

Agencies and Nodal Ministries Involved in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

The **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA)** was launched on **2nd October 2014** by the Government of India to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to make India clean and open defecation free (ODF).

It has two main sub-missions, each handled by separate ministries.

1. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)

(For Urban Areas – Swachh Bharat Mission–Urban, SBM-U)

Functions & Responsibilities:

- Implementation of sanitation and waste management programs in **urban areas**, towns, and cities.
 - Construction of **individual and community toilets** in urban households.
 - Development of **Solid Waste Management systems** (collection, segregation, transportation, and disposal).
 - Promoting **behavioral change** and public participation through campaigns.
 - Conducting **Swachh Survekshan** (Cleanliness Survey) to rank cities based on cleanliness.
 - Coordinating with **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** for effective execution.
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2. Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation – DDWS)

(For Rural Areas – Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin, SBM-G)

Functions & Responsibilities:

- Ensuring **Open Defecation Free (ODF)** status in rural India.
 - Construction of **household latrines, community toilets, and solid & liquid waste management systems** in villages.
 - Promoting **behavioral change** and hygiene education among rural communities.
 - Providing **financial and technical support** to States and Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 - Monitoring through **Swachh Bharat Mission Management Information System (MIS)**.
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3. NITI Aayog

(Policy Guidance and Coordination)

- Provides **strategic policy direction**, coordination among ministries, and monitoring of outcomes.
 - Assesses and recommends measures for better performance and sustainability of sanitation initiatives.
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4. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB)

(Awareness and Communication Support)

- Conducts **mass media campaigns** like “Darwaza Band”, “Har Ghar Shauchalaya”, etc.
 - Uses television, radio, and print media for spreading awareness about cleanliness and hygiene.
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5. Ministry of Education (formerly MHRD)

(School Sanitation and Hygiene Education)

- Ensures that every school has **toilets and handwashing facilities** under the **Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan**.
 - Promotes **hygiene education** and inclusion of cleanliness in the school curriculum.
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6. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)

(Public Health and Sanitation Linkages)

- Focuses on the health impact of poor sanitation.
 - Coordinates activities linking sanitation, hygiene, and disease prevention programs.
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7. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

(Environmental Management)

- Oversees proper **waste management** and its impact on the environment.
 - Promotes **eco-friendly practices**, recycling, and reduction of pollution.
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8. Local Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions

(Implementation at the Grassroot Level)

- Play a vital role in **mobilizing community participation**.
- Responsible for **construction, maintenance, and monitoring** of sanitation infrastructure at local levels.

Summary Table

Area of Focus	Nodal Ministry / Agency	Key Responsibilities
Urban Sanitation	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	SBM–Urban, solid waste management, toilets in cities
Rural Sanitation	Ministry of Jal Shakti (DDWS)	SBM–Gramin, toilets in villages, ODF targets
Policy Coordination	NITI Aayog	Policy guidance and monitoring
Awareness Campaigns	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Media campaigns and public awareness
School Sanitation	Ministry of Education	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan
Health Linkages	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Sanitation and health coordination
Environmental Protection	MoEFCC	Waste management and pollution control
Local Implementation	Panchayati Raj Institutions / ULBs	On-ground execution and maintenance