

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect interests of the students who are enrolled with these community colleges since 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the Board of Management of the University, in its 118th meeting held on 15/06/2013, decided to discontinue the Community College Scheme. The main reason for discontinuation was that these institutions were not set up in accordance with the Statutes/Ordinances of the university's Act. Of the 559 community colleges registered since 2009, 253 had admitted 1.42 lakh students till January, 2012.

(c) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, the University has taken lenient view towards existing students admitted till January 2012 by these community colleges. All the examinations conducted by the respective community colleges up to June 2012 were examined by the Result Review Committee of the University and accordingly 35,062 Grade Cards and Provisional Certificates have been dispatched to the students under the scheme and process is on in respect of the remaining students. Further, keeping the interests of the students in forefront, the Ministry *vide* letter No. 5-47/2014-DL dated 24.06.2014 has urged IGNOU to declare the results of the remaining successful candidates and conduct the examination for those who have completed their courses/programmes in a time bound manner.

Status of provision of toilets in rural houses

*19. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data 59.4 per cent of rural India defecates in open;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has launched a number of sanitation programmes in the past but failed to ensure access to private toilets for majority of Indians living in villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what effective measures are proposed to be taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the 69th round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey on Key Indicators of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition in India carried out in 2012, 59.4% of the rural population in India do not have latrine facilities. State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Sanitation is a State subject. To assist the States/UTs in their efforts to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas, the Government of India started the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986. This was a supply driven, subsidy based and infrastructure oriented programme. The CRSP did not have much of an impact on the problem. Results of the evaluation of the CRSP, led to the formulation of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) approach in 1999, that focussed on behavioural change as the prime driver for sanitation, with only a small incentive amount to be given to BPL households. Subsequently, based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Water and Sanitation set up by the Planning Commission for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the TSC has been revamped as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), with modified guidelines and objectives to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The programmes implemented so far have resulted in substantial success in extending sanitation facilities in rural areas. The NSSO estimations of access to toilets from 1993-94 upto 2012-13 is as below:-

NSSO Estimation

Households with Access to Toilets

Year	%
49th Round (1993-94)	14.20
58th Round (2002-03)	23.70
65th Round (2008-09)	34.80
69th Round (2012-13)	40.60

To accelerate the access of private toilets to the rural population, the Government of India created a separate Ministry in 2011. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), was rolled out with a goal to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. To provide thrust to the Sanitation Programme, the Twelfth Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at ₹ 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the Eleventh Five Year Plan Outlay of ₹ 6540 crore.

Further, under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), following steps have been *inter-alia* taken up for accelerating the sanitation coverage:

- Additional provision of funds upto a ceiling of ₹ 5400/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) by convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).
- In addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, extending the Provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- Adopting and implementing a National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.
- Launching national and State-wide Information, Education and Communication campaigns on sanitation and hygiene.
- Initiating a conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGs.

Statement*State-wise percentage rural population without Latrine Facility*

Sl. No.	State	% of Rural population without Latrine Facility
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.6
3.	Assam	13.7
4.	Bihar	72.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.7
6.	Goa	9.7
7.	Gujarat	58.7
8.	Haryana	25.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.3
11.	Jharkhand	90.5
12.	Karnataka	70.8

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	2.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79.0
15.	Maharashtra	54.0
16.	Manipur	1.2
17.	Meghalaya	4.5
18.	Mizoram	0.7
19.	Nagaland	0.0
20.	Odisha	81.3
21.	Punjab	22.2
22.	Rajasthan	73.0
23.	Sikkim	0.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	66.4
25.	Tripura	1.4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	75.3
27.	Uttarakhand	19.7
28.	West Bengal	39.7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.8
30.	Chandigarh	0.3
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	49.3
32.	Daman and Diu	26.8
33.	Delhi	0.0
34.	Puducherry	47.4
ALL INDIA		59.4

Allocation and cancellation of coal mines

†*20. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cancelled the allocation of few coal mines;

(b) by when the remaining allocations would be cancelled;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.