GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1817 ANSWERED ON:07.03.2013 SAFE DRINKING WATER

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

- (a) the details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected areas with regard to drinking water in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilized under the drinking water schemes during 11th and 12th Plan period, year and State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has ensured proper utilisation of funds released under the Scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the States/districts facing drought-like situation; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water to all the villages/habitations in thecountry?

Answer

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

(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI)

- (a): The details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected rural habitations with regard to drinking water in the country, State/UT-wise is at Annexure I.
- (b): The funds allocated and utilized under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(ARWSP)/ National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during11th and 12th Plan period, year and State/ UT-wise is at Annexure II.

- (c) & (d): Various mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that the States properly utilize the funds released to them. The State Governments are required to prepare an Annual Action Plan to implement various components and activities of the NRDWP. They have to mark the targeted habitations and provide details of works, schemes and activities in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Coverage and progress data is also to be entered in the on-line IMIS. 19 formats have been developed for monitoring all aspects of implementation of the programme. By utilizing the funds provided under NRDWP, States have ensured provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to 29,632 uncovered, 4,89,283 partially covered and 1,33,529 quality affected rural habitations during the 11th and 12th Plan period. Funds have also been utilized for Operation and Maintenance of existing drinking water supply schemes and for ensuring sustainability of drinking water sources.
- (e): Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana have reported facing drought like situation in their States.
- (f): Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary allocation of Rs.10,500 crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2012-13. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States on 50:50 Centre: State sharing basis (90:10 for North-East States and Jammu & Kashmir) to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis or Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Technical assistance is provided to States through sharing information on technologies for treatment of contaminated water in Conferences, Exhibitions, meetings, Handbooks and visits of Technical officers. The Ministry has advised the States on adopting a two-pronged strategy viz., in the short-term to adopt in-situ treatment technologies for removal of specific contaminants and as a long term sustainable solution to provide safe drinking water from alternate safe surface/ groundwater sources. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 % NRDWP funds on 100 per cent central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which inter alia include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/ sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories and providing field test kits/ refills for testing of drinking water quality to Gram Panchayats. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial

recharge of ground water and other methods, which may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.