

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1688
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01/08/2022

CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS UNDER SBM

1688 SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of households which do not have toilet constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) so far;
- (b) the details of the villages not having Sanitary Complex yet;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Public Sanitary Complexes are commonly utilized by the Scheduled Castes community;
- (d) whether the construction of toilets equated with quitting the practice of open defecation; and
- (e) the details of the efforts made for behavioural change of people on sanitation?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the goal to make the rural areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by providing access to toilets to all the rural households. More than 10 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) were constructed under the programme and, as a result, all the villages had declared themselves ODF by 2nd October, 2019. The States/UTs were however advised to ensure that any left out household was also covered under the programme to construct IHHL by entering details of such households in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G). Further, since the requirement of new IHHLs for some households is a continuous process on account of emerging of new households, provision for incentive support for construction of IHHLs by such households is continued under SBM (G) Phase-II also.

SBM (G) guidelines also provide that Gram Panchayats should construct Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs), on need basis, to cater to the sanitation needs of households who do not have individual toilets due to lack of space, for floating/migrant population, and at places where large congregation usually takes place, etc. As per IMIS report, 5,36,859 households are using CSCs/shared toilets.

(b) As reported by the States/UTs on the IMIS, out of total 6,01,899 villages, 1,82,717 villages have CSCs.

(c) No, Sir. CSCs are generally constructed for the public and can be used by anyone.

(d) No, Sir. Under SBM(G), ODF has been defined as termination of faecal-oral transmission, by ensuring, a) no visible faeces found in the environment/village and, b) every household as well as public/community institution(s) using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

(e) For behaviour change of people on sanitation, SBM (G) emphasizes on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Community Approach to Sanitation (CAS). Mass media campaigns have been carried out at national level using audio visual (TV), audio (Radio) and social media. States have also conducted IEC campaigns using Inter Personal Communication (IPC) techniques. Cleanliness campaigns are also held at regular intervals to create social awareness. To educate the people, the programme also lays emphasis on community involvement.
