

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Madhya Maharashtra	665.4	729.3	-9%	N
8.	Marathwada	534.6	682.9	-22%	D
9.	Vidarbha	875.4	954.6	-8%	N
10.	Chhattisgarh	1101.5	1153.3	-4%	N
<b>South Peninsula</b>		704.4	716.1	-2%	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1569.2	1682.5	-7%	N
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	581.1	581.1	0%	N
3.	Telangana	741.1	759.2	-2%	N
4.	Rayalaseema	252.6	398.3	-37%	D
5.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	290.7	317.2	-8%	N
6.	Coastal Karnataka	3060.2	3083.8	-1%	N
7.	N. I. Karnataka	358.0	506.0	-29%	D
8.	S. I. Karnataka	686.7	660.0	4%	N
9.	Kerala	2517.3	2039.6	23%	E
10.	Lakshadweep	553.2	998.5	-45%	D
Country As A Whole		804.0	887.5	-9%	

(B) Category-wise No. of Subdivisions and % Area (Subdivisional) of the country

Category	Period: 01.06.2018 to 30.09.2018	
	No. of Subdivisions	Subdivisional % Area of country
Large Excess	0	0%
Excess	1	1%
Normal	23	68%
Deficient	12	31%
Large Deficient	0	0%
No Rain	0	0%

#### Sewage disposal system for SBM toilets

1956. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) are posing serious pollution and health hazards to the people and their fields in the

adjacent areas to toilets, on account of poorly designed toilets and lack of sewage disposal system; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of proper solid waste management systems for the toilets built under SBM so far, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) According to Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India, which are nodal Ministries for Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Gramin and Urban respectively, no incident related to pollution and health hazards has been reported. The toilets being constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) are based on safe and eco-friendly onsite sanitation technology in which human excreta automatically becomes manure in 1-2 years and no sewerage system is required.

Whereas, Household toilets constructed under SBM (Urban) have two main structures – the toilet superstructure (including the pan and water closet), and the sub-structure (either an on-site treatment system, or a connection to existing underground sewerage system). Whenever a sewerage system is available within 30 meters from the proposed household toilet, only the toilet superstructure may be constructed and connected to the existing sewerage system. Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) facilitate these connections for household toilets under SBM (Urban), wherever applicable and economical.

In the event that a sewerage system is not available within 30 meters from the proposed household toilet, in addition to the construction of the toilet superstructure, an on-site treatment system (such as twin pits, septic tanks, bio-digesters, or bio-tanks) is constructed for the collection, treatment and/or disposal of sewage at, or near the point of generation.

ULBs have to ensure that all household toilets being constructed under SBM are built in tandem with water supply arrangements in ULBs. Beneficiary households are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the household toilets.

#### **Enactment to use CAMPA fund**

†1957. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Act has been enacted to provide for depositing money for

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.