

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1982
ANSWERED ON:23.08.2012
PROBLEM OF OPEN DEFECACTION
Singh Shri Ijyaraj ;Vasava Shri Mansukhbhai D.

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

- (a) whether a large number of people including women practise open defecation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the percentage thereof, gender-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has been able to provide sufficient toilets to the people in rural areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (f) the remedial measures taken in this regard and the outcome thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a)&(b): As per Census 2011, the percentage of households defecating in the open, State-wise is at Annexure. Gender-wise data is not maintained by the Ministry.

(c)&(d): Government of India administers Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) with the objective to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach with a view to create Nirmal Bharat. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), assistance for construction of school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets, Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) and provision for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). Out of the total project objectives of 12.57 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), 13,75,234 school toilet units, 5,34,931 Anganwadi toilets and 33,684 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) identified under the then TSC (now Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)), 8.86 crore IHHLs, 12,41,264 school toilet units, 4,18,005 Anganwadi toilets and 24,565 CSCs have been completed till July 2012 as per information provided by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

(e)&(f): To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas under NBA, Government of India has adopted the strategy to phased saturation approach for creation of Nirmal Grams. The provision of incentive for Individual Household Latrines has been extended to cover identified categories of Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households in addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) has also been made in terms of work person days for construction of sanitation facilities. The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been strengthened. Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water for sanitation facilities.