

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:442

ANSWERED ON:25.08.2006

SECTOR REFORM PROGRAMME FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION .

Adsul Shri Anandrao Vithoba;Verma Shri Ravi Prakash

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Government has approved and implemented sector reform programme for rural water supply and sanitation;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) The extent to which it has helped to ensure satisfactory and sustainable rural water supply;
- (d) Whether there is any proposal to implement pilot projects for expanding the reform package to other districts; and
- (e) If so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented in all districts of the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH)

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred to in the reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No.442 due for reply on 25.08.2006.

(a) Yes Sir. The Sector Reform Programme (SRP) for Rural Water Supply was launched in 1999 on pilot basis with the objective of institutionalizing community participation in the rural water supply programme. Similarly, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was restructured and implemented as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), also in 1999.

(b) & (c) Rural Water Supply

Sector Reform Projects were sanctioned for 67 Districts in 26 States. The salient features of the Sector Reform Projects were:

- i. Adoption of a demand-driven approach based on empowerment of villagers to ensure their full participation in the project through a decision making role in the choice of scheme design and management arrangement;
- ii. Emphasis on awareness generation and training of all stakeholders.
- iii. Ensure an integrated service delivery mechanism by streamlining the functions of the agencies involved in project implementation;
- iv. 10% (at least) capital cost sharing up front in cash and 100% sharing of O&M cost by users. The proportion of capital cost shared should increase proportionately with increasing service demand. The community contribution was initially in the form of cash or kind (labour, land or material), which was changed to cash only for all except for BPL/SC/ST, who could pay in kind.
- v. Taking up of conservation measures for sustained supply of water through rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge structures.

The total outlay of the SRP projects was Rs.2060.45 crore of which Government of India share was Rs. 1922.85 crore. Government of India has so far released Rs. 1145.56 crore and the reported expenditure till date is Rs. 1209.61 crore. Further, 77636 of 86860 schemes taken up under Sector Reform Project have been completed and of these 76817 have been handed over to the local community for operation and maintenance.

Sanitation The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a community led and people centered approach. TSC moves away from the principle of state-wise allocation to a 'demand-driven' approach. The programme gives emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation of sanitation facilities. It also lays emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for bringing about attitudinal and behavioral changes for relevant sanitation and hygiene practices from a young age.

The TSC is being implemented in 559 districts of the States/UTs with support from the Government of India and the respective State /UT Governments. Projects have been approved for another 8 districts recently. The States /UTs draw up a TSC Project for the select districts to claim GOI assistance. At the district level, Zilla Panchayats implement the project. In case, Zilla Panchayat is not functional,

District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) can implement the TSC. Similarly, at the block and the Panchayat levels, Panchayat Samitis and respective Gram Panchayats are involved in implementation of the TSC.

(d) & (e) With the experience of the Sector Reform Project (SRP) and with a view to institutionalize community participation in the rural drinking water supply sector, Government of India upscaled SRP into the scheme of Swajaldhara in December 2002. Swajaldhara can be taken up in all rural districts of the country. Presently projects are ongoing in 500 districts. Similarly, Total Sanitation Campaign

(TSC) can be taken up in all rural districts of the country and presently projects are ongoing in 559 districts, with another 8 approved recently. Since both the programmes are demand driven, the time frame for implementation in all districts will depend upon requests from the respective States / UTs.