

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3343  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15-03-2018

**Availability of Water in Toilets**

**3343. SHRI DHARAM VIRA:**

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken by the Government for construction and effective utilisation of toilets in areas and districts that face water shortage, as non-availability of water can affect the use of toilets;
- (b) whether the Government has any statistics on connectivity of toilets built under Swachh Bharat Mission with proper sewage disposal or drainage systems and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of toilets connected to septic tanks in the country, State-wise;
- (d) whether connectivity of toilets with septic tanks raises concerns over manual scavengers being assigned for their cleaning, often without proper equipment; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], the incentive for construction of individual toilets has been increased from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.12,000/- to provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning. The SBM(G) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP) guidelines also provide for convergence towards implementation of the programmes of sanitation and water, and to maximize the availability of water for sanitation purposes. Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages are being prioritized for providing Piped Water Supply Schemes(PWSS) under NRDWP. Further, under SBM(G), rural pans are used which uses only 1-2 liters of water for flushing.

(b) Under SBM(G), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin-leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faeces and are much cheaper and equally effective. Under this technology, human faeces becomes manure in 1-2 years and no sewage /drainage system is required. However, as per National Sample Survey Office Report 2015, 36.7% villages had pakki nali and 19.0% villages had katchi nali.

(c) The details of rural households with Septic Tanks, State/UT-wise, as per Census 2011, are given in Annexure-1.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Under SBM(G), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin-leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faeces and are much cheaper and equally effective. Under this technology human faeces become manure in 1-2 years.

## Annexure-1

Statement referred in part (c) of the reply to Lok Sabha Un-Starred Question No.3343  
due for reply on 15-03-2018

## Rural households with Septic Tanks as per Census2011

State/UT	Rural households with Septic Tanks
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	29,780
ANDHRA PRADESH	32,23,554
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23,258
ASSAM	4,48,229
BIHAR	19,63,185
CHANDIGARH	316
CHHATTISGARH	3,31,731
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	8,172
DAMAN & DIU	6,193
GOA	64,649
GUJARAT	14,64,512
HARYANA	7,83,488
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,86,780
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1,61,159
JHARKHAND	2,32,161
KARNATAKA	8,05,618
KERALA	18,28,639
LAKSHADWEEP	2,450
MADHYA PRADESH	9,25,512
MAHARASHTRA	24,93,671
MANIPUR	51,570
MEGHALAYA	47,927
MIZORAM	24,129
NAGALAND	60,233
NCT OF DELHI	46,351
ODISHA	6,31,754
PUDUCHERRY	34,404
PUNJAB	10,80,343
RAJASTHAN	9,30,673
SIKKIM	56,760
TAMIL NADU	13,73,262
TRIPURA	31,058
UTTAR PRADESH	30,63,640
UTTARAKHAND	4,84,522
WEST BENGAL	12,71,765
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,46,71,448</b>