

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 62 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I did not receive the answer to my query. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, सवाल क्या था? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनका सवाल क्या था? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनका एक स्पेसिफिक सवाल था। वे सवाल का जवाब नहीं देते हैं और आप हमें कहते हैं कि सुनते रहो। इसका क्या मतलब है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस स्पेसिफिक योजना के बारे में सवाल पूछा गया है। उसका implementation केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से नहीं हो रहा है। इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहिए। आपको भी उन्हें बोलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: अगर आपको कुछ amplify करना है, तो मेम्बर को भेज दीजिए।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Okay, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 62.

Eradication of open defecation

*62. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of people defecating in open, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry has made any efforts to eradicate this practice; and
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated for improving the situation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per Census 2011, the percentage of households defecating in the open, State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched by the Government of India in 1986 that aimed at construction of household toilets to address the problem of open defecation in rural areas of the country. It was restructured as a demand driven programme called Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999 that expanded the scope of sanitation to include personal hygiene, home sanitation and garbage disposal and drainage. The efforts towards good sanitation were further strengthened with the introduction of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) in the year 2003 which incentivized the achievements made in ensuring full sanitation coverage by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in TSC that is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams" as outcomes. Solid and Liquid Waste Management has also been prioritized under NBA so as to ensure clean environment for improved sanitation results.

(c) State-wise allocations are not made under TSC/NBA. The total project outlay and the funds released State-wise under the programme till July, 2012 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

As per Census 2011, the percentage of households defecating in open is as follows:

State	Census 2011
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	65.1
Arunachal Pradesh	44.3
Assam	38.5
Bihar	81.4
Chhattisgarh	85.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70.7
Goa	27.4

1	2
Gujarat	65.8
Haryana	42.3
Himachal Pradesh	32.5
Jammu and Kashmir	58.3
Jharkhand	91.7
Karnataka	68.1
Kerala	5.6
Madhya Pradesh	86.4
Maharashtra	55.8
Manipur	12.3
Meghalaya	43.1
Mizoram	12.9
Nagaland	22.3
Orissa	84.7
Puducherry	59.6
Punjab	28.1
Rajasthan	79.9
Sikkim	14.9
Tamil Nadu	73.3
Tripura	15.4
Uttar Pradesh	77.1
Uttarakhand	45.0
West Bengal	51.3
ALL INDIA :	67.3

Statement-II

The existing total project outlay and the funds released by Government of India under TSC/NBA from the beginning of the programme till July, 2012

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	Project Outlay	Release of Central Share (Till July, 2012)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	178187.67	78691.96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6700.94	2893.95
3	Assam	92814.80	43676.42
4	Bihar	293380.80	95128.26
5	Chhattisgarh	67877.81	28348.60
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.00	3.15
7	Goa	1059.43	172.32
8	Gujarat	70231.96	30854.03
9	Haryana	23087.84	11136.10
10	Himachal Pradesh	19632.55	7081.23
11	Jammu and Kashmir	40598.74	11754.80
12	Jharkhand	90728.43	34362.22
13	Karnataka	108474.68	40326.59
14	Kerala	22189.92	10297.81
15	Madhya Pradesh	170288.99	83667.22
16	Maharashtra	148969.04	56251.27
17	Manipur	11274.03	3436.43
18	Meghalaya	14008.99	7022.86

1	2	3	4
19	Mizoram	6302.14	2903.48
20	Nagaland	7957.58	3116.40
21	Orissa	156204.83	51676.92
22	Puducherry	572.56	94.84
23	Punjab	24134.47	2921.86
24	Rajasthan	102243.17	29086.17
25	Sikkim	2053.82	1123.07
26	Tamil Nadu	114367.01	54224.33
27	Tripura	9838.52	5354.40
28	Uttar Pradesh	294726.00	146197.33
29	Uttarakhand	15091.07	7040.89
30	West Bengal	174147.94	50618.59

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the reply given by the hon. Minister the mission was started in 1999 with the aim to fully end open defecation. By 2004, the Government could achieve 27 per cent; and by 2010-11 they could achieve 70 per cent; and by 2012 the aim was to achieve 100 per cent. But this is practically not possible. Hence this new Ministry has been created. It is really disheartening to read the statement given by the Minister that when compared to our neighbours like Bangladesh it is only 7 per cent of the people who defecate openly, in China it is only 4 per cent and in Brazil it is 7 per cent. In India, the situation is really very disheartening: 91 per cent in Jharkhand, 80 per cent in Orissa and Chhattisgarh and in Tamil Nadu, it is more than 70 per cent. UNICEF claims that it is 50 per cent in India, but as per the statement given by the Minister, in India, it is 67 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I am coming to the question. The situation is really very alarming. Proper water, sanitation, hygiene and wash facilities

in schools will minimize diarrhea and respiratory tract infections by 30 to 40 per cent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the Ministry plans to improve wash facilities for school going children.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, open defecation remains a very serious problem. In fact, it remains a stigma and curse in our country. Over 60 per cent of all open defecations of women all over the world are in our country alone. Over the last 15 years, successive Governments have tried to address this issue. We have not succeeded to the extent that we should have. However, I do wish to bring to your notice, Sir, that Sikkim has become India's first State to be open-defecation free. By November, this year, Kerala, will become India's second State to be open-defecation free. By March, 2013, we expect Himachal Pradesh to be open-defecation free. By March, 2014, we are expecting Haryana to be open-defecation free. These are the success stories. I must also make special mention of Maharashtra where one-thirds of the Gram Panchayats already are open-defecation free. If they continue to do like this, by 2015 Maharashtra might also become open-defecation free State. However, Sir, in other States, we have a very, very long way to go. Our assessment is that we will not be able to make India open-defecation free before the year 2022 because we have a huge backlog in northern and eastern India. These are the problems where health issues are also paramount. These are the issues where water supply and sanitation issues are also paramount.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, आप देखिए कि दिल्ली में रेलवे लाइन के किनारे क्या हाल है। सुबह या शाम ट्रेन से सफर कीजिए, तब देखिए कि रेलवे लाइन के आजू-बाजू क्या हाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I share the anguish of all the hon. Members. I can only say that we are making an honest effort. We have recently launched the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. The objective of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is to make every Gram Panchayat in the country open-defecation free in 10 years' time. There are 2,40,000 Gram Panchayats in India. Out of this, only about 29,000 or 12 per cent are open-defecation free. We are hoping to achieve this target in 10 years' time. We have made a very substantial increase in the allocation for sanitation. In the past, the total financial package available to a family in rural India to build a toilet was Rs. 3,500. From this year onwards, a toilet can be built in rural India by a family with an assistance of up to Rs. 10,000. So we have actually increased the

scale of financial assistance three times. But we have a huge problem of behavioural change; we have a huge problem of education. As regards the question that the hon. Member has asked, we are trying to address that. We provide special facilities in schools for creating sanitation and water supply facilities. We are trying to catch the younger generation. But it will take a substantial time, Sir, as I said, not less than 10 years, at least.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I am really thankful to the hon. Minister because for the first time, Rs. 14,000 crores have been allocated to this Ministry for providing toilets in villages and Gram Panchayats. Despite all these things, the women have to wait for their turns because, of the risk of being seen by others and losing their personal dignity. And they have to wait for their right to relieve themselves, to avoid being seen by others, and all such things. These problems increase the chances of uterus cancer and other ailments. As the Minister has just now mentioned, 'to catch the young', I would like to know, through you, Sir, as to whether the Ministry will consider helping State Governments to support erecting vending machines to provide sanitary pads to all school-going children in the Government, Panchayati Raj and Corporation Schools.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is an issue which is engaging our attention. So, as for provision of sanitary pads for adolescent girls in schools, we are working with the Ministry of Human Resources Development. I do want to mention, as my senior colleague has just now pointed out, that there are, today, 8,60,000 ASHAs, the Accredited Social Health Activists, and we are making use of each of these 8,60,000 ASHAs to increase awareness on sanitation issues, and we are giving financial incentives to ASHAs for every toilet that gets constructed. So, we are trying multiple methods. As far as vending machine option is concerned, we have not looked at it very seriously and systematically. But I don't want to pass the buck on because it is a sanitation issue, and we are engaged in discussions with State Governments on how best we can provide sanitary napkin facilities, particularly, for school children. Sir, the hon. Member has raised the issue of nutrition. There is a very intimate link between malnutrition and poor sanitation. In fact, now, all medical opinions have come to the conclusion that because of poor sanitation and poor hygiene, Indian children are malnourished. So, there is this nexus that we have to address, and we are trying our best to do it. I must also

bring to the attention of the hon. Member in the House that attitudes are changing. There was a bold woman in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh, named Anita Bai Narre, who was honoured by us at Vigyan Bhawan a couple of months ago. She refused to go and stay with her in-laws till a toilet was built. And, today, in Haryana, the campaign is built on the slogan "शौचालय नहीं, तो दुल्हन नहीं!" So, people are, actually, beginning to change their attitudes. This is the case in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, etc. But this will take a long time.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is really shocking that 67 per cent of Indian people do not have toilets, that they have to relieve themselves in open places. I would like to ask the hon. Minister this. As for the figures, which he has given, was it a separate survey done by the Government, or, was it included in the national census. How did they arrive at these figures? Secondly, as for the amount allocated, — I am talking about Madhya Pradesh that I represent — this was much higher than the amount released. Why is this deficiency there? Is it that the Government of India was not sending enough money to the States, or, is it that the State Governments are not utilizing the amounts properly? And, Sir, one more thing I want to add here. In schools, if there are not enough toilets, then, there are more drop-outs of girls from schools. So, what action is the Government taking, in collaboration with the HRD Ministry, with regard to such schools?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has put three inter-related supplementaries. I will be very, very brief. As far as census data is concerned, the census data reports the availability of individual household latrines. So, a household, which does not have an individual household latrine, is automatically assumed to be defecating in the open. There is a huge difference in every State between the figures reported by the State Government and the figures reported in the census. This is true in the case of every State; no State is an exception. It is a matter of great anguish and consternation for us that according to reports given by State Governments, we have already reached about 67 per cent sanitation coverage. But according to the census, we have barely reached about 30 per cent. So, there is a lot of fudging of data. Money is being taken, but toilets are not being built. Or, toilets are being built, but they are not being used. I am afraid that there has been a lot of हेराफेरी -- I can only use this word if it is Parliamentary — going on in the sanitation campaign that is going on. We are trying to tighten up all these procedures. We do not want to release the subsidy till the toilet is built.

We are very clear. If we release the subsidy upfront, the subsidy will be taken and the toilet will not get built or if it gets built, it will not get used. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, Sir, I will get back to the hon. Member with the specific figures. But in Madhya Pradesh, I do want to say that this year, Madhya Pradesh has roughly about 23,000 Gram Panchayats and out of these 23,000 Gram Panchayats, roughly 8 to 10 per cent are Nirmal Gram Panchayats so far. And Madhya Pradesh is our focus State, and we will be concentrating our resources, both financial and organisational, in States like Madhya Pradesh.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: महोदय, मंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में रूरल एरिया में हो रहे डवलपमेंट के बारे में बताया, लेकिन मैं मुंबई जैसे शहर में रहता हूँ और मैं जहाँ रहता हूँ, वहाँ बाजू में बहरामपाड़ा नाम की एक झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी कॉलोनी है, जिसमें 30 हजार लोग रहते हैं। वहाँ सिर्फ 10 टॉयलेट्स हैं और वहाँ कम-से-कम 40 टॉयलेट्स और चाहिए, ऐसा Municipal Authority का कहना है। मुंबई में हर जगह यही हालत है। हम पूरी रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर सुबह-सुबह देखते हैं कि वहाँ लोग शौच के लिए बैठते हैं। वहाँ एन.जी.ओ. को involve किया जाता है, लेकिन ये एन.जी.ओ. उनसे हर वक्त 5 रुपए या 2 रुपए चार्ज करते हैं। क्या वहाँ free और enough toilets की व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार कोशिश कर रही है?

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, मेरी जिम्मेदारी ग्रामीण स्वच्छता अभियान की है। शहरों में इस अभियान की जिम्मेदारी शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की है। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ, यह एक सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है। यह हमारी भी जिम्मेदारी बनती है। मैं स्वीकारता हूँ कि खास तौर से रेलों में, जिनमें हर रोज करीब डेढ़ करोड़ यात्री यात्रा करते हैं। मैंने कहा है और कई लोगों को इससे नाराजगी हुई है कि हमारा रेलवे सिस्टम एक खुला हुआ सीवर है और हमने रेलों में शौचालय के लिए जो प्रावधान किया है, उसमें और परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। हमारी रेल मंत्रालय से बातचीत हुई है और मैं आपको यह खुशखबरी देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे रेल नेटवर्क में जो 50 हजार कोचेज हैं, उन 50 हजार कोचों में डीआरडीओ से डवलपड biodigester लगाया जाएगा। उसका आधा खर्च हमारा मंत्रालय देगा और आधा खर्च रेल मंत्रालय देगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अगले पांच साल के अंदर उन 50 हजार कोचों में एक नया माहौल दिखायी देगा और उनमें सही व स्वच्छ शौचालयों का प्रावधान किया जाएगा।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब, आपने 10,000 रुपया toilet बनाने के लिए फिक्स किया है। यह बहुत कम है। पंजाब में 1,000 ईट का रेट 5,000 से ऊपर है और सीमेंट की बैग का रेट 300 रुपए है। तो 10,000 रुपए में तो वह बन ही नहीं

सकता। इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटवाइज इसे बनाने में जो expenditure आता है, उसके मुताबिक आप टॉयलेट बनाने के लिए उतने रुपए फिक्स करेंगे?

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री से मुझे कई खत मिले हैं कि 14-15,000 से कम में पंजाब में शौचालय बनाना बिल्कुल असंभव है और 10,000 रुपए में जो टॉयलेट बनेगा, उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। मैंने पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री से कहा कि हमारी ओर से हम जरूर 10,000 रुपए का प्रावधान करेंगे। अगर पंजाब सरकार और 4,000-5,000 रुपए खर्च करना चाहती है, तो उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, परंतु आज के निर्णय के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से हमने 10,000 रुपए का मानक रखा है और कई राज्यों में इसे सकारात्मक ढंग से देखा गया है। मैं स्वीकारता हूँ कि पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री और कई मंत्रियों ने कहा कि पंजाब में लोग और अच्छे बेहतर टॉयलेट चाहते हैं जिस पर 15,000 रुपए खर्च होंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वहां टॉयलेट बनाने के लिए जो और 4,000-5,000 रुपए की जरूरत है, पंजाब सरकार वह खर्च करने की स्थिति में होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Number 63.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मेरा एक सजेशन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please, three supplementaries have already been asked. Please, Khannaji.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मेरा एक सजेशन है।

श्री सभापति: खन्ना जी, प्लीज। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लिखकर दे दीजिए मंत्री जी को। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लिखकर दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. I am afraid, not ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. I cannot depart from the established practice of the House ...**(Interruptions)**... Question Number 63. Hon. Member absent. Let the Minister give her reply.

*63. The Questioner (**Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh**) was absent

पर्यावरणीय संकट से निपटने के लिए और अधिक धनराशि का
आवंटन किया जाना

*63. **श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में पर्यावरणीय संकट से निपटने के लिए सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 2.6 प्रतिशत अंश व्यय करने का निर्णय लिया है;