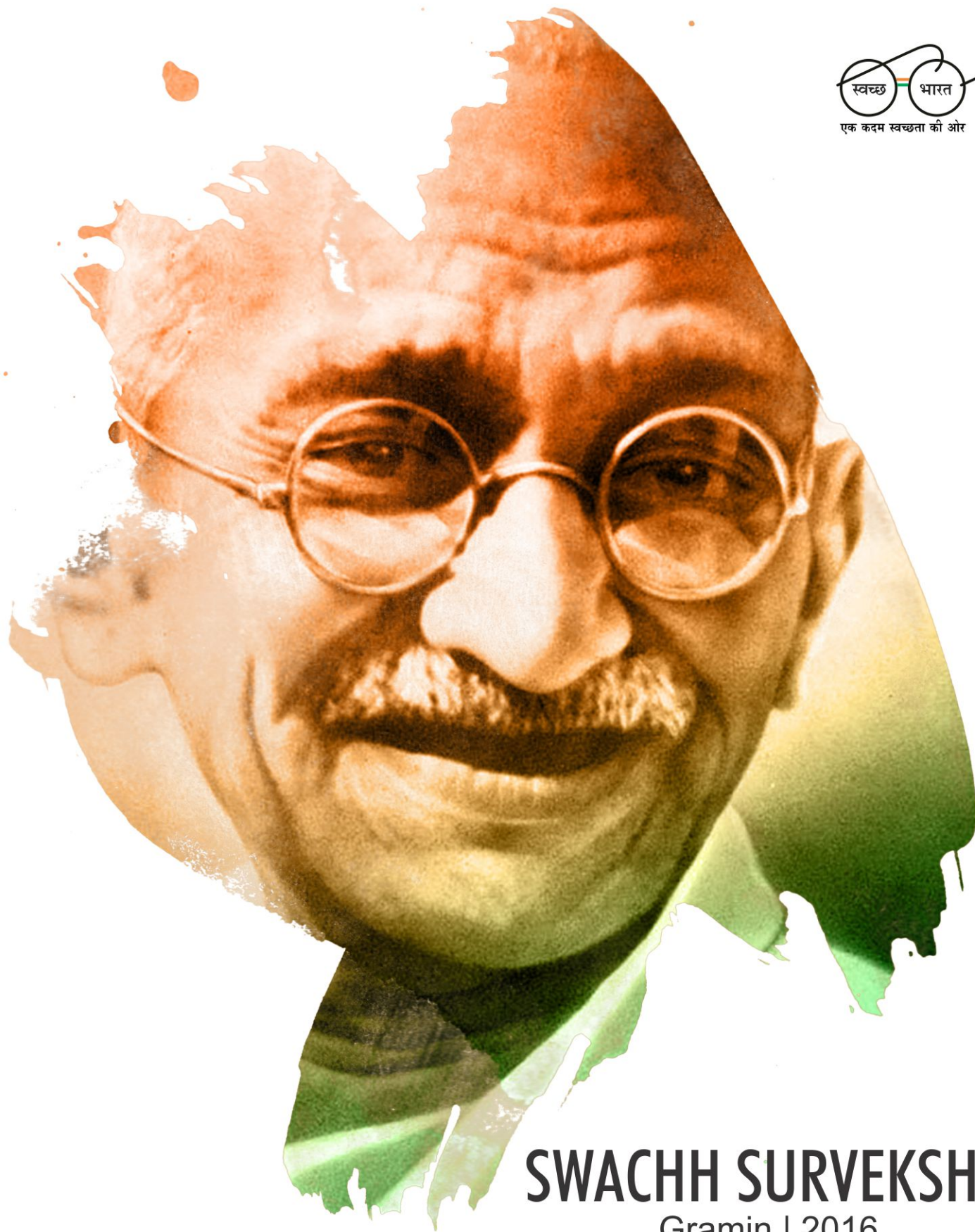




SWACHH SURVEKSHAN

Gramin | 2016



Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India
mdws.gov.in

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MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ
AND DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI



MESSAGE

Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014 by the Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, to achieve the vision of "Swachh Bharat" by 2nd October 2019, the 150th Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation. Implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been assigned to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to the States to help achieving the vision of Swachh Bharat. All the stakeholders have to come together to make the entire country open defecation free and clean. This requires immense behaviour change on our part.

Many States and districts are marching ahead towards the goal of Swachh Bharat since the launch of SBM(G). It is appropriate that the outcomes relating to cleanliness are measured and States and Districts are ranked to instil competitiveness amongst them towards cleanliness.

This report ranks the States on the basis of data published in the Swachhta Status Report 2016 of NSSO. It also ranks the seventy-five top performing districts under SBM(G) on overall cleanliness on the basis of a large scale survey conducted by Quality Council of India (QCI).

I hope this report will create a positive competitiveness among the states and the districts to achieve the goal of overall cleanliness including achieving ODF status.

30/8/16

(NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

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D.O. 2/2/S(DWS)/2016

26th August 2016

Foreword



With the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October 2014, India has embarked upon a transformational journey of cleanliness in rural areas. To trigger a sense of competitiveness among states and districts, ranking in terms of cleanliness in rural areas is being introduced.

In the report, 26 States and UTs, which were a part of the baseline survey on sanitation and cleanliness conducted by NSSO in 2015, have been ranked on the basis of availability of toilets and their usage. For ranking of the districts, seventy- five best performing districts were identified on the basis of IMIS data available with the Ministry. A large scale household survey was carried out in these districts by Quality Council of India (QCI) to rank these districts on the basis of overall cleanliness that included factors like extent to which the district is ODF and also whether there is visible cleanliness around households and public places.

I thank QCI, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) for undertaking this task. In addition to the above I would also like to thank to the Additional Secretary, Shri Saraswati Prasad, for guiding the QCI team in conducting the survey and preparing the report.

Parameswaran Iyer

Secretary to Government of India

INTRODUCTION

Honourable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October 2014 in order to expedite efforts towards achieving universal cleanliness. The Mission has laid a clear roadmap for improving the level of cleanliness in the country with a vision to create a “Swachh Bharat” by 2019, the 150th birth year of Mahatma Gandhi.

Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin- SBM (G) endeavours to accelerate rural sanitation coverage, reduce open defecation and improve management of solid and liquid wastes. It focuses on ensuring usage of toilets along with their construction. There is a strong emphasis on behaviour change, including a focus on interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the village level; and giving states flexibility to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

The first two years of Swachh Bharat Mission have shown promising results. According to IMIS data under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the rural sanitation coverage has increased from 42.05% (as on 02.10.2014) to 53.76% (as on 08.08.2016). Further, 17 districts, 232 blocks and 72,727 villages have declared themselves ODF.

To evaluate the implementation and progress of the mission at central and state level, a survey was conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during May-June 2015. Based on findings from the survey, states have been ranked in this report to capture their performance on access and usage of sanitary toilets in rural India. It is hoped that the ranking will sensitize the states on their performance and instil a sense of positive competition among them.

Further, a need was felt to analyse and rank districts on their sanitation performance. As a starting point towards this, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) commissioned a survey, in 75 best performing districts in rural India*, to delve into aspects of open defecation and solid & liquid waste management. The survey, carried out by the Quality Council of India and fittingly named as 'Swachh Survekshan', was conducted between 20th May 2016 and 21st June 2016, spanning across 75 districts and covering more than 70,000 households. It is hoped that this survey will bring the necessary third party evaluation into picture for guiding the programme and providing useful lessons for similar evaluations on a larger scale in near future.

The methodology, process and outcome indicators of the survey were conceived by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in association with the Quality Council of India. A team of 150 assessors was deployed to visit rural areas in 75 districts and collect sanitation related data. A special mobile based application was created for the collection of data. This application was installed on handheld tablets which were used to ensure that information collected was consistent by validating through geo-tagged pictures.

This report ranks districts on their status of sanitation, which has been assessed on the following four parameters:

- Households having access to safe toilets and using them
- Households having no litter around
- Public places with no litter in the surrounding
- Households having no stagnant wastewater around

RANKING METHODOLOGY



3.1 Method of state ranking- NSSO 2015

A Survey on Swachhta status was conducted by NSSO during May-June 2015 covering 73,176 households in 3788 villages across India. Based on findings of the survey, a state ranking was derived on the basis of percentage of households having sanitary toilets and using them. This percentage has been derived by multiplying

- i) The percentage of households having sanitary toilets, and
- ii) The percentage of people using household/ community toilets (of the people having access to toilets)

3.2 Method of district ranking- Swachh Survekshan 2016

3.2.1 District Selection

75 Districts including 22 from North East and Special Category States, across the country were shortlisted on the basis of their performance on following two indicators (as per the data available

with Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation)

- i) Improvement in toilet coverage since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (2nd October 2014)
- ii) Percentage of ODF villages in these districts.

Equal weightages were assigned to these indicators. Since 50% weight was assigned to “Improvement in toilet coverage since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission”, some of the districts already having very high toilet coverage did not feature in the list of 75 districts thus shortlisted.

3.2.2 Village & Household Selection

A step wise process was followed to ensure proper sampling for the study. Each district was divided into four zones and then villages were the randomly chosen from each zone, based on proper geographical spread & proportionate ODF distribution¹. A statistical exercise was then conducted to find out the number of households that should be surveyed. The following table indicates the sample size.

Table: Sample size selected for the survey

	Plains	North East and Special Category States
Number of households	Minimum 1050 per district	Minimum 350 per district

¹ Proportionate ODF distribution implies that the percentage of ODF villages selected for the survey were equal to the percentage ODF villages in the entire district, as per ministry database.

To ensure quality and uniformity in survey across the districts, a detailed training was conducted by the QCI team. 150 experienced assessors were trained in 4 cities (Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata and Pune). The training included sessions on questionnaire, basics of sanitation, usage of mobile application etc. The training also covered methodology of household selection to ensure proper distribution within a village.

3.2.3 Questionnaire

The survey was conducted using an extensive questionnaire (Annexure) designed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The questionnaire measured two key aspects of sanitation : (i) Access and usage of safe toilets and, (ii) Presence of litter & stagnant wastewater around households and public areas.

3.2.4 Data Sources

Data was collected from two sources:

1. Inputs from the household
2. Independent Observations

QCI assessors visited more than 1050 households per district in 'plains' and more than 350 households per district in 'North East & Special Category states'. Each household was surveyed on 10 questions, and recorded responses were

supplemented with geo-tagged photographs using GPS enabled tablets.

As part of independent observations, the assessors surveyed public places in the village and checked the presence of litter to assess cleanliness at village level.

The score for this was derived by assigning '0' marks for the villages having rampant litter, '50' marks for villages having some litter and '100' marks for villages no litter around public places.

3.2.5 Quality check of data

A central 24x7 control room was set-up to monitor daily progress and ensure quality & consistency across the survey. The control room co-ordinated with the respective district administration and resolved real-time queries of on-ground assessors, to ensure smooth conduct of the survey.

The spread of households in each village was monitored using aerial view of recorded surveys. Also, geo-tagged images corresponding to each response were checked for data accuracy.

3.2.6 Parameters for district ranking

Districts were ranked on four parameters. Weightage assigned to these parameters is as below.

Table: Parameters with weightages considered for ranking districts on sanitation

Key Parameters	Weightage
Percentage of Households having access to safe toilets and using them	40
Percentage of Households having no litter around	30
Average score of cleanliness (Out of 100) around Public places	20
Percentage of Households having no wastewater around	10

In the above table, 'Households having access to safe toilets and using them' was arrived at by multiplying percentage of household having safe toilet with the percentage of households using toilets out of those already having the access.

Data related to 'litter' and 'stagnant wastewater' was collected by surveying areas around households and various public places in the village.

RANKING

4.1 State ranking based on NSSO 2015 survey

Based on the 'percentage of households having sanitary toilets' and 'percentage of people using

household/community toilets', the ranking of the states is shown in the table below.

The table below shows the ranking of 26 states** on the basis of their percentage – households having access to sanitary toilets and using them.

Table: Ranking of 26 states as per NSSO 2015 survey

Rank	State	Percentage of Households having sanitary toilet	Percentage of people using household/community toilets (out of households having toilets)	Percentage of Households having access to sanitary toilets and using them
1	Sikkim	98.2	100.0	98.2
2	Kerala	97.6	98.8	96.4
3	Mizoram	96.2	99.6	95.8
4	Himachal Pradesh	90.4	99.7	90.1
5	Nagaland	90.2	98.2	88.6
6	Haryana	90.2	97.4	87.9
7	Punjab	86.7	99.3	86.1
8	Uttarakhand	80.5	99.6	80.2
9	Manipur	75.9	96.2	73.0
10	Meghalaya	66.7	98.4	65.6
11	Assam	66.4	96.4	64.0
12	West Bengal	65.1	97.5	63.5
13	Telangana	61.1	97.8	59.8
14	Gujarat	55.5	96.2	53.4
15	Maharashtra	52.6	95.0	50.0
16	Andhra Pradesh	47.9	97.3	46.6
17	Jammu & Kashmir	47.4	96.9	45.9
18	Karnataka	47.0	94.3	44.3
19	Tamil Nadu	41.0	95.7	39.2
20	Rajasthan	38.0	94.2	35.8
21	Bihar	31.6	94.2	29.8
22	Uttar Pradesh	29.5	92.4	27.3
23	Madhya Pradesh	27.5	90.1	24.8
24	Odisha	26.3	94.2	24.8
25	Chhattisgarh	21.2	94.0	19.9
26	Jharkhand	18.8	94.2	17.7

4.2 District ranking based on Swachh Survekshan 2016

Shortlisted 75 districts were evaluated at different levels of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation. Based on the scores obtained by these 53 districts in 'Plains' and 22 districts in 'North East & Special

Category' states across all the four sanitation parameters of the survey, the ranking of the districts by their sanitation status, is shown in the sections below.

4.2.1 Ranking of 22 districts in 'North East & Special Category' states

The table below shows the ranking of 22 districts in the 'North East & Special Category' based on their overall score.

Table: Swachh Survekshan 2016 ranking of districts in the 'North East & Special Category' states

Rank	District	State	Households having access to safe toilets and using them		Households having no litter around		Public places with no litter in the surrounding		Households having no stagnant wastewater around		Overall Score (out of 100)
			%	Score (Out of 40)	%	Score (Out of 30)	% Score	Score (Out of 20)	%	Score (Out of 10)	
1	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	99%	39.6	100%	29.9	95%	19.0	99%	9.9	98.4
2	West Sikkim	Sikkim	95%	38.1	97%	29.0	98%	19.5	98%	9.8	96.4
3	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	97%	38.7	96%	28.9	83%	16.5	100%	10.0	94.1
4	East Sikkim	Sikkim	98%	39.0	92%	27.7	88%	17.5	95%	9.5	93.7
5	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	99%	39.4	97%	29.1	75%	15.0	99%	9.9	93.4
6	South Sikkim	Sikkim	97%	38.6	88%	26.5	90%	18.0	99%	9.9	93.0
7	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	95%	37.9	91%	27.4	80%	16.0	97%	9.7	91.0
8	North Sikkim	Sikkim	92%	36.9	91%	27.3	85%	17.0	95%	9.5	90.7
9	Champhai	Mizoram	89%	35.5	97%	29.0	83%	16.5	90%	9.0	90.0
10	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	97%	38.6	93%	28.0	68%	13.5	98%	9.8	89.9
11	West Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	78%	31.0	85%	25.6	70%	14.0	85%	8.5	79.1
12	East Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	85%	33.8	85%	25.4	53%	10.5	83%	8.3	78.0
13	Ri Bhoi	Meghalaya	78%	31.1	85%	25.4	65%	13.0	82%	8.2	77.7
14	Lahul & Spiti	Himachal Pradesh	58%	23.0	96%	28.9	80%	16.0	98%	9.8	77.7
15	Bongaigaon	Assam	63%	25.3	100%	29.9	48%	9.5	98%	9.8	74.5
16	West Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	69%	27.5	87%	26.1	53%	10.5	94%	9.4	73.5
17	East Garo Hills	Meghalaya	62%	24.8	78%	23.5	78%	15.5	87%	8.7	72.5
18	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	64%	25.5	79%	23.7	75%	15.0	81%	8.1	72.3
19	Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya	61%	24.3	76%	22.7	50%	10.0	83%	8.3	65.3
20	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	47%	18.6	74%	22.1	70%	14.0	79%	7.9	62.6
21	Papum Pare	Arunachal Pradesh	47%	18.8	81%	24.2	50%	10.0	76%	7.6	60.6
22	Anjaw	Arunachal Pradesh	36%	14.3	46%	13.8	45%	9.0	97%	9.7	46.8

4.2.2 Ranking of 53 districts in plains

The table below shows the ranking of 53 districts in the plains based on their overall score

Table: Swachh Survekshan 2016 ranking of districts in the plains

Rank	District	State	Households having access to safe toilets and using them		Households having no litter around		Public places with no litter in the surrounding		Households having no stagnant wastewater around		Overall Score (out of 100)
			%	Score (Out of 40)	%	Score (Out of 30)	% Score	Score (Out of 20)	%	Score (Out of 10)	
1	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	99%	39.4	96%	28.8	94%	18.8	98%	9.8	96.8
2	Nadia	West Bengal	97%	38.8	98%	29.3	85%	16.9	99%	9.9	94.9
3	Satara	Maharashtra	96%	38.2	95%	28.4	83%	16.6	97%	9.7	92.9
4	Midnapur East	West Bengal	95%	38.0	95%	28.6	81%	16.1	99%	9.9	92.6
5	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	93%	37.3	93%	28.0	89%	17.8	84%	8.4	91.5
6	Hoogly	West Bengal	97%	38.9	95%	28.5	71%	14.2	100%	10	91.6
7	Udupi	Karnataka	97%	38.6	83%	24.9	92%	18.3	92%	9.2	91.0
8	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	92%	36.9	92%	27.7	84%	16.7	97%	9.7	91.0
9	Thane	Maharashtra	89%	35.5	93%	27.8	81%	16.1	93%	9.3	88.7
10	Churu	Rajasthan	88%	35.0	98%	29.3	72%	14.4	97%	9.7	88.4
11	Kodagu	Karnataka	89%	35.6	92%	27.5	78%	15.6	94%	9.4	88.1
12	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh	83%	33.0	97%	29.2	78%	15.6	97%	9.7	87.5
13	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	92%	36.7	85%	25.4	81%	16.1	88%	8.8	87.0
14	North 24 Pargana	West Bengal	96%	38.5	85%	25.4	68%	13.6	92%	9.2	86.7
15	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	85%	33.9	96%	28.8	74%	14.7	91%	9.1	86.5
16	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	93%	37.3	82%	24.5	71%	14.2	91%	9.1	85.1
17	Bengaluru Rural	Karnataka	89%	35.4	96%	28.7	53%	10.6	97%	9.7	84.4
18	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	73%	29.3	97%	29.1	75%	15.0	95%	9.5	82.9
19	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	79%	31.4	92%	27.6	66%	13.1	96%	9.6	81.7
20	Mahesana	Gujarat	73%	29.0	95%	28.5	71%	14.2	96%	9.6	81.3
21	Kheda	Gujarat	66%	26.2	98%	29.5	79%	15.8	96%	9.6	81.1
22	Jharsuguda	Odisha	70%	27.8	92%	27.7	79%	15.7	98%	9.8	81.0
23	Ramanagara	Karnataka	78%	31.0	92%	27.6	64%	12.8	95%	9.5	80.9
24	Navsari	Gujarat	78%	31.3	81%	24.3	81%	16.1	84%	8.4	80.1
25	Sikar	Rajasthan	73%	29.0	94%	28.2	71%	14.2	86%	8.6	80.0
26	Mandya	Karnataka	82%	32.8	84%	25.3	66%	13.1	85%	8.5	79.7
27	Patan	Gujarat	68%	27.0	98%	29.3	66%	13.1	96%	9.6	79.0

Rank	District	State	Households having access to safe toilets and using them		Households having no litter around		Public places with no litter in the surrounding		Households having no stagnant wastewater around		Overall Score (out of 100)
			%	Score (Out of 40)	%	Score (Out of 30)	% Score	Score (Out of 20)	%	Score (Out of 10)	
28	Surat	Gujarat	64%	25.7	94%	28.2	79%	15.7	94%	9.4	79.0
29	Bharuch	Gujarat	64%	25.4	95%	28.5	78%	15.6	94%	9.4	78.9
30	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	73%	29.0	94%	28.2	59%	11.8	95%	9.5	78.5
31	Valsad	Gujarat	64%	25.7	91%	27.3	79%	15.7	97%	9.7	78.4
32	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	63%	25.2	96%	28.9	74%	14.7	96%	9.6	78.4
33	Yamunanagar	Haryana	72%	28.8	96%	28.9	66%	13.1	76%	7.6	78.4
34	Debagarh	Odisha	77%	30.8	81%	24.2	68%	13.6	94%	9.4	78.0
35	Narmada	Gujarat	52%	20.8	100%	29.9	88%	17.5	98%	9.8	78.0
36	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	57%	22.8	97%	29.0	84%	16.7	94%	9.4	77.9
37	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	69%	27.7	91%	27.2	68%	13.6	92%	9.2	77.7
38	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	71%	28.3	87%	26.2	70%	13.9	85%	8.5	76.9
39	Thoothukudi	Tamil Nadu	73%	29.0	89%	26.8	57%	11.4	94%	9.4	76.6
40	Gurgaon	Haryana	74%	29.4	91%	27.2	57%	11.4	75%	7.5	75.5
41	Gajapati	Odisha	61%	24.2	96%	28.7	63%	12.6	96%	9.6	75.1
42	Tapi	Gujarat	52%	20.7	98%	29.3	77%	15.3	96%	9.6	74.9
43	Koriya	Chhattisgarh	43%	17.0	98%	29.3	79%	15.7	99%	9.9	71.9
44	Bikaner	Rajasthan	61%	24.5	92%	27.7	50%	10	98%	9.8	72.0
45	Anand	Gujarat	65%	25.8	84%	25.3	61%	12.2	83%	8.3	71.6
46	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	63%	25.2	90%	27.0	52%	10.3	90%	9.0	71.5
47	Sirsa	Haryana	54%	21.4	97%	29.1	57%	11.4	80%	8.0	69.9
48	Perambaluru	Tamil Nadu	53%	21.3	89%	26.6	52%	10.3	92%	9.2	67.4
49	Ajmer	Rajasthan	62%	24.8	74%	22.1	59%	11.7	85%	8.5	67.1
50	Gadag	Karnataka	53%	21.0	92%	27.5	34%	6.7	96%	9.6	64.8
51	Pali	Rajasthan	57%	22.9	77%	23.1	52%	10.3	82%	8.2	64.5
52	Panchmahal	Gujarat	54%	21.6	76%	22.9	60%	11.9	77%	7.7	64.1
53	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	46%	18.2	76%	22.7	63%	12.5	90%	9.0	62.4

STORIES ON SWACHHTA



Vaanar Sena

I am a student from Baigram village. When we got to know from our elders that many villagers go out in the open for defecation, we grouped ourselves as 'Vaanar Sena' to stop this age old menace. As a daily activity, our team used to get up at 5:00 AM in the morning and set out in different directions in the village. We accosted people who were found defecating in the open by blowing whistles and throwing away their water mugs. Because of this, people who defecated in open felt ashamed and ran away. After these initiatives taken by our team, nobody goes out in the open for defecation. As a result of this, whereas earlier people often used to get sick but now its prevalence has also reduced. - Yashraj - Indore, Madhya Pradesh



Increase in allowance has been beneficial for people

I am from Vatavagar village, Coimbatore. After the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, we have seen construction of many toilets in our village. Under the provision of SBM, we got an allowance of INR 12,000 to construct a toilet at our home. Earlier, we were given less than INR 2000 to construct basic toilet related infrastructure. With the allowance of INR 12,000 we were able to get a good quality toilet constructed at our home. The scheme has been particularly beneficial for poor people. With the aid of field staff and engineers in the district, villagers started constructing toilets at their homes and our village became ODF. Along with construction of toilets, awareness campaigns were also organized in our village. After launch of SBM, 5 villages in our block have been declared ODF-Sampath Kumar- Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu



Toilet is more important than jewellery

I am a resident of Sundhi Village. Earlier, many households in the village didn't have toilets because of which villagers were compelled to defecate in open. Because of the filth generated in the village, people used to fall sick. To put a stop at open defecation, we were requested by the Panchayat to build a toilet by each household. But as our family didn't have money for the same, we sold our jewellery to get a toilet constructed. After the construction of toilet, we have been relieved from many of our difficulties. Inspired from our efforts, people have started constructing toilets in their houses also. – Dileshwari Sahoo, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh



Decrease in alcohol consumption and significant improvement in school enrolment through SBM

I am the head of Mahila Mandal in Mahunag village. I am an illiterate woman and I work for Mandi Vikas Abhiyan. Swachh Bharat Mission is one of the key activities taken up by Mahila Mandal. As part of our contribution towards SBM, we found lot of plastic containers and polythene bags in the public areas.

Earlier, we used to re-sell the same to the kabadiwala. Now, high volume of the plastic so collected, we started utilizing plastic for making plastic mats and other useful material. For efficient waste management, we started segregating bio-degradable and non-bio degradable waste confining both in two separate pits. As a result of these efforts, today all households and schools have two separate pits for waste confinement.

During the course of our cleanliness drive, we also found that the drains were choked with lot of empty alcohol bottles. This was due to the fact that men in our village used to drink openly in public places. I could associate more with the issue since I lost my husband 12 years ago because of his alcohol addiction. A repercussion of this bad habit was that my kids couldn't go to schools since all the hard earned money was spent on purchasing alcohol. After our association with the Swachh Bharat and the community, we became confident to take a stand. The Mahila Mandal approached other ladies to request their husbands to stop drinking. Working for Swachh Bharat has brought a holistic behavioural impact within our society. While the situation of cleanliness has improved, prevalence of open consumption of alcohol has also decreased and kids enrolment to schools has also significantly improved in our village- Mandi, Himachal Pradesh



Complete behaviour change

I am a resident of Gumnalwal village. Earlier, not even a single household in our village had toilet and everyone used to defecate in open. All the streets and fields of the village used to be filled with filth. Six months ago, a team from Delhi came, visited our village and conducted a session on the importance of having a toilet in every household. We were moved & inspired and decided to take initiatives to make our village clean. At first, we ensured that every household

in the village has access to toilet in a span of two months. Also, to ensure that no villager defecated in open, we used to get up at 4 AM and accosted the villagers who used to defecate outside. We threw their bottles and mugs away to dissuade them from doing so. To put a stop at open defecation, we asked the villagers who were still not having toilets to use the school toilets- Nidhi Mehra, Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh



Taking the poor along

I live in Chenbagaramanputhooor village of Kanyakumari. Earlier, 76 out of 2320 households in my village did not have toilet because of which there were visible incidences of open defecation. To resolve this issue, Gram Panchayat and community head joined forces with a cameraman with an announcement that, if people would defecate in open, their pictures will be taken and posted on the walls of community hall. Those people would also be levied a fine. This announcement brought fear in the mind of villagers regarding open defecation. To construct toilets, they took aid of Rs.12000/- for the construction of toilets under the SBM scheme. Today, all those 76 households have toilets. -Kalyanasundaram, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu



Positive impact in people's life due to SBM

Over the years, we have gone through many problems because of unavailability of toilet in our homes. It was embarrassing for the girls to go out for defecation during the day as boys also used to defecate in the nearby areas. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, toilets have been constructed in all the houses in our village. Life has become comfortable for all of us now. - Laxmi Hridas, Jharsuguda, Odisha



Not compelled to defecate with pigs anymore

I live in Changum basti of Anjaw District. Earlier we did not have a toilet at home because of which we were compelled to defecate in the open along with the pigs. We had to accompany our kids whenever they needed to defecate. It was worse during monsoon as it was troublesome for us to go out while it poured. It was painful to go out every time for defecation especially during the time of illness.

Now that a toilet has been constructed at my home, the situation has become better for us. We have made sure that a water pipe discharges the excreta outside the house and the cleanliness of the toilet is maintained. Today, children go alone for defecation. We are relieved from the constant stress now. - Balem Sapol - Anjaw, Arunachal Pradesh



A Toilet is the best gift for my daughter

Earlier, when we did not have a toilet, my legs used to hurt as I had to go out for defecation. Further, I have a young daughter, who used to feel embarrassed every time she had to go out in the open for defecation, hence I had to accompany her every time. It was difficult even for the male members of my family as people from nearby areas had to pass through the field where we used to defecate. To avoid further embarrassments, I got a toilet constructed at my home. After having a toilet, my family doesn't face these difficulties anymore. Today, my daughter feels much more comfortable because of toilet at home and I do not have to accompany her anymore. My daughter thanked me for construction of the toilet and told me that it was the best gift she got from me. -Mansa Behen, Patan, Gujarat



Help yourself by helping others

I am the Secretary of Mahora village. Earlier, very few households of the village had access to toilets. Since, almost all the villagers used to defecate in open, the village was full of filth. A function was organized in the village wherein the district collector informed us about the importance of toilet construction and related benefits. The real progress started when Sukhan Lal, a resident of the village donated his land to a lady who didn't have land for construction of a toilet.

This heroic act of Sukhan Lal motivated villagers to start construction of toilet and help others in the same endeavour. Today, most of the households in the village have access to toilets. The village has now become almost free from water borne diseases; and the cleanliness is maintained throughout our Panchayat. -Ramdino Singh, Koriya, Chhattisgarh



Role of elected representative

Earlier, the streets used to be filled with filth and waste water in our village. To resolve this issue, the Sarpanch of our village initiated the process of getting a liquid waste management plant constructed. As a first step towards construction, drains were built to collect waste water. Later, the plant collected and cleaned waste water thrice, leading to cleaner streets without waste water. To avoid water loss, the processed waste water is reused for irrigation in the fields. We are proud of the initiatives taken by our village Sarpanch towards Swachhta. Raj Kumar Sapla, Sirsa, Haryana



Attendance of the girl students improved

Earlier, our co-education school didn't have any toilet because of which students were forced to go outside for defecation. This led many students to fall ill with diarrhoea. It forced many students to dis-enrol from school. Because of lack of toilet, we also had to go out in the bushes for defecation. These problems were exacerbated by the presence of Sikkim's large army encampment as it was hard for us to find places for defecation with no one around. To resolve these recurring issues, toilets were constructed in our school, solving our problem. Many girl students who left school came back for further studies.

All of us are happy now. - Aarti Gautum, East Sikkim, Sikkim



Transformation from kachcha toilet to sanitary toilet

I am from Gopalpur village, District North 24 Pargana, West Bengal. Earlier we had a kachcha toilet at our home. The waste disposal from the kachcha toilet was unsafe, resulting into odour around the toilet area and sometimes spread to the household area also. The continuous smell caused many health issues in my family. Later the government helped us in making pucca toilet at our home. After construction of the pucca toilet, there is no odour around the toilet. As a result of which my family has become healthier now. - Hanima bibi, North 24, West Bengal



Awareness has a positive impact

Before the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, only 50% of the people had access to toilet in my village. However, we were determined to make our village open defecation free. We started various initiatives to achieve this objective. We focussed on the issue in our Gram Sabha meetings. To spread awareness regarding the importance of construction and use of toilet, we organized multiple meetings at ward level and involved 'women savings group'. These efforts convinced villagers to construct household toilets. Today, I am proud to say that we have constructed 356 new toilets in a short duration of 4 months and I can say with confidence that our village is progressing towards becoming an Open defecation free village within a short time. -Pradeep Yashwant Sawant, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra



Message goes from school to home

I am the principal of the Rajendra Nath Institution (school). We follow the principle of Swachh Bharat Mission sincerely and diligently in the school. We instruct our students regarding proper sanitation and motivate them towards using toilets in the school. Due to our constant motivation, none of our students go out for open defecation and use school latrines only during the school time. As an impact of our teachings, students who were having household toilet and were not using it, started using toilets regularly. We also guided both students and parents, who did not have toilet at home, regarding the benefits of sanitation. As a result of our constant counselling, the number of toilets has increased in the village considerably. Asit Kumar Mitra, Hooghly, West Bengal



Reuse of waste water

I live in Malsesar village of Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan. There was an acute water shortage in the district, particularly in summer and water level used to go down considerably during summer. Earlier rainwater and black water from toilets used to drain directly into open. Afterwards, various soak pits are constructed in the village for the collection of wastewater which are located 50-60 feet apart. We also ensure that dirt and other solid waste do not enter these pits by building mesh to filter water. These soak pits help us in two ways. First, the filtered water enters the well, thereby recharging ground water and increasing its level. Second, the waste water does not stagnant on the roads, making the village free from stagnant waste water. - Mahesh Kumar, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan



Daughter Power

I am a student of South Deshbandhu School, East Midnapur District. Earlier, my home didn't have a toilet while the school in which I study had toilets. Hence, I could use a toilet for defecation during day time in the school but faced problems without a toilet during night at home. After continuously facing this problem, I got annoyed and asked my father to get a toilet constructed at our home. My parents understood my concern and got a toilet built at home. Now a day, my parents and I use the toilet at home. Today, I am very happy to recollect how I was able to convince my parents to construct a toilet within our premises. -Avantikapa, East Midnapur, West Bengal



Construction of toilet by own hands

Earlier we didn't have a toilet at our house and had to go far-away for defecation. The eldest member of our family suffered the most as he was paralysed and could not move on his own. We realized the problem but we were helpless as we were short of funds. We decided to construct a toilet in our house with our own hands. However, we didn't have money to purchase materials such as sand, cement, pipes and seat etc. So we worked in a school as daily wagers and used the wage we had received to purchase construction materials. It took us two long years to complete the entire construction of the toilet. Since the time toilet has been constructed, our life has become easier and now we are proud of our achievement. -Girja Devi, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh



Leading by example

I am a resident of Vishwa village of Navsari district. Earlier, there was no agency in my village for garbage collection, resulting into accumulation of waste along the streets. This accumulation attracted animals and insects, causing a lot of diseases in our village. I realized that someone has to come forward for solving this problem and hence, I kept a dustbin in front of my medical shop, requesting everyone to throw the waste into it. Inspired from my efforts, every household in the village started having dustbins in their households. In due course of time, facility of door-to-door collection of garbage has been introduced in my village. As an impact of these initiatives, there is no garbage or filth on the street of my village. - A Medical Shop Owner, Navsari, Gujarat



Role of elected members at the lowest level

I work in the Panchayat Samiti. To make Swachh Bharat Mission a success, we conducted various awareness campaigns in the Panchayat. One of such campaigns was a live telecast, which showed various ill effects of open defecation. We informed villagers that flies which breed and sit on excreta contaminate the eatables and spread diseases. We also organized rallies involving school children and elderly people to spread awareness regarding various ill effects of open defecation by shouting Swachhta related slogans. We are planning to do similar activities in future in order to make people aware of the ill effects of open defecation. - Krishna Singh Rathore, Rathore



Beating the cold

Our district is a tough terrain from a geographical stand point. Every year during winters, snowfall is around 10 feet in our district. Earlier, many households in my area didn't have toilet and it was difficult to go out in open to defecate specially during winters. Few years ago, to avoid this pain, we got toilet built alongside our houses. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, there has been a significant increase in the number of toilets in our village. As a result of SBM, today 75% of the households in our village have dry toilets and we are able to beat the cold up to some extent. - Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh



Linkage of toilets to Gobar Gas plant

Open defecation used to be a serious issue in our village. During monsoons, water used to clog at places and it was harder to go out and defecate. As we didn't have toilets, we used to throw infant faeces in the open. This led insects and worms to breed in the surrounding areas. However, after toilets have been constructed in our village, we do not face such problems. To further contribute towards cleanliness of our village, the newly constructed toilets are linked to the Gobar Gas Plant, which generates gas for cooking purpose in the households of the village. - Kohlapur, Maharashtra

CONCLUSION

The state ranking based on NSSO survey (survey covered 73,176 households spanning across 3788 villages in 26 states of the country) reveals that there is significant difference in the level of sanitation in the states. States such as Sikkim, Kerala and Mizoram stand as clear leaders while the states such as Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh exhibit scope for improvement. We hope that these rankings will sensitize the states on their performance and instil a sense of positive competition among them.

The Swachh Survekshan (G)-2016 ranks 75 top performing districts since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission. It covered 71,470 households, spanning across 2347 villages distributed in the 75 districts. While in 'North East & Special Category' states, district such as Mandi, West

Sikkim and Shimla are the frontrunners, in 'plains', Sindhudurg, Nadia and Satara districts have emerged as leaders.

We hope that this report will allow districts to not only understand how they have performed, but also instil a sense of positive competition among them. This will also encourage improvement in the level of cleanliness, sanitation & hygiene and will help ensure the fruition of the SBM-G Mission. On a long journey, these are the first steps in the right direction. Effective reforms involve sustained processes and require benchmarking, consultation, sharing of information. This report is inspired by the notion – “What gets measured, gets done”. It, therefore, intends to spark a participatory and reform-driven process.



ANNEXURE

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

7.1 Villager's Inputs- Household toilet

Table: Questionnaire for household level survey

S.No	Question	Options
1	Access of Household to toilet	• Own toilet • Shared/Public/Any other toilet • No toilet
2	Water Availability	• Water available in or near the toilet • Water not available in or near the toilet
3	Is toilet fly proof/clean / hygienic	• Toilet has a water seal • Toilets has other arrangement to make it fly-proof - Like EcoSan toilets • Toilet has no arrangement
4	How is human waste in toilet disposed	• Toilet discharges waste directly into open pit, open drain, nallahs, pond or river or other unsafe option • Toilet is connected to a closed drain which empties into open area, pond, nallahs, river after treatment or connected to septic tank or an enclosed twin pit or other safe option
5	Does any member defecate in open sometimes	• Yes • No
6	What is the frequency of open defecation?	• Everyday • Mostly • Sometime
7	Do you have infants at home	• Yes • No
8	How is infants' faeces disposed?	• Thrown into open areas outside household premises, the paths or streets • Thrown into the toilets
9	Is there litter around the house?	• Yes • No
10	Is there stagnant waste water around the house	• Yes • No

7.2 Independent observations- Litter in public place

Table: Questionnaire for independent observations

S.No	Question	Options
1	Do public places have litter	• Places have rampant litter • Public Places have some litter • Public Places are clean



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भारत

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