

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5441  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06-04-2017

**Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities**

**†5441. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:**  
**SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI PATIL:**  
**SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:**

Will the Minister of **DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and percentage of rural households deprived of sanitation and clean drinking water facilities at present, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in collaboration with the State Governments for providing these basic facilities to the people of the country;
- (c) whether any timeframe has been fixed for making the said basic facilities available to the entire population of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION**  
**(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)**

(a) State/UT-wise, number and percentage of households without toilets as on 3.4.2017 as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is at **Annexure-1**.

In respect of Water, this Ministry maintains information in terms of habitations instead of household. As per data entered by State Governments on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, as on 02.04.2017, state-wise number and percentage of rural habitations deprived of clean drinking water facilities i.e. contaminated with at least one chemical contaminant is at **Annexure-2**.

(b) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G)) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a provision of an incentive of Rs. 12,000 for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). Under SBM(G), the following steps have been taken :-

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages.
- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India.

- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. More than 530 Collectors from across the country have been trained. In order to provide exposure to officers at their entry level itself, a training module has been developed for LBSNAA, Mussoorie. The IAS and other Group A probationers are being given training for better implementation of SBM(G), including ‘triggering’ behavior change in communities.
- The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. There is a National Committee under Prof. R.A.Mashelkar that examines all new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF villages.
- Monitoring and Evaluation has also been strengthened. The IMIS has data up to household level, with provision to capture geo-tagged photographs of toilets. A Swachhta App has been developed that provides online information on sanitation status up to household level.

This Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. This Ministry has taken following steps to ensure the availability of safe drinking water to all in rural areas of the country:

- i. All states can utilize up to 67% of total National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) fund to provide safe drinking water in rural areas.
  - ii. 5% of NRDWP fund has been earmarked for water quality to ensure the availability of safe drinking water.
  - iii. In 2016-17, Rs. 814.13 crore has been released under National Water Quality Submission programme for various ongoing schemes covering Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.
  - iv. In March 2016, NITI Aayog has provided Rs. 1000 crore to various states for immediate solutions in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations like installation of community water purification plants to ensure at least 8 to 10 litres of drinking water or for last mile connectivity in these areas.
  - v. States have been allowed to take up new scheme in arsenic and fluoride affected areas.
  - vi. States have been advised to take up surface water based projects with external aid from agencies like World Bank, Asian Development Bank(ADB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) etc. and through internal borrowings.
- (c) and (d) Target is to provide toilets to all households by 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019. By 2022, the goal of this Ministry is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply.

## Annexure-1.

**Statement referred in part (a) of the reply to Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No.5441  
due for reply on 06-04-2017**

**State/UT-wise, number and percentage of households without toilets as on 3.4.2017**

S.N.	State/UT	Number of households without toilets as on 03.04.2017	% households without toilets as on 03.04.2017
1	A & N ISLANDS	20163	44.17
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3589571	47.56
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	21495	12.22
4	ASSAM	1587192	27.96
5	BIHAR	15304156	71.52
6	CHHATTISGARH	876536	19.79
7	GOA	44587	23.92
8	GUJARAT	394207	5.61
9	HARYANA	310923	10.13
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0.00
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1051805	62.54
12	JHARKHAND	2401913	47.13
13	KARNATAKA	2994699	35.17
14	KERALA	0	0.00
15	MADHYA PRADESH	5167589	42.78
16	MAHARASHTRA	2736309	22.08
17	MANIPUR	60045	13.92
18	MEGHALAYA	41396	10.06
19	MIZORAM	16228	14.18
20	NAGALAND	87422	33.25
21	ODISHA	5346217	59.27
22	PUDUCHERRY	43124	47.48
23	PUNJAB	596827	18.86
24	RAJASTHAN	2625519	22.86
25	SIKKIM	0	0.00
26	TAMIL NADU	2807927	29.43
27	TELANGANA	2256032	50.31
28	TRIPURA	166829	20.91
29	UTTAR PRADESH	14934284	52.00
30	UTTARAKHAND	0	0.00
31	WEST BENGAL	1611209	10.62
		<b>67094204</b>	<b>36.98</b>

## Annexure-2.

Statement referred in part (a) of the reply to Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No.5441  
due for reply on 06-04-2017

S. No.	State	Total No of Habitations	No of Quality Affected Habitations (i.e. containing at least one chemical contaminant)	% of Water Quality Affected Habitations
1	ANDMAN and NICOBAR	400	0	0.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	48342	517	1.07
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7577	388	5.12
4	ASSAM	88099	9748	11.06
5	BIHAR	110234	4348	3.94
6	CHHATTISGARH	74647	853	1.14
7	GOA	347	0	0.00
8	GUJARAT	36066	0	0.00
9	HARYANA	7948	246	3.10
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	53604	0	0.00
11	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	15958	9	0.06
12	JHARKHAND	120067	3166	2.64
13	KARNATAKA	60248	1472	2.44
14	KERALA	11883	438	3.69
15	MADHYA PRADESH	128067	125	0.10
16	MAHARASHTRA	100066	364	0.36
17	MANIPUR	2868	0	0.00
18	MEGHALAYA	10475	11	0.11
19	MIZORAM	738	0	0.00
20	NAGALAND	1530	43	2.81
21	ODISHA	156468	1814	1.16
22	PUDUCHERRY	266	0	0.00
23	PUNJAB	15384	3125	20.31
24	RAJASTHAN	121648	20350	16.73
25	SIKKIM	2084	0	0.00
26	TAMIL NADU	100204	255	0.25
27	TELANGANA	24582	1395	5.67
28	TRIPURA	8723	2502	28.68
29	UTTAR PRADESH	260801	546	0.21
30	UTTARAKHAND	39209	16	0.04
31	WEST BENGAL	105905	12209	11.53
<b>Total</b>		<b>1714438</b>	<b>63940</b>	<b>3.73</b>

(source: format C-17 of IMIS)