

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

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *69
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.02.2025

HAMARA SHAUCHALAY HAMARA SAMMAN CAMPAIGN

***69 # Shri Baburam Nishad:**

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

- (a) the major outcomes and success achieved under the campaign 'Hamara Shauchalay Hamara Samman' since its launch;
- (b) the way the said campaign affected the access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to address sanitation issues and safeguard the dignity of citizens of rural and deprived areas in the next phase of the said campaign; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI C R PATIL)

- (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in the reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.69 due for reply on 10.02.2025

(a) : The “Hamara Shauchalay: Hamara Samman” (HSHS) campaign, launched on World Toilet Day (10th November 2024), concluded on 10th December 2024, aligning sanitation with dignity and human rights today on Human Rights Day. The three-week campaign mobilized communities across the rural India, bringing sanitation into the spotlight as a matter of collective pride and responsibility.

1. Key Activities of the Campaign

The campaign mobilized efforts at every level—State, District, Block, and Gram Panchayat (GP)—through activities such as:

- **Competitions:**
 - **Best Individual Toilet Competition (IHHL):** Recognizing households for maintaining the most well-painted and functional toilets. Winners were felicitated at district events on December 10.
 - **Community Toilet Aesthetic Drive:** Villages competed to improve the appearance and usability of CSCs, ensuring community pride in shared spaces.
- **Awareness Drives and Community Participation:**
 - Villagers actively participated in painting, refurbishing, and maintaining toilets.
 - District Water Sanitation Meetings (DWSMs) and rallies were organized to engage stakeholders and raise awareness.
 - States/UTs to conduct press conferences on Human Rights Day to showcase the achievements of the campaign, share success stories, and reinforce the message that access to sanitation is fundamental to human dignity and rights
 - Users to post pictures of their upgraded toilets using #MyToilet:MyPride on MyGov portal.

2. Achievements of the campaign:

Over 50,500 events conducted across states and union territories and participation exceeding 41 lakh people, the HSHS campaign achieved remarkable milestones:

- Over 606 Districts have organised DWSM meetings
- Over 3.68 Lakh IHHL Sanction Orders issued
- Over 70% i.e.- 1.73 Lakh CSCs have been assessed for functionality

3. Stories of Change Across India:

The campaign demonstrated the diversity and innovation of India's sanitation journey:

- In Jammu & Kashmir, mobile LED-equipped vehicles brought sanitation awareness to the remotest corners, blending technology with community engagement.
 - Bihar used digital systems and school-based activities to drive awareness and encourage youth participation.
 - In Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh, a groundbreaking initiative integrated Google Maps to track CSCs, ensuring their accessibility and upkeep.
 - Across Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, beautification of CSCs and IHHLs transformed sanitation infrastructure into community landmarks.
4. The campaign witnessed active involvement from Governors, Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, State Ministers, MLAs, and Panchayat leaders, underlining the importance of collective action. Water and Sanitation Committees at the state, district, and gram panchayat levels were activated, ensuring long-term accountability and sustainability.
 5. By concluding on Human Rights Day, the HSHS campaign highlighted the intrinsic connection between sanitation and fundamental rights. Access to functional and clean toilets is central to ensuring dignity, safety, and equality, particularly for women and marginalized communities.
 6. The HSHS campaign has reaffirmed the vision of the Swachh Bharat Mission—sanitation not just as an infrastructure goal, but as a -Jan Andolan that empowers communities and transforms lives

(b) to (d) Sanitation is a State subject. As per SBMG Phase-II operation guidelines IHHL is one of the important components to sustain the ODF status of the villages. The construction of IHHLs is an ongoing effort, States and UTs providing IHHLs to all eligible households as per the demand. Also providing Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) for public use, has also been provisioned especially for land less families, migrant workers, school children, and the floating population. During the period “Hamara Shauchalay: Hamara Samman” (HSHS) campaign (19th November to 10th December 2024), over **3.68 lakh toilets** were sanctioned, and more than **50,000 toilets** have been constructed.

In the current Annual Implementation plan (FY 2024-25) States and UTs have planned to construct over 54.82 Lakh Individual Household Latrines.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) phase II aims to sustain ODF+ sustainability through IHHL & CSCs, visual cleanliness through arrangements for solid and liquid waste management, safe sanitation practices through provisions for faecal sludge management. This may enhance the visual cleanliness and safe sanitation practices in the rural part of the country. In the Annexure-1, shows the list of State having IHHLs and Community Sanitary Complexes. In the Annexure-2, shows the villages who declare themselves ODF+ (Provisions for solid & liquid waste management & safe sanitation practices).

Statement referred to in part (b) to (d) of the reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.69
due for reply on 10-02-2025

| Sr.No. | State Name | HH's with IHHLs in rural areas | Community Sanitary Complexes |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | A & N Islands | 43,312 | 311 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 7,513,897 | 14,975 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 225,391 | 3,032 |
| 4 | Assam | 6,201,013 | 3,878 |
| 5 | Bihar | 17,666,584 | 9,302 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 5,079,629 | 13,437 |
| 7 | DNH & DD | 36,324 | 69 |
| 8 | Goa | 260,980 | 588 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 6,570,599 | 8,019 |
| 10 | Haryana | 3,054,472 | 5,872 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 1,466,295 | 5,887 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1,736,463 | 5,387 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 4,831,830 | 1,228 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 8,495,162 | 2,812 |
| 15 | Kerala | 4,702,230 | 1,621 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 37,173 | 430 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 11,909 | 22 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 10,435,061 | 19,529 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 13,102,670 | 26,944 |
| 20 | Manipur | 468,550 | 1,073 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 531,967 | 1,181 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 132,622 | 653 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 310,339 | 1,368 |
| 24 | Odisha | 8,492,405 | 3,030 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 88,729 | 11 |
| 26 | Punjab | 3,023,651 | 6,537 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 11,180,782 | 24,805 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 78,594 | 699 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 11,688,191 | 8,345 |
| 30 | Telangana | 4,187,207 | 6,093 |
| 31 | Tripura | 820,492 | 430 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 32,606,974 | 61,843 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 1,414,101 | 2,972 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 15,739,743 | 9,544 |
| Total | | 182,235,341 | 251,927 |

Statement referred to in part (b) to (d) of the reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.69
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| Sr. No. | State Name | Villages with SWM Arrangement | Villages with LWM Arrangement | ODF+ Model Villages |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | A & N Islands | 201 | 201 | 195 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 15,942 | 3,712 | 3,012 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3,334 | 3,766 | 843 |
| 4 | Assam | 21,136 | 24,856 | 19,174 |
| 5 | Bihar | 33,064 | 34,690 | 31,866 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 17,421 | 18,703 | 17,005 |
| 7 | DNH & DD | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 8 | Goa | 370 | 306 | 293 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 16,967 | 16,917 | 13,143 |
| 10 | Haryana | 4,598 | 5,249 | 2,948 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 15,011 | 15,915 | 14,075 |
| 12 | Jammu & Kashmir | 5,944 | 5,949 | 5,912 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 8,838 | 26,423 | 7,033 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 26,371 | 5,888 | 5,135 |
| 15 | Kerala | 1,381 | 1,376 | 1,369 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 204 | 240 | 203 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 50,330 | 50,551 | 50,082 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 30,381 | 37,201 | 28,709 |
| 20 | Manipur | 29 | 112 | 26 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 843 | 5,385 | 426 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 624 | 623 | 617 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 555 | 785 | 437 |
| 24 | Odisha | 43,959 | 44,892 | 43,537 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 90 | 37 | 37 |
| 26 | Punjab | 3,662 | 9,943 | 1,635 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 42,282 | 42,715 | 41,362 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 11,390 | 9,362 | 8,653 |
| 30 | Telangana | 8,993 | 8,456 | 8,391 |
| 31 | Tripura | 738 | 752 | 695 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 85,000 | 94,193 | 83,458 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 14,886 | 14,851 | 14,838 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 32,250 | 35,166 | 29,199 |
| Total:- | | 497,298 | 519,719 | 434,812 |