



**Current Landscape of Faecal Sludge
Management in Rajasthan
(December 2025)**

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1. Background

Rajasthan is the largest state in India, accounting for nearly 10 per cent of the country's total geographical area. Located in the north-western part of India, its capital city is Jaipur. With an urbanisation rate of approximately 25 per cent, the State currently has 309 Urban Local Bodies, which are experiencing rapid urban growth at an average rate of 2.9 per cent per annum.

- The Government of Rajasthan (GoR) has successfully implemented three Faecal Sludge and Septage Treatment Plants (FSTPs) under the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) with support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), located at Lalsot (Dausa), Khandela (Sikar), and Sambhar–Phulera (Jaipur). These FSTPs are operational and have significantly improved the living standards and sanitation conditions in the respective towns.
- Under the Budget Announcement for the financial year 2021–22, the Government of Rajasthan launched a Mission aimed at achieving total sanitation in Urban Local Bodies without sewerage systems. Through sustained efforts, Rajasthan declared its urban areas Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 2018, achieved through the provision of individual household toilets and community/public toilets.
- Sanitation, however, extends beyond access to toilets and hygienic practices. It encompasses the entire management chain of faecal sludge and septage, from generation to treatment, reuse, or safe disposal.
- Accordingly, the State of Rajasthan is accelerating its progress towards ODF+ status, which goes beyond ODF by incorporating wastewater management and treatment of faecal sludge and septage.
- In line with national priorities, the Government of India, through MoHUA, launched the National FSSM Policy in 2017, encouraging States to establish systems for the safe collection, treatment, and disposal of human waste generated from on-site sanitation systems.
- In compliance with this policy, the Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan, notified the Guidelines for Faecal Sludge and Septage Management in Urban Local Bodies in 2018.
- To institutionalise improved sanitation practices, the Government of Rajasthan has decided to establish Faecal Sludge and Septage Treatment Plants (FSTPs) in all Urban Local Bodies. This initiative aims to mitigate public health and environmental risks arising from the disposal of untreated human excreta into open areas and water bodies, particularly noting that the pollution load of septage is significantly higher than that of sewage.
- Under Budget Announcements 2022-23, 23-24 to achieve the vision of ODF+ urban areas, the Government of Rajasthan has decided to set up FSTPs with 10 years of operation and maintenance, in Urban Local Bodies, through state government funding on a Design–Build–Operate (DBO) turnkey basis.
- With the implementation of these FSTPs, along with previously established facilities, Rajasthan aims to achieve 100 per cent coverage of all towns, either through Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) or Faecal Sludge and Septage Treatment Plants (FSTPs).

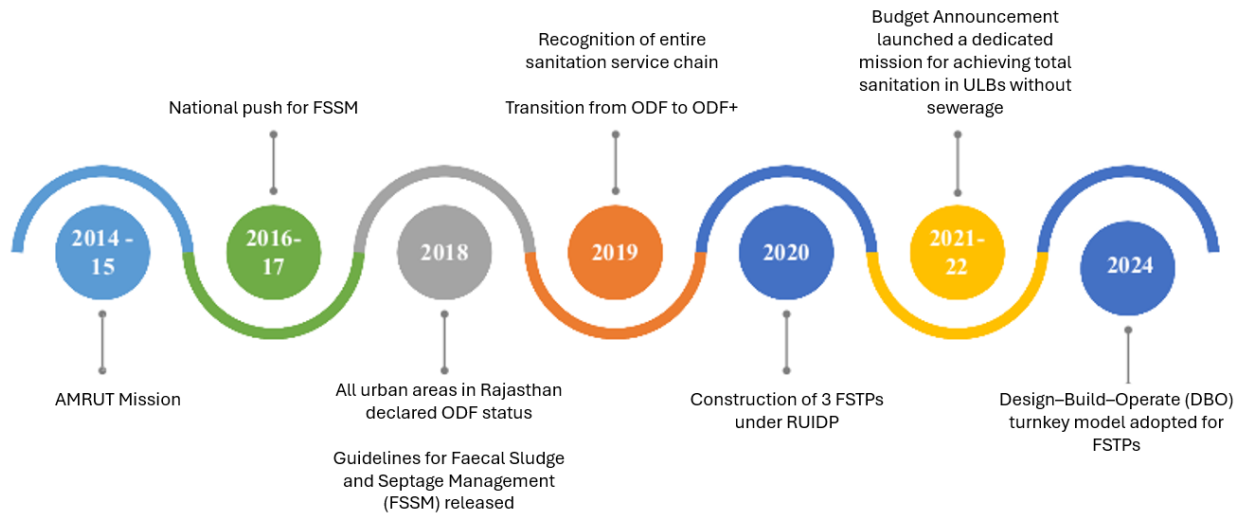


Figure 1 Timeline of FSSM in Rajasthan

2. State Demographics

Rajasthan is the largest state in India by land mass and seventh largest by population. It’s settlement pattern reflects a highly decentralised governance structure, spread across a vast predominantly rural landscape. According to the Census of India 2011, Rajasthan had a total population of 68.5 million with 12.7 million households across urban and rural areas. Approximately 75% of the population resided in rural areas (51.5 million), compared to 17.0 million urban residentsⁱ.

Population projections by the Technical Group on Population Projections indicate steady population growth in Rajasthan, with the population expected to increase to 83.6 million in 2026, 87.2 million in 2031, and 90.6 million by 2036ⁱⁱ.

Projected Population Growth in Rajasthan

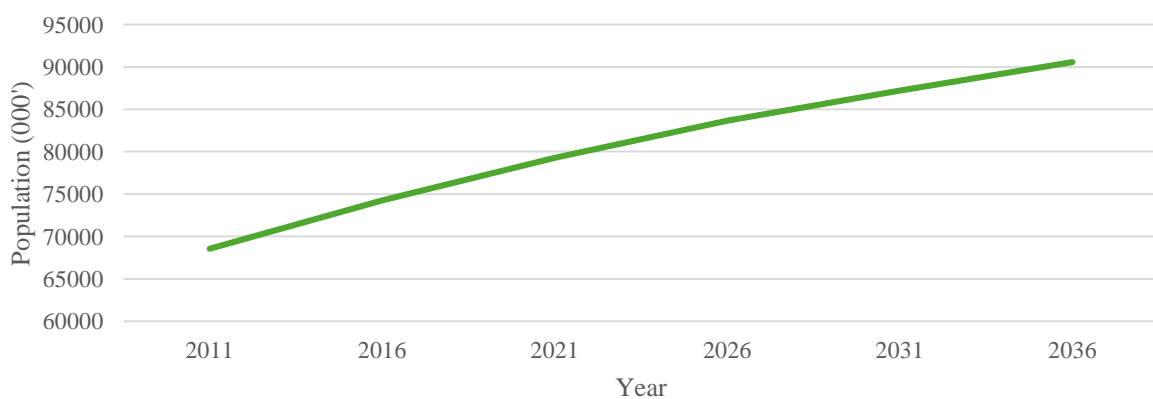


Figure 2 - Projected Population Growth in Rajasthan

2.1 Urban Local Bodies

The state has 309 ULBs across its 41 districts and 7 divisionsⁱⁱⁱ, categorised by size and administrative responsibility:

- 10 Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams) governing Rajasthan’s largest and most complex cities, including Jaipur Greater, Jaipur Heritage and Jodhpur North/South.
- 51 Municipal Councils (Nagar Parishads) governing medium sized towns with structured urban governance.
- 248 Municipal Boards (Nagar Palikas) governing smaller towns and peri-urban areas with basic municipal services.

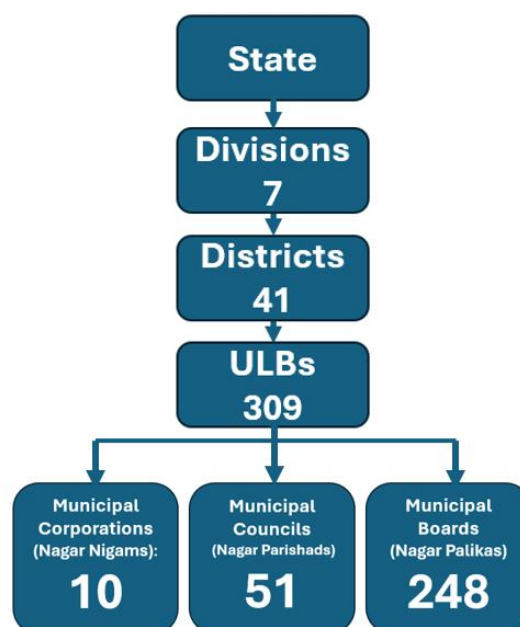


Figure 3 Urban Local Body Designation in Rajasthan

2.2 Villages

Rajasthan has 44,672 villages^{iv} that make up the majority of the state’s geographical and population base, highlighting the predominantly rural character of the state.

3.State Sanitation Snapshot

3.1 State progress under various missions

Rajasthan’s overarching sanitation strategy is guided by the objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0) and Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin Phase II (SBM –G 2.0). These programs aim to achieve safe, sustainable and inclusive sanitation outcomes across both urban and rural areas.

SBM-U 2.0 prioritises the achievement and long-term sustainability of ODF+ and ODF++ status in urban areas, with a strong focus on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM)^v. The programme emphasises safe containment, collection, treatment, and disposal of waste, moving cities beyond toilet access to complete sanitation systems.

AMRUT 2.0 complements these efforts by targeting 100% sewerage and septage coverage in towns and cities, while promoting a circular sanitation economy through wastewater reuse and resource recovery^{vi}. This aims to strengthen urban infrastructure and enhance environmental sustainability.

In rural areas, SBM-G Phase II focuses on sustaining ODF achievements while advancing solid and liquid waste management and improving service quality. A key objective is the integration of rural and urban sanitation systems, enabling rural septage to be safely transported to and treated at urban facilities developed under SBM-U 2.0 and AMRUT 2.0^{vii}.

Rajasthan’s performance in the Swachh Survekshan rankings is generally progressive in recent years, reflecting improvements in urban sanitation and cleanliness across its ULBs. Several cities – Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Alwar – have emerged as strong performers.

A standout success is Jaipur which has made a remarkable leap in the national 2024-25 rankings, moving from 171st position to among the top 20 cleanest cities in India^{viii}. In the 2024-25 Swachh Survekshan rankings, Rajasthan’s performance was recognised across city categories, highlighting balanced progress:

- Jaipur – Large City Category
- Udaipur – Medium City Category
- Dungarpur – Small City Category

The state of Rajasthan eliminated the practice of open defecation from all urban areas in March 2018^{ix}. The current ODF status is defined under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), India’s flagship programme aimed at achieving universal sanitation coverage.

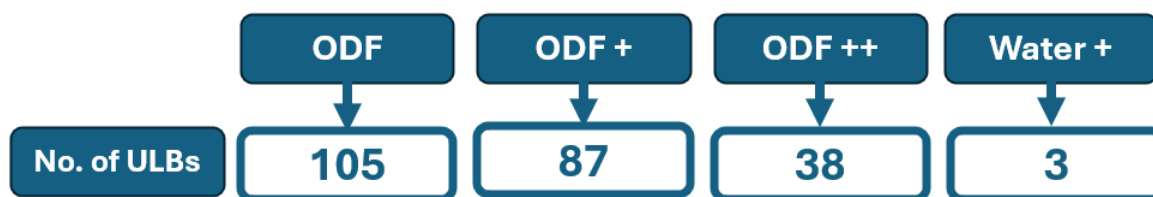


Figure 4 ODF Status of ULBs in Rajasthan (ODF, ODF+, ODF++, and Water+ certifications are as per Swachh Survekshan 2024-25 State Summary)

3.2 Access to Toilets

Urban- According to the Economic Review 2022-23 (Rajasthan Government) 3.68 lakh individual household toilets (IHHLs) have been completed in urban areas of Rajasthan and 22,547 seats of community/public toilets have also been completed.

All urban local bodies (ULBs) in Rajasthan have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and certified as such.

Rural- Rajasthan has made significant progress in ensuring toilet access across the state. As of August 2025, over 11.18 million Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed^x, complemented by 24,805 Community and Public Toilets (CT/PTs)^{xi}. This extensive infrastructure rollout has been central to Rajasthan achieving ODF status.

Having achieved this milestone, the state is now implementing Phase II of SBM (G) with the objective of sustaining ODF status in villages by ensuring long-term usage and sustainability of toilets.

3.3 Containment

The sanitation landscape in Rajasthan is characterised by widespread reliance on onsite sanitation systems approximately 70% of urban households rely on underground containment systems such as Kuis, pits and septic tanks^{xii}.

Septic tanks are the predominant method of wastewater disposal, used by 55.6% of households statewide^{xiii}. Septic tanks are generally not built as per Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) guidelines, most are big leach pits with open bottoms^{xiv}.

3.4 Emptying and Conveyance

A typical FSSM system in Rajasthan involves the mechanized desludging of a septic tank using a suction emptier machine. The Government of Rajasthan provides faecal sludge transportation services by commissioning vacuum trucks in most of the ULBs across the State, which operate alongside vacuum trucks owned by private service providers. The private desludging sector is actively involved in FSSM however given the informality of the sector and the lack of regulation on their operations, unsafe desludging and disposal practices are common^{xv}.

Under the recent rollout of FSTPs many projects have been structured with 10-year operation and maintenance provisions, within which desludging tankers have been included as part of the contractual agreement. Despite these efforts, desludging continues to widely vary across towns, with fees varying between private and ULB owned vehicles, from as low as 500 INR to as high as 5000 INR per trip.

The DLB has asked ULBs to provide free desludging services for 2 years to help build demand and establish regular desludging behaviour among households. This initial free period should be supported through state funding and implemented through FSTP operating agencies. ULBs have been instructed to prioritise the desludging of septic tanks in government buildings, residential areas and community/public toilets to ensure the early utilisation of treatment facilities and promote the transition to safe desludging practices.

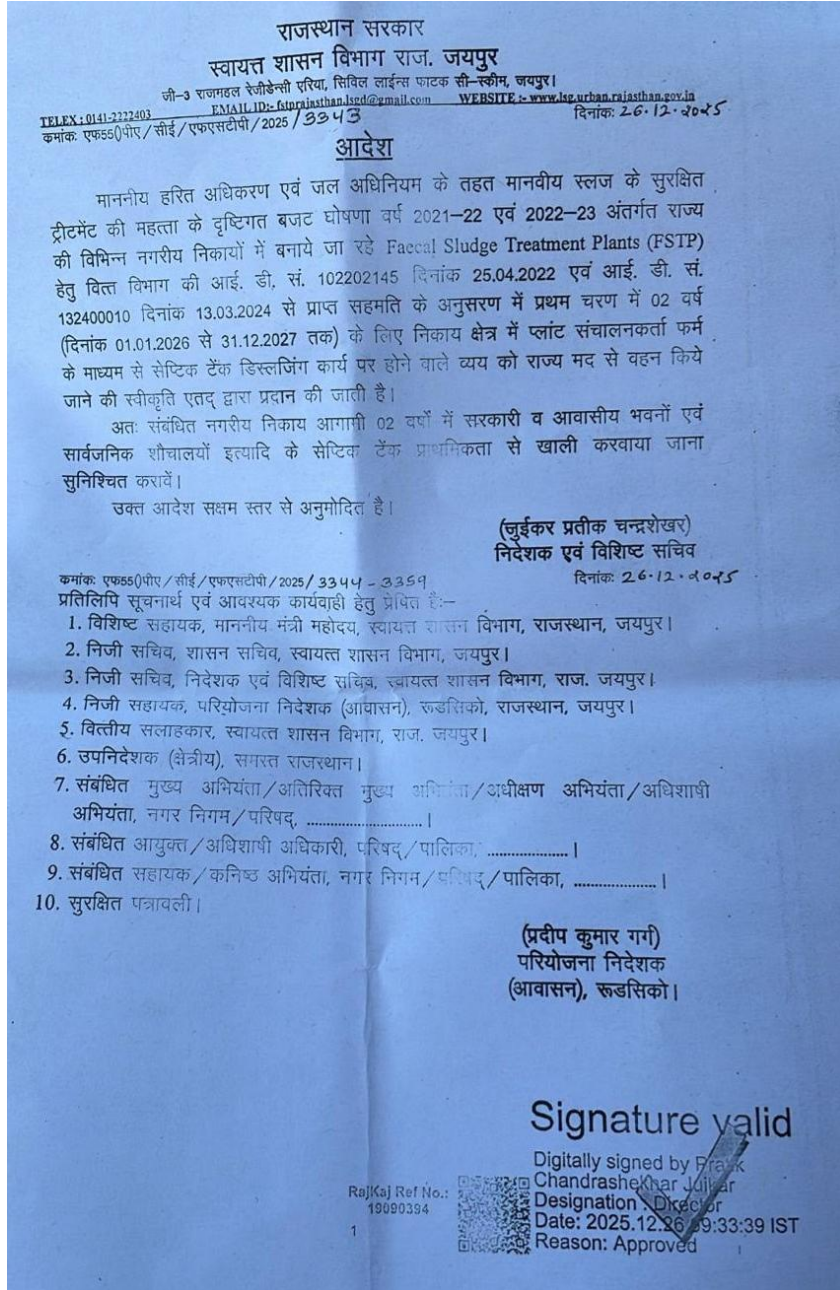


Figure 5 Letter about free desludging services

3.5 Treatment Infrastructure

Sewage Treatment Plants

According to the latest report submitted to NGT by Rajasthan, 1,551 million litres per day (MLD) of sewage is generated in the state. Currently, there are 118 STPs in operation in the region, with a combined treatment capacity of 1,299 MLD. Furthermore, an additional 500 KLD of sewage is treated using alternative technologies, such as faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP). Currently, 956 of the total 1,299 MLD capacity is being utilized for treating sewage, leaving a gap of 343 MLD. Furthermore, 13 STPs with a total capacity of 179 MLD are not compliant with CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) norms. To fulfil this gap, 77 STPs with a total capacity of 586.35 MLD are under various stages of construction, tendering etc.^{xvi}

Sewerage vs On-site Sanitation in Urban Rajasthan

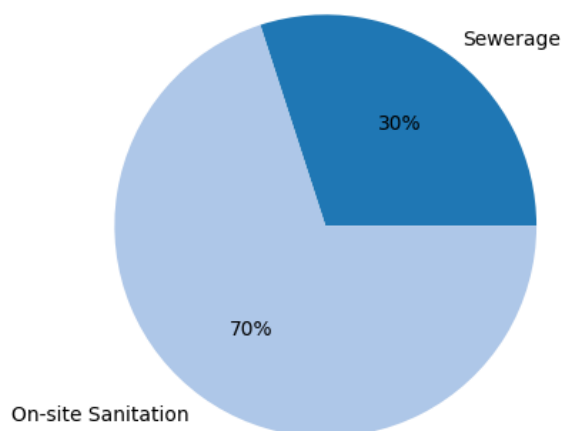


Figure 6 Sewerage vs On-site sanitation in urban Rajasthan

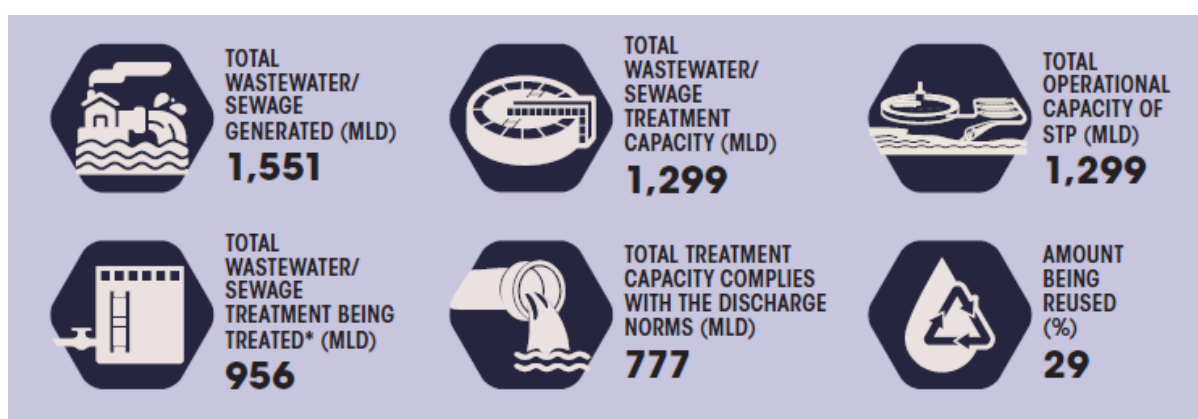


Figure 7 - Status of wastewater, treatment capacity and reuse in Rajasthan

FSTP

Rajasthan has approximately 203 FSTPs in 205 towns at various stages of development. As on Jan 1, 2026, 57 FSTPs are operational (including 3 previous FSTPs) and 146 are others including planning and construction.

FSTP capacities range from: 5 KLD (Indragarh, Jawal, Gajsinghpur) to 35 KLD (over 30 towns)

The analysis of sludge generation estimates vis-à-vis planned FSTP capacities across Rajasthan reveals a consistent pattern of oversizing, where the installed treatment capacity significantly exceeds current estimated faecal sludge and septage generation.

In many towns, the planned FSTP capacity is 1.5 to 3 times higher than the estimated daily sludge generation, even in small and medium towns with stable or slow-growing populations. This pattern is observed across all programme cohorts, including RUIDP Phase-IV and successive CM Budget announcements (2022–23, 2024–25, and 2025–26). The tender for the DBOT of the 155 FSTPs has been awarded to MVR technology.

Infrastructure overview and capacity range

Network Scale:



Capacity range:

5 KLD – 35 KLD

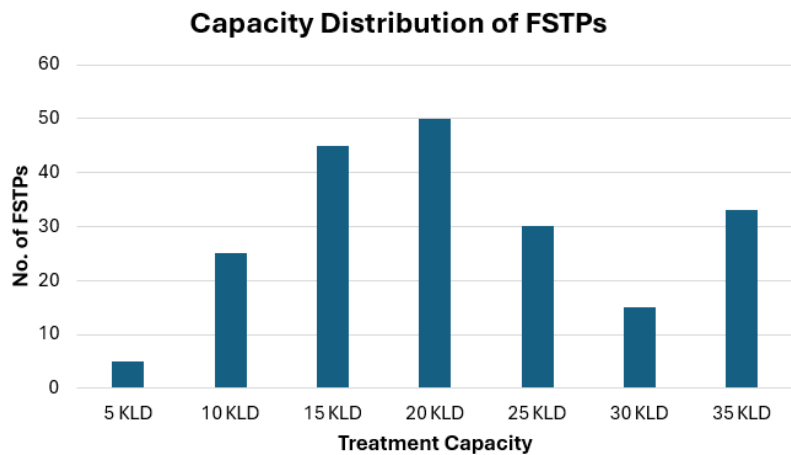


Figure 8 Infrastructure overview and capacity range

3.6 Overall Status of FSTPs

As of the current assessment of the 203 FSTPs in Rajasthan, there are 155 newly planned FSTPs and 3 already existing FSTPs in the state; status information is unavailable for 45 FSTPs. Progress has been stalled or is listed as other for a number of reasons including: public issue on the land and allotment pending.

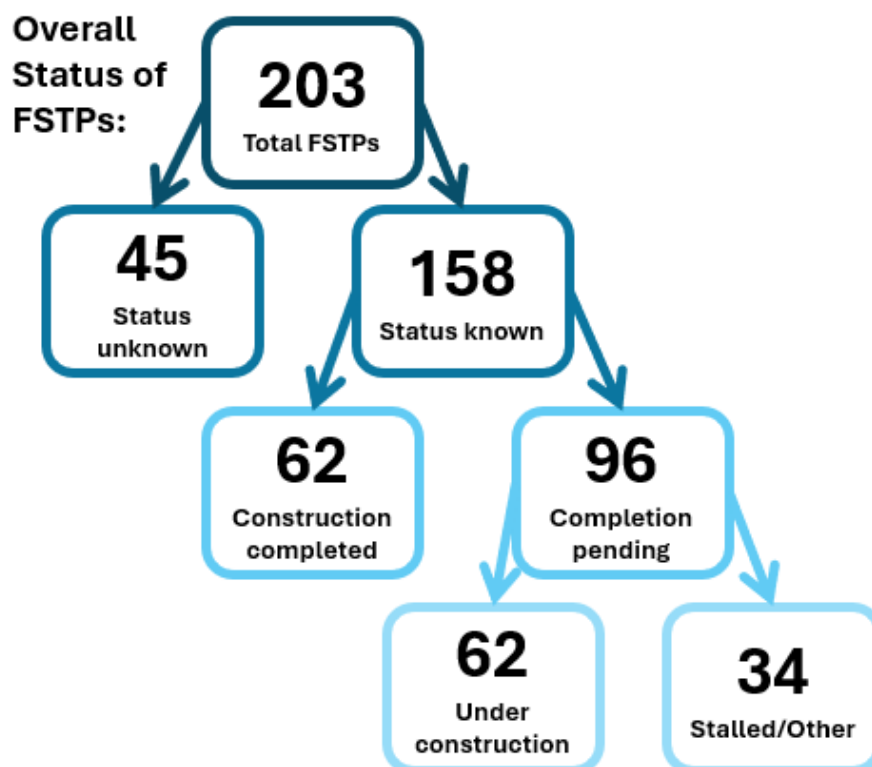


Figure 9 Overall status of FSTPs in Rajasthan

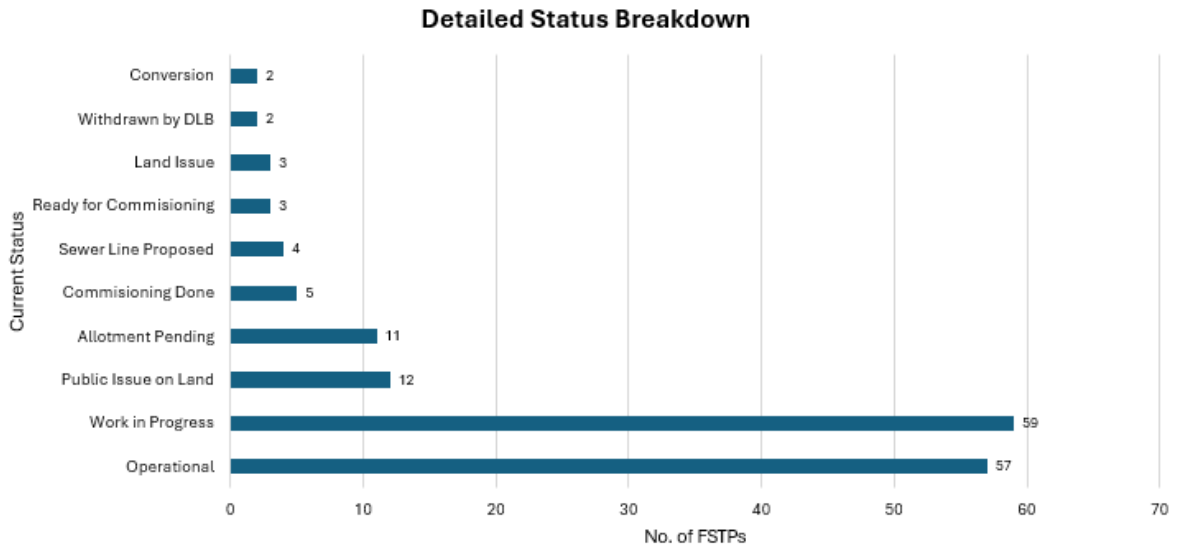


Figure 10 Detailed status breakdown of Rajasthan FSTPs

Under Construction FSTPs

There are currently 62 FSTPs under construction in Rajasthan, with various ranges of completion. Over half (55%) of FSTPs are in the initial stages of construction (0-25%), around 16% of the FSTPs are mid progress (26-75%), while 29% are in the advanced phases of construction (76-99%).

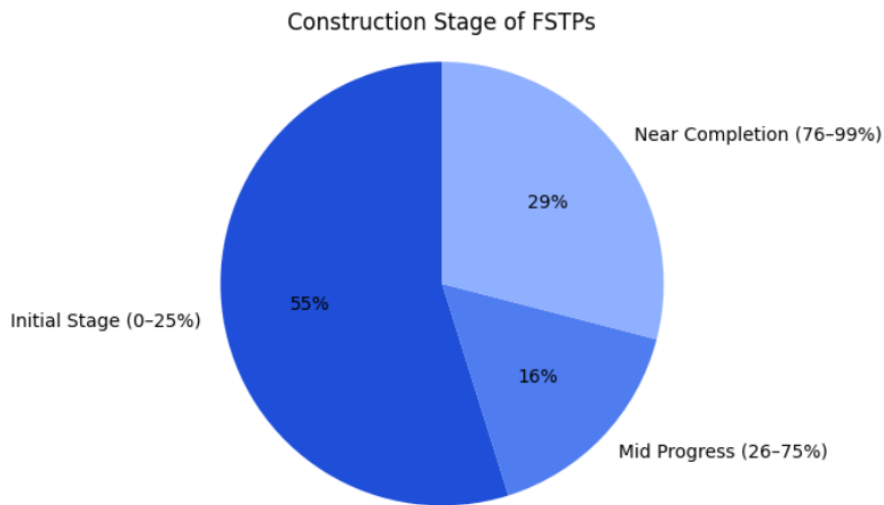


Figure 11 Construction stages of FSTPs labelled as work in progress

Desludging Utilisation for 50 FSTPs in December 2025

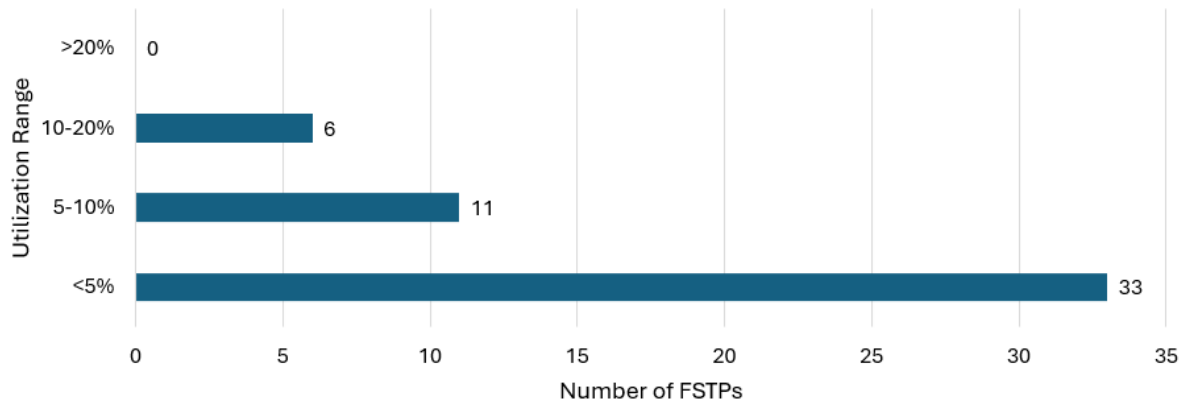


Figure 13 Desludging Utilisation for 50 FSTPs in December 2025

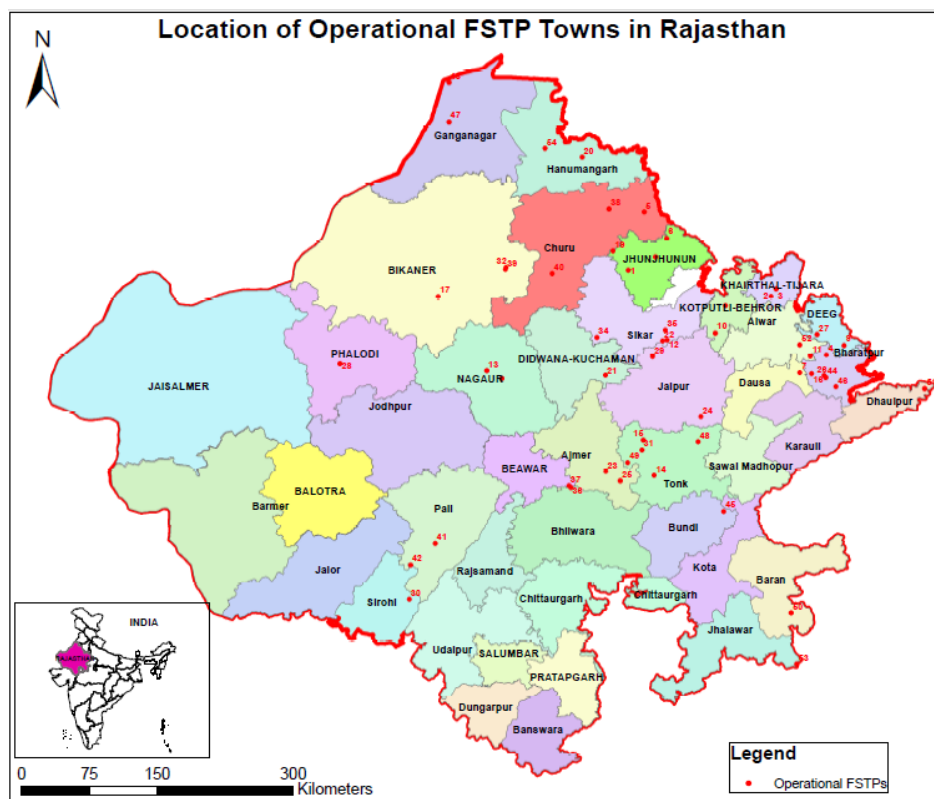


Figure 14 Location of operational FSTP towns in Rajasthan

FSTP Treatment Technology

In Rajasthan 3 FSTPs are based on nature-based technology while new or upcoming FSTPs are based on Omniprocessor technology. The new omni-processor-based FSTPs being implemented across Rajasthan involve a relatively higher capital investment compared to conventional nature-based systems, with the average project cost estimated at around ₹10 crore per plant, inclusive of construction and 10 year operation and maintenance provisions. The land requirement for these facilities remains modest due to their compact and mechanised design, typically ranging from about 1–1.5 acres for a 15 KLD plant, 1.5–2 acres for a 20 KLD plant, and approximately 2–2.5 acres for a 25 KLD plant. Omniprocessor-based FSTPs are advanced faecal sludge treatment systems that thermally process sludge to safely destroy pathogens while recovering resources such as energy, water, or by-products. This technology was chosen to treat faecal sludge and bring down the major parameters below permissible

levels for safe reuse and disposal. The treatment process proposed under new projects involve the following stages:

1. Collection and transportation
2. Weighing of septage
3. Pre-treatment
4. Stabilisation of sludge
5. Septage dewatering (solid–liquid separation)
6. Septage drying
7. Pyrolysis
8. Wastewater treatment through Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR)
9. Tertiary treatment
10. Disinfection
11. Reuse

Table 2 List of Treatment Stages and Modules Adopted

S. No.	Treatment Stage	Treatment Module
1	Weighing of septage	Weighbridge
2	Pre-treatment	Automated fine bar screening unit
3	Stabilisation of sludge	Stabilisation reactor
4	Septage dewatering	Mechanical dewatering unit
5	Septage drying	Sludge dryer
6	Pyrolysis	Pyrolyser
7	Wastewater treatment	MBBR
8	Tertiary treatment	Pressure Sand Filter (PSF) and Activated Carbon Filter (ACF)
9	Disinfection	UV treatment
10	Reuse	Reuse of treated water and biochar

The **process flow diagram** of the proposed treatment system is presented in the figure below.

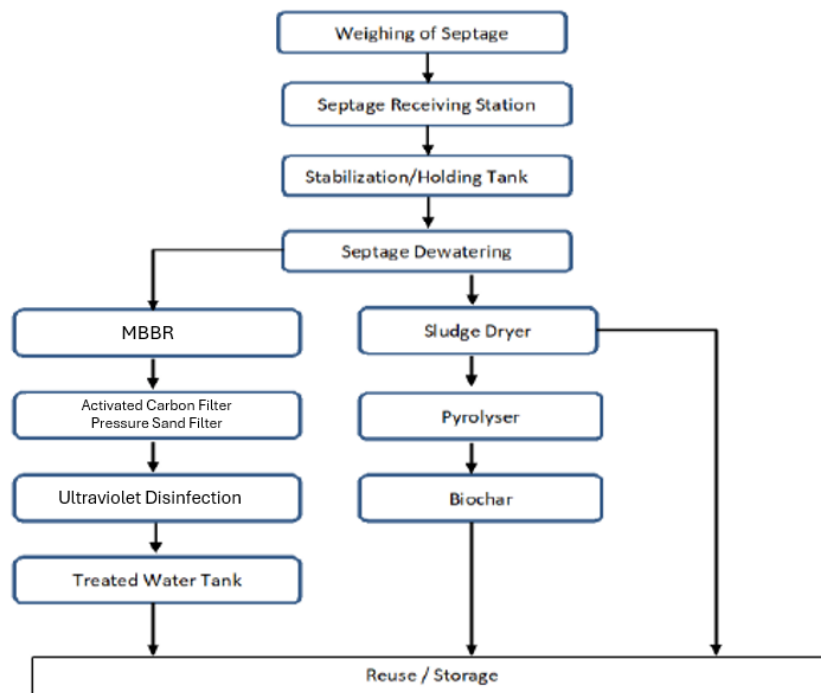


Figure 15 Process flow diagram of Omniprocessor treatment plant

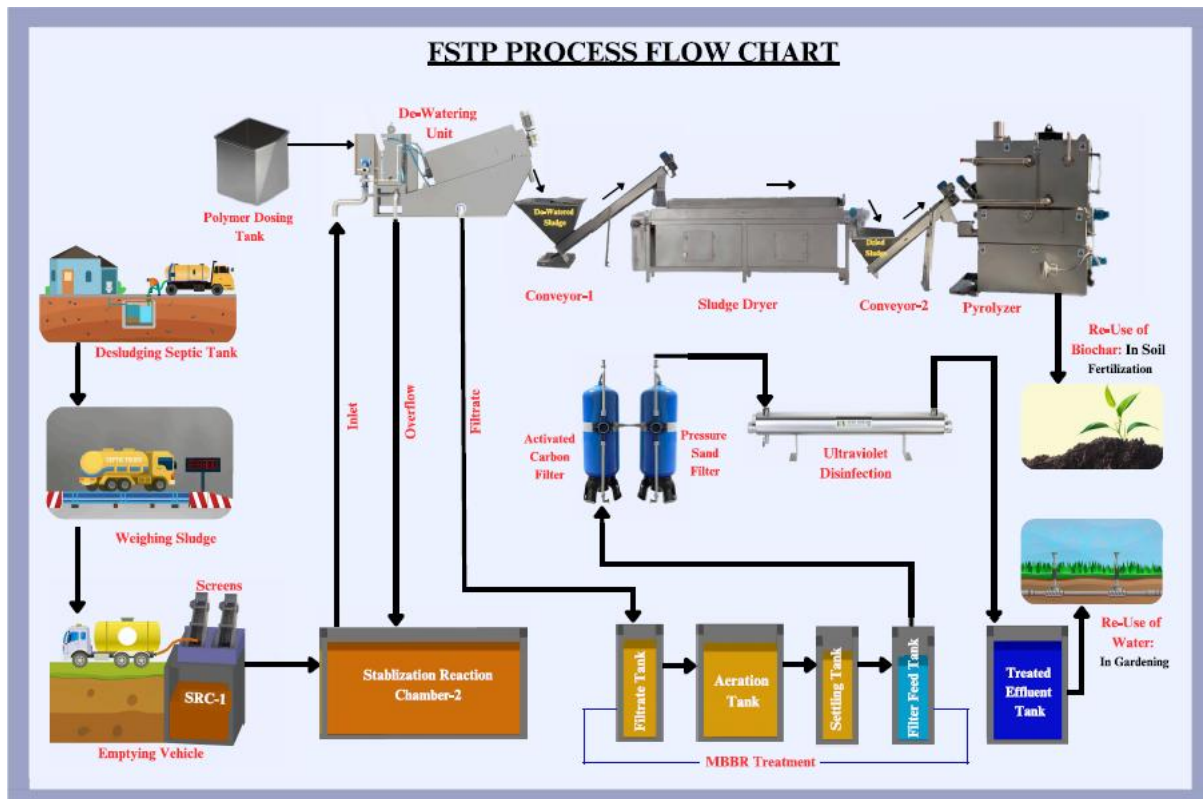


Figure 16 FSTP process flow chart

Process Flow Description

- **Septage Collection and Transportation**

Septage collected from the town through desludging vehicles shall be transported to the Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP). Septage collection may be carried out either on an on-demand basis or through a scheduled desludging programme. To facilitate efficient service delivery, a call centre and mobile application shall be developed for booking desludging services and managing grievance redressal.

- **Weighing of Septage**

All desludging vehicles shall be weighed using a weighbridge installed at the FSTP. The gross weight and tare weight of each vehicle shall be measured before and after unloading, respectively, and the quantity of septage received shall be recorded. Each vehicle shall be fitted with an RFID tag for monitoring purposes. An online data management system shall be developed to capture and monitor the volume of faecal sludge collected.

Specifications of weigh bridge- To monitor the daily quantum of septage arriving site. The weighbridge will be of 9.0m x 3.0 platform, 50 tones capacity with 6 load cells, pit less type includes civil works including ramp, electrical & electromechanical works.

- **Septage Receiving Unit**

Septage shall be unloaded into the septage receiving unit, which is equipped with an automated fine bar screen to remove unwanted floatable material and trash. The screened floatable waste shall be transported to a trolley using a conveyor belt for further handling and disposal. The screened septage shall then flow into the stabilisation reactor.

Specifications of septage receiving unit- two numbers of automated septage screening unit with flow channels will be provided to remove all contraries, transfer them mechanically to a conveyor belt which would then transfer it to a holding container for disposal. Septage Screening Unit will be fine bar screen, Screen size- 6mm, Size:0.4x1.5m with maximum liquid depth of 0.6 m, Inclination:70 degrees, Flowrate: 800LPM, Debris Discharge height above liquid level: 0.9 m, Max. Power: 0.75kw, 3ph, MOCSS304/Engineering plastic.

- **Stabilisation Reactor**

Septage shall be stored in the stabilisation reactor prior to further treatment. Within the reactor, septage shall be homogenised using agitators and subsequently pumped to the dewatering unit using a sludge pump.

Specifications of stabilisation reactor - The tank will have a capacity of 3 days retention period. Submersible sludge pump will be placed in the tank to pump septage to the dewatering equipment. The tank capacity will be three times of the plant capacity. It will have a minimum free board of 300mm.

- **Septage Dewatering**

A polymer dosing system shall be used to prepare and dose a measured quantity of polymer to flocculate the septage. The flocculated septage shall then be processed through a mechanical dewatering unit. The dewatered solids, with an approximate moisture content of 80 per cent, shall be transported to the sludge dryer, while the dewatered liquid (filtrate) shall be conveyed to the wastewater treatment plant.

Specifications of dewatering unit - the dewatering unit will be able to achieve a minimum of 18 % solids in the dewatered sludge. The capacity of the dewatering unit will be 60-80kgDs/hr, Screw: 1Nos, Screw speed: 3-6 rpm, Power: 2.2 kw, 3 phase, MOC-SS304.

- **Sludge Dryer**

Dewatered sludge cakes from the dewatering unit shall be transferred to a heat pump-based sludge dryer, operating at temperatures ranging from 60°C to 75°C, where moisture is removed through evaporation. The dryer is designed to accept sludge with 80 per cent moisture content and reduce it to less than 30 per cent moisture. The sludge is formed into chips or strips at the inlet of the dryer.

Specifications of dryer - a dryer will be provided for reducing the moisture of solids from 80 % to less than 30 %. The dryer will be electric / thermal dryer. The dryer will have Moisture removal rate: gross 100kg/hr, Power:15 kw, 3 pH, Touchscreen PLC controller, MOC: SS304, Belt: PP plastic mesh belt, Drying Temperature: 60-75°C, Dry sludge moisture: not more than 30%, Shaping method: slitting.

The dried sludge may either be bagged and stored in the sludge storage area or further processed in the pyrolyser to produce biochar. The treated solids shall comply with US EPA Class A standards.

- **Pyrolyser**

Dried sludge from the dryer shall be transferred to the pyrolyser for further treatment. Pyrolysis shall be carried out under controlled oxygen conditions to retain carbon content in the resulting biochar. Flue gases generated during the process shall pass through a heat exchanger, and the recovered thermal energy shall be reused for thermal disinfection or other appropriate applications.

Specifications of pyrolyzer - the pyrolysis unit will pyrolyze the dried sludge and convert it into biochar and eliminate all pathogen in the material. Minimum temperature of 350°C and above will be

maintained in the pyrolyzer. The flue from the unit will meet the PCB norms. The Feed rate: upto 75 Kg/h, Maximum feed moisture: upto 30%, Power-3kw, 3P, Operating Temperature: Max. 750°C, Hot air/hot water heat recovery system, Temperature Display, biochar generated should have min. 25% carbon.

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

The filtrate from the dewatering unit shall be conveyed to a filtrate tank, where it shall be retained for approximately 12 hours before being transferred to the wastewater treatment plant. The filtrate shall be treated using an MBBR system, followed by pressure sand filtration (PSF) and activated carbon filtration (ACF). The treated effluent shall then be disinfected using UV treatment and stored in a treated water tank. The treated water shall comply with Pollution Control Board (PCB) standards.

Specifications of WWTP - moving Bed Bioreactor (MBBR) type wastewater treatment plant will be provided for filtrate recovered from the dewatering unit. The MBBR may be of RCC / plastic / metal tank type. It will have a minimum hydraulic retention time of 30 hours. Adequate media will be as per manufacturer and made of plastic. It will have a minimum free board of 300mm. MOC-RCC, Blower: 0.75kw, 3ph, 0.22Kg/cm², 85cum/hr, Recirculation pump 0.75kw, 3ph, Media capacity: 2.0 cum.

Specifications of tertiary treatment - Tertiary treatment system consisting of Activated carbon filter (ACF), pressure sand filter (PSF) will be provided. The system will be designed for the flow rate of 5000LPH. The specifications of the unit will be Vessel MOC-FRP/MS with epoxy coating, Dia minimum 600 mm, Height-1500 mm, standard Media will be used.

Specifications of UV Disinfection - The treated water post tertiary treatment will be disinfected in UV disinfection system suitable for wastewater treatment plants. The UV disinfection system will be capable of flowrate:4cum/hr, UV dose-60,000uW-sec/cm², UV transmission- 65%, power-425W, 1ph, Reactor MOC-SS316, Qty:1.

- **Treated Water**

Water generated from the liquid treatment modules shall be stored in a treated water collection tank. The treated effluent may be reused for watering vegetation within the FSTP premises, irrigating plantations in nearby farmlands, or discharged into a nearby drain, in compliance with applicable regulatory standards.

Table 3 Characteristics of Treated Water

Parameter	Value
pH	6.5 – 9.0
Temperature (°C)	25 – 35
BOD (5 days) (mg/L)	< 10
COD (mg/L)	< 50
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	< 10
Faecal Coliform (per 100 mL)	< 100
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	< 10

- **Bio-solids**

Bio-solids consist of dried sludge obtained from the mechanical drying system and shall be stored for a minimum period of three months prior to reuse. Bio-solids may be utilised as a soil conditioner due to their high content of nitrogen, carbon, and phosphorus.

Table 4 Characteristics of Bio-solids

Parameter	Characteristics
pH	6.5 – 9.0
Moisture Content	9%
Organic Carbon	10 – 25%
Organic Nitrogen	2 – 5%
Phosphorus	0.2 – 1%
Bulk Density (Specific Gravity)	0.65 – 0.9

Dewatered septage intended for use as fertiliser shall comply with US EPA Class A Bio-solids standards (CEPT, 2015), as outlined below:

1. Faecal coliform density: < **1,000 MPN/g total dry solids**
2. *Salmonella* spp. density: < **3 MPN per 4 g of total dry solids**
3. Helminth egg concentration: < **1 egg/g total solids** (WHO, 2006)
4. *E. coli*: < **1,000/g total solids** (WHO, 2006)

- **Bio-char**

Bio-char is produced through the pyrolysis of dried sludge in the pyrolysis unit. The generated bio-char may be used as a soil conditioner.

Table 5 Characteristics of Bio-char

Parameter	Characteristics
pH	5.5 – 9.0
Moisture Content	< 10%
Carbon Content	> 25%
Faecal Coliform Density	0
<i>Salmonella</i> spp. Density	0
Helminth Egg Concentration	0
<i>E. coli</i>	< 1,000/g total solids

4. Policy and Regulatory Framework

FSSM in Rajasthan is guided by state-level policies, mission guidelines and regulatory instruments that shape sanitation planning. These frameworks establish a strong enabling policy environment for FSSM but their translation to coordinated rural-urban practices is limited.

- **Rajasthan State Sewerage and Waste Water Policy (2025):**

The Rajasthan State Sewerage and Waste Water Policy (2025) provides the overarching policy vision for sewerage, wastewater and faecal sludge management across the state. There is a strong emphasis on public health, hygiene, sustainability and circular economy principles. The policy promotes the reuse and recycling of treated wastewater for agriculture, industrial, urban and ecological applications.

The policy contains guidelines for wastewater collection, treatment and reuse for both onsite and offsite sanitation systems, recognising the continued importance of non-sewered solutions across the state. A key objective is to achieve 100% treatment of collected sewage and sludge: highlighting the need to

strengthen on-site sanitation systems and associated FSM. The policy provides an enabling framework for integrated wastewater and faecal sludge management.

- **State FSSM Guidelines (2018):**

The State Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) Guidelines for Urban Rajasthan provide a technical and operational framework for planning, implementing and monitoring FSSM systems. The guidelines outline a sanitation value chain approach covering:

- Containment: Design standards for septic tanks
- Collection and Transportation: Protocols for operator licencing, safe desludging and transport
- Reuse and Disposal: Safe discharge and potential resource recovery pathways for both effluent and biosolids
- Service Delivery Models: Different engagement models for desludging and treatment services
- Monitoring and Regulation: Performance benchmarking, data reporting and compliance norms for ULBs

The guidelines recommend the establishment of FSSM cells at state and city levels as well as capacity building for ULBs, emphasising the importance of institutional strengthening. The guidelines include a urban-rural clustering strategy for the utilisation of existing treatment facilities but no explicit mechanisms for urban-rural integration of FSSM systems.

5. Institutional Framework

The implementation of Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) in Rajasthan involves multiple institutions operating at state, district and local levels. While the roles and responsibilities across departments and agencies are clearly defined in FSSM Guidelines for Urban Rajasthan, coordination between urban and rural jurisdictions remains limited.

State Level

- At the state level, the Department of Local Self Government (LSG) functions as the main department for FSSM in urban areas. It provides strategic oversight for FSSM across ULBs and secures financial grants and capital investments. Supporting the LSG, the DLB is responsible for the technical and operational side of FSSM, through issuing and operationalising the State FSSM Guidelines. In Parallel, Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (RDPRD) is responsible for sanitation implementation in rural areas under SBM-G Phase II. It focuses on sustaining ODF status through FSSM interventions. Its role in sanitation is defined as per the mission, aimed at fostering localised development outcomes through empowered PRIs and ensuring rural development is integrated with urban development.
- The Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO) is a state-level technical support organisation under the Government of Rajasthan. The Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO) ensure long term sustainability of infrastructure through the promotion of community participation and ownership. This is done through capacity building, skill development, trainings

and social mobilization for community ownership of water and sanitation schemes^{xvii}. Its responsibilities are defined in the National Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

- The Directorate of Local Bodies (DLB) is a key agency for planning, implementing and monitoring FSSM operations across ULBs. Its overall role is important in standardising the implementation and planning of FSSM, supporting ULBs, coordinating stakeholders and monitoring progress and sanitation outcomes across the state.
- Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) is the major project implementation and technical support agency. It plays a critical role in developing treatment capacity that can serve both urban and rural populations and ensuring all non-sewer areas have appropriate FSSM interventions.
- The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) ensures the compliance of FSSM operations with environmental and public health standards.

District Level

At the district level, District Collectors coordinate District-Level Execution Committees (DLEC). DLECs facilitate coordination between ULBs and Panchayati Raj Institutions, they act as the intermediary body between state-level policy and local-level implementation. Their role in coordinating departments and supporting the MoU for FSSM between ULBs and Gram Panchayats is key to support infrastructure development and service delivery^{xviii}.

Local Level

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are the primary agencies responsible for implementing FSSM policies to on the ground action at the city level. Their role includes planning and operating FSSM services, overseeing day-to-day implementations and ensuring that systems function effectively and sustainably. ULBs monitor service outcomes, maintain records and address operational gaps as they arise. An additional part of their role is to engage with stakeholders to ensure FSSM activities are aligned and responsive to community needs.

Gram Panchayats (GPs), operating under the Panchayati Raj system, are responsible for sanitation outcomes in rural areas. These two bodies may work together under MoU based agreements to facilitate the convergence of FSSM operations.

Under SBM-G Phase II, the Department for Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) issued a joint advisory in 2021 that said, “If any urban FSM facility (STP/FSTP) is not working to its full capacity and there is no FSM facility in the rural areas falling within 15 kms radius of that existing urban FSM facility, then in those rural areas rather than constructing a new FSM facility, the existing urban facility may be used for co-treatment of faecal sludge through the convergence of urban local body and Gram Panchayat^{xix}”.

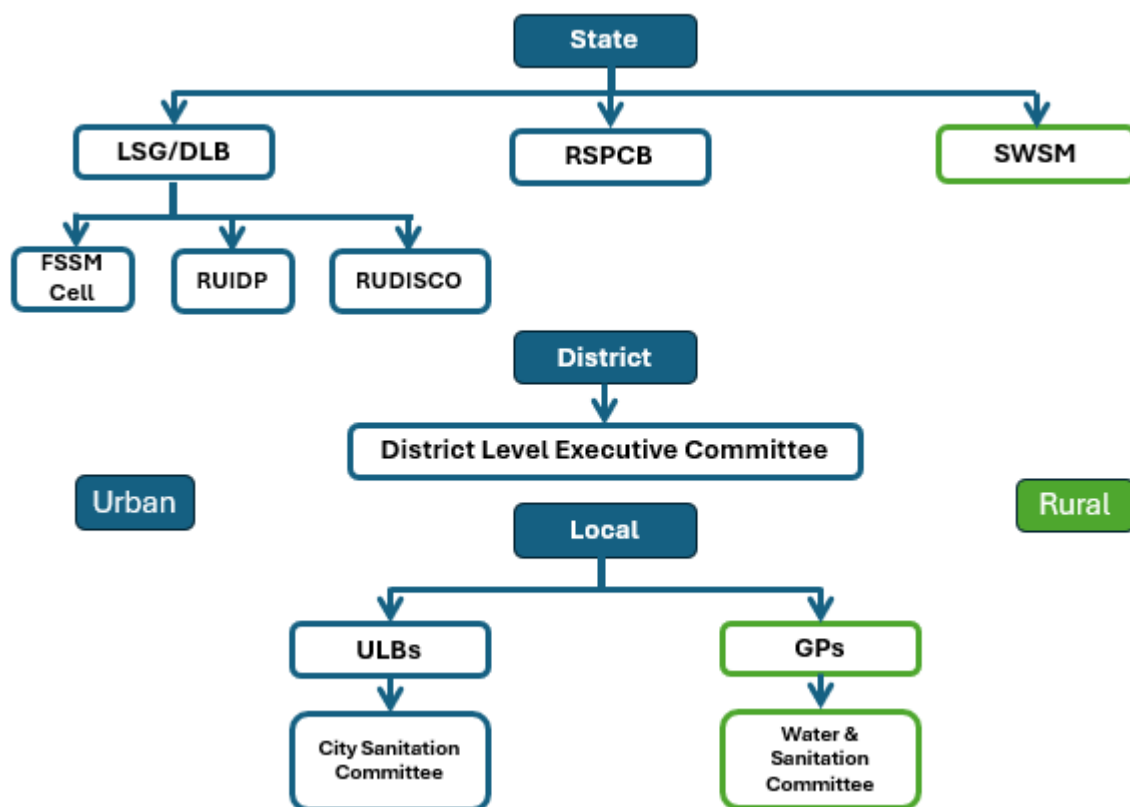


Figure 17 Institutional Framework for Urban Local Governance in Rajasthan

Table 6 The key roles and responsibilities of different FSSM stakeholders in the state of Rajasthan

Agency/Department	Roles and Responsibilities
Department of Local Self Government (LSG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing strategic oversight for FSSM operations - Coordinating with state government to secure financial grants and capital investments for FSSM infrastructure operation and maintenance - Channelling funds into dedicated State Sanitation Fund and ensuring their dissemination to ULBs - Establishing state FSSM committee to enable interdepartmental coordination and decisions
Directorate of Local Bodies (DLB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supervising and guiding ULBs in implementation of FSSM services - Establishing State FSSM Cell for operational support, performance monitoring and reporting - Setting up and managing Urban State Sanitation Fund to finance FSSM infrastructure and services at a local level - Coordinating the networking of stakeholders, including ULBs, rural institutions, private operators and technical agencies - Facilitating partnerships and connecting ULBs based on their requirements - Providing technical assistance to ULBs for the realisation of FSSM operations - Formulating a uniform structure for planning, design, project preparation, appraisal, sanction and implementation of FSSM projects across ULBs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulating, notifying and supporting implementation of key documents such as the State FSSM Guidelines, policies, action plans, strategies and Standard Operating Procedures - Providing technical support to ULBs including guiding ULBs on the appropriate selection of technologies and assisting in the preparation of City FSSM plans and strategies - Coordinating with other state government departments, ULBs and local level authorities to align FSSM plans - Facilitating the participation of public and private agencies across different stages of the sanitation chain and support partnership development - Conducting social impact assessments for sanitation initiatives - Developing statewide sanitation Management Information System for urban areas and preparing annual progress reports - Conducting trainings and workshops tailored to different stakeholders such as ULB officials, service providers, NGOs and the general public - Undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and public awareness campaigns at the state level
Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and executing sewerage, septage and infrastructure projects - Managing externally aided projects - Providing engineering, procurement and construction management support to ULBs
Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting inspections and environmental monitoring of FSTPs and STPs - Addressing grievances related to environmental hazards arising from FSSM operations - Assisting in formulation of guidelines to ensure environmental compliance of FSSM interventions
The Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (RDPRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustaining ODF outcomes in villages - Supporting solid and liquid waste management initiatives - Facilitating convergence with urban sanitation systems
The Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting sanitation planning and implementation - Strengthening monitoring and reporting systems - Providing technical guidance to ULBs and rural institutions
Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide safe and efficient FSSM services - Design, develop, plan and implement ULB level FSSM strategy addressing the whole sanitation value chain - Promote awareness and behavioural change among diverse stakeholders - Develop training programmes for local construction workers to ensure compliance and the construction of quality septic tanks - Operation and maintenance of FSSM services - Monitor and evaluate FSSM services and strategy - Implement Municipal Bylaws
Gram Panchayat	At village level, gram panchayat will be responsible for FSM
FSSM Cell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State FSSM Cell shall comprise of 12 members. The State FSSM Cell would be the Nodal agency for supervising and managing the planning and implementation of the FSSM operations across all the ULBs in Rajasthan. The major responsibility of the Cell would be to formulate an approach for the realisation of

	the State Urban FSSM Policy and Guidelines at the local level. The Cell would be involved in the day-to-day operations for resolving all the issues pertaining to the management of the overall FSSM in close coordination with other line departments, key stakeholders, and ULBs.
City Sanitation committee	At ULB level, city sanitation committee is proposed to oversee all Faecal Sludge and Septage Management Operations in the city

6. Budget Allocation for FSM & Sanitation

6.1 Central Mission Financing

Under SBM (U) 2.0 period total allocation for State is ₹1,765.80 crore and ₹47.84 Crore has been received from Government of India and state matching share of ₹31.56 crore has been received. The Action plan of ₹1,779.46 crore has been approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) and submitted to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for release of Central share of ₹848.09 crore and accordingly State matching share will be contributed as per the guidelines of SBM (U)2.0.^{xx}

Central assistance under the SBM-G Phase-II is a key source of sanitation investment in Rajasthan. During 2023-24, the state utilised ₹67.28 crore of the Centre's share under SBM-G Phase II^{xxi}. In the same year the state was allocated ₹830 crore, placing Rajasthan among the top 10 states nationally in terms of share allocation, alongside Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar^{xxii}. In 2022-23, Rajasthan was allocated ₹624.9 crore under SBM-G Phase II, reflecting sustained central support for ODF sustainability efforts^{xxiii}. Cumulatively, between 2014/15 to 2021/22, Rajasthan received ₹4,590.9 crore under SBM-G, making it the fifth highest recipient of SBM-Gramin funds in India^{xxiv}.

6.2 State Level Financing

Budget announcements over successive years highlight Rajasthan's growing emphasis on non-sewered sanitation solutions and a commitment to improving FSM and treatment infrastructure. In the 2021 Budget Speech, the state announced plans for 50 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) to address the gap in treatment capacity^{xxv}. Building on this, the 2022-23 Budget expanded the programme to announce the setting up of FSTPs and "related works" in a further 73 cities at an estimated cost of ₹600 crore^{xxvi}. In 2023-24 budget, allocations included ₹3,054 crore for AMRUT 2.0 and ₹1,324 crore for Swachh Bharat Mission-2.0, which included the creation of 68 FSTPs.

6.3 Externally Aided Funding

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has contributed loans to support the Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project. The project focuses on expanding inclusive water supply and sanitation infrastructure in Rajasthan. In September 2020, ADB approved a USD 300 million (approximately ₹2,200 crore) loan^{xxvii} and in July 2023, an additional USD 200 million loan was signed to support the ongoing project^{xxviii}. These ADB loans support Rajasthan's Sanitation by rehabilitating sewer networks, constructing STPs (including units capable of processing faecal sludge) and connecting additional households to sewerage infrastructure.

The Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP) supports ongoing efforts to improve water supply and sanitation services to residents in the state. It included a grant component of USD 2 million contributed by the Bill and Milinda Gates Foundation through the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project's (RUDIP) existing framework. This external funding was utilised

across RUDIP project towns for pilot projects to address the issue of decentralised wastewater and City-Wide FSSMxxxix.

Table 7 Summary of Budgetary Allocations in Recent Years

Year	Fund	Amount Allocated
2023-24	SBM-G Phase-II	₹830 Crore
	SBM U Phase 2	₹1,324 crore
	AMRUT 2.0	₹3,054 crore
2022-23	SBM-G Phase-II	₹624.9 Crore
	Asian Development Bank	USD 200 Million
2020-21	Asian Development Bank	USD 300 Million
	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	USD 2 Million

Table 8 Operational Status of 55 FSTPs in Rajasthan

Table 9 Construction Status of 100 FSTPs in Rajasthan

S. No.	Town	Capacity of FSTP	Contractor	Status	Work in Progress	Construction Phase
1	Sarmathura	15 KLD	MVR	Ready for Commissioning	99	3
2	Anoopgarh	25 KLD	MVR	Ready for Commissioning	78	2
3	Sultanpur	15 KLD	MVR	Ready for Commissioning	72	2
4	Mandalgarh	10 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	70	2
5	Bassi	20 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	67	3
6	Atru	20 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	61	3
7	Ratannagar	10 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	57	3
8	Anta	35 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	53	2
9	Bamanwas	10 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	53	3
10	Gajsinghpur	5 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	52	3
11	Nogav	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	49	4
12	Sapotra	10 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	46	3
13	Sadulshahar	20 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	45	3
14	Bhopalgarh	15 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	45	3
15	Pisangan	15 KLD	MVR	Work in progress	45	4
16	Rajgarh - Alwar	20 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	40	1
17	kaman	35 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	40	2
18	Sawar	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	38	4
19	Uccain	15 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	37	3
20	Bijolia	20 KLD	MVR	work in progress	35	4
21	Sojatroad	20 KLD	MVR	work in progress	35	4
22	Masuda	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	30	4
23	Akola	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	29	4
24	Malsisar	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	27	4

S. No.	TOWN	Capacity of FSTP (KLD)	Contractor	Status	Work progress	Construction Phase	Total Desluding in Dec 25 (KL)	utilization (%) per day
1	Aasind	10	MVR	Commissioning done	100	2		
2	Deshnok	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	42.18	10
3	Khatu Shyam Ji	10	MVR	Operational	100	1	44.91	17
4	Kherli	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	54.08	13
5	Kishangarhbas	10	MVR	Operational	100	1	48	18
6	Losal	20	MVR	Operational	100	2	56	10
7	Shivganj	20	MVR	Operational	100	2	71.18	13
8	Chhabra	25	MVR	Operational	100	2	NA	
9	Bidasar	25	MVR	Operational	100	2	49	7
10	Kumher	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	29.3	5
11	Mahwa	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	39.97	7
12	Nawa	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	27.44	7
13	Pilani/ Vidhy Vihar	35	MVR	Operational	100	1	48.94	5
14	Rani	10	MVR	Operational	100	2	25.62	9
15	Roopbas	10	MVR	Operational	100	2	15	6
16	Sri Dungargarh	35	MVR	Operational	100	1	69	7
17	Todaraisingh	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	32	6
18	Vijaynagar	20	MVR	Operational	100	2	35.9	7
19	Uniarra	10	MVR	Operational	100	3	18.4	7
20	Baggar	10	MVR	Operational	100	2	8.8	3
21	Bayana	35	MVR	Operational	100	2	13.22	1
22	Bhusawar	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	0	0
23	Bissau	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	13.57	3
24	Chaksu	25	MVR	Operational	100	1	28	4
25	Deoli	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	16.14	4
26	Gulabpura	20	MVR	Operational	100	2	0	0
27	Kekri	35	MVR	Operational	100	1	4.22	0
28	Kesarisinghpur	10	MVR	Operational	100	2	3.6	1
29	Khairthal	35	MVR	Operational	100	1	41.19	4
30	Kishangarh-Renwal	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	0	0
31	Niwai	25	MVR	Operational	100	2	NA	
32	Kotputli	35	MVR	Operational	100	1	40.1	4
33	Kuchera	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	0	0

34	Lakheri	20	MVR	Operational	100	2	18	3
35	Malpura	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	21.24	4
36	Mukundgarh	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	17.38	4
37	Mundwa	10	MVR	Operational	100	1	5.69	2
38	Nadbai	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	16.49	3
39	Nagar	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	0	0
40	Rawatsar	25	MVR	Operational	100	2	NA	
41	Nohar	35	MVR	Operational	100	1	11.95	1
42	Phalodi	35	MVR	Operational	100	1	0	0
43	Pindwara	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	0	0
44	Rajakheda	25	MVR	Operational	100	2	20	3
45	Rajaldesar	20	MVR	operational	100	2	12	2
46	Rajgarh - Churu	35	MVR	Operational	100	1	6.24	1
47	Reengus	20	MVR	Operational	100	1	25.5	5
48	Sarwar	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	4	1
49	Sri Madhopur	25	MVR	Operational	100	2	10	1
50	Taranagar	25	MVR	Operational	100	2	12	2
51	Viratnagar	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	6	1
52	Weir	15	MVR	Operational	100	1	17.78	4
53	Ramgarh	25	MVR	Operational	100	3	12	2
54	Pirawa	10	MVR	Operational	100	3	NA	
55	Raisinghnagar	20	MVR	Operational	100	3	20	4
25	Dooni	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress			26	4
26	Phagi	15 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress			26	4
27	Chohtan	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress			26	4
28	Hindoli	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress			26	4
29	Ghadsana	25 KLD	MVR	work in progress			25	4
30	Suket	25 KLD	MVR	work in progress			25	4
31	Baneda	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress			24	4
32	Singhana	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress			24	4
33	Sultana		MVR	Work in progress			24	4
34	Dae	15 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land			24	4

35	Riyanbandi	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
36	Sikrai	10 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land	23	4
37	Saipu	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
38	Suroth	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
39	Lawan	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
40	Dudu	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
41	Dhod	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
42	Mandaar	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
43	Siswali	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
44	Baseri	15 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	23	3
45	Narayanpur	25 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
46	Mathania	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	23	4
47	Malakheda	10 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land	22	4
48	Kaladera	15 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land	22	4
49	Khejroli	20 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on Alloted Land	22	4
50	Khandaar	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	22	4
51	Sahwa	15 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	22	4
52	Buhana	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	22	4
53	Mundawar	15 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	22	4
54	Ahor	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	22	4
55	Tiwanri	20 KLD	MVR	work in progress	22	4
56	Dug	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	22	4
57	Khanpur	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	22	4
58	Manoharthana	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	22	4
59	Mawali	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	22	4
60	Udaipurwati	20 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	6	2
61	Sangaria	25 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land	1	2
62	Sadri	20 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	1	2
63	Mandawari	10 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	1	3
64	Behror	25 KLD	MVR	Sewer line proposed in town	0	2
65	Chomu	35 KLD	MVR	Land issue	0	2
66	Parbatsar	10 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending	0	2

67	Thanagaji	15 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending	0	1
68	Sikri	15 KLD	MVR	Land issue	0	3
69	Lalgarh-Jatan	15 KLD	MVR	Withdraw by DLB	0	3
70	Pawata	25 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending	0	3
71	Jawal	5 KLD	MVR	Withdraw by DLB	0	3
72	Raipur	10 KLD	MVR	Land issue	0	4
73	Mertaroad	10 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land	0	4
74	Diggi	10 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land	0	4
75	Degana	15 KLD	MVR	Work in Progress	0	2
76	Baswa	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	0	4
77	Sayla	15 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land	0	4
78	Kudibhagtasini	35 KLD	MVR	De-Notify ULB	0	4
79	Jasol	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	0	4
80	Samdari	15 KLD	MVR	work in progress	0	4
81	Bhim	10 KLD	MVR	work in progress	0	4
82	Vallabhnagar	10 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending	0	4
83	Surajgarh	15 KLD	MVR	Sewer line proposed in town		1
84	Nasirabad	35 KLD	MVR	Commissioning done		3
85	Bansur	20 KLD	MVR	Commissioning done		3
86	Laxmangarh	35 KLD	MVR	Commissioning done		3
87	Bagru	25 KLD	MVR	Commissioning done		3
88	Bigod	10 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on allotted land		4
89	Khatukhurd	15 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending		4
90	Maniya	15 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending		4
91	Vajirpur	15 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on Alloted Land		4
92	Lunkaransar	35 KLD	MVR	Sewer line proposed in town		4
93	Napasar	25 KLD	MVR	Sewer line proposed in town		4
94	Kathumar	10 KLD	MVR	Public Issue on Alloted Land		4
95	Bhandarej	20 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending		4
96	Jamwaragarh	25 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending		4
97	Kanota	10 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending		4
98	Vatika	10 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending		4

99	Dundlod	10 KLD	MVR	Conversion with Mukundagarh		4
100	Mandrela	15 KLD	MVR	Allotment Pending		4

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