

Government of India
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1670
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20-12-2018

SBM Details and Targets

1670. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

- (a) whether the country is on track for an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by October, 2019;
- (b) whether rural sanitation coverage has increased significantly from 39% in October, 2014 to 95% in September, 2018 under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the number of household toilets constructed under the Mission so far, State-wise;
- (d) the budget allocation for SBM during 2018-19;
- (e) whether Behaviour Change Communication is undertaken under the SBM, if so, the details of strategies adopted; and
- (f) whether the Government has prioritized the provision of Piped Water Supply (PWS) for villages that become ODF, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

- (a) Yes, Madam.
- (b) Yes, Madam. State/UT-wise rural sanitation coverage as on 2.10.2014 and as on 30.09.2018 is given at **Annexure-1**.
- (c) State/UT-wise number of individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission [SBM(G)] as on 17.12.2018, as reported by the States/UTs on Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G), are given at **Annexure-2**
- (d) The budget allocation under SBM(G) as per Budget Estimates 2018-19 is Rs.15343.10 crore. In addition, funds up to Rs.15,000 crore have also been provisioned to be raised as Extra Budgetary Resources.

(e) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Under SBM(G), the preferable approach is to adopt Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) focusing heavily on triggering entire communities and on achieving collective behavioral change with emphasis on awareness generation. Upto 5% of the programme funds can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and capacity building at the State and District level, and upto 3% at the Central level. Massive media campaigns have been started at national level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio) aids. States are also carrying out IEC campaign including interpersonal Communication (IPC). Cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns are also held at regular intervals. Nigrani Samities have been formed in the villages to ensure that the people use the toilets and not go for open defecation. Regular field visits including morning follow ups are undertaken by the Government officials to monitor and ensure the usage of toilets. Besides conventional IEC tools, social media is also being used for spreading the mass awareness. Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group has been created involving officials of Government of India and all the States. Similar groups for individual States have been formed. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has been created and twitter handles are also active. Media celebrities have been roped in as brand ambassadors.

(f) 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. Advisories have also been issued to the States for prioritizing provision of Piped Water Supply in Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages.

**Statement referred in part (b) of the reply to Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No.1670
due for reply on 20-12-2018**

State/UT-wise rural sanitation coverage as on 2.10.2014 and as on 30.09.2018

S.N.	State/UT	Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014	Sanitation Coverage as on 30.09.2018
1	A & N ISLANDS	55	100
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	43	100
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	37	100
4	ASSAM	38	96
5	BIHAR	25	73
6	CHANDIGARH	NA	100
7	CHHATTISGARH	32	100
8	D & N HAVELI	44	100
9	DAMAN & DIU	7	100
10	GOA	61	76
11	GUJARAT	37	100
12	HARYANA	76	100
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	88	100
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22	100
15	JHARKHAND	19	98
16	KARNATAKA	38	99
17	KERALA	95	100
18	LAKSHADWEEP	NA	100
19	MADHYA PRADESH	29	100
20	MAHARASHTRA	48	100
21	MANIPUR	43	100
22	MEGHALAYA	53	100
23	MIZORAM	60	100
24	NAGALAND	49	100
25	ODISHA	11	65
26	PUDUCHERRY	50	100
27	PUNJAB	75	100
28	RAJASTHAN	27	100
29	SIKKIM	92	100
30	TAMIL NADU	48	100
31	TELANGANA	27	90
32	TRIPURA	51	84
33	UTTAR PRADESH	33	100
34	UTTARAKHAND	68	100
35	WEST BENGAL	53	96
	India	39	95

**Statement referred in part (c) of the reply to Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No.1670
due for reply on 20-12-2018**

State/UT-wise number of IHHLs constructed under SBM(G) from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2018

S.N.	State/UT	IHHLs constructed from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2018
1	A & N ISLANDS	18535
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	3807367
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	114808
4	ASSAM	3171106
5	BIHAR	9572210
6	CHANDIGARH	0
7	CHHATTISGARH	3307460
8	D & N HAVELI	18758
9	DAMAN & DIU	1600
10	GOA	28637
11	GUJARAT	3175863
12	HARYANA	633610
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	172734
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1077044
15	JHARKHAND	3344371
16	KARNATAKA	4191232
17	KERALA	226602
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0
19	MADHYA PRADESH	6288078
20	MAHARASHTRA	5535021
21	MANIPUR	243133
22	MEGHALAYA	209357
23	MIZORAM	33988
24	NAGALAND	130781
25	ODISHA	5071913
26	PUDUCHERRY	28002
27	PUNJAB	299645
28	RAJASTHAN	7642968
29	SIKKIM	4514
30	TAMIL NADU	4717339
31	TELANGANA	2800890
32	TRIPURA	279882
33	UTTAR PRADESH	17075393
34	UTTARAKHAND	478484
35	WEST BENGAL	6008720
	Total	8,97,10,045