

Government of India
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1598
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26-07-2018

Swachh Survey

1598. DR. K. GOPAL:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government's Swachh Survey across 355 districts in rural areas proposes to identify share of toilets with availability of water and running water facility in them and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that the Government has engaged independent national level monitors to carry out the said survey and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the focus on identifying water availability in toilets gains importance considering that there have been reports of a sizable share of the toilets built in rural areas under Swachh Bharat Mission not being used due to lack of water supply; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)

(a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has commissioned "Swachh Sarvekshan Grameen-2018" through an independent survey agency to develop ranking of all districts of India on the basis of quantitative and qualitative sanitation (Swachhata) parameters. This ranking will be based on a comprehensive set of parameters including district-level surveys of public places like schools, Anganwadis, PHCs, Haat bazaars, Panchayat and citizen's perception of Swachhata and their recommendations for improvement of the program and data from the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had undertaken a National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NAARS) through an independent agency in 2017-18. The sample survey found that 93.2% of households with access to toilets use them. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) 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 under NRDWP. In order to reduce consumption of water in toilets, SBM(G) also encourages to use rural pans which require only 1-2 liters of water for flushing.