

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:130

ANSWERED ON:05.12.2013

CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS

Baitha Shri Kameshwar ;Kumar Shri Kaushalendra;Maharaj Shri Satpal

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

- (a) the percentage and number of rural families in the country including Bihar who do not have toilets with water facility, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of toilets constructed during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the amount released to construct these toilets in the country including hilly States especially in the remote areas of Uttarakhand during the said period, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to provide toilets to the entire population of the country;
- (e) whether any awareness programme has been launched for the use of toilets in rural areas in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

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

(a) The data, on the number of rural families who do not have toilets with water facility, is not available. However, as per Census 2011, the percentage and number of rural households in the country, including Bihar, who do not have toilets, and rural households without drinking water facilities within premises, State/UT-wise is at Annexure-1.

(b) The details of toilets constructed during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise is at Annexure-2.

(c) Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) funds are not released component-wise. However, total funds released under the programme to the States, including Uttarakhand, during last three years and current year is at Annexure-3.

(d) The Government has in 2012, restructured the rural sanitation programme, and launched the Nirmal Bharat Abiyan (NBA). Under the NBA, following steps have been taken to provide toilets to entire population :

There has been a shift from focusing on individuals for the construction of individual household toilets, to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode approach, aimed at achieving holistic sanitation outcomes.

The provision of providing incentives for construction of individual household latrine units has been widened to cover APL households, who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households, in addition to all BPL households. The financial incentive for all eligible beneficiaries, for the construction of toilets, has been raised to Rs. 4600/- (Rs. 5100/- hilly and difficult areas) , from the earlier amount of Rs. 3200/-. In addition, upto Rs. 4500/- is provided under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Therefore, along with the beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, Rs. 10000/- (Rs. 10500/- for Hilly and difficult areas) is now available for construction of toilet.

Promoting a conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), to ensure water availability for sanitation services in Gram Panchayats. There is also increased convergence of the NBA with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.

(e) and (f) Yes, to encourage the construction and use of toilet facilities in rural areas, the following steps to raise awareness have been taken up under the NBA :-

Under the NBA, 15% of the total outlay of district projects has been provided for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, which focuses on increasing awareness of the programme and the need for safe and sustainable sanitation.

The Ministry has in the year 2012, launched a Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework (2012-2017). This provides a guideline on the various IEC activities to be carried at various levels, in a phased manner. It also provides a

framework for States to develop State-specific action plans for rolling out of the strategy.

For effective dissemination of IEC messages on rural sanitation, provision to engage Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), village level motivators (Swachhata Doots/Sanitation Managers), field functionaries like Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), Anganwadi Workers, School Teachers, and Bharat Nirman Volunteers have been made in the NBA Guidelines.

Audio and audio-visual spots on sanitation and hygiene related messages have been prepared and are being broadcast and telecast extensively in the country over Radio & Television.

To generate awareness, other communication methods like mobile based messages, print publicity, use of folk media, melas, street plays, wall writings, hoardings and banners, picture frames, exhibitions, school rallies and interpersonal communication etc are being used.