

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1282

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Drinking Water and Sanitation Projects

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

- (a) the details of the habitations without drinking water and sanitation facilities in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the targets set and achievements made in providing drinking water and sanitation facilities and the funds released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of projects/proposals relating to drinking water and sanitation submitted by various States/UTs and the status of their approval and pendency indicating the reasons thereof along with funds allocated and time by which these projects/proposals are likely to be approved, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any review of the measures adopted so far for implementation of the safe drinking water supply and sanitation schemes and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) whether the implementation/performance of the drinking water and sanitation schemes has not been satisfactory in some States including Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

(SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV)

(a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), as per information provided by State Governments / UTs on the online monitoring portal of this Ministry i.e. Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 29.02.2016, there are 17,13,303 rural habitations in the country, out of which 13,07,119 habitations are fully covered with the provision of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) availability of drinking water, 3,45,748 rural habitations are partially covered i.e. where availability is less than 40 lpcd and 60,436 rural habitations are quality affected i.e. where drinking water is contaminated with chemical contaminants. State / UT-wise details are at Annexure-I.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] has been launched with effect from 2.10.2014 to accelerate rural sanitation coverage. The programme is being implemented taking district as a unit. State/UT-wise, number of households without toilets as per the information uploaded by States on the online Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry is at Annexure-II.

(b) Under NRDWP, the details of targets set and achievements made in providing drinking water and the funds released and utilized thereunder during each of the last three years and current year are at Annexure-III & IV.

Since sanitation programmes are demand driven, State / UT-wise targets are not set. However, State / UT-wise number of Individual household latrines constructed during each of the last three years and the current year is at Annexure-V. State/UT-wise, Central share released and utilised under during each of the last three years and the current year is at Annexure-VI.

(c) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), drinking water schemes / projects prepared by the States do not come to the Central Government for approval. States have State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which approves the rural drinking water supply projects to be taken up in the State. Generally, drinking water projects like Hand Pump / Bore well are completed within a year and multi-village piped water schemes take time between 3 to 5 years. States are advised to complete these projects in time during review meetings / annual action plan meetings / video conferences by the Ministry. As per information provided by States / UTs on IMIS, the details of the schemes taken up during the current financial year i.e. 2015-16 are Annexure-VII.

Under SBM(G), the programmatic projects are sanctioned district-wise. Currently, 643 district sanitation projects have been sanctioned. No project is pending for approval. The State / UT wise details are at Annexure-VIII.

(d) & (e) As rural drinking water supply is a State subject, the State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) supplements the efforts of States to provide drinking water to rural population by providing technical & financial assistance. Under the centrally sponsored NRDWP, States have been advised to adopt piped water supply schemes from surface water bodies with preference to cover arsenic & fluoride affected habitations and in all habitations falling under the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). The States have also been advised to adopt short term measures like installation of community water treatment plants in all remaining arsenic and fluoride affected habitations so that 8-10 lpcd of safe water is available for drinking and cooking purposes quickly.

Under SBM(G), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly reviews the performance of States / UTs through review meetings, field visits and video conferencing. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 97.73 lakh toilets have already been constructed as on 29.02.2016. Since the launch of SBM (G) on 2nd October, 2014, 147.22 lakh toilets have already been constructed

as on 29.02.2016. The percentage Sanitation Coverage of States / UTs and improvement in coverage since the launch of SBM (G) is at Annexure-IX. The following measures/initiatives have been taken to expedite performance:-

â€¢ The focus on capacity building has been increased, since there is a need to improve skills, especially those pertaining to community processes and triggering for collective behaviour change. The Government of India has also undertaken direct training of Collectors and more than 230 district Collectors from across India have been trained so far.

â€¢ In order to expand these skills and train the key stakeholders, State level workshops involving all the key stakeholders such as Collectors, CEO, Zilla Panchayats, Chairmen Zilla Panchayats etc. are being held in different States.

â€¢ The Centre-State coordination has been increased through increased visits to States, coordination meetings and reviews. This is important since sanitation is a State subject, and States/districts are the actual implementing units of the programme.

â€¢ Realising the different socio-economic-cultural milieu in different States, the Swachh Bharat Mission has provided complete flexibility in implementation to the States.

â€¢ There is also a renewed focus on IEC and a 360 degree media campaign is being envisaged to further boost it. The social media – twitter (@swachbharat), Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission) and HIKE/WhatsApp (there is a national Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group with all States and key districts/other stakeholders as members, and WhatsApp groups for most States) is being extensively used for sharing innovative ideas and cross learning.

â€¢ A National Rapid Action and Learning Unit (RALU) has been constituted to institutionalize learning from the field and provide quick feedback and similar RALUs are also being constituted at the State level.

â€¢ The technology aspect is also being focussed and an expert committee under Dr. R.A.Mashelkar has been constituted to examine new innovations; and quarterly exhibitions are organised to spread these technologies amongst the States and other stakeholders. The States are free to choose any technology that guarantees safe disposal of excreta.

The States are regularly provided guidance pertaining to effective implementation of programme, especially pertaining to focus on behaviour change and involvement of community in the programme.