

Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation Schemes**GOBAR-Dhan Yojana**

- Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBAR-DHAN) scheme was first announced in Budget 2018.
- The scheme would focus on managing and converting cattle dung and solid waste in farms to compost, biogas and bio-CNG.
- It will help in keeping the village clean while increasing the income of farmers and cattle herders.
- Under it, villagers will be mobilized to create self-help groups (SHGs) and creative societies that will help in clean energy and green jobs initiative.
- Under this scheme, one village in every district of the country would be selected for its implementation.
- Nearly 700 districts would be covered during the current fiscal.

Swajal Yojana

- It was launched in 115 aspirational districts in the country.
- It is a community owned drinking water programme for sustained piped drinking water supply powered by solar energy.
- It ensures the availability of clean drinking water to every household round the year.
- The scheme will train hundreds of rural technicians for operation and maintenance of Swajal units which generates employment in the rural areas.
- Under the scheme, 90% of the project cost will be taken care by the Government and the remaining 10% of the project cost will be contributed by the community.
- The Operations and management of the project will be taken care of by the local villagers.

Swachh Bharat Mission

- SBM is intended at accelerating the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage.
- It aims at achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) nation and a Swachh Bharat (Clean India) by 2nd Oct, 2019, the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
- SBM is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development in Urban areas and by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Rural areas.

Objectives

1. Elimination of open defecation
2. Eradication of Manual Scavenging
3. Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
4. To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
5. Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
6. Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
7. Creating an enabling environment for private sector participation.

Components

1. Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines;

2. Community toilets
 3. Public toilets
 4. Solid waste management
 5. Public Awareness and IEC (Information, Education and Communication).
- **Implementation** - Behaviour change is the primary focus and fundamental tool for achievement of ODF outcomes.
 - This is carried out through the Ministry's focused Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programme.
 - It also promotes gender sensitive information, behaviour change guidelines and various mass education activities.
 - **Funding** - States will contribute a minimum of 25% funds towards all components to match 75% Central Share. This will be 10% in the case of North East and special category States.
 - **Swachh Manch**
 1. It is a web-based platform which aims to bring together every stakeholder contributing to the Swachh Bharat Mission under a common platform.
 2. It will allow stakeholders to create/invite/participate in volunteering opportunities around neighborhoods.
 3. It will enable uploads of pictorial evidence of citizens and organizations participating in the initiatives as acknowledgement of their efforts and contributions to the cause of 'swachhata'.
 4. It will also be integrated with the existing Swachhata App to act as a citizens' grievance redressal platform.
 5. It is going to be launched as part of Swachh Survekshan 2019.
 - **SBM ODF Plus and ODF Plus Plus Protocol**
 1. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), urban areas of 18 states, and a total of 3,223 cities have become Open Defecation Free (ODF) , and 2,712 cities among them have been certified as ODF through an independent third party.
 2. To make ODF achievements sustainable and address the issue of holistic sanitation, there is a need to address the entire sanitation value chain.
 3. SBM ODF Plus (ODF+) & ODF Plus Plus (ODF++) are geared towards achieving this objective.
 4. The SBM ODF Plus (ODF+) protocol focuses on sustaining community/ public toilet usage by ensuring their functionality, cleanliness and maintenance.
 5. The SBM ODF Plus Plus (ODF++) will focus on achieving sanitation sustainability by addressing complete sanitation value chain, including safe containment, processing and disposal of fecal sludge and septage.

Jal Mani Programme

- This programme is launched to provide value and quality addition to the ongoing Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme to mainly address the water quality in rural areas.
- It involves installation of Stand Alone Purification System in rural Schools.
- It is implemented by the State Governments through the Gram Panchayat/Village Water and Sanitation Committees/Self Help Groups.

Har Ghar Jal

- It refers to the government's commitment to provide safe tap water on a sustained basis in every household by 2030 as per the United Nations sustainable development goals.
- It also focuses on accomplishing mission of providing safe drinking water to about 28,000 habitations affected by arsenic and fluoride contaminations in the country by 2021.

Swachhathon 1.0

- Swachhathon 1.0, the first ever Swachh Bharat Hackathon, was organized to crowd source solutions to some of the Sanitation and Hygiene challenges faced in various parts of the country.
- It invited innovators from schools and colleges, institutions, start-ups and others to come up with solutions for problems like monitoring usage of toilets, triggering behaviour change, Solution for early decomposition of faecal matter, toilet technologies in difficult terrains etc.

Swachh Iconic Place

- Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple in Madurai has been adjudged the best 'Swachh Iconic Place' (clean place) in India.
- It is a special clean-up initiative focused on select iconic heritage, spiritual and cultural places in the country.
- The initiative is being coordinated by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (nodal ministry) in association with the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and the concerned State governments.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

- It was started in 2009 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50-50 fund sharing between the Centre and the States.
- Recently, the cabinet has approved the continuation and restructuring of the programme to make it more flexible and result oriented.
- The programme will cover all the rural population across the country to reach the goal of increasing coverage of sustainable piped water supply.
- NRDWP will be continued co-terminus with the 14th Finance Commission cycle till March 2020.
- There will be 2% earmarking of funds for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) /Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected areas.
- A new sub-programme —**National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM)** to cover all rural population in Arsenic/Fluoride affected habitations with clean drinking water on a sustainable basis by March 2021.

Ganga Gram

- Ganga Gram is a project for sanitation based integrated development of all 4470 villages along the River Ganga.
- The works include rural sanitation, development of water bodies and river ghats, construction/modernization of crematoria, etc.
- These works are done in coordination with NMCG (National Mission for Clean Ganga).

- Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal agency for implementation of the Ganga Gram Project.

Swachh Bharat Kosh

- It is been set up to attract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from Corporate Sector and contributions from individuals and philanthropists to achieve the objective of Clean India by the year 2019.

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