

NABARD SCHEME HANDOUTS

TOPIC – Swachh Bharat Mission



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

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Introduction:

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, or **Clean India Mission** is a country-wide campaign initiated by the Government of India to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management. It is a restructured version of the **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan launched** in 2009 that failed to achieve its intended targets. It is a massive mass movement that seeks to create a Clean India by 2019. It is India's largest cleanliness drive to the date.

The father of our nation Mr. Mahatma Gandhi always puts the emphasis on Swachhta as it leads to healthy and prosperous life. Keeping this in mind, the government has decided to launch the Swachh Bharat Mission. The mission will cover all rural and urban areas.

2 About Swachh Bharat Mission:

SBM- URBAN	SBM-Grameen
Phase I - October 2, 2014 with the objective of achieving Safe Sanitation and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country.	Phase I - Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in all the villages of the country, by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilets to all rural households.
Phase II - launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation , door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste including safe disposal in scientific landfills. It also aims at remediation of all legacy dumpsites and converting them into green zones.	Phase II - which has been launched from 1st April, 2020 with focus on continuation of behaviour change campaign, sustaining ODF status, ensuring that No One is Left Behind, and providing arrangements for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas, provision for incentive for left out/newly emerging households for construction of toilets has been continued.
	What has changed from Phase I to Phase II? SBM Grameen Phase II extended beyond toilet construction, focusing on transforming villages into clean, healthy spaces. This phase emphasised the importance of maintaining toilets, managing waste, and responsibly disposing of greywater. The changed attitudes and behaviours of rural communities, adopting new sanitation practices and collaborating with various stakeholders for waste management, marked a significant cultural shift.

2.1 SBM & SDGs:

- The mission is aimed at progressing towards **target 6.2** (Sanitation and hygiene) of the **Sustainable Development Goals 6** (Clean Water and Sanitation) established by the United Nations in 2015.

2.2 Need for SBM:

- In 2011, the Census revealed that sanitation coverage as measured by the number of households owning toilets was just **34 per cent** in rural India. An estimated 600 million people defecated in the open, the highest of any country in the world. Coverage about open defecation and contamination of drinking and bathing water in India prompted government to take measures to deal with the problem.
- **Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers the Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G).** Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is administered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (**MoHUA**).

3 Assistance from institutions:

- World Bank provided a US **\$1.5 billion** loan and **\$25 million** in technical assistance in 2015 for the Swachh Bharat Mission to support India's universal sanitation initiation.
- The programme has also received funds & technical support from several international organizations & private companies as part of corporate social responsibility initiatives, & the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan & Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan schemes.

4 Components of SBM:

4.1 SBM Urban 1.0:

- It includes elimination of open defecation, conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, municipal solid waste management and bringing about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices.

4.1.1 Financial Assistance:

- The total assistance available for construction of an **individual toilet** is **Rs 4000/-** from the Central Government and an amount of at least **Rs 1333/-** from the State Government.
- However, in the case of the **North East States**, the states are required to contribute only **Rs 400/-** per individual toilet.

Note: There is no bar on releasing any extra funds at any stage by the ULB/State Government through additional resources.

- Central Government will contribute **up to 40%** of the cost of construction of **community toilet** as a VGF/ outright grant

- As per SBM guidelines, the States/UTs shall provide an additional **13.33%** for the said component
- NE and special category states shall be required to contribute 4% only
- The balance shall have to be arranged through **innovative mechanisms** by the urban local body

Note: The approximate cost per seat for a community toilet is **Rs 65,000/-**

4.1.2 Allocation/spending:

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

4.2 SBM Urban 2.0:

- It aims to make all cities '**Garbage Free**' and ensure grey & black water management in all cities (**except those covered under AMRUT**) make all urban local bodies as **ODF+** and those with a population of **less than 1 lakh** as **ODF++**, thereby achieving the vision of safe sanitation in urban areas.
- The Mission will focus on **source segregation** of solid waste, utilizing the principles of **3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle)**, scientific processing of all types of municipal solid waste and remediation of legacy dumpsites for effective solid waste management.

4.2.1 Budget allocation:

The outlay of SBM-U 2.0 is around **₹1.41,600** crores for the period **2021-22** to **2025-26**.

4.2.2 Fund sharing pattern:

1. Cities with million plus population: **25:75**
2. Cities with population between 1-10 lakhs: **33:67**
3. Cities with less than one lakh population: **50:50**
4. Union territories without legislature: **100:0**
5. Union territories with legislature: **80:20**

4.2.3 Components for funding & implementation:

- Sustainable sanitation (construction of toilets)
- Wastewater treatment, including **fecal sludge** management in all ULBs with less than 1 lakh population (**new component added to SBM-U 2.0**)
- Solid Waste Management
- Information, Education & Communication

- Capacity building

4.2.4 Expected outcomes:

- All statutory towns will become **ODF+** certified
- All statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population will become **ODF++** certified
- **50%** of all statutory towns with less than 1 lakh population will become **Water+** certified
- All cities to achieve at least 3-star Garbage Free certification
- Bio-remediation of all legacy dumpsites

SBM Gramin Phase I:

- Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan restructured into Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). SBM(G) was launched on **2nd October 2014** to ensure cleanliness in India & make it Open Defecation Free (**ODF**) in Five Years. It seeks to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid & Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (**ODF**), clean and sanitised.
- Incentive as provided under the Mission for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (**IHHL**) was available for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small & marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.

4.2.5 Main activities under SBM (G)

- Construction of Individual Household Latrines (**IHHL**)
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (**CSCs**).
- Solid Liquid Waste Management (**SLWM**) activities.
- Information, Education and Communication (**IEC**) and Human Resource Development (**HRD**) activities.

4.2.6 Incentive under SBM (G):

- Incentive amount provided under SBM(G) is up to **Rs.12,000** (enhanced from **Rs.10,000** of previous Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan) for construction of one unit of IHHL & provide for water availability (including for storing for hand-washing & cleaning of the toilet)
- Over the five years of SBM-G, the government allocated over **Rs 1.3 lakh crore**

4.2.7 Incentive for various components SBM (G):

Component	Amt earmarked as % of SBM(G) project outlay	Share (GOI)	Share (State)	Share (Beneficiary Household/ Community)
Individual Household Latrines	Actual amount required for full coverage	Rs.7200 (60%) (10,800 (90%) in case of NE States, J&K & Special category States)	Rs.4800(40%) (1,200 (10%) in case of NE States, J&K and Special category States)	
Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60%	30%	10%
Solid/Liquid Waste Management (Capital Cost)	Actual amount as per SLWM project cost within limits permitted	60%	40%	
IEC Component	8% of Allocation (3% at national level; 5% at state level)	60%	40%	
Administrative costs	2% of State Allocation	60%	40%	

Note: For NE and Special Category States sharing pattern is in ratio of **90:10**

4.3 SBM Gramin Phase II:

- Launched to continue the work on sanitation & **behaviour change** & to sustain the gains made under the programme & also to ensure no one is left behind and the overall cleanliness (**Sampoorn Swachhata**) in villages as well.
- The major components of the Phase-II of SBM (G) are Sustaining Open Defecation Free Status (ODF-S), Solid (Bio-degradable) Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management (PWM), Liquid Waste Management (LWM), Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), GOBARDhan, Information Education and Communication/Behavior Change Communication (IEC/BCC) and Capacity Building.
- In **February 2020**, the Phase-II of the SBM (G) with a total outlay of **Rs. 1,40,881** crores were approved with a focus on the sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (**SLWM**). The programme will be implemented in mission mode from **2020-21** to **2024-25**.



Key components of Solid and Liquid Waste Management



4.4 Objectives of SBM (G):

- Maintaining the ODF status of the villages, Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Districts and States over a continued period of time
- Ensuring that people continuously use the toilets built and practice safe and hygienic behaviours
- Ensuring that villages have access to SLWM arrangements for overall cleanliness in rural areas
- Bringing about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas

4.4.1 Incentive under SBM (G)

- Households will be provided incentive @ **Rs.12000** per for construction of IHHL
- Community Sanitary Complex has been **renamed** as **Community Managed Sanitation Complex (CMSC)**.
- Assistance for **CMSC** has been enhanced from **Rs.2,00,000/-** to **Rs. 3,00,000/-** with sharing of **30%** funds from **15th Finance Commission** grants to Rural Local Bodies, & remaining **70%** under **SBM(G)**.
- Provision for IEC & Capacity Building at **5%** of total project cost, with **2%** to be utilised at the Central level & **3%** at State/district level.
- Provision for administrative cost will be **1%** of the project cost.
- For SLWM **30%** of funding will be from **15th Finance Commission** grants, the remaining **70%** will be borne under **SBM(G)**
- For the first time, **50%** funds of 15th Finance Commission grants to rural local bodies are earmarked for water & sanitation as tied funds

4.4.2 Main activities under SBM (G):

- Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)
- Construction of Community Managed Sanitation Complexes (CMSCs)
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities
- Continued Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and Capacity Strengthening at all levels

4.4.3 Who is eligible for IHHL?

- ✓ All Below Poverty Line (BPL) households
- ✓ Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households which include:
 - Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
 - Small & marginal farmers
 - Landless labourers with homestead
 - Households having physically handicapped person
 - Women headed household

4.4.4 Other sources of funds for sanitation activities:

- MGNREGS funds
- MPLAD/MLALAD
- CSR funds
- Business model
- PPP model
- Any other schemes of Govt, State Governments that permits utilization of funds for sanitation related activities
- Community contribution

5 Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan:

- The Ministry of Human Resource Development (now Education) has launched Swachh Vidyalaya Programme under Swachh Bharat Mission with an objective to **provide separate toilets for boys and girls** in all govt. schools **within one year**. The programme aims at ensuring that every school in the country must have a set of essential interventions that relate to both technical & human development aspects of a good Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme.
- The Ministry financially supports States/Union Territories inter alia to provide toilets for girls & boys in schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

6 Rastriya Swachhata Kosh:

The Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) has been set up to facilitate & channelize **individual philanthropic contributions** and **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** funds to achieve the

objective of Clean India (Swachh Bharat) by the year 2019. The Kosh to be used to achieve the objective of improving cleanliness levels in rural and urban areas, including in schools. The allocation from the Kosh will be used to supplement and complement departmental resources for such activities. To incentivise contributions from individuals and corporate, modalities are being considered to provide **tax rebates** where it is possible.

7 Swachh Survekshan:

- In 2016, MoHUA introduced Swachh Survekshan. It is a ranking exercise taken up by the Government of India to assess rural and urban areas for their levels of cleanliness and active implementation of Swachhata mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner.

7.1 Objective:

- To encourage large scale citizen participation & create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns & cities a better place to live in.
- Additionally, the survey also intends to foster a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens, towards creating cleaner cities and towns.

7.2 Who takes up survey?

- ✓ **Urban Area**- Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
- ✓ **Rural Area**- Ministry of Jal Shakti

The **Quality Council of India (QCI)** has been commissioned the responsibility of carrying out the assessment. It is an extensive sanitation survey across several hundred cities to check the progress & impact of SBM & to foster a spirit of competition among the cities.

Six parameters considered for evaluation:

- Municipal solid waste, sweeping, collection and transportation
- Municipal solid waste, processing, and disposal of solid waste
- Open defecation free and toilets
- Capacity building and e-Learning
- Provision of public toilets & community toilets
- Information, education & communication (IEC), and behavior change

7.3 Winners in SS-2023

The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu conferred **Swachh Survekshan awards 2023** at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi hosted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). 13 awardees received felicitations under categories of Clean Cities, Cleanest Cantonment,

SafaiMitra Suraksha, Ganga Towns and Best Performing State were given away. This year the cleanest city award showcased joint winners.

- Port city Surat bagged the top honours, alongside Indore, who had conquered the top spot alone for 6 consecutive years.
- In the category of cities with a population of less than 1 lakh, Sasvad, Patan and Lonavala secured the top three spots. Mhow Cantonment Board in Madhya Pradesh was adjudged the Cleanest Cantonment Board.
- Varanasi and Prayagraj won the top two awards amongst the Cleanest Ganga Towns. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh won the top three awards for Best Performing State.
- Chandigarh walked away with the award for the Best Safaimitra Surakshit Sheher. 110 awards were bestowed during the ceremony.

7.4 Swachh Survekshan Gramin 2021:

- Launched on **9th September, 2021** under the SBM Phase- 2
- 17,475 villages in 698 districts covered

Weights to different elements of the SSG 2021,

1. **30%** - Direct Observation of sanitation at public places
2. **35%** - Citizen's Feedback, including feedback from common citizens, key influencers at the village level and from citizens online using a mobile App
3. **35%** - Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters

8 ODF+ & ODF++

- **ODF+** and **ODF++** are aimed towards proper maintenance of toilet facilities & safe collection, conveyance, treatment/disposal of all faecal sludge & sewage.

8.1 Launched in?

ODF+ and ODF++ were launched in **August 2018**

8.2 Eligibility:

Cities that had been certified ODF **at least once**, on the basis of the ODF protocols, are eligible to declare themselves as **ODF+ & ODF++**

8.3 Difference:

ODF+	ODF++
✓ Focuses on toilets with water, maintenance & hygiene	✓ Focuses on toilets with sludge & septage management

✓ Declared ODF+ if, “at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/or urinating in the open, & all community & public toilets are functional & well-maintained	✓ Declared ODF+ if, faecal sludge/septage & sewage is safely managed & treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage & sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas
Nomenclature	Criteria for different stages of ODF Plus
ODF Plus - उदीयमान/Aspiring	A village that has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) All Households in the village has access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/Anganwadi Centres/Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for Solid Waste Management OR Liquid Waste Management
ODF Plus - उज्जवल/Rising	A village that has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) All Households in the village has access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/Anganwadi Centres/Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for Solid Waste Management (iv) The village has arrangements for Liquid Waste Management
Nomenclature	Criteria for different stages of ODF Plus
ODF Plus - उत्कृष्ट/Model	A village that has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) All Households in the village has access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/Anganwadi Centres/Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) All public places in the village are observed to have minimal litter, minimal stagnant wastewater and no plastic waste dump in public places (iv) Village has arrangements for solid waste management (v) Village has arrangements for liquid waste management (vi) The villages should prominently display ODF plus IEC messages through wall paintings/billboards etc.

Declaration of a villages of any of the three stages of ODF Plus will be done by the Gram Panchayat through a resolution passed by the Gram Sabha. For the village declared as ODF Plus (उत्कृष्ट/Model), third party verification will have to be completed by District/Block level authorities within 90 days of declaration.

9 ODF+Model Status

- When a village achieves a condition where it is visually clean with minimal litter and stagnant water, apart from solid and liquid waste management (SLWM) and adequate cleanliness awareness generation activities, it is declared as ODF plus Model.
- For a village to achieve the status of ODF plus Model, it is required to pass through three stages of ODF Plus namely **Aspiring, Rising and Model**
- In its attempt to make all villages ODF Plus Model, comprehensive plans were made, bringing all the stakeholders on board before execution. **The Village Sanitation Saturation Plans (VSSP)** for each village were made to ensure it has assets available for SLWM. Based on the plans, considerable SLWM infrastructure has been created under SBMG and MGNREGA.

10 Performance Monitoring

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Mobile app is being used by people and Government organisations for achieving the goals of Swachh Bharat Mission. For this Govt is bringing awareness to the people through advertisements.

11 Impacts (Useful for Mains answer writing):

- 55 crore people changed their behaviour and started using toilets
- Significant reduction in water and sanitation related diseases
- According to the dashboards maintained by respective ministries, more than 100 million individual household level toilets have been constructed in rural areas, & 6 million household toilets in urban areas.
- In addition, nearly 6 million community & public toilets have also been constructed in the urban areas.
- Consequently, 4,234 cities and more than 600,000 villages across the country have declared themselves open defecation free (ODF).
- More than 81.5 thousand wards in urban areas now have 100% door to door collection of solid waste and nearly 65 thousand wards practice 100% segregation of waste at source.
- According to UNICEF The number of people without a toilet reduced from **550** million to **50** million.
- The World Bank reports that **96%** of Indians who have a toilet use it
- WHO in its report stated that at least **1,80,000** diarrhoeal deaths were averted in rural India since the launch of SBM.
- A study concluded that the construction of toilets under the program led to a reduction in incidence of **sexual assault** against women

- National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) demonstrate the increase in access to improved sanitation due to SBM

12 Challenges:

- A report by WSSCC in 2019 found that the impact of the SBM for the most vulnerable sections was limited.
- Barriers due to physical disabilities, social/economic disparities, geography, sexual orientation, gender & caste were not addressed
- Irregularities with regard to use of funds by officials

13 Impacts of SBM

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Impact

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) saves lives: WHO 2018
3 lakh diarrheal deaths avoided in 2019 compared to 2014

SBM improves nutrition and productivity
BMGF 2017 - 58% higher cases of wasting among children in non-ODF areas

Swachhata secures safety and dignity of women
UNICEF 2017 - 96% women feel safer after getting a toilet at home

SBM earns money for the family
UNICEF 2017 - INR 50,000 saved every year on average by a household in an ODF village due to improved health

SBM saves the environment
UNICEF 2019 - 12.70 times less likelihood of groundwater contamination in ODF villages

14 Recent news:

- Financial assistance to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) for construction of Community Managed Sanitary Complex (CMSC) at village level has been increased from **Rs.2 lakh to Rs.3 lakh per CMSC**

- Continuation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) till **2025-26** for sustainable outcomes
- Recently, on the occasion of World Toilet Day, on 19th November 2022, Toilets 2.0 campaign was launched which aims to change the face of public and community toilets in urban India through collective action involving citizens and ULBs.
- The Swachhata application is a fourth generation complaint redressal mobile and web platform. It is a quantum leap in how complaints and grievances are being redressed by Municipal Corporations in India. This solution is for all the 4041 towns and cities of India.
- The country has achieved yet another major milestone under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II with three-fourth of the total villages in the country i.e., 75% villages achieving ODF Plus status under Phase II of the Mission. 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. As on date, more than 4.43 lakh villages have declared themselves ODF Plus, which is a significant step towards achieving the SBM-G phase II goals by 2024-25 as of Sept 2023
- The top performing States/UTs which have achieved 100% ODF Plus villages are – Andaman & Nicobar Islands, D&N Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Tripura. Among States/ UTs – Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu, Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim have 100% ODF Plus Model villages.
- As on date (Jan 2024), **16 States** and Union Territories have achieved 100% ODF Plus Status, of which **4 have achieved ODF Plus Model Status.**
- As part of other new initiative aligning with the ongoing Swachhata Hi Seva campaign, the Directorate of Rural Sanitation in Jammu and Kashmir has introduced **the 'Swachhata Bulletin'**. Its primary objective is to monitor and share daily updates on Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities conducted by districts under SHS 2023. It would create a platform wherein additional community members would come forward and would add to the cause of Swachh and Swasth Bharat. The bulletin can be used to collect feedback from stakeholders, aiding in program evaluation and improvement
- The SBM Grameen Phase II campaigns, like the **Sujalam Campaign**, focused on specific aspects of sanitation, such as greywater management. These initiatives led to the construction of 5.1 million soak pits, showcasing the commitment to comprehensive sanitation solutions.

FOR CONCEPTUAL MCQ GO THROUGH CLASS CONDUCTED FOR THIS SCHEME



