

SWACHH BHARAT

A Monthly Newsletter



EDITORIAL

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is a key initiative of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, which seeks to eliminate open defecation and manual scavenging besides promoting modern and scientific municipal solid waste management and realizing behaviour changes regarding healthy sanitation. Fifteen percent of the total central allocation i.e. Rs.2139 crore has been earmarked for behaviour change and related health and environment consequences.

A pilot project on behaviour change communication leading to “No Open Waste” (NOW) has been initiated in Gurgaon. The project was initiated with a situational assessment survey of the ward No. 6 to gauge the practices that are being followed at household level and also by private waste collection agencies appointed by respective Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) of each clusters. The findings of the survey were presented to Municipal Corporation of Gurgaon and an action plan was charted out for implementation.

Under SBM, the municipal solid waste management (MSWM) is an important admissible component, comprising of primary waste collection, secondary storage, transportation, processing and final disposal in engineered landfills. The Central government support admissible for the MSWM project for each city/town is @Rs.240/- per capita as per census 2011 population (i.e. for a city of population of 10 lakh, maximum Central VGF/Grant admissible is Rs.24 crore). However, certain other components of solid waste management like placing of secondary

bins, transportation vehicles and capping of open dump sites need to be taken up by States/UTs/cities on priority basis within next two years of Mission period.

Swachh Bharat is an Indian University Grants Commission (UGC) initiative to involve various stakeholders in higher education across the country to create awareness among the general public of the necessity for cleanliness and healthy living. UGC has requested educational institutions to engage the National Cadet Corps (NCCs) and the volunteers of the National Service Scheme (NSS) to carry out exercises that may involve planting trees, effective waste management, plastic free environment, rain water harvesting and substance abuse-free campuses. The idea is to launch a ‘Clean India’ movement by inculcating the idea of ‘4Cs’ i.e. clean mind, clean body, clean environment and clean society in students. It will be implemented in universities and colleges during 12th plan period (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/swachh_Bharat_Abhiyan).

This newsletter showcases the progress of the Swachh Bharat Mission, and brings news of success stories from



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different cities in India, highlighting the champions and ambassadors of changes. It also serves as a vehicle for promoting ground-level practices and knowledge for those interested in making India clean and litter free.

The newsletter is available on the Mission website (<http://swachhbharaturban.gov.in/>) and can be downloaded for further dissemination. The newsletter is an outcome of collective efforts from states and cities. We thank you for your contribution and welcome suggestions for forthcoming issues.

-Editorial Team, NIUA



THEMATIC DRIVES FOCUSING ON RELIGIOUS PLACES, TOURISM AND HERITAGE SITES

The theme based drive focusing on 'Religious Places, Tourism and Heritage Sites' undertaken between 1st – 15th December 2015, saw clean up drives and hygiene checks being taken up in various heritage monuments and tourist sites across the country, including Taj Mahal and Gandhi Smarak in Agra, Hazratbal in Kashmir, Jalianwala Bagh and the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Shiv Mandir in Varanasi, Durga Mata mandir and Kali Mandir in New Delhi, to name a few. Srinagar additionally conducted multiple sanitation drives in Nishat, Botanical garden, Chinar Bagh and around the Hazratbal Shrine.

The highlight of the fortnight was a dance recital by students of Swachh Bharat ambassador, Padma Vibhushan Dr. Sonal Mansingh, dedicated to the cause of Swachh Bharat Mission, at India Gate, New Delhi. As part of the theme, recorded messages

from the Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, as well as messages from Dr Mansingh, were played on FM channels to spread the message of the thematic drive.

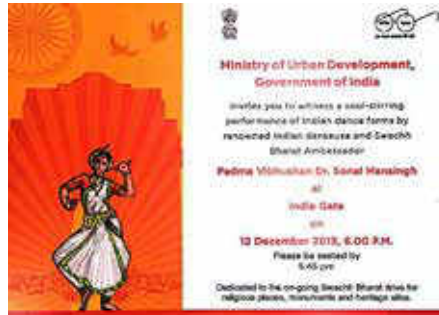
As part of the theme centering on Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and Housing societies / complexes, from 16th – 31st December 2015, the focus was to encourage society administrators to educate their residents on responsible disposal of garbage in order to facilitate proper waste management and processing. The repair work, maintenance and installation of public toilets for servants and drivers, and installation of garbage bins were undertaken widely across various societies. At city levels, for example, in Rourkela (Odisha), a group of professionals across various RWAs took up activities such as cleaning of roadside garbage, landscaping, health education, etc.



Please send your success stories, anecdotes and pictures (high resolution) to:
pdey@niua.org and ssingh@niua.org

SWACHH BHARAT AMBASSADOR DR SONAL MANSINGH DEDICATES DANCE PERFORMANCE TO THE CAUSE OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

Padma Vibhushan Dr Sonal Mansingh, noted danseuse and Swachh Bharat ambassador dedicated a dance performance to the cause of the Swachh Bharat Mission, at the India Gate, New Delhi, on the evening of 12th November 2015. The performance showcased multiple Indian dance forms (Mohiniattam, Bharatnatyam, Odissi, Manipuri) which form an integral part of Indian heritage and culture, and was organized as part of the special thematic drive on cleanliness under the Swachh Bharat Mission, from 1st – 15th December 2015, around religious places, heritage sites and monuments. Dr Mansingh had also recorded messages in English and Hindi exhorting citizens to join hands in the mission towards cleanliness,



which were played on FM channels multiple times a day.

A key component of the evening's agenda was the felicitation of various organizations (Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Sant Nirankari Mandal, Vellankani Shrine, Mata Amritanandamayi Math, India

Rising, I Clean Bhopal, Central Young Mizo Association, Central Young Lai Association, and Young Mara Association from Mizoram) for the exemplary work done by them in the area of sanitation and waste management, particularly around religious places, monuments and heritage sites.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TO SWACHH BHARAT KOSH

Mata Amritanandamayi Math, under the inspiring stewardship of Mata Amritanandamayi, a Swachh Bharat brand ambassador, has offered an amount of Rs 100 crores to the 'Swachh Bharat' kosh and 'Clean Ganga' programmes.

In addition, she has offered another Rs 100 crores for construction of toilets and sanitation works in Kerala. Mata Amritanandamayi, popularly called 'Amma' by her devotees, pledged Rs 100 crore for the sanitation work in Kerala during a function held to celebrate her 62nd birthday at the Math premises at Vallikavu. The Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Oommen Chandy lauded the work and services carried out by the Math in various parts of the country, adding that the services of the Math would always be cherished by the people.

In the words of Mata Amritanandamayi, India has two faces: one of development, and the other of poverty. While, one face was happy due to the giant strides India is making in science and technology, the other face is marked by distress – of poverty, illiteracy, poor health, crime against women and lack of cleanliness.



She asserts that if India is to become powerful and healthy, these two faces need to merge into one beautiful face. "If we can bring our collective knowledge, compassion and talent together, we can see India rising and thriving with peace, harmony and prosperity," she avers.

Amma's contribution does not end only by donating the amount; the math is surveying and oversee whether toilets

are actually getting constructed in the specified areas. A team consisting of some Math devotees from Kerala and Delhi had visited some specified areas in Varanasi, Chhattisgarh etc., where they met and interacted with local sarpanchs. The Math will ensure that people are getting benefitted, and will also be educating people on the use of toilets.



DO IT NOW: A PILOT PROJECT ON BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION LEADING TO “NO OPEN WASTE” (NOW) IN GURGAON

Mrs. Barkha Sharma and her husband Mr. Shashikant Sharma run a small restaurant in Ashok Vihar, Phase 1, near Hanuman Mandir, in Gurgaon. A chance conversation with a group of lunch-time customers revealed that the group was from Feedback Foundation Charitable Trust (FFCT), an organization working on Urban sanitation, with special focus on “zero waste” and segregation of waste at household level. Inspired by the work that they were doing in the locality, Mrs Sharma was triggered and motivated enough to want to be a part of this movement. She went to the market the very next day, and replaced the entire set of thermocol plates, glasses and plastic spoons in the hotel with stainless steel utensils. Additionally, they have started segregating all the waste generated at their hotel and house.

This pilot project on decentralized solid waste management (DSWM), with primary focus on household level segregation of waste and converting the organic waste into usable compost, is currently underway at ward No. 6 of Gurgaon, as part of a CSR project by Inter Globe Foundation, being supported by the Municipal Corporation of Gurgaon (MCG) and implemented on the ground by FFCT. The ward was chosen as the venue for the pilot given its heterogeneous mix of localities: well-developed residential areas, slums as well as access to market and public utilities. Additionally, the low development indicators (socio-economic profile, educational profile, livelihood profile, health and sanitation profile), coupled with a proactive Councillor, who emerged as a Champion to drive the project, made the choice of ward no. 6 an obvious one.

The project was initiated with a situational assessment survey of the ward to gauge the practices that are being followed at household level and also by private waste collection agencies appointed by respective RWAs of each clusters. The findings of the survey were presented to MCG and an action plan was charted out for implementation. For ease of execution, the ward has been divided in 12 Clusters and 60 Sub-Clusters.

Till date, two clusters in Ashok Vihar - Phases I and II, comprising more than 1000 households and population of nearly



4000, have been covered under the ambit of this behaviour change communication initiative. Two more clusters have now been taken up in Bhim Ghar Kheri - Part I and II.

FFCT, through its behavior change communication to the communities and households in the ward, is not only helping to create awareness about the benefits of segregating waste at the household level, but also facilitating and handholding households to actually do so. The initiative includes intensive community engagement and mobilization modules involving pre-triggering, triggering, and follow up for sustaining the changed behaviours towards DSWM. The community keeps dry and wet wastes separately at household level. The waste collection vehicle of MCG then collects segregated wastes and disposes of these at the composting site near ward-6.

Ms. Sabita Sharma, a resident of Ashok Vihar - Phase I, Gali No 7 and a young girl- Ms. Sonia were a part of one of the early sessions on collective triggering process on solid waste management (SWM) by the team from FFCT. Post triggering, they were so enthused with the messages communicated that they on their mobilized 21 households to initiate the segregation of wet and dry waste at the household level.

Not only, did they motivate the entire lane to ensure that each household was segregating their waste, they are now actively ensuring that the disposal is being done every day to the waste collectors.

MCG, on its part, has taken several active steps to ensure that the project becomes a scalable model for implementation. Mr. Vikas Gupta, IAS, Commissioner MCG visited the project site at Ashok Vihar Phase I on 8th of



October, 2015 to take stock of the progress made. A brief event was organized at the Holy Spirit Montessori School, wherein influential leaders along with community members were present in large numbers. The Commissioner conducted a transect walk along with his team at the site and interacted with the community members. The purpose was to take feedback and understand the issues concerning SWM in the area.

Speaking on the occasion, the commissioner said, “Sanitation and waste management as an issue is very closely related to women and without the help and support of women groups in the locality, it can never be a successful campaign. I, therefore, request all the influential leaders present here today to commit their support in encouraging the women groups of the locality to come forward and make the movement a grand success so that it can be replicated elsewhere. I am confident that the day is not far when ward No. 6 will be declared as the first ‘ZERO GARBAGE’ ward in Haryana.”

The commissioner also inaugurated the ‘Garbage Collection Vehicle’ of the MCG and approved the required amount of funds for construction of composting pit at the Gaushala composting site.

The MCG has now engaged AIKMMS (All India Kabri Mazdoor Maha Sangh) to convert the aggregated organic waste collected from households into useable organic compost on site. The sangh has built 32 compost pits using aerobic technique composting in Ashok Vihar phase- III, Nandi Dham, Gaushala grounds within ward 6. An average of 500 – 800 kg of organic waste is received daily at the site for the conversion of waste to compost.

INSPIRING STORIES UNDER SWACHH BHARAT MISSION WOMEN AS CHANGE AGENTS

This quarter page advertisement in Marathi, published in 48 newspapers in Maharashtra State on 19th November 2015, (World Toilet Day) carries the message of building and using toilets, and the advantages associated with using toilets. The advertisement lists personal hygiene and safety/privacy, prevention of infectious / communicable diseases, and promoting of environmental sanitation as the main advantages.

Under the Swachh Maharashtra Mission, three enterprising ladies from Maharashtra, who, against all odds, had taken the initiative of building toilets for their families, for their personal and their families' self-esteem, were felicitated &

honored by the Municipal Corporation by granting them the title of "Swachhata dhoot". These three brave women (Suvarna Lokhande from Sinnar-Nasik district, Sangeeta Awhale from Saikheda-Washim district, and Chiatali Rathod from Mozar - district Yavatmal) have made their localities proud, and have become role models to the other citizens in their area. While, Suvarna took a loan from "Bachat Gat" (Self-help Group) for building the toilet, Sangeeta sold her mangalsutra to fund the toilet, and Chaitali asked for a toilet at her in-laws' place instead of any other items from her parents during her marriage.

The Municipal Corporation chose

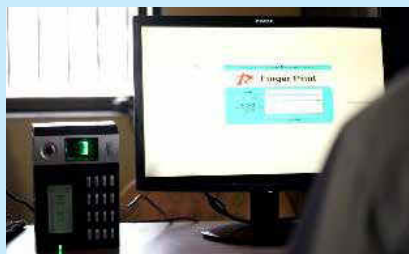


to show their regard and appreciation further by taking out this advertisement with their names and photos, portraying them as role models for others to follow, in the collective journey towards Open Defecation Free cities.

USE OF ICT HELPS IMPROVE URBAN SANITATION SERVICE DELIVERY IN SURAT

In order to strengthen the Municipal Solid Waste collection system in the city, Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) has pioneered a range of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) solutions to improve service delivery to citizens in urban sanitation through effective monitoring of solid waste management (SWM) activities using minimum resources and elimination of human errors and malpractices. These solutions are wide-ranging: from GPS-enabled tracking of waste collection vehicles, extensive use of Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTVs) throughout the city to identify offenders who litter and dump waste, bio-metric waste weighing system, to complaint management systems.

- **Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) through Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking device:** This is a device that is fitted into the door to door waste collection vehicle to store and send the locational information and other technical data of the vehicle (e.g. fuel cost, engine heat, emergency button status, height, engine RPM, reverse geo-coding, Global System for Mobile (GSM) area code/cell code decoded) to the central server at frequent intervals. This data is later used for analysis at the Municipal Commissioner's office.
- **CCTV Camera System within Surat City:** SMC has partnered with the police department to install nearly 550



CCTV cameras within the corporation limits to identify violators – be it open defecators or litterers, and penalizing the offenders.

- **Bio metric based waste weighing system:** SMC has developed a unique bio metric based waste weighing system at all its secondary transportation as well as disposal sites. The system also includes a specially designed software to capture the actual photograph of the vehicle along with its number at a particular time and date, to prevent malpractices in reporting of actual waste tonnage.
- **Complaint Management System:** An elaborate system of complaint management for lack of service-delivery to citizens is in place through use of advanced technologies: through online web complaint, android based mobile app, whats app, etc. Complaints are auto assigned to the concerned department, and is regularly reviewed by the Commissioner for monitoring complaint compliance status. On an

average, more than 90 percent complaints are solved within 48 hours.

The advantages that have accrued are manifold. While making possible 360-degree accountability in delivery of SWM activity, it helps in generating real time images of municipal activities that are valued by citizens. At the corporation level, the divisional head is able to monitor the activities of all employees on the field, track offenders – be it open defecators or litterers, as also send out automatic alerts to zone control offices for violations (delayed service to residents, non-coverage, etc). While keeping a check on performance of private contractors, this has also helped to raise public awareness and confidence in public regarding SMC's services, and implementation of laws.

While the implementation of ICT solutions did involve heavy initial capital investment, SMC has reduced the financial burden on the Corporation by sharing the investment costs with the police department (for CCTV installations) and with the door-to-door collection agency for the VTS. On an ongoing basis, while, operational cost is being recovered almost fully through user charges, route optimization using GPS based VTS system has also resulted in significant reduction and saving in fuel cost and efficiency in waste collection, adding to the sustainability and scalability of the solutions.



RAJKOT ACHIEVES OPEN DEFECATION FREE STATUS IN SOME WARDS

The launch of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban in October 2014 enabled Rajkot in Gujarat to prioritize the municipal corporation's efforts at achieving open defecation free (ODF) status among some of its wards. While Rajkot, or Gujarat for that matter, is not new to attempts at achieving ODF status, SBM-Urban definitely provided the required fillip to enhance the efforts on a mission mode. Till date, five wards (out of 18) in Rajkot have become ODF, through the concerted and combined efforts of the Corporation to address simultaneously the issues of supply (through construction of safe toilet facilities) and demand (creating awareness and motivation among citizens to use toilets), and stop the earlier practice of open defecation.

While the supply side was relatively easier to achieve, with more than 11000 individual toilets being constructed, and augmented by 1640 seats of community and public toilets, a more challenging task lay in convincing citizens, migrant population and encroachers, who were hitherto going out for defecation (either because of old habits, or lack of toilet facilities), to start using the toilet infrastructure. This was done through early morning and late evening follow-ups on a daily basis. The key lay in changing the mindsets of people towards safe sanitary practices. Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC) addressed this through a combined approach: providing more than required individual toilets with extra water for flushing, along with constant interaction with people to trigger them towards using the toilet facilities. The offer of support through various National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Government schemes, was an added motivating factor to convince the open defecators to change their habits. The five wards that are now open defecation free are those where no one defecates in the open because they use affordable or free of cost closed door facilities, coupled with adequate septage treatment in the form of underground drainage or septic tanks in the vicinity.

The process of mindset change was long and challenging. The Corporation officials along with citizen volunteers interacted with the open defecators very early in the morning on a daily basis, illuminated the dark alleys along the railway tracks to discourage people from squatting and

RMC chief vows to build toilets for 24,000 families

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
RAJKOT, AUGUST 1

THREE weeks after being transferred from the Chief Minister's Office (CMO) as the municipal commissioner of Rajkot, Vijay Nehra outlined his broader agenda for the city on Friday by launching the concept of making Rajkot a smart city with stress on speedy implementation of projects while bypassing administrative hurdles. He said that Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC) will provide toilets to 24,000 households and do away with garbage containers altogether by starting door-to-door collection of solid waste.

The municipal commissioner identified 10 goals to turn the city smart. At a press conference, he proposed to rise the city of fibre, malnutrition, illiteracy, slums, diseases, water scarcity, practice of defecating in open, cattle manure on roads, pollution

and traffic congestion. To achieve this goal, Nehra said, project implementation will be streamlined with no scope for administrative delays.

"As a policy decision, there will be no post tender negotiations and time period for issuing work orders will be reduced drastically. We target to complete a work so far taking a month in 10 days," Nehra, who was a secretary in the CMO, said.

The commissioner also identified 20 small projects and set a deadline of a year for their completion. They included constructing buildings for 254 anganwadis, toilets for 24,000 households, doing away with garbage containers and starting door-to-door garbage collection, starting construction work for 30,000 affordable houses under various schemes of state and Central governments, developing 10 new gardens by August 15, 2015. He also proposed to turn healthy the 700 children identified as ex-

tremely malnourished by January 26.

In immediate targets, the commissioner said that RMC will launch a drive for thorough health checkup for incinerators and provide them uniform cleaning schedule will be done at night hours to ensure maximum coverage while also doubling the capacity of cattle manure control department of RMC immediately. Race Course garden will be spruced up in short time and plans will be drawn for its further development.

"According to Census 2011, there are 24,000 families in the city without toilets. We shall ensure these families have either individual toilets or are covered by community toilet within a year. Similarly, only 44 out of total 328 anganwadis in the city have their own buildings. We want to build buildings for 254 centres in a year," Nehra said.

The commissioner said that responsibilities of offi-

cers in a given project will be fixed and adhered to strictly. He also said budget for majority of these projects had been allocated and when funds would be arranged for wherever required.

Asked if door-to-door collection will inflate budget of solid waste management for the civic body, the commissioner said, "Garbage containers have become source of filth rather than serving their purpose of cleanliness. Presently, door-to-door collection is going on in only seven out of 23 wards of the city. This service will be extended to the remaining wards in a year and it will not lead to any major escalation in the cost to manage solid waste." Civic officials said that there were around 800 garbage containers on the city.

Mayor Raksha Bodiya and other leaders of elected wing thanked the commissioner for materialising the concept of smart city.



defecating in the open, and discussed with the defecators in order to understand why they defecate in open. The reasons were many and varied: old habits of defecating in the open and perceived cramped space of a toilet, lack of essential services such as lack of water supply and electricity in newly constructed community toilets, migratory labourers being forced to live in cramped quarters with no toilet facilities provided by landlords, inter-community bias preventing one community using a community toilet used by people from a different caste, etc. Each of these 'difficulties' were addressed: from making existing community and public toilets functional and safe, convincing and sometimes arm-twisting landlords to make sanitary facilities available while renting out accommodation, to providing mobile toilets.

While, five wards have become ODF, they are being monitored constantly to ensure that there is no slippage. The process of triggering and follow-up to change behaviour was undertaken over 100 days, with constant coordination and liaison with the local community leaders. As appreciation and incentive, local community leaders who have participated in the open defecation free program and contributed towards the overall goal of making their wards ODF are given VIP treatment when they come to the Corporation office with any of their problems, even those which are not in the purview of Municipal Corporation, to recognize the fact that they are the torch bearers of open defecation free in their slums.

Based on this pilot initiative, there is an enhanced understanding that large scale implementability requires some pre-requisite actions such as providing individual and community / public toilet facilities, facilitating and ensuring adequate operation and maintenance (O&M) facilities in the community and public toilets, drawing in citizen volunteers, and motivating slum dwellers into all the Government schemes for urban poor to their benefits. The Corporation hopes to convert 60 percent of their wards into ODF status by March 2016, and the remaining in a year's time.

MANAGEMENT OF ANIMAL WASTE BY MYSURU CITY CORPORATION

Mysuru, recently adjudged as the cleanest city in the country under Swachh Bharat Mission, has developed a robust system to collect, transport and dispose animal waste scientifically. To this end, Mysuru City Corporation (MCC) has procured six new vehicles through Global Positioning System (GPS), Fleet Management System exclusively for collection and transportation of over 8 tons of animal waste generated daily in Mysuru city.

All shops are geo-fenced and vehicles are provided with route map and regularly monitored to ensure that animal waste is disposed at designated site. GPS tracking has helped to improve overall efficiency, saved running cost, ensured systematic and faster access to solutions, and ensured rapid redressal of public grievances.

Pourakarmikas in Mysuru will soon refuse to take Un-segregated Waste

MCC, which has already made segregation of waste at source mandatory, has begun collecting wet and dry waste separately from wards of the Mysuru City Corporation. The health officer Mr. Ramachandra of the Corporation says, "our pourakarmikas have been educating the residents of 18 wards that have been taken up under the first phase for segregation of waste at source. We have chosen two wards in each of the nine zones to begin with. We will gradually cover all wards in the city". In the next phase, the pourakarmikas will stop accepting un-segregated waste.

While wet waste will be collected every day, dry waste will be collected once or twice a week. Most Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the city have been given red and green dustbins to collect wet and dry waste separately. Already, MCC has invoked provisions of Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act 2013 that stipulates collection of penalty not only from households that fail to segregate waste before handing it over to pourakarmikas, but also against persons who dump garbage by the roadside or in public places. The law further stipulates collection of penalty from households that fail to segregate. The rules provide for collection of Rs. 100 as penalty from households that fail to segregate waste at source and Rs 500 for repeat offenders. Similarly, commercial establishments will

have to cough up Rs. 500 for the offence.

Dumping Waste in Public? Get Ready To Cough Up Penalty

MCC has begun cracking the whip against persons found dumping garbage in open spaces and public place. In the space of a fortnight, municipal officials imposed penalties ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 for throwing garbage in open spaces, vacant sites, footpaths, roadsides, drainages, etc. Though, most of the offenders are engaged in commercial activities such as bars and restaurants, small vendors, individuals have also been penalized.

The Importance of Cleanliness Will Be Beamed From Every Bus

The Corporation and the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) have launched a unique drive to create public awareness on cleanliness under Swachh Bharat Mission.



Under the initiative, messages on importance of cleanliness are beamed on the electronic display board of KSRTC vehicles in the region. This is an attempt to not only disseminate information to the public to keep the city clean but also rope in public participation. The drive was inaugurated by the district in-charge minister V. Srinivas Prasad and includes messages and slogans which will be flashed on the electronic information system display installed in the buses. There are 167 such display boards installed at different bus stops in the city apart from such facilities at five major KSRTC terminals. Besides scrolls, audio messages on cleanliness are also played in the vehicles. The Corporation also plans to

take the cleanliness messages to places of tourist interest in the city with focus on the Zoo, Chamundi Hills, and Karanji lake and others. This will enable MCC and KSRTC to reach out to nearly 3.5 lakh people in the city.

Swachh Bharat Programmes In Educational Institutions

In an effort to retain its top ranking in the country as the cleanest city, Mysuru has been involving school and college students in a big way in its cleanliness drives. MCC has taken up the target of reaching the 'Swachh' agenda among two lakh school and college students. All schools and colleges have been advised to encourage the students to take cleanliness pledge.

The Corporation held meeting with officials from departments of public instruction, collegiate education, pre-university education, women and child welfare department, libraries and appraised them on how the schools, colleges, anganavadi and libraries can spread the cleanliness message and be the ambassadors of change. Posters and infographics for classrooms, cafeterias, common areas, washrooms, were given to local bodies for distribution among schools and colleges.

The Corporation has prepared templates and forwarded them to all schools and colleges asking them to implement suggestions for making their premises swachh and the city clean. Further, it has issued order for different types of badges that are distributed among the children, who will in a way act as messengers of the mission. The Corporation has also printed "Swachh" stickers for pasting on lunch boxes and pencils /pen boxes.

MCC has also taken steps to translate the text in posters and the pledge into Kannada. The posters drive home the message for which the SBM has been launched. The messages include disposing of trash in dustbins, keeping desks and drawers clean, keeping walls scribble free and keeping classrooms free from littered food. The posters at public toilets contain messages on washing hands with soap before and after going to toilets, flushing after use, keeping the toilet area clean after use and disposing sanitary napkins in dust bins.



STATE-WISE PROGRESS OF COMPONENTS UNDER SBM UPTO DECEMBER 2015



S. No.	State & Cities/ Towns	Status of Toilets							Status of Solid Waste Management				
		Individual Household Toilets			Community Toilets (Number of Seat)		Public Toilets (Number of Seat)		Ward with 100% door to door collection (Nos.)	Total Wards (Nos.)	Total Waste Generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing (%)	Processing of waste to be achieved by March 2016 (%)
		Application Received (Nos.)	Work commenced	Completed (Nos)	Work Com-menced	Completed	Work Com-menced	Completed					
1	Andhra Pradesh	333000	169957	61103	6360	836	416	545	3072	3389	5980	8	40
2	Andman& Nicobar Islands	115	40	0	64	0	5	0	18	24	100	35	80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31007	0	0	3229	0	586	0	18	42	181	15	25
4	Assam	63100	200	0	2000	10	2800	28	42	883	650	10	20
5	Bihar	92179	80000	1885	240	57	32	0	519	3229	3703	0	30
6	Chandigarh UT	0	0	0	2016	642	7036	671	26	26	340	100	100
7	Chhattisgarh	246000	228518	40000	7479	1481	2370	2090	739	3232	1896	0	10
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	28	85	0	0
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	35	0	0
10	NCT of Delhi	11117	0	0	16901	4656	3008	1120	232	272	8400	52	75
11	Goa	3833	640	110	70	20	100	20	192	192	183	52	100
12	Gujarat	405212	405212	361647	1930	0	4334	880	1608	1730	9227	28	44
13	Haryana	85215	37348	4125	2351	961	176	90	332	1449	3490	25	45
14	Himachal Pradesh	1025	416	92	0	0	0	0	161	502	300	20	25
15	Jammu & Kashmir	34933	4282	0	125	6	0	0	989	1163	1792	2	40
16	Jharkhand	40745	28000	325	415	0	950	0	161	815	3570	0	25
17	Karnataka	300061	145577	8669	7000	340	2160	237	3962	5252	8784	34	40
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1280	2096	1576	50	70
19	Madhya Pradesh	393930	298900	124574	13810	6840	0	0	3562	6999	5079	14	35
20	Maharashtra	248489	82315	67358	2472	1236	2864	1453	508	7054	26820	10	25
21	Manipur	19682	2179	100	30	0	0	0	130	315	176	50	60
22	Meghalaya	5052	0	0	23	0	170	0	6	114	268	58	84
23	Mizoram	2000	550	300	35	18	30	18	66	193	253	4	20
24	Nagaland	9330	0	100	0	0	0	0	165	234	270	0	25
25	Odisha	170000	103000	2000	2230	570	1810	150	300	1012	2460	2	50
26	Pondicherry UT	6590	6590	2114	100	60	100	0	81	129	495	20	60
27	Punjab	66745	46948	7480	3000	0	2500	20	2000	3065	3900	10	50
28	Rajasthan	243000	76000	8573	4615	1290	3475	510	1300	5247	5037	15	65
29	Sikkim	1290	40	0	8	8	0	0	4	48	49	0	20
30	Tamil Nadu	141164	31700	432	12865	2100	500	0	9182	12802	15272	16	22
31	Telangana	111215	82479	12850	103	5	414	139	1625	1967	6628	49	60
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	407	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	835269	151083	55310	3796	570	2151	438	491	11290	19180	13	27
34	Uttarakhand	25953	21315	396	1212	22	110	0	90	706	1013	0.5	25
35	West Bengal	26014	12220	12220	0	0	0	0	1130	2875	8675	6	8
	Total	3953265	2015509	771763	94479	21728	38097	8409	34004	78633	146274	18.01	35.45

For further details about SBM-U, please visit: <https://swachhbharaturban.gov.in/>

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