



NATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

‘Fulfilling the Dream of Hon’ble Prime Minister
to Provide Toilet in Each Household by 2019-
Challenges and the Way Ahead’
and Celebrating the World Toilet Day

CONCEPT NOTE

**Sulabh International
Social Service Organisation**



Excerpts from the
Independence Day
address by the

**Hon'ble
Prime Minister
Shri Narendra Modi**

on 15th August, 2014



"... The first work I started here after formation of Government is of cleanliness. People wondered whether it is a work of a Prime Minister? People may feel that it is a trivial work for a Prime Minister but for me this is a big work. Cleanliness is very big work. Whether our country can not be clean? If one hundred and twenty five crore countrymen decide that they will never spread filthiness, which power in the world has ability to spread filthiness in our cities and villages? Can't we resolve this much?..."

"... We are living in 21st century. Has it ever pained us that our mothers and sisters have to defecate in open? Whether dignity of women is not our collective responsibility? The poor womenfolk of the village wait for the night; until darkness descends, they can't go out to defecate. What bodily torture they must be feeling, how many diseases that act might engender. Can't we just make arrangements for toilets for the dignity of our mothers and sisters? ..."

"... You must be getting shocked to hear the Prime Minister speaking of cleanliness and the need to build toilets from the ramparts of the Red Fort. Brothers and sisters, I do not know how my speech is going to be criticised and how will people take it. But this is my heartfelt conviction. I come from a poor family, I have seen poverty. The poor need respect and it begins with cleanliness. I, therefore, have to launch a 'clean India' campaign from 2nd October this year and carry it forward in 4 years. I want to make a beginning today itself and that is – all schools in the country should have toilets with separate toilets for girls. Only then our daughters will not be compelled to leave schools midway..."



INDIA-U.S. PARTNERSHIP \$1 TRILLION BY 2030

By Nish Acharya

“Not only has Prime Minister Modi identified toilets as a national priority, but India’s path-breaking NGO, Sulabh International, has already shown that Indians are willing to pay for clean, functioning toilets. Sulabh has scaled to 8,000 pay-for-use toilets across India, and introduced technology that is being used in over 1.2 million homes. Partnerships between American startups and Sulabh are creating various sanitation solutions for the different environments of India.”

Excerpts in the aforesaid book about Sulabh International which was founded by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak in 1970.



“The Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi has ignited the candle of cleanliness among Indians to make India clean. He has asked Indians to restore the culture of sanitation which Indians had during Harappan civilization. We should join hands with the Prime Minister with all the might and resources, to make India clean and free from defecation in the open. Be civilized, be cultured, be clean, make India clean and stand out in the row of civilized, cultured and clean nations.”

Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, Founder Sulabh International



THE AUTHOR
NISH ACHARYA
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Nish Acharya is a senior advisor to Northeastern University, a senior fellow for the Center for American Progress and a columnist for Forbes Media. Until recently he was with the Obama administration as the director of innovation and entrepreneurship, and senior advisor to the secretary of commerce. Prior to these positions, he was executive director of the Deshpande Foundation, a prominent American philanthropy group focused on innovation, entrepreneurship, and scalability around the world. Nish currently serves on the advisory board of The Economist Higher Education Forum and was previously a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Bretton Woods Committee, the Indus Entrepreneurs, and the Clinton Global Initiative. He was also a board member of Akshaya Patra USA and the United Way Worldwide Global Advisory Board.

CONCEPT NOTE

1. As a foremost organisation committed to the cause of sanitation, Sulabh International is enthused by the clarion call of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019. To give this national aim the required momentum and turn it into reality, it has decided to organize a National Conference on the theme 'Fulfilling the Dream of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Provide Toilet to Each Household by 2019—Challenges and the Way Ahead' on the occasion of World Toilet Day.
2. Swachh Bharat, as we know, is a national mission and the move is afoot to build a broad alliance of politicians, corporations, NGOs and civil society to spread its awareness, evolve it into a people's movement and turn the vision of ODF into reality. All stakeholders are aware that there are huge implementation hurdles, and time is running out. Besides the need of inculcation of behavioural change alongside the cultural and social issues that will have to be carefully dealt on the ground, the real challenge is to construct millions of toilets.
3. To achieve the Swachh Bharat's target of making about 12 crore toilets by 2019, we have, first of all, to estimate the break-up of the requirement. In this regard, Sulabh International, which has a vast experience and exceptional track-record in the sanitation sector, has the following proposal.
4. India has about 646 lakh Villages, 2.51 lakh Gram Panchayats, 6,849 CD Blocks and 675 Districts. In addition, there are 7,935 Towns (4,041 Statutory Towns and 3,894 Census Towns) that have to be covered under the Swachh Bharat Mission.
5. If we take a Village as a unit, 200 toilets on an average @ say Rs. 30,000 per toilet, would be required to be constructed. This would cost Rs. 60 lakh to make the village ODF, with provision of a household toilet to each house.
6. Similarly, there are about 2.51 lakh Gram Panchayats (each having an average of three villages), which if covered totally to make the Gram Panchayat ODF, would require Rs. 1.80 crore.
7. Covering an entire CD Block (each having an average of 100 villages) would require Rs. 60 crore to make it ODF.
8. There are about 675 Districts, with an average of 10 CD Blocks in each District. So to cover an entire District, it would cost about Rs. 600 crore, to make it ODF.

9. Similarly, for building community/public and household toilets in urban areas of the country, appropriate investments and partnerships would be required.
10. In addition to the Government's efforts, the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) could play a crucial role in generating resources required for achieving the goal of Swachh Bharat. As a concerned High Net-worth Individual or Corporate, some of you may like to consider adopting a Village, a Panchayat, a CD Block or a District, so that the entire country can be effectively covered in the specified time frame. This Conference would provide a platform to seek views of all stakeholders, Corporate, High Net-worth Individuals, Government and Civil Society representatives, and some end-users like Panchayat / Municipality representatives would also participate in the event, to explore the challenges and formulate a strategy to achieve the objectives.
11. In this national campaign of making India clean and constructing the required toilets by 2019, we would like first to historically foreground the problem of open defecation and then briefly state Sulabh's relevant ideas, inventions and achievements spanning over four decades in sanitation and social sectors from which we can derive valuable insights for meeting the sanitation challenge.
12. Since the dawn of human civilization, the people have been going outside for defecation. Open defecation got cultural and religious sanction in the ancient time, but Indians were advised not to defecate near human habitation. It was suggested that one should go at a distance, dig a small pit, defecate in the pit and then put some grass and leaves, filling it with soil. This practice with some variation is still prevalent in India, especially in the rural areas and in urban slums. In earlier days, the villages had trees, bushes and raised mounds where one could hide oneself while defecation. Tropical climate also helped this practice to continue.
13. Before 1870, no attempt was made for the safe and hygienic disposal of human waste. Only two practices were prevalent: one as mentioned earlier, i.e. open defecation, and the other was the use of bucket toilets in urban areas which had to be cleaned by the human scavengers who were treated as 'untouchables'.
14. In 1870, during the British Period, for the first time the sewerage system was laid in Calcutta (now Kolkata) and up until now only 929 towns and cities have the provision of sewerage system out of 7935 big and small towns, that too partially, and only 270 towns have STPs—Sewage Treatment Plants (4041 Statutory towns notified by the Government). The sewerage system is costly to build, maintain and it requires enormous quantity of water to flush. Not surprisingly, this system is limited to the towns and cities. Provisions of full sewerage system are lacking in most urban areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. So on the one hand because of religious and cultural sanction, and on the other, the absence of an affordable flush toilet, along with human excreta disposal system, the practice of open defecation

had been continuing before the invention of the two-pit compost flush toilet by Sulabh Founder, Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak.

15. In 1968, Dr. Pathak joined the Bihar Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee, a non-profit society, which was constituted by the Government to celebrate the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. As we know, Gandhi was deeply concerned about the cleanliness and sanitation, and he had suggested to Indians for use of trench latrines, which he used in his Phoenix Ashram in Durban, South Africa. He also suggested that one should put soil on excreta after defecation. Gandhi wanted to end the practice of open defecation. He wanted a scientific toilet to replace the dry latrine and he wanted to free the untouchables from the drudgery of manual cleaning of night soil.
16. Profoundly influenced by the thoughts and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Pathak set on a Mission to overcome the problem of manual scavenging. He realized that first of all there was a need for a low cost effective technology, which could dispose human waste without manually handling it.
17. After doing in-depth research, experimentations and with application of his mind, Dr. Pathak invented a technology, the two-pit ecological compost flush toilet, popularly known as Sulabh Shauchalaya. This technology is affordable, appropriate, indigenous and culturally acceptable. In this technology there are two pits. One is used at a time and the other is kept on standby. When the first one is full it is switched over to the other one. In the first one, after two years the human excreta gets converted into bio-fertilizer with the help of bacteria present in the soil. It requires only one litre of water per use to flush. This is economical, saves water and it has no vent pipe, so there is no chance of air pollution. The system uses the disintegration power of soil through anaerobic bacteria, and disposes the human waste locally, converting it to manure. Besides providing the solution to the problem of open defecation, this invention helped change the social structure of the country non-violently, as the scavengers were liberated from the demeaning task of carrying night soil and a new era of sanitation evolved in Indian sanitation history. The Sulabh Social Reform and Sanitation Movement unfolded on the Indian horizon.
18. At the outset, Dr. Pathak realized that the scavengers had little or no capital, social or financial, to enable them to earn their living. He struggled hard to ensure their livelihood and sustenance by giving them skill-based vocational training in different trades in order to enable them to get gainful employment. They have now learnt beauty-care, tailoring, making pickle, papad, masala, noodles, jams, etc. Dr. Pathak further empowered them to perform rites and rituals of the privileged castes. As a result, the untouchable scavengers have been liberated from the shackles of untouchability, and are now earning respectfully through beneficial alternate employment.

19. 1970 was a turning point in the life of Dr. Pathak and Sulabh. Since then, this technology has been approved nationally and internationally as the most appropriate low cost simple technology, by which the human waste is disposed locally and became a resource for the farm as bio-fertilizer.
20. This technology and its effect have been best summed up by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2003 and 2006.

SUCCESS OF THE SANITATION TECHNOLOGIES INVENTED BY DR. PATHAK

Dr. Pathak has shown the way, a candle in the darkness and the beginning of the beginning. Sulabh alone has installed 1.3 million toilets in individual houses and about 8000 public toilets which are used by more than 15 million people daily. This has resulted in more than a million untouchable scavengers being relieved from this sub-human occupation. The success and efficacy of this technological innovation is evident from the fact that in rural areas the Government of India on the design of Dr. Pathak got installed about 54 million toilets.

Now, the Sulabh work has crossed over into Afghanistan, Nepal, South East Asia, Africa and Latin America. The concept and practice developed by Dr. Pathak has received worldwide recognition and today many of the developing countries are replicating the model in their own country. It has been recognized by the UNDP as a Global Best Practice, which could be an instrument for achieving Millennium Development Goals for providing sanitation and human excreta disposal facilities to more than 2 billion people who have no such facilities. Dr. Pathak's Sulabh Technology was evaluated by the United Nations and Sulabh was granted Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. BBC in its Horizons programme has listed the Sulabh's toilet system as one of the five defining inventions of the world in the 20th century.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2003

Millennium Development
Goals: A compact among
nations to end human
poverty



BOX 4.10

Affordable sanitation in India

Much defecation in India still occurs in open spaces. But pioneering work by Sulabh International, a non-governmental organization (NGO), has shown that human waste can be disposed of affordably and in a socially acceptable way. Sulabh's approach is based on partnerships with local governments, backed by community participation, and has substantially improved environmental quality in rural and urban slums inhabited by poor people.

Sulabh's solution is a low-cost, pour-flush water-seal toilet with leach pits for on-site disposal of human waste. The technology is affordable for poor people because designs suit different income levels. Flushing requires only 2 litres of water, compared with the 10 used by other toilets. Moreover, the system is never out of commission because there are two pits—so one can always be used while the other is being cleaned. The latrine can be built with locally available

materials and is easy to maintain. It also has high potential for upgrading because it can easily be connected to a sewer system when one is introduced in the area.

Since 1970 more than 1 million of the units have been constructed in houses. In addition, 5,500 have been installed in pay-and-use public toilets, staffed by an attendant around the clock who supplies soap for washing hands. The public toilets include facilities for bathing and doing laundry and offer free services to children and disabled and poor people. As a result more than 10 million people have received improved, low-cost sanitation, and 50,000 jobs have been created.

Sulabh's door-to-door campaigns also provide free health education to millions of people. The organization trains local people to construct more latrines themselves, and has helped set up and maintain fee-based community toilets in slums and other areas.

Source: WSSCC 2002, 2003.

21. Dr. Pathak did not patent his toilet invention, and it was a conscious monumental decision. The objective was to universalize his invention of Sulabh technology for maximum use for common people and common human good.
22. With the induction of Sulabh Shauchalaya, the rural scenario is undergoing a silent sanitation revolution with gender empowerment and gender security alongside attainment of cleanliness and hygienic environment. These changes have been facilitated by Dr. Pathak's invention of appropriate technology and its capacity for universal adaptability. This techno-social intervention to bring comprehensive socio-cultural change is bolstering the Hon'ble Prime Minister's grand initiative on Swachh Bharat. It is a catalyzing force for the Clean India Mission.
23. Sulabh alone has constructed more than 1.3 million toilets in individual houses and the Government of India also built about 54 million such toilets. The Sulabh Shauchalaya technology has been accepted throughout the country and also in several other Asian and African countries. The countries of Bangladesh, Vietnam, China, Indonesia and others have adopted the Sulabh technology. As per 2011 Census, India's rural areas need 110.6 million toilets and 2.8 lakh houses in urban areas have bucket toilets which are cleaned by the untouchables and 147 million houses have no toilets. In urban slums, there is little provision of toilets, so mostly the people go outside for defecation. Sanitation problems are being addressed from the First Five Year Plan of India, but it gathered momentum in 1970, when Dr. Pathak invented the technology and devised an effective mechanism for its implementation.
24. In 1974, Dr. Pathak evolved the concept of maintaining public toilets on 'pay & use' basis. Apart from other NGOs and private companies, Sulabh International Social Service Organisation is maintaining 8,000 public toilets.
25. In 1977, Dr. Pathak innovated another technology to convert human waste into energy through modifying the then existing bio-gas digesters to convert bio-waste including human waste in public/community toilets into gas (methane mainly). This could be used for cooking food, generating electricity, etc. Later, Dr. Pathak also developed a technology to treat the effluent from the bio-digester, by which the treated water has BOD less than 10 mg/litre, which is safe for horticulture and for releasing into public drains/rivers.
26. Dr. Pathak, thus, developed the human waste treatment system in its entirety to dispose it locally, without the need of costly sewerage treatment plants, etc. Recognizing this, the BBC Horizons has recently declared the Sulabh technologies as one of five unique inventions of the world.

27. In an order in 2012, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India directed the National Service Legal Authority (NALSA) to contact Sulabh to find out whether they could help the suffering widows in four Government Shelters in Vrindavan. This prompted Dr. Pathak to lead a well-organized Sulabh team to look after the Vrindavan widows, providing them all-possible succour and relief. Since 2012 Sulabh has been passionately involved in providing monetary help and uplifting the living conditions of the widows. Besides giving a monthly stipend of Rs. 2000 to nearly 800 widows per month as well as medical and ambulance facilities, Sulabh is providing them vocational training in garland-making, agarbatti-making, tailoring, etc., to make them self-reliant. The widows are being taught language skills in English, Hindi and Bengali. To bring them in the social mainstream and make them happy, Sulabh has started celebrating the festivals of Holi, Durga Puja, Diwali and Christmas with them and has also taken them on regular excursions to cities like Delhi, Kolkata and Agra. A joyous and glorious moment in their life came when these widows of Vrindavan met the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and tied Rakhi on his wrist.
28. The Sulabh Purified Drinking Water is the latest technological initiative from Sulabh. Through this technology, impure water from rivers, ponds, water bodies and taps is properly treated, making the water safe for human consumption. Sulabh has installed such water treatment plants at three sites in West Bengal, namely Madhusudankati (24 Parganas, near Bangladesh border), Mayapur and Murshidabad. Water is drawn from the river Ganga in Mayapur and Murshidabad, while in Madhusudankati it is taken from a local pond. After its treatment at the Sulabh Water Treatment Plant, the water from the river/pond becomes purified and absolutely safe for drinking. Sulabh is bottling this water as Sulabh Safe Drinking Water which is available for Rs. 0.50 per litre. At the entrance of Sulabh Campus in Delhi, it is also available in the Sulabh Water ATM at rate of one rupee per litre.
29. For his exceptional contributions in social and sanitation sectors, Dr. Pathak has been honoured with several national and international awards—Padma Bhushan from the Government of India (1991); the International Saint Francis Prize for Environment (1992); the Legend of Planet Award from the French Government (2003); Stockholm Water Prize by the Stockholm International Water Institute (2009), to name just a few. Recently, on 2nd October 2015, Sulabh International received the India Today's *Safaigiri* Award for cleaning Assi Ghat, Varanasi, in the Cleanest Ghat category from the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.
30. It is such credentials and a long-standing commitment to make India clean that has made us convene this National Conference. Knowing your keen interest, we seek your valuable participation and patronage for the Conference, to make it a grand success.



Dr. Bhaskar Chatterjee

Director General & CEO

Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs

Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt of India

CSR and Sulabh International

1. As is well known, landmark legislation in the form of Section 135 & Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 brought Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the forefront of discussions at various platforms. The provisions of this important legislation are most significant in the realm of business conduct, with CSR now being held as an integral measure of good and responsible corporate governance. The challenge in legislating for CSR lay in leaving it still within the ambit of a voluntary act, while creating a system that had accountability and responsibility built into it.
2. The current Director General and CEO of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), Dr. Bhaskar Chatterjee, has played a sterling role in the birth and evolution of CSR in India, and he deserves our highest respect. An outstanding IAS officer, he served with distinction as the Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises, and was responsible for preparing the first comprehensive guidelines on CSR for the public sector, and on sustainable development. As the dynamic head of the IICA, he continues to play an important role in spreading the philosophy behind the CSR and guiding the corporate sector on corporate governance, corporate finance, competition law and corporate social responsibility.
3. It is becoming increasingly clear that CSR is essential to business and society, and it is an idea whose time has come in India as number of billionaires is increasing in the country, having disposable income for spending to make India developed and clean. In her 2014 Dimpleby Lecture, Christine Lagarde, the Managing Director of the IMF, stated that the net worth of India's billionaire community increased twelve-fold since 1999, enough to eliminate poverty in this country twice over. Today, India has the fifth largest concentration of dollar billionaires in the world (after the US, Russia, China, and Germany); it has the world's third largest middle class (after China and the US).
4. The concept of CSR is promising, though it is not entirely new. There are ethical antecedents to CSR in most religious texts and traditions and we have social conventions which point to social obligations of the rich and the privileged. These include treating others

fairly, supporting the needy, feeding the hungry, and sheltering the homeless. These ideals have been drawn, reworked and adapted for modern manifestations of ethical and socially responsible business.

5. Long ago, Mahatma Gandhi had espoused the theory of trusteeship which held wealthy people as society's trustees: responsible for looking after the welfare of the common man. Let Gandhi's trusteeship should evolve into the idea and institutionalization of CSR. Let the company ethics extend beyond its shareholders to all stakeholders, especially the community and ecology both of which are in the domain of its operation.
6. Sulabh has been working with the corporate sector in building community, household and school toilets. First project was launched in 1985 with sponsorship by Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) in Mumbai. On 15th May 1991, a Community Toilet was inaugurated by Bharat Ratna Shri JRD Tata at Mumbai. List of work done by Sulabh International Social Service organisation over the years in different states is given below:-

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY SULABH INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION UNDER CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

SCHOOL TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
1.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	Bihar
2.	Intel Private Limited	Karnataka
3.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	Karnataka

HOUSEHOLD TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Assam
2.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	Bihar
3.	Ordinance Factory Rajgir	Bihar
4.	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	Bihar
5.	Rail Tel Corporation of India Limited	Delhi
6.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Rourkela	Delhi
7.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Durgapur	Delhi
8.	Thamba Metal	Goa

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
9.	Automobile Corporation of Goa Limited (ACGL)	Goa
10.	Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Plant	Punjab
11.	Vividha Infrastructure Private Limited	Punjab
12.	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	Uttar Pradesh

COMMUNITY / PUBLIC TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Assam
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Bihar
3.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)	Bihar
4.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)	Chandigarh
5.	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	Gujarat
6.	ITC	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL)	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Ambuja Cement	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Ware Housing Corporation of India	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	Jammu & Kashmir
11.	Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC)	Maharashtra
12.	M/s Sheth Developers Private Limited	Maharashtra
13.	M/s Indiabulls Real Estate	Maharashtra
14.	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Maharashtra
15.	Gateway Terminals India Private Limited	Maharashtra
16.	M/s Asmi Realtors	Maharashtra
17.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)	Punjab
18.	Grasim Cement	Rajasthan
19.	Ultratech Cement	Rajasthan
20.	Coal India Limited	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation Limited	Uttar Pradesh

7. In recent past, after the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Sulabh has partnered with a large number of corporates, such as, Bharti Foundation, ONGC, Maruti, HDFC Bank, SBI & THDCIL etc. A list is provided below.

LIST OF PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY SULABH INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION SINCE 2014 UNDER SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

SCHOOL TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal
2.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
4.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)	Punjab
5.	SAIL-Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh & Orissa
6.	SAIL (Mining Division)	Odisha
7.	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	Odisha
8.	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation India Limited (THDCIL)	Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand
9.	HLPL Shell	Gujarat
10.	Koch Chemicals	Gujarat
11.	Petronet LNG	Gujarat
12.	Gomber Education Foundation	Rajasthan
13.	Rail Neer Plant	Tamil Nadu
14.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.	Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
15.	COMSTAR Automotive Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
16.	Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Company	Tamil Nadu
17.	Atkins India Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka
18.	Antrix Corporation Limited	Karnataka
19.	MECON Ltd.	Jharkhand

HOUSEHOLD TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
20.	Bharti Foundation	Punjab
21.	Maruti Suzuki	Haryana & Gujarat
22.	Obeetee	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Surya Carpet	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Indagro Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Sterlite Industries Ltd.	Tamil Nadu

COMMUNITY / PUBLIC TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
26.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Cholamandalam Investment & Finance Company Ltd.	Chennai
28.	Paradip Port Trust	Odisha
29.	NTPC	Odisha
30.	OPGC	Odisha
31.	UltraTech Cement Ltd. [Birla White Cement]	Rajasthan
32.	Reliance – Mumbai	Uttar Pradesh

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY SULABH SANITATION MISSION FOUNDATION UNDER CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

SCHOOL TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
1.	State Bank of India	Bihar, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh
2.	Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) Bank	Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab
3.	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
4.	Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.	Delhi and Varanasi

COMMUNITY / PUBLIC TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
1.	Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) Bank	Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab
2.	Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.	Delhi and Varanasi

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY SULABH INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ACTION SOCIOLOGY

COMMUNITY / PUBLIC TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
1.	Veolia Foundation	Delhi

HOUSEHOLD TOILETS

S.No.	Name of Public and Private Sector	Name of State
1.	Boeing India	Haryana

However, much more needs to be done by the India Inc. and the civil society, if we are serious to provide every household a toilet and make India free from the current practice of open defecation. If a right synergy is generated for the sanitation movement, it will ensure a combination of skill development, speedy implementation, and the desired result will be produced. It will give India not only freedom from filth, but also generate employment for a large number of people in the form of sanitation motivators, masons, and artisans engaged in production of construction materials involved in toilet construction.



‘World Toilet Day’

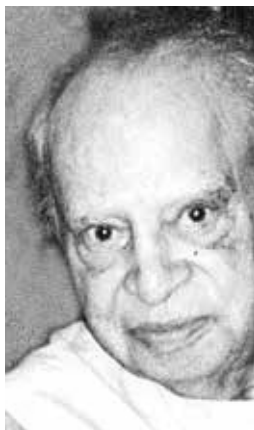
For bringing awareness about cleanliness Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, Founder, Sulabh Sanitation Movement has left no stone unturned. This was proved at the Central Park, Connaught Place, New Delhi, where convergence of 1000 students from various schools of Delhi who are members of Sulabh School Sanitation Club, along with member students from six countries — Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Afghanistan participated in the event. The crowd gave a big round of applause when Shri Vijay Goyal, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak and Mrs. Amola Pathak joined these school children in this walkathon carrying replicas of toilet pots over their heads and slogans of cleanliness drive in their hands with the message “Toilet for All by 2019”. The unveiling of the replica of India’s largest toilet pot was another attraction of the day. All these events were part of celebrations of International Toilet Festival in view of ‘World Toilet Day’ celebrated on November 19, 2014.

Three days International Toilet Festival was organized by Sulabh on the occasion of the World Toilet Day. Various programmes under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan were held to mark the occasion including the launch of the Sulabh Swachhta Rath.

The Rath is equipped with the audio-visual gadgets and is expected to travel across the country, taking with it a message related to the importance of toilets.

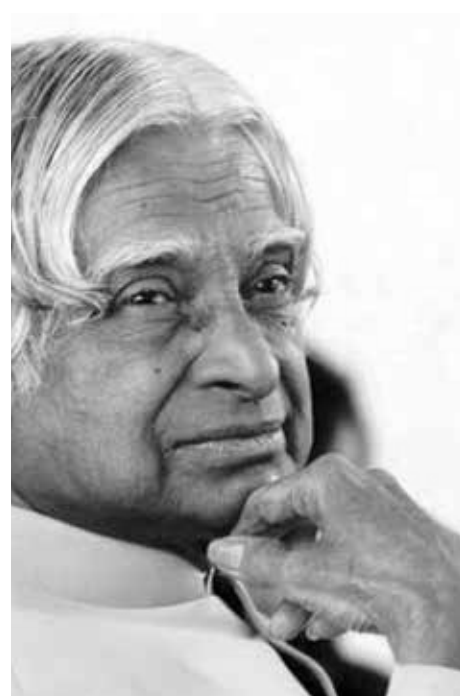


SOME REMARKS BY EMINENT PERSONALITIES ON DR. PATHAK



What Abraham Lincoln did for Blacks in America, Dr. Pathak has done for scavengers in India. Both are great redeemers.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand,
A noted writer



One organisation which works to improve the state for sanitation in the country is Sulabh, founded by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak in 1970. Sulabh is the largest internationally recognized pan-Indian social service outfit with over 35,000 volunteers. It began through Pathak's desire to help scavengers-men and women who carry and dispose of human excreta. He developed a two-pit pour flush toilet (known as the Sulabh shauchalaya) which did not require scavenging to clean. Subsequently, Sulabh also started pay-and-use public toilets, popularly known as Sulabh Complexes, with bath, laundry and toilet facilities. These are used by about ten million people every day. Sulabh has also pioneered the production of biogas and bio-fertilizer from excreta-based plants.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam,
President of India

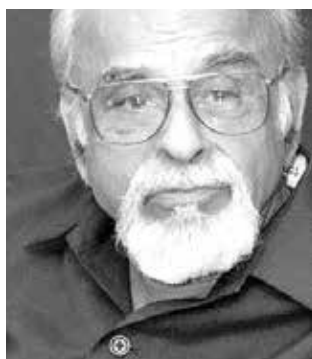


I read with great sympathy your account of the situation of the scavengers community, and I congratulate you on the work which you are doing on its behalf. I am sure your International Saint Francis Prize for the Environment was richly deserved.

Boutros-Boutros Ghali,
former Secretary General of
United Nations

The Sulabh movement is indeed a reminder and jolt to conscience. It is performing the double task of socially rehabilitating the suffering segment of our society and providing healthy and clean municipal life. It deserves all support.

I.K. Gujral, former
Prime Minister of India





The centre of Sulabh is everything I imagined and much more. A centre of inspiration, liberation and human vitality. I will remember forever this visit and remain a disciple and willing promotee of their wonderful ideas and activities in an area most people are too shy even to talk about. Nearly everything which works began with an idea and a small group of people committed to work to realize it. Thank you Dr. Pathak and your co-workers for your inspiration and achievements.

Sir Richard Jolly

Special Advisor to the Administrator UNDP,
Chairman, Collaboration Council for Drinking
Water and Sanitation

As a staunch defender of the environment, UNEP is honoured to pay tribute to your commitment and we hope that this recognition 'Global 500 Roll of Honour' will encourage you to continue your work. Please accept my heartfelt congratulations.

Klaus Toepfer,
Executive Director,
United Nations Environment
Programme



For his social reform movement, Dr. Pathak can be compared to Dayanand Saraswati and Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Dr. Karan Singh,
former Union Minister,
diplomat, great scholar
and Member of
Parliament
(Rajya Sabha)



Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak
deserves the gratitude of the
Nation.

Khushwant Singh,
eminent journalist



NATIONAL CONFERENCE

**‘FULFILLING THE DREAM OF HON’BLE PRIME MINISTER
TO PROVIDE TOILET IN EACH HOUSEHOLD BY 2019 – CHALLENGES AND WAY AHEAD’AND
CELEBRATING WORLD TOILET DAY
CONSTITUTION CLUB, NEW DELHI, 19-20NOVEMBER,2015**

PROGRAMME (Tentative*)

DAY – I	
09:30 am – 10:30 am	REGISTRATION
10:30 am – 11:00 am	Welcome of Delegates and TEA
11:00 am -01:00pm	INAUGURAL SESSION
Lighting of Lamp	Chief Guest & Dignitaries
Welcome Address	
Inaugural Address	CSR & Sanitation – An Update by Dr. Bhaskar Chatterjee, DG& CEO, IICA
Keynote Address	Achieving Goals of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, Founder, Sulabh Sanitation & Social Reform Movement
Address by Chief Guest	
Vote of Thanks	
01:00pm - 02:00 pm	LUNCH
Technical Session-I 02:00 pm – 03:30 pm	Panel Discussion: Sanitation, Corporate World and CSR: Technology and Tool to provide Toilet in each household by 2019: What works and what does not? • SULABH • DRDO
Technical Session-II 03:30 pm – 05:00 pm	Panel Discussion: Sharing of Learnings: Convergence and Synergy for execution of the SBM mission: A synergistic successful relationship of Corporate and CSR for better understanding of the roles, expectations and mutually beneficial complementary partnerships. • Bharti Foundation • ONGC • THDCIL • SAIL • SBI • MARUTI
DAY – II	
Technical Session-III 10:30am- 1200 pm	Panel Discussion: CSR intervention in Sanitation and its Impact on facilitating social and environmental change; and outreach excluded and marginalised communities: Liberation,Empowerment, and Mainstreaming of Scavengers; Community and Ecology protection with strengthening Public Health and Hygiene. (Conversion of dry latrines, Community Toilets & School Toilets, Sanitation Awareness mass mobilization and Capacity building of sanitation change agents)
TEA BREAK:12:00 PM	
12:15 pm - 01:00 pm	VALEDICTORY SESSION - CONCLUDING REMARKS : WAY FORWARD
01:00 pm – 1:15 pm	Vote of Thanks and Felicitations
01:15pm - 02:30 pm	LUNCH

*TBC

**HON'BLE SHRI NARENDRA MODI, PRIME
MINISTER OF INDIA'S SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN**

Then



Now



Assi Ghat, Varanasi

The stairs at Assi Ghat of the holy city Varanasi were covered with mud, common visitors and pilgrims could not use the Ghat. Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi started a cleaning campaign digging the dust himself with a spade on November 8, 2014. Sulabh International Social Service Organisation, thereafter cleaned all the 52 stairs thoroughly and the Ghat was opened for all on February 22, 2015. Now Ganga Aarti takes place there at 5:00 a.m. along with Yoga Camp and Hawan. Several cultural programmes are held there in the evenings.

The Ghat has become a visiting place for the tourists as well as for shooting of films. Deluxe Modern Sulabh Public Toilets have been built there. Now Assi Ghat has become a holy place that it had been in the past as well as a tourist place of interest.



Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi giving 'SAFAIGIRI Award for Cleanest Ghat- Assi Ghat, Varanasi' to Mrs. Usha Chaumar, the President of Sulabh International received the Award on behalf of Sulabh International. Award Ceremony organized by India Today Group at Taj Palace, New Delhi on 2nd October, 2015.



SULABH INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION

In General Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council

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