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

Sampoorna Swachhata Ka Sankalp
Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025

Assessment Framework and Ranking Protocol

The Swachh Bharat Mission- Grameen Phase II is being implemented in mission mode from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with a focus on ODF sustainability and Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) intends to undertake "Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025" to provide national ranking of all States/UTs and Districts of India on the basis of quantitative and qualitative sanitation (Swachhata) parameters as identified under SBM-G Phase II.

SSG 2025 will help ascertain the progress of SBM-G through a sample survey of households (HHs), and public places in villages to assess their status on various swachhata parameters. It will also include assessment of the functionality status of District and Block level plants for solid and liquid waste management along with the assessment of SGLR Sites.

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List of Acronyms

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CSC	Community Sanitary Complex
DDWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
DO	Direct Observation
DTMU	District Training Management Unit
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
FSTP	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSR	Gram Sabha Resolution
GWM	Greywater Management
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PWM	Plastic Waste Management
PWMU	Plastic Waste Management Unit

SBM-G	Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen
SGLR	Swachhata Green Leaf Rating
SLP	Service Level Progress
SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SSG	Swachh Survekshan Grameen
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
TOT	Training of Trainers
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WSP	Waste Stabilization Pond


स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ग्रामीण फेज-2
स्वच्छ भारत
यहाँ पर कचरा डालें
ठोस कचरा प्रबंधन
नाडेप

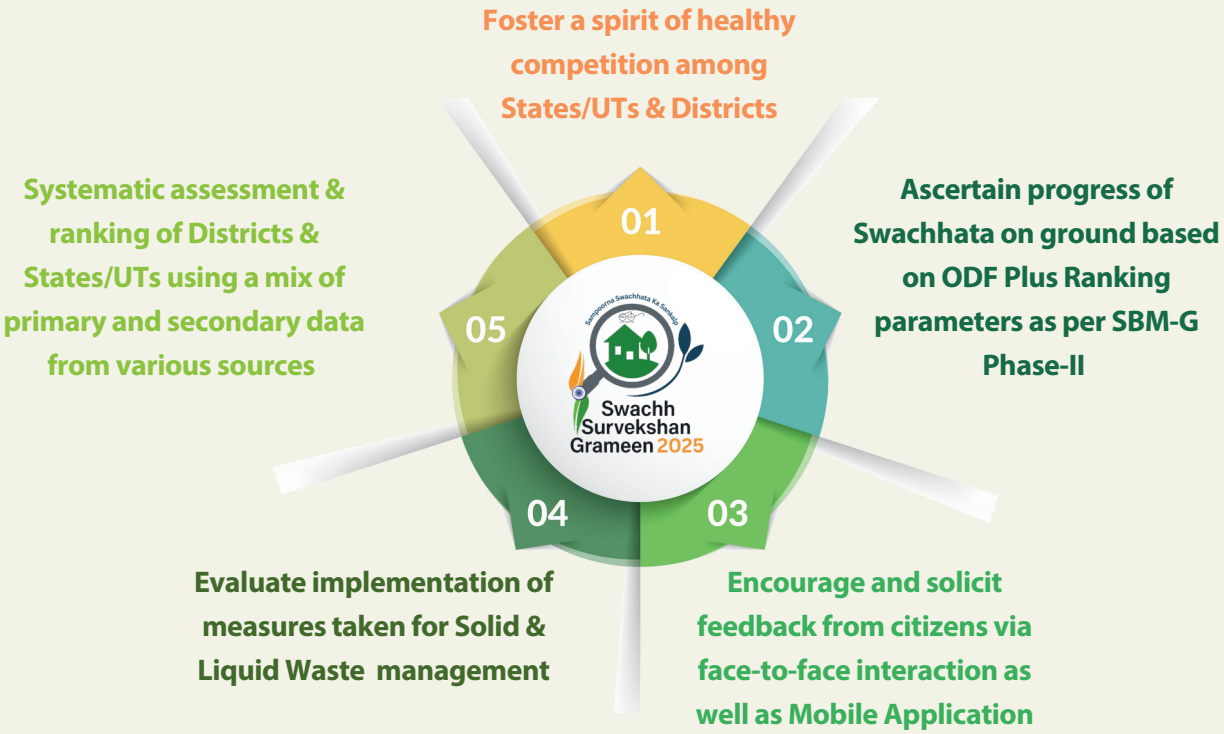

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) फेज-2
नाडेफ का निर्माण करें, और अपनें
फसलों में जैविक खाद का उपयोग करें।
ग्राम पंचायत - जीमा
③

01 Introduction

Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025

The Swachh Bharat Mission- Grameen Phase II is being implemented in mission mode from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with a focus on ODF sustainability and Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). As mandated in the Operational Guidelines of SBM-G Phase II, an annual monitoring of the programme shall be done through the 'Swachh Survekshan Grameen – SSG' survey to verify the ODF Plus Model status claimed by the States/UTs and Districts and rank them on key ODF Plus parameters.

Figure 1.1 Purpose of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025



Objectives of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025

The overarching objective of "Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG 2025)" is to provide national ranking of all States/UTs and Districts of India on the basis of quantitative and qualitative sanitation parameters as identified under SBM-G Phase II.

SSG 2025 will help ascertain the progress of SBM-G to assess the status on various swachhata parameters through a sample survey of villages, households in villages, and public places in villages. District and Block level plants for solid & liquid waste management will also be assessed along with the sites offered Swachhata Green Leaf Rating.

FIgure 1.2 Objectives of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025

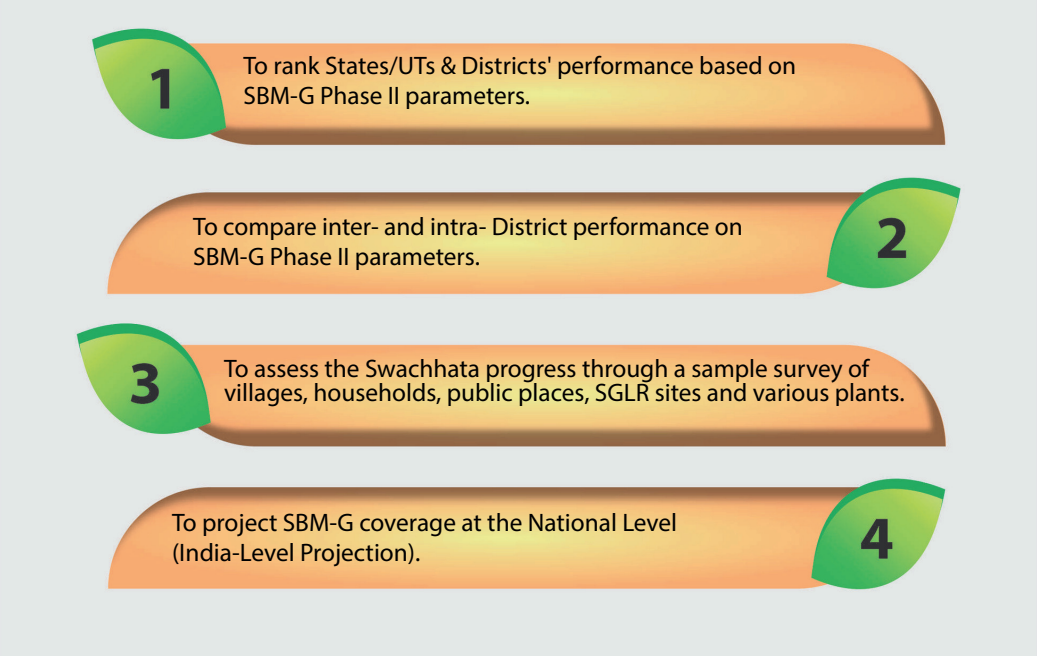
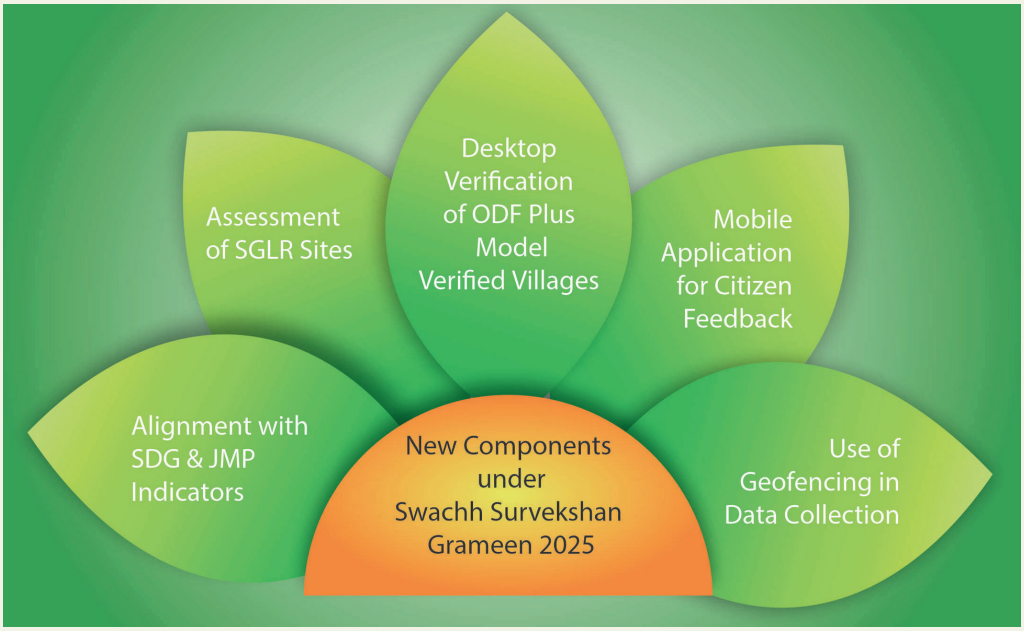


FIgure 1.3 New Components Under SSG 2025



This protocol document aims to offer the State/UT and District level officials an insight into the overall approach and methodology for carrying out SSG 2025. It explains the scoring methodology to be adopted to arrive at District and State/UTs level ranking. It also offers information about the role of States/UTs and Districts in ensuring effective execution of SSG 2025.

02
Sampling Approach

SSG 2025 will cover 21,000 villages across all 761 Districts in 34 States/UTs. A multi-stage stratified random sampling approach has been adopted to select a representative sample of villages in each district to draw reliable scores on the assessment parameters. Some of the key criteria used for sampling are presented in figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Key Sampling Criteria

1. The SBM-G IMIS has been used as the sampling universe to ensure comprehensive coverage of survey across all Districts.
2. The number of households in the village has been the basis for allocation of sample villages to Districts and States/UTs.
3. In Districts having less than 20 villages, all villages will be covered. In all other Districts, a minimum of 20 villages will be covered and additional villages will be allocated in proportion to total households.
4. Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) approach has been used at all stages of sample selection.
5. A total of 3,36,000 Households are targeted to be covered across 21,000 Villages.

Figure 2.2: Step-wise method of sample selection

Step-1

Preparation of Sample Frame:
The IMIS database having information on Districts, Blocks, Gram Panchayats and Villages, and total number of households has been used as the sample universe for the survey.

Step-2

Allocation of Villages to Districts:
In Districts with less than 20 villages, all villages have been sampled.
In the remaining, a minimum of 20 villages were allocated and balance villages out of 21,000 were then allocated in proportion to the total number of households in each district.

Step-3

Stratification of Villages in each District:
All villages in a district were stratified on the following criteria -

- Stratum 1: Villages with up to 225 households.
- Stratum 2: Villages with 226 to 1100 households.
- Stratum 3: Villages with more than 1100 households.

Step-4

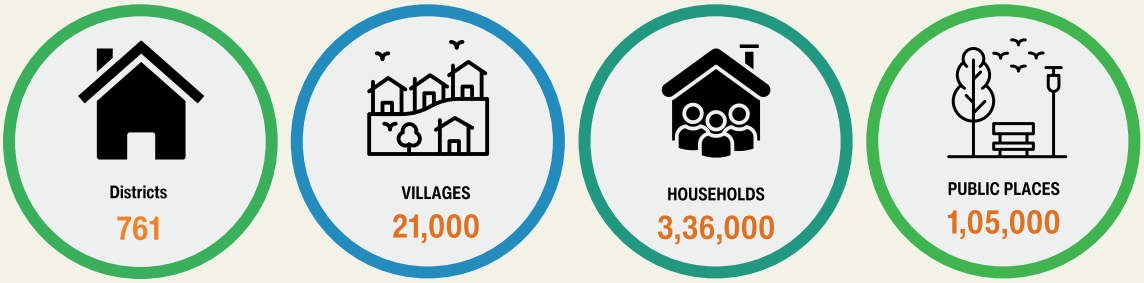
Allocation and Selection of Villages in three Strata:
The required number of villages in the district were distributed across three strata of villages in proportion to the share of the total households in each. The number of villages to be sampled from each strata were selected using simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR).

Step-5

Selection of Households (HHs):
The list of households for the sampled village available on IMIS will be used. From the list, 3 households will be sampled from Scheduled Caste category, 3 from Scheduled Tribe category, and 8 from other categories, using SRSWOR. In addition, 2 households that are not registered on IMIS shall be selected in each village using snowball sampling approach.

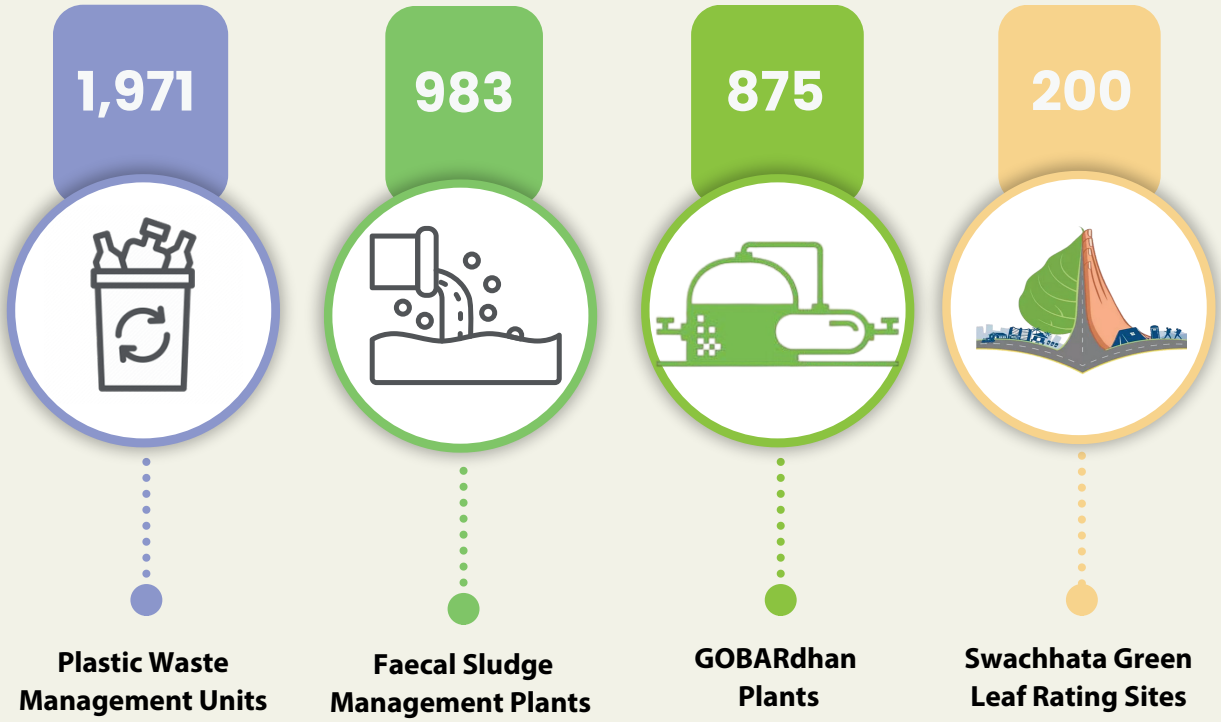
In each village, five public places including schools, anganwadi centres, healthcare facilities, panchayat offices, haat/bazaars, etc. will be assessed for sanitation status. The overall survey coverage for community-level assessment is depicted ahead.

Figure 2.3: Sample Size for Community level assessment



Further, the SLWM plants available at District/Block level such as Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), GOBARdhan plants, and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) assets/linked urban facilities, and hospitality sites having Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR) will also be covered. The final coverage of these units has been decided on the basis of number of assets reported in SBM-G IMIS until 16.05.2025.

Figure 2.4: Number of SLWM Plants and SGLR Sites to be Covered



The State/UT-wise number of Districts, and the number of villages to be sampled have been presented in the table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Overall Sample Coverage under SSG 2025

STATES/UTs	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS	TOTAL VILLAGES TO BE SAMPLED
*A & N ISLANDS	3	50
ANDHRA PRADESH	26	759
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25	500
ASSAM	35	709
BIHAR	38	1646
CHHATTISGARH	33	660
*D & N HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU	3	44
GOA	2	40
GUJARAT	33	733
HARYANA	22	440
HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	240
*JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	396
JHARKHAND	24	533
KARNATAKA	31	874
KERALA	14	462
LADAKH	2	40
*LAKSHADWEEP	1	10
MADHYA PRADESH	52	1152
MAHARASHTRA	34	1260
MANIPUR	16	320
MEGHALAYA	12	240
MIZORAM	11	220
NAGALAND	16	320
ODISHA	30	863
PUDUCHERRY	2	40
PUNJAB	23	460
RAJASTHAN	48	1187
SIKKIM	6	120
TAMIL NADU	37	1159
TELANGANA	32	640
TRIPURA	8	160
UTTAR PRADESH	75	3069
UTTARAKHAND	13	260
WEST BENGAL	22	1394
GRAND TOTAL	761	21000

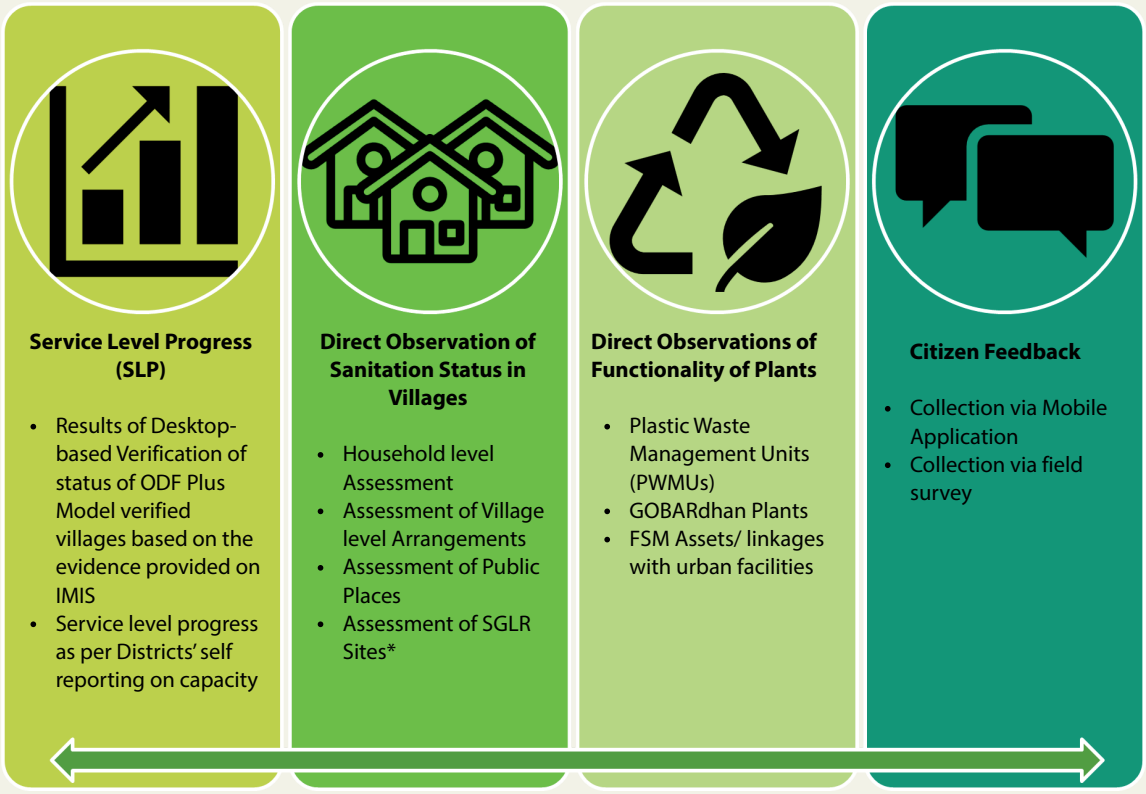
**States with one or more Districts having less than 20 villages. All the existing villages will be covered in such Districts.*

03

Assessment Framework for SSG 2025

A structured approach shall be followed to evaluate the status of sampled villages and Districts on all the key performance outcomes of SBM-G Phase-II. The assessment will be undertaken along 4 broad components including - service level progress, direct observation of sanitation status in sampled villages, assessing functionality of plants for solid and liquid waste management, and capturing citizen feedback. Figure 3.1 presents an overview of components and sub-components of SSG 2025.

Figure 3.1: Components of Assessment under SSG 2025



**NOTE: Assessment of hospitality sites offered the Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR) shall also constitute a key work component, but the scores allocated to them will not be considered for the purpose of ranking.*

Service Level Progress (240 marks):

The service-level progress shall be measured using 2 approaches -

- The details and evidence uploaded by ODF Plus Model verified villages on SBM-G IMIS will be examined through desktop verification.
- A self-reporting format on key performance parameters shall be filled in by all Districts on SSG 2025 Portal.

A maximum of 240 marks shall be allocated to assessment on these parameters as shown in Figure 3.2.

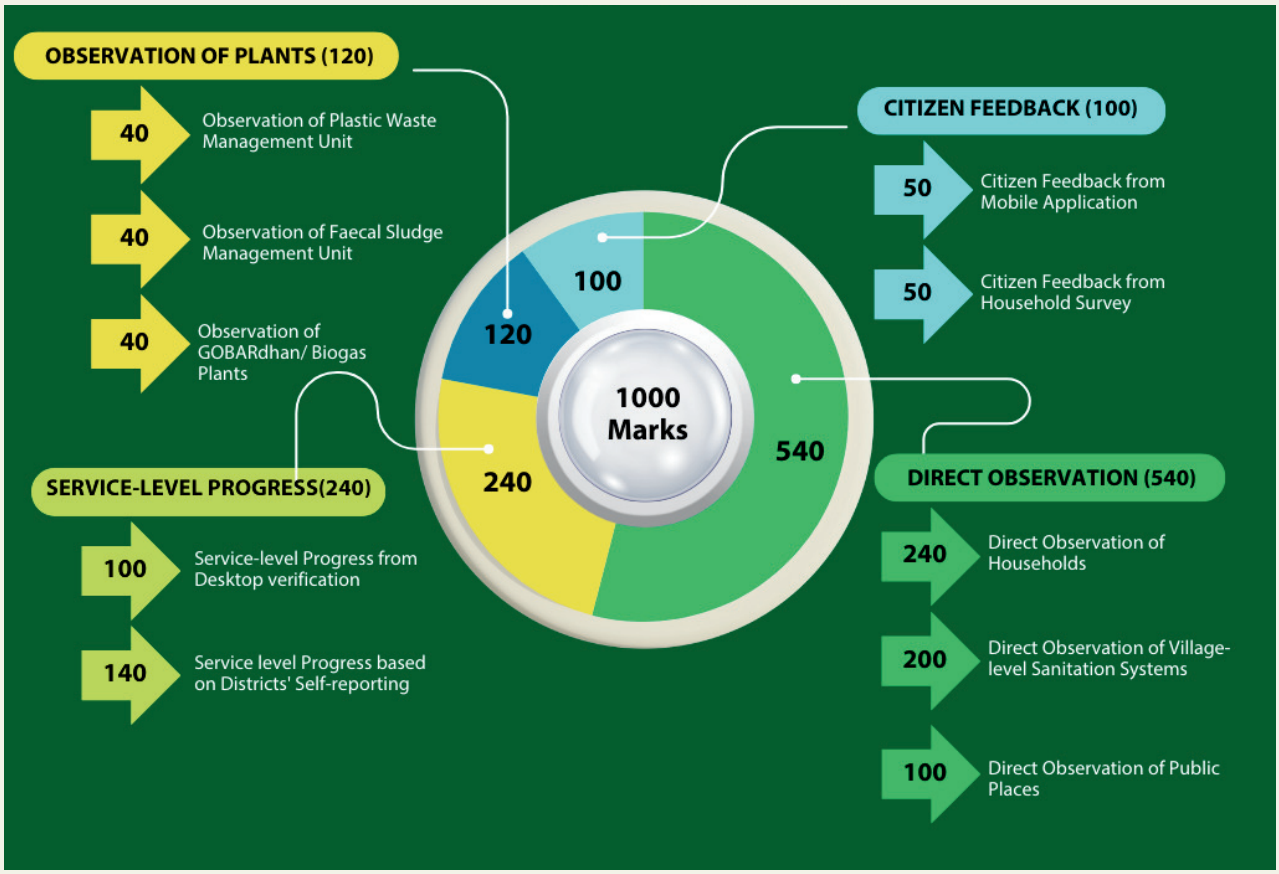
Direct Observation of Sanitation Status of Villages (540 marks):

- Village-level sanitation status shall be assessed using field-based observation and survey in a set of statistically sampled villages in each district.
- This will also involve observation of sanitation status in sample households, and in public places including schools, anganwadi centres, panchayat bhawans, haats/bazaars, community sanitary complexes/public toilets, health facilities, as well as religious places.
- In addition to this, assessment of hospitality sites offered the Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR) shall also constitute a key work component, but the scores allocated to them will not be considered for ranking.
- Structured observation checklists shall be used to determine status on key parameters as per SBM-G Phase-II guidelines. The maximum score combining all sub-components will be 540.

Direct Observation of Functionality of Plants (120 Marks):

- Functionality of District/Block level plants created for waste management including Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs), GOBARdhan plants, Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) assets/linked urban facilities shall be assessed through direct observation.
- The supervisors assessing these plants will use a structured checklist to examine the status of performance of these plants in terms of their existing infrastructure, capacity to manage and process waste, and to examine their backward and forward linkages.

Figure 3.2: Scoring Pattern for Assessment of Districts



Citizen Feedback (100 marks):

The voice of citizens shall also be captured and given due importance while arriving at the district scores. Citizens' feedback shall be captured using 2 modes -

- During the one-on-one interaction with households during field-based assessments.
- Through customized mobile application developed for citizens for submitting their feedback.

The list of sub-components, parameters/ indicators, and scores allocated has been presented in fig 3.2.

Parameters for Assessment of Service-level Progress (240 marks):

The service level progress of Districts will be measured on the basis of two sub-components:

Service-level Progress based on Desktop Verification (100 marks):

Desktop-based verification as per the assets and coverage of households reported on the IMIS under SBM-G for villages that have been certified as ODF Plus Model verified villages will be undertaken. The progress shall be assessed on 5 parameters:

i) Villages meeting Solid Waste Management Criteria

All the evidence in terms of reported numbers and pictures uploaded by the villages with regard to provision of systems for waste collection like the push carts/tricycles, or electric or motorized vehicles and provisions for compost pits and segregation units shall be examined for sufficiency in accordance with the total number of households in the village.

ii) Villages meeting Liquid Waste Management Criteria

As per the SBM-G Guidelines, the villages need to make arrangements for the disposal of liquid waste/ greywater. Such arrangements include household-level soak pits/ leach pits/ magic pits or community-level greywater management systems like DEWATS (Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems), Community Soak Pits, WSP etc. Further, a carefully planned drainage system is also recommended for safe disposal of greywater from households. Sufficiency of these assets in comparison to total households will be assessed.

iii) Villages meeting ODF Plus Certification criteria

All the villages that claim themselves to be eligible for ODF Plus Model verified villages need to upload clear, relevant and valid evidence for SWM assets, LWM assets, display of relevant IEC messages, as well as ODF Plus Model Verified Certificate in the desired formats. These will be examined for accuracy and relevance during desktop verification.

iv) Villages having uploaded correct Gram Sabha Resolution Certificate

The villages that claim to be ODF Plus Model Verified need to upload a valid copy of the Gram Sabha resolution, duly signed by Panchayat representatives. The certificate should be issued when the village meets the criteria laid down for ODF Plus Model Verified village. This certification is checked for correctness during verification.

v) Villages having uploaded correct GP Resolution Video

The villages also upload a correct GP resolution video that displays passing of gram sabha resolution. These videos will also be examined for relevance and clarity during the desktop verification.

The various indicators and scoring parameters to be considered for arriving at the assessment score for this component are presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: SERVICE LEVEL PROGRESS AS PER DESKTOP VERIFICATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE3

Parameter	Max. Score
Villages meeting Solid Waste Management certification criteria	20
Villages meeting Liquid Waste Management certification criteria	20
Villages meeting ODF Plus Certification criteria	20
Villages having uploaded correct Gram Sabha Resolution	20
Villages having uploaded correct GP resolution video	20
Total Score	**100**

Service-level Progress based on District's Self Reporting Format (140 marks):

A self-reporting format has been designed for the district-level authorities where they will be required to fill in the requisite information and upload relevant evidence to support the information. The District officials shall be provided access to SSG 2025 portal on which they will need to report progress. They will be apprised of the protocols for using the portal during State-level workshops. The progress shall be assessed on following 6 parameters:

i) Availability of Human Resource at District level

As per the SBM-G Guidelines, it is recommended that the Districts should ensure adequate administrative support for SBM-G implementation in the district. In this regard, the Districts will be required to report the total number of consultants that have been appointed in the district against the eight recommended positions namely IEC specialist, Human Resource Development and Capacity building specialist, Monitoring & Evaluation cum Management Information System consultant, SWM Consultant, LWM consultant, Accountant and 2 Data Entry Operators. The evaluation shall be done on the basis of number of positions reported to have been filled.

ii) Availability of Human Resource at the Block level

A Block Water and Sanitation Committee (BWSC) must be constituted in each Block as per the SBM-G Guidelines. Each Block should ensure the appointment of 3 consultants namely - Block Coordinator, SLWM Coordinator, and Data Entry Operator. The Districts will be required to report the Block-wise number of consultants appointed against the recommended positions and shall be evaluated.

iii) Constitution of Village Water and Sanitation Committee at the Village Level

As per the SBM-G Guidelines, it is recommended that each village should constitute VWSCs as a sub-committee of the gram panchayat for providing support in terms of motivation, preparation of village action plans, mobilization, implementation and supervision of the programme. It should have representation from each ward of the GP and at least 6 more members. The Districts will be required to report the number of VWSCs constituted and upload valid documents reflecting the constitution of the same. Districts shall be evaluated based on their adherence to this parameter.

iv) Appointment of Swachhagrahis at the Village Level

The guidelines recommend that each village should have at least one Swachhagrahi, with preference given to women candidates. A Swachhagrahi is a volunteer who can belong to any background, including a local Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) worker, Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery (ANM), Anganwadi worker, and staff, water lineman, pump operator, member of NGO/CSOs, youth organisations or any community member from the villages to work on a community approach to sanitation. The number of villages having a Swachhagrahi appointed shall constitute another important criterion for assessment.

v) Number of Trainings conducted by the District Training Management Units

The constitution of the District Training Management Units ensures that members complete ToT and help them conduct capacity strengthening programmes for PRI members and field functionaries. The DTMUs are expected to prepare a training calendar indicating the schedule of trainings for different types of stakeholders as well as the expected number of trainees to be covered. The evidence related to the completion of trainings conducted from 01.04.2024 to 30.06.2025 shall help examine the status of achievement of targets by the Districts which will be used as an indicator for District-level ranking.

vi) Number of Persons Trained by the District Training Management Units

As described above, the DTMUs need to indicate the number of trainees that they planned to cover in the annual training calendar. They will need to submit evidence in the form of attendance sheets of participants in the trainings conducted from 01.04.2024 to 30.06.2025. This will help examine the status of achievement of targets by the Districts. Table 3.2 gives the break-up of scoring of various parameters of SLP as per Districts' self reporting.

Table 3.2: SERVICE LEVEL PROGRESS AS PER SELF-REPORTING BY DISTRICTS	
Parameter	**Max. Score**
Availability of Requisite Human Resource at District Level	20
Availability of Requisite Human Resource at Block Level	20
Villages that have constituted Village Water and Sanitation Committees	20
Villages having trained Swachhagrahis posted	20
Number of trainings conducted by DTMUs from 01.04.2024 to 30.06.2025 against the targets set forth in the calendar (Training pictures to be uploaded)	30
Number of persons trained in the trainings conducted by DTMUs from 01.04.2024 to 30.06.2025 against the targets set forth in the calendar (Attendance sheets for training to be uploaded)	30
Total Score	**140**

Parameters for Assessment using Direct Observation (540 marks)

As reflected in the preceding section, the assessment will involve undertaking direct observation of sanitation status at the household level, village level, and in selected public places including schools, anganwadi centres, panchayat bhawans, haats/ bazaars, community sanitation complexes/ public toilets, health facilities, as well as religious places.

The sections ahead present an overview of the parameters and indicators to be measured for district level ranking under this component.

Figure 3.3: Parameters of Assessment using DO under SSG 2025

Direct Observation of Sanitation Status of Households (240 marks):

The field-based assessment shall involve a survey of 16 households per sampled village using the standard sampling methodology, as has been explained in the previous chapter. The Assessors will seek guidance from PRI members or knowledgeable members of the community or use the Geo-coordinates of beneficiary households to locate the sampled IMIS households in the village.

The assessors will visit the household and observe the existing status in terms of access to safe technology and functional toilets, general cleanliness, and arrangements for disposal of solid waste, plastic waste, and greywater. The indicators and the scoring criteria to be used for assessment of household status are outlined in the table 3.3.

Table 3.3: DIRECT OBSERVATION OF SANITATION SYSTEMS OF HOUSEHOLDS			
Parameter	**Indicator**	**Question**	**Max. Score**
Status of Sanitation Facilities in the Household	Access to Safely Managed Toilet Facility	Whether you and your household members have access to a toilet, if yes what is the type of toilet?	15
	Availability of Improved Sanitation Facility	What kind of toilet facility does the household have access to?	15
	Effective Discharge of Faecal Sludge	Can you please tell me where does the human waste/excreta get drained from the toilet?	20
	Visually Clean Toilets	Whether the toilet is well-maintained with a regular use of arrangements for water?	5
Absence of any households with any member practising open defecation	Absence of Open Defecation	Where do you and your family members go for defecation?	10
Availability of a handwashing facility in premises	Availability of Basic Handwashing Facility	What is the kind of facility the members of household most often wash their hands?	10
Managing biodegradable (organic) and non-biodegradable (inorganic) waste safely	Garbage Free Premises	Is there any garbage or litter piled up or dumped within or around 5 metres of the premises of the household?	5
	Managing Dry waste and Biodegradable waste safely	How do you treat biodegradable (organic) waste of your household?	30
	Arrangement for Disposal of Solid Waste	How is the solid (non-biodegradable or inorganic) waste of your household disposed mostly?	30
	Regularity of Waste Collection services	What is the frequency of door-to-door waste collection?	10
		What is the frequency of waste collection from the common collection point?	10
	Practicing Segregation of Wet and dry waste	Is the household segregating biodegradable (organic) and non-biodegradable (inorganic) waste separately?	5
	Arrangement for disposal of Plastic Waste	How is plastic waste being disposed at household level?	25
Greywater Management	Managing greywater Safely	How is the greywater of the household disposed?	25
	Effective Discharge from Drains	Where do the drains from household terminate?	25
Total Score			**240**

Direct Observation of Sanitation Status of Villages (200 marks):

The assessors will contact the respective PRI officials of the sampled village to seek their permission to undertake the assessment in the village and obtain some critical village-level information from them. The indicators to be used for assessment and the scoring criteria to be used for determining the status of village-level sanitation systems are outlined in the table 3.4.

Table 3.4: DIRECT OBSERVATION OF SANITATION SYSTEMS OF VILLAGES			
Parameter	**Indicator**	**Question**	**Max. Score**
Managing faecal sludge safely	Availability of recommended Toilet Technology (Twin pit or Septic Tanks)	Considering all the households in the village how many households have different types of toilets?	20
	Access to Forward linkage for FSM	Does the village have established their linkages with FSTPs/STPs for processing of waste? Does the village have arrangements for mechanized desludging?	15
	Safe Management of Faecal Sludge	Where is the faecal sludge being disposed by the desludging vehicles / other vehicles?	10
	Proportion of Single pit Toilets converted into Twin Pits since October 2022	How many Single pit household toilets have been converted into twin pit toilets since October 2022?	15
Managing biodegradable (organic) and non-biodegradable (inorganic) waste safely	Availability of vehicles for collection and transportation	Does the village have exclusive or shared vehicles for collection and transportation of solid waste ?	5
	Availability of Mechanisms for transportation of solid waste in a segregated manner	Is the vehicle collecting and transporting the solid waste in segregated manner?	5
	Efficacy of Mechanisms for door-to-door collection	What is the frequency of waste collection door to door?	5
	Proportion of Households Covered by mechanism for door-to-door collection	What is number of households covered under door to door waste collection such as dhalao, bins and open dumping etc.?	10
	Availability of segregation shed	Does the village have a waste collection and segregation shed?	10
	Efficacy of functioning of segregation shed	Is waste being segregated into different types of waste at the segregation shed?	5
	Availability of composting units/bio-gas plants for treatment of biodegradable waste	Does the village have the functional community level facilities for bio-degradable waste management?	10
	Forward linkages for PWMU	Does this village have any linkages for plastic waste management?	10
Managing greywater safely	Linkage of households to safe greywater Management System	Does this village have the recommended arrangements for greywater management?	50
	Availability of treatment systems at discharge point of drains	Whether the treatment system is available at the end point of the drain?	10
Village-level IEC or Capacity Building Activities	Effective display of IEC messages SSG 2025	Are there any IEC messages effectively displayed for SSG 2025?	5
	Effective display of IEC messages related to criteria for ODF Plus Model Verified Villages	Are there any effectively displayed IEC messages for ODF Plus in the village on different ODF plus themes?	5
	Regularity of meetings of Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)	How many VWSC meetings were conducted in the last one month?	5
	Regularity of Capacity Building measures at Village level	Has there been any training held for strengthening the capacity of Swachhragrahi, PRI Members, and other members(done in last six months)?	5
Total Score			**200**

Direct Observation of Sanitation Status of Public Places (100 marks):

SSG 2025 shall also cover about 5 public places like schools, anganwadi centres, panchayat bhawans, haats/bazaars, community sanitary complexes/public toilets, health facilities, as well as religious places in each sampled village to observe their sanitation arrangements and status at the time of survey. All of these places will be assessed on the same set of criteria. The indicators to be used for assessment and the scoring criteria to be used for determining the status of village-level sanitation systems are outlined in the table 3.5. All public places in a village shall be scored out of 100, and then scores for multiple places within a village will be scaled down to 100 before combining it to arrive at village-level scores which will be cumulated while calculating District-level scores.

Table 3.5: DIRECT OBSERVATION OF SANITATION STATUS OF PUBLIC PLACES

Parameter	Indicator	Question	Max. Score
Functional Sanitation Facility	Availability of recommended Toilets	Does the Public Place have access to any functional toilet facility?	10
		What kind of Toilet Facility does the Public Place have?	10
	Efficacy of FSM Arrangements	Does the village have arrangements to provide desludging services for emptying of septic tanks/ soak pits at the Public Place?	5
	Availability of Handwashing Facility	Does the Public Place have a hand washing facility?	5
Visual Cleanliness	Well-maintained and clean Toilets	Whether the toilet is visibly well-maintained, indicating regular use with arrangement for water?	5
	Garbage free Premises	Is there any garbage or litter piled up or dumped within or around 5 mts. of the premise of the Public Place?	10
	No stagnant water in or around the premises	Is there stagnant wastewater within or around 5 meters of the premise of the Public Place?	5
Minimal Littering	Availability of Waste disposal arrangement	How is the waste of the Public Place disposed mostly?	10
	Regularity of Waste Collection	What is the frequency of waste collection from the Public Place?	5
Minimal Waste Water	Segregation of Wet and Dry Waste	Is there arrangement in the Public Place to segregate wet and dry waste before disposing?	5
	Arrangement for Disposal of Plastic Waste	How is plastic waste being disposed in Public Place?	5
	Effective Arrangement for greywater Management	How is the greywater of the Public Place disposed mostly?	15
	Effective Discharge of Drains	Where do the drains from Public Place terminate?	10
Total Score			**100**

Direct Observation of Sanitation Status of Swachhata Green Leaf Rating Sites (200 marks):
(Scoring not to be considered for ranking)

The hospitality entities including resorts, hotels, lodges, homestays, dharmshalas, etc. participating in the self-rating sanitation protocol are expected to adopt and adhere to the SBM-G parameters related to faecal sludge management, solid waste management, greywater management, etc by way of creating essential infrastructure, ensuring desirable practices, and creating awareness. This endeavour aims to evaluate and recognize the adherence of hospitality establishments to Safe Sanitation Practices. It is envisioned that adhering to the protocol will not only foster a culture of excellence in sanitation but also contribute to enhancing the positive image and branding of tourist destinations as champions of sustainable development goals.

Assessment of SGLR sites also constitutes a key component of assessment under SBM-G. ***However, as these sites are not evenly distributed across all Districts in the country, the scores of the same shall not be considered for the purpose of ranking.*** The assessment of sanitation status of SGLR sites under SSG 2025 shall be done on the following parameters as has been depicted in table 3.6:

Table 3.6: DIRECT OBSERVATION OF SANITATION STATUS OF SGLR SITES			
Parameter	**Indicator**	**Question**	**Max. Score**
Functional Sanitation Facility	Availability of recommended Toilets	Does this facility/ premises have adequate number of flush/ pour flush toilets for every room including common areas, servant quarters etc.?	8
		Are the toilets visibly well-maintained, indicating regular use with arrangement for water?	8
	Availability of Separate toilets for different types of users	Does the premises have separate functional and well maintained toilets for men, women, and persons with disabilities?	8
	Efficacy of FSM Arrangements	Please tell us about the type of containment unit and how excreta are treated and disposed off in situ or off-site?	22
		Does the facility have arrangement for mechanical desludging or sludge treatment?	10
	Awareness about toilet type	Does the facility create awareness of practising safe desludging through mechanical means?	8
	Innovation in Faecal Sludge Management	Has the SGLR site adopted any innovative toilet construction with safely managed sludge?	16
Arrangements for Solid Waste Management	Garbage free Premises	Is there any garbage or litter piled up or dumped within or around the premise of the SGLR Site?	2
		Are there adequate number of separate dustbins/ garbage cans for collection of wet and dry waste in all common areas like parks, garage, servant quarters, etc.?	18
	Arrangement for disposal of biodegradable waste	Does the facility have any arrangement for disposal of bio-degradable waste?	5
		Is there appropriate arrangement for disposal of garden waste, especially leaves, etc.	5
	Arrangement for disposal of sanitary waste	What kind of arrangements does the facility have for disposal of menstrual or sanitary waste?	6
	Arrangement for Disposal of Plastic Waste	What kind of arrangements does the facility have for disposal of plastic waste?	8
	Arrangements for disposal of e-waste	What kind of arrangements does the facility have for disposal of e-waste?	6

to be continued.....

Table 3.6: DIRECT OBSERVATION OF SANITATION STATUS OF SGLR SITES			
Parameter	**Indicator**	**Question**	**Max. Score**
	Arrangements for handling of bio medical waste and e-waste	Does the staff of SGLR site practice handling of biomedical & e-waste as per the norms?	2
	Practice of minimum plastic usage	Does the SGLR site promote alternatives to plastic use?	2
	Payment to Gram Panchayat/Pvt entity	Does the SGLR site make any payments to Gram Panchayat or any private entity?	2
	Awareness generation about environmental concern	Is the IEC on minimum plastic use, following safe sanitary practices etc well displayed at the site?	8
	Innovation in solid waste management	Does the site adopt any innovative method for management of biodegradable or non-biodegradable waste or sanitary waste?	16
Arrangement for greywater Management	Effective Arrangement for greywater Management	Does the facility have adequate on-site arrangements for management of greywater?	16
	Arrangements for addressing water stagnation or water logging	What kind of arrangements does the facility have for addressing water stagnation or water logging?	8
	Arrangements for separation of black and greywater	What kind of arrangements does the facility have for separation of black and greywater?	2
	Recycling of treated water	Is the wastewater recycled for non-potable use?	2
	Awareness generation about environmental concern	Does the SGLR site create awareness through IEC on promoting water conservation and avoiding water logging conditions?	4
	Innovations in greywater management	Does the site adopt any innovative method for greywater management?	8
Total Score			**200**

Parameters for Assessment of Plants (120 marks):

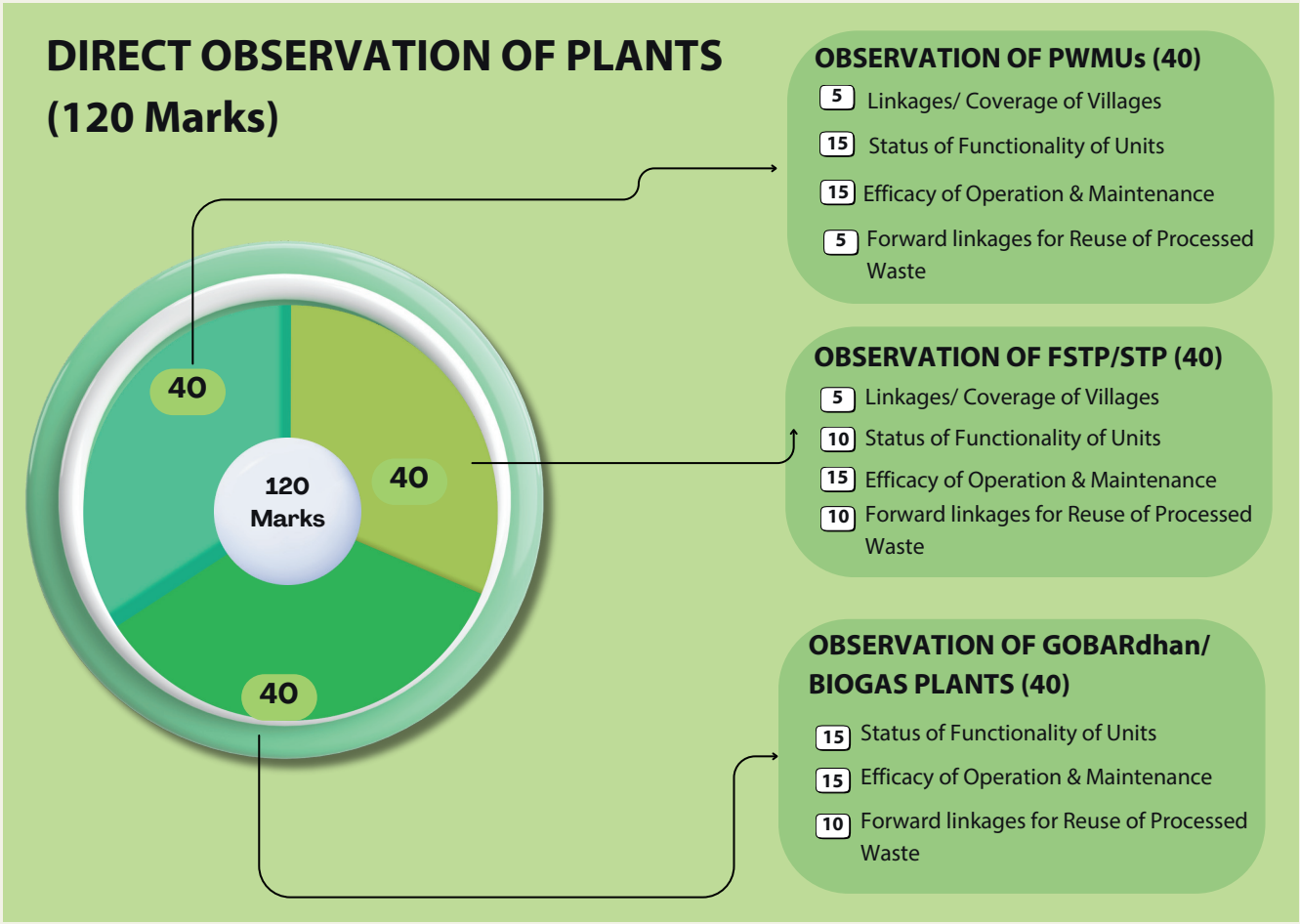
In its second phase, SBM-G prioritized Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to ensure sustainable sanitation in rural areas. It is provisioned to set up waste management plants at the Block and District levels to handle biodegradable, plastic, greywater, and faecal sludge waste. Under the mission, composting units and biogas plants or GOBARdhan plants are being established to process organic waste.

Villages are encouraged to adopt community composting to convert waste into useful manure. Further, Plastic Waste Management Units are built at the Block level where different types of plastic waste received are segregated. The segregation sheds are built at the Gram Panchayat level to manage the waste collected in the community through door-to-door waste collection. It manages both bio-degradable and non bio-degradable waste.

Community compost pits are mostly built near segregation sheds for composting of bio-degradable waste. Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) are another category of waste management infrastructure provisioned under the programme to ensure the safe processing and disposal of faecal waste.

Figure 3.4 reflects the scoring of various parameters to be covered under the assessment of functionality of Plants.

Figure 3.4: Parameters for Assessment of Plants under SSG 2025



The sections ahead present an overview of the parameters and indicators to be measured for District-level ranking under this component.

Direct Observation of Plastic Waste Management Units (40 marks):

The programme mandates the setting up of village-level segregation sheds that facilitate the segregation of waste. The plastic waste is segregated from waste and transported to PWMU, which then segregates the different types of plastic waste received. To ensure safe disposal of such waste, it has provisioned for setting up of plastic waste management units at the Block level that act as a material recovery facility, materials reclamation facility, materials recycling facility or multi re-use facility. The facility is equipped with shredding machine, baling machine, and a dust remover machine that helps safe processing of plastic waste of varied kinds. Under SSG 2025, assessment of functionality of PWMUs shall be undertaken on the following parameters and indicators.

Table 3.7: DIRECT OBSERVATION OF PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT

Parameter	Indicator	Question	Max. Score
Linkage	Coverage of villages in the Block	How many villages are linked to this plant?	5
Functionality	Status of Functionality of Units at the time of Survey	Is the PWMU functional?	5
	Units practicing segregation or sourcing segregated waste	Do you get segregated dry waste including plastic waste from the villages?	2
		Does the PWMU segregate different types of plastic?	3
	Capacity utilization	What is the installed capacity of the PWMU plant?	5
		What is the production against the designed capacity of the PWMU Plant?	
Operation & Maintenance	Availability of Trained Resource	Does the PWMU have trained resources to operate the machines?	6
	Availability of updated Electricity Bills, log books for waste intake and waste processed	Is electricity bill available at the plant for the last 3 month?	3
		Is logbook maintained for waste intake to PWMU plant for the last 3 months?	3
		Is logbook maintained for processed waste for the last 3 months?	3
Reuse of Processed Waste	Forward linkages for Reuse of Processed Waste	Does the plant have any forward linkage for the processed plastic waste?	5
Total Score			**40**

Direct Observation of Faecal Sludge Management Unit (40 marks):

A Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP)/ Faecal Sludge Management Unit (FSMU) is a place where septage from single pits/ septic tanks are treated or managed for further use. Septage is collected from households having single pit and septic tank toilets and safely transported and treated by various technologies in a FSTP and finally disposed without any environmental issues. SSG 2025 also includes assessment of functionality and efficacy of such plants set up at the district level. The parameters and indicators to be considered for assessment of FSM plants are presented ahead.

Table 3.8: DIRECT OBSERVATION OF FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT UNIT			
Parameter	Indicator	Question	Max. Score
Linkage	Coverage of villages in the Block	How many villages are linked to this plant?	5
Functionality	Status of Functionality of Units at the time of Survey	Is the FSTP/STP plant functional?	5
	Capacity utilization	What is the installed capacity of the FSTP/STP plant?	5
		What is the utilized capacity of the FSTP/STP plant?	
Operation & Maintenance	Availability of Trained Resource	Does the FSTP/STP have trained resources to operate the units?	6
	Availability of updated Electricity Bills, log books for waste intake and waste processed	Is electricity bill available at the plant for the last 3 month (FSTP)?	3
		Is logbook maintained for waste intake to the plant for the last 3 months (FSTP/STP)?	3
		Is logbook maintained for processed waste for the last 3 months (FSTP/STP)?	3
Reuse of Processed Waste	Forward linkages for Reuse of Processed Waste	Does the plant utilise the treated water (FSTP/STP)?	5
		Does the plant utilize the dried sludge (FSTP/STP)?	5
Total Score			40

Direct Observation of GOBARdhan Plant (40 marks):

To ensure cleanliness, improve the lives of villagers in the village and generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into compost and biogas, the 'Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) project was launched in February 2018. It was aimed at supporting bio-degradable waste recovery and the conversion of waste into resources. The GOBARdhan scheme is expected to engage with people in safe and efficient management of solid waste, especially bio-agro waste in the villages, to keep them clean. Under SBM-G, individual and community biogas plants are being constructed. SSG 2025 plans to assess the functioning of these plants as an indicator of their performance. The specific parameters and indicators to be assessed are listed below.

Table 3.9: DIRECT OBSERVATION OF GOBARdhan PLANTS

Parameter	Indicator	Question	Max. Score
Functionality	Status of Functionality of Units at the time of Survey	Is the GOBARdhan Plant functional (generating biogas and bio slurry)?	5
		Does the plant receive regular supply of bio-degradable waste (cow dung, agri waste, food waste etc)?	5
	Capacity utilization	What is the installed capacity of the GOBARdhan Plant ?	5
		What is the production against designed capacity of the GOBARdhan Plant?	
Operation & Maintenance	Availability of Trained Resource	Does the plant have requisite manpower for managing routine operations?	5
	Arrangement for Routine O&M	Who is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the plant?	5
	Adequacy of Financial resources for routine O&M	Is the plant generating revenue to meet operation & maintenance expenses?	5
Reuse of Processed Waste	Forward linkages for Reuse of Processed Waste	How does the plant utilise the bio-gas?	5
		What are the different types of linkages the plant has for utilization of the bio slurry?	5
Total Score			**40**

Citizen Feedback Component (100 marks):

The voice of citizens shall also be captured and given due importance while arriving at the District scores. The citizen feedback shall be captured through one-on-one interaction during field-based assessments as well as by creating a mobile application which can be accessed by common citizens to share their feedback on the sanitation status of their villages. The parameters on which their feedback will be captured are as under.

Figure 3.5: Parameters of Assessment of Citizen feedback under SSG 2025

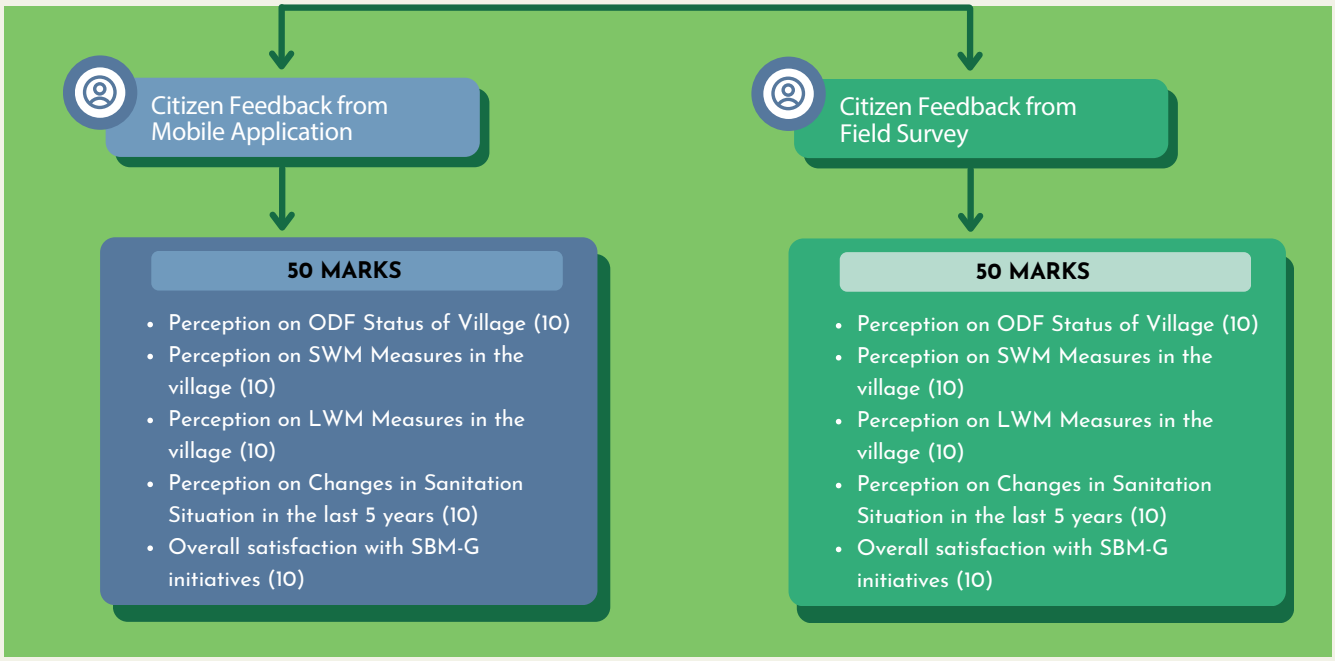


Table 3.10: CITIZEN FEEDBACK FROM FIELD SURVEY AND MOBILE APPLICATION

Indicator	Max. Score
Perception on Open Defecation Free Status of Village	10
Perception on Solid Waste Management Measures in the village	10
Perception on Liquid Waste Management Measures in the village	10
Perception on Changes in Sanitation Situation in the last 5 years	10
Overall satisfaction with SBM-G initiatives	10
Total Score	**50**

Methodology for Calculating Overall District Score:

The overarching objective of the Swachh Survekshan Grameen is to rank Districts in the country to get a comparative assessment of their sanitation status against the performance criteria laid out in the SBM-G Phase II Guidelines. For obtaining standardized aggregate scores, a composite scoring method will be adopted to ensure fair comparability of Districts on a standardized set of criteria. The weighted scoring method will be used for levelling the playing field for all Districts. The composite scores to be arrived as a result of assessment will serve as benchmarks enabling policymakers and programme implementors to drive their efforts in a targeted manner.

It is hoped that the rankings based on composite scores will help encourage Districts to enhance their performance, fostering healthy competition and driving developmental efforts. These scores will help the decision makers in evidence-based planning and resource allocation.

Assigning Survey Weights to calculate Aggregate Scores at Various Levels:

Average scores using multipliers will be calculated to arrive at a statistically representative score for each household, village and District. The method of calculating aggregate weights for each component at the village and District levels is elaborated in the table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Methodology for Calculation Component-wise Weighted Scores

Components	Sub-components	Village-level Score	District-level Score
A. Service Level Progress (240 marks)	A1. Desktop verification Assessment (DVA) (100 marks)	Score of each village x Survey weight for each village = Weighted Village Score on DV	DVA Score = Sum of Weighted Village scores on DV/ Total number of villages covered in DVA
	A2. District's self- assessment (DSA) (140 marks)	NA	DSA Score = Sum of Scores of Districts on All DSA parameters
B. Direct Observation (540 Marks)	B1. Direct Observation of Village (DOV) (200 marks)	Score of each village x Survey weight for each village = Weighted Village Score on DOV	DOV Score = Sum of Weighted Village scores on DOV / Total number of villages covered
	B2. Direct Observation of Households (DOH) (240 marks)	Sum of Weighted Household scores for all households in a village/ Total number of Households in a Village= Weighted Village Score on DOH	DOH Score = Sum of Weighted Household scores for all households in a district/ Total number of Households in a District= Weighted District Score on DOH
	B3. Direct Observation of Public Places (DOP) (100 marks)	Sum of Weighted Public Place scores for all Public Places Covered in a village/ Total number of Public Places covered in a Village= Weighted Village Score on DOP	DOP Score = Sum of Weighted Public Places scores for all public places covered in a district/ Total number of Public Places covered in a District= Weighted District Score on DOP
C. Direct Observation of Waste Management Plants (120 Marks)	C1. Observation of PWMU (40 Marks)	NA	DOPWMU Score = Sum of PWMU scores for all PWMUs covered in a district/ Total No. of PWMUs covered in a District
	C2. Observation of FSMU (40 Marks)	NA	DOFSMU Score = Sum of FSMU scores for all FSMUs covered in a district/ Total No. of FSMUs covered in a District
	C3. Observation of GOBARdhan/ Biogas (GOB) Plants (40 Marks)	NA	DOGOB Score = Sum of GOB scores for all GOBs covered in a district/ Total No. of GOBs covered in a District
D. Citizen Feedback Score (100 Marks)	D1. Citizen Feedback Score based on Field Assessment (CFFA) (50 Marks)	NA	CFFA Score = Weighted Sum of Scores for All Households surveyed in a District/ Total Number of Households in a District
	D2. Citizen Feedback Score from Mobile Application (CFMA) (50 Marks)	NA	CFMA Score= Sum of Scores of All Citizen Feedbacks received from a District/ Total number of Citizen Feedbacks Received from a District

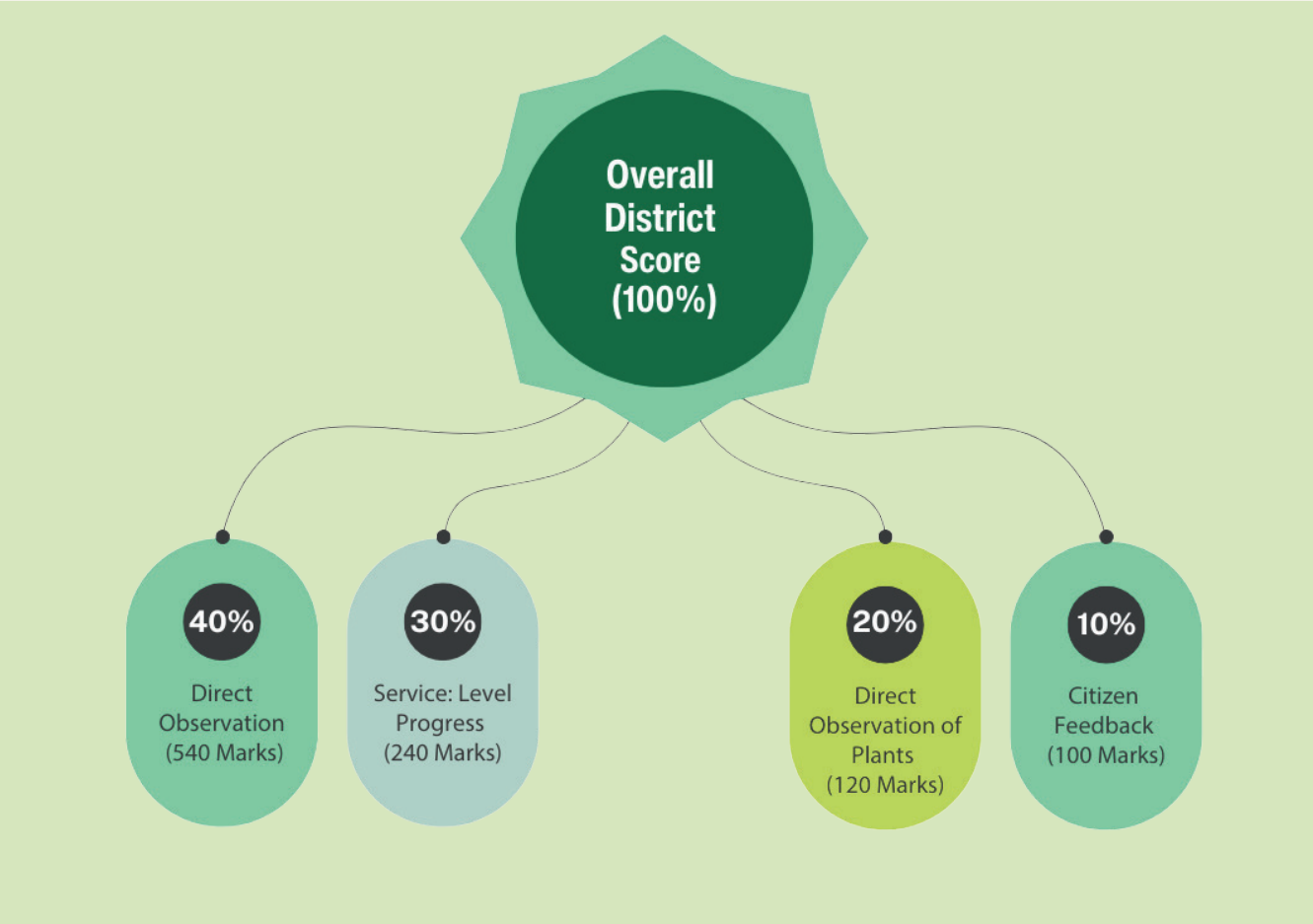
For calculating composite of District out of 1000, the following approach shall be used to calculate State-level Score:

$$\text{State-level Composite Score} = \frac{\text{Sum of all Districts Scores on (DVA + DSA + DOV + DOH + DOP + DOPWMU + DOFSMU + DOGOB + CFFA + CFMA)}}{\text{Total Number of Districts in the State/UT}}$$

Assigning Qualitative Weights to calculate Aggregate Score:

Taking cue from the assessments undertaken in 2021 and 2023, qualitative weights have been assigned to the components based on their relative importance for the programme. Presented ahead is the scheme of assigning qualitative weights to different scheme components to arrive at the final ranking of Districts and States/UTs for SSG 2025.

Figure 3.6: Weighting Scheme for Final Ranking



The next chapter gives the timeline of various activities to be conducted under SSG 2025.


Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen
Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP)

04

Activity Timeline of SSG 2025

Figure 4.1: Activity Timeline of Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2025


(S.B.M) Drass 2017-2018
SWACHH BHARAT
ABHIYAN
स्वच्छ भारत
WASH YOUR HANDS AFTER USING THE TOILET

05

CAPI & Mobile Application

The Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2025 is an extensive nation-wide survey that aims at encouraging a healthy competition among Districts to improve and sustain their performance on swacchata parameters. Given the scope and scale of this national cleanliness survey, the field-based data collection will be carried out using a CAPI application developed for surveyors. In addition, a user-centric mobile application has been developed for capturing citizen feedback on sanitation status of their village.

Features of CAPI Application to be used for Data Collection

A customized CAPI application has been developed for surveyors to facilitate field-based data collection. This application shall be used for capturing data during the village-level survey, household-level survey, survey of public places, survey of SGLR sites and SLWM plants. It has in-built skip patterns and logic checks to minimize errors. The application also captures images, videos, as well as geo-coordinates of the surveyed location.

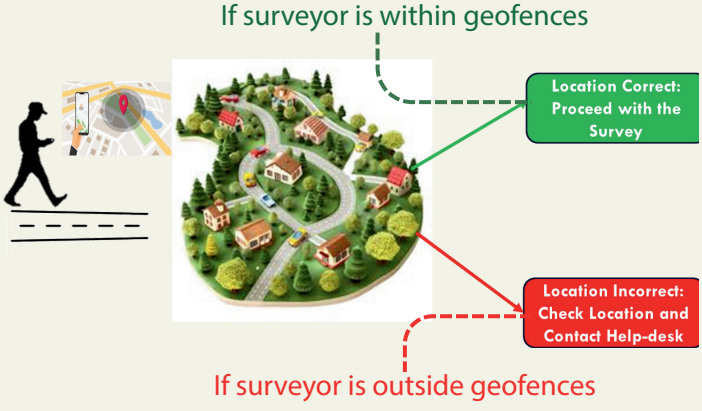
A special feature of the CAPI application for SSG 2025 is the integration of Geofencing Application Programming Interface (API) that helps ensure that the survey is being carried out in the correct sample location.

> ***Geofencing API,*** *also referred to as geofences, represents the defined parameters of the area of interest. Integrating the geofences into the data collection process shall allow field assessors to get a notification when the device crosses a geofence, while entering or exiting.*

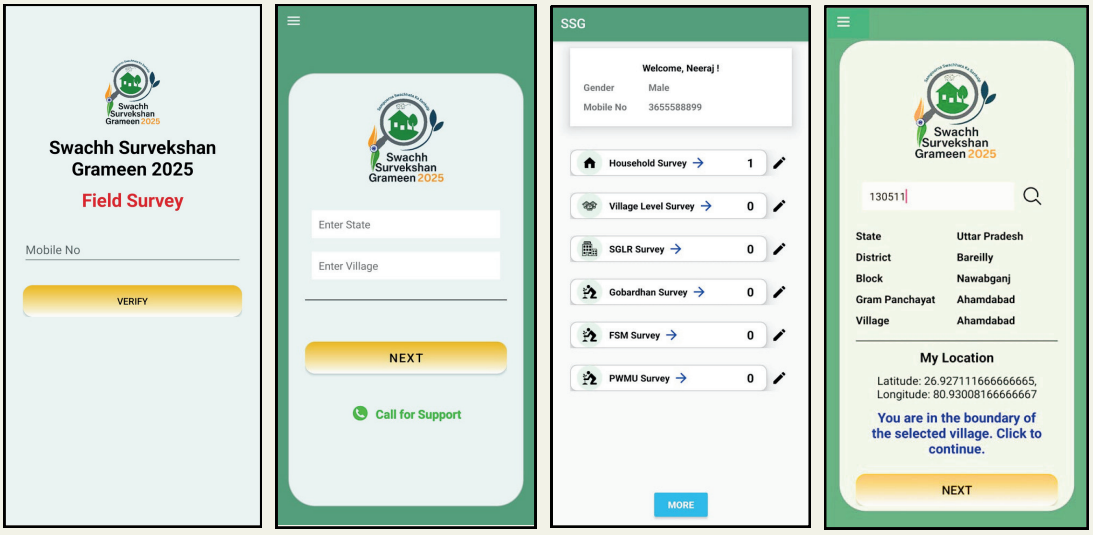
On-ground Methodology

On reaching a village/sampled location, the surveyors shall enter their location. The application will use the geo-coordinates (latitude & longitude) of the CAPI device to verify if it matches with the predefined geofences for the particular location integrated into the CAPI Application. The further operations in CAPI will only be enabled if the surveyors' location is within the geofencing for the village.

Figure 5.1: Use of Geo-fencing API during Data Collection



Snapshots of API integrated CAPI Application

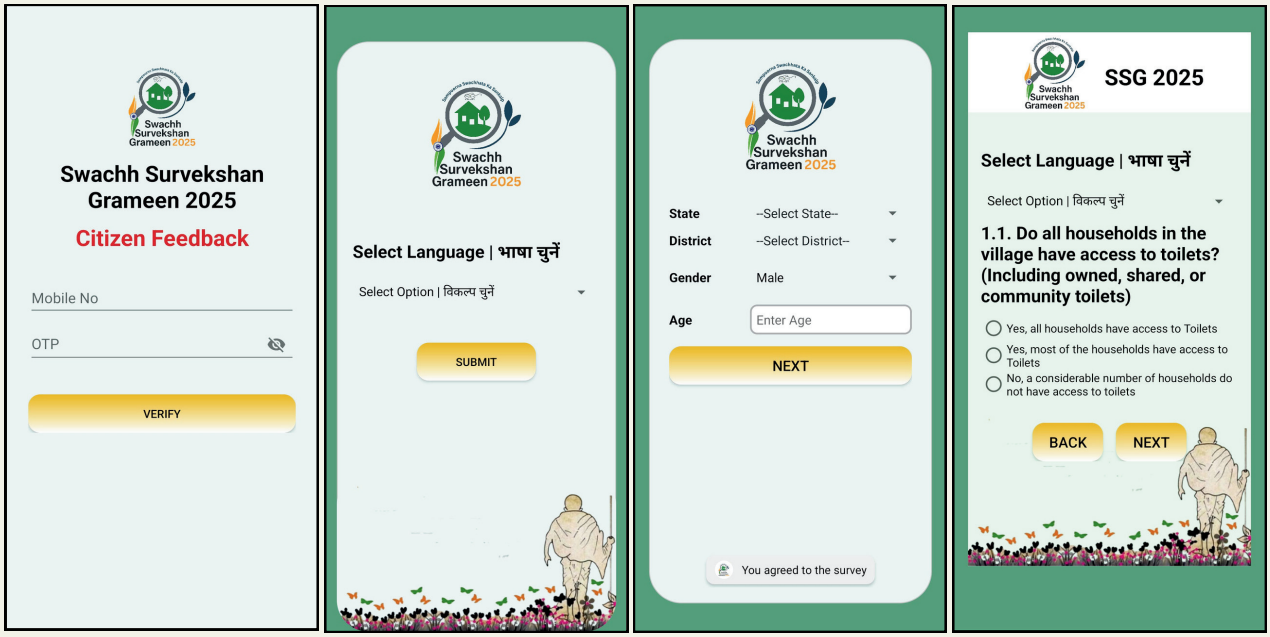


Features of Mobile Application for Citizen Feedback

The citizen feedback application shall be hosted on the Google Play Store for an easy download and will be used by citizens to share their feedback on the sanitation status of their area. This application shall be popularized in public domain using social media, advertisements in print, government websites, hoardings, etc., so that more and more citizens can download the application and share their unbiased feedback.

Objective of Citizen Feedback Mobile Application → *To capture the voices of the Senior Citizens, Youth, Adults, etc. on various aspects of 'Swachhata' in their village*

Snapshots of Citizen feedback Mobile Application



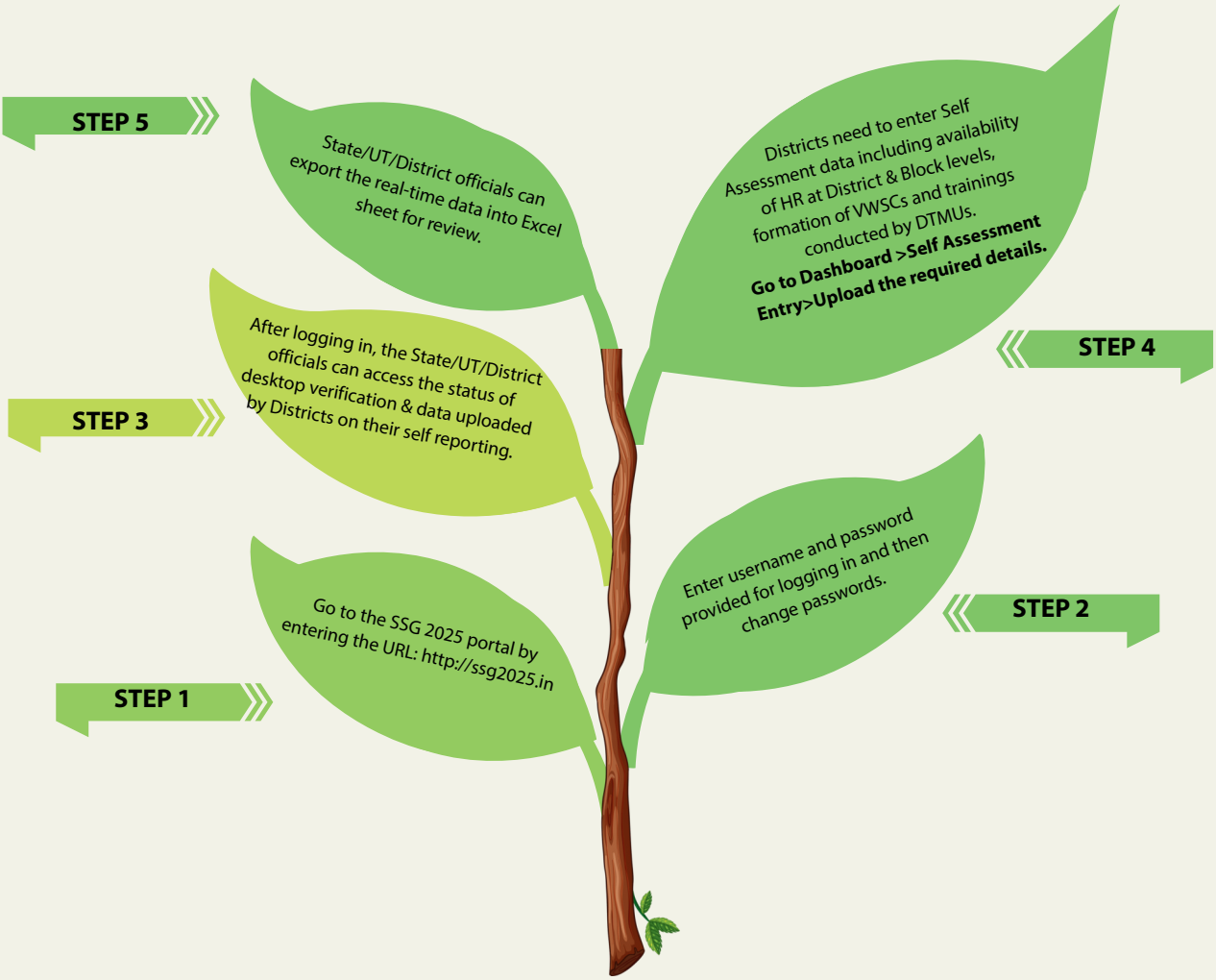
06

SSG 2025 Portal

Customized Dashboard for SSG 2025

A customized and dedicated Analytical Dashboard for SSG 2025 has been developed. The main aim of creating this dashboard is to offer quick and almost real-time information about the SSG 2025 progress. The dashboard depicts available information through a secured login at the District, State and National level.

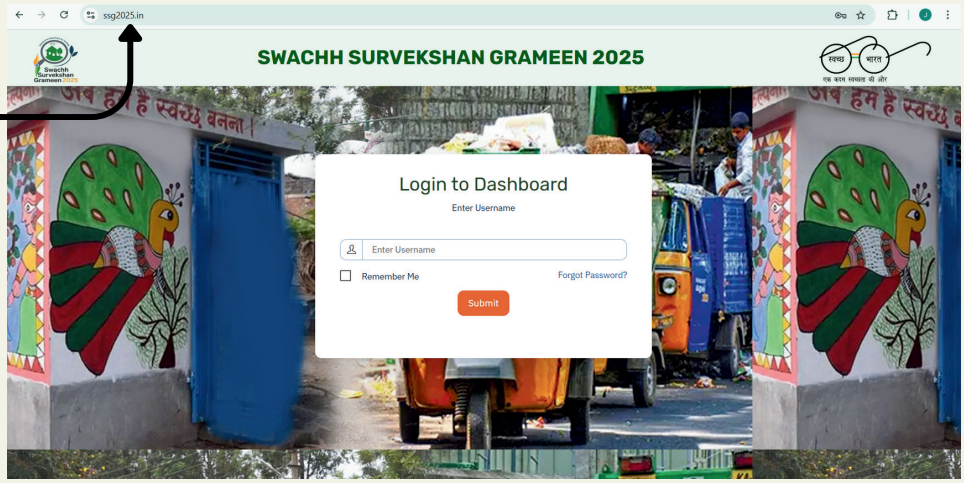
Steps to Access the Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025 Portal:



Following screenshots gives an overview of the SSG 2025 Portal with State log-in.

Enter URL

State Log-in Page



State Dashboard

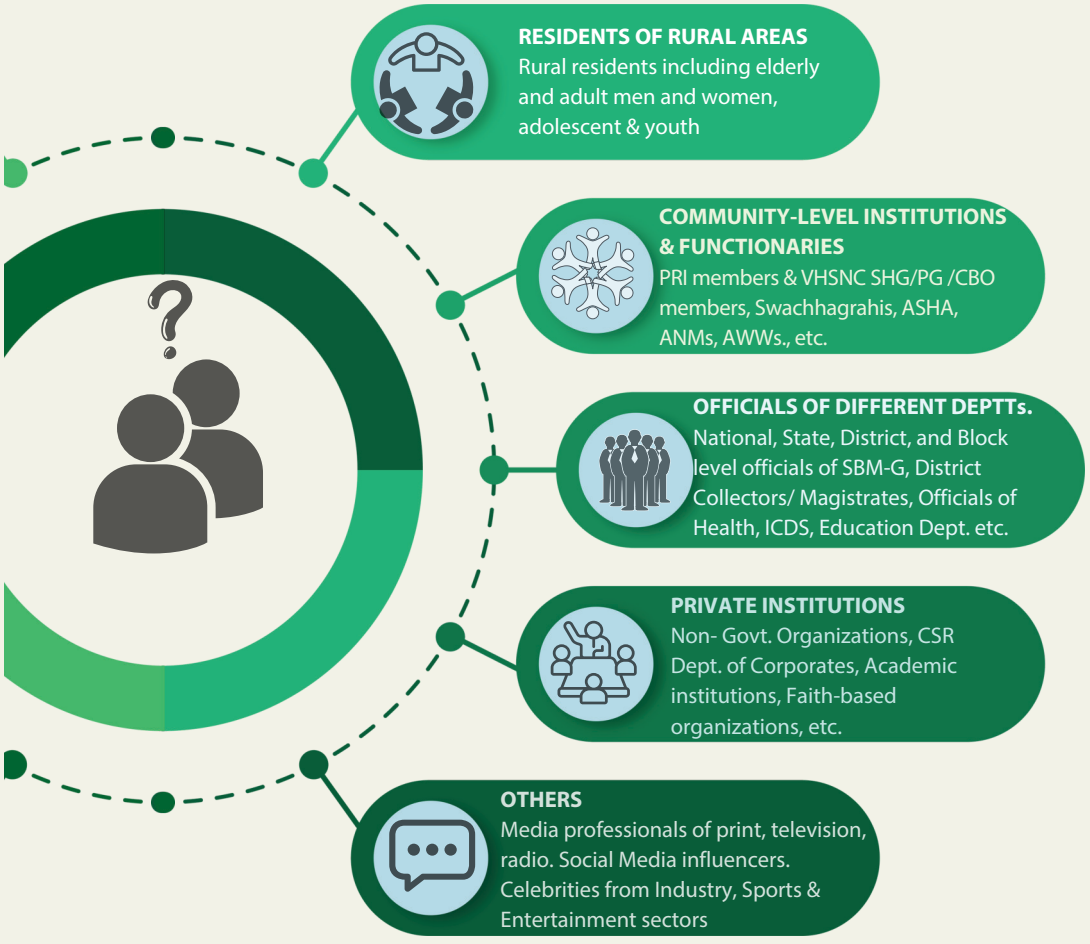
07

SSG 2025 Stakeholders and Their Role

Target Stakeholders for SSG 2025

SSG 2025 shall entail participation and engagement of varied groups of stakeholders who play a critical role in ensuring achievement of SBM-G performance parameters. Figure 7.1 presents the target stakeholders for SSG 2025.

Figure 7.1: Stakeholders of SSG 2025



This chapter presents an overview of the activities to be carried out by supply-side stakeholders including State, District, Block and GP level officials and functionaries.

Role of Supply-Side Stakeholders

Presented ahead are the roles and responsibilities that the State, District, Block, and Gram Panchayat-level functionaries are expected to play to ensure effective execution of SSG 2025.

ROLE OF STATE-LEVEL OFFICIALS IN SSG 2025

01
Sensitize all District-level officials about the importance of SSG 2025 and issue directives to offer necessary cooperation for smooth conduct of field-based activities.

02
Facilitate conduct of State-Level Workshops for launching SSG 2025 activities. Ensuring participation of all relevant officials in the workshop.

03
Issue directives to all District officials to enter required details in the districts' self-assessment form available on the SSG 2025 portal latest by 15.07.2025.

04
Engage with other stakeholders to sensitize them about the importance of popularizing SSG 2025. Issue necessary instructions to carry out planned IEC activities.

05
Monitor progress of SSG-2025 and support in resolving any issues hindering successful completion of survey and media activities as per plan.

ROLE OF DISTRICT-LEVEL OFFICIALS IN SSG 2025

01
Sensitize all Block-level officials about the importance of SSG 2025 and issue directives to offer necessary cooperation to survey agency (AMS) for smooth conduct of field-based activities.

02
Issue directives to all Block officials to provide required village-level details for the districts' self-assessment information as per the format provided on the SSG 2025 portal.

03
Engage with Block officials and PRI members to sensitize them about the importance of SSG 2025. Issue necessary instructions to carry out planned IEC activities.

04
Enter requisite information on District-level Self Assessment format available on SSG 2025 portal. Upload all valid evidence, as required.

05
Undertake various IEC-BCC activities to popularize SSG 2025 and encourage participation in survey activities as per Media plan.

ROLE OF BLOCK-LEVEL OFFICIALS IN SSG 2025

01
Apprise all PRI members about SSG 2025 and encourage them to offer unbiased feedback & required information to agency (AMS) representatives during field-based activities.

02
Collect necessary information on VWSCs and Swachhagrahis from PRI members and share with District official for uploading on the SSG 2025 portal as per requirement.

03
Issue directives to all PRI officials in the Block to undertake activities for popularizing SSG 2025 and to encourage participation in survey.

04
Monitor IEC activities and ensure effective execution as per Media Plan.

ROLE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT & VILLAGE FUNCTIONARIES IN SSG 2025

01

Conduct meetings with Village leaders and inform all Villages to ensure engagement and participation in SSG 2025.

02

Support Agency representative in identifying village-level assets for solid & liquid waste management and extend cooperation to the survey agency.

03

Issue guidance to all villagers to share unbiased feedback and support survey agency in effective execution of survey.

04

Undertake various IEC-BCC activities to popularize SSG 2025 and encourage participation in survey activities as per Media plan.

08
Media Plan

Communication Objectives for SSG 2025

This chapter presents an overview of the communication objectives of SSG 2025, media activities under SSG 2025 and key themes for IEC initiatives.

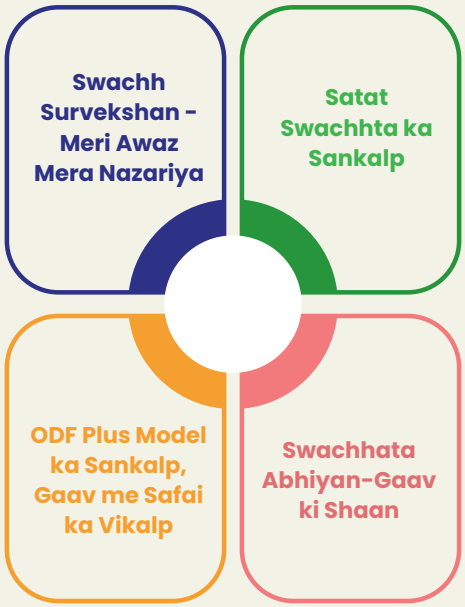
FIGURE 8.1 Communication Objectives for SSG 2025

SSG 2025 Media Activities

The media activity shall begin soon after the launch and may continue till the end. The on-ground activity will be carried out at all levels namely State/UT, District, Block, Gram Panchayat and Village. The States/UTs are also encouraged to have interdepartmental activities for better outcome.

The State/UTs and District BCC/IEC officers in collaboration with their partner agencies would need to finalize the themes for the various campaigns that they would run during this phase. Below are some suggested themes around which the content can be developed. The States/UTs and Districts can come up with their own slogans around the theme. Suggested themes for the campaigns are depicted alongside.

Figure 8.2: Key Themes for IEC Initiatives under SSG 2025



Proposed Media Plan

Presented ahead are some potential media channels/ activities that the department may decide to carry out depending on the feasibility and alignment with ongoing efforts for behaviour change.

Figure 8.3: Media Plan for Residents of Rural Areas

Target Stakeholders

Residents of Rural Areas including Elderly and Adult Men & Women, Adolescents and Youth, and Children

Communication Objectives

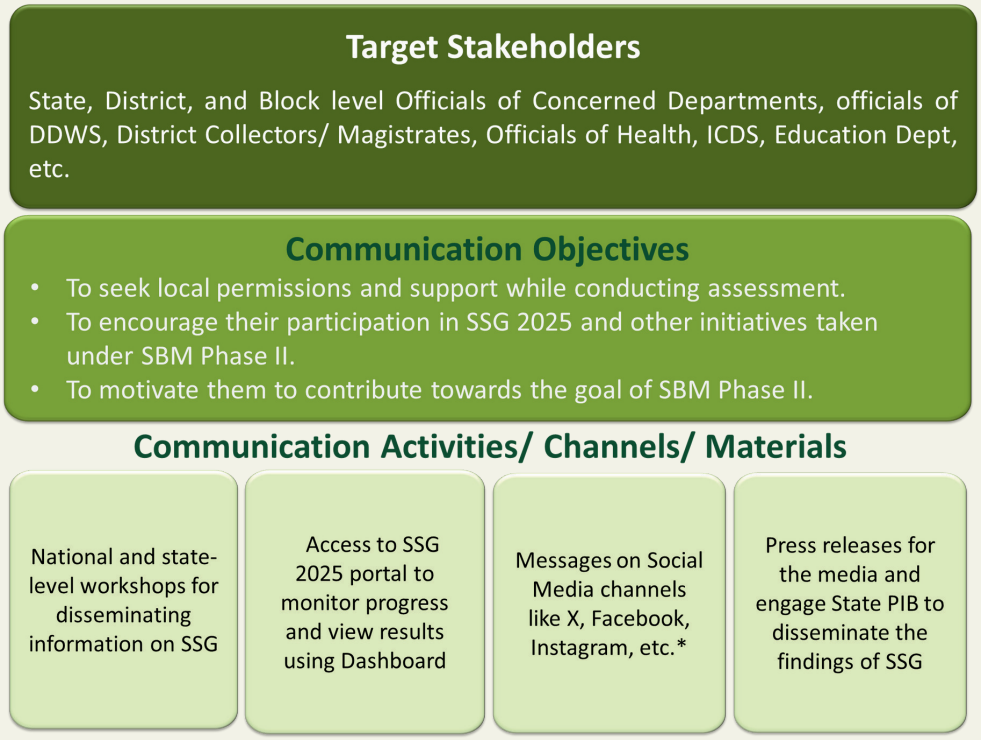
- To spread awareness about Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025 and its Role in Promoting Sanitation status in Rural Communities
- To encourage desired sanitation behaviour, and use of appropriate waste disposal practices

Communication Activities/ Channels/ Materials

Wall writings/ graffities with important messages on the walls of public buildings like the CSCs, School boundaries, etc.	Street Plays in local markets around Waste Disposal Practices issues	VWSC meetings/ events, Awareness Campaigns, Community Meetings, Local Cable TV (Prabhat Pheri) and QR Code	Rallies by School Children and adolescents (GP/PRI members in collaboration with school principals)

Figure 8.4: Media Plan for Community-level Institutions & Functionaries

Figure 8.5: Media Plan for National/State/ District level Officials



* https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1fSV4FSgR3Q9IE37EUWP3XONapx922z_w/edit?slide=id.p1#slide=id.p1


शौचालय है जहाँ।
तन्दरूस्ती है वहां।।
सोच बदलो।
शौचालय बनवाओं।
आछो अजमेर।
आपणो अजमेर।।

NOTES

Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025

NOTES

Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2025

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN 2025

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK AND RANKING PROTOCOL

Sampoorna Swachhata ka Sankalp

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

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स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर