60	Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]		Unstarred Questions	
1.	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Maharashtra	344.16	413.57	338.13	474.16
17.	Manipur	28.98	40.6	32.2	40.25
18.	Meghalaya	30.52	42.02	41.86	52.43
19.	Mizoram	17.71	25.33	22.4	28
20.	Nagaland	35.27	37.93	27.66	34.72
21.	Odisha	96.9	114.99	102.69	154.99
22.	Puducherry	0.74	0.86	0.82	1.29
23.	Punjab	39.77	46.02	115.25	125.97
24.	Rajasthan	547.17	1,114.55	891.95	692.13
25.	Sikkim	10.64	14.77	9.3	11.62
26.	Tamil Nadu	135.46	155.29	121.61	180.99
27.	Telangana	88.77	117.03	775.01	131.4
28.	Tripura	28.07	39.48	32.26	55.18
29.	Uttar Pradesh	454.93	628.08	539.09	713.95
3 0.	Uttarakhand	63.57	74.55	68.42	99.17
31.	West Bengal	199.78	417.68	810.48	917.82
-	Total	4,148.67	5,786.96	6,506.80	6,775.16

Note: Allocation excludes Ministry level expenditure and allocation for 2018-19 is shown at BE stage.

Study report on ODF States

- 15. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether as per a recent study report released in January, 2019, open defecation has remained unchanged between 2014 and 2018;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether 44 per cent people in Open Defecation Free States, still continue to defecate in open as per the study report;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) Government is not aware of such report.

(e) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been implementing Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)]. At the time of launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014, 61.30% rural households were defecating in open, which has been reduced to 1.18% as on 31.01.2019. Under SBM(G), 9.15 crore individual household toilets have been constructed till 31.01.2019. As a result, 600 districts, 5,926 Blocks, 2,45,795 Gram Panchayats and 5,48,804 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). 27 States/UTs namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have been declared ODF.

Access to safe and affordable drinking water

- 16. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:
- (a) the steps taken by Government to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all under Sustainable Development Goals (SDG);
- (b) the concrete measures to substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh water; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. However, this Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to States for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas in line with the commitment made by the country in the international forum while agreeing for UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030. The Ministry has recently restructured the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to make it more competitive, outcome based and result oriented which will help in achieving the equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all in rural areas.

(b) As per information received from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR), the Government of