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GIST OF YOJANA

NOVEMBER 2019

I N D E X

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1. THE PEOPLE'S POLICY

What are the four main pillars that made Swachh Bharat Mission a great success?

- **Political Leadership:** Arguably, the biggest game changer for the SBM was the Prime Minister investing his personal political capital in the mission.

- Inspired by his leadership and commitment, various Chief Ministers took up the cause, creating a domino like effect, cascading leadership to the Chief Secretary and in tun to Collectors, all the way down to Sarpanchs at the grassroots level.

- Leaders at all levels are prime catalysts for large scale transformations.

- **Public Financing:** Over 1 lakh crore was committed to ensuring universal access to sanitation, thereby backing the political will with budgetary support.

- About 90 percent of the 10 crore households which received toilets were from socially and economically weaker sections of society and they received financial incentives to build and use toilets.

- **Partnerships:** The SBM partnered with implementers and influencers alike - national and international developments agencies, media houses, civil society, celebrities as well as all departments of GOI, who are pledged an additional $6 billion for sanitation in their respective sectors.

- This "all hands on deck" approach, making sanitation everyone's business, helped to mainstream it into the national consciousness.

- People's Participation : The SBM trained over half a million swachhagrahis, grass root motivators, who triggered behavior change in every village of India/

- Ordinary people undertook extraordinary roles and inspired others to build and use toilets.

- Stories of sanitation champions emerged from every nook of the country.

- A large scale transformation can be truly successful if it captures the imagination of the people and becomes a people movement - Jan Andolan.

What are the other features that led to the success of SBM?

- SBM brought in a unique blend of young professionals and experienced but driven bureaucrats, and each person become committed to goal.

- It attempted to devise solutions which are easy to implement, like the onsite twin pit toilet system for rural India, as opposed to expensive networked sanitation solutions.

- By providing flexibility to the states and implementers by design, the mission allowed them to tailor solution to local contexts.

- The districts with the highest sanitation are targeted first to become ODF and this

success made as an domino effect in all the other remaining villages.

- Team SBM visited each state multiple times and engaged directly with District Collectors through learning workshops, informal gatherings and WhatsApp groups, promoting healthy competition among implementers which spurred local innovation.

2. GRAM PANCHAYATS : BEYOND ODF

What are the lessons that shaped Swachh Bharat?

- The confined focus on construction did not address the fact that even those who did receive toilets often ended up still defecating in the open, as some independent evaluations found.

- This was because while previous campaigns such as TSC did budge for information, education and communication (IEC) expenditures, they were underutilised and thus hardware (i.e. toilets) was significantly higher on the agenda than influencing the behaviours of the users.

- However, incorporating behaviour change communication (BCC) frameworks into social programmes allows implementers to message directly that influences one's sense of self-efficacy and agency to realize behaviour change.

- It also reinforces the importance of local community ownership over outcomes and sustains results at a larger-scale.

- This is why when the Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2 October 2014, the Prime Minister emphasized the importance of investing in a Jan Andolan, which eventually became the rural component, SBM-Gramin (SBM-G).

- The SBM-G guidelines developed in 2014 incorporated some of the lessons learnt from prior implementation efforts.

- The document gave Gram Panchayats (GPs) a more integral role of making their own Open Defecation Free (ODF) plans and execute them.

- The GPs were encouraged to galvanise behaviour change as well as an allocation of funding earmarked specifically for the IEC activities.

- To troubleshoot past issues with inadequate supply to meet demand, GPs were also asked to work with trained local masons to ensure that toilet construction demands were met.

- To provide an enabling environment, GPs were advised to use any funding source including the 14th Finance Commission (FFC) allocations for WASH services including in schools and anganwadis.

- What are the unique advances made in SBM-G to make the program a successful one ?

- Strong public and political willpower publicised by the Prime Minister over the past five years.

- Adequate funding that paid necessary incentives to off-set high capital cost for 100 million households – approximately Rs. 1,00,000 crore.

- District-level flexibility in administering the necessary activities and campaigns to increase coverage, which allowed for creative and locally relevant initiatives to

be tested out, especially around behaviour change campaigns seeking mobilising communities enmasse.

- Improving the ratio of financial investment in hardware with strong investment in software (i.e. behaviour change communication) with the community-level outcomes (like ODF status) – not single households in mind.

- Utilising the Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) methodology, which evoked emotional reactions such as disgust to the practice of open defecation through facilitation and not proselytisation; and

- Women-headed households and Scheduled Castes and Tribes prioritised in the programme, with specific mention and attached incentives in the guidelines.

What are the Key interventions to be focused in ODF Plus initiative?

- Sustained usage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL).

- Ensuring no one is left behind and providing sanitation access to new households.

- Sanitation coverage of public spaces (through public and community toilets).

- Implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in rural areas including compost pits / decentralised waste treatment facilities.

  - Visible cleanliness, and solid and liquid waste management.

3. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT : THE WAY FORWARD

What is the legal framework for Solid Waste Management?

- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 delineate the responsibility of the different stakeholders including the MoEFandCC, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, (MoHUA), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), State Urban Departments, Urban Local bodies. Gram Panchayats, as well as the waste generators.

- Whereas MoHUA, State Urban Departments and Local Bodies have mainly been entrusted with the responsibility of development of infrastructure related to waste management, MoEFandCC, CPCB, SPCB, and Pollution Control Committee (PCC) have been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the enforcement of the Rules.

- The responsibility of the waste generator lies essentially in proper segregation of the waste which is the core requirement of effective solid waste management.

- The Rules demarcate the requirements of the key components of the solid waste management system besides fixing the timeline for achieving the same.

What are the components of SWM?

- Stage 1: Segregation of waste by waste generator into dry and wet waste;

- Stage 2: Door-to-door collection of waste and transportation of segregated waste;

- Stage 3: Setting up of material recovery facilities for dry waste to recover recyclables like plastic, paper, metal, glass, etc.;

- Stage 4: Setting up of waste processing facilities, viz., compost, biomethanation and waste-to-energy plants for resource recovery and energy generation; and

- Stage 5: Setting up of waste disposal facilities- Landfills. The main objective of an efficient.

- What is the status of Solid Waste Management ?

- The overall solid waste generated in the country has been estimated to be 1,52,076 Tons per day (TPD) as per the Annual Report 2018-19 submitted by the SPCBs/PCCs.

- Of this, 1,49,748 TPD of waste is collected which is 98.5% of the total waste generated.

- However, only 55,759 TPD (35%) of waste is treated, and 50,161 TPD (33%) of waste is land filled and 46,156 TPD of waste which is one third of the total waste generated in the country remains unaccounted.

What are the SWM initiatives by GOI?

- Initiatives taken by CPCB: CPCB has prepared the following guidelines which are uploaded on its website:

  - Guidelines on Legacy Waste;

  - Guidelines on Buffer Zone;

  - Guidelines for Management of Sanitary Waste; and

- Selection Criteria for Waste Processing Technologies.

- Initiatives taken by States/Union Territories: Some of the States and UTs such as Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Daman and Diu, and Goa have achieved maximum compliance with respect to provisions of SWM Rules, whereas a lot needs to be done in case of the remaining States/UTs. Initiatives taken by Chhattisgarh State are as follows:

  1. Door-to-door collection, waste segregation, and transportation in covered vehicles completed in all ULBs;

  2. Land for waste processing facilities identified in all 168 ULBs;

  3. No sanitary landfills planned- 166 ULBs have Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) centers and 2 ULBs have Compost/Refuse-derived fuel (RDF) facilities;

  4. SLRMs planned for Gram Panchayats;

  5. Bioremediation/capping completed in 160 ULBs/Remaining 8 to be covered by 2021; and

  6. Municipal bye-laws for levying spot fine for littering framed.

- Setting up of Waste-to Energy Plants: Four waste-to energy plants have been set-up in the country of which three plants arc in Delhi.

- Electricity generated by these plants is purchased by the power regulators and is fed to the national grid.

- Several other such plants arc in the pipeline in different parts of the country.

- Development of Model Cities: Model cities which include Pune (Maharashtra), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), and Ambikapur (Chhattisgarh) have been developed which have implemented efficient methods for collection, segregation, and waste processing facilities.

- They have also implemented efficient methods for remediation of dumpsites and reclaimed land from the same.

- Increased Judicial Intervention: After the enactment of the NGT Act 2010, in past few years we have seen increasing judicial intervention in ensuring compliance with the provisions of SVVM Rules by the various stakeholders, specifically the State authorities.

- Every State and Union Territory shall enforce and implement the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 in all respects and without any further delay.

- All the State Governments and Union Territories shall prepare an action plan in terms of the Rules of 2016 and the directions in this judgment, within four weeks from the date of pronouncement of the judgment.

- It shall be mandatory to segregate prior to incineration relatable to the quantum of the waste.

- It shall be mandatory to provide for a butler /one around plants and landfill sites.

- It will be obligatory on the part of the State, local authorities to create a market for consumption of RDF.

- The landfill sites shall be subjected to bio stabilization within six months from the date of pronouncement of the order.

- There shall be complete prohibition on open burning of waste on lands, including at landfill sites.

What are the challenges in SWM?

- Segregation of waste at source by waste generators.

- Lack of infrastructure for collection and transportation of waste.

- Availability of land for setting up of waste collection and transportation facilities.

- Budgetary provisions.

- Techno-economically viable solutions for fresh and legacy Waste.

- Management of legacy waste.

- Rural areas not covered in most of the States/UTs.

- Enforcement issues.

4. SARDAR PATEL NATIONAL UNITY AWARD

What is Sardar Patel National Unity Award?

- Government of India has instituted the highest civilian award in the field of contribution to the unity and integrity of India, in the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

- A notification instituting the Sardar Patel National Unit Award was issued by Ministry of Home Affairs on 20th September 2019.

- The Award seeks to recognise notable and inspiring contributions to promote the cause of national unity and integrity and to reinforce the value of a strong and united India.

- The award will be announced on the occasion of the National Unity Day. i.e. the birth anniversary of Sardar Patel on 31st October.

- The Award shall be conferred by the President by a Sar.ad under his hand and seal and presented by him in a presentation ceremony along with the Padma award presentation ceremony held in Rashtrapati Bhawan.

- An Award Committee includes the Cabinet Secretary, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Secretary to the President, Home Secretary as Members and three-four eminent persons selected by the Prime Minister.

- The Award would consist of a medal and a citation.

- No monetary grant or cash award would be attached to this Award.

- Not more than three Awards would be given in a year.

- It would not be conferred posthumously except in very rare and highly deserving cases.

- The nominations would be invited every year. The applications would need to be filed online on the website www.nationalunityawards.mha.gov.in specifically designed by Ministry of Home Affairs.

- All citizens, without distinction of religion, race caste, gender, place of birth, age or occupation, and any institution/organisation would be eligible for the Award.

- Any Indian national or institution or organisation based in India would be able to nominate an individual for consideration for this Award.

- Individuals may also nominate themselves.

- State Governments, UT Administrations and Ministries of Government of India may also send nominations.