

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Punjab	0	8	0	0
Rajasthan	74	63	35	45
Sikkim	36	42	58	17
Tamil Nadu	228	76	30	0
Telangana	11	25	0	0
Tripura	5	30	31	11
Uttar Pradesh	3	3	1	1
Uttarakhand	11	27	25	14
West Bengal	79	495	508	338
TOTAL	1109	1899	2517	1710

Construction of toilets under SBM

†194. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the construction of toilets in rural areas in various parts of the country under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) the progress made towards construction of toilets in various districts of Bihar;

(c) whether factors which are obstructing its construction are being reviewed; and

(d) the details of the efforts being made to achieve the objective while doing away with the obstructing factors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JINGAJINAGI): (a) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven scheme, hence State-wise targets are not fixed. However, State/UT-wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and current year under SBM(G) as per the information on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) District-wise, number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years and current year under SBM(G) in Bihar is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since this requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation, the process takes some time. The challenges pertain to capacity building of the implementing machinery, continuing focus on community involvement and bring about collective (*i.e.* village as a whole) behaviour change, promoting technological innovations, streamlining financial and programme management and converging other development schemes with sanitation to promote sustainability. These are some of the hurdles faced. In order to address the above hurdles, a number of measures have been taken. These include:

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete open defecation free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior.
- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.
- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders. From the Government of India side, the States and select organizations (called Key Resource Centres) are being trained. These in turn are, carrying out trainings at the sub-State level. The key official at the district level-Collector-has been roped in the programme to provide leadership at the district level.
- The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks are being engaged for support of districts.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last three years and current year as on 13.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 13-12-2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			979	12102
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	354996	788496	1131649
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	19439	42552	30106
4.	Assam	148237	465545	1054882	476176
5.	Bihar	165457	427038	872331	1228372
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	357107	1464977	835659
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0	0	11652
8.	Daman and Diu			0	1600
9.	Goa	0	28637	0	0
10.	Gujarat	335762	922728	1559806	423594
11.	Haryana	107765	132661	126162	317712
12.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	66632	80521	10
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	64665	83455	117010
14.	Jharkhand	98512	315130	832239	579742
15.	Karnataka	791687	533011	720075	1114461
16.	Kerala	34101	11752	195090	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	1022566	1860073	1739010
18.	Maharashtra	500897	889170	1917675	1444568
19.	Manipur	27860	47636	41423	19386
20.	Meghalaya	42002	44129	45973	55814
21.	Mizoram	534	6026	2872	11989

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Nagaland	0	22617	38112	10993
23.	Odisha	130925	1329832	1263960	366171
24.	Puducherry	0	0	2430	2538
25.	Punjab	9887	71543	106626	47506
26.	Rajasthan	653306	2164590	2721433	1681216
27.	Sikkpm	3562	3707	0	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	378162	948287	1139701	797286
29.	Telangana	130725	240168	520092	835358
30.	Tripura	24869	61173	43829	18783
31.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	694487	1740917	2436726
32.	Uttarakhand	57833	64030	335264	42949
33.	West Bengal	847080	1432065	2322394	771038
GRAND TOTAL		5854987	12741367	21924339	16561176

Statement-II

District-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed in Bihar during last three years and current year as on 13.12.2017

Sl. No.	Districts	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto 13-12-2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Araria	1701	13241	27267	15043
2.	Arwal	1113	2800	5485	2945
3.	Aurangabad	1474	4514	10276	9756
4.	Banka	6117	10814	21268	22766
5.	Begusarai	5762	8155	14435	13125
6.	Bhagalpur	5273	11372	24249	23247
7.	Bhojpur	4421	8348	38664	25626
8.	Buxar	1909	7354	36666	47344

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Darbhanga	5556	19290	42694	36247
10.	Gaya	4151	21122	30013	14577
11.	Gopalganj	1805	14065	19447	29316
12.	Jamui	2126	6712	13846	32224
13.	Jehanabad	4356	7485	10681	9755
14.	Kaimur(Bhabua)	4814	7103	24796	85151
15.	Katihar	3957	11233	37263	32866
16.	Khagaria	1928	6159	26154	32124
17.	Kishanganj	1554	12335	9105	9523
18.	Lakhisarai	2083	6520	5786	3294
19.	Madhepura	1377	10699	14987	17375
20.	Madhubani	8808	9897	13630	15178
21.	Munger	2364	10526	29212	52990
22.	Muzaffarpur	7407	26183	16415	36654
23.	Nalanda	5716	15348	35767	87296
24.	Nawada	11559	7836	19731	23575
25.	Pashchim Champaran	7507	12198	26962	32099
26.	Patna	4323	22660	29880	62061
27.	Purba Champaran	4683	11162	38986	19975
28.	Purnia	11637	7151	35694	25553
29.	Saharsa	2271	6990	13247	17010
30.	Samastipur	7517	20551	22800	25275
31.	Saran	5582	14967	10943	32612
32.	Sasaram (Rohtas)	3803	9158	37384	173500
33.	Sheikhpura	1445	5356	14376	27694
34.	Sheohar	3196	13252	13771	2583
35.	Sitamarhi	5580	14125	50056	48755

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Siwan	2509	10365	17634	32167
37.	Supaul	2355	7696	9424	17830
38.	Vaishali	5709	12292	23337	33261
TOTAL		165448	427034	872331	1228372

Safe drinking water to each households

195. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of households in the country without any source of drinking water within one kilometer;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide safe drinking water to each household?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) This Ministry does not maintain information pertaining to number of households in the country without any source of drinking water within one kilometre. However, as per the Census 2011, 22.1% of the rural households have to fetch drinking water from a distance of more than 500 meters in rural areas. The State/UTs-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. However to assist the efforts of States in this regard, this Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to them through Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) wherein fund allocated for 2017-18 is ₹ 6050 crore. Further, under 14th Finance Commission, there has been an enhanced devolution of funds from 32% to 42 %. Accordingly, the state has been advised to pool more funds from the state finance department. Moreover, Funds are also provided to rural local bodies for providing/ improving basic services which includes water supply. In addition to this, NRDWP guideline has been restructured to make it more result oriented, competitive and outcome based. Further, this Ministry is encouraging states to take financial assistance from external financial institutions.