

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3212  
ANSWERED ON:24.04.2012  
CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS  
De Dr. Ratna

**Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of schemes/programmes which extends funds to States, NGOs for construction of toilets and sanitation facilities across the country;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken any study during each of the last three years regarding the existing sanitation facilities in the country including major and metro cities;and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA)

(a) Government of India through Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation implements the revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme which aims at conversion of dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines and construction of new sanitary latrines for the Economically Weaker Section households in the urban areas of the country. So far, this Ministry has sanctioned projects for conversion of 2,51,963 dry latrines into water sealed toilets and construction of 1,55,937 new latrines in the 15 States namely, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Manipur, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan. Under the ILCS Scheme, the States can select NGOs having adequate experience in the field who will be funded maximum to the extent of 15% over and above the project cost to be borne by the Centre and States in the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation. Funds are not being released to NGOs directly under the Scheme. The onus of selection and engagement of NGOs is with the State Governments.

The Government of India through Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a demand driven, project based programme taking district as a unit. TSC projects cover 607 rural districts of the country.

In order to supplement the effort of State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies, the Government of India through Ministry of Urban Development launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005 with a view to provide infrastructure facilities including drinking water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage and solid waste management etc. for all the cities in the Country with a reform oriented agenda. The JNNURM has two sub-missions namely Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Under the UIG component of JNNURM, 65 cities having population of one million including all Metro cities are eligible for funding and the remaining towns are eligible under UIDSSMT component.

Ministry of Urban Development has formulated Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns (UIDSST) of Million plus population cities. The objectives of this scheme amongst others are to develop urban infrastructure facilities such as water supply, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management etc. at satellite towns/counter magnets around seven mega-cities.

The Ministry of Urban Development has also launched a scheme on 10% Lump sum provision for the Development of North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

(b) & (c) Government has not undertaken any study other than census data collection during each of the last three years regarding the existing sanitation facilities in the country including major and metro cities.