

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4157
ANSWERED ON:07.08.2014
TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN
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Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in sanitation sector under the Millennium Development Goal in the country;
- (b) the States which have not achieved the Millennium Development Goal and the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (c) whether shortcomings have been noticed by the Government in sanitation scheme being implemented in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to address them; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government to achieve the said goals?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA)

(a) The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Target 7c, seeks to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (based on 1990 data). This would imply that in India, to meet MDG target, at least 54.74% of the rural households should have access to sanitation by 2015.

(b) No MDG targets have been set for individual States. However as per the National Sample Survey Organisation 69th. Round estimates of 2012, 40.6% of rural households in the country have access to latrine facilities. State wise details are at Annexure. As per NSSO 2012, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil nadu and Uttar Pradesh have not yet achieved the MDG target set for the country as a whole for Sanitation coverage in rural areas.

(c) to (d) Government of India presently administers the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) which has been introduced in 2012, after eliminating the deficiencies reported in Total Sanitation Campaign. The major shortcomings observed in the TSC were:

- i. APL-BPL distinction
- ii. Poor incentivisation
- iii. Individual centric
- iv. Aim at overall scattered coverage
- v. Lack of inclusive approach
- vi. No specific emphasis on Solid & Liquid Waste Management

(e) To address the above issues, the following steps are being taken under NBA to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas:-

Provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL has been extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/-. In addition upto Rs. 5400/- can be utilized 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. 10,900/- (Rs 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).

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

Emphasis has been placed on Information Education Communication (IEC) activities with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of

district projects for IEC activities.

A conjoint approach has been developed with National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.

Focus has been placed on convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.

The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been recast to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.

Increasing the Financial support for sanitation, the 12th Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the 11th Five Year Plan Outlay of Rs. 6540 crore.