

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4632
ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

ODF PLUS STATUS TO VILLAGES UNDER SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

4632. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:
SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:
SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:
SMT. SMITA UDAY WAGH:
SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:
SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SMT. ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the key eligibility criteria, components and verification mechanisms prescribed by the Government for declaring a village as Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II;
- (b) the number of villages across the country that have achieved ODF Plus status, State-wise particularly in Chhattisgarh including Durg Lok Sabha Constituency, Kanker and Balod districts under Kanker Lok Sabha Constituency, Cuttack Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha and Maharashtra including Jalgaon district under Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency at present;
- (c) the details of villages in Rajasthan that have achieved ODF Plus status, district-wise including the area-wise details of Udaipur, Salumbar, Pratapgarh and Dungarpur districts;
- (d) whether the Union Government and the State Governments have developed any digital monitoring tools or third-party audit mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of ODF Plus status in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of measures taken to ensure the continuance of ODF Plus status;

(f) the efforts being undertaken to promote solid and liquid waste management, community toilet infrastructure and behavioural change communication in ODF Plus villages especially in semi-arid and water-stressed regions like Jalgaon; and

(g) the allocation of Central funds and capacity-building initiatives rolled out for Gram Panchayats in Maharashtra to maintain and upgrade the sanitation ecosystem under ODF Plus norms?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) The key criteria and process being used to declare all the villages in the country as Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II are as under :-

An ODF Plus village is defined as a village which sustains its Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status, ensures solid and liquid waste management and is visually clean. There are 3 progressive stages of ODF Plus villages:

- **ODF Plus Aspiring:** A Village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for Solid Waste Management OR Liquid Waste Management
- **ODF Plus Rising:** A village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for BOTH Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management
- **ODF Plus Model:** A village which is sustaining its ODF status and has arrangements for both Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management; observes visual cleanliness, i.e., minimal litter, minimal stagnant wastewater, no plastic waste dump in public places; and displays ODF Plus Information, Education & Communication (IEC) messages

A village that has met all the ODF Plus criteria will self-declare themselves ODF Plus at a Gram Sabha meeting. The district must ensure mandatory third-party verification of a village, within 90 days of ODF Plus declaration for the first time. The mandatory third-party verification will be undertaken for ODF Plus (Model) villages only. However, supervisory verification may be done for the ODF Plus villages across all the three categories (Aspiring/Rising/Model) by the officers responsible in chain of command at Block/District/State levels.

(b) State/UT-wise (Including Chhattisgarh), number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages under SBM(G) as on 18.08.2025, as per the data reported by the States/UTs on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) is given at Annexure-1. No. of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages in Durg, Uttar Bastar Kanker and Balod

districts of Chhattisgarh, Cuttack district of Odisha and Jalgaon district of Maharashtra are as under :-

State	District	Total villages	ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus Villages
			Aspiring	Rising	Model	
Chhattisgarh	Durg	381	0	0	381	381
Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	1,066	247	0	803	1,050
Chhattisgarh	Balod	690	0	0	690	690
Odisha	Cuttack	1,864	19	0	1,762	1,781
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	1,486	32	4	1,218	1,254

(c) District-wise, No. of ODF Plus declared villages in Rajasthan (including Udaipur, Salumbar, Pratapgarh and Dungarpur districts) upto 18.08.2025 is given at Annexure-2.

(d) The Operational Guidelines of SBM(G) Phase-II prescribe that the States/UTs may conduct periodical evaluation studies on the implementation of Phase II of SBM(G) and these evaluations could be used for course correction and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme. Further, the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) captures progress of the States/UTs against SBM(G) activities viz. construction of Individual and Community/Household Toilets, SLWM infrastructure, IEC, Capacity Building and administration related activities, including financial progress. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation conducts Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) through an independent survey agency to assess the performance of the States/UTs and Districts on both qualitative and quantitative parameters of Swachhata. Meetings (virtual and physical) are also conducted with the States/UTs from time to time to monitor the progress of the implementation of SBM(G). Field visits are also undertaken by the Department officials to assess the programmatic implementation of SBM(G).

(e) Sanitation is State subject, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides Financial & technical support to States. Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] is being implemented during the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26, with the focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover all the villages with solid and liquid waste management i.e. converting the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). Realising that the task of constructing toilets is a continuous process and not a one time activity, as there are continuously new emerging households, migrant households etc. which will require Toilets, construction of new Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) continues to be the first charge on SBM(G) funds under Phase-II of SBM(G) and states are advised continuously to plan for the left out toilets and address this gap on priority.

(f) Under SBMG Phase-II Operational guidelines there is provision of Community Sanitary Complexes in rural areas. The provision of Sanitation facilities through community toilet complexes is the most suitable option for those who cannot afford individual toilets for monetary

reasons or due to lack of space. Such complexes are a useful and valuable option at public places, markets, taxi stands, etc., where a large congregation of people takes place. A community sanitary complex is an infrastructure for the use of the community and/or floating population. A Community Sanitary Complex takes care of safe disposal/reuse of human waste in addition to the objective of providing a toilet facility that enhances privacy and dignity. Under Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen Phase-II, for Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)-Rs. 3Lakh has been provisioned (out of it, 30% of this will be borne by GPs from 15th FC).

Liquid Waste Management (LWM) is a core component of ODF Plus under SBM(G), emphasizing decentralized, community-managed systems to ensure overall village cleanliness. In water-stressed areas like Jalgaon, efforts prioritize water-efficient and low-cost technologies to minimize groundwater contamination and reuse waste. The following initiatives are being implemented under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM-G] Phase II to encourage and support greywater treatment and the reuse of water.

- Soak pits, leach pits, and magic pits are low-cost, decentralized solutions for managing greywater at the household and community levels. They are suited to the diverse soil types and space availability in villages and also help in recharging groundwater.
- Kitchen gardens: Encourage direct reuse of greywater for irrigation, reducing freshwater demand.
- Community-level solutions: Community leach pits, waste stabilization ponds, constructed wetlands, Phyto rid, decentralized wastewater treatment systems (DEWATS), and soil biotechnology (SBT) Etc. depending on population coverage, land availability, and local geography. The treated wastewater from such system is reused for landscape, irrigation, flushing, industrial processes, construction, groundwater recharge, and aquaculture and other applications in rural areas.

As per the operational guidelines of SBM(G) Phase-II, villages must be provided with an adequate number of individual and community compost pits for biodegradable waste including agricultural & cattle waste, and an adequate segregation and collection system for plastic waste. For this purpose, financial assistance of up to ₹60 per capita is available for villages with a population of up to 5,000, and ₹45 per capita for those with a population above 5,000. This will also cover the procurement of waste collection vehicles and the construction of storage and segregation sheds at the village or Gram Panchayat level. The operational guidelines also provide for at least one Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) in each block in case clustering of blocks is not possible. A provision of up to ₹16 lakh per block has been made for the construction of a PWMU at the block level.

To bring about a change in the behavior of villagers regarding solid and liquid waste management, community toilet infrastructure in Open Defecation Free Plus villages, campaigns like “Swachh Maze Aangan”, “Swachhteche Don Rang, Ola Hirwa Nila”, “Swachhteche Kaam, Swachh Bachat Gatasobat”, “Compost khadda bharu, Aple gaon swachha thevu” and “Har Ghar Tiranga, Har Par Swachhta” have been implemented.

(g) For the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II, the Maharashtra State has received Rs.442.07 crore Central share from the year 2020-21 till date. 5 members out of every Gram Panchayat in Maharashtra, including sanitation workers, ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, Gram Panchayat members, Sarpanch, Gram Sevak and Self-Help Group members etc., have been successfully trained and mentored under Swachh Bharat Mission (G).

Annexure-1

Annexure referred to in part (b) of the reply to Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No.4632 for reply
on 21-08-2025

State/UT-wise, No. of ODF Plus declared villages upto 18.08.2025

S.N.	State/UT Name	Total villages	ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus Villages
			Aspiring	Rising	Model	
1	A & N Islands	265	0	0	209	209
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,995	7,665	56	8,243	15,964
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,134	3,153	847	956	4,956
4	Assam	25,368	1,349	844	22,993	25,186
5	Bihar	37,138	1,799	237	32,987	35,023
6	Chhattisgarh	19,643	931	34	17,749	18,714
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	98	0	0	94	94
8	Goa	373	58	2	308	368
9	Gujarat	17,973	3,514	919	13,331	17,764
10	Haryana	6,618	2,635	85	3,798	6,518
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,618	1,280	386	14,452	16,118
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,216	19	17	5,960	5,996
13	Jharkhand	29,322	18,399	555	7,712	26,666
14	Karnataka	26,484	18,046	267	8,089	26,402
15	Kerala	1,435	6	5	1,370	1,381
16	Ladakh	240	10	0	230	240
17	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	51,043	247	4	50,521	50,772
19	Maharashtra	40,247	4,831	98	33,379	38,308
20	Manipur	2,567	41	1	26	68
21	Meghalaya	6,466	4,727	244	476	5,447
22	Mizoram	646	0	0	618	618
23	Nagaland	1,425	512	69	555	1,136
24	Odisha	46,928	803	9	44,291	45,103
25	Puducherry	91	53	0	37	90
26	Punjab	11,977	9,698	67	2,017	11,782
27	Rajasthan	43,463	271	83	42,427	42,781
28	Sikkim	400	0	0	400	400
29	Tamil Nadu	11,739	531	23	11,016	11,570
30	Telangana	9,773	505	1	8,461	8,967
31	Tripura	765	8	0	757	765
32	Uttar Pradesh	96,174	1,032	80	93,525	94,637
33	Uttarakhand	14,967	52	1	14,864	14,917
34	West Bengal	38,343	4,341	243	32,595	37,179
	Total:-	5,86,944	86,516	5,177	4,74,456	5,66,149

Annexure referred to in part (c) of the reply to Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No.4632 for reply
on 21-08-2025

District-wise, No. of ODF Plus declared villages in Rajasthan upto 18.08.2025

S.N.	District	Total villages	ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus Villages
			Aspiring	Rising	Model	
1	AJMER	724	6	0	706	712
2	ALWAR	1,090	2	3	1,062	1,067
3	Balotra	912	2	7	899	908
4	BANSWARA	1,497	12	1	1,429	1,442
5	BARAN	1,097	2	0	1,067	1,069
6	BARMER	1718	21	3	1688	1712
7	Beawar	693	3	0	683	686
8	BHARATPUR	754	1	2	747	750
9	BHILWARA	1738	1	0	1725	1726
10	BIKANER	855	2	5	804	811
11	BUNDI	875	2	1	860	863
12	CHITTORGARH	1584	0	3	1543	1546
13	CHURU	867	10	3	836	849
14	DAUSA	1087	5	6	1047	1058
15	Deeg	657	0	0	656	656
16	DHOLPUR	797	1	0	790	791
17	Didwana-Kuchaman	784	11	7	749	767
18	DUNGARPUR	975	0	0	971	971
19	GANGANAGAR	2809	0	0	2776	2776
20	HANUMANGARH	1814	0	0	1799	1799
21	JAIPUR	1879	48	13	1783	1844
22	JAISALMER	688	0	0	688	688
23	Jalore	792	1	1	783	785
24	JHALAWAR	1470	3	0	1437	1440
25	JHUNJHUNU	976	2	1	966	969
26	JODHPUR	1188	2	1	1157	1160
27	KARAULI	846	5	1	836	842
28	Khairthal-Tijara	570	2	0	545	547
29	KOTA	801	22	10	740	772
30	Kotputli-Behror	573	10	1	524	535
31	NAGAU	827	57	4	758	819
32	PALI	774	1	0	766	767
33	Phalodi	729	2	0	723	725
34	PRATAPGARH	969	3	2	944	949
35	RAJSAMAND	1053	0	1	1051	1052
36	Salumbar	610	2	0	600	602
37	SAWAI MADHOPUR	736	13	0	712	725
38	SIKAR	1192	1	1	1183	1185
39	SIROHI	466	6	6	454	466
40	TONK	1119	3	0	1091	1094
41	UDAIPUR	1878	7	0	1849	1856
		43463	271	83	42427	42781
