



## Urban Local Bodies and Swachh Bharat Mission: With Special reference to Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

RAMAVATH SUJATHA

### Abstract

Swachh Bharat Mission i.e. Clean India Mission, one of the flagship programme launched by the Government of India to save the degrading environment. The principal objective of this programme is to bring awareness and behavioural change among the urban and rural poor regarding the hygienic sanitation practices like giving up of open defecation, using the pour flush toilets instead of traditional insanitary toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, etc. Being the implementing agency, the Local Bodies can act as a lynch pin to connect the local community with the mission. In this background, this paper attempts to highlight the main objectives and related health concerns of SBM and examine the role of urban local bodies for the effective implementation of SBM.

**Keywords:** *Swachh Bharat Mission, Sanitation, Manual Scavenging, Solid Waste Management,*

### Introduction

It is expected that by 2050 India will have the highest urban population. According to the United Nations World Urbanisation Prospects Report, 497 million more population will shift to cities by that time. Since Urbanization is an integral part of the holistic development process of the country, the towns and cities are the major contributors of the growth of economy and GDP. At the same time, it also posed more pressure on the resources in urban areas and a greater need of planned urbanization to deliver basic amenities to the local citizens. To cater to the prime needs of the people, many urban development policies have been planned and systematically implemented by both State and Central governments in the areas of water supply, sanitation, housing, transport, urban planning, etc.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U), Smart Cities Mission and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban) (PMAY-U) are some of the important urban development programmes to meet the emerging challenges in India. Of which, sanitation was given utmost importance and the Government of India adopted a demand driven approach by the name Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999, which was later renamed as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). A financial subsidy was provided to households for constructing latrines. To give a boost to the TSC, the government also launched the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP), an incentive program that sought to recognize the achievements and efforts of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) in encouraging full sanitation coverage in their Gram Panchayats.

Covering all households with IHHLs (Individual Household Latrine), cluster toilets, community toilets, the prime minister has given his approval for restructuring of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan into Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). NBA has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission with two sub-Missions – Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). Many people in India recognize open defecation as a national embarrassment, but if one accounts for the loss that it inflicts on the health and future productivity of India's children, it's clear that the sanitation crisis is truly an emergency. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) emanates from the vision of the Government of India as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary to be celebrated in the year 2019 to ensure hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation.



### **Role of Urban Local Bodies or Institutions**

The plain reading of Article 243 - W along with the entry 6 of the XII schedule gives a clear understanding that the urban local bodies are the agencies entrusted with the implementation of schemes relating to the health and sanitation services to the local citizens and maintaining the environment clean by way of safe disposal of waste.

As the local bodies are having strong community relationship they can play a key role in promoting regular use, maintenance and up-gradation of toilets, waste management components and Inter-Personal Communication for hygiene education. Since the local bodies are in the frontline of implementation they have more responsibility in ensuring that safety standards are being met with all components of SBM. The urban development policies, welfare programmes have outlined and expanded the scope of local bodies, to a greater extent and to manage the effective implementation of the projects. Further, the local bodies will act as the custodian of assets such as the Community Complexes, environmental sanitation infrastructure, drainage etc. constructed under SBM. In order to improve the quality of life in urban areas, not only legal provisions but also the programmes or policies formulated by the Governments give more power to ULBs and provides a larger role in urban development.

### **Greater Hyderabad Corporation**

The **Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation**, chiefly as, **GHMC** is the civic body that oversees Hyderabad, the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Telangana. It is the local government for the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It is one of the largest municipal corporations in India with a population of 7.9 million and an area of 650 km.

### **Hyderabad Municipal Corporation**

In 1933, Chaderghat Municipality was merged with Hyderabad Municipality to form Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and was given statutory status under the Hyderabad Municipal Act. During the following year (1934), the first elections were held for Municipal Corporation and a Standing Committee was appointed at that time. Jubilee Hills Municipality In the year 1937, Jubilee Hills Municipality was formed by the amalgamation of Jubilee Hills and Banjara Hills. Later, in 1942, the corporation status for the city has been removed due to some issues. Secunderabad Municipality In the year 1945, Secunderabad Municipality was formed. Again in 1950, Hyderabad regained its lost Corporation status along with the amalgamation of Jubilee Hills Municipality.

Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. The Hyderabad Corporation and the Secunderabad Corporation, were established in 1950 via the Hyderabad Corporation Act. Jubilee Hills Municipality merged in Hyderabad Corporation during this time.<sup>[5]</sup> In 1955, the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act merged the **municipal corporations** overseeing Hyderabad and neighbouring Secunderabad. Once again in 1955, both the municipal corporations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were merged to form Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (MCH). In 1956, Hyderabad became capital of Andhra Pradesh after the state was formed. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) comprises the erstwhile Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, plus 10 municipalities & 8 panchayats in erstwhile Ranga Reddy district, 2 municipalities in erstwhile Medak district.

The 10 municipalities in erstwhile Ranga Reddy district are: L. B. Nagar, Gaddi annaram, Uppal, Malkajgiri, Kapra, Alwal, Qutubullapur, Kukatpally, Serilingampalle and Raj endranagar. The 8 panchayats in erstwhile Ranga Reddy district are: Shamshabad, Satamarai, Jallapalli, Mamdipalli, Mankhal, Almasguda, Sardanagar and Ravirala. The 2 municipalities in erstwhile sangareddy district are: Ramachandrapuram and Patancheru At present, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation is spread across 4 districts - Hyderabad district, Medchal district, Ranga Reddy district, and Sangareddy district. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation has jurisdiction of 900 sq.km



## **Swachh Bharat Mission**

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is a flagship program initiated and launched on Oct 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014 by the Honourable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi with an aim to fulfil our father of nation, Mahatma Gandhiji's dream of creating a clean India by 2019 on his 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary. According to this campaign, every citizen has been requested to devote 100 hrs only annually for doing service to make clean in India. SBM is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for both urban and rural areas respectively.<sup>2</sup>

## **Objectives**

- Elimination of Open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Cap Ex(Capital Expenditure) and Op Ex (Operation and Maintenance)

## **Open Defecation**

Open defecation is the practice of people defecate in fields, urban parks, rivers, canals, railway tracks and open trenches in close proximity to the living space of others not in a designated toilets. It may spread diseases such as diarrhea, intestinal worm infections, typhoid, cholera, hepatitis, trachoma and others. Eliminating open defecation is the main aim of improving access to sanitation worldwide and is a proposed indicator for sustainable development goals. Even if toilets are available, people still need to be convinced to refrain from open defecation and use toilets. Therefore, the need for behavioural change is critical in addition to the provision of toilets. A preference for open defecation may be due to traditional cultural practices or lack of access to toilets or both.

## **SBM (Urban) Component: Household toilets**

1. SBM (Urban) aims to ensure that
  - a) No households engage in the practice of open defecation,
  - b) No new insanitary toilets are constructed during the mission period and
  - c) Pit latrines are converted to sanitary latrines.
2. Household toilets constructed under SBM (Urban) will have two main structures — the toilet superstructure (including the pan and water closet), and the substructure (either an on-site treatment system, or a connection to existing underground sewerage system).
  - Whenever a sewerage system is available within 30 metres from the proposed household toilet, only the toilet superstructure may be constructed and connected to the existing sewerage system. ULBs must facilitate these connections for household toilets under SBM (Urban), wherever applicable and economical.
  - In the event that a sewerage system is not available within 30 meters from the proposed household toilet, in addition to the construction of the toilet superstructure, an on-site treatment system (such as twin pits, septic tanks, bio-digesters, or bio-tanks) should also be constructed for the collection, treatment and/or disposal of sewage at, or near the point of generation.



- ULBs should ensure that all household toilets being constructed under SBM are built in tandem with water supply arrangements in ULBs. Beneficiary households will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the household toilets.
- 3. For this component, **beneficiary** shall mean any household that does not have access to an individual household toilet or has an insanitary toilet (dry and single pit latrine). No other criteria is to be applied.
- 4. Central government incentive for the construction of household toilets will be Rs.4,000, Rs.2000 from state government and Rs.2000 from local body per household toilet for each identified beneficiary household.

#### **SBM (Urban) Component: Community toilets**

- Under SBM (Urban), it is estimated that about 20% of the urban households in cities, who are currently practicing open defecation are likely to use community toilets as a solution due to land and space constraints in constructing individual household latrine.
- Care should be taken to ensure that these facilities have adequate provision for separate toilets and bathing facilities for men, women and facilities for the disabled (e.g. ramp provision, Braille signage, etc)
- All community toilets constructed under SBM must have a minimum 5 year maintenance contract.

#### **SBM (Urban) Component: Public Toilets**

- Under SBM (Urban), States and ULBs will ensure that a sufficient number of public toilets are constructed in each city. All prominent places within the city attracting floating population should be covered.
- There will be no Central Government incentive support for the construction of public toilets under SBM (Urban). States and ULBs are encouraged to identify land for public toilets, and leverage this land and advertisements to encourage the private sector to construct and manage public toilets through a PPP agreement. Additional funding support by any means other than GoI grant can be used for public toilets.
- All Public Toilets constructed under SBM must have a minimum 5 year maintenance contract.<sup>3</sup>

The Greater Hyderabad Corporation took initiatives for providing toilet facilities in GHMC City as per the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission to prevent Open Defecation mainly in the added sub urban areas (In October 2011, the expansion process was initiated before the elections to the corporation council in October. In this move, 42 small local bodies, including 9 municipalities, 8 town panchayats and 25 village panchayats, were merged with GHMC Corporation, taking the area up by 140% to 426 sq. km from the earlier 176 sq.km).

If a city can be declared as Open Defecation free city at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open. Necessary infrastructure and regulatory conditions to be achieved before declaring a city/ ward as Open Defecation Free:

- 1) All households that have space to construct toilet, have constructed one.
- 2) All occupants of those households that do not have space to construct toilet have access to a community toilet within a distance of 500 meters.
- 3) All commercial areas have public toilets within a distance of 1 kilometre.
- 4) City has a mechanism in place through which fines are imposed on people found defecating in the open.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, New Delhi (Nodal agency for SBM) announced GHMC as Open Defecation free city in the year 2018 after



inspection. It should be renewed every year by the Ministry, if the city continues to follow the protocol and guidelines. Till now Greater GHMC corporation has been awarded ODF status by the ministry after verification. It is one of the milestones of GCC to get ODF Status with the coordination of residents.

### **Behaviour change and Awareness Programmes**

A key strategy under SBM (Urban) is behaviour change communication to ensure sanitation as an issue is mainstreamed with the general public at large and should cover issues of open defecation, prevention of manual scavenging, hygiene practices, proper use and maintenance of toilet facilities (household, community or otherwise), etc.,

1. Students of today will be the responsible citizens for tomorrow. If a student is well educated about Health and sanitation, he will further educate their family, friends and others in their locality. Hence, main focus has been given on educating students in schools, colleges, technical institutions particularly about disease prevention, control, ill effects of open defecation, importance of source segregation of dry and wet wastes with the help of the audio-visual aids, PPT, live demonstrations, placards, pamphlets, etc.
2. Awareness Banners, Hoardings approved by the Ministry have been placed at public places, Malls, Parks, Main Roads, Markets, Bus stands etc.,
3. Awareness meetings with stakeholders such as RWA's, Hotels, Market associations, Corporate Organizations, Self Help Groups to ensure their participation in the SBM initiative.
4. Rallies to be conducted with the co-ordination of educational institutions, NGO's, Rotary Club etc.,
5. Health Awareness multi colour stickers have been pasted in all the main areas.
6. Awareness boards have been fixed behind buses and autos to create awareness among the general public about Swachh Survekshan.
7. Awareness programmes were organized through All India Radio, TV and Social media like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram etc.
8. 200 animators have been appointed in each division of Greater Corporation with 15 supervisors to look after change in behaviour about importance of source segregation, home composting and ill-effects of using single use and throw-away plastics and diseases spreading through open air defecation.
9. Healthy competitions were conducted for schools, colleges, markets, hotels, RWAs, NGOs, etc., and awards were distributed to the winners for following Swachh Bharat Guidelines about Swachhata activities.
10. Special Cleanliness drives around garbage vulnerable spots were conducted with the coordination of NSS students, RWAs, NGOs, Public Sector employees, Rotary club and Lions club.
11. Through the Greater GHMC Corporation website, a link has been provided both in English and Tamil to take Swachhata Pledge for the public. Once the pledge is taken they will get the participation certificate from the GCC.
12. Beach cleaning drives are being conducted regularly by the Corporation along with the co-ordination of NGOs, students, Embassy officials, etc.





### **Awareness programme organized in a School and Hospital in the City Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management**

Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) refers to a systematic process that comprises of waste segregation and storage at source, primary collection, secondary storage, transportation, secondary segregation, resource recovery, processing, treatment, and final disposal of solid waste. The Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, 2000 published by M/o UD and revised from time-to-time, may be referenced for DPR formulation and implementation.

Waste management, especially cleanliness in our neighbourhood due to littering, dumping of garbage, poor operation & maintenance of facilities, is a major problem in India, amongst other issues. Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) refers to a systematic process that comprises of waste segregation and storage at source, primary collection, secondary storage, transportation, secondary segregation, resource recovery, processing, treatment, and final disposal of solid waste. The Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, 2000 published by M/o UD and revised from time-to-time, may be referenced for DPR formulation and implementation.

All citizens are responsible for the cleanliness and hygiene standards maintained in the different parts of the neighborhood however citizens fail to take ownership and responsibility towards his duty to the country. While measures are taken by households to ensure cleanliness and hygiene within their houses, these household freely dump their waste into the surrounding area, citizens litter and urinate in public places, dispose garbage in an unscientific manner, etc. the burden of the same has to be borne by the civic authorities, while it should be a collective responsibility. Further, it also has a negative impact on public health and the environment.

As part of the Swachh Bharath mission's mandate, it is imperative for the concerned authorities and citizen stakeholder groups to work together towards creating clean, healthy and liveable neighborhoods. It is key for each stakeholder group households, RWAs, hospital authorities, transport authorities, shopkeepers, vendors, office management and staff, students and faculty, bulk waste generators, civic

authorities, etc. to take ownership of the neighborhood, contribute and collaborate towards making it a “Swachh neighborhood”. Clearance and management of solid waste is a major responsibility of the Corporation. Every day around 5400 MT of garbage is collected from the city. Night conservancy is also being carried out in all bus route roads and Markets / commercial areas of the city. Door to door collection of garbage is done in all zones.

### **Importance of segregation of waste at source**

If the waste is segregated at the source, it is easy to dispose waste. It saves time, energy and money. The things we discard after using it to the optimum level can be called as waste. Waste is as old mankind. When we produce a product, the waste comes along. As facilities increase, the quantity of waste also increases. Nowadays the quantity of waste depends on the status of living. Disposal of waste has become a major responsibility.

### **Primary Collection**

- ☐ Sweeping, collecting, and storing the waste in the specified bins.
- ☐ Door to door collection of dry and wet wastes separately in a tricycle or Light motor vehicles.

### **Source Segregation**

Source separation is promoted to reduce the waste coming to the Landfill, thereby increasing the life time of the Landfills. The bio-degradable waste (Organic Waste) is being composted in a decentralized manner at ward level by Ordinary and Vermi compost plants and Bio - methanation plants and manure used for GCC parks and greeneries besides open sale to public also. Source separated thin plastics are subjected to shredding in all units / zones and it has been used for laying Bituminous road laying.



### **Secondary Collection: (Transportation)**

- ☐ Street collection to disposal site.
- ☐ Transportation to disposal site from transfer station.
- ☐ Collecting the Source Separated Waste from the Households by Tricycles or Light Motor Vehicles and bio degradable waste is being sent to decentralized waste processing facilities and dry waste is being collected every Wednesday for recycle purpose and remaining waste to transfer Stations/dump sites

**Waste Disposal**

At present Garbage generated in GHMC is dumping at two land fill sites and construction and demolition waste is being used for covering each layer of garbage in two dumpsites. For remediation of the existing Landfill or scientific closure and to have the integrated waste processing facilities with waste to energy plant as component at the existing Kodungaiyur and Perungudi dump sites, the Transaction Advisory Consultant have prepared DFR and sent for approval of the competent Authority and simultaneously the RFP documents are under preparation.

**Collection of Solid Waste at Source**

Collection of Municipal Solid Waste at source (Door to door collection) has been implemented in all Zones. About 95% of the households were covered under this programme. This has been achieved only on introduction of Tricycles which stands as a wonder tool for better collection of MSW at door steps. Now about 5400 Tricycles are in use for reduction of dust bins on road side.

**Decentralized Wet waste processing infrastructure**

The collected source segregated waste from the Households is being sent to a decentralized waste processing facilities and remaining waste to transfer stations/dump sites.

Sl. No	Types of Waste Processing	No. of Locations	No. of Plants	Wet Waste processing Infrastructure capacity (MT)
1	Ordinary compost	131(162 MCCs)	1979	438
2	Welling	1378	3394	537
3	Vermi compost	2	50	8
4	Biogas plant	34	34	11
5	Bio - Methanation Plant	4	4	11
	Slaughter House (zone 6)	1	2	10
6	Sintex	202	262	30
7	Mulch Pit	582	743	61
8	Earth Pit	31	56	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2365</b>	<b>6524</b>	<b>1110</b>

**Domestic Hazardous Waste**

The following wastes should be handed over separately to the garbage collector:

- Aerosol cans
- Batteries from flashlights and button cells
- Bleaches and household kitchen and drain cleaning Agents and its containers.
- Car batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
- Chemicals and solvents and their containers
- Cosmetic items, chemical-based Insecticides and their containers
- Light bulbs, tube-lights and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)
- Discarded Medicines and its containers,
- Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners, and their containers
- Pesticides and herbicides and their empty containers





- Photographic audio/video tapes and their containers, chemicals
- Styrofoam and soft foam packaging of furniture, packaging and equipment
- Thermometers and mercury-containing products

E-waste such as personal computers, telephones, MP3 players, audio equipment, televisions, calculators, GPS automotive electronics, digital cameras and players and recorders using video media such as DVDs, VCRs or camcorders.

The following fines will be collected from the defaulters as per the GHMC Corporation Council Resolution:<sup>6</sup>

Sl. No	Nature of Offence	Penalty
1	Throwing garbage in public place/ littering from vehicles	500.00
2	Category under non segregation waste A. Individual house hold	100.00
	B. Apartment/ group house hold	1000.00
	C. Bulk generator	5000.00
3	Unauthorised dumping of construction and demolition waste in all public places A. Up to 1000kg (1 ton)	2000.00
	B. 1001 kgs and above	5000.00
4	Horticulture, wood waste not properly dumped at public place	500.00
5	Littering around bin/ and littering in sewer/ canal/ water bodies	500.00
6	Burning of solid waste A. Private premises	500.00
	B. Public places	1000.00
	C. Burning of solid waste generated from commercial places	2000.00
7	Fish, pet birds, meat waste (not from households) handing over without segregation	1000.00
8	Vendors/ Hawkers / shopkeepers without bin/ garbage basket	100.00
9	Vendors/ Hawkers handing over without segregation	200.00
10	Defacement and public places, open defecation, urinating and spitting	100.00
11	Non-clearance of litter created by pet animals on street/public places	100.00
12	Unless a place not kept clean within 12 hrs after, a public gathering/ public program events irrespective of number of persons	5000.00



### **Swachhata – MoHUA**

The Swachhata – MoHUA is the official app of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

The app ensures that grievances are resolved within the set timeline as per the Service Level Agreement (12 hours for 8 categories and 48 hours for 1 category). The app enables a citizen to post a civic – related issue (eg. A garbage dump) which is forwarded to the conservancy inspector of the respective division to resolve the issue. If the complaint is not addressed within the SLA time period, it gets reported to the Nodal Officer/Nominated Senior Official. Further, if the citizen reopens the complaint, the same gets escalated to both Nodal Officer/Nominated Senior Official as well as the National Mission Directorate, Ministry for Housing & Urban Affairs.

In Greater Corporation, it is forwarded to Conservancy Inspector / Conservancy Supervisor who are carrying out the conservancy works.

- Citizens can download the mobile application and use it to file complaints. The citizens only need to take a picture of the complaint they see on the ground and post it through the Swachhata App.
- The app can pinpoint the location of the complaint using the geo-location of the picture. It would automatically get forwarded to the municipal corporation for action.
- Citizens get regular updates and notifications on the status of their complaint.
- Citizens can send comments, feedback, reply to status messages and give final comments after verifying whether the complaint has been resolved on the ground.
- Users can also vote up on complaints in their locality or complaints uploaded by friends and neighbors.

Take a picture of the Civic – related issue using your smart phone and post it in one of the following categories.

1. Garbage dump
2. Garbage vehicle not arrived
3. Dustbins not cleaned
4. Sweeping not done
5. Public toilet(s) cleaning
6. Public toilet(s) blockage
7. No water supply in public toilet(s)
8. No electricity in public toilet(s)
9. Dead animal
10. Debris not cleaned etc.,

For the all Garbage and Public Toilet related complaints except disposal of dead animals should be done within 12 hours of reporting time as per the SLA (Service Level Agreements). In case of disposal of dead animals it should be done within 48 hours. Otherwise it affects the Swachh Survekshan ranking.

### **Swachh Survekshan**

Swachh Survekshan is an annual survey of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation in cities and towns across India. It was launched as part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, which aimed to make India clean and free of open defecation by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. The first survey was undertaken in 2016 and covered 73 cities; by 2020 the survey had grown to cover 4242 cities and was said to be the largest cleanliness survey in the world. In a bid to scale up the coverage of the ranking exercise and encourage towns and cities to actively implement mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs



(MoHUA) is now in the process of conducting the sixth edition of the survey to rank all cities under Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) with Quality Council of India (QCI) as its implementation partner.

The objective of the survey is to encourage large scale citizen participation, ensure sustainability of initiatives taken towards garbage free and open defecation free cities, provide credible outcomes which would be validated by third party certification, institutionalize existing systems through online processes and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities more habitable and sustainable. Additionally, the survey also intends to foster a spirit of healthy competition amongst towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens and move towards creating cleaner cities.

MoHUA & QCI will conduct intensive virtual interactions with States and ULBs to familiarize them with various facets of the survey such as survey methodology, survey process and indicators, amongst others, while also clarifying their expectations from the survey.

The Objectives of this survey is to encourage large scale citizen population and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities a better place to live in, Additionally, the survey also intends to foster a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens towards creating cleaner cities.

In order to encourage cities as well as to improve urban sanitation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs had conducted “Swachh Survekshan 2016” survey for the rating of 73 cities in January in which GHMC city got 47<sup>th</sup> rank. After that 4 surveys conducted so far all urban local bodies all over India. The rank of the Greater Corporation which got in Swachh Survekshan surveys has been mentioned below.<sup>7</sup>

Sl. No	Year	Rank Obtained	Remarks
1.	2017	235	–
2.	2018	100	–
3.	2019	61	Awarded Fastest Mover Capital City
4.	2020	45	Awarded Best Mega City in Innovation and Best Practices

### Method of Ranking for Swachh Survekshan

The method of ranking for Swachh Survekshan consists of several categories such as service level progress, direct observation, citizen feedback, certification etc.

Swachh Survekshan will have two categories of ranking.

1. 500 cities with more than 1 lakh population will have National Ranking.
2. 3541 cities with less than 1 lakh population will have State and Regional Ranking.

The survey indicators/questionnaire for Swachh Survekshan – 2018 will carry total 4000 Marks. But, Swachh Survekshan – 2017 which carried only 2000 marks. MoHUA has also made changes in components weightage as below.

### Conclusion

Even though the Greater Corporation has been collecting dry and wet waste separately from more than 95% of the houses in GHMC city, in some areas the residents are not cooperative in segregating the waste while handing it over to the garbage collector. RWAs should keep watch over their areas with the help of CCTV cameras (if



available), whether anybody litters in public places and roadsides, or fails to hand over their wastes segregated as dry and wet waste to the garbage collector and advise them accordingly. People should always use the public toilets in a proper manner like they are using at their homes. Throwing of garbage, plastic items and sanitary pads in the drainage clogs the flow of water. The corporation has constructed Storm Water Drains (SWDs) for the draining of rainwater. But some residents let out their drainage water illegally into the SWDs instead of getting a connection in the sewer lines to evade paying official fees for a proper connection in the underground drainage system and annual fees which leads to water stagnation that causes mosquito breeding. In addition, people should reduce generation of wastes. The Greater Corporation should impose fines as per the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, to those who throw garbage on public places and road sides, fail to segregate the waste, burning of waste, etc. Incentives should be given to the residents who are doing home composting. Citizens should be encouraged to use the Swachhata app or Namma GHMC local app for redressal of any civic issues, especially cleanliness. The GCC should conduct training programs regularly for conservancy and malaria workers, conservancy inspectors, supervisors, animators, Traders, NGO's, Rotary clubs, SHG's and teachers etc., about the importance of source segregation and composting which helps to reach the goal of a clean and healthy GHMC .

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