

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.866
ANSWERED ON 24.07.2025

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

866. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of household and public toilets constructed in the country and the distribution of these facilities since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in 2014, State-wise;
- (b) the financial expenditure on the Swachh Bharat Mission during the last ten years and the current year, year-wise and the key challenges in maintaining sanitation infrastructure across urban and rural areas;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted a comprehensive impact assessment survey to determine the effectiveness of SBM, particularly in terms of reducing open defecation and improving hygiene practices, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to augment waste management infrastructure including solid waste recycling, sewage treatment and city-wide cleanliness monitoring under SBM 2.0; and
- (e) whether the Government has any future plans for sustainable sanitation and a roadmap to integrate advanced waste management technology and smart city initiatives with SBM and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) State/UT-wise, No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)[SBM(G)] since 2014 are given at Annexure-1.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban [SBM-U] and SBM-U 2.0, the State-wise details of household and public toilets constructed is at Annexure-2.

(b) The details of Central share funds released during last 10 years and the current year under SBM(G) are as below :

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Central share released
2014-15	2849.95
2015-16	6524.53
2016-17	10509.04
2017-18	16941.96
2018-19	21629.79
2019-20	11845.71
2020-21	4947.92
2021-22	3111.37
2022-23	4925.14
2023-24	6802.58
2024-25	3622.00
2025-26(Upto 15.7.2025)	603.15

Under SBM(G), the key challenges in maintaining CSCs include limited awareness on regular usage and upkeep, lack of dedicated funds for maintenance, absence of clear ownership and overall management. However, in several States, Gram Panchayats are making commendable efforts within their means—undertaking awareness activities, exploring business linkages (such as attaching a shop) etc to ensure regular maintenance and sustainability.

The details of funds released during last 10 years and the current year under SBM(U) are as below :

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Central share released
2014-15	859.48
2015-16	1108.09
2016-17	2137.24
2017-18	2540.60
2018-19	2392.52
2019-20	1298.21
2020-21	1000.22
2021-22	1969.20
2022-23	1934.50
2023-24	2392.49
2024-25	1892.86
2025-26(Upto 18.7.2025)	165.40*

* Under revised SNA-Sparsh Model implemented w.e.f September 2024, Mother sanction of Rs.2069 Cr released to the States/UTs against which the claims have been approved for Rs.146.26 Cr. It also includes Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) expenditure for Rs.19.14 Cr.

Operational Guidelines of SBM-U 2.0 prescribe that care should be taken to ensure that all Community Toilet /Public toilets/Urinals being constructed are built in tandem with water supply arrangements by the ULB including their operation & maintenance.

(c) The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) has been conducting the Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) through an independent survey agency to assess the performance of the States/UTs and Districts on key quantitative and qualitative Swachhata parameters. These parameters include Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste management, and Grey Water Management (GWM). Additionally, assets like Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) plants, Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMUs) and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) assets were also assessed at the District/Block level by the independent survey agency.

Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2023-24

The Survey, conducted during the period 2023-2024, covered 17,304 villages in 729 Districts across India and 85,901 public places namely schools, anganwadis, public health centres, haat/bazaars/religious places etc. in these 17,304 villages. Around 2,60,059 Households were interviewed for their feedback on SBM(G) related issues. The main findings of SSG 2023-24 are:

- 95.1% of surveyed households have access to Toilet
- 39.9% of households reported segregating their waste into biodegradable (organic) and non-biodegradable (inorganic) categories
- 92.7% of households reported to have some arrangement in place for the disposal of Biodegradable (organic) Waste
- 78.7% of households had some arrangements in place for disposal of greywater
- 45.0% of villages had either exclusive or shared vehicles for the collection and transportation of solid waste
- 29.4% of villages had storage and segregation sheds
- 62.1% of villages were observed to have forward linkage for plastic waste
- 91.1% of public places had minimal stagnant water within their premises
- 76.7% of public places surveyed have access to toilets.
- 83.8% of FSTPs/STPs with urban linkage were observed to be functional out of 437 surveyed
- 61.4% of PWMUs were observed to be functional out of 1,029 surveyed
- 58.5% of GOBARdhan/biogas plants were observed to be functional out of 451 surveyed

Under MoHUA, the comprehensive annual sanitation survey (Swachh Survekshan) is conducted since 2016 with the aim to rank cities based on their cleanliness, promote healthy competition, raise awareness, and foster citizen participation. So far, out of total 4910 ULBs, 4692 ULBs have been certified the ODF status, 4314 ULBs certified as ODF+ status, 1973 ULBs certified as ODF++ and 214 ULBs certified as Water+.

(d) and (e) The key objective of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages ODF plus. As per the operational guidelines of SBM (G) Phase - II, villages must be provided with an adequate number of

individual and community compost pits for biodegradable waste including agricultural & cattle waste, and an adequate segregation and collection system for plastic waste. For this purpose, financial assistance of up to ₹60 per capita is available for villages with a population of up to 5,000, and ₹45 per capita for those with a population above 5,000. This will also cover the procurement of waste collection vehicles and the construction of storage and segregation sheds at the village or Gram Panchayat level.

The operational guidelines also provide for at least one Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) in each block in case clustering of blocks is not possible. A provision of up to ₹16 lakh per block has been made for the construction of a PWMU at the block level.

As per information received from MoHUA, Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in all the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-U) 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste including safe disposal in scientific landfills. It also aims at remediation of all legacy dumpsites and converting them into green zones. The Swachh Bharat Mission Urban leverages technology to enhance sanitation and waste management across urban India. The selection of treatment technologies is open to ULBs/State Governments, allowing them to choose any proven technology as outlined in the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) Manual and advisories issued from time to time. As per Clause 15 (v) of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, ULBs may adopt suitable technologies including the following technologies for management of municipal solid waste:

- bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes;
- waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns.

Also, to promote an enabling environment for development startups and entrepreneurs in the waste management sector, in collaboration with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), start-ups are identified through challenge mode. A centre has been set up at Startup Incubation and Innovation Center (SIIC), IIT Kanpur for providing one year of incubation support to the shortlisted organizations

**Statement referred to in part (a) of the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question
No.866 for reply on 24.07.2025**

Annexure 1

**State/UT-wise, No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary
Complexes (CSCs) constructed under SBM(G) since 2014**

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of IHHLs constructed	No. of CSCs constructed
1	A & N Islands	23,195	320
2	Andhra Pradesh	43,77,930	15,167
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,55,083	3,087
4	Assam	42,20,757	4,669
5	Bihar	1,39,37,403	9,364
6	Chhattisgarh	35,71,837	13,947
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	21,952	69
8	Goa	30,361	589
9	Gujarat	43,86,216	8,094
10	Haryana	7,29,993	5,904
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,27,288	6,043
12	Jammu & Kashmir	14,08,053	5,520
13	Jharkhand	41,97,259	1,253
14	Karnataka	50,50,952	2,840
15	Kerala	2,67,334	1,966
16	Ladakh	22,559	433
17	Lakshadweep	10	22
18	Madhya Pradesh	77,64,409	19,711
19	Maharashtra	71,72,770	28,830
20	Manipur	2,77,553	1,150
21	Meghalaya	3,15,930	1,282
22	Mizoram	47,403	656
23	Nagaland	1,50,192	1,438
24	Odisha	74,65,851	3,200
25	Puducherry	29,841	11
26	Punjab	5,67,595	6,641
27	Rajasthan	84,95,050	25,776
28	Sikkim	24,983	715
29	Tamil Nadu	60,24,612	9,091
30	Telangana	31,33,069	6,094
31	Tripura	4,99,623	615
32	Uttar Pradesh	2,54,79,144	62,396
33	Uttarakhand	5,44,982	3,015
34	West Bengal	84,61,077	10,074
	Total:-	11,90,82,266	2,59,982

State/UT-wise, No. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and Community and Public Toilets constructed under SBM(U) since 2014

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of IHHLs constructed	No. of Community and Public Toilets (No. of Seats) constructed
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,43,764	17,799
2	A & N Islands	336	609
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11,606	89
4	Assam	78,788	3,356
5	Bihar	4,04,444	28,677
6	Chandigarh	6,117	2,512
7	Chhattisgarh	3,26,435	18,832
8	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	2,378	615
9	Delhi	779	28,256
10	Goa	3,801	1,270
11	Gujarat	5,60,046	24,149
12	Haryana	66,751	11,374
13	Himachal Pradesh	6,743	1,700
14	Jammu & Kashmir	51,246	3,451
15	Jharkhand	2,18,700	9,643
16	Karnataka	3,93,278	36,556
17	Kerala	37,207	2,872
18	Ladakh	434	194
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,79,642	29,867
20	Maharashtra	7,23,473	1,66,465
21	Manipur	40,708	581
22	Meghalaya	1,604	152
23	Mizoram	15,495	1,324
24	Nagaland	21,471	238
25	Odisha	1,67,306	12,211
26	Puducherry	5,189	836
27	Punjab	1,03,683	11,522
28	Rajasthan	3,68,515	31,300
29	Sikkim	1,559	268
30	Tamil Nadu	5,45,101	92,744
31	Telangana	1,57,165	15,465
32	Tripura	24,002	1,089
33	Uttar Pradesh	9,00,438	70,370
34	Uttarakhand	28,058	4,694
35	West Bengal	2,82,542	5,746
	Total:-	63,78,804	6,36,826
