

**Public sanitation in Maharashtra**

507. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sanitation in Maharashtra through various schemes since 2014;

(b) the district and the village with the highest and lowest number of households with the facility of sanitation; and

(c) the immediate measures taken up by Government to end open defecation in that state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As per information uploaded by the State of Maharashtra on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G), a total of 20,06,414 individual toilets have been constructed in the State since the launch of the programme on 02.10.2014. In addition, 260 Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed.

(b) Sindhudurg district has highest number of households with 99.61% toilets. Parbani district has lowest number of households with 39.08% toilets. A total of 5978 villages in Maharashtra have 100% toilets. Village-Telkhedi of Nandurbar district has lowest number of households with 0.15%.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The SBM (G) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Under this programme, the following steps have been taken:

- The focus of the scheme now is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Community based collective behaviour change is mentioned as preferred approach, although the States are free to choose their approach.
- There is a focus on capacity building.
- 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).

- Flexibility has been provided to State in the implementation of the programme.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation including Multilateral -organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc. is being promoted.
- Centre-State coordination has been increased.
- Social media [twitter (@swachbharat), Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission). HIKE and WhatsApp] is being extensively used for sharing innovative ideas and cross-learning.

#### **Ranking of India's water quality**

508. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's ranking in the world in its drinking water quality has been assessed; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) As per the report titled "Water: At What Cost? - The State of World's Water 2016" published by WaterAid, out of 225 countries, India stands at 118th position with regard to percentage population without access to safe water.

#### **Supply of untreated water to rural households**

509. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that 13 per cent of rural households, approximately 22 million people, are served by untreated piped water connections; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that WHO estimates that, in India, about 38 million people are affected by waterborne diseases each year, of which over 75 per cent are children and whether about 780,000 deaths are attributed to contaminated water and more than 400,000 deaths all attributed to diarrhea alone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry of