

the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 31.03.2015 against target of 120.00 lakh. For the year 2016-17, against the expected outcome of 1.5 crore individual latrines, 2179944 latrines (14.53%) have been constructed as on 11.07.2016. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 198.69 lakh toilets have already been constructed under SBM (G) as on 11.07.2016. In addition to these, 12.75 lakh toilets have been constructed under MGNREGA since 2.10.2014. A baseline survey was conducted in 2012-13 by the States, as per which, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.76%. This has increased to 52.97% as on 11.07.2016. Also, 16 Districts, 210 Blocks, 28710 GPs and 65533 Villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 11.07.2016.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of toilets along with bathrooms in rural areas

19. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received suggestions that bathrooms should be built alongwith toilets in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider making changes in the basic concept of the programme; and

(c) whether Government would fix any time-frame for completing the project across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilising toilets constructed under SBM

20. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of toilets built under the Swachh Bharat Mission which are lying unused or are being used as garbage bins; and

(b) the details of steps, if any, taken by Government to make these toilets usable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per Swachhata Status Report 2016 published by National Sample Survey Office, Government of India, it has been reported that, in rural India, for the households having toilets, 95.6% are using it.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000 to construct toilets. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is also laying more focus on behaviour change and usage of toilets. The focus on capacity building has been increased, since there is a need to improve skills, especially those pertaining to community processes and triggering for collective behaviour change.

Construction initiatives for building toilets

21. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the construction initiatives offered by Government to the States for building toilets; and

(b) the details of steps, if any, taken by Government to bring clarity on these initiatives to make them implementable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households. Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000 for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

(b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial support to States in the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The emphasis is on stronger focus on behaviour change intervention including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the Gram Panchayat (GP) level; and giving flexibility to the States to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.