

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) — launched on **2nd October 2014** by **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** — is India's largest cleanliness drive aimed at achieving universal sanitation coverage and making the country open defecation free (ODF). The mission was implemented in **two major phases: Swachh Bharat Mission Phase I (2014–2019) and Swachh Bharat Mission Phase II (2020–2025)**.

Below is a detailed explanation of the **phases** and their **evaluation**:

PHASE I: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin and Urban) – 2014 to 2019

Objectives:

- Eliminate **open defecation** by constructing household and community toilets.
- Promote **solid and liquid waste management**.
- Change **behavioural attitudes** towards sanitation.
- Make **villages and cities clean and hygienic**.

Key Features and Initiatives:

1. Construction of Toilets:

- Over **110 million household toilets** were built across India.
- States and villages were declared **Open Defecation Free (ODF)**.

2. Information, Education & Communication (IEC):

- Massive awareness campaigns through TV, radio, social media, and local community meetings.
- Focus on behavioural change — from “toilet construction” to “toilet usage.”

3. Urban Component:

- Focused on **door-to-door garbage collection, scientific waste disposal, and clean public areas**.
- Introduction of **Swachh Survekshan** – annual cleanliness ranking of cities.

4. Rural Component:

- Community-led sanitation efforts.

- Construction of individual household latrines (IHHs) and solid/liquid waste management facilities.

Evaluation of Phase I:

- **Achievements:**
 - India declared **Open Defecation Free (ODF)** on **2nd October 2019**.
 - Large-scale public participation through campaigns like “**Swachhata Hi Seva**” and “**Swachh Iconic Places**.”
 - Improved rural sanitation coverage from **~39% in 2014 to over 100% in 2019**.
 - **Challenges:**
 - Some toilets remained **unused** or **non-functional** due to poor maintenance.
 - **Waste management systems** lagged behind toilet construction.
 - **Behavioural change** was not fully sustained in all regions.
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PHASE II: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin and Urban) – 2020 to 2025

Objectives:

- To **sustain the ODF status** and move towards **ODF Plus**, focusing on:
 - **Solid and liquid waste management**
 - **Faecal sludge management**
 - **Greywater management**
 - **Plastic waste reduction**

Key Features:

1. **ODF Plus Villages and Cities:**

- Villages are classified as ODF+, ODF++, or model villages based on cleanliness and waste management standards.

2. **Waste Management:**

- Emphasis on **recycling, composting, segregation at source**, and **scientific disposal**.

3. Digital Monitoring:

- Use of **mobile apps**, **GIS mapping**, and **Swachh Bharat Mission Dashboard** for real-time tracking.

4. Community Participation:

- Greater involvement of **Panchayati Raj Institutions**, **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**, and **local NGOs**.

Evaluation of Phase II (Ongoing):

- **Achievements so far:**

- Over **75% of villages** declared **ODF Plus** (as of recent government data).
- Increased awareness and adoption of **waste segregation** practices.
- Urban local bodies improving **scientific waste processing** capacities.

- **Challenges:**

- Need for **sustainable funding** for solid and liquid waste management.
- Some areas still struggle with **plastic waste** and **poor drainage systems**.
- Continuous **community motivation** remains essential to sustain gains.

Overall Evaluation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Criteria	Phase I (2014–2019)	Phase II (2020–2025)
Focus	Toilet construction, ODF status	Waste management, ODF sustainability
Approach	Infrastructure + Awareness	Sustainability + Technology
Achievement	India declared ODF	Moving towards ODF Plus
Challenges	Maintenance, usage gaps	Waste management, sustainability

🏁 Conclusion:

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has **transformed India's sanitation landscape**, creating a **national movement for cleanliness**. While **Phase I** focused on access to toilets and eliminating open

defecation, **Phase II** emphasizes **sustainability and solid-liquid waste management**. Continued efforts in **community engagement, infrastructure maintenance, and waste management innovation** will determine the long-term success of this historic mission.