

SWACHH BHARAT

(VAC)



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



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SWACHH BHARAT



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SYLLABUS

UNIT- 1



INTRODUCTION TO SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

- Gandhian philosophy of Cleanliness
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan {SBA}
- Hygiene, Sanitation & Sustainable Waste Management
- Agencies and nodal Ministries for SBA
- Different phases of the SBA and its evaluation
- Citizens' Responsibilities: Role of Swacchagrahi



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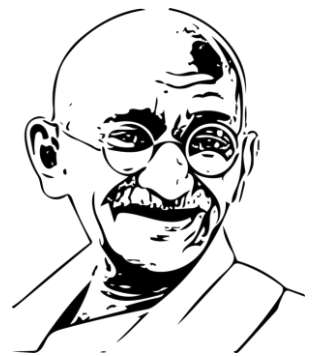


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Gandhian Philosophy of Cleanliness

Mahatma Gandhi, revered as the Father of the Nation, had a profound belief in the importance of cleanliness. His philosophy centered around the idea that physical cleanliness was a reflection of spiritual purity. Gandhi believed that cleanliness is not just a physical act but a moral and spiritual practice.

- ➡ He emphasized the importance of cleanliness in our daily lives and considered it a fundamental duty of every citizen.
- ➡ Gandhi's views on cleanliness were deeply rooted in his understanding of self-discipline, simplicity, and social responsibility.
- ➡ He believed that a clean environment contributes to a healthy mind and body, and cleanliness is a reflection of one's character and integrity.
- ➡ He believed that cleanliness was not limited to personal hygiene but extended to the cleanliness of our surroundings, including our homes, neighborhoods, and public spaces.
- ➡ He emphasized that a clean environment was essential for personal and societal progress. Through his teachings, he instilled the value of cleanliness as a way of life.



Gandhi's principles of cleanliness and sanitation continue to influence modern India.



His teachings laid the foundation for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, which aims to not only improve the physical environment but also foster a sense of collective duty towards maintaining cleanliness and hygiene.. The Swachh Bharat movement carries forward his legacy by integrating his ideas into a nationwide campaign for a cleaner and healthier India.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA)

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on October 2, 2014, by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, to coincide with Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary. It is a nationwide cleanliness campaign with a vision to achieve a clean and open-defecation-free India by 2019, with the broader objective of improving public health and sanitation infrastructure.

The Abhiyan encompasses both rural and urban areas, addressing various aspects of cleanliness and sanitation. The campaign focuses on various aspects of cleanliness, including the construction of toilets, waste management, and behavioral change.



The primary objectives of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan include:

- 1) Achieving Universal Sanitation Coverage:** The Abhiyan aims to provide access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities for every household, eliminating the practice of open defecation.
- 2) Promoting Cleanliness and Hygiene:** It emphasizes the importance of maintaining clean surroundings, proper waste management, and adopting hygienic practices in daily life.
- 3) Behavioral Change:** The Abhiyan seeks to bring about a shift in attitudes and behaviors towards cleanliness, encouraging individuals to take responsibility for their surroundings.
- 4) Solid Waste Management :** The campaign aims to promote sustainable waste management practices, such as waste segregation, recycling, and proper disposal , creating a cleaner and healthier environment while minimizing the environmental impact of waste.



The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is not just a cleanliness drive; it is a transformative campaign that addresses public health concerns, improves the quality of life, and contributes to sustainable development.



Swachh Bharat Abhiyan recognizes that the success of the campaign depends on the collective efforts of various stakeholders. The campaign involves collaboration between the central government, state governments, local bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and citizens. Each stakeholder has a specific role to play in implementing and sustaining the cleanliness initiatives.

Hygiene & Sanitation

Good hygiene practices are fundamental to maintaining good health. The lack of sanitation leads to the spread of diseases like cholera, diarrhea, and other infections. Cleanliness not only improves health but also enhances the quality of life. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan recognizes the importance of comprehensive hygiene and sanitation practices.

- ➡ Promoting hygiene and sanitation is a fundamental aspect of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- ➡ Hygiene includes personal hygiene, such as handwashing with soap, maintaining clean surroundings, and adopting safe food practices.
- ➡ Sanitation encompasses the provision of safe toilets, proper waste disposal systems, and access to clean water supply.
- ➡ Hygiene education and awareness programs are conducted to educate individuals and communities about the importance of handwashing, personal hygiene, and maintaining clean surroundings.





- ➡ These initiatives aim to instill good hygiene practices as a routine part of daily life, thereby reducing the occurrence of waterborne and sanitation-related diseases.
- ➡ Improving sanitation infrastructure is another crucial aspect of the campaign. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aims to provide access to toilets and sanitation facilities for all, particularly in rural areas and marginalized communities.
- ➡ The campaign addresses the lack of sanitation facilities that led to open defecation, particularly in rural regions. By providing access to clean and safe toilets, the campaign aimed to restore dignity and privacy to individuals, especially women.

Sustainable Waste Management

- ➡ Sustainable waste management is crucial for environmental preservation.
- ➡ The campaign focuses on promoting waste segregation at the source, encouraging people to separate biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.
- ➡ It focuses on reducing, reusing, and recycling waste to minimize its environmental impact.
- ➡ It emphasizes the importance of recycling and composting to reduce the burden on landfills and promote a circular economy approach.
- ➡ By adopting sustainable waste management and promoting the use of eco-friendly practices, the campaign aims to minimize the environmental impact of waste and promote a cleaner and greener India.



Agencies and Nodal Ministries for SBA

The successful implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan requires the collaboration of various agencies and ministries at the central, state, and local levels. These entities work together to plan, execute, and monitor the initiatives under the Abhiyan.

Key agencies and nodal ministries involved in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan are:

1) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs :

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs serves as the nodal ministry responsible for implementing Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in urban areas. It oversees the construction of toilets, solid waste management, and the implementation of cleanliness initiatives in urban local bodies. The ministry provides technical support, guidelines, and funds for the implementation of sanitation projects and ensures coordination between central and state agencies.



2) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation :

It is also known as Ministry of Jal shakti. It focuses on rural sanitation, construction of individual household toilets, and behavior change communication programs. The ministry provides financial assistance, technical support, and capacity-building initiatives to promote sanitation and hygiene practices in rural communities.

3) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change :

It plays a crucial role in the campaign by promoting sustainable waste management practices, environmental conservation, and creating awareness about the link between cleanliness and environmental sustainability. The ministry supports initiatives related to waste management, pollution control, and the preservation of natural resources.

4) Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) :



CPHEEO is a technical wing of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. It provides technical assistance, guidelines, and standards for various aspects of sanitation and waste management under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

5) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) :

ULBs, such as municipal corporations and municipalities, play a crucial role in implementing the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan at the local level. They are responsible for waste management, construction of public toilets, and maintaining cleanliness in urban areas.

6) State Sanitation Departments :

Each state in India has a dedicated State Sanitation Department responsible for implementing the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan at the state level. These departments work closely with ULBs and other stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of the campaign.

7) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

Several NGOs like Sulabh International, Goonj actively participate in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan by organizing awareness campaigns, conducting cleanliness drives, and supporting community-led initiatives for sanitation and hygiene.



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Phases of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is implemented in various phases to ensure a systematic and progressive approach towards achieving its goals. Each phase focuses on specific targets and objectives. These phases have witnessed significant progress and achievements in the journey towards a cleaner India.

PHASE 1 :

- ➡ Phase 1 of the Swachh Bharat Mission lasted till October 2019.
- ➡ First phase aimed to achieve an "open-defecation free" (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi through construction of toilets.
- ➡ An estimated 89.9 million toilets were built in the period.
- ➡ The objectives of the first phase of the mission also included eradication of manual scavenging, generating awareness and bringing about a behavior change regarding sanitation practices, and augmentation of capacity at the local level.



PHASE 2 :

- ➡ Phase 2 is being implemented between 2020–21 and 2024–25 to solidify the achievements of Phase 1.
- ➡ The second phase of the mission aims to sustain the open defecation free status and improve the management of solid and liquid waste, while also working to improve the lives of sanitation workers.
- ➡ The mission is aimed at progressing towards target 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals Number 6 established by the United Nations in 2015.
- ➡ By achieving the lowest open defecation-free status in 2019, India achieved its Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. - 6.2 (Sanitation and hygiene) health target in record time, eleven years ahead of the UN SDG target of 31 December 2030.

Evaluation



Evaluation and monitoring play a crucial role in assessing the progress and impact of the campaign. The evaluation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is carried out through various means, including surveys, data analysis, and monitoring mechanisms.

- ➡ **Swachh Survekshan**, a comprehensive cleanliness survey, is conducted annually to rank cities and assess their progress in areas like waste management, sanitation infrastructure, and citizen feedback.
- ➡ The survey encourages healthy competition among cities and promotes continuous improvement in cleanliness initiatives.
- ➡ The government collects data on the number of toilets constructed, the reduction in open defecation, and the improvement in waste management practices.
- ➡ These evaluations help in assessing the progress of the Abhiyan, identifying areas that need improvement, and making necessary adjustments for effective implementation.
- ➡ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan also incorporated technology-driven initiatives, such as the Swachhata App, which allows citizens to report cleanliness-related issues and monitor the progress of cleanliness projects in their areas.
- ➡ Independent organizations and research institutions conduct evaluations to assess the impact of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. These assessments analyze the campaign's outcomes, including the construction of toilets, reduction in open defecation, improvement in waste management, and changes in hygiene practices.



Role of Swacchagrahi



The success of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan depends on active citizen participation. Every individual has a crucial role to play in creating a clean and hygienic India.

The concept of "**Swacchagrahi**" refers to individuals or groups who actively promote cleanliness, inspire others, and take ownership of their surroundings. The campaign empowers individuals to take ownership of their surroundings, influencing positive change at the grassroots level.

Some of the key responsibilities of citizens are :-



1) Adopting Clean & Hygienic Practices:

Citizens are encouraged to maintain personal hygiene, including regular handwashing, proper waste disposal, and keeping their surroundings clean.

2) Constructing & Using Toilets : Individuals are urged to construct and use toilets in their households to eliminate open defecation. This not only ensures privacy, safety, and dignity but also prevents the spread of diseases and protects the environment.

3) Participating in Cleanliness Activities : Citizens can actively participate in cleanliness activities organized by local bodies, NGOs, and community groups. This includes activities like cleaning public spaces, segregating waste, and promoting recycling.

4) Reporting Cleanliness-Related Issues : Citizens can use technology platforms, such as the Swachhata App or helpline numbers, to report cleanliness-related issues in their areas. By reporting problems like inadequate sanitation facilities, waste mismanagement, or littering, citizens can help authorities take appropriate action and improve the cleanliness infrastructure.

5) Encouraging & Inspiring Others : Citizens can motivate their friends, family, and neighbors to actively participate in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. By leading, by example and sharing success stories, citizens can inspire others to adopt cleanliness practices and become Swachhagrahis themselves.



6) Promoting Behavioral Change : Citizens can actively promote behavioral change by creating awareness about the importance of cleanliness, hygiene, and waste management. They can engage in community-level initiatives, such as organizing cleanliness drives, awareness campaigns, and workshops to educate others about the benefits of cleanliness.

In conclusion, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a significant initiative that aims to transform India's cleanliness landscape. It draws inspiration from Gandhian philosophy and seeks to achieve universal sanitation coverage, promote hygiene, and ensure sustainable waste management practices. The Abhiyan involves the active participation of citizens, who play a pivotal role as Swachhagrahis in creating a clean and hygienic society. By working together, we can realize the vision of a Swachh Bharat, where cleanliness becomes a way of life and contributes to the overall well-being of the nation.

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