SWACHH BHARAT

(VAC)

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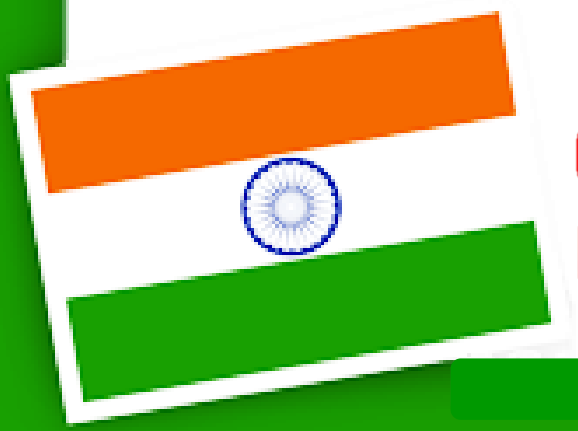

SWACHH BHARAT

VALUE ADDITION COURSE (VAC)

COURSE CREDITS – 2

SYLLABUS

UNIT- 2

SWACHH BHARAT: RURAL AND URBAN FACETS

- Indicators for Swachh Bharat
- Rural
  - i) Sanitation coverage across households (2014 vs. 2022)
  - ii) Open Defecation Free {ODF} Villages: Parameters
  - iii) ODF plus model: Key indicators
- Urban
  - i) Sustainable sanitation
  - ii) Waste/water and solid waste management
  - iii) Garbage Free Cities

OVERVIEW

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) was launched in 2014 with the vision of making India clean and free from open defecation. This chapter focuses on the progress made in rural and urban areas, examining key indicators and strategies for achieving cleanliness and sanitation.

Indicators for Swachh Bharat

Indicators play a crucial role in measuring the progress and success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. These indicators provide valuable insights into the cleanliness and sanitation status in both rural and urban areas. By analyzing these indicators, policymakers and stakeholders can assess the impact of various initiatives and make informed decisions to further improve sanitation conditions.

- The drastic reduction in open defecation has been a remarkable achievement under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- One of the primary indicators is the increase in toilet coverage across households.

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RURAL

SANITATION COVERAGE ACROSS HOUSEHOLDS (2014 VS. 2022)

In 2014, rural India faced a significant sanitation crisis, with millions lacking access to toilets. Since then, there has been a remarkable transformation. The construction of toilets in rural households has been a top priority, resulting in a substantial increase in sanitation coverage. The improvement in rural sanitation has contributed to a reduction in waterborne diseases and improved the overall quality of life for millions.

The mission has made significant progress in improving rural sanitation coverage across households, increasing from 42.6% in 2014 to 74% in 2022.

This increase in rural sanitation coverage has been attributed to a number of factors, including:

- The construction of over 11 crore individual household toilets under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- The implementation of behavior change campaigns to encourage people to use toilets.
- The provision of financial incentives to build and use toilets.
- The close involvement of communities in the planning and implementation of sanitation programs.

The SBA has had a positive impact on public health and well-being in rural India. For example, studies have shown that the mission has led to a decrease in the incidence of diarrhea and other waterborne diseases. It has also improved the quality of life for women and girls, who no longer have to fear for their safety when going to the toilet.

OPEN DEFECATION FREE {ODF} VILLAGES: PARAMETERS

A village is declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) if no one in the village defecates in the open. This means that every household in the village has access to a toilet, and that all public institutions have functioning toilets.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) has set a number of parameters for declaring a village ODF. These parameters include:

Access to toilets: All households in the village must have access to a toilet. This means that the toilet must be within a reasonable distance of the household, and it must be private and safe for use by all members of the household.

Usage of Toilets: All households in the village must use their toilets regularly. This means that no one in the village should be defecating in the open.

Safe disposal of waste: All waste from toilets must be safely disposed of. This means that the toilet must have a soak pit or other system for safely disposing of waste.

Cleanliness of village: The village must be free of visible faeces and other human waste. This means that there should be no faeces in the streets, fields, or water bodies.

In addition to these parameters, the SBA also encourages villages to adopt other sanitation practices, such as handwashing with soap, solid waste management, and menstrual hygiene management.

Villages that have become ODF have seen a significant decline in waterborne diseases, especially among children. This status has not only improved hygiene but also brought about a sense of pride and cleanliness among villagers.

ODF PLUS MODEL: KEY INDICATORS

An ODF Plus village is one which has sustained its Open Defecation Free (ODF) status along with implementing either solid or liquid waste management systems and is visually clean.

This includes ensuring that all households in a village, as well as the Primary School, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi Centre, have access to a toilet and that all public places and at least 80% of households effectively manage their solid and liquid waste and have a minimal litter and minimal stagnant water

The country has achieved yet another major milestone under the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G) with half of the total villages in the country i.e., 50% villages achieving ODF Plus status under phase II of the Mission.

As of may 2023, more than 2.96 lakh villages have declared themselves ODF Plus, which is a significant step towards achieving the SBM-G phase II goals by 2024-25.

ODF Plus villages have been divided into three categories

Aspiring Villages

Aspiring villages are those that have achieved ODF status and have made some progress in implementing solid and liquid waste management systems.

Rising Villages

Rising villages are those that have achieved ODF status and have implemented solid and liquid waste management systems.

Model Villages

Model villages are those that have achieved ODF status, implemented solid and liquid waste management systems, and are visually clean.

URBAN

SUSTAINABLE SANITATION

Sustainable sanitation is the practice of managing human excreta in a way that minimizes environmental impact and public health risks, while also being economically and socially viable. It is an important component of sustainable development, as it can help to improve public health, reduce water pollution, and conserve natural resources.

Here are some of the ways in which the SBA has helped to achieve sustainable sanitation in urban areas:

Public Toilets

The SBA has led to the construction of millions of public toilets and community toilets in urban areas. These toilets are equipped with water-efficient fixtures and composting toilets, which helps to reduce the environmental impact of sanitation.

Sanitation Technologies

The SBA has also promoted the use of low-cost sanitation technologies, such as composting toilets and urine-diverting toilets. These technologies can help to reduce the amount of water and energy used for sanitation, and can also be used in areas where there is no sewer system.

Awareness

The SBA has also raised awareness about the importance of sanitation and the benefits of sustainable sanitation practices. This has led to a change in behavior among people, and many people are now more willing to use and maintain sustainable sanitation facilities.

WASTE/WATER AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Wastewater Management

Wastewater management in urban areas is a complex task. It involves the collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of wastewater from households, businesses, and industries. Wastewater contains a variety of pollutants, including human waste, food waste, and chemicals.

Under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Government of India has launched a number of initiatives to improve wastewater management in urban areas. These initiatives include:

Construction of sewage treatment plants (STPs): The mission has constructed over 1,500 STPs across India, which help to treat wastewater before it is discharged into the environment.

Upgradation of existing STPs: The mission has also upgraded many existing STPs to improve their efficiency and treatment capacity.

Interceptor sewer lines: The mission has constructed interceptor sewer lines to collect wastewater from different parts of the city and divert it to STPs for treatment.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management in urban areas is another major challenge. The rapid urbanization and industrialization in India has led to a significant increase in the generation of waste. This has put a strain on the existing waste management systems and infrastructure.

Under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Government of India has launched a number of initiatives to improve solid waste management in urban areas. These initiatives include:

Door-to-door waste collection : The mission has introduced door-to-door waste collection services in over 4,300 cities and towns in India.

Construction of waste treatment plants : The mission has constructed over 700 waste treatment plants across India, which help to treat solid waste before it is disposed of.

Promotion of waste segregation : The mission has launched a number of campaigns to promote waste segregation at source.

Waste-to-Energy (WtE) : Waste-to-energy plants convert non-recyclable waste into electricity or heat, reducing the volume of waste sent to landfills and contributing to sustainable energy generation.

GARBAGE FREE CITIES

A garbage-free city is a city where all waste is collected, transported, treated, and disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner. It is a city where there is no litter on the streets or in public places.
The Government of India has launched a number of initiatives under the SBA to promote garbage-free cities. These initiatives include:

Set up community composting bins: Composting is a process that breaks down organic waste into nutrient-rich fertilizer. Community composting bins are used to compost food scraps, yard waste, and other organic materials.

Promote recycling: Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. Recycling has helped to reduce the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of in landfills.

Ban single-use plastics: Single-use plastics are a major source of pollution. Banning single-use plastics, such as plastic bags, straws, and utensils, has helped to reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills and oceans