

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|----------------|-----|
| 39. | Parkal | 9 |
| 40. | Parvathagiri | 23 |
| 41. | Raghunathpalle | 12 |
| 42. | Raiparthy | 1 |
| 43. | Regonda | 12 |
| 44. | Sangem | 1 |
| 45. | Shayampet | 7 |
| 46. | Thadvai | 1 |
| 47. | Thorrur | 0 |
| 48. | Venkatapur | 0 |
| 49. | Wardhannapet | 0 |
| 50. | Zaffergadh | 10 |
| TOTAL | | 370 |

Allocation of budget for SBM

1000. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Swachh Bharat Mission is only a renamed policy, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan that was earlier started by the previous Government, if so, the details thereof including budget allocation then and now;

(b) whether it is also a fact that total sanitation coverage throughout India has risen to 57.56 per cent, up from 42.02 per cent in October 2, 2014 and if so, year-wise details, since 2014 till date;

(c) whether the previous Government was running the same programme without cess, reasons which made present Government to introduce Swachh Bharat cess; and

(d) State/UT-wise details regarding collection and utilisation of Swachh Bharat cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014 in place of earlier

programme called Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), with the goal to achieve universal sanitation coverage by 2nd October, 2019, with more emphasis on behaviour change, capacity building and elimination of open defecation through community involvement; and strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms and providing flexibility to States in designing delivery mechanisms taking into account their local culture, practices, sensibilities and demands. The funds allocated under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and the SBM(G) are as under:—

(₹ in crores)

| Year | Funds Allocation |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Under NBA | |
| 2012-13 | 2500.00 |
| 2013-14 | 2300.00 |
| Under SBM(G) | |
| 2015-16 | 6525.00 |
| 2016-17 | 10500.00 |
| 2017-18 | 16948.27 |

During 2014-15, both the NBA and the SBM(G) were in implementation. The total allocation during the year was ₹ 2850 crore.

(b) Year-wise, increase in sanitation coverage in rural areas since 2.10.2014 to till date is given below:—

| As on | Sanitation Coverage |
|------------|---------------------|
| 02.10.2014 | 38.70% |
| 01.04.2015 | 43.16% |
| 01.04.2016 | 50.86% |
| 01.04.2017 | 64.30% |
| 01.03.2018 | 78.98% |

(c) Swachh Bharat Cess was introduced in the financial year 2015-16 not only to supplement the resources for Swachh Bharat Mission but also with the intention to involve each and every citizen in making contribution to Swachh Bharat.

(d) The year-wise details of the funds provided to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation for implementation of SBM(G) out of the collections from Swachh Bharat Cess are as under:—

| Year | Amount |
|---------|----------|
| 2015-16 | 2400.00 |
| 2016-17 | 10000.00 |
| 2017-18 | 3400.00 |

Supply of safe drinking water

1001. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that safe drinking water is still not available in many remote areas of the country particularly in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified those areas where safe drinking water is a scarce; and

(c) whether Government has finalized any action plan for provision of safe drinking water in every village in the country in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information provided by States/UTs on online portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), there are total 17,26,031 rural habitations in the country including in Assam and North Eastern States. Out of them 13,39,980 rural habitations (77.63%) are fully covered (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) safe drinking water); 3,14,640 habitations (18.23%) are partially covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 lpcd safe drinking water) and 71,411 habitations (4.14%) are quality affected (*i.e.* drinking water is affected with at least one water contaminant like Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron etc.). Hence, still there are about 22.37% rural habitations in the country where the population is getting unsafe drinking water or less than the required norms and these habitations are yet to be covered with safe drinking water as per norms of Government of India. So far North Eastern States including Assam are concerned, the details of coverage of rural habitations are as under:—