

Rural Sanitation

Rural Sanitation is a State subject and is undertaken by the State Governments. The efforts of the States are supplemented by the Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). The programme was launched in 1986, with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to the women. The concept of sanitation includes safe disposal of solid and liquid waste including human excreta and personal, domestic and environmental hygiene.

Objectives

- ◆ Accelerate coverage of rural population, specially among households below poverty line (BPL), with sanitation facilities.
- ◆ Generate felt need through



Towards Setting up of sanitary marts

awareness creation and health education involving Voluntary Organisations (Vos.) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

- ◆ Eradicate manual scavenging by converting all existing dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines.
- ◆ Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies to support other objectives.

Programme Components

- ◆ Construction of individual sanitary latrines for households below poverty line with subsidy where demand exists.
- ◆ Encourage other households to buy facilities through markets, including sanitary marts.
- ◆ Assist in setting up of sanitary marts
- ◆ Launch intensive awareness campaigns in selected areas.
- ◆ Establish sanitary complexes exclusively for women.
- ◆ Encourage locally suitable and acceptable models of latrines.
- ◆ Promote total sanitation of village through construction of drains, soakage pits for liquid and solid waste disposal.

Change of Policy

Keeping in view the experiences gained by the Central Government, State Governments, NGOs and other implementing agencies in programme implementation during the VIII Plan, the revised strategy for IX Plan are as under:-

- ◆ Shift from a high-subsidy to a low subsidy regime.
- ◆ Greater household involvement.
- ◆ Choice of technology according to customer preferences.
- ◆ Stress on software: IEC, development of backup services- trained masons building material through Rural Sanitary Marts/ Production Centres.
- ◆ Restructure programme guidelines, especially increasing choice of technology which is location specific.
- ◆ Intensive IEC campaign.
- ◆ Closer liaison with Prasar Bharati & other media.
- ◆ Emphasis on School Sanitation-Coordinate with Department of Education.



Encouraging Villagers to buy facilities through Rural Sanitary Marts

- ◆ Tie up with FICCI, ASSOCHAM, Co-operatives, Women's Groups, Self-Help Groups, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) & NGOs.
- ◆ Seek Institutional Finance, open dialogue with NABARD etc.

New Initiatives

The programme has been radically changed with effect from 1st April, 1999. The restructured CRSP moves away from the principle of Statewise allocation primarily based on poverty criteria to a "demand-driven" approach in a phased manner with a view to widen the coverage of rural population by the end of the 9th Plan period. The revised criteria are as under:-

- ◆ 50% allocation for Total Sanitation Campaigns (TSCs) in select districts during the first year.
- ◆ Balance 50% for the existing but modified "allocation-based" programme.
- ◆ Progressively phasing out the "allocation-based" programme.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSCs)

A TSC is designed to suit district specific requirements. TSC is being implemented in phases with some start up funds made available for preliminary IEC Work. The Total Sanitation Campaign envisages a synergistic interaction between the Government machinery, active NGO participation, intensive IEC, the provision of an alternative delivery system and more flexible, demand-oriented construction norms. The following norms are being adopted for financing under different components of TSC at table-I.

58 pilot districts have been identified by the States for the implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign in the Phase-I. Ministry has given utmost importance to provide sanitation facilities and promote hygiene in the rural areas. In view of this for implementation of the Total Sanitation Campaign the number of districts have been increased to 150 throughout the country so as to widen the rural sanitation coverage. The actual physical implementation is being oriented towards satisfying the felt-need using the "vertical

CHAPTER 27

Table I

Item	Amount earmarked as % of total TSC cost	Financing share(%)		
		GOI	State	Beneficiary
Start-up activities (preliminary surveys, initial publicity, etc.)	Upto 5%	100	0	0
Alternate Delivery Mechanism(PCs/RSMs)	Upto 5%(max of Rs.35 lakhPer district	80	20	0
IEC (including motivational campaigns, advocacy kits etc.	Atleast 15%	80	20	0
Provision of Hardware (Individual household latrines and Sanitary Complexes for Women)	Upto 60%	60	20	20
School Sanitation (Hardware and support services)	Upto 10%	60	30	10
Administrative Charges including training staff, support services, M&E	Upto 5%	80	20	0



Awareness Generation Campaign on Rural Sanitation

upgradation" concept wherein individual beneficiaries get to choose from flexible menu of options that allow for subsequent upgradation depending upon their requirements and financial position.

So far 58 project proposals under TSC from 1.4.99 to Jan., 2001 at a total cost of about Rs.605.91 crore have been approved consisting of the following components:

Individual Households latrines:	4619299
Sanitary complexes for women:	3283
School toilets	69590
Toilets for Balwadis	5628
Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres	457

Pattern of Subsidy for household latrines under TSC

Subsidy shall be available for the simplest and least expensive (yet sustainable) latrines and for the purpose of this scheme a duly completed household sanitary latrine shall comprise only of a "Basic Low Cost Unit" (BLCU) without the super structure. The maximum subsidy allowed is Rs. 500/- per unit and the States/UTs wishing to adopt a single flat rate of subsidy, will be free to do so, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- inclusive of both GOI and State shares.

The financing pattern (subsidy) for the BLCU's is given below in

Table 2.

Sl. No.	BLCU Cost (Rs.)	Contributions (as %age) to the cost)		
		GOI	State	Beneficiary
1.	Upto Rs. 625/-	Upto 60%	20%	20%
2.	Between Rs. 625/- and Rs. 1000/-	Upto 30%	30%	40%
3.	Rs. 1000/-	Nil	—	—

Government of India subsidy for Basic Low Cost Unit upto Rs.625/- and between Rs.625/ Rs.1000/- is subject to maximum of Rs.375/- and Rs.250/- respectively. However, Government of

India has no objection to the additional amount spent by the beneficiary or the State Government on the construction of super structure and/or of one extra pit.

Modifications in the "allocation based" programme

To allow time for the proper grounding of the campaign approach, the Cabinet approved the continuation of existing but modified "allocation based" programme with provision for progressive phasing out. While 50% of the funds will be earmarked for the first year, only 30% will be earmarked in the next, followed by 10% in the subsequent years mainly to handle spill over costs and small pending commitments.

The extent of subsidy from the Centre/ State Government and the levels of contribution by the beneficiaries/Panchayat Raj Institutions(PRIs.) in respect of each component of the programme as under:-

Table - 3

Components	Subsidy		Contribution by User/panchayat
	Centre	State	
Construction of Sanitary latrines and Conversion of dry latrines for individual Households below Poverty line	As per the Table - 2 under TSC		
School Sanitation	60%	30%	10%
Village Complex for women	40%	40%	20%
Total Sanitation Package for Villages	50%	40%	10%
Awareness campaigns, healthEducation, demand creation etc.	Upto 15% of annual allocation		Nil
Administrative cost	Upto 5% of annual allocation		Nil
RSM/PC	Upto 5% of annual allocation		Nil

Strategy for School Sanitation

School Sanitation is a vital component of

CHAPTER 27

- Sanitation and this has long been neglected, though there was a feeble attempt made to provide such facilities in Higher Secondary Schools under the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. While recognising the need for school sanitation, both from the point of view of children's rights and the fact that school children have potential of acting as the most persuasive advocates of sanitation in their own households, it is proposed to construct toilets in all the rural school (separate complex for boys and girls) by the end of 9th Plan. The Unit cost shall not exceed Rs. 20,000/- and the level of subsidy has been fixed in the ratio of 60:30:10 for Centre, State and Panchayats/Schools respectively. 10% of the funds under TSC will be earmarked for School Sanitation. In order to accelerate the coverage of sanitation facilities in the rural schools, RCRSP funds will be dovetailed with other programmes like JRY, EAS, DPEP etc.



Physical and Financial Progress

(Rs. In Crore)

Plan Period	CRSP(GOI) Release(Rs.)	State Sector (MNP) Expenditure (Rs.)	Latrines constructed
Eighth Plan period 1992-93 to 1996-97	260.33	497.29	4337609
Ninth Plan Period 1997-98	96.66	168.48	1387080
1998-99	64.90	189.27	1630922
1999-2000	92.00	88.86#	972828#

figures provisional

Latrines constructed in absolute figures.

Physical and Financial Progress during 2000-2001

Year	CRSP Allocation (Rs.)	Release upto Nov.2000 (Rs.)	MNP Provision	Expenditure upto Nov. 2000 (Rs.)	Latrine constructed upto Nov. 2000 (Rs.)
2000-01	140.00	65.78	194.51	9.53	135584 (Prov)

Note : Latrines constructed in absolute figures.

State-wise physical progress is given at Annexure- XLIX. Statewise allocation of funds/releases under CRSP and State sector MNP are given at Annexure L to LIII.

