GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 72 TO BE ANSWERED ON 4TH FEBRUARY, 2019

Drinking Water in Schools

†72. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country are lacking safe drinking water and toilets for boys and girls, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the clean drinking water and toilets are not available in some schools including Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station, Arjungarh, New Delhi and Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the time by which such facilities are likely to be implemented in all the schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas?

ANSWER MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) to (d) Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) collects data on various indicators on school education. As per U-DISE data collected for academic year 2016-17, State/UT-wise number of schools lacking drinking water and toilets for boys and girls across the country is at Annexure. All Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) across the country have safe drinking water and clean toilets for boys and girls.

Section 19 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides the norms and standards for a school as specified in the Schedule to the Act. The RTE norms inter alia provide for separate toilets for boys and girls; and safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children, in schools. The States and UTs, defined as the 'appropriate Governments' under the Act, are implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 through their respective State RTE Rules.

The appropriate Governments have the responsibility and mandate to provide school infrastructure including drinking water facility and toilets in schools in accordance with the norms

prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act, 2009 and respective State RTE Rules. States and UTs have been instructed to ensure that all the schools in respective State/UT, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools etc.) should have provision for separate toilets for boys and girls; and safe and adequate drinking water facilities to all children, in accordance with the norms under RTE Act, 2009. All State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to promote hygiene practices in schools and take remedial measures to fill in gaps.

The Central Government has launched a new Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 2018-19. Samagra Shiksha supports States and UTs for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including drinking water and toilets in schools based on the gaps determined from Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and proposals received from respective State/UT.

Under erstwhile SSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, construction of 3.99 lakh boys toilets, 5.22 lakh separate girls toilets and 2.40 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned for elementary education to States and UTs. Out of which, States and UTs have reported completion of construction of 3.77 lakh boys toilets, 5.10 lakh separate girls toilets and 2.34 lakh drinking water facilities till 30.09.2018. Under erstwhile RMSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19, 20,403 toilet blocks and 11,892 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned for secondary/senior secondary schools to States and UTs. Out of which, States and UTs have reported completion of construction of 14,474 toilet blocks and provision of 10,059 drinking water facilities till 30.09.2018.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development had undertaken Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools within one year upto 15th August, 2015. Under the initiative, construction/re-construction of 4,17,796 toilets was completed in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools in one year till 15th August 2015.

The Department has instituted Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar from 2016-17 at district, state and national level as a next step to Swachh Vidyalaya initiative. This has institutionalized a Swachhata ranking system for excellence in water, sanitation and hygiene in schools across the country.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include inter alia the provision for rehabilitation/repair of existing toilets and drinking water systems in schools as per the norms and requirements, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants.

The Ministries of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education), Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have also jointly addressed the States regarding participation and support of Gram Panchayats in putting in place proper arrangements for regular cleaning of school toilets and waste disposal in schools.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 72 TO BE ANSWERED ON $4^{\rm TH}$ FEBRUARY 2019 ASKED BY SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA, SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI AND DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK" REGARDING DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOLS

Statement showing State/UT-wise number of schools lacking drinking water and toilets for boys and

S. NO.	STATE/UT	SCHOOLS WITHOUT WATER FACILITIES	SCHOOLS WITHOUT BOYS TOILET	SCHOOLS WITHOUT GIRLS TOILET
	Andaman & Nicobar			
1	Islands	0	0	C
2	Andhra Pradesh	3177	172	125
3	Arunachal Pradesh	712	191	159
4	Assam	8522	13503	11839
5	Bihar	4270	9471	8361
6	Chandigarh	0	0	(
7	Chhattisgarh	432	300	289
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	(
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	(
10	Delhi	0	0	(
11	Goa	0	0	(
12	Gujarat	22	45	24
13	Haryana	24	174	106
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	13	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2158	1379	911
16	Jharkhand	1840	938	866
17	Karnataka	177	1519	814
18	Kerala	52	280	117
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	(
20	Madhya Pradesh	5529	5975	4914
21	Maharashtra	417	1583	1063
22	Manipur	156	51	54
23	Meghalaya	5208	1933	2314
24	Mizoram	248	57	33
25	Nagaland	496	15	62
26	Odisha	191	2484	1238
27	Puducherry	0	0	(
28	Punjab	6	174	65
29	Rajasthan	2676		840
30	Sikkim	50	34	33
31	Tamil Nadu	19	109	61
32	Telangana	351	1424	625
33	Tripura	492	2	(
34	Uttar Pradesh	3368	872	74:
35	Uttarakhand	960	690	760
36	West Bengal	1520	2142	1521
	All India	43074	46591	37956

Source: UDISE, 2016-17(provisional)