

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2267

ANSWERED ON:22.08.2013

SANITATION FACILITIES

Devappa Anna Shri Shetti Raju Alias;Kumar Shri P.;Pratap Narayanrao Shri Sonawane

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

- (a) whether sanitation facility in rural areas of our country are still very meagre, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to rope in private players under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in sanitation sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up a mini-sewerage treatment plant in each village of the country including Maharashtra;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise and the allocation made/ proposed to be made for the purpose;
- (f) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to provide top priority for sanitation in their respective States; (g) if so, the details thereof; (h) whether the Government has agreed to provide special funds to the State Governments to undertake special sanitation drives; and (i) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI)

(a) Yes Madam. As per census 2011, only 32.7% of rural households are having access to latrines.

(b) and (c) One of the biggest problems facing the sanitation sector is lack of access to sanitary toilets to a large proportion of rural households. The NBA provides assistance for building of Individual Household latrines (IHHLs) to eligible beneficiaries. The building of IHHLs is an activity which is not readily amenable to Public Private Partnership in the traditional sense of the term. However Private sector does play an important role in the sanitation sector by making available the material requirement for construction of toilets. Moreover, as per NBA Guidelines, corporate houses are encouraged to participate in the implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) as an essential part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by taking up the issues of sanitation through Information Education Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD) or through direct targeted interventions.

(d) & (e) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components to bring about improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas. Under this component, activities like compost pits, vermin composting, common and individual biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc can be taken up.

Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), assistance for SLWM project is available on the basis of total number of households in each Gram Panchayat(GP), subject to a maximum of Rs.7 lakh for a GP having up to 150 households, Rs.12 lakh up to 300 households, Rs.15 lakh up to 500 households and Rs.20 lakh for GPs having more than 500 households. Funding for SLWM project under NBA is provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30. It is upto the Gram Panchayats / State Governments including that of Maharashtra to take up SLWM projects including mini sewerage treatment plants to meet the local requirement by utilizing assistance available under NBA. Additional cost requirement can be met by convergence with MGNGREGS or from the State/GP funds.

(f) & (g) Government of India has accorded a high priority to rural sanitation. Efforts of the State Governments for promoting rural sanitation were supplemented from 1986 till 1999 by the Central Government under the centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and thereafter from 1999 under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched as demand driven, community led programme with major Information Education Communication (IEC) inputs to make sanitation a felt need of the people.

To accelerate the progress of Sanitation coverage TSC was revamped as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the XIth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams" as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. NBA goal is to achieve 100% access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022.

Under NBA, following steps have been taken :

A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.

The scope of providing incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households. Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/- under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500/- can be spent under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10000/-.(Rs. 10500/- for Hilly and difficult areas)

More emphasis on Information Education Communication (IEC),with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities. With a view to give thrust to a new approach towards IEC, the Ministry has launched a Communication and Advocacy Strategy (2012-2017).

Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats. Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development with NBA.

Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy.

Convergence with other State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activists(ASHAs) & Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups & NGOs of repute are to be encouraged by states to participate in sanitation promotion.

The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been prioritized by focussed funding.

(h) and

(i) During 12th five year plan, Government of India has allocated Rs 37159 crores for sanitation. Further Government has increased the allocation under NBA from Rs.2500 crore in the year 2012-13 to Rs. 4260 crore in 2013-14. The State/UT wise fund released so far along with details of unspent balances with them as on 31st July,2013 is at Annexure-1.