the field work as per the protocol to avoid any errors during the data collection phase
- Standardized training was carried out by core research team for all investigators and supervisors.
- 100% check on the GPS of the sample village was done, to map the coordinates of the investigators during the data collection.
- 100% check on the interviewer selfie at the village was done to authenticating data collection.
- To ensure the quality of data collected from the field 5% of interviews were carried out in the presence of a supervisor. State Managers were present during 3% of the interviews and State Coordinators were accompanied the interviewers during 5% of interviews.
- National QA team did 3% of random back checks and surprise checks were done by core team experts and researchers.
- An Assessors Monitoring Cell⁹ was set up to monitor the field work. The assessors in the monitoring cell reviewed each image/record received for 100% of villages on a real time basis, they checked each

⁹Assessors Monitoring Cell (AMC) was stationed at central location to monitor and verify the data collected by the deployed field teams on real time basis.

record/image and verified the responses with the evidence available in the form of photographs and they also carried our 10% random telephonic back check.



- Ministry Back check – representative from DDWS visited some of the important Districts and villages for the backchecks. The objective of these backchecks was to validate the field work carried out by Ipsos.

Ipsos had an in-house quality control team that performed telephonic back-check of the interviewed respondent. The purpose of the back check was not only limited to matching the response, but also to check about adherence of fieldwork protocols in the field. To check this, the team also asked questions on administration of consent form, behaviour of data collectors, duration of interview etc.





Annexures



Scores of Top Ranked States and Districts



SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022						
State Summary Report – Telangana						
State Name	Telangana		Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress
No of Districts	32					
No of Villages covered	724	Maximum score	1000	350	300	350
National Rank	1	State Score	971.62	345.17	276.98	349.47
Category	Large State					
COMPONENT WISE SCORE						
1. Direct Observation (300 Marks)					276.98	
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)					147.39	
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)					58.59	
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)					71.01	
2. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)					345.17	
Citizen Feedback – Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)					146.99	
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)					148.18	
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)					50	
3. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)					349.47	
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)					200	
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)					149.47	



SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022							
State Summary Report – Haryana							
State Name	Haryana	Maximum score State Score	Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress	
No of Districts	22						
No of Villages covered	481		1000	350	300	350	
National Rank	2		927.05	341.85	263.98	321.23	
Category	Large State						
COMPONENT WISE SCORE							
1. Direct Observation (300 Marks)						263.98	
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)						148.50	
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)						58.06	
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)						57.42	
2. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)						341.85	
Citizen Feedback - Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)						144.58	
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)						147.26	
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)						50	
3. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)						321.23	
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)						178.86	
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)						142.36	

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022							
State Summary Report – Tamil Nadu							
State Name	Tamil Nadu	Maximum score State Score	Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress	
No of Districts	36						
No of Villages covered	916		1000	350	300	350	
National Rank	3		883.48	336.41	263.77	283.31	
Category	Large State						
COMPONENT WISE SCORE							
1. Direct Observation (300 Marks)						263.77	
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)						148.59	
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)						56.81	
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)						58.38	
2. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)						336.41	
Citizen Feedback - Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)						144.53	
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)						144.66	
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)						47.22	
3. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)						283.31	
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)						142.64	
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)						140.67	

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022										
State/UT Summary Report – Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
State/UT Name	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress				
No of Districts	3									
No of Villages covered	51	Maximum score	1000	350	300	350				
National Rank	1	State Score	903.52	333.16	227.69	342.67				
Category	Small State/ UT									
COMPONENT WISE SCORE										
1. Direct Observation (300 Marks)					227.69					
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)					136.40					
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)					41.50					
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)					49.79					
2. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)					333.16					
Citizen Feedback - Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)					140.70					
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)					142.46					
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)					50					
3. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)					342.67					
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)					200					
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)					142.67					

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022										
State/UT Summary Report – Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu										
State/UT Name	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu		Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress				
No of Districts	3									
No of Villages covered	48	Maximum score	1000	350	300	350				
National Rank	2	State Score	845.12	315.33	217.27	312.52				
Category	Small State/ UT									
COMPONENT WISE SCORE										
1. Direct Observation (300 Marks)					217.27					
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)					131.59					
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)					56.70					
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)					28.98					
2. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)					312.52					
Citizen Feedback - Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)					132.04					
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)					130.48					
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)					50.00					
3. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)					315.37					
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)					176.67					
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)					138.67					

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022										
State/UT Summary Report – Sikkim										
State/UT Name	Sikkim		Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress				
No of Districts	4									
No of Villages covered	88	Maximum score	1000	350	300	350				
National Rank	3	State Score	843.73	305.67	226.81	311.25				
Category	Small State/ UT									
COMPONENT WISE SCORE										
1. Direct Observation (300 Marks)						226.81				
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)						148.86				
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)						59.36				
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)						18.58				
2. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)						305.67				
Citizen Feedback - Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)						140.81				
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)						144.86				
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)						20				
3. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)						311.25				
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)						192.50				
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)						118.75				

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022										
District Summary Report – BHIWANI										
District Name	BHIWANI		Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress				
State Name	Haryana									
No of Villages covered	22	Maximum score	1000	350	300	350				
National Rank	1	District Score	991	349.82	291.18	350				
Category	District									
COMPONENT WISE SCORE										
1. Direct Observation (300 Marks)						291.18				
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)						150				
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)						59.82				
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)						81.36				
2. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)						349.82				
Citizen Feedback - Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)						149.96				
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)						149.86				
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)						50				
3. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)						350				
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)						200				
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)						150				

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022						
District Summary Report – JAGTIAL						
District Name	JAGTIAL		Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress
State Name	Telangana					
No of Villages covered	26	Maximum score	1000	350	300	350
National Rank	2	District Score	987.85	349.23	288.62	350
Category	District					
COMPONENT WISE SCORE						
4. Direct Observation (300 Marks)					288.62	
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)					144.81	
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)					59.38	
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)					84.42	
5. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)					349.23	
Citizen Feedback - Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)					149.66	
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)					149.57	
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)					50	
6. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)					350	
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)					200	
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)					150	

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN – 2022						
District Summary Report – NIZAMABAD						
District Name	NIZAMABAD		Total	Citizen Feedback	Direct Observation	Service Level Progress
State Name	Telangana					
No of Villages covered	26	Maximum score	1000	350	300	350
National Rank	3	District Score	986.15	349.73	286.42	350
Category	District					
COMPONENT WISE SCORE						
7. Direct Observation (300 Marks)					286.42	
Direct Observation of Households (150 Marks)					150	
Direct Observation of Public Places (60 Marks)					59.69	
Direct Observation of Village Level Waste Management Assets and IEC Displays (90 Marks)					76.73	
8. Feedback from Citizens (350 Marks)					349.73	
Citizen Feedback - Household, Web and Mobile App (150 Marks)					149.73	
Citizen Feedback – Key Informant Interviews (150 Marks)					150	
Citizen Feedback – % of Participation (50 Marks)					50	
9. Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (350 Marks)					350	
IMIS Reporting by Districts (200 Marks)					200	
Self-Reporting by Districts (150 Marks)					150	

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Scores of all States/UTS Covered in the Survey

Rank (overall)	State Name	Total Score (1000 Marks)	Avg. Service Level Progress (350 Marks)	Avg. Direct Observation (300 Marks)	Avg. Citizen Feedback (350 marks)
1	Telangana	971.62	349.47	276.98	345.17
2	Haryana	927.05	321.23	263.98	341.85
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	903.52	342.67	227.69	333.16
4	Tamil Nadu	883.48	283.31	263.77	336.41
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	845.12	315.33	217.27	312.52
6	Sikkim	843.73	311.25	226.81	305.67
7	Kerala	838.58	316.50	237.15	284.94
8	Chhattisgarh	833.24	324.33	225.66	283.25
9	Madhya Pradesh	821.58	315.00	213.43	293.15
10	Gujarat	819.33	304.73	220.22	294.39
11	Punjab	796.41	267.45	226.58	302.37
12	Andhra Pradesh	795.51	284.92	236.32	274.27
13	Himachal Pradesh	777.66	285.17	208.96	283.54
14	Rajasthan	726.25	245.27	198.32	282.66
15	Odisha	719.74	334.73	179.79	205.22
16	Uttarakhand	715.28	299.77	188.06	227.45
17	Mizoram	713.22	251.38	218.69	243.16
18	Uttar Pradesh	694.74	213.27	201.35	280.12
19	Maharashtra	692.28	230.88	210.03	251.37
20	Karnataka	635.71	243.10	178.78	213.83
21	Puducherry	591.65	132.50	230.89	228.27
22	Jharkhand	572.43	208.42	143.35	220.65
23	Meghalaya	539.31	254.45	155.79	129.07
24	Ladakh	518.69	149.00	185.77	183.92
25	West Bengal	489.63	128.59	184.87	176.17
26	Goa	474.51	57.50	177.36	239.65
27	Nagaland	443.05	157.45	131.07	154.52
28	Manipur	441.93	163.31	150.27	128.36

Rank (overall)	State Name	Total Score (1000 Marks)	Avg. Service Level Progress (350 Marks)	Avg. Direct Observation (300 Marks)	Avg. Citizen Feedback (350 marks)
29	Arunachal Pradesh	438.72	148.80	145.90	144.02
30	Tripura	416.27	112.75	149.65	153.87
31	Jammu And Kashmir	406.52	98.50	160.31	147.70
32	Bihar	377.80	136.82	117.64	123.35
33	Assam	360.14	99.97	126.46	133.72



Scores of Districts Covered in the Survey



Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
1	Haryana	Bhiwani	991.00	350	291.18	349.82
2	Telangana	Jagtial	987.85	350	288.62	349.23
3	Telangana	Nizamabad	986.15	350	286.42	349.73
4	Odisha	Jajapur	985.67	350	287.69	348
5	Telangana	Badradri Kothagudem	984.88	350	285.32	350
6	Telangana	Jangaon	984.78	350	285.50	349
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	983.95	350	285.09	349
8	Telangana	Medak	983.80	350	284.18	350
9	Telangana	Nirmal	983.40	350	284.45	349
10	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	983.05	350	284.82	348
11	Haryana	Rohtak	982.93	350	288.50	344
12	Telangana	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	980.79	350	281.41	349
13	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	980.36	350	281.59	349
14	Telangana	Kamareddy	978.37	350	279.23	349
15	Gujarat	Patan	978.33	350	281.00	347
16	Telangana	Wanaparthy	978.03	350	281.05	347
17	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	976.95	350	278.86	348
18	Haryana	Faridabad	976.93	350	278.14	349
19	Telangana	Mahabubabad	976.86	350	278.00	349
20	Telangana	Mancherial	976.58	343	283.82	350
21	Telangana	Khammam	976.37	350	276.85	350
22	Telangana	Adilabad	976.22	345	281.55	350
23	Telangana	Sangareddy	975.57	350	277.35	348
24	Chhattisgarh	Durg	974.38	343	287.82	344
25	Haryana	Jind	974.05	350	275.38	349
26	Telangana	Warangal Rural	973.61	350	275.45	348
27	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	972.60	350	275.00	348
28	Telangana	Warangal	972.60	350	273.68	349

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
29	Telangana	Siddipet	972.39	350	274.05	348
30	Telangana	Suryapet	972.32	350	274.09	348
31	Telangana	Mulugu	970.85	350	274.68	346
32	Haryana	Yamunanagar	969.18	340	286.73	342
33	Telangana	Nalgonda	968.92	350	270.04	349
34	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	968.09	350	279.59	338
35	Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	968.03	350	271.32	347
36	Haryana	Kaithal	967.55	350	268.05	350
37	Telangana	Karimnagar	966.47	350	274.95	342
38	Haryana	Charki Dadri	963.63	350	278.57	335
39	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	963.19	350	266.67	347
40	Tamil Nadu	Karur	959.95	335	281.91	343
41	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	959.26	350	263.74	346
42	Telangana	Medchal	959.12	350	267.68	341
43	Telangana	Narayanpet	958.85	350	276.91	332
44	Telangana	Yadadri	957.19	350	260.95	346
45	Telangana	Peddapalli	956.72	350	267.86	339
46	Maharashtra	Solapur	955.53	350	260.94	345
47	Gujarat	Gir Somnath	950.31	350	251.68	349
48	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	949.97	350	256.57	343
49	Telangana	Vikarabad	949.89	350	271.95	328
50	Telangana	Rangareddi	949.73	345	271.05	334
51	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	947.87	350	271.62	326
52	Haryana	Karnal	947.23	350	256.73	341
53	Haryana	Sirsia	944.14	350	253.41	341
54	Haryana	Ambala	943.47	350	246.55	347
55	Tamil Nadu	Theni	942.52	335	258.45	349
56	Haryana	Kurukshetra	939.55	350	248.91	341
57	Maharashtra	Sangli	939.13	327	265.62	347
58	Haryana	Gurgaon	937.88	320	272.36	346
59	Gujarat	Mahisagar	936.97	310	277.77	349
60	Rajasthan	Udaipur	935.50	338	249.68	348
61	Haryana	Panipat	933.70	333	259.14	342
62	Rajasthan	Sirohi	932.79	343	249.80	340
63	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	931.81	330	270.31	331
64	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	930.54	315	281.38	334
65	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	930.51	350	252.13	328
66	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	930.27	320	267.42	343
67	Haryana	Panchkula	928.99	350	236.95	342

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
68	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	927.57	290	290.23	347
69	Sikkim	North Sikkim	926.93	350	230.91	346
70	Tamil Nadu	Erode	926.55	295	283.62	348
71	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	926.06	285	293.00	348
72	Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat	923.56	302	275.58	346
73	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	921.28	350	241.48	330
74	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	917.97	295	275.19	348
75	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	916.11	330	263.23	323
76	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	915.09	323	266.15	326
77	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	913.71	340	259.29	314
78	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	913.28	290	281.19	342
79	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	913.13	340	237.38	336
80	Gujarat	Jamnagar	907.25	310	248.58	349
81	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	906.28	313	265.88	327
82	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	905.34	300	257.81	348
83	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	904.54	340	239.77	325
84	Gujarat	Porbandar	903.22	318	239.95	345
85	Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	903.21	285	270.15	348
86	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	902.31	295	269.65	338
87	Gujarat	Junagadh	901.74	310	247.45	344
88	Gujarat	Aravalli	901.18	325	230.55	346
89	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	900.55	350	204.77	346
90	Chhattisgarh	Balod	899.74	350	237.18	313
91	Tamil Nadu	Ranipet	899.11	300	256.45	343
92	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	899.03	281	275.42	343
93	Punjab	Patiala	898.44	290	263.18	345
94	Odisha	Ganjam	897.95	350	238.00	310
95	Gujarat	Devbhoomi Dwarka	897.92	330	235.23	333
96	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	897.47	295	260.40	342
97	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	897.22	330	246.47	321
98	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	897.15	333	241.14	323
99	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	897.07	293	261.88	342
100	Kerala	Wayanad	895.94	350	250.00	296
101	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	895.41	315	246.95	333
102	Chhattisgarh	Korba	894.80	350	240.92	304
103	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	894.67	350	241.44	303
104	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	893.11	265	278.92	349
105	Haryana	Rewari	892.94	290	255.45	347
106	Haryana	Jhajjar	892.65	279	265.91	348
107	Tamil Nadu	Salem	892.46	270	276.77	346

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
108	Daman And Diu	Diу	892.14	315	234.25	343
109	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	891.63	285	262.57	344
110	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	891.14	290	261.55	340
111	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	890.82	350	235.83	305
112	Odisha	Kandhamal	890.80	331	253.68	306
113	Gujarat	Rajkot	890.76	350	198.81	342
114	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	890.24	283	281.64	326
115	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	890.03	350	246.85	293
116	Daman And Diu	Daman	889.33	321	230.69	338
117	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	889.02	340	231.77	317
118	Haryana	Mahendragarh	888.48	290	257.77	341
119	Gujarat	Kachchh	888.24	335	216.68	337
120	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	887.61	285	253.73	349
121	Odisha	Nuapada	887.48	350	211.18	326
122	Chhattisgarh	Bastar(Jagdalpur)	885.67	341	239.82	305
123	Haryana	Fatehabad	885.64	285	265.32	335
124	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	881.61	328	212.95	341
125	Haryana	Palwal	880.85	265	272.32	344
126	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	880.45	350	252.85	278
127	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	880.40	280	258.62	342
128	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	880.28	275	258.00	347
129	Karnataka	Udupi	880.18	320	243.67	317
130	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	879.44	285	261.55	333
131	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	878.33	280	269.05	329
132	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	878.31	340	199.14	339
133	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	877.98	325	231.73	321
134	Kerala	Kannur	876.88	300	264.48	312
135	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	876.74	290	254.73	332
136	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris(Udhagamandalam)	876.25	273	257.36	346
137	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	876.18	320	250.14	306
138	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	875.65	290	246.73	339
139	Punjab	Barnala	874.59	313	236.00	326
140	Kerala	Alappuzha	874.29	320	248.27	306
141	Haryana	Hisar	871.31	300	243.18	328
142	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	870.30	315	232.32	323
143	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	869.89	350	223.14	297
144	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	869.48	252	286.50	331
145	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	869.32	290	232.68	347

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
146	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North And Middle Andaman	869.05	338	217.25	314
147	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	867.27	340	214.96	312
148	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	867.04	335	205.80	326
149	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	865.06	305	247.55	313
150	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	865.03	330	224.68	310
151	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	865.01	330	215.74	319
152	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir - Champa	864.91	340	236.42	288
153	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	864.55	290	247.73	327
154	Rajasthan	Dausa	864.42	253	262.65	349
155	Gujarat	Kheda	863.79	305	220.73	338
156	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	863.47	310	238.50	315
157	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	863.33	285	263.27	315
158	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	861.98	305	239.59	317
159	Gujarat	Anand	861.89	305	230.00	327
160	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	860.84	350	214.09	297
161	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	859.44	283	234.13	342
162	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	856.91	350	234.71	272
163	Kerala	Palakkad	856.82	325	223.82	308
164	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	856.63	325	240.81	291
165	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	856.26	260	263.27	333
166	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	855.18	315	215.31	325
167	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	855.02	345	212.30	298
168	Haryana	Mewat	854.83	290	250.73	314
169	Sikkim	South Sikkim	854.17	315	235.05	304
170	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	854.03	320	221.88	312
171	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	853.55	300	229.39	324
172	Gujarat	Amreli	853.23	310	209.45	334
173	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	853.02	314	238.82	300
174	Kerala	Thrissur	853.00	310	241.27	302
175	Kerala	Kollam	852.33	330	230.23	292
176	Rajasthan	Pali	851.91	258	247.15	347
177	Gujarat	Mehsana	851.08	333	223.88	294
178	Karnataka	Kodagu	850.71	303	225.51	322
179	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	850.06	290	249.12	311
180	Punjab	Ludhiana	849.71	288	235.50	326
181	Sikkim	West Sikkim	849.49	325	222.95	302
182	Kerala	Ernakulam	849.40	330	225.70	294
183	Kerala	Malappuram	847.50	340	231.97	276

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
184	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	845.89	315	201.13	330
185	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	844.93	241	262.69	341
186	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	844.26	320	222.09	302
187	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	844.01	350	210.18	284
188	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	841.67	350	217.45	274
189	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	840.69	233	264.46	343
190	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	838.47	263	237.32	338
191	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	837.09	280	257.19	300
192	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	835.32	280	219.13	336
193	Mizoram	Serchhip	834.80	233	255.18	347
194	Kerala	Idukki	833.85	305	230.41	298
195	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	833.03	290	216.68	326
196	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	832.95	315	206.27	312
197	Punjab	Sangrur	832.38	263	240.59	329
198	Odisha	Jharsuguda	832.32	350	206.91	275
199	Himachal Pradesh	Una	831.67	288	239.29	304
200	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	831.47	350	205.58	276
201	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	830.17	295	225.38	310
202	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	829.87	250	250.81	329
203	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	828.97	249	251.01	329
204	Punjab	Tarn Taran	828.96	260	240.71	328
205	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	828.59	270	225.32	333
206	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	828.49	320	200.02	308
207	Haryana	Sonipat	828.11	225	256.18	347
208	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	827.67	295	220.46	312
209	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	827.40	305	204.59	318
210	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	827.21	330	212.55	285
211	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	824.30	345	171.59	308
212	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	824.26	340	208.77	275
213	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	823.33	316	236.68	271
214	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	822.78	323	233.13	267
215	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	822.42	300	244.32	278
216	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	822.35	320	242.61	260
217	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	821.56	297	214.71	310
218	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	820.37	288	213.68	319
219	Karnataka	Shivamogga	820.33	311	219.83	289
220	Punjab	Bathinda	819.01	310	219.09	290

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
221	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	817.97	340	181.83	296
222	Kerala	Kasargod	817.34	311	216.55	290
223	Maharashtra	Thane	817.30	285	221.67	311
224	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	817.27	290	220.38	307
225	Jharkhand	Deoghar	815.59	235	238.15	342
226	Punjab	S.a.s Nagar	814.97	270	242.68	302
227	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	813.23	310	199.09	304
228	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	812.65	298	213.17	301
229	Punjab	Moga	811.79	300	221.00	291
230	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	811.03	325	201.50	285
231	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	810.97	313	232.29	266
232	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	810.82	283	227.48	300
233	Maharashtra	Satara	810.73	302	218.90	290
234	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	810.50	225	257.04	328
235	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	810.33	316	221.73	273
236	Punjab	Nawanshahr	808.76	270	229.18	310
237	Punjab	Kapurthala	807.24	255	236.77	315
238	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	807.03	288	198.87	320
239	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	806.94	293	214.90	299
240	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	806.15	304	220.95	281
241	Rajasthan	Nagaur	805.85	241	230.02	335
242	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	805.64	330	208.27	267
243	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	802.45	268	217.90	317
244	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	802.45	296	223.46	283
245	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	802.12	320	217.97	264
246	Mizoram	Aizawl	801.43	290	211.43	300
247	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	800.78	270	238.22	293
248	Punjab	Faridkot	800.41	280	240.45	280
249	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	800.06	338	188.56	274
250	Maharashtra	Raigad	800.01	261	241.31	298
251	Maharashtra	Pune	800.01	350	205.42	245
252	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	799.97	166	289.73	344
253	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	798.28	292	231.58	275
254	Punjab	Ferozepur	797.00	225	242.45	330
255	Odisha	Dhenkanal	793.66	350	222.19	221
256	Uttar Pradesh	Mahamaya Nagar(Hathras)	793.34	240	236.88	316
257	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	792.24	300	217.35	275
258	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha(Kabirdham)	791.26	321	221.68	249
259	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	791.06	285	211.76	294

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
260	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari(Nagercoil)	790.65	230	237.14	324
261	Maharashtra	Nashik	789.63	188	260.57	341
262	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	789.54	313	200.53	276
263	Kerala	Kottayam	789.49	305	248.73	236
264	Rajasthan	Churu	788.53	245	242.08	301
265	Gujarat	Botad	787.68	315	222.36	250
266	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	787.65	318	223.88	246
267	Rajasthan	Jalor	786.21	251	213.51	322
268	Odisha	Malkangiri	786.08	350	178.05	258
269	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	785.01	300	208.24	277
270	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	784.91	288	207.45	289
271	Maharashtra	Nagpur	783.81	217	237.65	329
272	Punjab	Rupnagar	782.98	270	200.68	312
273	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	782.98	329	200.81	253
274	Odisha	Sundargarh	781.95	318	209.15	255
275	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar(Bhadohi)	781.84	315	171.69	295
276	Gujarat	Bharuch	781.52	295	217.04	269
277	Odisha	Baleswar	779.86	340	178.10	262
278	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	778.69	308	205.04	266
279	Mizoram	Champhai	774.91	284	231.36	260
280	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	774.09	335	199.00	240
281	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	772.92	259	201.90	312
282	Gujarat	Dahod	772.10	305	193.22	274
283	Gujarat	Vadodara	770.32	305	189.59	276
284	Punjab	Pathankot	769.34	260	230.36	279
285	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	768.45	325	184.33	259
286	Punjab	Mansa	767.81	305	203.74	259
287	Punjab	Gurdaspur	763.38	245	219.19	299
288	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	762.13	333	190.18	239
289	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	762.08	272	221.00	269
290	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	761.71	250	227.07	285
291	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	761.52	215	230.81	316
292	Punjab	Amritsar	761.19	225	220.55	316
293	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	757.90	280	240.12	238
294	Karnataka	Mangalore (Dakshina Kannada)	757.44	276	222.88	259
295	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	756.66	272	201.64	283
296	Kerala	Kozhikode	754.98	275	215.65	264

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
297	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	754.23	303	199.13	252
298	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	753.90	310	186.86	257
299	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	752.75	252	222.82	278
300	Rajasthan	Bikaner	752.59	247	214.12	291
301	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	749.89	310	190.13	250
302	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	749.52	340	192.32	217
303	Odisha	Sonepur	748.07	350	182.50	216
304	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	747.26	295	204.48	248
305	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	746.90	195	226.04	326
306	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	746.85	183	247.03	317
307	Punjab	Fazilka	746.76	230	214.00	303
308	Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj)	745.29	300	182.46	263
309	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	745.20	247	201.32	297
310	Sikkim	East Sikkim	744.34	255	218.32	271
311	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	744.04	213	234.31	297
312	Odisha	Koraput	743.43	300	204.54	239
313	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	743.42	255	206.88	282
314	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	742.84	273	234.90	235
315	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	741.75	180	228.19	334
316	Maharashtra	Palghar	741.06	255	215.58	270
317	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	740.67	285	204.27	251
318	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	740.15	295	199.59	246
319	Gujarat	Morbi	737.82	289	197.27	252
320	Gujarat	Navsari	736.59	290	188.50	258
321	Odisha	Boudh	736.29	350	190.32	196
322	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	734.34	288	227.61	219
323	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	733.77	220	217.35	296
324	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	733.32	343	154.58	236
325	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	732.79	267	211.82	254
326	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	732.74	181	235.12	317
327	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	732.71	248	195.95	289
328	Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	732.23	228	203.94	300
329	Rajasthan	Barmer	732.07	249	189.23	294
330	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	731.79	235	226.81	270
331	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	730.45	276	209.10	245
332	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	729.73	215	229.35	285
333	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa(East Nimar)	729.65	305	198.40	226
334	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	728.75	279	179.08	271

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
335	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	727.88	250	200.81	277
336	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	727.78	214	209.84	304
337	Gujarat	Surendranagar	726.52	300	195.16	231
338	Jharkhand	Paschim Singhbhum	726.06	160	249.92	316
339	Odisha	Nayagarh	722.98	333	166.65	223
340	Maharashtra	Nanded	720.46	164	267.35	289
341	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	720.44	345	168.96	206
342	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	720.12	238	196.00	286
343	Maharashtra	Hingoli	719.40	226	227.85	266
344	Maharashtra	Gondia	719.08	235	197.42	287
345	Mizoram	Kolasib	715.54	241	222.62	252
346	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	714.62	291	169.09	255
347	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	713.50	213	204.31	296
348	Rajasthan	Banswara	712.59	158	224.50	330
349	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	712.53	180	238.79	294
350	Rajasthan	Baran	711.37	210	200.77	301
351	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	711.17	228	210.03	273
352	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	711.16	300	176.88	234
353	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	711.03	200	217.81	293
354	Punjab	Muktsar	710.23	225	211.41	274
355	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	709.34	183	238.38	288
356	Gujarat	Dangs	708.77	278	199.09	232
357	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	707.76	200	217.08	291
358	Gujarat	Surat	707.30	275	177.23	255
359	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	705.27	300	186.37	219
360	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	704.78	285	178.49	241
361	Odisha	Bargarh	704.23	350	168.81	185
362	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	704.11	275	169.75	259
363	Karnataka	Mandya	703.47	258	183.00	262
364	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	703.45	225	213.81	265
365	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	703.31	310	178.13	215
366	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	703.17	263	205.26	235
367	Rajasthan	Sikar	701.34	250	190.23	261
368	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	701.08	195	226.77	279
369	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	700.99	236	170.67	294
370	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	700.60	305	175.76	220
371	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	699.66	284	207.77	208
372	Maharashtra	Dhule	699.65	227	210.81	262

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
373	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	696.66	245	207.42	244
374	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	695.38	193	179.88	323
375	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Amroha)	695.33	218	191.54	286
376	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	693.86	253	210.58	230
377	Karnataka	Kolar	693.68	257	215.38	221
378	Mizoram	Mamit	692.18	294	197.36	201
379	Karnataka	Gadag	692.16	256	188.64	248
380	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	691.19	270	192.00	229
381	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	690.43	168	216.19	306
382	Maharashtra	Jalna	690.34	230	237.69	223
383	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	686.77	248	179.18	260
384	Odisha	Rayagada	685.34	295	173.23	217
385	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	684.13	203	197.10	284
386	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	681.78	156	227.29	298
387	Gujarat	Narmada	681.05	300	195.95	185
388	Uttarakhand	Pauri(Garhwal)	679.53	310	161.57	208
389	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	679.43	211	211.93	257
390	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	678.51	186	223.61	269
391	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	673.93	170	212.31	292
392	Uttarakhand	Champawat	671.90	301	178.13	193
393	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	671.55	276	168.05	228
394	Jharkhand	Bokaro	670.90	225	163.82	282
395	Odisha	Sambalpur	670.56	340	186.05	145
396	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	670.36	277	198.18	195
397	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	670.36	242	197.04	231
398	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	670.32	190	208.48	272
399	Odisha	Cuttack	669.35	328	191.50	150
400	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	669.19	133	229.78	306
401	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul And Spiti	668.92	207	195.45	266
402	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	668.88	291	172.63	205
403	Odisha	Debagarh	668.80	345	160.91	163
404	Karnataka	Dharwad	668.23	248	194.91	225
405	Rajasthan	Alwar	667.99	172	208.81	287
406	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	665.32	233	153.47	279
407	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	664.63	119	202.82	343
408	Rajasthan	Tonk	662.72	235	158.45	269
409	Odisha	Puri	662.68	350	168.04	145

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
410	Maharashtra	Amravati	661.28	273	162.20	226
411	Karnataka	Koppal	661.27	259	173.46	229
412	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	660.97	251	168.27	242
413	Uttarakhand	Almora	658.71	300	156.04	203
414	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	658.28	176	200.77	282
415	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	657.69	190	226.13	242
416	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	656.83	288	152.27	217
417	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	656.65	178	190.70	288
418	Odisha	Kendujhar	656.59	350	152.92	154
419	Uttarakhand	Nainital	654.21	300	163.35	191
420	Punjab	Jalandhar	653.32	240	188.19	225
421	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	651.79	290	164.43	197
422	Gujarat	Tapi	649.09	300	171.09	178
423	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	646.03	173	164.19	309
424	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	645.95	128	225.98	292
425	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	645.24	208	151.23	286
426	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	642.96	207	181.89	254
427	Jharkhand	Koderma	642.65	209	180.35	253
428	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	642.02	299	159.31	184
429	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	637.57	175	185.91	277
430	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	636.19	218	171.04	247
431	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	635.73	168	195.36	272
432	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	634.82	118	216.91	300
433	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	633.70	251	181.17	202
434	Karnataka	Ballari	633.54	248	187.73	198
435	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	628.72	180	203.10	246
436	Rajasthan	Bundi	627.54	280	140.43	207
437	Karnataka	Chitradurga	624.83	233	188.44	203
438	Odisha	Gajapati	621.68	330	116.27	175
439	Karnataka	Haveri	620.89	227	219.52	174
440	Gujarat	Valsad	620.65	225	184.59	211
441	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	618.47	140	204.22	274
442	Mizoram	Saiha	618.37	205	220.67	193
443	Karnataka	Bidar	618.33	207	167.41	244
444	Rajasthan	Jaipur	618.30	221	158.70	239
445	Maharashtra	Bhandara	617.59	196	197.85	224
446	Maharashtra	Wardha	616.92	209	172.96	235
447	Odisha	Bhadrak	615.81	350	137.26	129
448	Puducherry	Pondicherry	615.05	150	227.50	238

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
449	Jharkhand	Giridih	613.67	265	130.87	218
450	Rajasthan	Kota	613.18	245	151.05	217
451	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	612.78	170	214.58	228
452	Odisha	Balangir	612.73	330	133.85	149
453	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	612.05	195	153.77	263
454	Odisha	Kendrapara	611.20	340	132.96	138
455	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	606.66	236	196.58	174
456	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	605.13	228	148.72	228
457	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	604.92	280	142.08	183
458	Odisha	Kalahandi	604.65	330	148.65	126
459	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	601.57	145	202.68	254
460	Jharkhand	Pakur	599.26	290	117.57	192
461	Jharkhand	Khunti	598.86	260	137.18	202
462	Mizoram	Lunglei	598.18	187	212.73	198
463	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	596.20	191	193.67	212
464	Meghalaya	Southwest Khasi Hills	595.79	230	184.76	181
465	Maharashtra	Latur	595.76	160	211.95	224
466	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	595.37	137	198.12	260
467	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	595.08	185	164.81	245
468	West Bengal	Howrah	594.22	187	204.13	203
469	Rajasthan	Dholpur	591.58	211	168.79	212
470	Odisha	Nabarangapur	589.94	341	127.65	121
471	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	589.38	203	160.05	226
472	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	587.96	275	158.00	155
473	Maharashtra	Buldhana	587.00	235	161.46	191
474	Odisha	Khordha	584.48	255	158.35	171
475	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	583.22	203	179.92	200
476	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	582.72	295	168.57	119
477	Maharashtra	Parbhani	581.74	117	205.15	260
478	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	581.46	235	126.78	220
479	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	579.67	158	179.00	243
480	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	579.29	245	166.74	168
481	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	578.61	205	142.42	231
482	Rajasthan	Ajmer	576.10	213	155.13	208
483	Karnataka	Bagalkot	574.97	212	104.38	259
484	West Bengal	Nadia	568.60	130	209.71	229
485	Jharkhand	Simdega	568.38	181	155.41	232
486	Bihar	Sheohar	568.31	159	174.22	235
487	Puducherry	Karaikal	568.25	115	234.27	219
488	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	564.48	149	154.06	261

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
489	West Bengal	North 24 Paraganas	562.00	184	192.52	185
490	Ladakh	Leh (Ladakh)	559.17	144	189.18	226
491	Jharkhand	Chatra	557.45	245	114.96	197
492	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	556.56	158	200.19	198
493	West Bengal	Hooghly	556.50	120	216.16	220
494	Rajasthan	Karauli	555.27	179	155.85	220
495	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	554.61	173	182.52	199
496	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	551.24	183	136.96	231
497	Jharkhand	Gumla	551.06	190	136.71	224
498	Manipur	Thoubal	549.03	153	197.45	199
499	Bihar	Khagaria	548.34	163	166.07	219
500	Maharashtra	Beed	548.29	143	204.00	201
501	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	546.84	142	182.42	222
502	Nagaland	Longleng	545.76	242	140.00	164
503	Jammu And Kashmir	Ganderbal	544.77	167	197.64	180
504	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur Kheri	543.49	156	192.97	195
505	West Bengal	Murshidabad	543.12	140	205.16	198
506	Karnataka	Vijayapur	541.95	225	184.35	133
507	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	540.19	225	135.04	180
508	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	539.45	300	131.68	108
509	Karnataka	Tumakuru	538.74	258	150.56	130
510	Odisha	Angul	537.66	328	138.77	71
511	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	536.99	188	170.68	178
512	Jammu And Kashmir	Baramulla	534.87	108	197.45	229
513	Jharkhand	Dumka	534.47	245	111.84	178
514	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	534.08	128	170.35	236
515	West Bengal	Jhargram	533.60	117	185.31	231
516	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	533.30	193	133.44	207
517	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	531.77	295	134.52	102
518	Nagaland	Kohima	531.41	157	184.00	190
519	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	528.85	185	146.31	198
520	Meghalaya	Southwest Garo Hills	528.82	275	141.82	112
521	Karnataka	Belagavi	527.77	208	194.16	126
522	Karnataka	Davangere	527.29	204	184.11	139
523	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	526.89	203	153.17	171
524	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	524.32	118	155.49	251
525	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	522.68	200	134.50	188

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
526	Karnataka	Yadgir	521.83	242	115.23	165
527	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	521.32	243	155.95	122
528	Karnataka	Raichur	520.19	276	86.96	157
529	Karnataka	Hassan	517.60	212	161.80	144
530	Jharkhand	Palamu	515.55	205	118.72	192
531	Bihar	Darbhanga	514.05	205	123.50	186
532	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	513.62	178	131.19	204
533	Assam	Bongaigaon	513.16	210	123.05	180
534	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	512.98	213	160.55	139
535	Karnataka	Mysuru	512.49	223	127.75	162
536	West Bengal	Purulia	511.93	87	194.73	230
537	Jharkhand	Ranchi	509.32	159	149.46	201
538	Jammu And Kashmir	Bandipora	508.75	175	189.18	145
539	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	506.37	230	93.23	183
540	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	505.35	133	155.54	217
541	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	503.54	202	117.46	184
542	Tripura	South Tripura	502.22	175	156.73	170
543	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	501.45	227	153.88	121
544	Arunachal Pradesh	Shi Yomi	501.26	215	172.55	114
545	Karnataka	Ramanagara	498.11	208	130.77	159
546	Arunachal Pradesh	Lapa Rada	495.56	161	190.70	144
547	Manipur	Jiribam	493.42	153	214.27	126
548	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	492.44	170	167.41	155
549	Manipur	Imphal West	489.48	233	130.15	126
550	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	488.50	133	144.27	211
551	Bihar	Supaul	488.35	151	150.45	187
552	West Bengal	Midnapur West	487.96	129	159.71	199
553	Goa	North Goa	486.94	40	179.27	268
554	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	483.34	122	137.14	224
555	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	480.56	135	132.75	213
556	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	479.74	180	104.66	195
557	Jammu And Kashmir	Rajauri	479.36	140	125.64	214
558	West Bengal	Birbhum	478.56	80	191.77	207
559	Ladakh	Kargil	478.21	154	182.36	142
560	Bihar	Sheikhpura	477.91	179	143.57	155

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
561	West Bengal	Midnapur East	477.02	120	166.55	190
562	Jammu And Kashmir	Pulwama	476.52	128	190.55	158
563	Nagaland	Kiphire	476.37	167	114.83	195
564	West Bengal	Cooch Behar	475.71	157	178.10	141
565	Jammu And Kashmir	Srinagar	473.74	170	143.76	160
566	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	471.11	165	178.03	128
567	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	470.58	128	181.45	161
568	Maharashtra	Washim	469.16	196	152.38	121
569	Bihar	Siwan	465.94	135	110.97	220
570	Manipur	Imphal East	465.92	153	162.73	150
571	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang	465.59	180	126.77	159
572	Tripura	West Tripura	464.66	170	154.15	141
573	Jharkhand	Seraikela Kharsawan	464.65	158	98.76	208
574	Assam	Nalbari	462.10	115	158.05	189
575	Goa	South Goa	462.08	75	175.45	212
576	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Siang	461.39	170	147.50	144
577	Bihar	Purba Champaran	460.25	153	110.76	196
578	Jharkhand	Garhwa	459.45	205	86.26	168
579	West Bengal	Bankura	459.19	114	164.03	181
580	Manipur	Senapati	457.74	165	176.00	117
581	Jharkhand	Jamtara	457.16	217	108.00	132
582	Jammu And Kashmir	Samba	456.99	125	170.27	162
583	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	453.80	128	185.91	140
584	Arunachal Pradesh	Pakke-Kessang	453.60	152	165.71	136
585	Nagaland	Dimapur	451.68	149	152.00	151
586	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	450.88	201	157.23	93
587	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	450.84	198	96.19	157
588	Manipur	Kamjong	449.92	190	137.35	123
589	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	448.46	148	152.37	148
590	Manipur	Kakching	446.76	160	185.27	101
591	Tripura	North Tripura	445.65	117	154.09	175
592	Nagaland	Tuensang	445.37	164	112.17	169
593	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	442.89	183	165.78	94

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
594	Manipur	Bishnupur	440.96	153	140.82	147
595	Manipur	Chandel	440.41	175	135.64	130
596	Jammu And Kashmir	Kulgam	440.07	130	187.73	122
597	Assam	Majuli	440.01	148	145.09	147
598	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	433.00	117	192.13	124
599	West Bengal	Darjeeling	432.65	59	194.59	179
600	Jammu And Kashmir	Anantnag	430.26	65	180.71	185
601	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	430.24	131	91.52	208
602	Manipur	Kangpokpi	429.49	170	144.76	115
603	Nagaland	Zunheboto	427.83	157	138.38	132
604	Maharashtra	Akola	425.70	165	138.77	122
605	West Bengal	Siliguri	425.33	112	180.64	133
606	Manipur	Tamenglong	424.70	178	119.77	127
607	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	423.92	97	149.30	178
608	Assam	Kamrup	423.84	98	157.50	168
609	Nagaland	Peren	421.50	132	152.79	137
610	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra-Daadi	419.12	155	126.14	138
611	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	418.64	150	150.69	118
612	Nagaland	Wokha	417.58	158	111.67	148
613	Bihar	Arwal	417.05	150	124.24	143
614	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	416.94	155	127.33	135
615	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	414.67	123	152.94	139
616	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	413.91	98	135.60	180
617	Manipur	Pherzawl	412.71	153	127.77	132
618	Assam	Cachar	412.54	90	128.12	194
619	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	412.23	138	169.14	105
620	Bihar	Begusarai	411.64	166	161.31	84
621	West Bengal	Alipuduar	410.04	145	145.58	119
622	Bihar	Samastipur	408.82	155	137.40	116
623	Assam	Sivasagar	408.33	97	153.59	158
624	Assam	Hailakandi	408.24	130	142.91	135
625	Assam	Dibrugarh	408.11	111	147.48	150
626	Tripura	Unakoti	407.94	100	151.27	157
627	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	405.47	97	191.63	117
628	Tripura	Khowai	403.83	75	147.91	181

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
629	Jammu And Kashmir	Jammu	403.40	115	134.86	154
630	Jammu And Kashmir	Kupwara	402.76	112	170.27	120
631	Manipur	Churachandpur	401.80	153	133.09	116
632	Bihar	Bhojpur	399.56	163	105.50	131
633	Assam	Chirang	399.39	57	149.64	193
634	Manipur	Tengnoupal	398.69	148	126.18	125
635	Tripura	Sepahijala	395.19	130	145.41	120
636	Nagaland	Phek	394.43	147	108.08	139
637	West Bengal	Malda	393.69	92	181.87	120
638	Jammu And Kashmir	Shopian	392.85	114	166.59	112
639	Bihar	Vaishali	391.44	128	162.55	101
640	Bihar	Saharsa	390.69	124	143.96	123
641	Assam	Baksa	390.18	84	158.58	148
642	Bihar	Patna	389.72	173	121.34	95
643	Assam	Charaideo	389.54	77	142.35	170
644	Manipur	Ukhrul	389.19	123	146.75	119
645	Bihar	Jamui	386.52	138	113.30	135
646	Nagaland	Mokokchung	383.69	129	113.00	142
647	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	382.18	123	157.07	102
648	Jharkhand	Godda	381.48	191	61.54	129
649	Bihar	Nalanda	381.04	153	101.38	127
650	Manipur	Noney	380.73	153	126.27	101
651	Tripura	Gomati	379.04	80	147.14	152
652	Nagaland	Mon	377.89	130	114.89	133
653	Jharkhand	Latehar	376.07	106	108.00	162
654	Bihar	Sasaram(Rohtas)	373.02	153	105.79	114
655	Bihar	Gopalganj	372.10	125	133.80	113
656	Assam	Jorhat	372.02	81	156.86	134
657	Assam	Kokrajhar	369.63	57	158.73	154
658	Jammu And Kashmir	Budgam	368.03	60	185.77	122
659	Bihar	Buxar	367.87	124	112.46	131
660	Bihar	Bhagalpur	367.87	131	136.70	100
661	Bihar	Saran	367.20	140	94.70	132
662	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	364.11	86	125.86	152
663	Bihar	Kishanganj	363.86	171	91.39	101

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
664	Bihar	Munger	362.54	153	123.69	86
665	Assam	Tinsukia	362.48	84	126.27	152
666	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	362.34	153	106.00	103
667	Bihar	Lakhisarai	362.12	119	111.55	132
668	Bihar	Madhepura	357.91	82	121.96	154
669	Assam	Biswanath	357.05	128	116.82	112
670	Assam	Sonitpur	354.31	103	126.77	125
671	Assam	Udalguri	352.08	62	167.16	123
672	Assam	Goalpara	351.30	116	117.58	118
673	Jammu And Kashmir	Kishtwar	350.67	20	180.82	150
674	Assam	Barpeta	348.57	123	119.41	106
675	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	346.42	115	110.41	121
676	Bihar	Jehanabad	343.04	133	116.83	93
677	Jammu And Kashmir	Poonch	335.07	27	152.14	156
678	Bihar	Sitamarhi	334.07	123	136.14	75
679	Tripura	Dhalai	331.60	55	140.50	136
680	Bihar	Kaimur(Bhabua)	331.22	131	99.59	101
681	Jammu And Kashmir	Udhampur	330.76	50	146.35	134
682	Jammu And Kashmir	Ramban	327.98	97	131.45	100
683	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	327.61	92	122.30	113
684	Assam	Karimganj	327.38	82	135.92	109
685	Assam	South Salmara Mancachar	325.65	72	145.27	108
686	Jammu And Kashmir	Doda	325.42	72	129.24	124
687	Assam	Nagaon	324.90	132	103.63	89
688	Bihar	Aurangabad	324.76	163	83.60	78
689	Assam	Dhemaji	322.81	96	113.50	113
690	Assam	Morigaon	320.11	105	102.55	113
691	Assam	Dima Hasao	317.15	130	88.36	99
692	Assam	Karbi Anglong	314.54	72	125.64	117
693	Arunachal Pradesh	Kamle	310.72	126	98.20	87
694	Assam	Lakhimpur	308.48	83	112.66	113
695	Bihar	Purnia	305.58	126	93.87	86
696	Assam	Darrang	289.13	127	72.32	90
697	Assam	Dhubri	286.45	82	100.12	104

Rank	State/UT Name	District Name	Total Score (1000)	Service level Progress (350)	Direct Observation (300)	Citizen Feedback (350)
698	Bihar	Araria	285.08	106	97.10	82
699	Bihar	Nawada	282.35	96	120.67	66
700	Assam	Hojai	281.10	65	100.77	115
701	Jammu And Kashmir	Kathua	277.05	80	117.95	79
702	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	273.09	135	74.04	64
703	Jammu And Kashmir	Reasi	270.99	15	107.91	148
704	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	268.01	72	87.32	109
705	Bihar	Gaya	247.07	76	93.63	77
706	Bihar	Madhubani	245.75	94	82.97	69
707	Bihar	Katihar	244.02	108	60.53	75
708	Bihar	Banka	226.67	66	105.15	56
709	Assam	Golaghat	192.83	88	51.96	53





पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
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भारत सरकार

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

