



पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025

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Acronyms



AMS	Academy of Management Studies
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CSC	Community Sanitary Complex
DDWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
FSTP	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
FY	Financial Year
GOBARDhan	Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan
GP	Gram Panchayat
GWM	Greywater Management
HH	Household
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PWMU	Plastic Waste Management Unit
SBM(G)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLWM	Solid & Liquid Waste Management
SSG	Swachh Survekshan Grameen
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
UT	Union Territory
VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee



1 About Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025



1.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)], a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, was launched on 2nd October 2014 with the main aim to make rural areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilets to all the rural households. All the villages/districts in the country declared themselves ODF on 2nd October, 2019.

Having achieved ODF status, SBM(G) Phase-II was launched with effect from 1st April 2020 with focus on ODF sustainability and to cover all the villages with Solid & Liquid Waste Management arrangements and with visual cleanliness i.e. transforming the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model) villages.

Sanitation is a State subject and SBM(G) is implemented by States and UTs. Through SBM(G), Government of India supplements the efforts of the State and UT Governments to improve the sanitation status in the States/UTs, by providing technical and financial support.

1.2 Swachh Survekshan Grameen

Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) was launched by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, in 2018 with the objective of assessing on-ground sanitation conditions and fostering a spirit of healthy competition among States/UTs and districts. Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025 was conducted by an independent third party agency, namely, Academy of Management Studies.

1.3 Objectives of Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2025

The objectives of SSG 2025 are as follows –

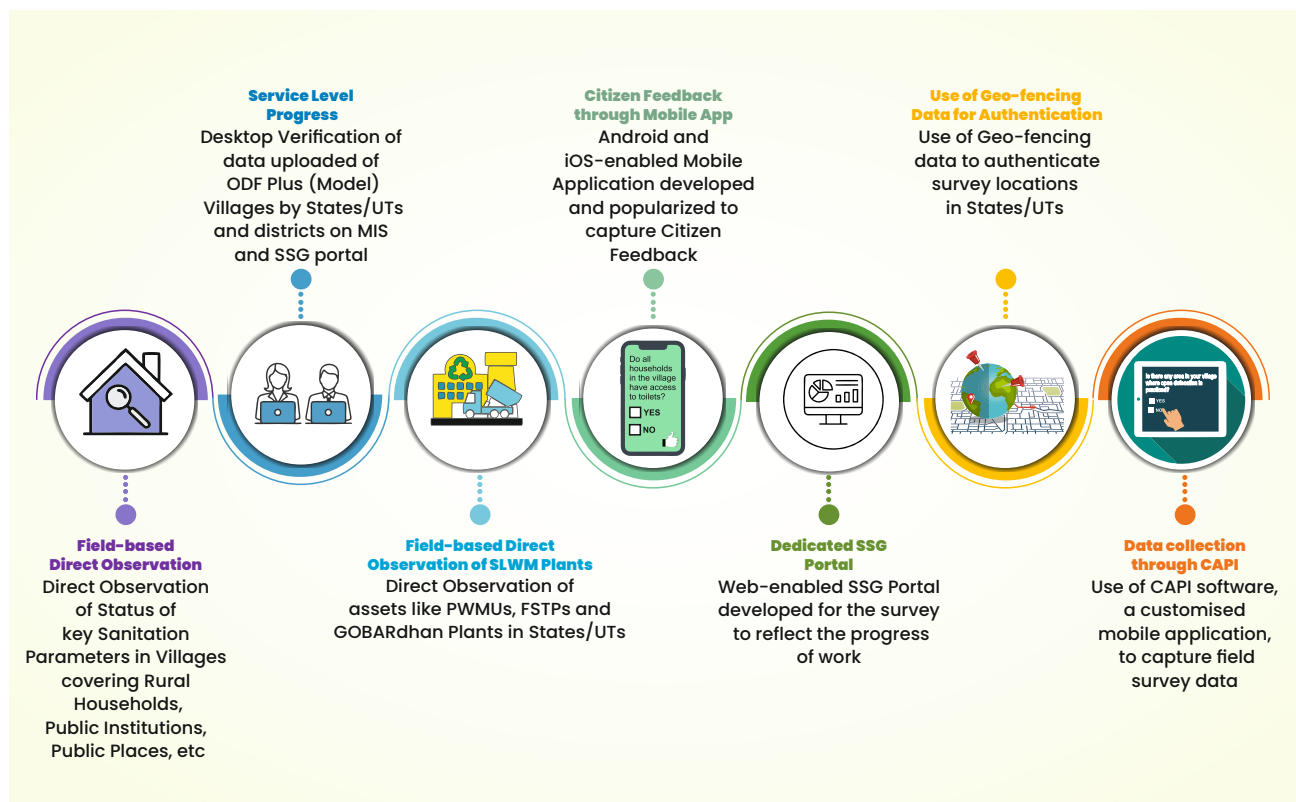
- To undertake ranking of States/UTs and districts on the basis of performance attained on key SBM(G) Phase II parameters through service level progress review, capturing feedback from citizens, and undertaking direct observation on ground.
- To compare performance among districts in a State/UT and across districts nationally on key SBM(G) parameters.
- To ascertain the progress of SBM(G) on ground through a field level survey of sample households (HH) and villages, covering parameters like sanitation coverage and solid & liquid waste management, sanitation in public institutions such as schools, anganwadis, health facilities, panchayat bhawans etc. and public places such as religious places, haat/bazaar etc. and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs). In addition to this, district/block level Plastic Waste Management Units(PWMUs), GOBARDhan plants & Faecal Sludge Management(FSM) assets were surveyed to examine the coverage of these facilities, the status of



functionality, O&M and their forward linkages.

1.4 Features of SSG 2025

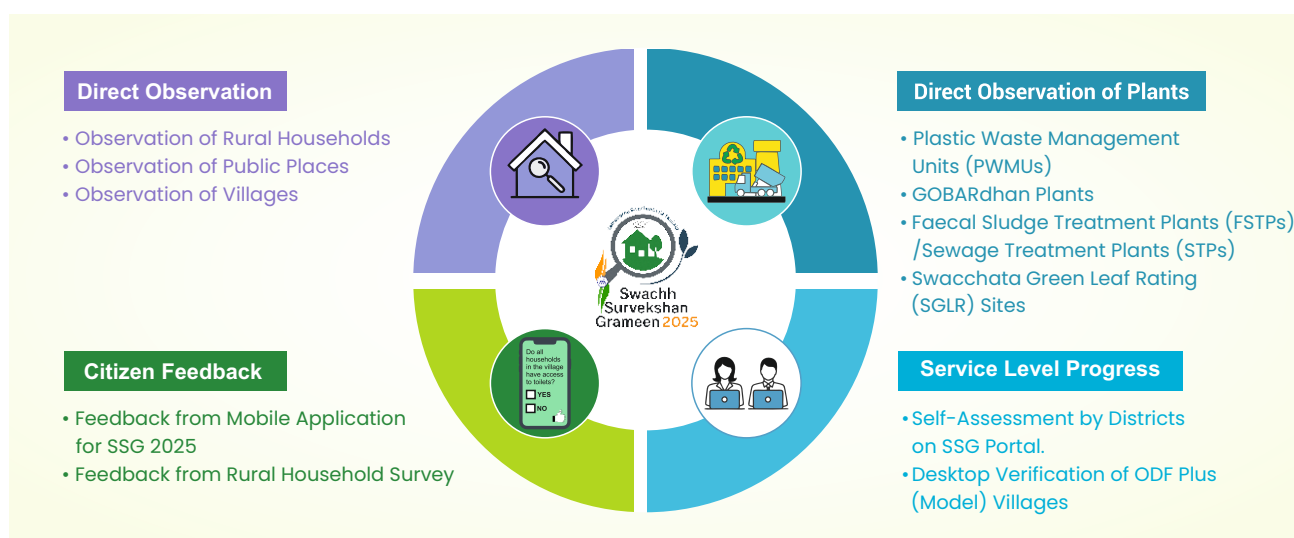
SSG 2025 adopted various innovative approaches to ensure holistic assessment of the status of key performance criteria under SBM(G). The key features of SSG 2025 are illustrated below.



2 Survey Methodology

2.1 Assessment Framework of SSG 2025

A robust assessment framework was designed to provide a holistic and evidence-based picture of rural sanitation systems under SSG 2025. The framework integrates four major components as illustrated in the figure given below.



Individual scores on these elements were used to generate a composite score that enables fair comparison of States/UTs and districts.

2.1.1 Direct Observation of Rural Households, Public Places and Villages

Direct observation formed the core of the assessment and involved assessment of rural households, public places and villages in States/UTs. At the household level, assessors evaluated access to safely managed toilets, hygiene practices, waste segregation and disposal and greywater management. At the village level, assessments were conducted after obtaining consent and baseline information from PRI officials, focusing on arrangements for faecal sludge management, solid waste disposal and household and community level greywater infrastructure. Public institutions such as schools, anganwadis, health centres, panchayat bhawans and public places like religious places, haat/bazaar etc. along with Community Sanitary Complexes were reviewed for ascertaining availability of sanitation infrastructure, cleanliness and waste-handling arrangements, offering a comprehensive picture of community-wide sanitation standards.

2.1.2 Observation of SLWM Plants

The assessment included a comprehensive review of solid & liquid waste management facilities, covering Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), GOBARdhan units and Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) along with co-treatment facilities in STPs, to evaluate their operational status and support provided to village-level sanitation and waste management systems.

2.1.3 Capturing Citizen Feedback

Citizen feedback was gathered through rural household interviews as well as the dedicated mobile application developed for the purpose. It captured citizen's perceptions on sanitation infrastructure in villages and their satisfaction with SBM(G) initiatives.

2.1.4 Service Level Progress

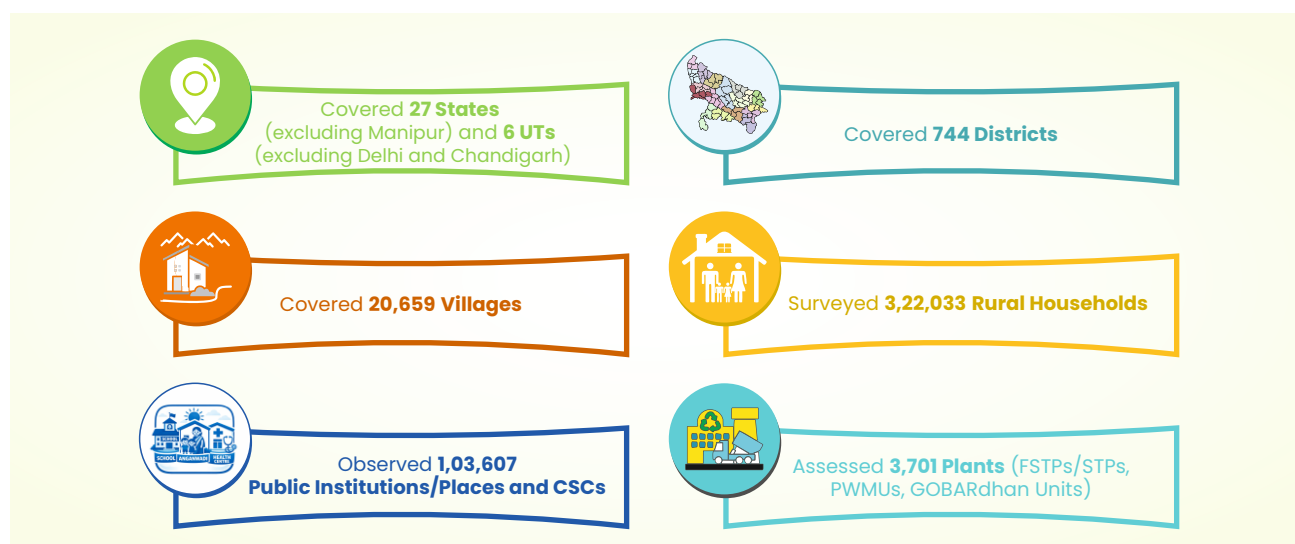
Service Level Progress was measured through desktop verification of information uploaded by ODF Plus (Model) Villages on SBM(G) IMIS portal and self-assessment by districts and States/UTs on SSG 2025 portal.

2.2 Survey Coverage

The survey was conducted in rural areas across 33 States (excluding Manipur) and Union Territories (excluding Delhi and Chandigarh). It was planned to cover a total of 34 States/UTs, 761 districts and 21,000 villages under SSG 2025. However, owing to certain local constraints, the survey could be conducted in a total of 33 States/UTs, 744 districts and 20,659 villages. The survey covered 3,22,033 rural households and 1,03,607 public institutions/places and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) across the surveyed villages.

With respect to assessment of solid & liquid waste management plants, a total of 3,701 plants were assessed under SSG 2025, comprising 1,883 Plastic Waste Management Units, 965 FSTPs/STPs and 853 GOBARDhan plants. In addition to the above, 202 SGLR sites were also assessed.

The final coverage achieved under the survey is presented in the figure below.

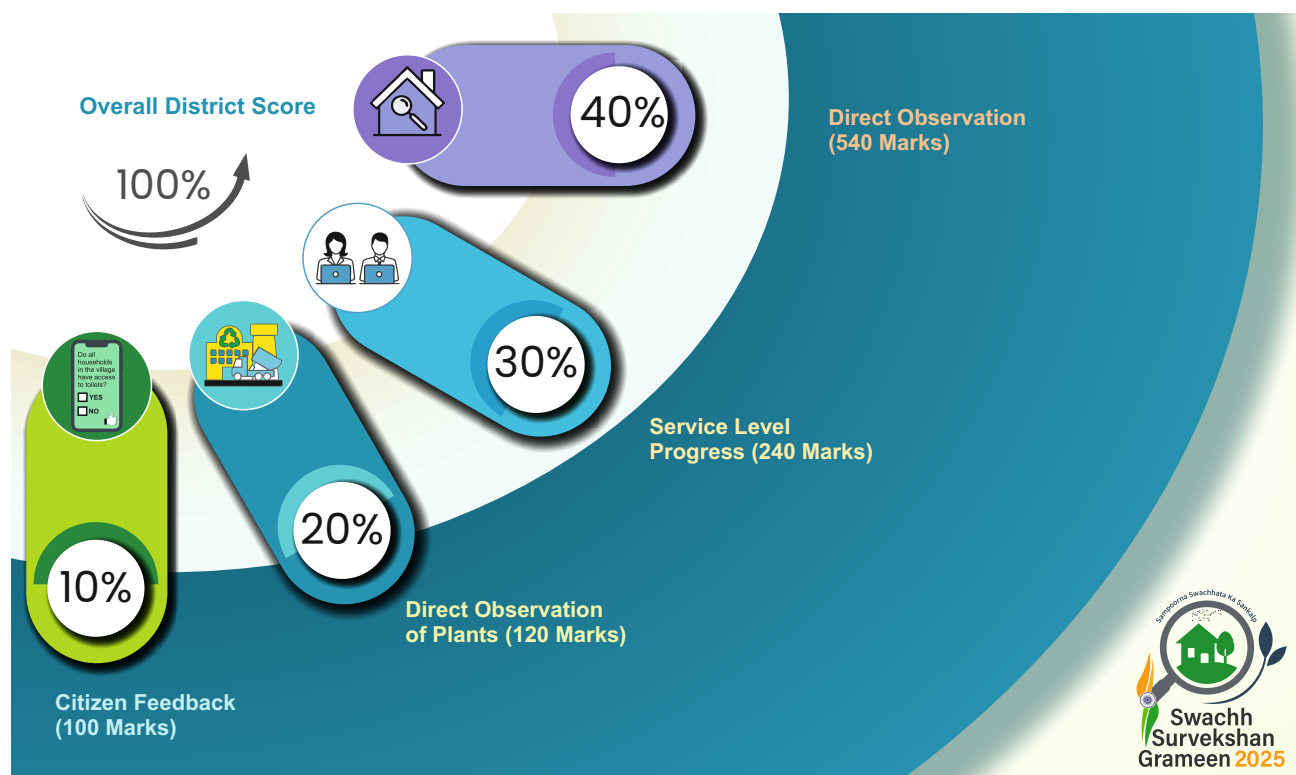


2.3 Scoring & Ranking Methodology

In order to arrive at a statistically representative score for each village and district, statistical weights were assigned to each unit on the basis of probability of selection of those units. Standard statistical methods were used to arrive at survey weights and multipliers. To reflect the policy significance of the various assessment components, qualitative weights have been assigned based on their relative importance to the programme.



The proposed weighting scheme for different components, which has been used to derive the final rankings of districts and States/UTs under SSG 2025, is presented in the figure below.



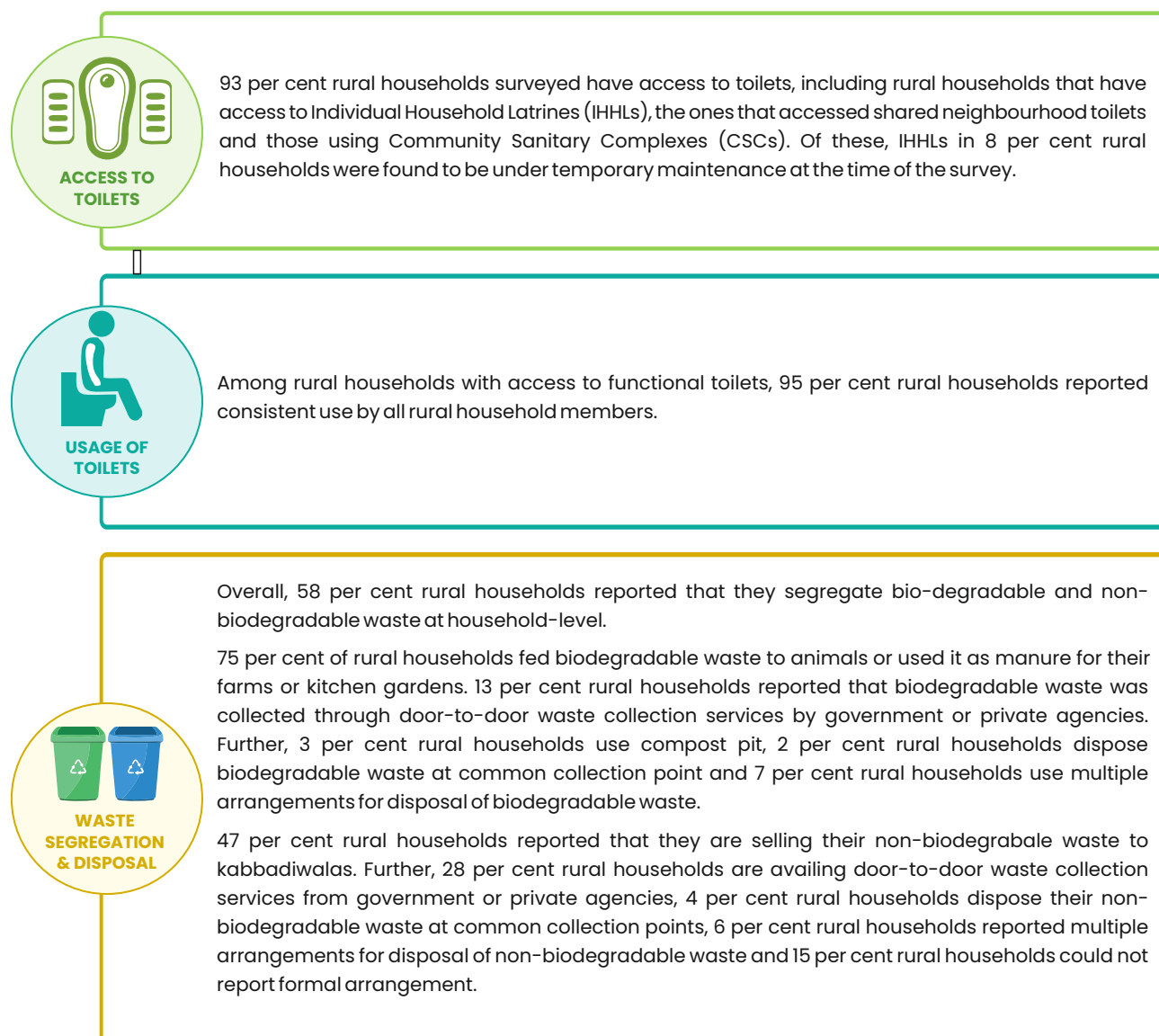
3 Key Findings



The subsequent sections present a component-wise summary of key findings from Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025.

3.1 Findings from Direct Observation of Rural Households Surveyed

At the rural household level, the survey captured parameters including access to and usage of toilets by rural household members; availability of handwashing facilities; practices related to segregation and disposal of biodegradable, non-biodegradable and plastic waste. The key findings from the observation of rural households are as given below.





98 per cent of rural households were found to be engaging in safe handwashing practices. Of which, 88 per cent rural households reported using both soap and water for handwashing, 10 per cent rural households reported using water along with other materials (mud/ash etc.) and 2 per cent rural households reported using only water for handwashing.



47 per cent rural households reported selling their plastic waste to recyclers or kabbadiwalas. Further, 20 per cent of rural households reported that plastic waste was collected through door-to-door waste collection services by government or private agencies, 6 per cent rural households reported reuse of plastic waste within the house and 2 per cent rural households disposed their plastic waste at common collection point. Further, 11 per cent rural households reported multiple arrangements for disposal of plastic waste and 14 per cent rural households could not report formal arrangement.

3.1.1 Findings of Citizen Feedback from Rural Households Surveyed

Citizens feedback about their satisfaction with interventions taken under SBM(G) and their perception about the changes in sanitation situation in the last five years was captured through household survey under SSG 2025 and findings are as given below:

- 76 per cent of rural households surveyed reported perceptible improvements in village sanitation during the last five years.
- 74 per cent of rural households surveyed reported satisfaction with the SBM(G) sanitation interventions.

3.2 Findings from Direct Observation of Villages Surveyed

Village level assessment focused on arrangements for faecal sludge management; systems for safe disposal of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste; and availability of household-level and community-level greywater management infrastructure. The key findings emerging from observation of villages are as given below.



AVAILABILITY OF COMMUNITY SANITARY COMPLEXES

- It was observed that 39 per cent villages surveyed were having Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs).
- 98 per cent CSCs were reported to be functional.
- 70 per cent CSCs were found to be having a clean and usable toilet facility.



AVAILABILITY OF WASTE COLLECTION VEHICLES

It was observed that 37 per cent villages surveyed had exclusive vehicles for the collection of solid waste, while 23 per cent of the villages surveyed were using waste collection vehicles in a sharing arrangement with nearby villages. There are an average of 1.9 pushcarts, 1.7 tricycles, and 1.1 mechanized vehicles for waste collection per village.



AVAILABILITY OF WASTE SEGREGATION SHEDS

43 per cent of villages surveyed reported having dedicated segregation sheds available exclusively for their use. 13 per cent of villages surveyed were found to share such facilities with a neighbouring village. 30 per cent of villages surveyed did not report having any such arrangement.



AVAILABILITY OF GREYWATER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- 71 per cent of villages surveyed had either household-level or community-level GWM assets.
- 72 per cent of villages surveyed reported having drainage systems.
- 50 per cent of villages surveyed were observed to be having community-level soak pits, magic pits or leach pits.

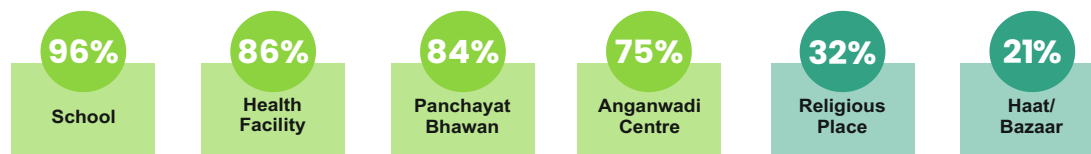
3.3 Findings from Direct Observation of Public Institutions/Places Surveyed

Public institutions such as schools, anganwadis, panchayat bhawans, health centres and public places like religious places, haat/bazaar etc. were observed for availability of functional sanitation facilities, visual cleanliness and arrangements for disposal of waste. The findings are as given below.

(A) AVAILABILITY OF FUNCTIONAL TOILET FACILITIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS/PLACES SURVEYED

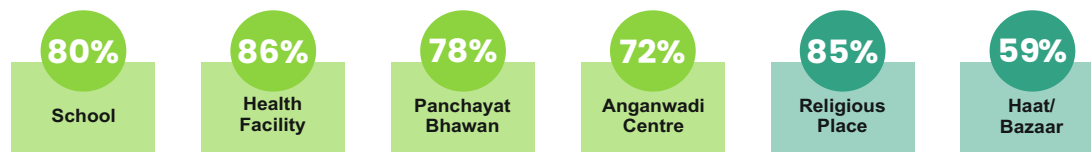
Overall, **71 per cent public institutions/places** were found to have a functional toilet facility.

A comparison across different types of facilities is given below.



(B) VISUAL CLEANLINESS OF FUNCTIONAL TOILETS REPORTED IN (A) ABOVE Of the Public Institutions/Places surveyed and found with functional toilets, 78 per cent toilets were observed to be clean at the time of survey.

A comparison across different types of facilities is shown.



FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION OF WASTE IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS/PLACES

In about 33 per cent of these facilities, waste was reported to be collected directly by government or private agencies. Among public institutions/places where such services were reported, nearly three-fourths (73 per cent) indicated that waste was collected on a regular basis—either daily (46 per cent) or more than once a week (27 per cent).



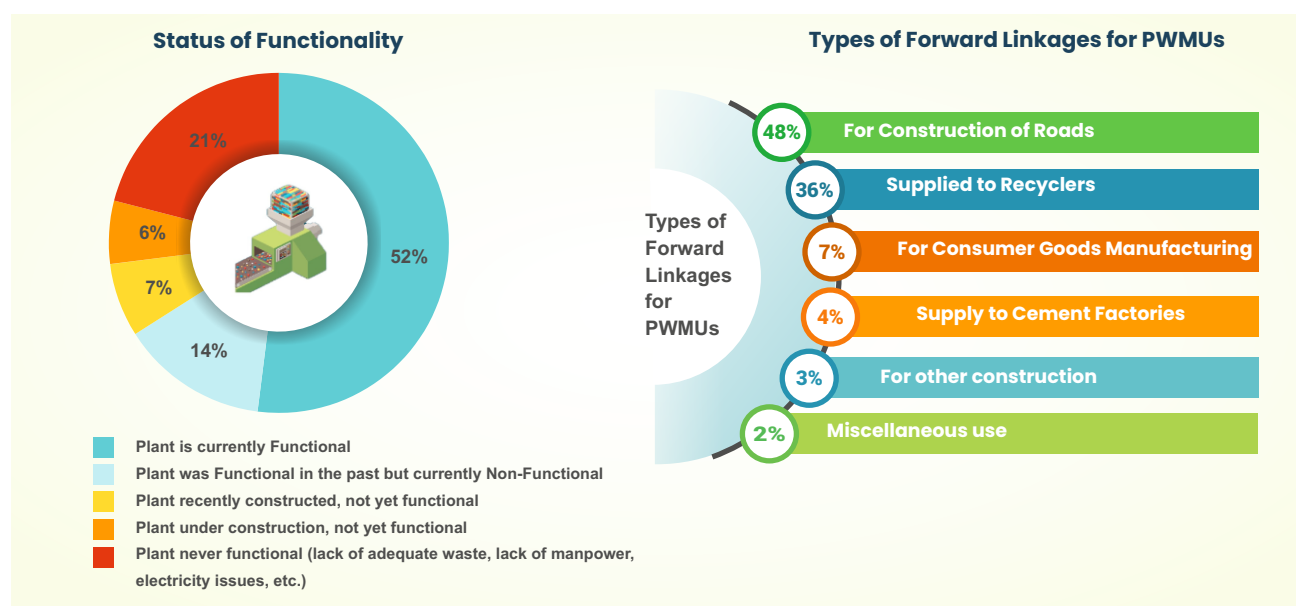
3.4 Findings from Direct Observation of SLWM Assets Surveyed

Under SSG 2025, the status of solid & liquid waste management assets such as Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) and GOBARDhan Plants was assessed for their operational status and existence of forward linkages for safe reuse or disposal of processed waste.

3.4.1 Assessment of Plastic Waste Management Units

Out of a total of 1,883 PWMUs assessed under SSG 2025, around 52 per cent were found to be operational at the time of the survey. Over 60 per cent of PWMUs were found to be having various types of functional forward linkages like safe usage of shredded plastic waste for road construction (48 per cent) and supplying of processed waste to recyclers (36 per cent). These linkages have helped in preventing haphazard dumping of plastic waste and at the same time creating direct and indirect opportunities for adoption of circular economic practices in rural areas.

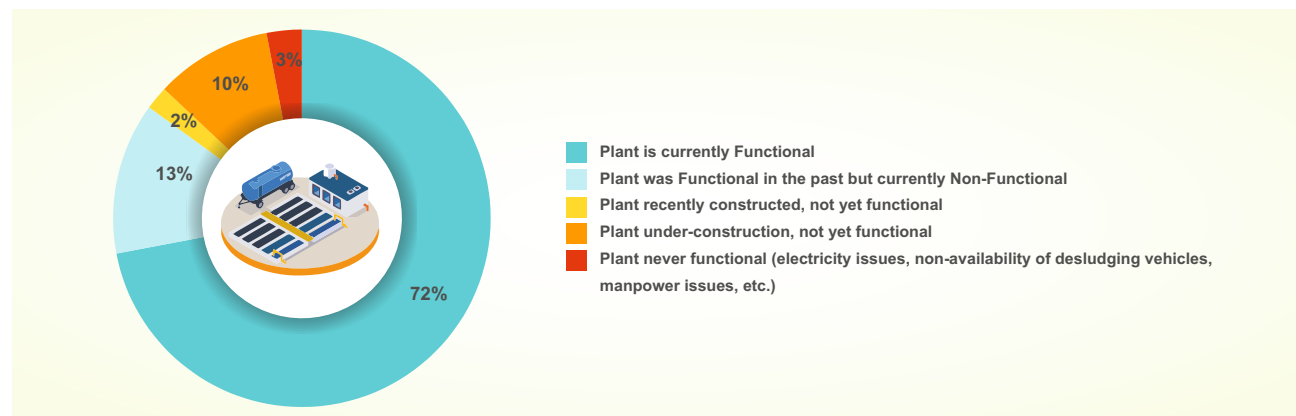
STATUS OF PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS



3.4.2 Assessment of FSTPs/STPs

Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) with co-treatment facilities were covered in the survey. Out of 965 FSTPs/STPs surveyed, about 72 per cent were found operational.

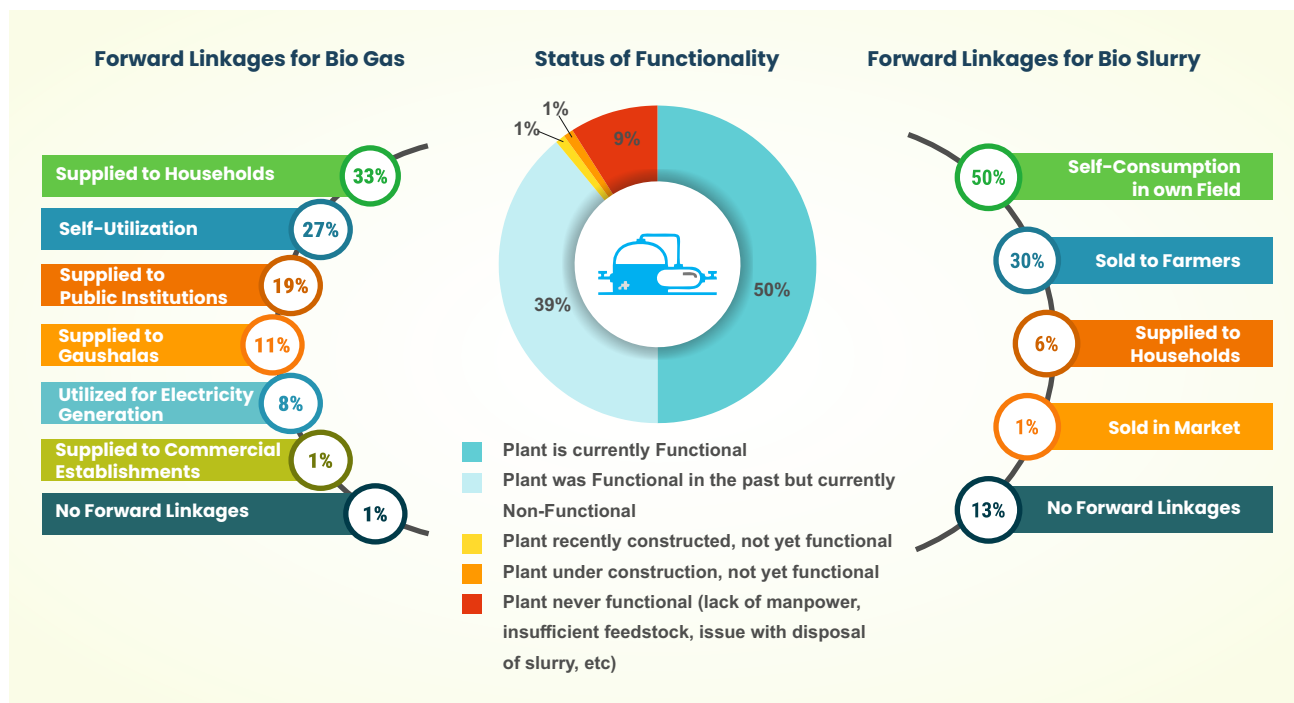
STATUS OF FAECAL SLUDGE TREATMENT PLANTS



3.4.3 Assessment of GOBARdhan Plants

Out of 853, only about half of the GOBARdhan plants surveyed were found operational at the time of assessment. Of the remaining, about 39 per cent were reported to have been functional earlier but were found to be non-operational at the time of the survey. Biogas emanating from these plants was mostly supplied to rural households or was utilized at the plant itself. The other byproduct of GOBARdhan plants, that is, the bio slurry was reported to be used in the fields by about half of the respondents from these units and another 30 per cent reported to be selling it to farmers who use it as manure for their farms.

STATUS OF GOBARdhan PLANTS



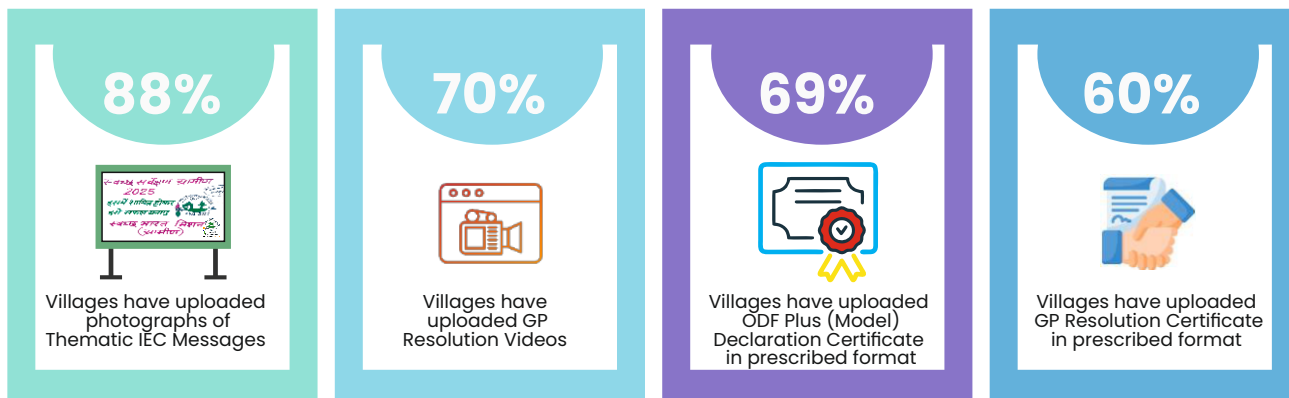
3.5 Findings from Assessment of Service Level Progress

The service level progress was assessed through two sub-components including – desktop verification of ODF Plus (Model) Villages and self-assessment by districts on key parameters. The key findings from the parameters assessed under these two components are summarized below.



Findings from Desktop Verification of ODF Plus (Model) Villages

Under the desktop verification component, the status of ODF Plus (Model) Verified Villages was assessed on various parameters including uploading of the ODF Plus Declaration Certificate and Gram Panchayat Resolution Certificate in the prescribed format; uploading of valid Gram Panchayat Resolution videos; and uploading of photographs of thematic IEC activities conducted in the village. The observations along the aforesaid parameters are presented on the next page.

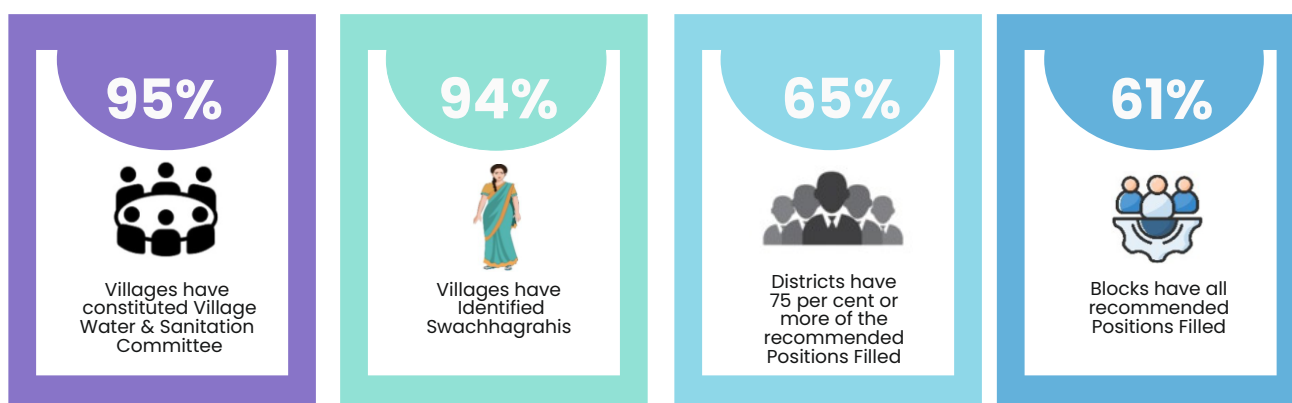


The desktop verification exercise indicates that approximately 69 per cent of villages uploaded ODF Plus (Model) Declaration Certificates in the prescribed format. The uploaded Gram Panchayat Resolution Certificates were found to be clear and compliant in about 60 per cent of villages. Furthermore, around 70 per cent of villages were found to have duly uploaded Gram Panchayat Resolution Videos. In addition, a substantial majority, 88 per cent of the villages were found to have effectively displayed Thematic IEC Messages.



Findings from Self-Assessment by Districts

A self-reporting format was developed for district-level authorities to enable them to enter requisite information against key parameters and to upload valid documentary evidence to support their reported information. Key observations emerging from the scrutiny of information uploaded by States/UTs and districts on the SSG portal are presented on the next page.



Analysis of data uploaded on the SSG portal by districts indicates that Village Water & Sanitation Committees were constituted in 95 per cent of the villages, 94 per cent of the villages had Swachhagrahis appointed at village-level, 65 per cent of the districts had filled 75 per cent or more of the recommended positions. As against the three recommended block level positions, 61 per cent reported to have filled all three positions.



3.6 Findings of Citizen Feedback through Mobile Application

Citizens feedback was also captured through mobile application on their satisfaction with interventions taken under SBM(G) and their perception about the changes in sanitation situation in the last five years and findings are as given below:

- 87 per cent of mobile app respondents reported perceptible improvements in village sanitation during the last five years.
- 84 of per cent of mobile app respondents reported perceptible satisfaction with the SBM(G) sanitation interventions.

4 Ranking of States/UTs & Districts



The top performing States and UTs across different zones are as given below.

4.1 Zone-wise Top Performing States and UTs

The final results of the Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025 survey are presented herein, outlining the rankings of States/UTs and districts across all four assessment components. The subsequent sections provide a detailed analysis of the performance and comparative standing of States/UTs and districts against the prescribed criteria.

Zone-wise Top Performing States and UTs

Zones	Top Performing States and UTs
Central Zone	Uttar Pradesh
East Zone	Bihar
North Zone	Haryana
North-East Zone	Sikkim
South Zone	Telangana
West Zone	Maharashtra
Union Territory	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu

The zone-wise ranking of States/UTs presented in the table below offers a concise overview of the top performing State/UTs within each zone along with comparative positioning of other States and UTs.

Zone-wise Ranking of States/UTs based on Overall Scores

Ranks	Central Zone	East Zone	North Zone	North-East Zone	South Zone	West Zone	UTs
1st	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Haryana	Sikkim	Telangana	Maharashtra	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu
2nd	Chhattisgarh	Odisha	Punjab	Tripura	Kerala	Gujarat	Lakshadweep
3rd	Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand	Himachal Pradesh	Nagaland	Tamil Nadu	Goa	A & N Islands
4th	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	Rajasthan	Assam	Andhra Pradesh		Ladakh
5th				Mizoram	Karnataka		Jammu & Kashmir
6th				Arunachal Pradesh			Puducherry
7th				Meghalaya			

4.2 Zone-wise Top Performing Districts

The zone-wise analysis of top-performing districts as per SSG 2025 based on all four assessment components have been presented in the table below.

Top Performing Districts in each Zone

Zones	Top Performing Districts
Central Zone	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
East Zone	Bhagalpur (Bihar)
North Zone	Rohtak (Haryana)
North-East Zone	Chumoukedima (Nagaland)
South Zone	Karimnagar (Telangana)
West Zone	Satara (Maharashtra)
Union Territory	D & N Haveli (D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu)

Details of top three districts in various zones and Union Territories are presented below.

Zone-wise Three Top Ranking Districts

Rank	Central Zone	East Zone	North Zone	North-East Zone	South Zone	West Zone	UTs
1 st	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	Bhagalpur (Bihar)	Rohtak (Haryana)	Chumoukedima (Nagaland)	Karimnagar (Telangana)	Satara (Maharashtra)	D & N Haveli (D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu)
2 nd	Rajnandgaon (Chhattisgarh)	Ganjam (Odisha)	Malerkotla (Punjab)	Gangtok (Sikkim)	Kozhikode (Kerala)	Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	South Andaman (A&N Islands)
3 rd	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	Bokaro (Jharkhand)	Una (Himachal Pradesh)	Golaghat (Assam)	Theni (Tamil Nadu)	South Goa (Goa)	Lakshadweep District (Lakshadweep)

4.3 Top Performing Districts in Union Territories

The table below presents the top performing districts in each of the 6 Union Territories with rural population covered under SSG 2025 based on all four assessment components.

Top Performing Districts in Union Territories

S. No.	Union Territories	Top Performing Districts
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	South Andaman
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam
4	Ladakh	Kargil
5	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
6	Puducherry	Puducherry



4.4 Top Performing Districts in Each State

The districts that have emerged as top performers in each of the States in SSG 2025 are as follows.

State-wise Top Performing Districts

S. No.	States	Top Performing Districts
1	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
3	Assam	Golaghat
4	Bihar	Bhagalpur
5	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
6	Goa	South Goa
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8	Haryana	Rohtak
9	Himachal Pradesh	Una
10	Jharkhand	Bokaro
11	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru
12	Kerala	Kozhikode
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
14	Maharashtra	Satara
15	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills
16	Mizoram	Serchhip
17	Nagaland	Chumoukedima
18	Odisha	Ganjam
19	Punjab	Malerkotla
20	Rajasthan	Sri Ganganagar
21	Sikkim	Gangtok
22	Tamil Nadu	Theni
23	Telangana	Karimnagar
24	Tripura	Sepahijala
25	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
26	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
27	West Bengal	Murshidabad

5 Conclusion



5.1 Conclusion

Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2025 assesses the performance of States/Union Territories and districts under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] across four key assessment components. The survey findings reflect the current status of rural sanitation, hygiene behaviour and waste management across the country.

Overall, 93 per cent of rural households surveyed had access to toilet facilities. Among households with functional toilets, 95 per cent reported consistent usage by all family members. Hygiene practices were found to be widely adopted, with nearly 98 per cent of rural households observed to follow safe handwashing practices. In terms of perception and satisfaction, 76 per cent of rural households reported notable improvement in village sanitation over the past five years, while 74 per cent expressed satisfaction with SBM(G) sanitation interventions.

With regard to public infrastructure, 71 per cent of public institutions and public places surveyed had functional toilet facilities, of which 78 per cent were found to be clean at the time of survey. The availability of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) stood at 39 per cent of the villages surveyed and encouragingly, 98 per cent of the available CSCs were functional.

On solid & liquid waste management, 60 per cent of villages surveyed, reported the provision of solid waste collection services through exclusive or shared vehicles. 56 per cent of villages surveyed had access to exclusive or shared waste segregation sheds. Drainage systems were present in 72 per cent of villages surveyed, while 71 per cent of villages surveyed reported the availability of household-level or community-level greywater management assets.

Institutional mechanisms at the village level were found to be robust, with over 95 per cent of villages reporting the presence of Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and 94 per cent having Swachhagrahis appointed. Additionally, 88 per cent of villages had effectively displayed thematic Information, Education and Communication (IEC) messages.

The performance of States/Union Territories and districts was assessed across the four components of Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2025. The assessment revealed considerable variation in performance levels among different States/Union Territories and districts, as reflected in the rankings. While several States/Union Territories and districts demonstrated excellent performance in certain areas, there remains scope for improvement in the remaining areas. It is also seen that the achievements in rural sanitation are largely being sustained. Ensuring sustainability of rural sanitation and achievements under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) should continue to be a focus area for all States/Union Territories. Focused interventions should continue to ensure functionality and proper Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of community assets created under SBM(G). Provisioning for these has to be done by States/Union Territories to ensure sustainability of the assets created.

NOTES

