

1	2	3	4
13.	Farrukhabad	-	3
14.	Ghaziabad	-	4
15.	Ghazipur	-	30
16.	Gorakhpur	8	1
17.	Hapur	-	5
18.	Jhansi	-	14
19.	Kanpur Dehat	-	5
20.	Kheri	23	5
21.	Kushi Nagar	19	-
22.	Lucknow	1	-
23.	Maharajganj	3	-
24.	Mahoba	-	1
25.	Mau	8	5
26.	Pilibhit	-	2
27.	Rae Bareli	-	1
28.	Sambhal	1	-
29.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	6	-
30.	Siddharth Nagar	5	4
31.	Sonbhadra	1	61
32.	Sultanpur	-	1
33.	Unnao	-	4
34.	Varanasi	-	11
TOTAL		262	200

Districts declared as ODF

1950. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of fund allocated, released and utilized under Swachh Bharat Mission during current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of criteria for declaring district as ODF; and

(d) the details of districts which have been declared ODF only on paper, while in reality these are not ODF, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise number of districts which have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 27.12.2018 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] is a demand driven scheme, hence fixed State/UT-wise allocation of funds is not made under the programme. However, the details of State/UT-wise Central share funds released and utilised as per the data reported by the States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), during 2018-19 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) As per SBM(G) guidelines, ODF would mean the termination of faecal-oral transmission, defined by, (i) no visible faeces found in the environment/village, and (ii) every household as well as public/community institution(s) using safe technology option for disposal of faeces. Villages and districts declare themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) through a rigorous process of self-declaration, followed by a multi-level decentralized verification process by the districts and States. A district is declared ODF when all the villages of the district have been declared ODF.

(d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had conducted National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2017-18 through an independent agency under World Bank support project to SBM(G), as per which 95.6% of ODF verified villages were confirmed to be ODF.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise number of districts declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)
as on 27.12.2018*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of ODF declared districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4.	Assam	25

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of ODF declared districts
5.	Bihar	5
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Goa	0
11.	Gujarat	33
12.	Haryana	22
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
15.	Jharkhand	24
16.	Karnataka	29
17.	Kerala	14
18.	Lakshadweep	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	51
20.	Maharashtra	34
21.	Manipur	16
22.	Meghalaya	11
23.	Mizoram	8
24.	Nagaland	11
25.	Odisha	3
26.	Puducherry	2
27.	Punjab	22
28.	Rajasthan	33
29.	Sikkim	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	31
31.	Telangana	14
32.	Tripura	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	56

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of ODF declared districts
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	14
	TOTAL	577

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Central share funds released and utilised
during 2018-19 under SBM(G)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Central share released	Central share utilised
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	11.85
2.	Andhra Pradesh	562.99	451.28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.66	28.10
4.	Assam	280.60	746.63
5.	Bihar	2088.18	1595.27
6.	Chhattisgarh	224.25	236.46
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	16.59
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.99
9.	Goa	0.00	15.15
10.	Gujarat	0.00	73.50
11.	Haryana	70.24	4.62
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	16.04
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	278.37	121.08
14.	Jharkhand	376.48	425.12
15.	Karnataka	369.86	466.47
16.	Kerala	12.47	12.33
17.	Madhya Pradesh	590.94	780.24
18.	Maharashtra	1352.92	315.81
19.	Manipur	37.53	30.92
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	46.88
21.	Mizoram	4.98	5.44
22.	Nagaland	0.00	60.31

Sl.No.	State/UT	Central share released	Central share utilised
23.	Odisha	1052.27	645.15
24.	Puducherry	0.00	20.24
25.	Punjab	0.00	24.90
26.	Rajasthan	373.50	292.54
27.	Sikkim	1.96	2.26
28.	Tamil Nadu	225.65	226.53
29.	Telangana	515.05	370.44
30.	Tripura	58.47	85.74
31.	Uttar Pradesh	6592.64	5615.76
32.	Uttarakhand	0.00	72.76
33.	West Bengal	127.06	153.10
TOTAL		15222.07	12970.50

Improvement of hygiene sanitation and waste management

1951. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to improve the quality of personal hygiene sanitation and solid as well as liquid waste management in rural areas through enhanced technical and financial support to all rural household;

(b) if so, the enhancements in technical and financial measures proposed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) The Government had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October, 2019. The objective of SBM(G) is to bring about improvement in the cleanliness, hygiene and the general quality of life in rural areas. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components of the programme to create clean villages. Sanitation is a State subject. Under the SBM(G), technical and financial support is provided to the State Governments to supplement their efforts in achieving the goal of the programme, with flexibility to the States to adopt the technologies and