

SWACHH
SURVEKSHAN
#Mera Shahar, Meri Pehchan 2022

Ranking Report



Survey partner



हरदीप एस पुरी
HARDEEP S PURI



आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री
पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of
Housing and Urban Affairs; and
Petroleum and Natural Gas
Government of India

Message

When Mahatma Gandhi spoke of *Poorna Swaraj*, he emphasised the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in building a modern Indian nation. It was the honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi who turned this dream into a reality when he launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2 October 2014. He urged the nation to practice *Swachhata* as a tribute to the Father of the Nation. I am elated that this mission has become a *Jan Andolan* that has initiated a fundamental behavioural change. It is especially encouraging to see that the Swachh Survekshan has played a vital role in setting high standards in this movement.

Swachh Survekshan began in 2016 as an initiative that would foster the spirit of healthy competition between towns and cities, and nudge them towards cleanliness. In due course, the survey has evolved from being a mere monitoring tool to a holistic instrument of governance. It gives me immense pleasure in noting that Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have accepted the challenge of the Swachh Survekshan. Along with citizens and civil society, ULBs have imbibed the spirit of eternal vigilance towards cleanliness. This has resulted in continually improving sanitation and waste management practices in our towns and cities.

I am glad to note that Swachh Survekshan has become the world's largest urban sanitation survey and is propelling the country towards achieving the sixth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of "Clean water and sanitation for all." I convey my heartiest congratulations to officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and their associates for successfully carrying out the survey across 4,354 ULBs. I also want to express my deep gratitude to the citizens of the country who actively participated in the survey. They are helping us realise the vision of creating a *Swachh, Swasth, Samarth, Samridh and Aatmanirbhar Bharat*.


(Hardeep S. Puri)

New Delhi
29 September, 2022

Shri. Kaushal Kishore
Hon'ble Minister of State
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Govt of India



Each year, Swachh Survekshan is conducted to monitor the progress of the mission and facilitate cities and people for their outstanding determination toward cleanliness. *Swachh Survekshan 2022* has seen immense success both in terms of improvement in the overall performance of cities and increased participation from the citizens.

Being the world's largest urban sanitation survey, *Swachh Survekshan 2022* has touched new heights. The palpable excitement around this *Survekshan* is a testimony to the way the survey has captured the mind space of cities and citizens alike. *Swachh Survekshan* has become a significant measure of India's sanitation status and I have faith that we as a nation are only going to get even better from here on.

As emphasized in the past, we truly felt that the onus of keeping our cities clean did not lie with the government or municipal corporations alone; it was pertinent to take in support of the public, in the form of a *Jan Andolan* – it had to manifest itself in ownership and behavioral change. Together, we've all come a long way, and I'm happy to see that we've made a lot of progress across all performance indicators.

We should maintain a set rhythm and each ULB should assess, where it needs to focus on improving and making its city cleaner with a world-class ecosystem. This Survey goes beyond jargon on paper but affects our everyday life so very deeply, hence maintaining the authenticity of the same is of utmost importance to us.

Heartiest congratulations to all the winners and cities that have improved over the previous years, not only in cleanliness but also in assimilating the people's voice into the spirit of sanitation for all.

Shri. Kaushal Kishore

Shri. Manoj Joshi
Secretary
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Govt of India



Swachh Survekshan Urban 2022 – our annual survey on Cleanliness and Sanitation has emerged as the world’s largest cleanliness survey. The enthusiasm that entails this *Survekshan* every year is truly momentous.

The story of *Swachh Survekshan* began in 2016 with the assessment of 73 cities only, and in 2017 we expanded it to include 434 cities. In 2018, the scale was further increased to include 4203 cities, and we have continued to add to this list every year thereafter. The seventh round of *Swachh Survekshan* conducted in the March and April 2022, examined 4354 cities, including 62 cantonment boards and 91 Ganga Towns. Our Award categories are devised geographically (spanning from National Level to State Level to Zonal level) as well as population-wise, formulated to make comparisons between cities as per the data of census 2011.

The purpose of *Swachh Survekshan* has evolved over the years: In 2016, it was meant to be a monitoring tool for assessing physical progress; in 2017 we assessed the output parameters; in 2018, we focused on assessing outcomes of initiatives; in 2019 assessment was on sustainable practices and in 2020 we re-gearred to assess institutionalization of *Swachhta*, to ascertain processes adopted for long-term functioning of the civic machinery; meanwhile 2021 saw the integrated approach where parameters were integrated to follow a more holistic approach.

Swachh Survekshan 2022 emphasized on End-to-End Digital monitoring, *Swachh* City Technology Challenge – Innovative Solutions from Citizens/Start-ups, etc., Gender & Social Inclusion, Covid-19 Response with focus on Municipal Frontline Workers, Assessment of 100% of wards, etc.

SS2022 had an additional focus on the **People first** theme, innovations, and celebrating *Azadi@75 - Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM)*. We as a nation have progressed incrementally on this journey of sanitation, and with continuous and steadfast efforts of not only the ULBs but also the people and we are sure to achieve *Bapu’s* dream of clean India. With another successful round of *Swachh Survekshan*, we have taken one more step forward to make India clean.

Congratulations to all the winners!

Manoj Joshi

Shri. Manoj Joshi

Roopa Mishra

Joint Secretary & Mission Director
Swachh Bharat Mission Urban



The 7th round of Swachh Survekshan has seen more improvement in various aspects of sanitation and people participation than ever before. I'm elated to see and be a part of the successful culmination of *Swachh Survekshan 2022* (SS2022), wherein we assessed and ranked 4354 cities, including 62 cantonment boards on cleanliness & sanitation parameters. SS2022 has also recognized and appreciated the efforts of the new cities that have participated in the survey for the first time since its inception. Cities that have significantly improved their performance as compared to last year have also been awarded the 'Fastest Mover City' under various population categories.

I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to all the winners for redefining the benchmarks, achieving *swachhachta* goals & elevating living conditions for the citizens.

Various parameters such as **source segregation and proper disposal of waste, availability of adequate processing plants, remediation of dumpsites, creation of sanitary landfills, increased people's participation through 3r initiatives, SHGs, zero waste events, on-site composting and swachh technology challenge, upliftment of social conditions of informal waste pickers, empowerment of SafaiMitras, usage of machines and minimizing human intervention for liquid waste management through the concept of manhole to machine hole, etc** have all been positive steps in the direction of making our urban centers more clean and habitable.

The entire process was long drawn, and I would like to thank all stakeholders – Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), City Officials and *Swachhgrahis*. Survekshan also takes into high consideration the feedback of the citizens through various platforms such as the *Swachatta* App, My gov App, Vote for your city App/Website, and Citizen feedback app.

Swachh Survekshan 2022 proudly holds its theme of "**People first**", with an increased focus on not only the participation of citizens but also the upliftment and empowerment of our sanitation workers. 10 lakh citizens from < 15,000 population cities have provided their valuable feedback in Swachh Survekshan 2022. 8 states and 5 UTs have shown overall improvements (ranging between 5 – 25%) ground level performance over last year. 4 States out of the 8 North Eastern have improved their overall performance over the last year.

A new category for ULBs with less than 15,000 population has been formed this year at the Zonal level. 9 crore citizens feedback have been captured this year. It is good to see cities encouraging people's participation and youth involvement, aspirin for innovative methods to bag the award. The involvement of the cities is commendable.



Roopa Mishra

Parijat Chakraborty

Group Service Line Leader
Public Affairs & Corporate Reputation,
Ipsos India



We are filled with a deep sense of pride and exuberance over our partnership with the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) on **Swachh Survekshan 2022**, on the successful completion of another year of partnership on this prestigious project.

Our teams worked with clockwork precision in the entire implementation process, from guiding the ULBs, to familiarizing them with the survey processes & performance indicators; each ULB was provided with the backend support via phone, email, web chat, chatbots, and a dedicated portal of <https://ss-vendor.sbmurban.org>.

To amplify awareness, increased engagement, and to spur momentum, various campaigns were initiated across all social media platforms of Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, which were leveraged as a part of the Public Movement (Azadi@75 and Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav) to fuel participation.

The survey was highly comprehensive and involved capturing of data from a multitude of touchpoints: Ipsos teams visited 24744 residential areas, 22797 community & public toilets (on ground), 16501 processing plants, scrutinizing and assessing them and online feedback was also obtained from approximately 1.4 crore citizens, 22,26,805 photographs were taken on the ground and about 400GB of PDF documents submitted by ULBs for assessment. We used tech-savvy tools (tablets) for data capture, eliminating pen and paper. Time stamps provided greater transparency.

It was important to validate claims around door-to-door garbage collection, segregation of waste, ULBs that are bin-free, processing of dry waste by ULBs, on-site processing of wet waste by ULBs, the number of constructed toilets attached to the sewerage system & septic tanks, accessibility and cleanliness of the community and public toilets, home composting of kitchen waste and integration of waste pickers into sustainable livelihoods, among others.

The SS2022 was special this year because it is the landmark 75th year of India's Independence and marks the Amrit Mahotsav and the ULBs have together set new benchmarks in adapting better sanitation practices. It is a great initiative for a better and cleaner India.



Parijat Chakraborty



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Abbreviations

S.No	Particulars	
1	AMC	Assessor Monitoring Cell
2	BWG	Bulk Waste Generator
3	CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
4	ERSU	Emergency Response Sanitation Unit
5	GFC	Garbage Free Cities
6	GeM	Government e-Marketplace
7	ICV	Independent Citizen Validation
9	MIS	Management Information System
10	MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
11	ODF	Open Defecation Free
12	PEMSRA	Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act
13	PMU	Project Management Unit
15	Q1/2/3	Quarter 1/2/3 of SS2022
16	SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
17	SS2022	Swachh Survekshan 2022
18	SWM	Solid Waste Management
19	TPI	Third Party Inspection
20	UC	Utilization Certificate
21	ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
22	UTs	Union Territories

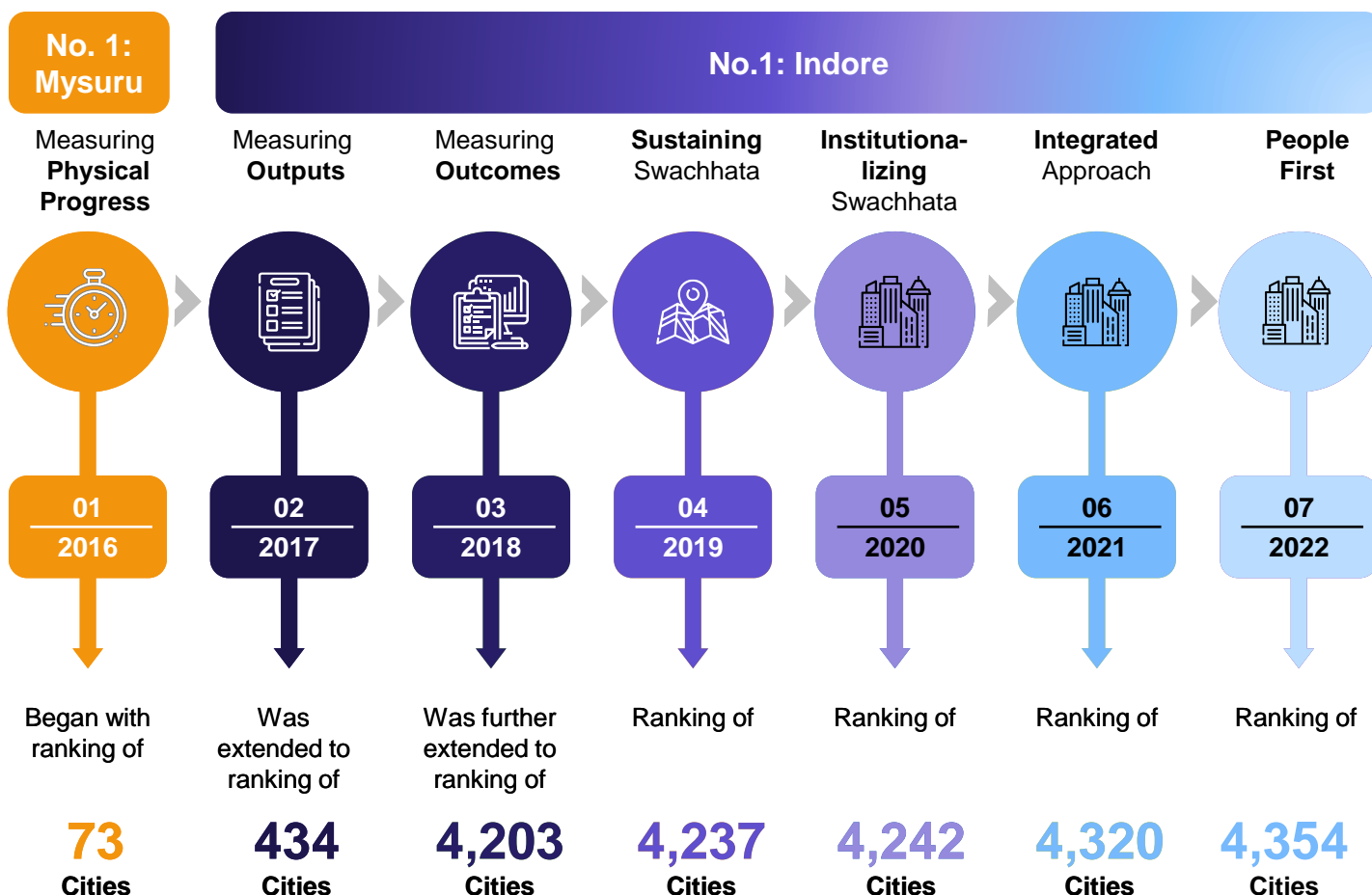


Executive Summary

Swachh Survekshan was first launched in 2016 as an assessment tool to analyze and compare the status of sanitation of Indian cities under the *Swachh Bharat Mission*. Although it started out with the assessment of only 73 cities, *Swachh Survekshan 2022* has managed to accomplish the assessment of 4354 cities (Including 62 Cantonment Boards and 91 Ganga Towns). The main aim of *Swachh Survekshan* is to examine the cities for their levels of cleanliness and active implementation of *Swachhata* mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner. Since the inception of *Survekshan*, there is an enhanced level of activities undertaken by the cities and cities are visibly cleaner.

Cities were assessed under various parameters in 3 phases throughout the year. A holistic approach was adopted for the assessment which integrated the three components i.e., Service Level Progress, Citizen Voice and Certifications. Under the citizen voice on field verifications were also done to validate the claims made by the ULBs.

This year's *Survekshan* was Unique as it coincided with celebrations of the 75th year of India's independence. In keeping with the theme of *Azaadi@75* and to pay tribute to the wisdom of the elderly, *SS 2022* aimed to capture feedback from senior citizens as an integral part of the survey. To ensure diversity of voices, *SS 2022* also reached out to young adults who are the future leaders of the country and the *Swachhata* movement.



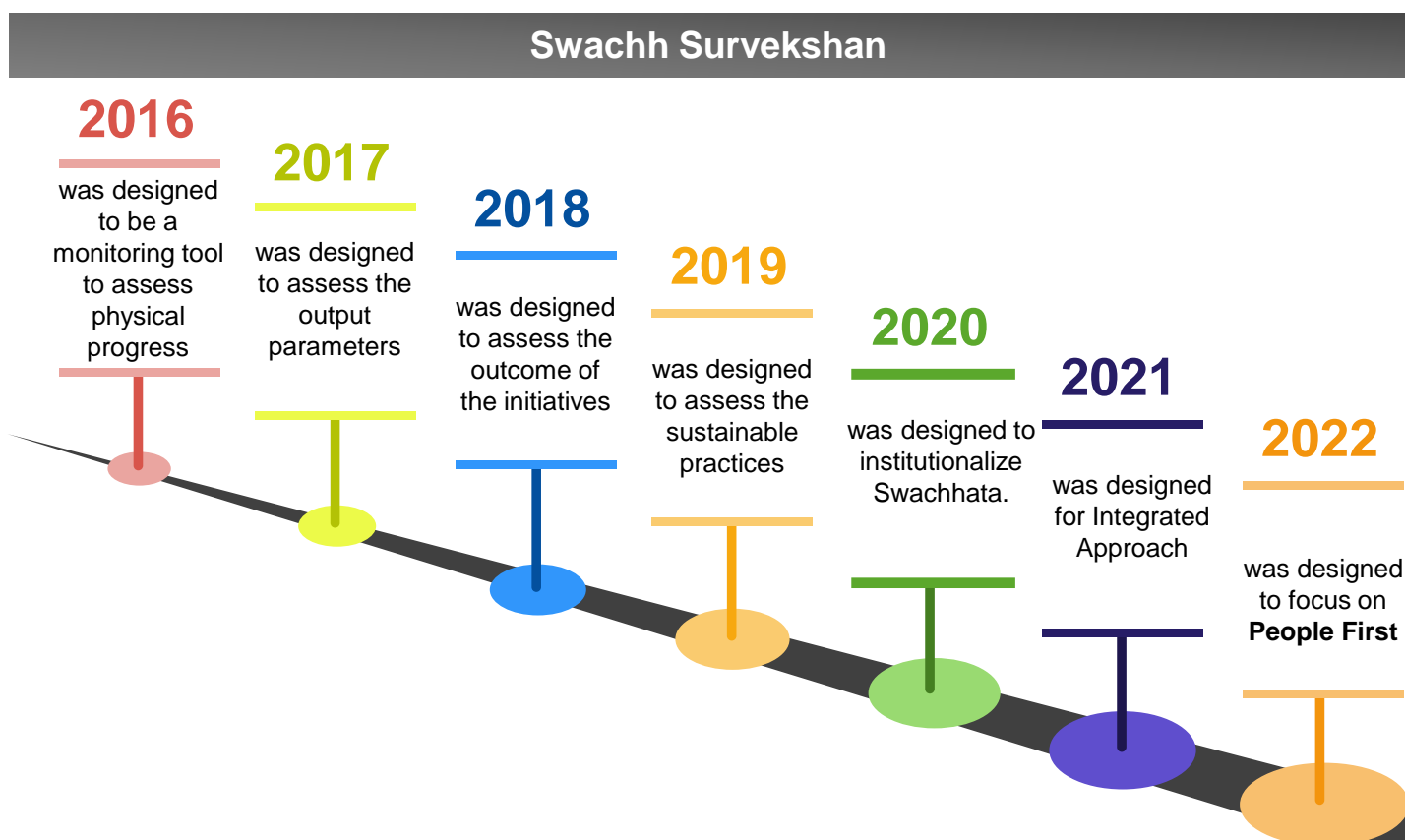
By proposing two additional population categories—under 15K and between 15–25K—SS 2022 was committed to levelling the playing field for smaller cities. District rankings were also introduced in order to broaden the Survekshan footprint.

Indore emerged as the cleanest city of India for the 6th time in a row. Surat and Navi Mumbai placed 2nd and 3rd respectively in the National ranking of cities with >1 Lakh population. Further, the Awards were also presented under various categories such as National, State, Zonal, and UT levels. Cities were also awarded on the basis of population (as per census 2011).

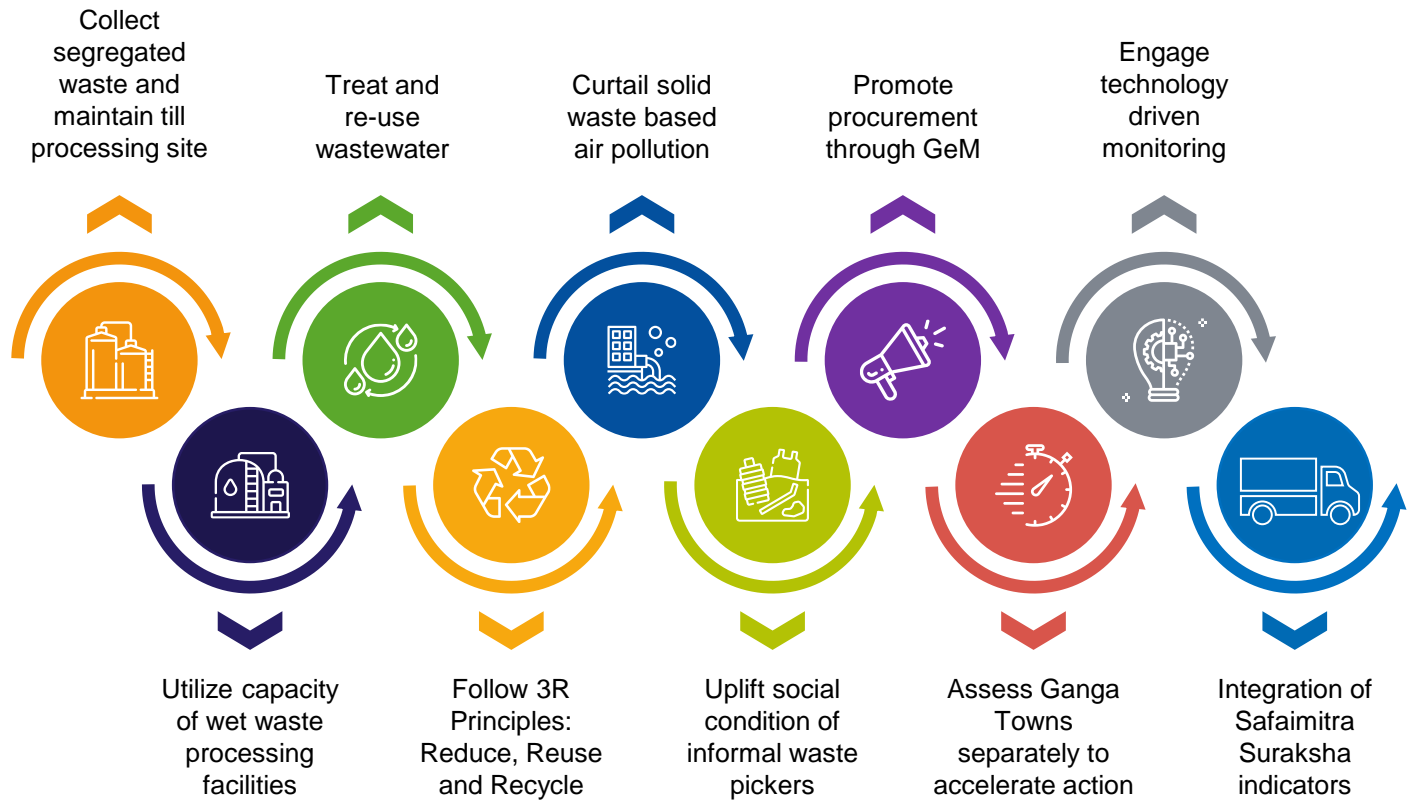
Overall, the spirit of Swachh Survekshan seemed to have touched new heights with SS2022. With this year's theme being **People First** the support and proactive participation of the citizens was notable.



Evolution and Focus of Swachh Survekshan



Focus Area of Swachh Survekshan 2022



Ranking Methodology

The ranking was done by adding marks from three sources:

1

Service Level Progress – Q1,2 and 3 of SS2022

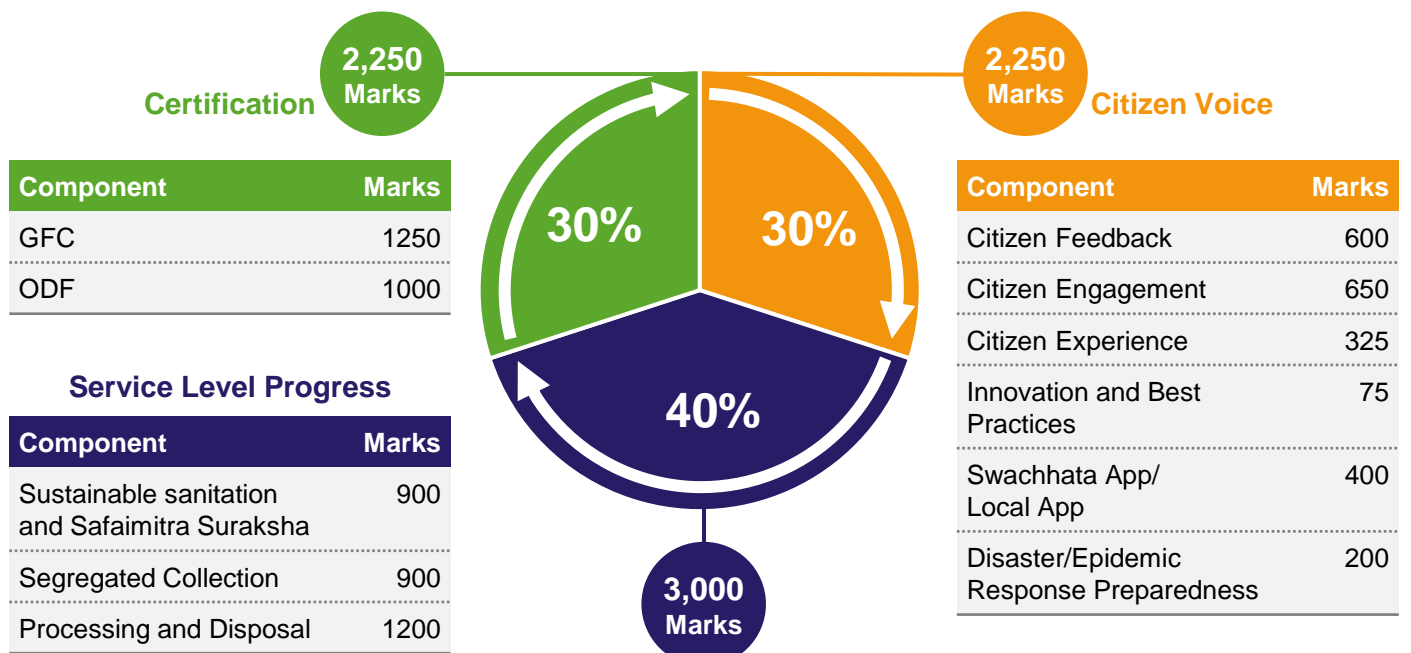
2

Marks of Certifications [ODF, ODF+,ODF++, Water +& GFC Star Rating]

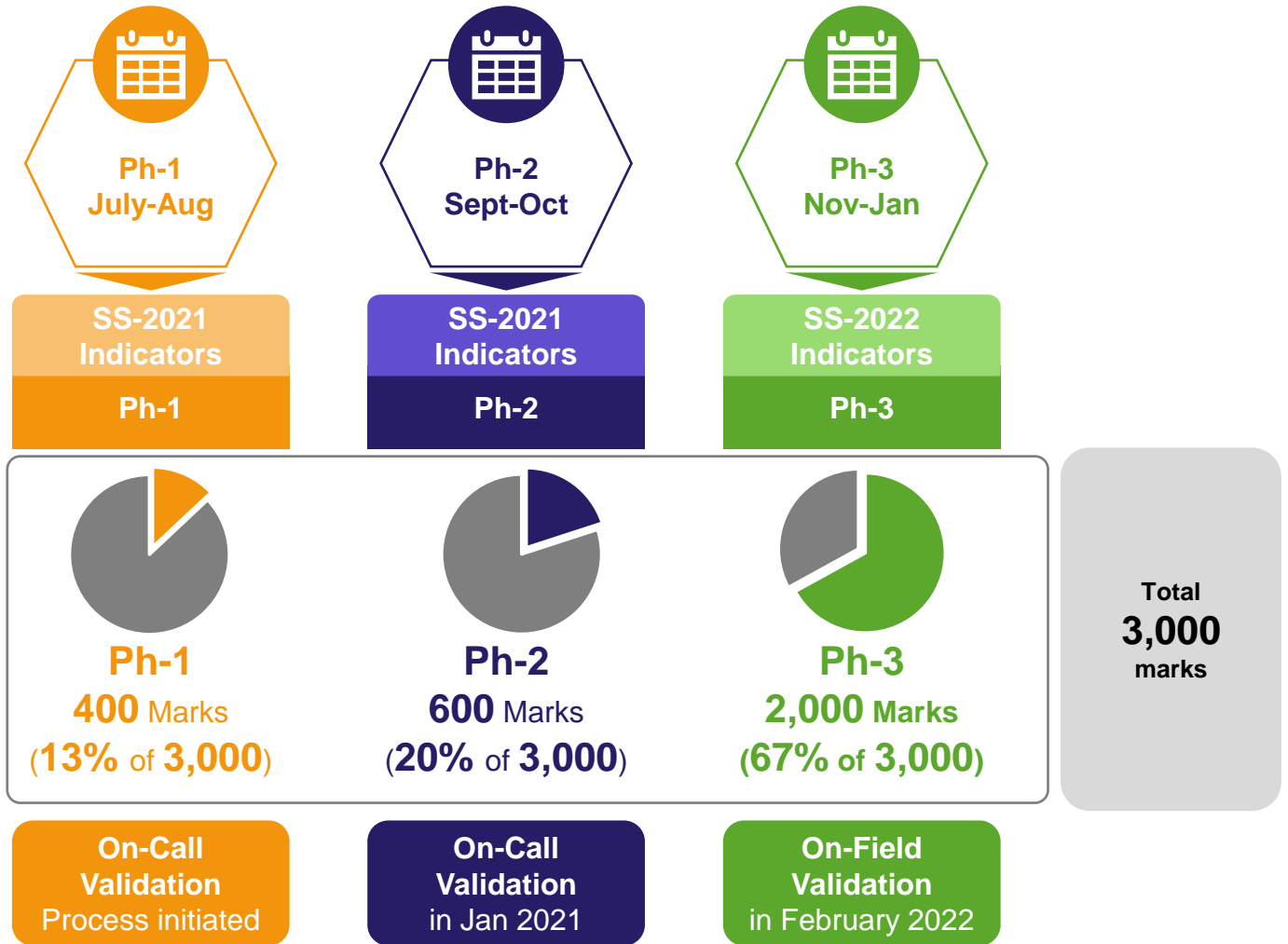
3

Citizen Voice – SS2022

Swachh Survekshan 2022 Weightage

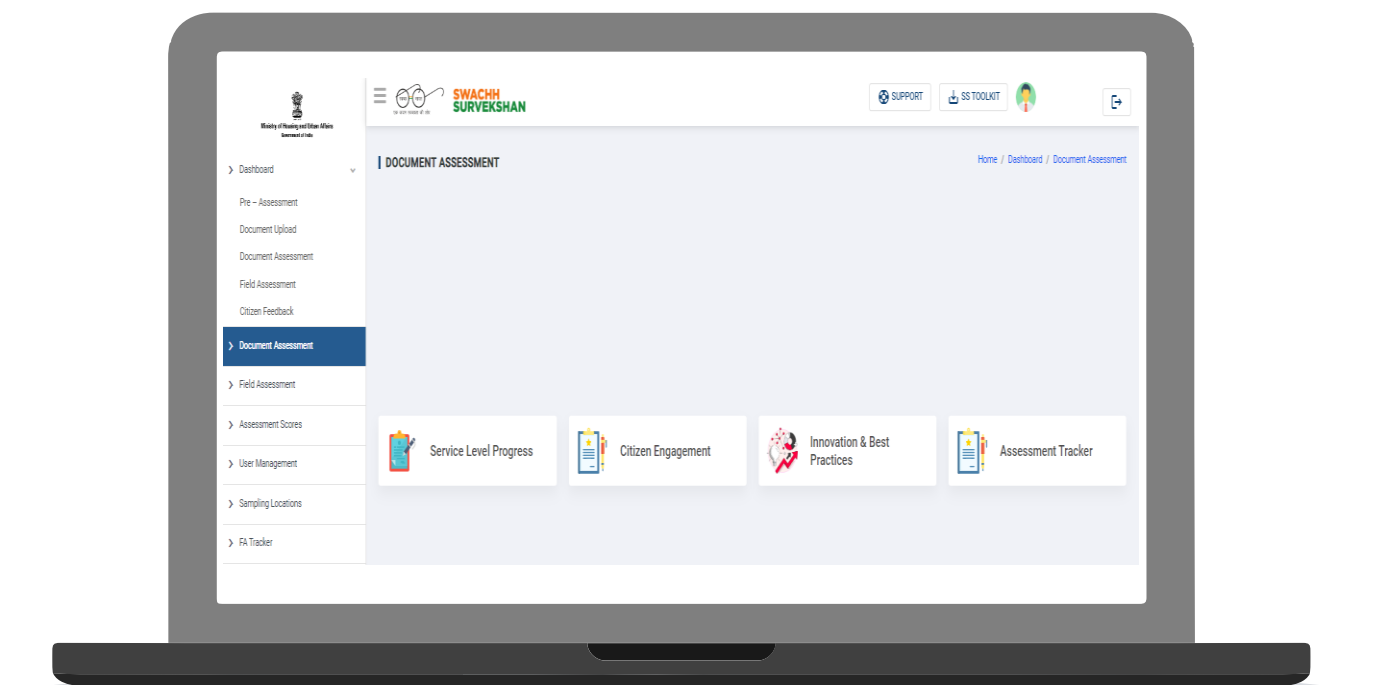


Assessments of Service Level Progress



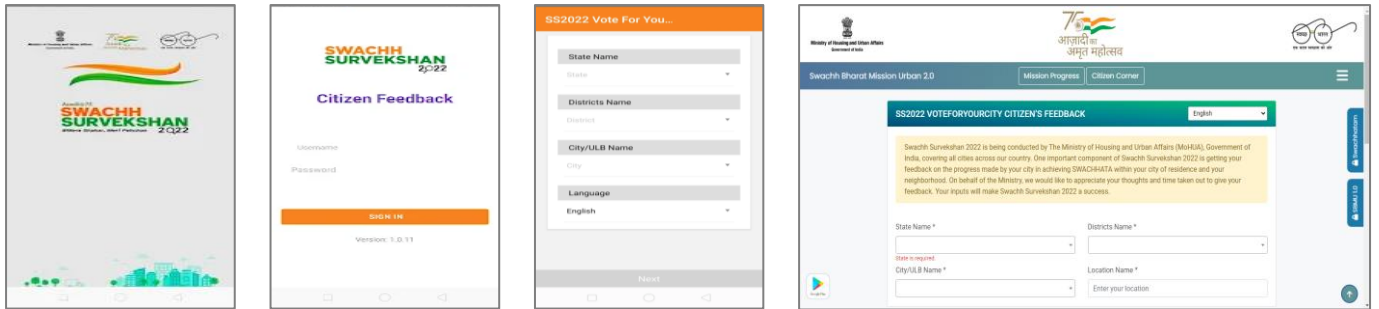
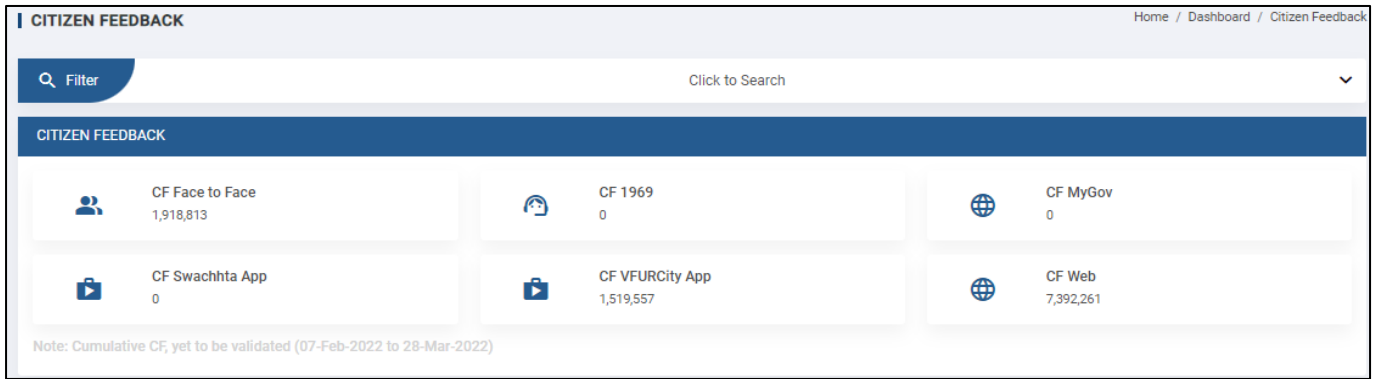
Note: Ph-1 & 2 are assessed on the basis of Service Level Progress indicators designed for SS-2021

Service Level Progress was reported by ULBs on the portal

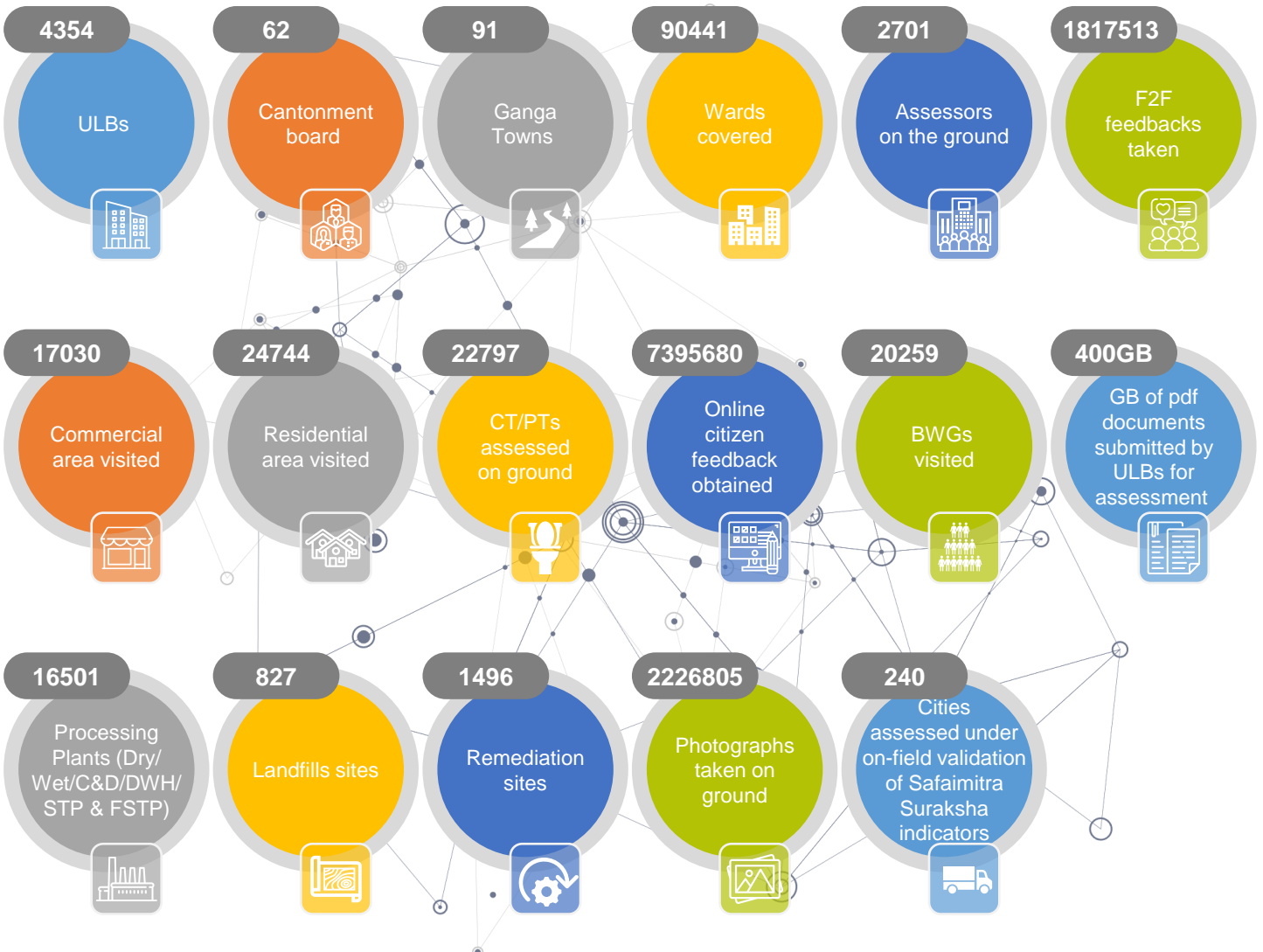


Citizen Feedback

Citizen Feedback was collected through multiple sources



Coverage



Top line Survey Findings

2740

ULBs practice segregated door-to-door garbage collection in more than 45% of wards

2648

ULBs practice segregated door-to-door garbage collection in more than 55% of wards

1585

ULBs have identified and integrated 100% informal waste pickers within their cities into sustainable livelihoods

1202

ULBs have taken initiatives to encourage adoption of 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)

980

ULBs process at least 80% of their collected wet waste

848

ULBs process at least 80% of their collected dry waste

825

ULBs have ensured that at least 80% of their Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs) are practicing on-site processing of wet waste

1462

Cities have at least 80% of all constructed toilets (IHHL, CT and PT) attached to a sewerage

1

ULBs has received 7 star rating

11

ULBs have received 5 star rating in GFC

189

ULBs have received 3 star rating in GFC

211

ULBs have received 1 star rating in GFC

1323

ULBs are declared ODF+

958

ULBs are declared ODF++

14


ULBs are declared WATER+

1594

ULBs have notified the ban on open dumping of Fecal Sludge.

520092

Sanitation workers are linked with social welfare schemes

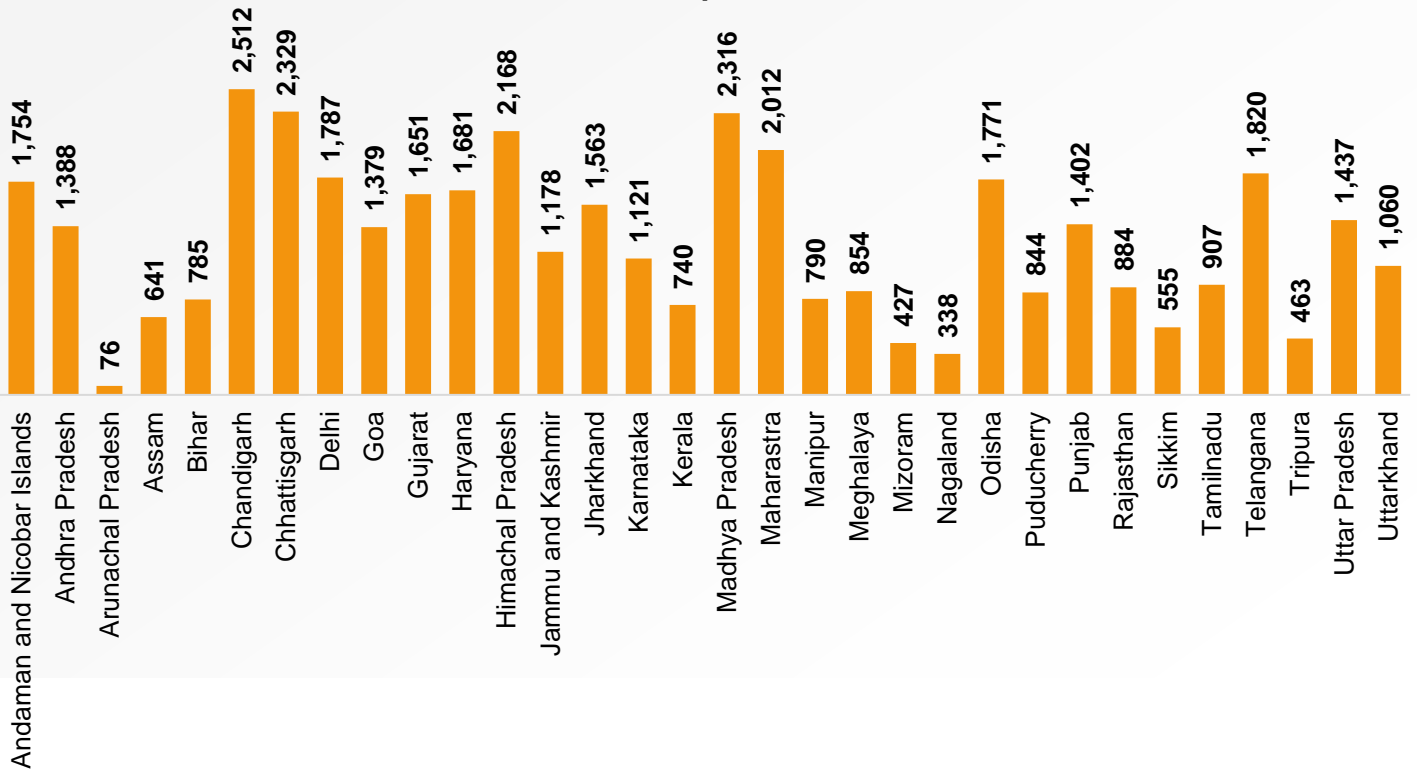
 No. of ULBs

 Findings

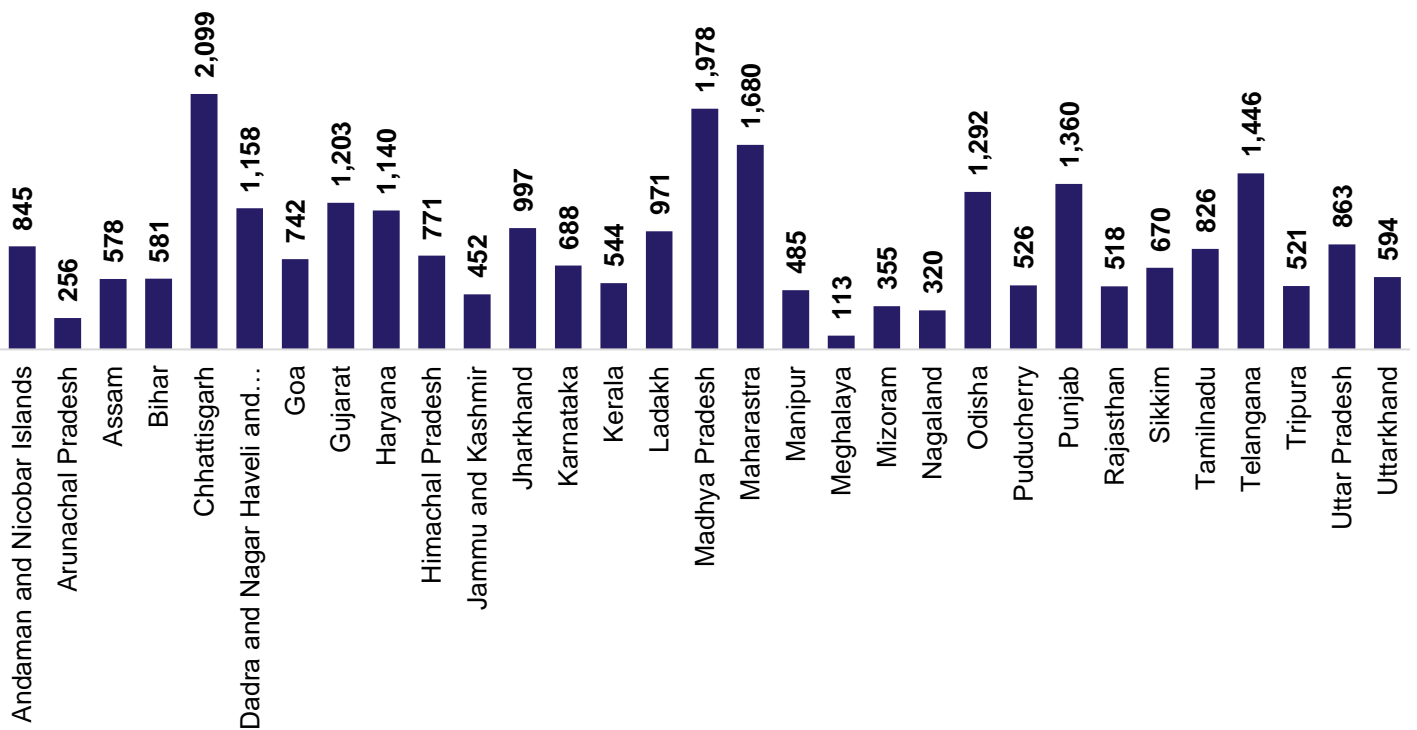
Average Service Level Progress Scores

Average of compiled SLP scores of all the >1L and <1L population ULBs of respective states are given below. SLP scores are awarded out of a total of 3000 marks (max).

**State Wise SLP Scores
>1L Population**



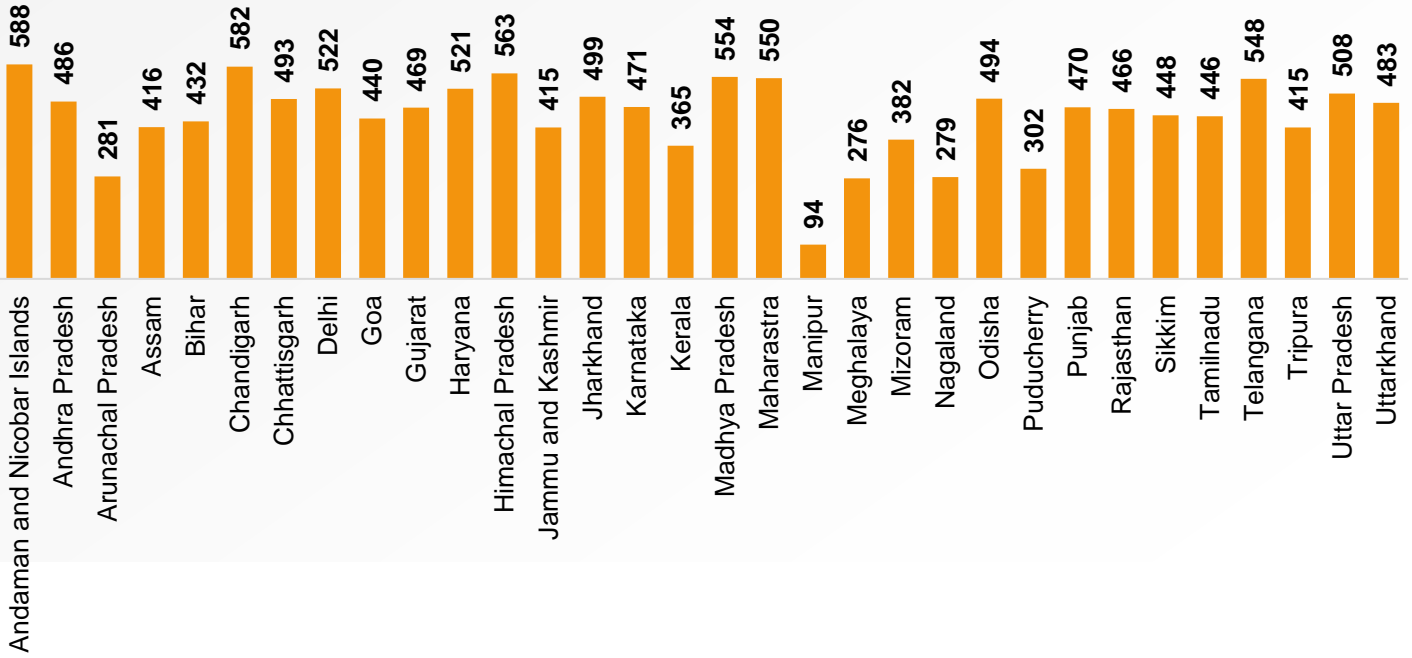
**State Wise SLP Scores
<1L Population**



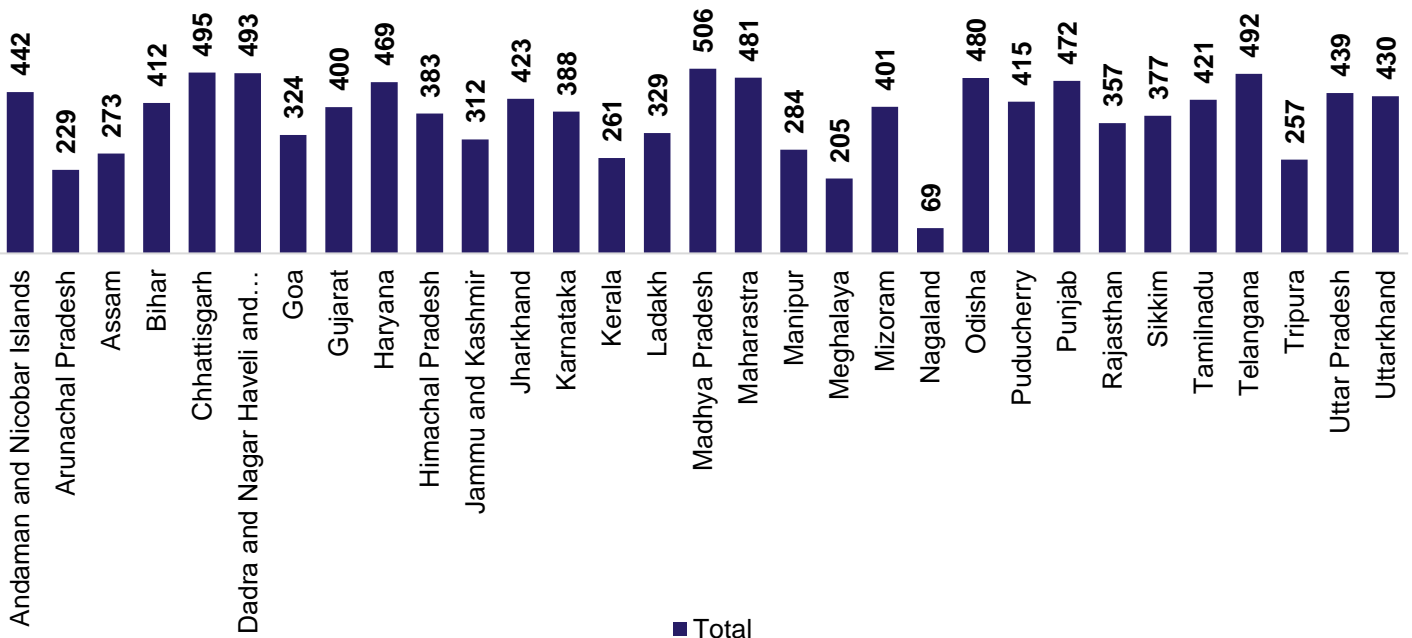
Distribution of States by Citizen Feedback Scores

Average of compiled Citizen Feedback scores of all the >1L and <1L population ULBs of respective states are given below. Citizen feedback scores are awarded out of a total of 600 marks (max).

State Wise Citizen Feedback Averages >1L Population



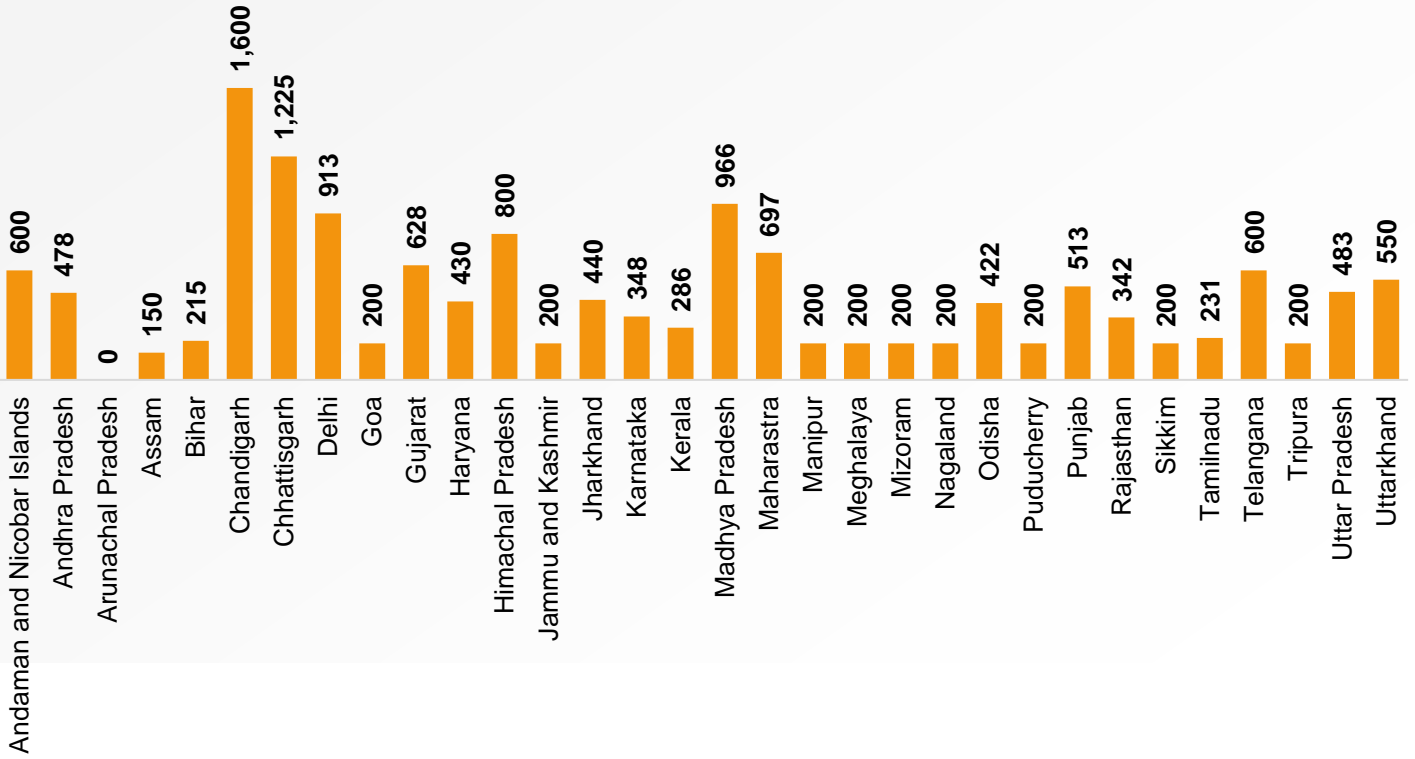
State Wise Citizen Feedback Averages <1L Population



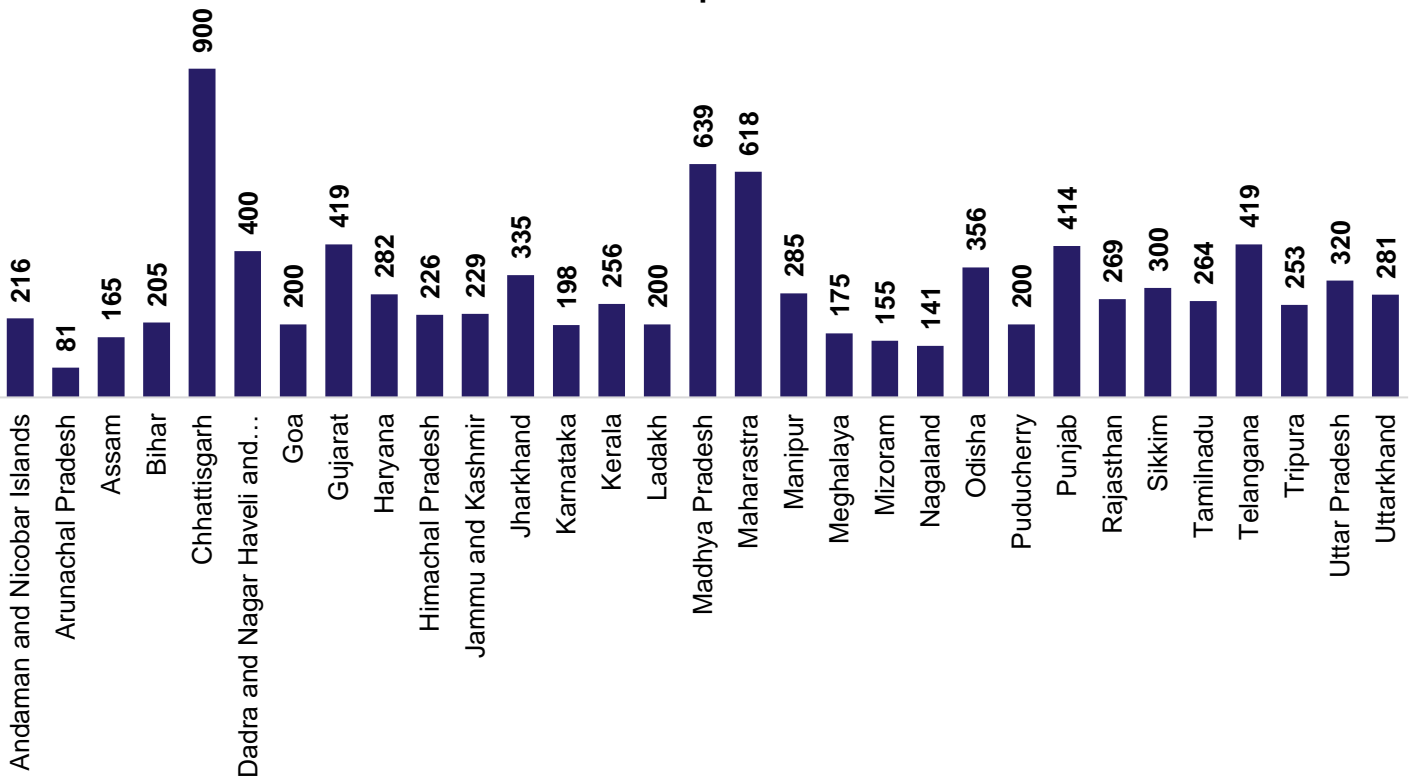
Average Certification Scores

Average of compiled Certification (GFC+ODF) scores of all the >1L and <1L population ULBs of respective states are given below. Certification scores are awarded out of a total of 2250 marks (max).

**State Wise Citizen Certifications (GFC + ODC)
>1L Population**



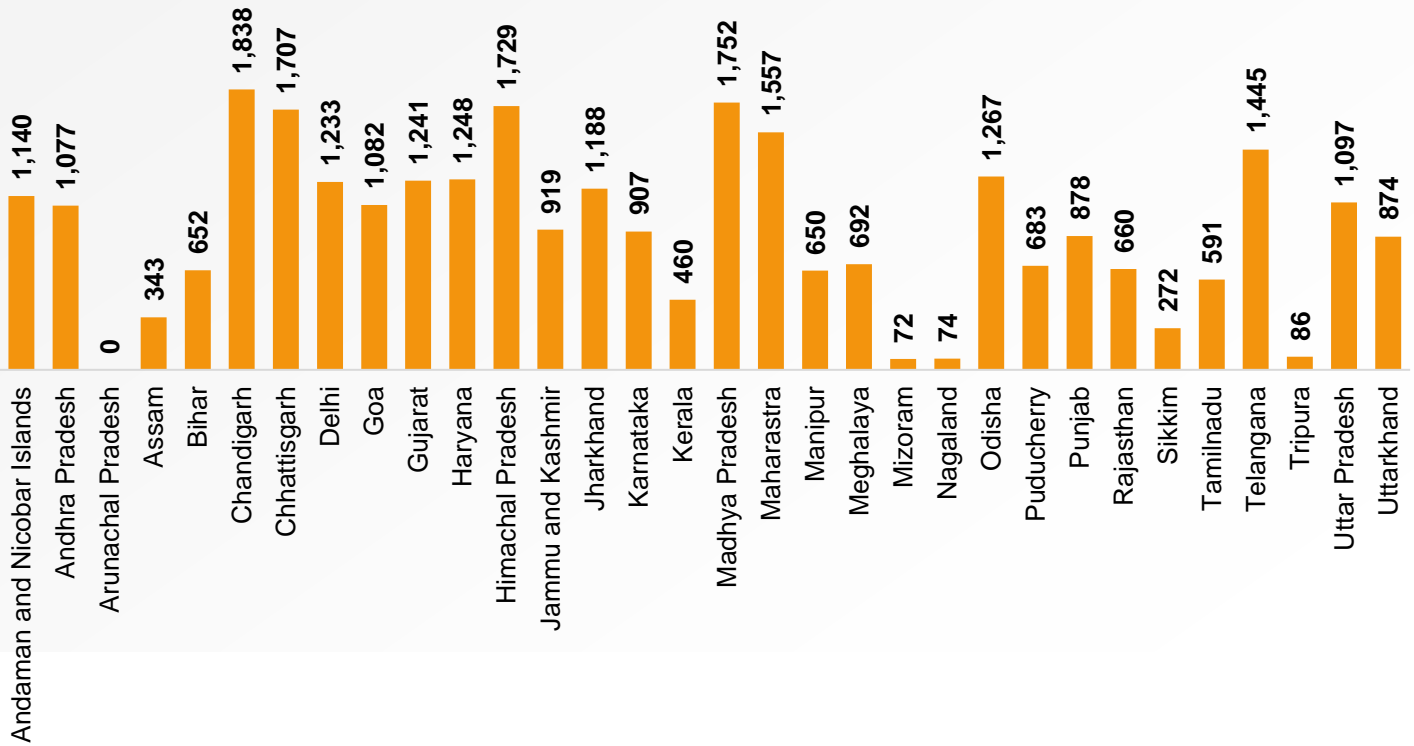
**State Wise Citizen Certifications (GFC + ODC)
<1L Population**



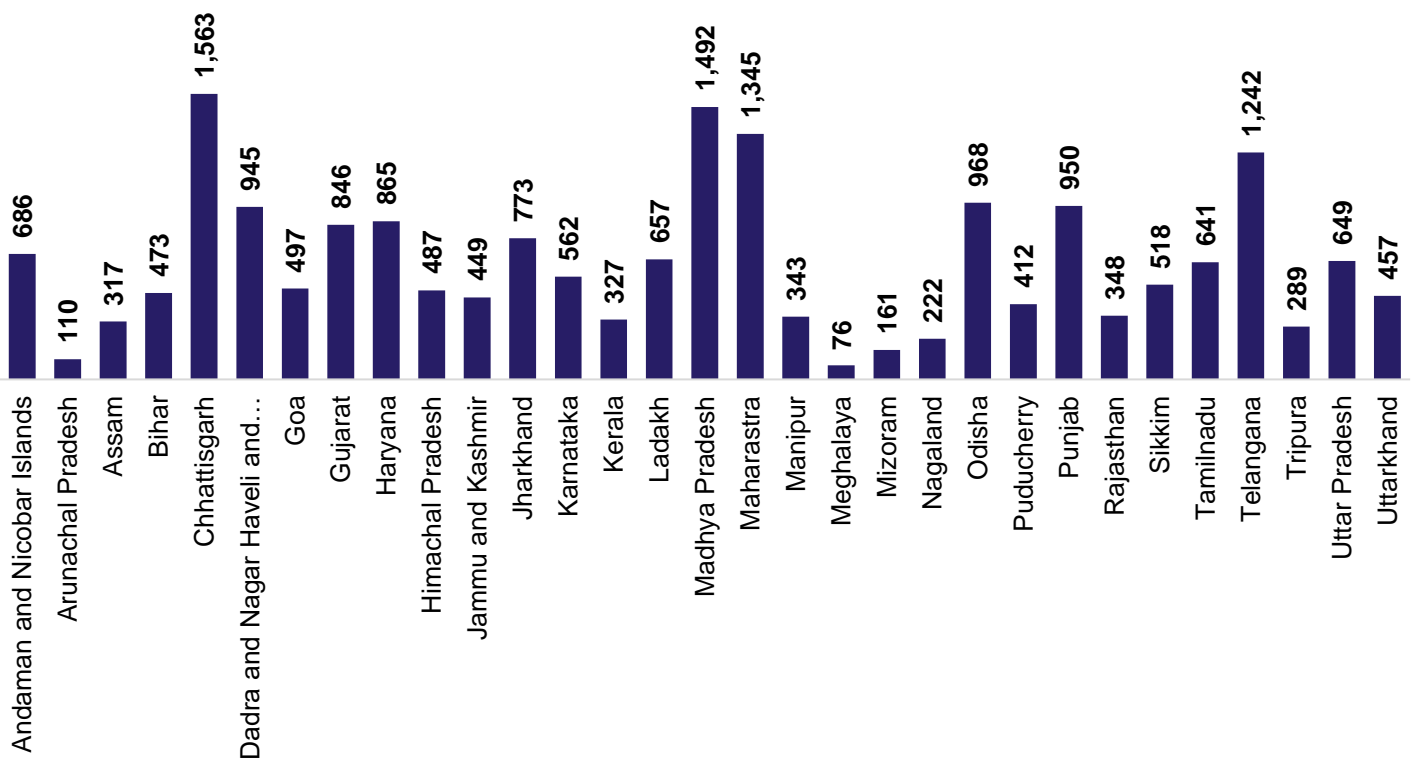
Average Score Under Solid Waste Management

Average of compiled SWM (Segregated collection and processing and disposal) scores of all the >1L and <1L population ULBs of respective states are given below. SWM scores are awarded out of a total of 2100 marks (max).

**State Wise SWM Averages (Section 1 + Section 2)
>1L Population**



**State Wise SWM Averages (Section 1 + Section 2)
<1L Population**



INDORE

SURAT



NAVI MUMBAI



Top Performers



**Best City in
Maximum Citizen's
Participation >1 L**

Winning City: **Ujjain**



**Best City in
Maximum Citizen's
Participation <1 L**

Winning City: **Badoni**



**Cleanest
Mega City (>40L)**

Winning City:
Ahmedabad



**Overall
National Level
Ranking < 1
Lakh
Population**

Winning City:
Panchgani



**Safaimitra
Surakshit
Seher**

Winning City: **Tirupati**



**Cleanest Big City
(10-40L)**

Winning City:
Vishakhapatnam



**Fastest Mover
Big City
(10-40L)**

Winning City:
Meerut



**Best Big City in
'Citizen's
Feedback'
(10-40L)**

Winning City:
Pimpri Chinchwad



**Best Big City in
Innovation and
Best Practices
(10-40L)**

Winning City:
Kanpur



**Best 'Self-
Sustainable Big
City' (10-40L)**

Winning City:
Rajkot



**Cleanest
Medium City
(>3-10 L)**

Winning City:
Mysore



**Fastest Mover
Medium City
(>3-10 L)**

Winning City:
Muzaffarnagar



**Best Medium City
in 'Citizen's
Feedback'
(>3-10 L)**

**Winning City: Mir
Bhayandar**



**Best Medium City
in Innovation and
Best Practices
(>3-10 L)**

**Winning City:
Brahmapur**



**Best 'Self-
Sustainable Medium
City' (>3-10 L)**

**Winning City:
Noida**



**Cleanest Small City
(1-3 L)**

**Winning City:
New Delhi**



**Fastest Mover
Small City (1-3 L)**

Winning City: Baramati



**Best Small City in
'Citizen's
Feedback' (1-3 L)**

**Winning City:
Chhindwara**



**Best Small City in
Innovation and
Best Practices
(1-3 L)**

**Winning City:
Puri**



**Best
'Self-Sustainable
Small City (1-3 L)**

**Winning City:
Ambikapur**



**Cleanest
State/National
Capital or UT**

**Winning City:
Vijayawada**



**Fastest Mover
State/National
Capital or UT**

**Winning City:
Chandigarh**



**Best State/National
Capital or UT in
Citizen Feedback**

**Winning City:
Bhubaneswar**



**Best State/National
Capital or UT in
Innovation and
Best Practices**

**Winning City:
Lucknow**



**Best
'Self-Sustainable
State/National Capital
or UT '**

**Winning City:
Bhopal**

Quality Control

Field teams had to go through a rigorous screening process and were chosen on the basis of their qualification experience and requisite skill sets for the project.

An assessor monitoring cell was also set up for real time validation of the filed photographs. 100% photographs were validated.

CAPI application was tested before the onset of the field work as per the protocol to avoid any errors during the data collection phase

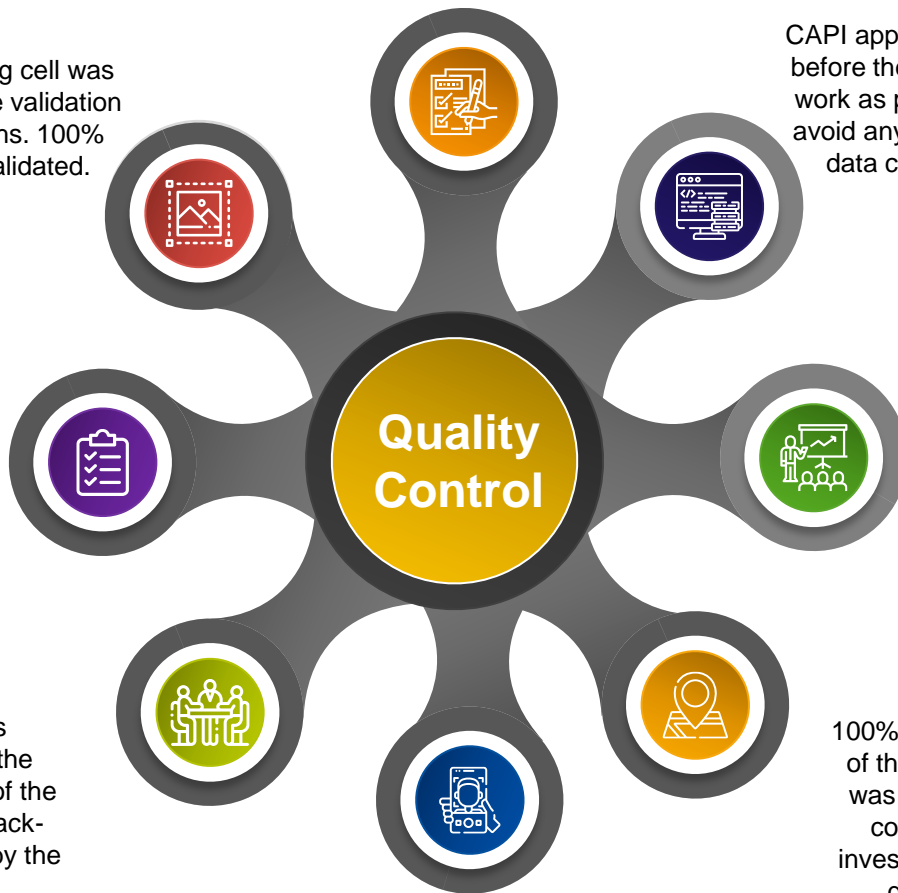
5% targeted backchecks were done by the district coordinators.

Standardized training was carried out by core research team for all assessors and supervisors.

Interviewer was accompanied by the supervisor in 15% of the interviews. 10% back-checks were done by the supervisors.

100% check on the GPS of the sample location was done, to map the coordinates of the investigators during the data collection.

100% check on the interviewer selfie at the ULB was done to authenticate data collection.



At least **2701** assessors were involved in data collection with close monitoring and control measures to followed at each stage of execution.



1 Introduction

1. Introduction

Background

In order to encourage the cities to improve the status of urban sanitation, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) started an annual ranking of the cities in the year 2016. The Survekshan has now completed seven editions and this seventh was special because it also tried to capture the elements of Swachhta in the 75th year of independence. A total of **4354** cities (including **91** Ganga Towns and **62** cantonment zones) participated in the Swachh Survekshan 2022.



Objective

The objective of the survey was to encourage large scale citizen participation 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 intended to foster a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens, towards creating cleaner cities.

In order for the cities to reap the maximum developmental benefits from the survey, intensive efforts have been taken to strengthen the capacities of the cities to understand the modalities and spirit of the survey. The towns and cities were prepared for the survey, through intensive interactions and they were familiarized with the survey methodologies, survey process and output indicators.



New elements in Swachh Survekshan 2022

Swachh Survekshan has evolved from being a monitoring tool to a tool that is now focusing on 'People First'. Designed with 'People First' as its driving philosophy, Swachh Survekshan 2022 was curated towards capturing the initiatives of cities for the overall welfare and well-being of frontline sanitation workers and even developing infrastructure that provided end to end solution for sanitation.



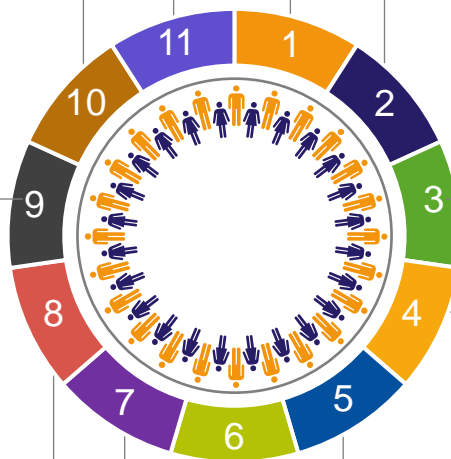
Role for Public Representatives – in **Ward Ranking** & recognition under 'Swachh Change'

Gender & Social Inclusion – Opportunities for **Women, Transgenders & Divyangs** in making their cities clean

Swachh City Technology Challenge – Innovative Solutions from Citizens/Start-ups etc.

Atmanirbhar Ward/RWA(s) to promote 'Zero Wet Waste Discharge'

Zero Waste Wedding(s)/Events to limit the waste generation in social functions



End-to-End **Digital monitoring** to bring-in Efficiency & Transparency

Integration of **Circular economy** in Waste Management Operation

100% Assets' coordinates were geo-tagged

Covid-19 Response with focus on **Municipal Frontline Workers**

14420 Complaint Helpline number for Safaimitra Suraksha grievances-provided by the ULB

'**Yellow Spot**': Re-enforcement through **SwachhataApp** to address **Open Urination**



2 Methodology

2. Methodology

Participation by ULBs

The 7th edition of Swachh Survekshan was conducted to study the progress of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and rank the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India based on various cleanliness and sanitation parameters. The Survekshan has evolved from being an assessment of 73 cities in 2016 to an evaluation of 4354 cities in 2022.

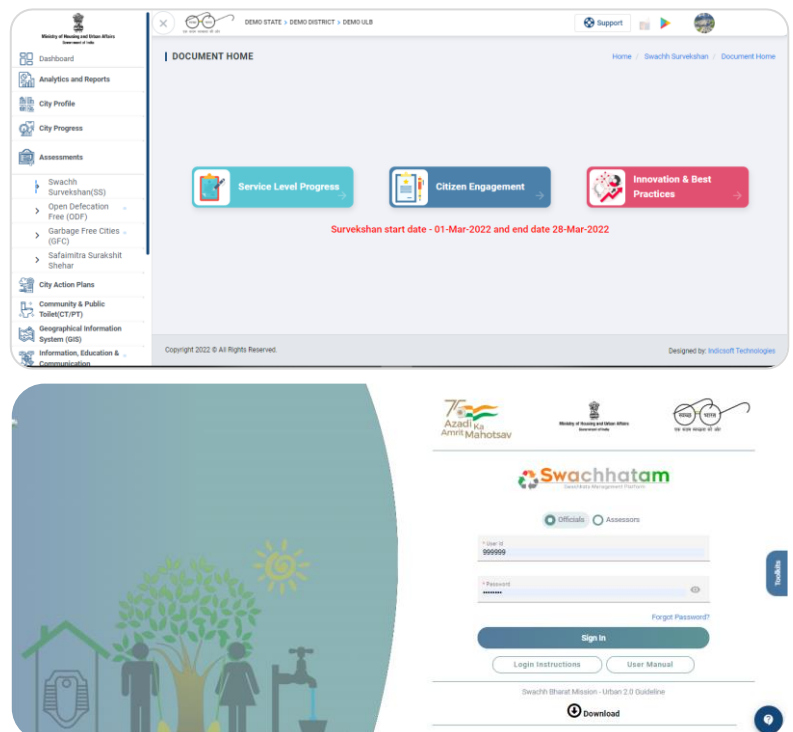
Year	No. of ULB	No. of Cantonment Boards	Ganga Town
2016	73		
2017	343		
2018	4203	61	
2019	4237	62	
2020	4248	62	97
2021	4320	62	91
2022	4354	62	91

Swachh Survekshan is a pan India evaluation of the cities and towns, across all states and union territories. Apart from Lakshadweep which has remained outside the purview of Swachh Survekshan after 2016, the state of West Bengal (barring the three cantonment boards) had also opted not to participate in the Swachh Survekshan 2022. 39 ULBs from West Bengal participated in the Ganga town assessment.

Digitalized Survekshan

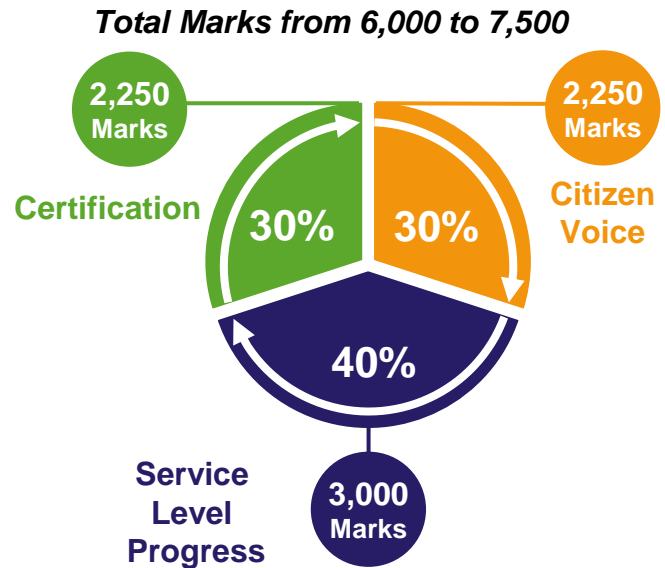
Swachh Survekshan 2022 was 100% digitalized, with the complete online submission for all documents by ULBs through a dedicated online portal. The ULBs also reported their service level progress on the MIS through Ministry's own Swachhtam portal. 400 Giga Byte of data (6.55 lakh plus PDF documents) were uploaded by ULBs. Tab-based data collection was carried out in the field ensuring no use of paper and increasing the efficiency and quality of assessment.

Image of Swachhtam portal and ULB interface login page



Assessment and Scoring Protocol

The overall marks for 'Swachh Survekshan-2022' assessments, was 7,500. The Survekshan is made up of three components – 1) Service Level Progress (3000), 2) Certification (2,250) and 3) Citizen voice (2,250).

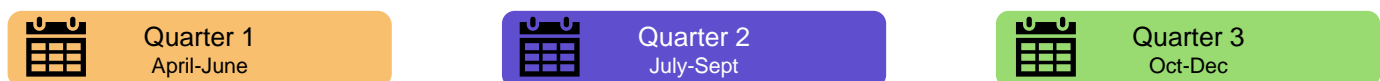


Service Level Progress

Service level progress had two sub-components-the Swachh Survekshan 2022 League-where the ULBs were required to update their service level progress every quarter, Q1 (Feb-June), Q2 (July-September), Q3 (October-December) on the MIS portal of MoHUA. By the end of Q3, ULBs were required to upload evidence-based documents to claim marks for the work done in each quarter. These documents were uploaded on the dedicated Swachh Survekshan 2022 portal, <https://ss-vendor.sbmurban.org>

Swachh Survekshan League 2022 (SS League 2022) was introduced with the objective of sustaining the on-ground performances of cities along with continuous monitoring of service level progress. SS League 2022 was conducted in 3 quarters, i.e. Q1: April-June, Q2: July – September and Q3: October-December 2021 and has 2000 marks for each quarter. The final evaluation was done on the basis of monthly updates done by the ULBs on the Swachhtam portal- which was validated through telephonic interaction with citizens.

Quarterly Assessments



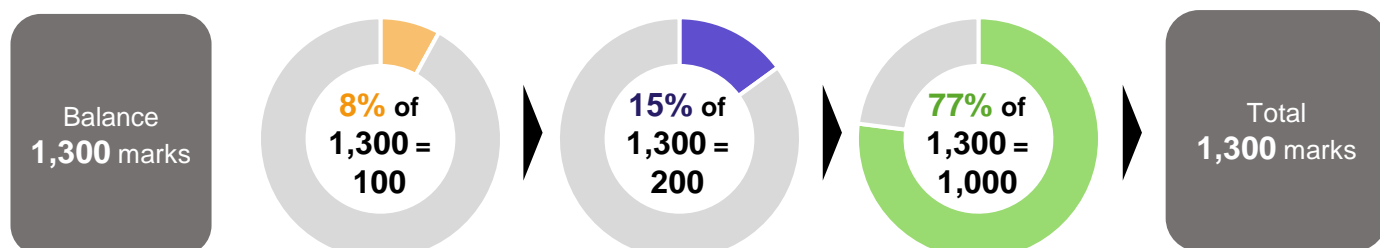
Monthly MIS updated by a ULBs

Q1 & Q2 Citizens' Validations **Q3** Physical Validation By Assessors



25% of 6,000 = 1,500 marks

200 marks for Average Ranking

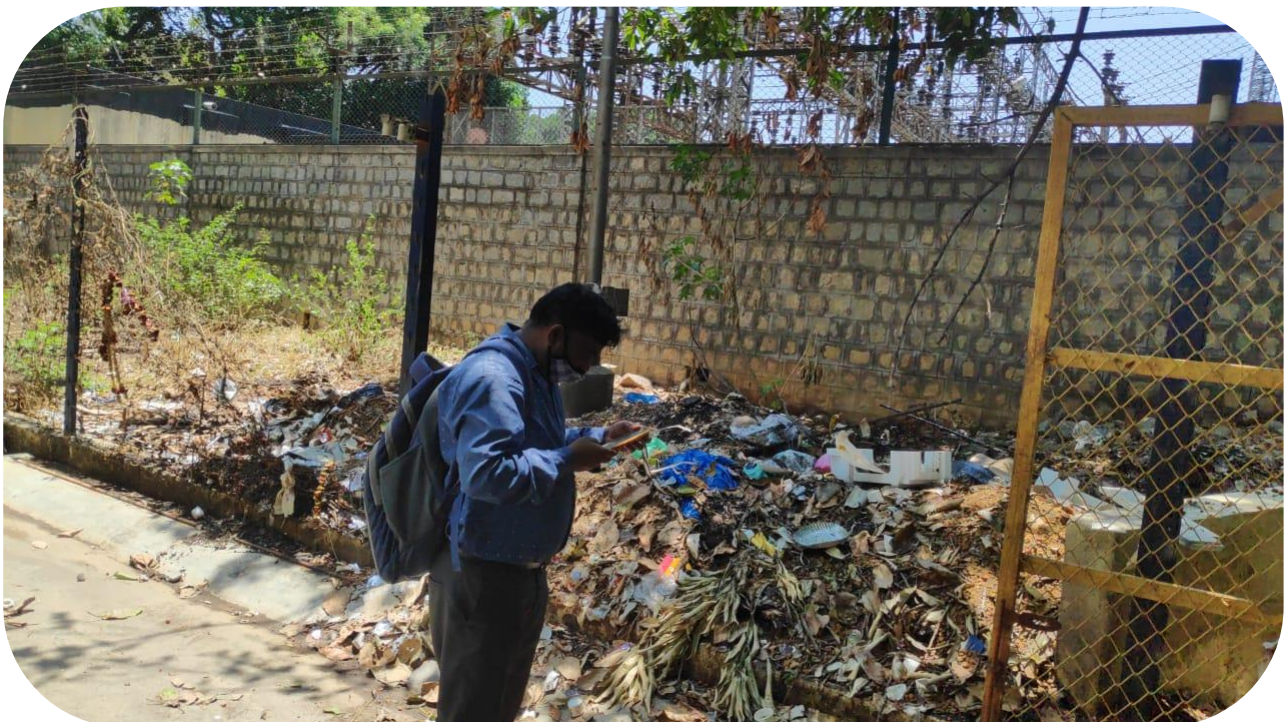


There are total of 40 indicators associated with Service Level Progress (SLP), which were further divided into six thematic areas. The ULBs had to fill the online MIS portal which holistically captured 16 of the 33 indicators of Swachh Survekshan 2022. Further, the Nodal Officers of each ULB had to upload relevant documents substantiating claims of service level progress, for verification on the dedicated portal designed for the purpose, viz. <https://ss-vendor.sbmurban.org>. Ipsos desktop assessment team, consisting of 40 desktop assessors and 5 research managers, then verified documenters and MIS data files received from MoHUA for initial scoring under SLP.

Direct Observation

The claims made by ULBs on MIS as well as SLP were validated through On-field inspection by assessors from the assessment agency. The locations to be visited by the assessors were based upon randomized sampling. Various locations such as Residential Area, BWG, C&D, Commercial Area, Community Toilets, DHW, GVP, Landfills, MRF, Nallahs, Public Toilet, RDF, Remediation Sites (Dumpsites), SLRM Centers, Slums, STP/FSTP, SWD, Urinals, Waste To Composting, Bio-methanation plants, Water Bodies, and WTE Plants. Each location had relevant questionnaire pertaining to that specific location which the on-field assessors had to answer based on their observations.

Negative marking through independent validation matrix was invoked on SLP scores obtained on the basis of on-ground verification revealing deviation from the claim leading to sample failures. The extent of negative marking was simply a function of the degree of deviation. 2701 field assessors were deployed by Ipsos to conduct this massive exercise on the ground



Certification

(Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities and Open Defecation Free)

In 2019, MoHUA introduced an important component to the Survekshan i.e., Certification. This covered two different aspects-Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities (GFC) and Open Defecation Free (ODF) Cities. This thematic area was again part of the Survekshan in 2022. However, the combined score for star rating and ODF rating was 1250.

Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities

This is a time bound certification process (with validity of one year) which involves assessment of various types of locations and facilities across every ward of the city. It is based on SMART Framework-Single metric, Measurable, Achievable, Rigorous verification mechanisms and Targeted towards outcomes. It has been devised in a holistic manner including components at the ward level as well as at the city level. The ward level locations include residential area, commercial and institutional areas, parks and gardens and Bulk Garbage Generators (BGGs). The city level infrastructure covered railway stations, airports, transport hubs, industrial areas, water bodies and storm drains, all dumpsites, processing plants and scientific landfills, and tourist areas including places of religious worship.

Citizen validation is also an integral part of this protocol and at every site/facility visited for assessment, a minimum number of citizens (and RWA members for residential areas) needed to be contacted and interviewed to seek their feedback on the level of cleanliness in that locality. Based on current progress level indicators such as cleanliness of drains and water bodies, plastic waste management, managing construction and demolition waste, etc. which are critical drivers for cities achieving garbage free status, the ULBs registering themselves for certification were assessed on the basis of third party certification for achieving 1-, 3-, 5-, and 7-Star rating. All star ratings were handled by the respective states and are given by the MoHUA post third party assessment

The third party assessment was done between the period of mid-march 2022 and end of march 2022. The following table provides a snapshot of the Star Rating outcomes for Garbage Free Cities till April 31st, 2022.

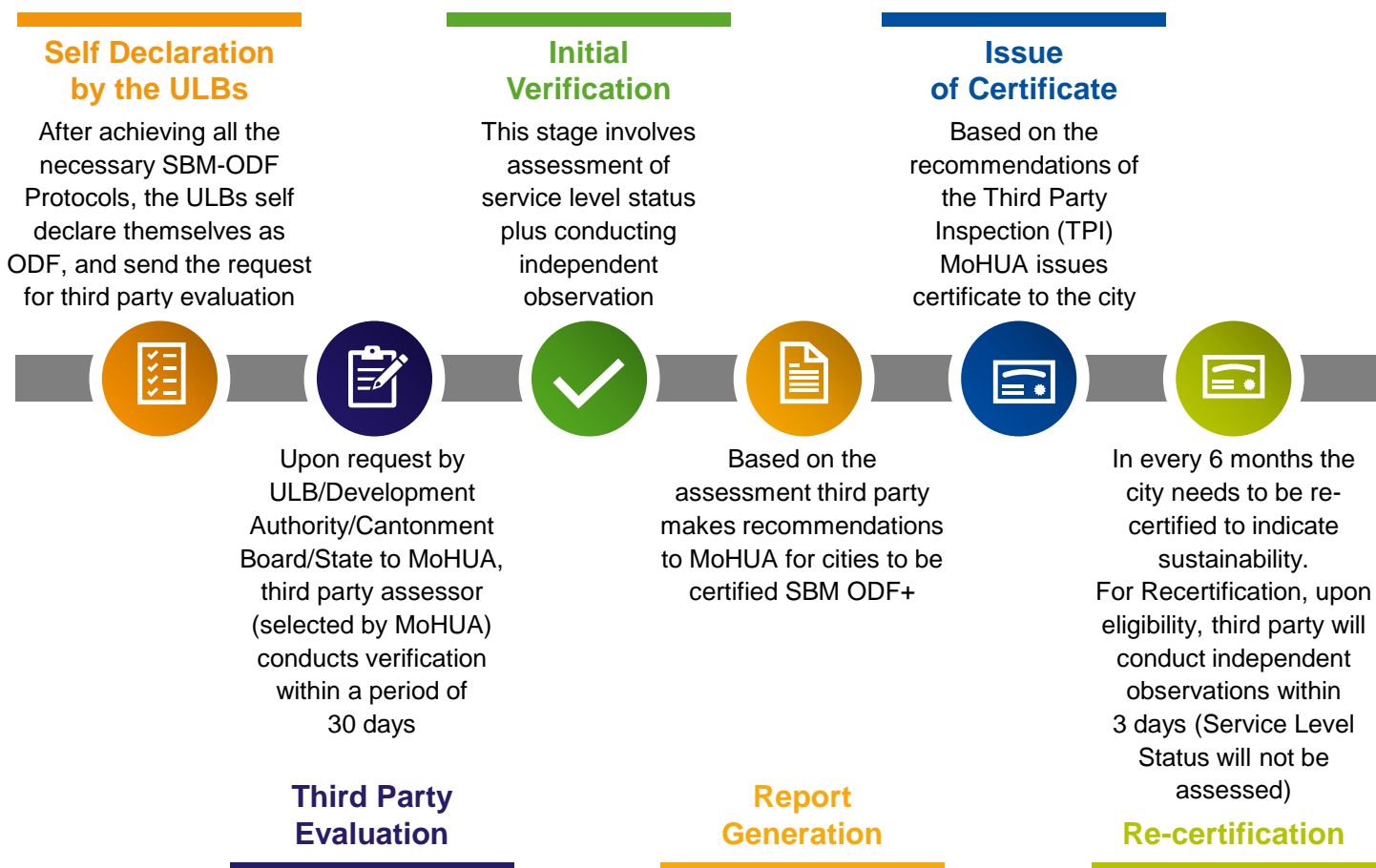
Ratings		Marks for integration on to SS2022	Number of ULBs Certified
★	1 Star	400	211
★ ★ ★	3 Star	600	189
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	5 Star	1050	11
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	7 Star	1250	1

Open Defecation Free Protocols

Cities and towns that have already achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, as per the protocol prescribed by MoHUA, can work towards ensuring sustainability of ODF status by properly maintaining toilet facilities, hereby referred to as SBM ODF+; and safe collection, conveyance, treatment & disposal of all fecal sludge & sewage, hereby referred to as SBM ODF++, in order to achieve safe sustainable sanitation for all.

An ODF city/ward/work circle can be notified/declared as SBM ODF+ if, at any point of day not a single person is found defecating and/or urinating in open, all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained. Once a city has collected all declarations from every wards (including schools) as per protocol, it communicates final resolution declaring the city to be SBM ODF+ to respective state government. Thereafter, state government communicates the same to MoHUA (or in case of development authority or cantonment board, city has directly communicated to MoHUA). A third party verification process (Swachh Certification for SBM ODF+) is to be adopted, for the final SBM ODF+ certification.

A city/ward/work circle which is already ODF+ can be notified/declared as SBM ODF++ if, at any point of day, not a single person is found defecating and/or urinating in open, all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained, AND fecal sludge/septage & sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated fecal sludge/septage & sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas. In the same procedure as above, a third party verification process (Swachh Certification for SBM ODF++) is to be adopted, for the final SBM ODF++ certification. A third-party assessment was carried out for the cities who had requested MoHUA for SBM ODF+ and ODF++ certifications. A maximum of 500 marks were allotted for this indicator.



The current ODF status as on 31st March 2022 is as follows:

S.No	Final Status SS2022	Marks to be allotted	Number of ULBs
1	WATER+	1000	14
2	ODF++	600	958
3	ODF+	400	1323
4	ODF	200	1723

Citizen voice

Citizen voice comprised of seven subcomponents which included citizen feedback, citizen engagement, citizen experience, innovation & best practices, Swachhta app/local app, disaster and epidemic response preparedness.

For citizen voice was a combination of the scores obtained by the ULBs in above 7 sub components and data was captured through various sources namely MIS portal, Direct Observation, Face to face validation, Online application and web portal.



Feedback Recorded: 1,39,91,601

F2F citizen Feedback	Citizen Feedback through Swachhata App	Citizen Feedback through Vote for Your City App	Citizen Feedback through MyGov Portal	Citizen Feedback through Web portal using OTP
19,16,379	30,79,614	15,17,955	89,969	73,87,684



Award Categories

There are 154 awards under Swachh Survekshan 2022, under the following category:



The cities/town that has a population of more than 1 lakh, or are small state capitals and UTs are eligible for the national level awards. Cities that are smaller (population of less than 1 lakh) are considered for zonal awards.

The section below highlights the rationale used for each award category.

National level awards for Cleanest City

The primary objective of Swachh Survekshan is to award the cleanest city. The computation for this award comprised of scores from the four evaluation areas of Swachh Survekshan mentioned below:

1. Service Level Progress
2. Direct Observation
3. Citizen Feedback
4. Certifications.

The total marks for this was 7500. The cities having the highest overall marks under each population category were nominated for the award. For all award categories we have considered the population sizes of 4354 ULBs as per census 2011. The cities/town that have a population of more than 1 lakh, or are small state capitals and UTs are eligible for the national level awards. Cities that are smaller (population of less than 1 lakh) are being considered for zonal awards.

Best performing State

The best performing state has been evaluated based on two categories:

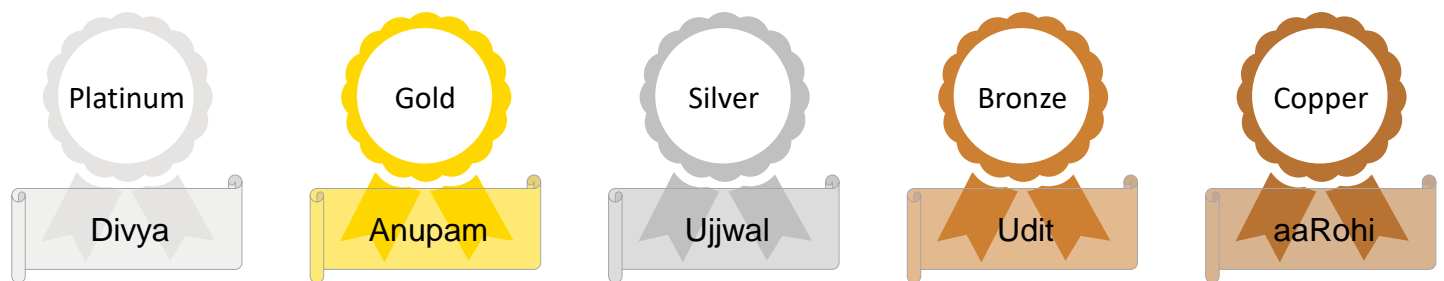
- I. State with >100 ULBs
- II. States with <100 ULBs

The broad performance parameters for the evaluation of best performance states are:

- **50% Weightage** (Support from State to ULBs (As of **31st March 2022**))
 - Whether 100% of cities have adhered to the revised fund flow procedure issued by M/o Finance –
 - Single Nodal Account (SNA) registered at the State level”,
 - All ULBs registered on PFMS in the state-linked scheme of SBM-U,
 - Every ULB in State has refunded the unspent balance,
 - Every ULB is compliant with EAT module of PFMS
 - Whether the e-procurement system is in place and used by 100% ULBs for procurements under SBM (GeM or State Level e-procurement system)
 - Whether Responsible Sanitation Authority (RSA) and Sanitation Response Unit(SRU) are notified and operational in all Districts and ULBs
 - Whether State ensured 100% compliance for activities mandatory in conducting Swachh Technology Challenge (STC) as per guidelines for STC shared by MoHUA.

Best performing State (cont'd)

- **30% Weightage** (GFC and ODF+/++/Water+)
 - **Garbage Free City** for Star Rating-% of cities in the State are certified
 - 7 Star; 5 Star; 3 Star; 1 Star
 - **Open Defecation Free**-% of cities in the state are certified
 - Water Plus; ODF++ ;ODF+
- **20% Weightage** (Performance in SS-2022)
 - % of cities in the state falling in the SS-2022 **Prerak DAUUR** categories-



India Cleanest State Capitals/UTs

For state capitals and UTs awards, the evaluation was based on scores four evaluation areas of Swachh Survekshan which were 'Service Level Progress', 'Direct Observation', 'Citizen Feedback' and 'Certifications'.

The cities/town that has a population of more than 1 lakh or were small state capitals and UTs were eligible for the state capitals/UTs.

Zonal Awards

For Zonal Awards, the evaluation has been conducted for 5 zones in India such as North, South, East, West and North-East zone. Each population category below will be divided into 5 Zones for Zonal Awards. The evaluation for this award category has been conducted for cities having less than 1 lakh population categories into 4 different sub population categories as mentioned

- 50 K-1 L
- 25 – 50 K
- 15 – 25 K
- <15 K

Award for best city in 'maximum citizen participation'

The award for maximum citizen participation was categorized into more than one lakh and less than one lakh population categories. The evaluation for the same was done on the basis of calculation of the percentage of a total number of feedback received through 5 sources which were the CF app, My Gov App, Swachhata App, Vote for my City App, and Citizen feedback web portal.

Award for Fastest Mover

The fastest movers are calculated based on the jump in the percentage of marks the ULB has achieved in the respective category. In Swachh Survekshan 2022 only those cities who secured the biggest margin of change in scores received in comparison with Swachh Survekshan 2021 have been consider for fastest mover awards.

Award for Citizen Feedback

This award is based on a compilation of feedback received from feet on street i.e., face to face interviews, outbound calling, web portal, Vote for my City App and Swachhata App. The combined average score from each of the six sources for every ULB was weighted on a pro rata basis depending on the share of feedback from each source in the ULB.

Award for Innovation and Best Practices

The definition of innovation is broad and often viewed as the application of better solutions that meet new requirements, unarticulated or existing needs. Further an innovation is the realization of some new idea in actual concrete practice, whether commercially or in public and voluntary sphere. Perception of innovation varies from city-to-city, however, for evaluation of innovation, criteria were set from a perspective that it can lead to some common ground for ranking. This award is intended to serve as an overall evaluation of ULB led innovation projects. Citizen led innovation projects were merged with STC for SS2022.

ULBs were evaluated on the quality of project submitted under waste management, behavioral change, ODF sustainability etc. The following table gives an overview of the criteria on the basis of which each ULB was evaluated.

Category	Evaluation Criteria
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The innovation should have been implemented between 1st March 2022 to 31st May, 2022.The innovation should be easily implementable (i.e. should be economical-limited capital and OPEX/manpower required should be feasible/any pre-condition should be existing and practical).
Novelty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The innovation should be a one-of-its kind solution.The exact same innovation/best practice should not have been implemented elsewhere in India.A part of the innovation could have been implemented elsewhere and then contextualized to the city's requirement.
Scalability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There should be evidence showcasing scalability of the innovation to other parts of the city (i.e., there should be existing demand for such a solution/requisite manpower/sufficient capex and OPEX/partner ecosystem/etc. depending on the innovation)
Financial Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Projects OPEX should be covered by existing available finances/revenue stream
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The project should have achieved the envisaged impact as per initial project plan (city should showcase evidence of this impact through quantitative data/newspaper coverage/citizen feedback etc.).Evidence showcasing sustainable impact (i.e. innovation should have a long-term positive outcome on the city)

Award for 'Self-Sustainable City'

(based on Ph-1, 2 & 3, GFC and ODF)

This award category has been introduced to motivate cities for managing sustainable sanitation services. The evaluation for the award was done by taking into consideration phase 1, 2 & 3 assessments, ODF & GFC certification status along with several relevant indicators under Service Level Progress as given below:

Self Sustainable City (5250 Marks) = GFC Score (1250 Marks) + ODF Score (1000 Marks) + SLP-Segregated Collection (900 Marks) + SLP-Processing & Disposal (1200 Marks) + SLP-Sustainable Sanitation and Safaimitra Suraksha (900 Marks)

India's Cleanest Cantonment Zone

There are 62 Cantonments in the country which have been notified under the Cantonments Act, 1924 (succeeded by the Cantonments Act, 2006). The overall municipal administration of the notified Cantonments is the function of the Cantonment Boards which are democratic bodies. The ranking for the score for cantonment zone has been based on total marks obtained by the cantonment zones and total marks obtained out of all 3 evaluation areas of Swachh Survekshan (SLP, Certification, Citizen Voice).

Best City in Safaimitra Suraksha

Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge (SSC) was launched on the occasion of World Toilet Day on November 19, 2020, by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). This was a first-of-its-kind Challenge which was then later integrated into the larger purview of Swachh Survekshan 2022 within the Sustainable Sanitation section of the Service Level Progress component of Swachh Survekshan. The Safaimitra Suraksha Indicators are aimed at preventing hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and promoting mechanized cleaning.

It also intends to thrust upon the following aspects: mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks in order to minimize the necessity of human entry, providing proper protective gears and equipment and identification of informal workers and thereby integrating them into the formal mechanism and their empowerment.



The performance parameters were divided into four parts: Core Equipment, Ecosystem parameters, IEC, Capacity Building and Empowerment.

The data collection process had the following main components– Documentation, Direct Observation, Citizen Validation and Safaimitra On Call Validation.

Validation of Safaimitra Suraksha Indicators for all 4354 cities was based on the Documents provided by the ULBs during the Service Level Progress assessment. On Field Validation of the availability of Core equipment, Safety gear and Special equipment were conducted in 247 cities that were nominated for SSC 2021. ULBs with a minimum of 30% availability of the required vehicles, core equipment, and safety gears were given maximum marks. These 247 cities are also comprised of the 100 lighthouse cities.



There were 3 prerequisites that the cities had to surpass to be eligible for Safaimitra Suraksha indicators:

1. Setting up of Responsible Sanitation Authority (RSA) or Sanitation Response Unit (SRU) - States must have notified RSAs or established SRUs in the participating cities to take care of emergency situations of blockages of sewers & septic tanks and thereby preventing manual hazardous cleaning.

2. Valid ODF+ (or above) Certification - This certification ensures that the mechanized cleaning takes place seamlessly, with the obstacle of open defecation out of the way.

3. Notification of ban on single use plastic Ban- Ban on single use plastic including <75-micron plastic was to be notified so as to minimize the choking of sewers and septic tanks.

The validation and scoring of Safaimitra Suraksha Indicators were a result of careful coordination and a combination of Documental evidence, Direct Observation, Citizen Validation and On Call Validation of Safaimitras. Documentation was a vital part of the assessment as it ensured the quality standards were routinely met. It minimized the potential for errors and reduced downtime when deviations occurred as access to relevant data was readily available. The On-field assessment was conducted through visits to the Equipment sheds of each of the nominated ULBs, where the 'availability Vs requirement' of Core equipment, Special equipment and safety gears were assessed.

Citizen Validation was a crucial tool to validate the claims made by the ULB, citizens were asked questions regarding awareness of PEMSRA 2013, Helpline Number 14420 etc. On Call Validation from Safaimitras was also conducted to verify the claims made by the ULB such as availability of PPE kits and Safety Gears, Provision of Hardship allowance etc.

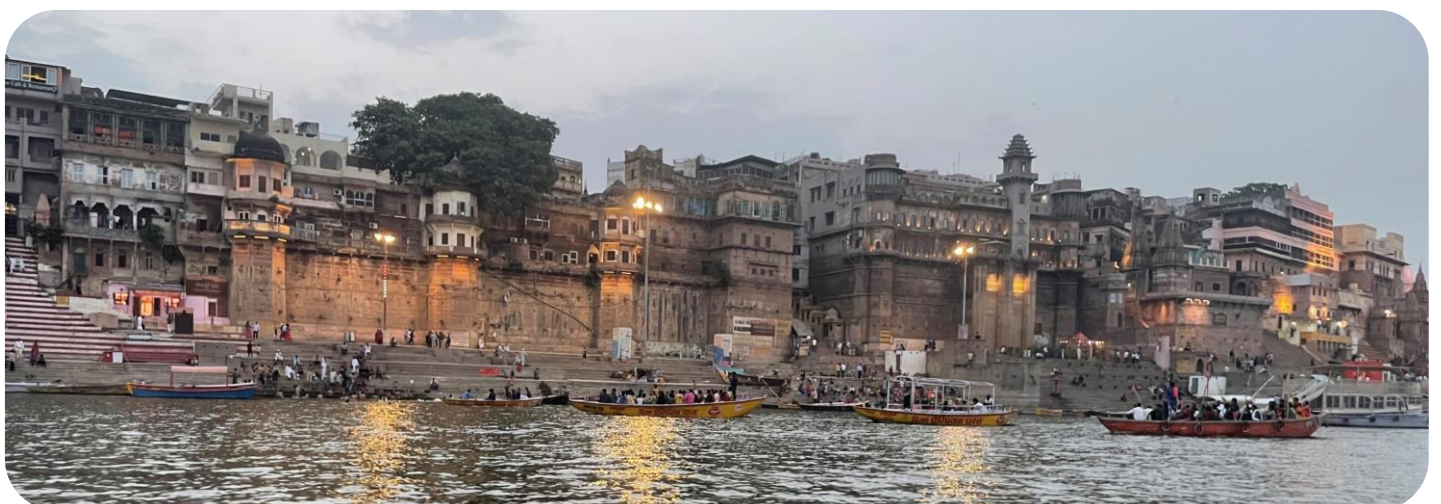
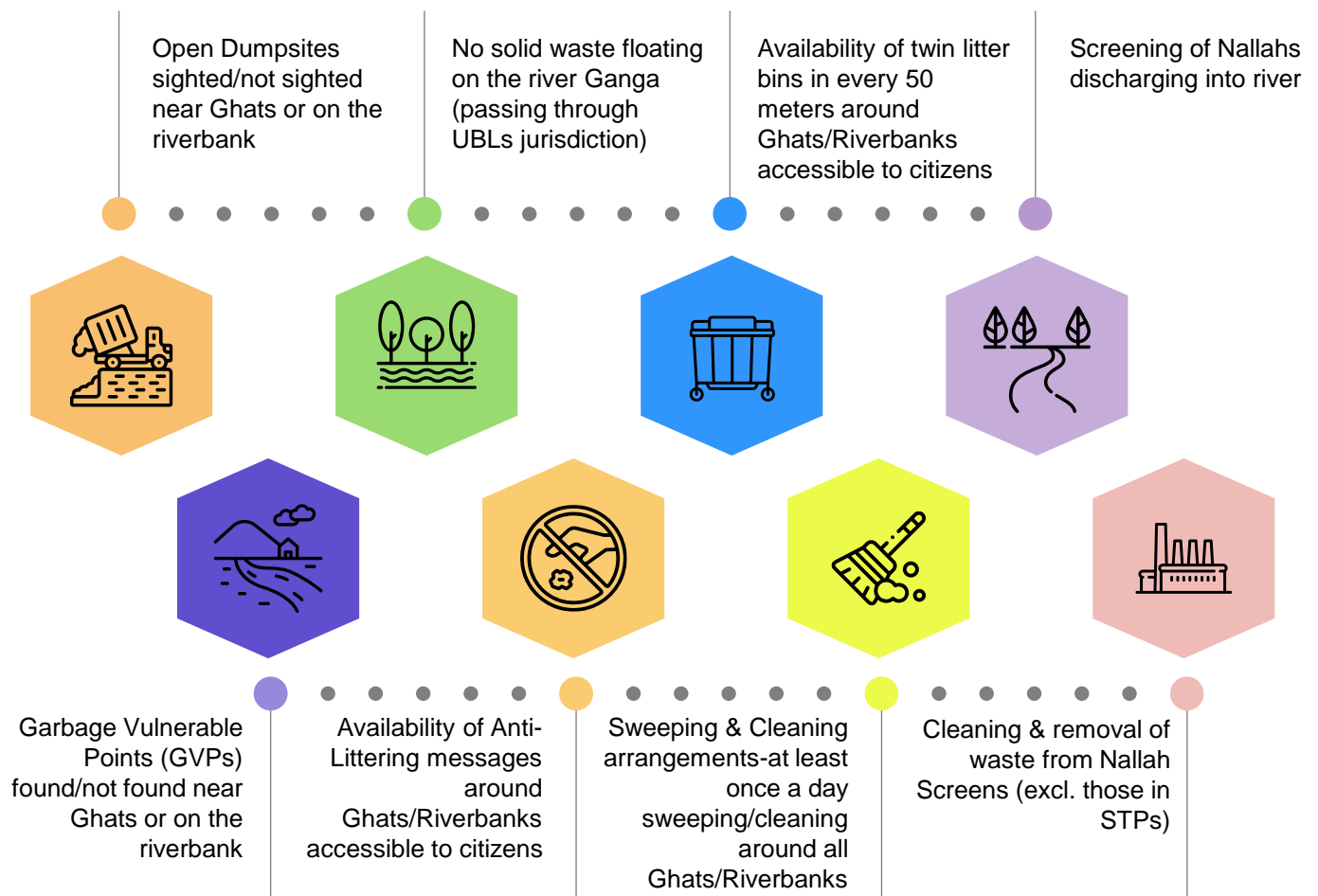



Award for Ganga Town

Evaluation for Best Ganga town city award has been done while considering marks received for direct observation for the following indicators:-

- Open Dumpsites sighted/not sighted near Ghats or on the riverbank
- Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs) found/not found near Ghats or on the riverbank
- No solid waste floating on the river Ganga (passing through ULBs jurisdiction)
- Availability of Anti-Littering messages around Ghats/Riverbanks accessible to citizens
- Availability of twin litter bins in every 50 meters around Ghats/Riverbanks accessible to citizens
- Sweeping & Cleaning arrangements-at least once a day sweeping/cleaning around all Ghats/Riverbanks
- Screening of Nallahs discharging into river
- Cleaning & removal of waste from Nallah Screens (excl. those in STPs)

The Ganga town assessment has been conducted in 91 towns across 5 states of India. The ranking was given based on the population categories of the towns as less than 1 lakh and more than 1 lakh.





3 The Survey Delivery Process

3. The Survey Delivery Process

Cells / Units for delivery of the Survey

The survey delivery was done by breaking down the task and responsibilities across various cells/units. There were 9 cells/units and large number of manpower was deployed to complete this mass exercise.



Core Research and Management Team

At the apex, there were 20 core team members-comprising of core researchers, subject matter experts, and functional in charges. This team guided the entire project and was responsible for the end-to-end management of Swachh Survekshan 2022.



Field Operations Cell

The field operations cell was involved in conducting the direct observations and collecting citizen feedback in 4354 ULBs. Close to 2701 assessors moved into the field to complete assessments. The field assessors assessed the sampled facilities/locations across ULB and also captured photographic evidence for their observations, on a CAPI device. The photographic evidences uploaded through the CAPI were checked in real-time and validated by the Assessor Monitoring Cell. Upon completion of the direct observation, field executives collected citizen feedback at various locations in ULB.

Assessor Monitoring Cell

The assessor monitoring cell was set up in the NOIDA project office of Ipsos, which was manned by 100 assessors who did 100% real time monitoring of movement of field assessors and checked the photographic evidence-synched through the assessors' application. The assessor was guided to re-do the assessment, in case, the quality parameters of data collected were not met. The assessor monitoring cell checked the authenticity of Citizen Validation (CV) and direct observation evidence as per sample quota before closing the ULBs assessment.



SLP Assessment Cell

The scoring cell was manned by 40 members, who were stationed at the NOIDA project office of Ipsos, and desktop assessor reported directly to the research and project management team. These 40 desktop assessors were divided into 5 teams and were headed by 5 state coordinators. Depending on the number of ULBs in a state, teams were equally divided and given the responsibility to conduct an assessment of the ULBs in the state. The desktop assessors were selected keeping language proficiency in mind. State-specific assessment teams had desktop assessors who could read, write and understand the language of their respective states. SLP assessment cell was responsible for reviewing all the uploaded documents (soft copy) submitted by ULBs under the 'Service Level Progress' component as well as MIS data received from the Ministry. The desktop assessors thoroughly checked the authenticity of the provided documents based on protocols given under the SS2022 toolkit and information provided in the document. A few highlights of the cell are mentioned below:

- Language capability (reading and writing) was a critical recruitment criterion for ensuring state-specific reorganization of responsibilities.
- Desktop assessors were also responsible for guiding ULBs to correctly fill out city profiles.
- Flagging the concerned indicator in case of any discrepancy was found by the team and giving 48-hour windows to the ULB where they can upload flagged documents afresh was also a part of their responsibilities.
- The First level of scoring was based on documents uploaded after 48 hours window timeframe post flagging.
- Second level of quality check performed by an independent QC team consisting of desktop assessors and research managers.
- Team was responsible for carrying out a re-check of uploaded documents before the actual scoring could begin.

IT Help Desk

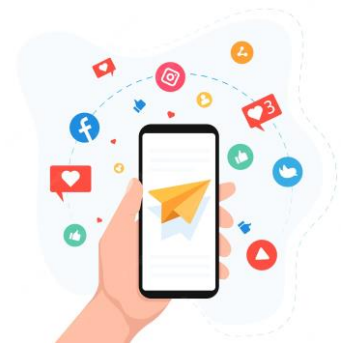
The IT helpdesk was managed by 10 software engineers. The help desk was responsible for providing assistance to ULBs when they reached out for help during the registration processes or uploading/updating city profile. A senior team was also involved in the development and maintenance of <https://ss-vendor.sbmurban.org>. The IT team was also responsible for the development of various Apps used during the Survekshan on Android and iOS platform. The IT team also ensured automated sampling for DO/ICV. They maintained the server and ensured real time syncing of the evidences from the ground for monitoring.



Media Cell

There were two components for Media cell-component one involved creating video content for Survekshan-which was done with the help of an add filmmaking company. Apart from TVCs the media cell also created educational films, winning city films and a film capturing the essence of the Swachh Survekshan 2022.

The second component of the media cell involved the management of Survkeshan-related social media handles. The social media cell-managed the Facebook, Twitter and Instagram handles of Swachh Survkeshan.



Call center

110 outbound callers were trained and deployed in Noida project office of Ipsos. It was ensured that the callers could speak different languages-to cover several states and UTs. More than thirty-five thousand outbound calls were made for administrating the citizen feedback survey. Callers also conducted the outbound calling-based verification to validate the claims made by the ULBs based on responses from the citizens and on-call validation was also conducted for three quarters. Apart from citizens, the on-call validation was also conducted for the following:

- CE 1.7: Swachhata Champions
- CE 3.8: Safaimitra Suraksha
- CE 1.7A: Sanitary Workers
- CE 1.7B: Informal Waste Pickers



Innovation Cell

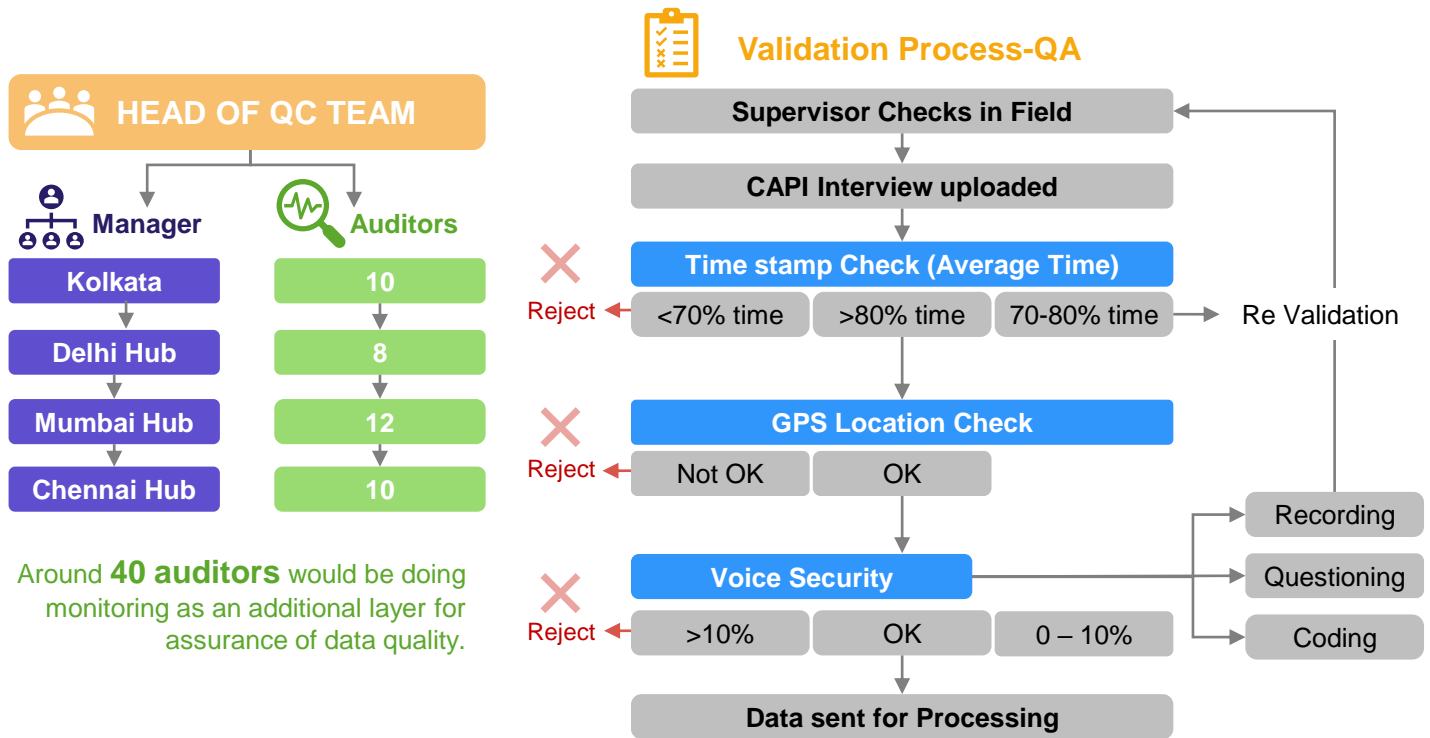
The innovation cell was headed by subject matter experts who had set criteria for innovation evaluation. Innovation and best practices uploaded by the ULBs were scrutinized on pre-defined criteria and marks were awarded to them by experts. Both the experts were supported by a team of 4 members.



Quality Assurance

Ipsos has an independent quality assurance department. The 50 members team independently checked tasks and assessments, carried out by assessors, to ensure quality of data is maintained.

Independent Monitoring by QA Team – Additional Layer

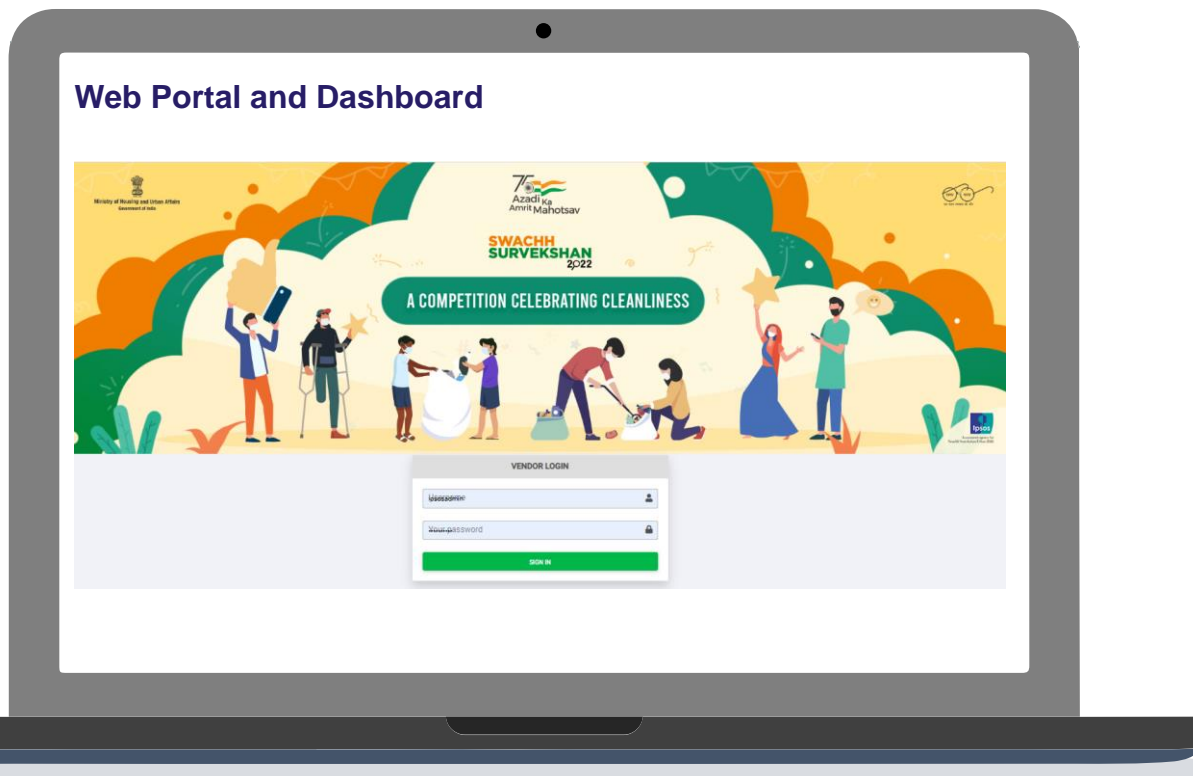


Workflow



SS2022 Portal and Services

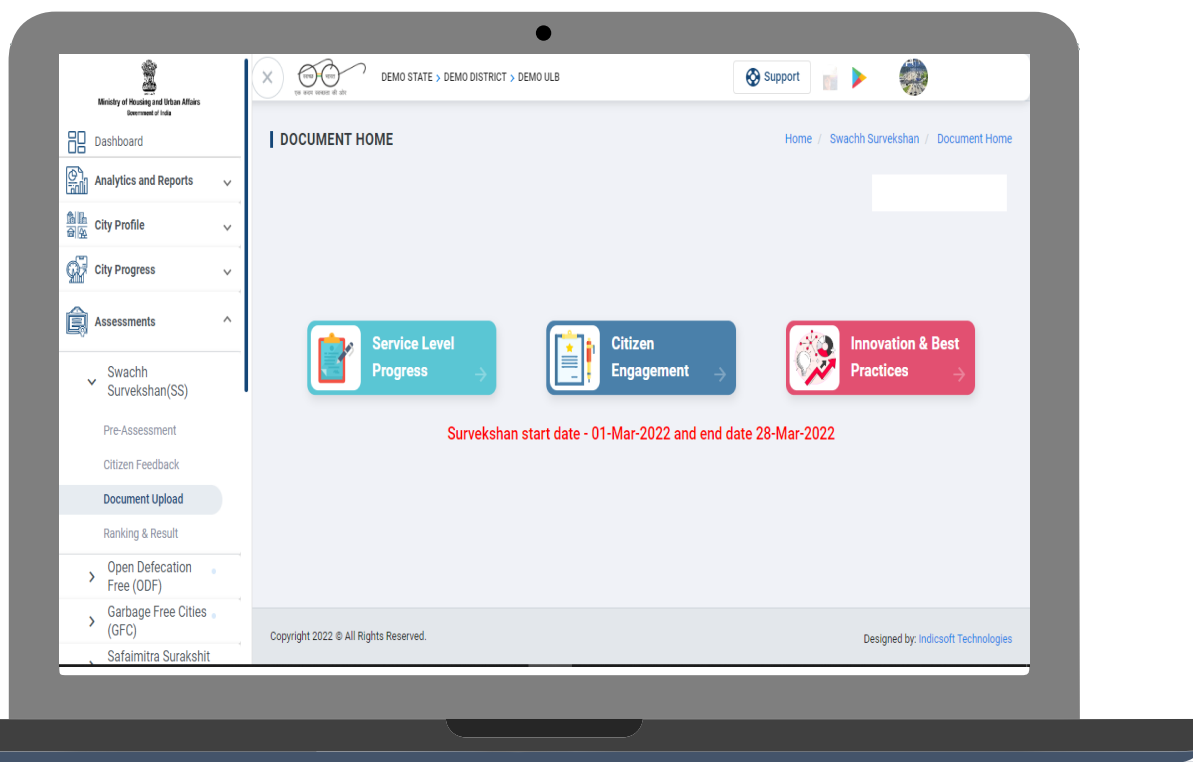
The preexisting portal and mobile applications for Swachh Survekshan were handed over to Ipsos for its enhancement and maintenance for SS2022. Necessary updates and changes were made as per the requirement.



Login Screens of SS2022 Portal



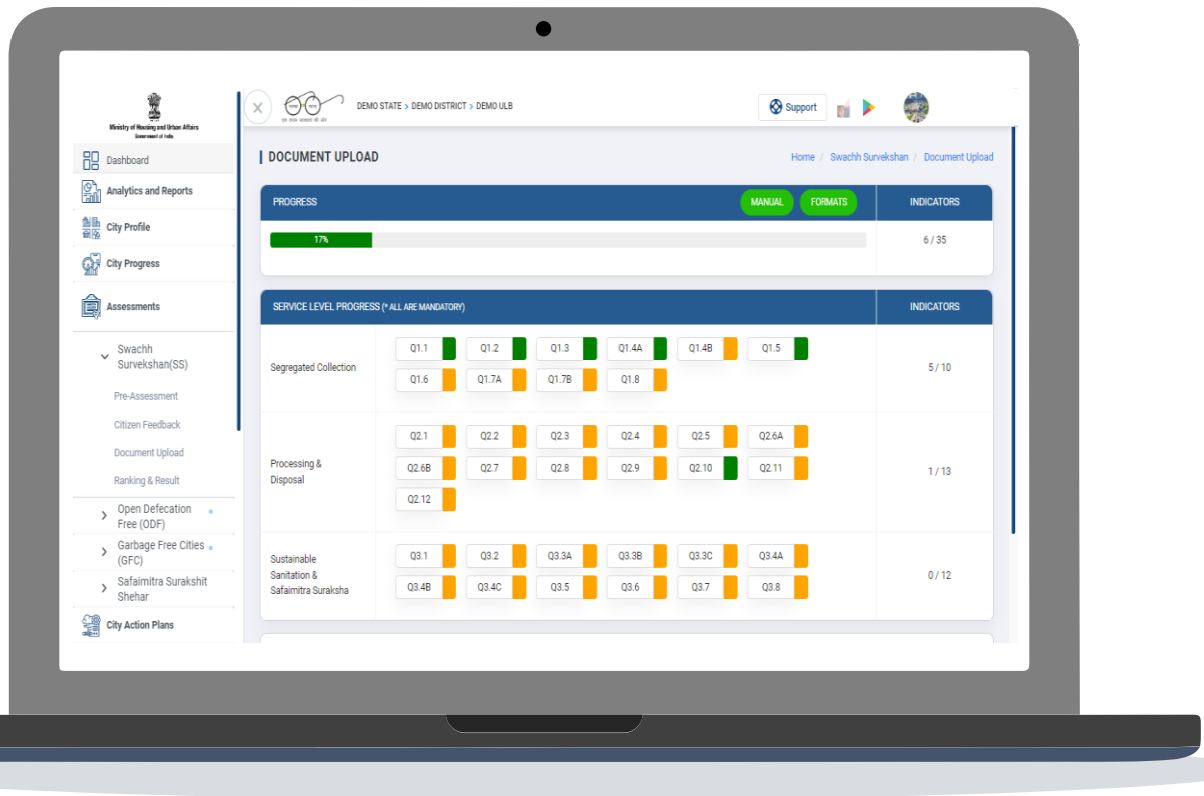
A login was provided each ULB, where ULBs could fill in required details for SS2022. Once logged in the dashboard was displayed which consisted of a Self-Assessment Tool, Documents Uploading Portal, Social Media and other events. Important Reference documents and live chat and contact us.



Self Assessment Tool

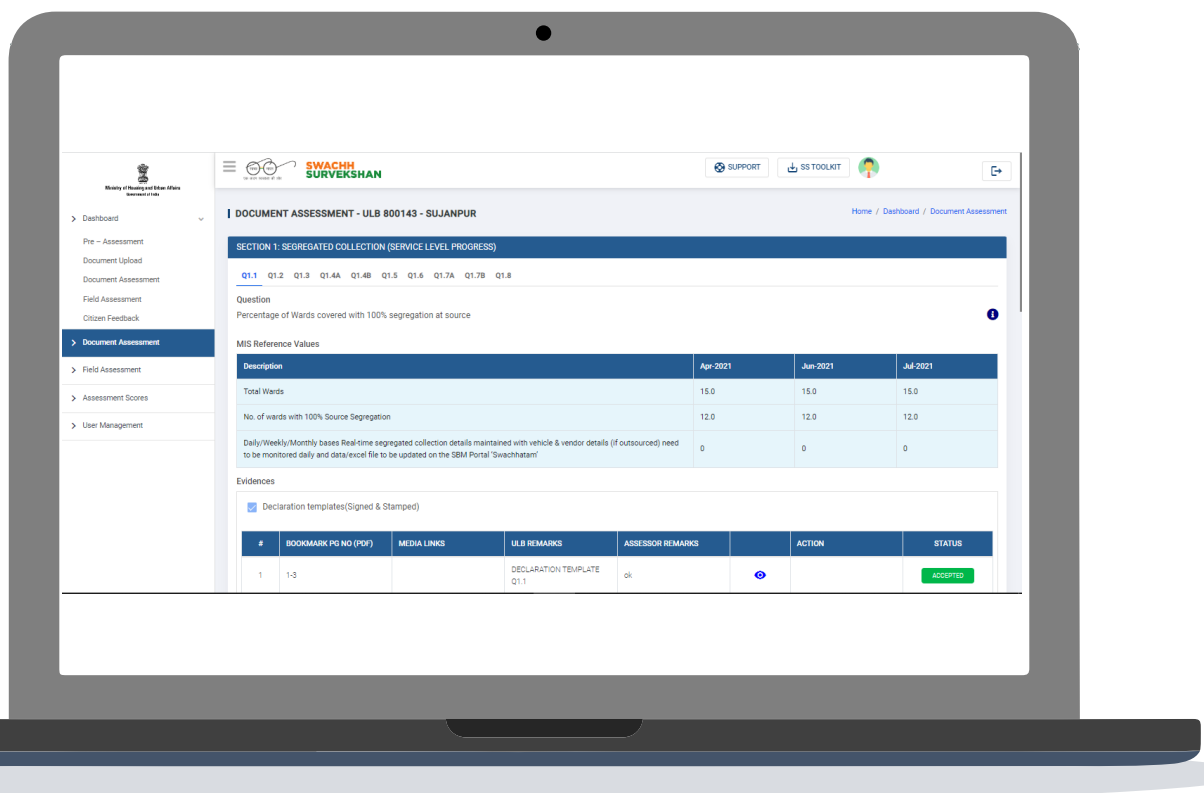


ULBs were able to keep a record of all the documents they had uploaded and a record of documents yet to be uploaded by them in the respective indicators. The progress bar was indicative of the same.



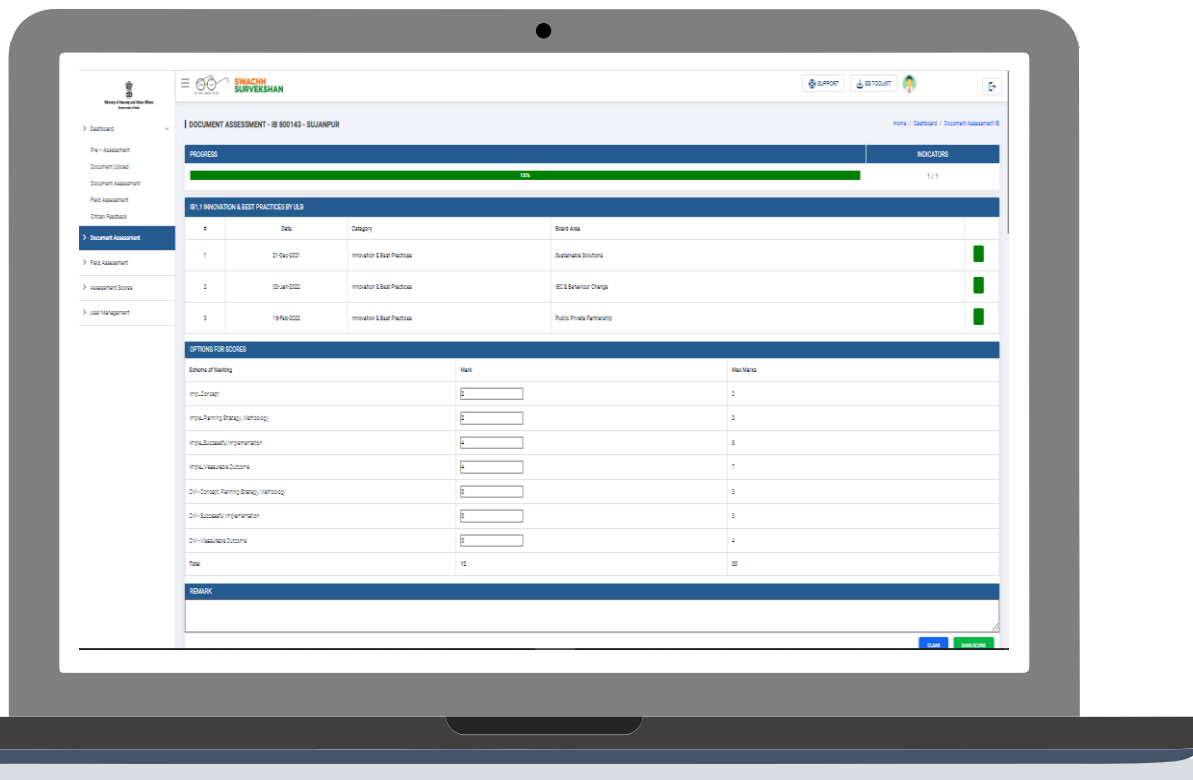
Document Uploading Portal

In this screen ULBs were required to upload all the mandatory documents as proof of details for assessment and they could also continuously monitor their progress through overall progress displayed.



Innovation and Best Practices login

ULBs were able to upload documents and pictorial evidence related to Implementation, Novelty, Scalability, Financial Sustainability and Impact. ULBs could also upload evidence related to Disaster/Epidemic, Response Preparedness.



SS 2022 Online Apps

There were primarily three apps used in SS2022. Three apps were related to field assessment and collection of data as well as citizen feedback. Along with this, the self-administered Vote for your City App was also used by the citizens to provide first-hand feedback about their cities. The citizens could also raise complaints/give feedback for their city via Swachhtam App/local app.

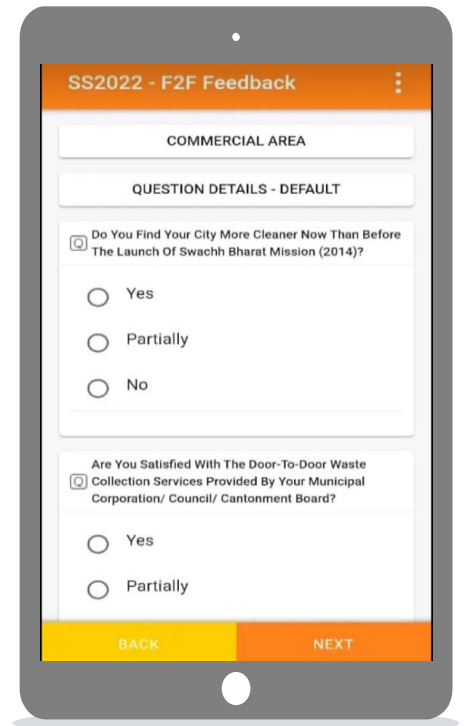
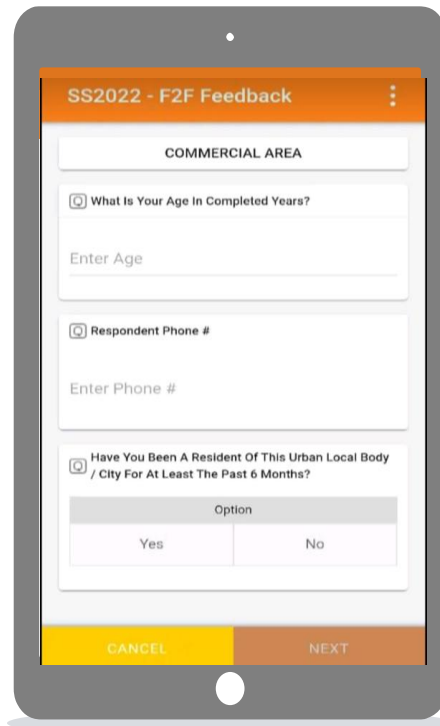
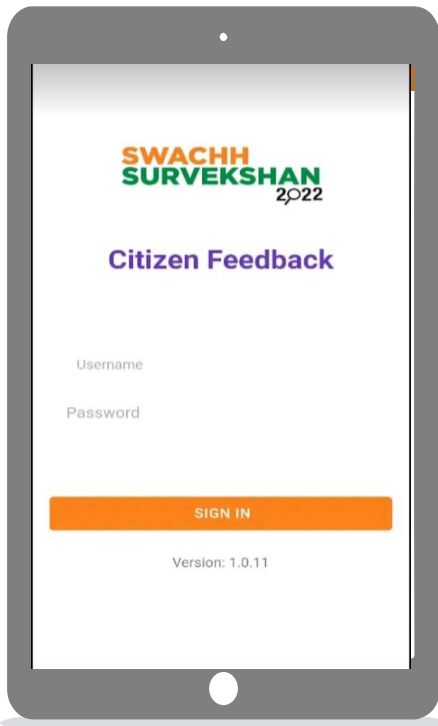
During the month of March to May 2022, extensive field verification was carried out across all cities, based on the information provided by ULBs in <https://ss-vendor.sbmurban.org> portal. In order to carry out the field verification, on-ground assessors and their monitors at the central node used Android and iOS-based Apps.

Assessors were provided with 3 mobile applications.

SS2022 Assessor Application

- All the information provided by ULB was auto sampled according to the population of ULB and was accordingly displayed in the DO application used by field assessors.
- The field assessor for allocated zones-ULBs visited the locations and used the DO app to complete the assessment. The citizen validation questionnaire was provided within the DO app.
- The Citizen Feedback (CFB) application was utilized to obtain face-to-face feedback from citizens from each ward in the ULB.
- Separate Ganga town app was provided to conduct on-field validation for the Ganga ghats across 5 states through which the river Ganga flows.

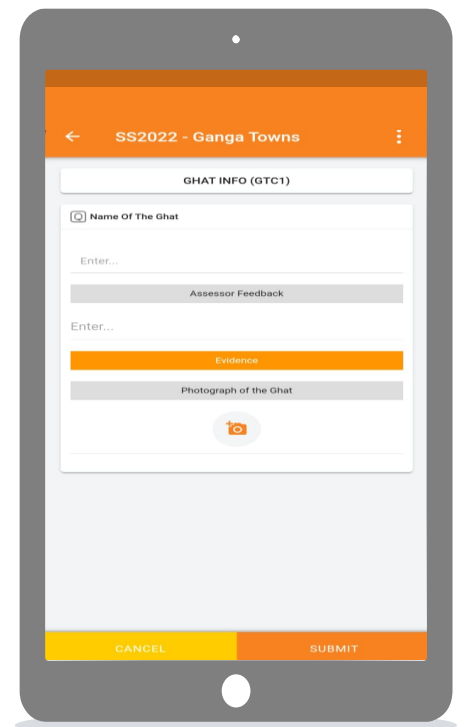
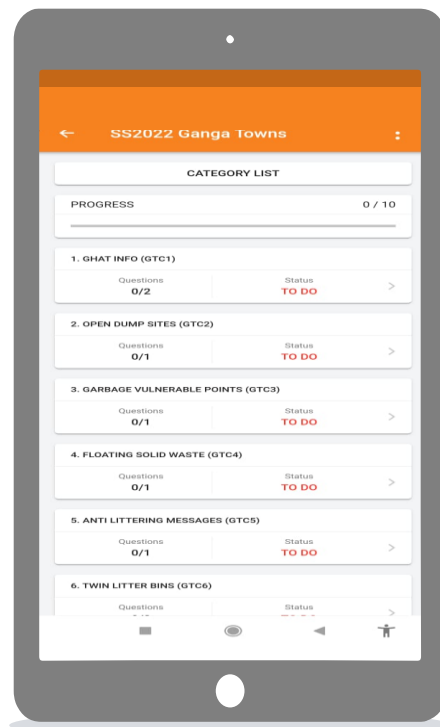
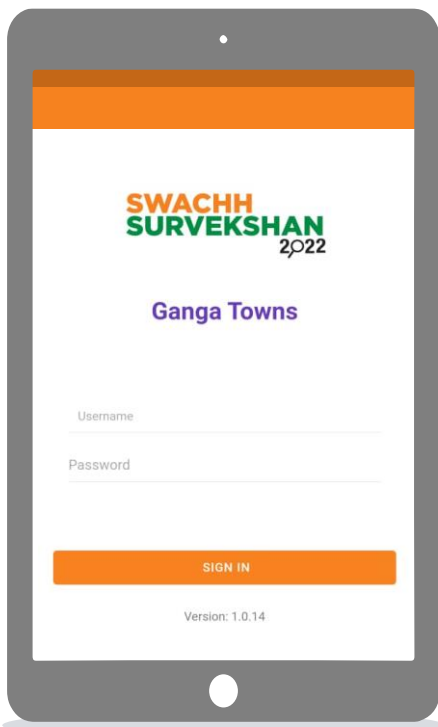
SS2022 Citizen Feedback Application

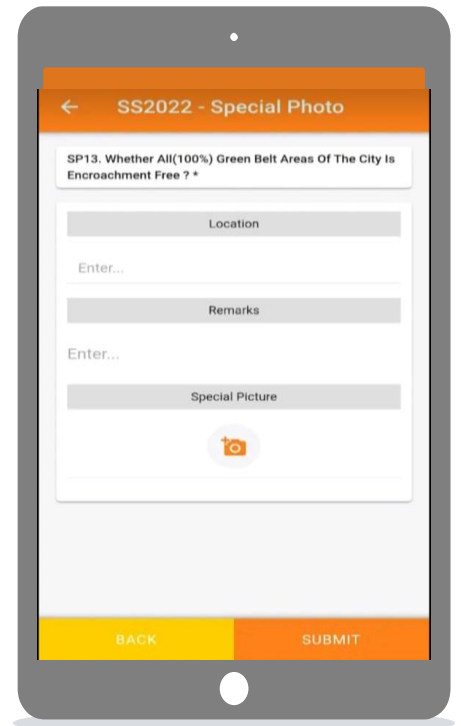
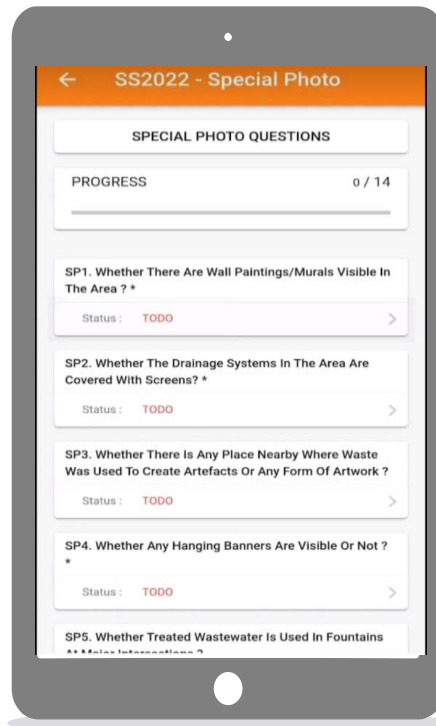
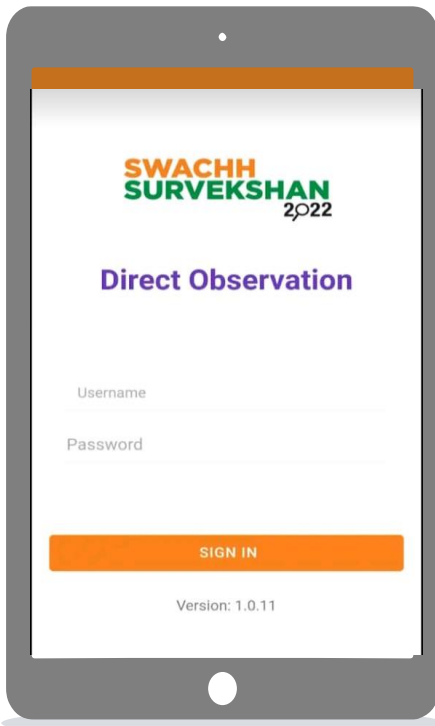


The Citizen feedback app enabled on-field assessors to capture real-time feedback from citizens of each ward from every ULB. Citizen provided their feedback to the assessors.

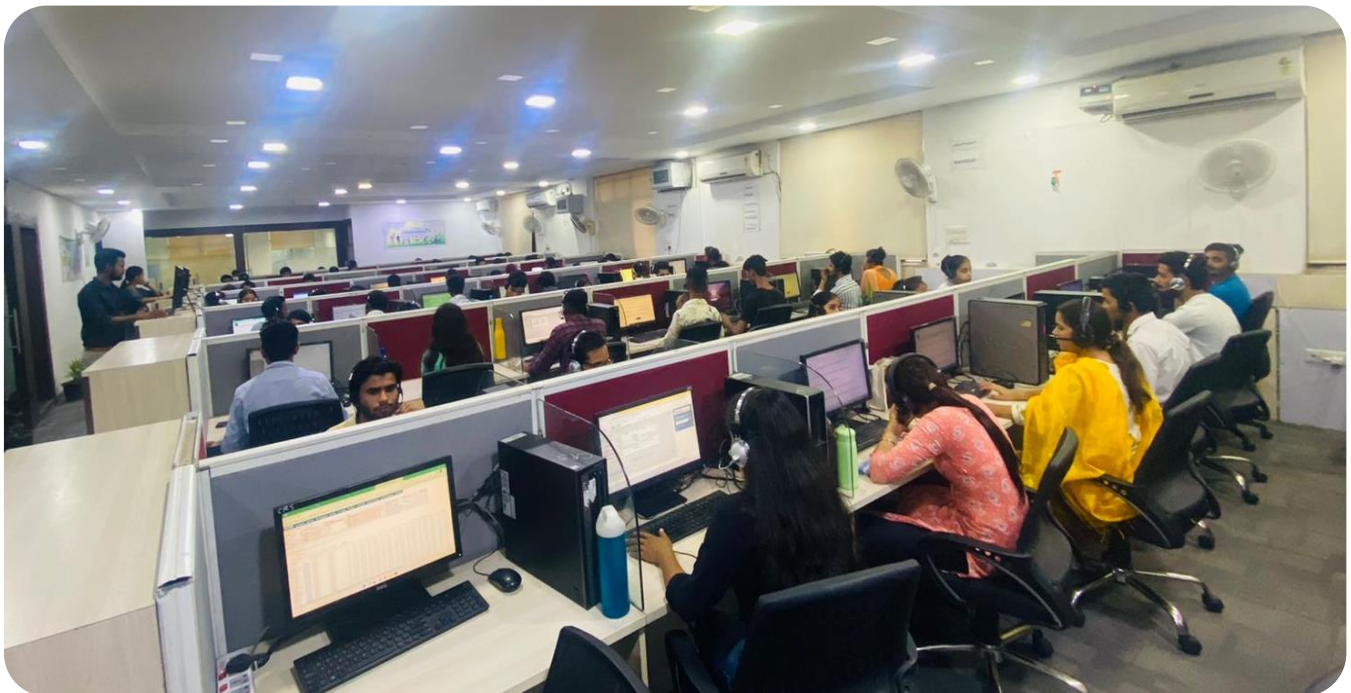
SS2022 Ganga Town Application

Ganga Town application login was provided to conduct the On field assessment of the ghats for allocated ganga towns.





Direct Observation (DO) App enabled the assessors to capture their own observations along with videos and photographic evidence as a part of verifications on the claims made by the ULBs in MIS and SLP.



Social Media and Other Events

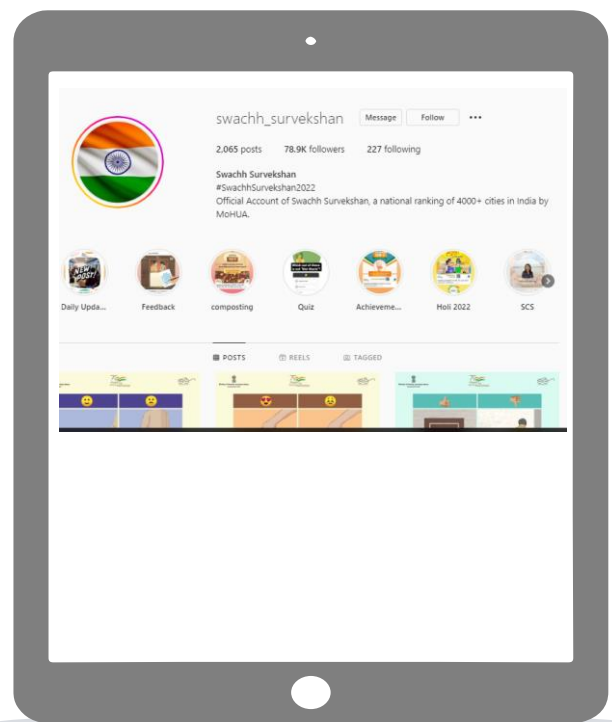
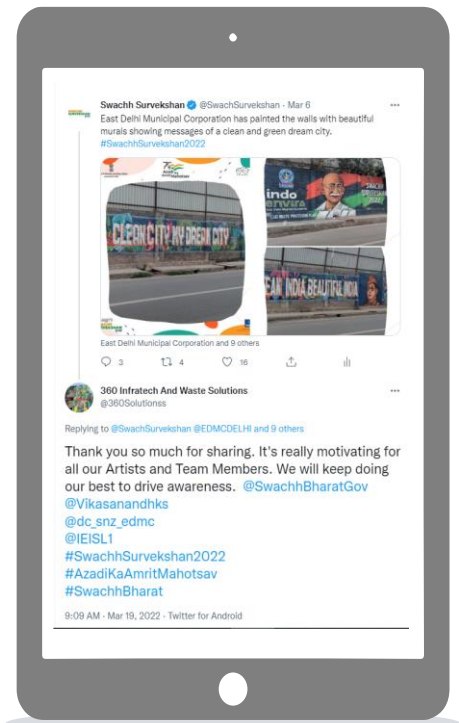


ULBs that conducted/participated in any kind of events pertaining to the Swachhata, whether on ground or in social media, provided their links for the same on Swachh Survekshans' Twitter, Facebook and Instagram platforms.

<https://twitter.com/SwachSurvekshan>

<https://www.facebook.com/SwachhSurvekshanIndia>

<https://www.instagram.com/SwachhSurvekshan/>



To popularize the survey, Ipsos carried out multiple campaigns and each of these campaigns have had a different objective. Overall, the campaigns registered over 575 Thousand impressions and had a reach of over 91 million. Some of the most engaging campaigns were ‘R Stands For’, ‘Stop Plastic Use Today’ and ‘Saari Mehnat Mitti Me’.

R Stands For’,

“

This campaign was a behavioral change campaign aimed at inculcating the basic values of all the “Rs” linked with sustainability and Swachh Bharat. The idea with this campaign was to inculcate and drive home the concept of the 3Rs and expand them to the **9Rs (Refuse, Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Refurbish, Remanufacture, Repurpose, Recycle and Recover)** to encourage people to adopt whatever course of action they can.

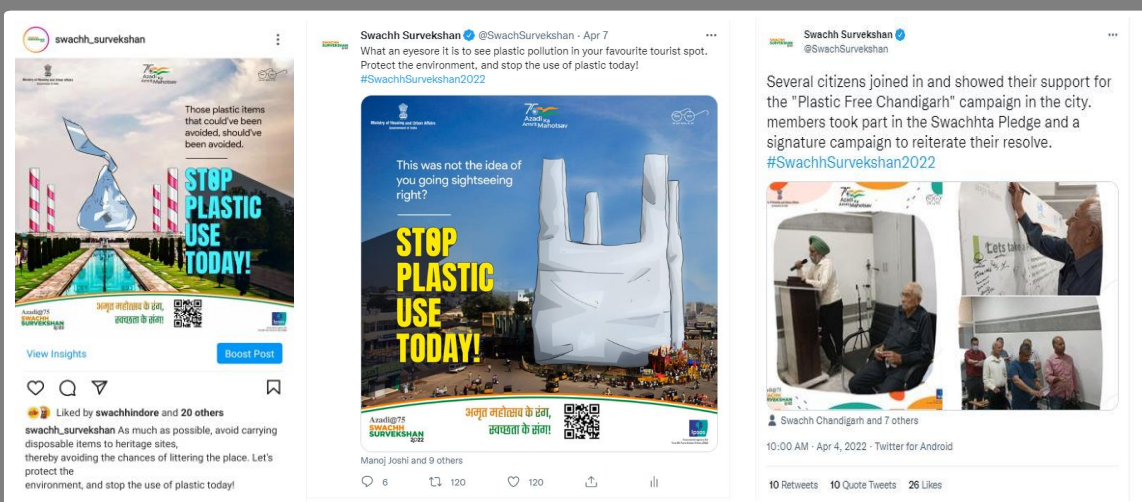
This campaign had a set of creatives with images relevant to the type of “R” we are talking about along with a set of copy that pushes people to try and adopt that practice. This campaign pushed people to spare a thought for sustainability. This also tied in the with the idea of making cities garbage free.

”



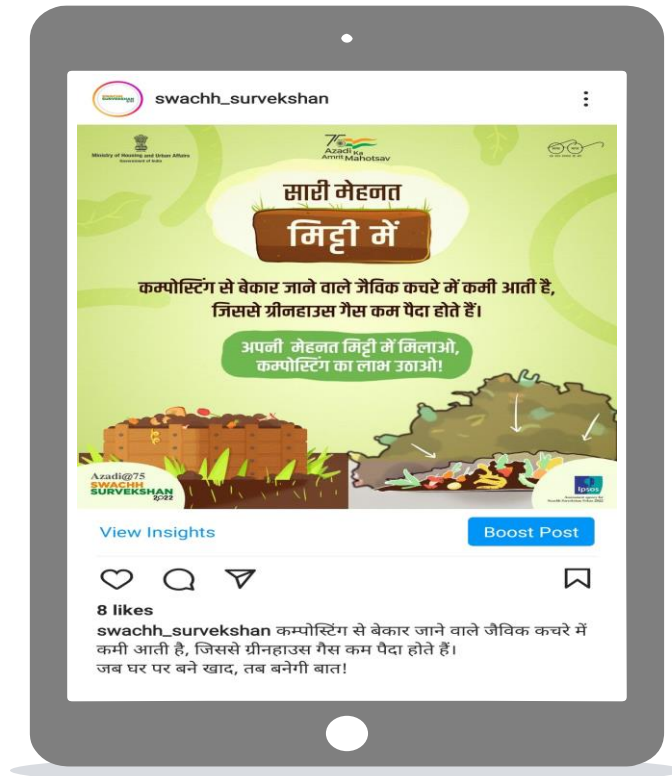
Stop Plastic Use Today


Stop Plastic Use Today campaign was designed to motivate people to end their dependence on plastic. Although it is very widely known that plastic is a hindrance to the good work of the Swachh Bharat Mission, we still wanted to drive the point home with this campaign educating the kind of disasters the use of plastic can bring upon our environment.



Saari Mehnat Mitti Me’.

Saari Mehnat Mitti Me campaign was a behavioural change campaign aimed at nudging citizens towards adopting home composting as a sustainable household practice. Generally, ‘सारी मेहनत मिट्टी में’ is phrase used for indicating someone’s efforts not paying off but, in this instance, we’re playing on its literal meaning, which translates to putting effort into cultivating the soil in your garden with the help of composting.

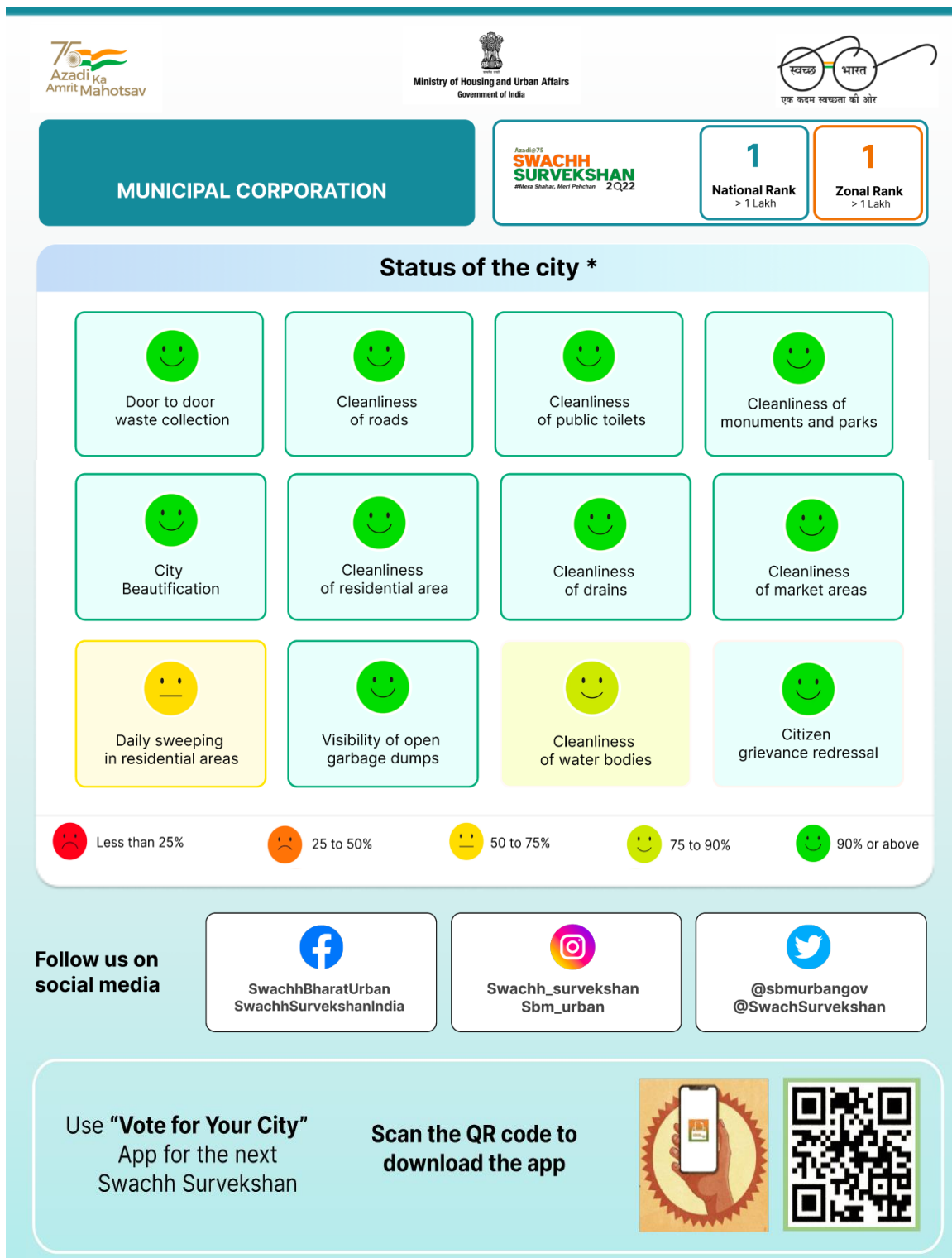




4 Status of Swachhata in Urban India in 2022

City Performance card

The ULB Performance card represents the performance of the city. It includes evaluation of those parameters which directly affect citizen satisfaction and general quality of life. Several indicators are taken into consideration such as Segregation of waste, Waste collection, Cleanliness of public toilets, Cleanliness of monuments and parks, citizen grievance redressal, etc. The emoticons displayed on the report cards are representative of the scores received by the ULBs on the respective parameters through various sources such as Citizen feedback via five (5) sources, (My gov app, Swachattam app, vote for your city app, and web, CF f2f), SLP, etc. The emoticons against each parameter are indicative of the performance of the city.





5 Survey Results

5. Survey Results

5.1 Ranking of 100 ULBS Based on Total Score

(More than 1 Lakh Population)

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
1	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	7146	2702	1250	1000	2195
2	Gujarat	Surat	6925	2704	1050	1000	2171
3	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	6853	2641	1050	1000	2162
4	Andhra Pradesh	Gvmc Visakhapatnam	6701	2536	1050	1000	2115
5	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	6699	2543	1050	1000	2106
6	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	6608	2526	1050	1000	2032
7	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	6584	2556	1050	1000	1978
8	Karnataka	Mysore	6566	2452	1050	1000	2064
9	Delhi	New Delhi (NDMC)	6550	2491	1050	1000	2009
10	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur	6365	2643	1050	600	2072
11	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	6332	2556	1050	600	2126
12	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	6209	2512	600	1000	2096
13	Maharashtra	Mira-bhayandar	5967	2635	600	600	2132
14	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	5912	2659	600	600	2053
15	Maharashtra	Baramati	5899	2481	400	1000	2017
16	Gujarat	Rajkot	5846	2564	600	600	2082
17	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	5776	2595	600	600	1980
18	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5721	2528	600	600	1992
19	Maharashtra	Satara	5714	2517	600	600	1996
20	Maharashtra	Pune	5708	2492	600	600	2016
21	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	5702	2526	600	600	1977
22	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	5699	2616	600	600	1883
23	Chhattisgarh	Korba	5691	2481	600	600	2011
24	Maharashtra	Barshi	5655	2492	600	600	1964
25	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	5634	2548	600	600	1886

5.1 Ranking of 100 ULBS Based on Total Score

(More than 1 Lakh Population)

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
26	Telangana	Greater Hyderabad	5613	2167	600	1000	1846
27	Maharashtra	Panvel	5584	2413	600	600	1970
28	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	5560	2361	600	600	1999
29	Haryana	Gurgaon	5545	2546	600	600	1799
30	Telangana	Siddipet (M)	5540	2559	400	600	1981
31	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar	5500	2347	600	600	1953
32	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur	5479	2550	400	600	1929
33	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	5477	2200	600	600	2076
34	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	5464	2515	600	600	1749
35	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	5407	2306	600	600	1901
36	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	5395	2335	600	600	1860
37	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad (M. Corp)	5388	2306	600	600	1882
38	Chhattisgarh	Risali (NN)	5377	2266	600	600	1911
39	Chhattisgarh	Durg	5362	2299	600	600	1862
40	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	5335	2452	600	200	2083
41	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh (M. Corp)	5332	2325	600	600	1807
42	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	5328	2439	400	600	1888
43	Maharashtra	Kulgaon-badlapur	5313	2256	600	600	1856
44	Maharashtra	Thane	5308	2270	600	600	1838
45	Gujarat	Vadodara	5286	2271	600	600	1815
46	Uttar Pradesh	MEERUT (M Corp)	5284	2237	400	600	2047
47	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (M. Corp)	5267	2362	400	600	1905
48	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	5222	2257	600	600	1765
49	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	5219	2307	600	600	1712
50	Maharashtra	Chandrapur_M	5218	2247	600	600	1771

5.1 Ranking of 100 ULBS Based on Total Score

(More than 1 Lakh Population)

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
51	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni_M	5214	2366	400	600	1848
52	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (M. Corp)	5210	2188	600	600	1822
53	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	5205	2289	600	600	1716
54	Madhya Pradesh	Nagda	5184	2486	400	600	1699
55	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	5157	2457	400	600	1699
56	Haryana	Rohtak	5143	2053	600	600	1890
57	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	5117	2149	600	600	1767
58	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur (M. Corp)	5109	2194	400	600	1916
59	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	5107	2159	400	600	1948
60	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	5053	2485	0	600	1968
61	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	5051	2092	600	200	2160
62	Maharashtra	Latur	5033	2119	600	600	1714
63	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	5005	2108	600	600	1697
64	Maharashtra	Nashik	4992	2259	400	600	1733
65	Odisha	Raurkela Town (M)	4956	2139	400	600	1817
66	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	4946	2312	400	600	1633
67	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	4937	2219	400	600	1718
68	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	4906	2290	400	600	1616
69	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura-vrindavan (M. Corp)	4897	2481	0	600	1816
70	Maharashtra	Dhule	4886	1858	600	600	1828
71	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	4881	2003	600	600	1678
72	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	4879	2267	400	600	1612
73	Jharkhand	Mango	4860	2020	400	400	2040
74	Gujarat	Jamnagar	4856	2106	600	600	1549
75	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	4810	2263	0	600	1947

5.1 Ranking of 100 ULBS Based on Total Score

(More than 1 Lakh Population)

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
76	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	4798	2168	400	400	1830
77	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi (M. Corp)	4770	1919	600	600	1651
78	Odisha	Puri (M)	4740	2240	0	600	1900
79	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi (M. Corp)	4735	2171	0	600	1964
80	Maharashtra	Hinganghat	4689	2187	400	200	1902
81	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	4688	2216	0	600	1872
82	Karnataka	Hubli-dharwad	4680	2071	600	200	1809
83	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	4678	2086	0	600	1992
84	Telangana	Warangal	4677	2145	0	600	1932
85	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	4675	2213	0	600	1861
86	Punjab	Firozpur	4645	1971	400	600	1674
87	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	4628	2253	0	600	1775
88	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	4604	2156	0	600	1848
89	Telangana	Karimnagar	4563	1906	0	600	2057
90	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	4552	2238	0	600	1714
91	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4524	1873	600	600	1452
92	Maharashtra	Nanded Waghala	4516	2247	400	200	1669
93	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	4510	2281	0	400	1829
94	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur (NPP)	4497	2123	0	600	1774
95	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	4473	2256	0	600	1617
96	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur (M. Corp)	4457	2057	0	600	1800
97	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	4451	2071	400	200	1780
98	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	4451	2135	0	600	1715
99	Gujarat	Vapi	4450	1905	0	600	1946
100	Uttar Pradesh	Agra (M. Corp)	4441	2014	400	600	1427

5.2 Ranking of 100 ULBS Based on Total Score

(Less than 1 Lakh Population)

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
1	Maharashtra	Panchgani	6396	2706	600	1000	2091
2	Chhattisgarh	Patan (NP)	6239	2518	1050	600	2071
3	Maharashtra	Karhad	6213	2486	600	1000	2127
4	Maharashtra	Lonavala	5990	2705	600	600	2085
5	Maharashtra	Karjat_R	5786	2556	600	600	2030
6	Maharashtra	Vita	5773	2494	600	600	2079
7	Chhattisgarh	Bishrampur (NP)	5758	2445	600	600	2112
8	Maharashtra	Deolali Pravara	5681	2495	600	600	1986
9	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur (NP)	5665	2474	600	600	1991
10	Maharashtra	Sangamner	5618	2443	600	600	1975
11	Chhattisgarh	Khongapani (NP)	5588	2390	600	600	1998
12	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	5556	2526	600	600	1830
13	Maharashtra	Panhala	5543	2338	600	600	2005
14	Chhattisgarh	Kirodimalnagar (NP)	5537	2369	600	600	1968
15	Maharashtra	Sasvad	5535	2545	600	600	1790
16	Chhattisgarh	Bilha (NP)	5517	2334	600	600	1984
17	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (M)	5496	2389	600	600	1907
18	Maharashtra	Sillod	5489	2231	600	600	2058
19	Chhattisgarh	Dongargaon (NP)	5479	2333	600	600	1947
20	Maharashtra	Badravati	5479	2316	600	600	1963
21	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	5467	2407	600	600	1860
22	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	5442	2329	600	600	1913
23	Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	5437	2344	600	600	1893
24	Maharashtra	Junnar	5436	2383	600	600	1853
25	Maharashtra	Malkapur_S	5426	2297	600	600	1929

5.2 Ranking of 100 ULBS Based on Total Score

(Less than 1 Lakh Population)

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
26	Maharashtra	Indapur	5424	2383	600	600	1842
27	Chhattisgarh	Bhatgaon_S (NP)	5420	2346	600	600	1874
28	Madhya Pradesh	Manavar	5416	2486	600	600	1730
29	Maharashtra	Narkhed	5414	2302	600	600	1912
30	Maharashtra	Murgud	5407	2455	600	600	1751
31	Chhattisgarh	Gandai (NP)	5400	2311	600	600	1889
32	Maharashtra	Vadgaon	5385	2149	600	600	2035
33	Chhattisgarh	Basna (NP)	5382	2294	600	600	1888
34	Madhya Pradesh	Radhogarh	5382	2361	600	600	1821
35	Maharashtra	Pen	5377	2403	400	600	1974
36	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar (M)	5357	2348	600	600	1809
37	Chhattisgarh	Ramanujganj (NP)	5355	2289	600	600	1866
38	Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	5348	2293	400	600	2055
39	Chhattisgarh	Arangâ (NP)	5343	2054	600	600	2089
40	Chhattisgarh	Pratappur (NP)	5340	2303	600	600	1837
41	Chhattisgarh	Sargaon (NP)	5338	2329	600	600	1808
42	Maharashtra	Shendurjanaghat	5334	2232	600	600	1902
43	Madhya Pradesh	Hatpipliya	5331	2298	600	600	1833
44	Maharashtra	Rahuri	5320	2109	600	600	2012
45	Maharashtra	Kagal	5305	2232	600	600	1874
46	Chhattisgarh	Sakti (M)	5302	2398	400	600	1904
47	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara (M)	5299	2198	600	600	1901
48	Rajasthan	Dungarpur (M)	5291	2079	600	600	2012
49	Chhattisgarh	Bodri (NP)	5291	2418	400	600	1873
50	Chhattisgarh	Gurur (NP)	5288	2125	600	600	1964

5.2 Ranking of 100 ULBS Based on Total Score

(Less than 1 Lakh Population)

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
51	Chhattisgarh	Kura (NP)	5284	2280	600	600	1803
52	Maharashtra	Tasgaon	5282	2312	400	600	1970
53	Madhya Pradesh	Betma	5281	2493	400	600	1788
54	Maharashtra	Amalner	5269	2329	400	600	1939
55	Maharashtra	Dhanora	5261	2127	600	600	1933
56	Madhya Pradesh	Munawali	5257	2322	600	600	1735
57	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	5248	2303	400	600	1945
58	Chhattisgarh	Balod (M)	5241	2247	600	600	1795
59	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha (M)	5237	2332	600	600	1704
60	Chhattisgarh	Chhura (NP)	5232	2022	600	600	2011
61	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	5232	2401	400	600	1831
62	Chhattisgarh	Khamhariya	5231	2200	600	600	1831
63	Maharashtra	Sailu	5231	2150	600	600	1880
64	Chhattisgarh	Saraipali (NP)	5224	2236	600	600	1788
65	Maharashtra	Ashta_MH	5217	2021	600	600	1996
66	Maharashtra	Shirur	5217	2217	600	400	1999
67	Chhattisgarh	Baikunthpur (M)	5210	2133	600	600	1877
68	Maharashtra	Ballarpur	5207	2144	600	600	1864
69	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh (M)	5205	2207	600	600	1798
70	Chhattisgarh	Kasdol (NP)	5205	2081	600	600	1923
71	Chhattisgarh	Bade Bachel (M)	5203	2139	600	600	1865
72	Punjab	Nawanshahr	5198	2221	600	600	1777
73	Chhattisgarh	Bastar (NP)	5171	2005	600	600	1966
74	Maharashtra	Mangalvedhe	5170	2149	600	600	1820
75	Chhattisgarh	Geedam (NP)	5166	2052	600	600	1914

5.2 Ranking of 100 ULBS Based on Total Score

(Less than 1 Lakh Population)

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
76	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur (NP)	5156	2095	600	600	1861
77	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur (M)	5156	2132	600	600	1823
78	Maharashtra	Khed	5154	2086	600	600	1868
79	Maharashtra	Mahadula	5152	2159	600	600	1793
80	Madhya Pradesh	Patan_MP	5151	2202	400	600	1949
81	Madhya Pradesh	Jawara	5143	2319	400	600	1824
82	Maharashtra	Hingoli	5139	2330	600	600	1609
83	Maharashtra	Manwat	5136	2176	600	600	1760
84	Maharashtra	Umred	5131	2286	600	600	1645
85	Maharashtra	Shirdi	5128	2170	600	600	1757
86	Telangana	Badangpet(NP)	5122	2161	400	600	1961
87	Chhattisgarh	Berla (NP)	5121	2301	400	600	1821
88	Maharashtra	Rajapur	5120	2186	400	600	1933
89	Chhattisgarh	Shivrinarayan	5118	2052	600	600	1867
90	Maharashtra	Mahad	5117	2127	400	600	1990
91	Madhya Pradesh	Chand	5115	2284	400	600	1831
92	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	5108	2217	400	600	1891
93	Madhya Pradesh	Indergarh_MP	5103	2306	400	600	1797
94	Chhattisgarh	Sahaspur-lohara (NP)	5100	2222	600	600	1677
95	Madhya Pradesh	Pansemal	5099	2322	400	600	1777
96	Maharashtra	Wai	5097	2052	600	600	1845
97	Chhattisgarh	Adbhar (NP)	5093	2298	400	600	1795
98	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	5091	2241	400	600	1850
99	Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	5089	2352	400	600	1737
100	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara	5065	2317	400	600	1748

5.3 Ranking of Cantonment Board Based on Total Score

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
1	Maharashtra	Deolali Cantt	5434	2183	600	600	2050
2	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Cantt	5294	2275	600	600	1819
3	Madhya Pradesh	Mhow Cantt	5244	2267	400	600	1978
4	Telangana	Secunderabad Cantt.	4114	1665	0	600	1849
5	Delhi	Delhi Cantt.	4029	1666	0	600	1763
6	Himachal Pradesh	Jutogh Cantt.	3798	1360	0	600	1838
7	Maharashtra	Ahmednagarâ Cantt	3689	1483	0	200	2005
8	Punjab	Jalandhar Cantt.	3561	1631	400	600	930
9	Maharashtra	Kirkee Cantt	3494	1622	0	400	1472
10	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur Cantt	3296	1957	0	400	939
11	Madhya Pradesh	Saugor Cantt	3063	1471	0	400	1191
12	Punjab	Ferozepur Cantt.	2937	816	0	400	1721
13	Maharashtra	Pune Cantt	2844	1299	0	400	1145
14	Maharashtra	Kamptee Cantt	2816	1003	0	200	1613
15	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi Cantt.	2784	989	0	400	1396
16	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur Cantt.	2777	1209	0	400	1168
17	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura Cantt.	2758	1272	0	200	1286
18	Uttarakhand	Lansdowne Cantt	2662	1305	0	200	1157
19	Madhya Pradesh	Pachmarhi Cantt	2589	1188	0	200	1201
20	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet Cantt	2425	921	0	200	1303
21	Maharashtra	Dehuroad Cantt	2409	1051	0	200	1159
22	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehgarh Cantt.	2398	773	0	0	1625
23	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Cantt.	2319	593	0	400	1326
24	West Bengal	Barrackpore Cantt	2250	1567	0	0	682
25	Haryana	Ambala Cantt.	2166	633	0	400	1133

5.3 Ranking of Cantonment Board Based on Total Score

S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
26	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi Cantt.	2156	882	0	200	1074
27	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut Cantt.	2096	1245	0	400	451
28	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Cantt	1987	969	0	0	1018
29	Himachal Pradesh	Sabathu Cantt.	1918	713	0	200	1005
30	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Cantt.	1897	886	0	0	1012
31	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly Cantt.	1880	470	0	200	1210
32	Bihar	Danapur Cantt.	1865	704	0	200	961
33	Kerala	Kannur Cantt.	1824	766	0	400	658
34	Uttarakhand	Almora Cantt	1803	645	0	400	758
35	Himachal Pradesh	Dagshai Cantt.	1759	773	0	200	786
36	Tamil Nadu	Wellington Cantt	1701	468	0	400	832
37	Punjab	Amritsar Cantt.	1648	264	0	400	984
38	Jammu and Kashmir	Badamibagh Cantt.	1577	461	0	200	916
39	Madhya Pradesh	Morar Cantt	1535	451	0	0	1084
40	Rajasthan	Ajmer Cantt.	1474	141	0	400	933
41	Tamil Nadu	St Thomas Mount Cantt	1430	512	0	200	718
42	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad Cantt.	1385	112	0	400	873
43	Uttarakhand	Nainital Cantt	1371	268	0	200	903
44	Karnataka	Belgaum Cantt.	1272	161	0	400	711
45	Uttar Pradesh	Babina Cantt.	1269	162	0	400	707
46	Uttarakhand	Clement Town Cantt	1234	84	0	400	750
47	Uttarakhand	Roorkee Cantt	1202	373	0	200	629
48	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Cantt	1173	131	0	200	843
49	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Cantt.	1166	128	0	200	838
50	Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli Cantt.	1104	122	0	200	782

5.3 Ranking of Cantonment Board Based on Total Score





S. No	State/UT Name	ULB Name	Overall Score (7500 M)	Part-I SLP (3000 M)	Part-II A GFC (1250 M)	Part-II B ODF (1000 M)	Part-III Citizen Voice (2250 M)
51	West Bengal	Lebong Cantt	995	249	0	0	746
52	West Bengal	Jalapahar Cantt	971	211	0	0	760
53	Uttarakhand	Landour Cantt	945	183	0	200	562
54	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Cantt.	944	248	0	0	696
55	Jharkhand	Ramgarh Cantt.	927	67	0	200	660
56	Himachal Pradesh	Bakloh Cantt.	853	41	0	200	612
57	Uttarakhand	Chakrata Cantt	802	188	0	200	415
58	Himachal Pradesh	Dalhousie Cantt.	772	258	0	200	314
59	Himachal Pradesh	Yol Cantt.	754	50	0	200	504
60	Rajasthan	Nasirabad Cantt	753	42	0	400	311
61	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Cantt.	710	259	0	0	451
62	Meghalaya	Shillong Cantt.	676	28	0	200	448







6 List of Awardees




6. List of Awardees




6.1 National Level Awards

Awarded ULBs: Overall National Level Ranking (> 1 Lakh Population) 		
 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
India's Cleanest City – No.1	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
India's Cleanest City – No.2	Gujarat	Surat
India's Cleanest City – No.3	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai

Awarded ULBs: Overall National Level Ranking (< 1 Lakh Population) 		
 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
India's Cleanest City – No.1	Maharashtra	Panchgani
India's Cleanest City – No.2	Chhattisgarh	Patan
India's Cleanest City – No.3	Maharashtra	Karhad


Awarded ULB: Maximum Citizen Participation ULB (> 1 Lakh Population) 		
 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Maximum Citizen Participation City – No.1	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain

Awarded ULB: Maximum Citizen Participation ULB (< 1 Lakh Population) 		
 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Maximum Citizen Participation City – No.1	Madhya Pradesh	Badoni



Awarded ULB: Fastest Mover Overall		
 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
India's Fastest moving city	Karnataka	Shivamogga

6.1 National Level Awards

India's Best Performing States (>100 ULBs)

 Name of Awards	 State
Best Performing State-No.1	Madhya Pradesh
Best Performing State-No.2	Chhattisgarh
Best Performing State-No.3	Maharashtra

India's Best Performing States (< 100 ULBs)

 Name of Awards	 State
Best Performing State-No.1	Tripura
Best Performing State-No.2	Jharkhand
Best Performing State-No.3	Uttarakhand




Safaimitra Surakshit Seher

 Name of Awards	 State	 ULB Name
Safaimitra Surakshit Seher	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati

Awarded ULBs: National Level (Mega Cities: Above 40 Lakh Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
India's 'Cleanest Mega City'	Gujarat	Ahmedabad




Awarded ULBs: National Level (Big City: 10-40 Lakh Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Clean 'Big City'	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
'Fast Moving' Big City	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
Award for 'Citizens Feedback	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Gujarat	Rajkot

6.1 National Level Awards




Awarded ULBs: National Level (Medium City: 3-10 Lakh Population)




 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Clean 'Medium City'	Karnataka	Mysore
Fast Moving Medium City	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Maharashtra	Mira-Bhayandar
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'	Odisha	Brahmapur
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Uttar Pradesh	Noida

Awarded ULBs: National Level (Small City: 1-3 Lakh Population)



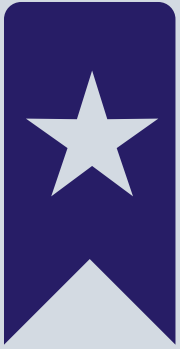
 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Clean 'Small City'	Delhi	New Delhi
Fast Moving Small City	Maharashtra	Baramati
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'	Odisha	Puri
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur

Awarded ULBs: National Level (State Capital/Union Territory)

 Name of Awards	 Name of the ULB
Clean State/UT Capital	Vijaywada
'Fast Moving' State/UT Capital	Chandigarh
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Bhubneshwar
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'	Lucknow
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Bhopal

Awarded ULB: Union Territories

 Name of Awards	 Name of the ULB
Clean Union Territory	Silvasa
Fast Moving Union Territory	Kalakote
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Karaikal
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'	Oulgaret-Ozhukarai
Award for 'Self Sustainable UT'	Diu






Zonal Level Awards






Zonal Level Awards: North Zone




Awarded ULBs: North Zone (50,000-1 Lakh Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Punjab	Gobindgarh
'Fast Moving' City	Uttarakhand	Ramnagar
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Uttar Pradesh	Gangaghat
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Punjab	Fazilka




Awarded ULBs: North Zone (25,000-50,000 Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Punjab	Nawanshahr
'Fast Moving' City	Haryana	Dharuhera
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Punjab	Dasuya
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Punjab	Kurali
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Punjab	Nangal

Awarded ULBs: North Zone (15,000-25,000 Population)



 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Punjab	Moonak
'Fast Moving' City	Haryana	Bawani Khara
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Punjab	Bareta
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Uttar Pradesh	Chiraiyakot
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Punjab	Bhikhi

Awarded ULBs: North Zone (Less than 15,000 Population)




 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Uttar Pradesh	Ekdil
'Fast Moving' City	Uttarakhand	Doiwala
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Uttar Pradesh	Jaithara
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Punjab	Ghagga
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Uttarakhand	Narendranagar

Zonal Level Awards: East Zone




Awarded ULBs: East Zone (50,000-1 Lakh Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Chhattisgarh	Chirmiri
'Fast Moving' City	Odisha	Bargarh
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Jharkhand	Chaibasa
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices' #	Odisha	Paradip
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Charoda




Awarded ULBs: East Zone (25,000-50,000 Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar
'Fast Moving' City	Bihar	Manihari
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices' #	Odisha	Basudebpur
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha

Awarded ULBs: East Zone (15,000-25,000 Population)




 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Chhattisgarh	Khongapani
'Fast Moving' City	Odisha	Junagarh
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Jharkhand	Bundu
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices' #	Odisha	Binika
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara

Awarded ULBs: East Zone (Less than 15,000 Population)




 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Chhattisgarh	Bishrampur
'Fast Moving' City	Odisha	Chikiti
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Odisha	Bellaguntha
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices' #	Odisha	Bijepur
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur

Zonal Level Awards: North East Zone




Awarded ULBs: North East Zone (50,000-1 Lakh Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Mizoram	Lunglei
'Fast Moving' City	Assam	Diphu
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Assam	Tinsukia
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Assam	Karimganj
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Assam	Tezpur




Awarded ULBs: North East Zone (25,000-50,000 Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Assam	Rangia
'Fast Moving' City	Assam	Hojai
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Assam	Mangaldoi
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Assam	Golaghat
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Assam	Kokrajhar

Awarded ULBs: North East Zone (15,000-25,000 Population)




 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Assam	Doom Dooma
'Fast Moving' City	Assam	Udalguri
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Mizoram	Serchhip
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Assam	Lakhipur_ G

Awarded ULBs: North East Zone (Less than 15,000 Population)




 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Manipur	Jiribam
'Fast Moving' City	Manipur	Lamlai
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Assam	Lala
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Assam	Lakhipur_C

Zonal Level Awards: South Zone




Awarded ULBs: South Zone (50,000-1 Lakh Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Telangana	Badangpet
'Fast Moving' City	Telangana	Korutla
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Andhra Pradesh	Punganur
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Telangana	Sircilla




Awarded ULBs: South Zone (25,000-50,000 Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Telangana	Gajwel
'Fast Moving' City	Telangana	Turkayamjal
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Telangana	Vemulawada
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Andhra Pradesh	Salur
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Karnataka	Hosadurga

Awarded ULBs: South Zone (15,000-25,000 Population)




 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Telangana	Ghatkesar
'Fast Moving' City	Telangana	Kompally
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Telangana	Husnabad
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Tamil Nadu	Pothanur
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Telangana	Adibatla

Awarded ULBs: South Zone (Less than 15,000 Population)




 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Telangana	Kothapally
'Fast Moving' City	Telangana	Chandur
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Telangana	Neredcherla
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Telangana	Chityal
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Telangana	Bhootpur

Zonal Level Awards: West Zone




Awarded ULBs: West Zone (50,000-1 Lakh Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Maharashtra	Lonavla
'Fast Moving' City	Maharashtra	Shrirampur
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Maharashtra	Pandharpur
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai




Awarded ULBs: West Zone (25,000-50,000 Population)

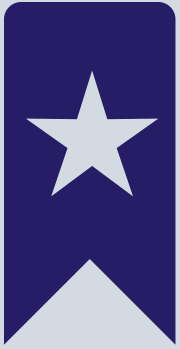
 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Maharashtra	Karjat
'Fast Moving' City	Maharashtra	Bhokar
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Rajasthan	Bilara
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Maharashtra	Georai
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Maharashtra	Sasvad

Awarded ULBs: West Zone (15,000-25,000 Population)

 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Maharashtra	Narkhed
'Fast Moving' City	Madhya Pradesh	Obedullaganj
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Maharashtra	Rahimatpur
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Madhya Pradesh	Petlawad
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli

Awarded ULBs: West Zone (Less than 15,000 Population)



 Name of Awards	 State	 Name of the ULB
Cleanest City	Maharashtra	Panhala
'Fast Moving' City	Madhya Pradesh	Phuphkalan
Award for 'Citizens Feedback'	Maharashtra	Selu
Award for 'Innovation & Best Practices'#	Maharashtra	Kurkheda
Award for 'Self Sustainable City'	Maharashtra	Murgud

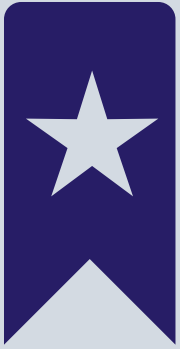


Best Cantonment Board Awards



Best Cantonment Board Awards

 Name of Awards	 Name of the Cantonment Board
India's Cleanest Cantonment-No.1	Deolali Cantt. Board
India's Cleanest Cantonment-No.2	Ahmedabad Cantt. Board
India's Cleanest Cantonment-No.3	Mhow Cantt. Board
Best Cantt in 'Maximum Citizens Participation'	Landour Cantt.
Best Cantonment in Citizens Feedback	Secunderabad Cantt. Board
Best Cantonment in 'Innovation & Best Practices'	Lucknow Cantt. Board
Best 'Self Sustainable' Cantonment	Jalandhar Cantt. Board
Fastest Mover' Cantonment No. 1	Sabathu Cantt. Board
Fastest Mover' Cantonment No. 2	Jutogh Cantt. Board
Fastest Mover' Cantonment No. 3	Ahmednagar Cantt. Board





Best Ganga Town



Best Ganga Town

Assessment of **91** Ganga Towns was undertaken to measure the cleanliness in and around Ghats. The survey was executed using direct observation method, focused on **8** major parameters. Following are the top Ganga Towns :

SI No.	 Award Category	 Name of the ULB
1	Best Ganga Town – No.1 (Above 1 Lakh Population)	Haridwar (Uttarakhand)
2	Best Ganga Town – No.1 (Less than 1 Lakh Population)	Bijnor (Uttar Pradesh)



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India