

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:901

ANSWERED ON:21.07.2016

Safe Drinking Water

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

- (a) the details of fully, partially covered and quality affected areas in the country in regard to drinking water, State-wise;
- (b) the targets fixed and achievements made under drinking water supply schemes during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons for slippages, if any, State-wise;
- (c) the funds released and utilised under drinking water schemes during the said period, State-wise;
- (d) the mechanism put in place for proper utilisation of the funds released in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government has reviewed the performance and implementation of drinking water schemes in the country, and if so, the details and outcome thereof during each of the last two years;
- (f) whether the funds allocated to States under drinking water schemes have declined since 2015-16 and if so, the reasons therefor, and the steps proposed to be taken for increased allocation under the schemes;
- (g) whether the Government has issued directives or advisories to State Governments for creating strategic water reservoirs and for protecting natural resources of drinking water and if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the drinking water scarcity of rural habitations in the country through PPP models etc. particularly in Haryana, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)

- (a) The State/UT wise details of fully, partially covered and quality affected habitations in the country as on 18.07.2016 in regard to drinking water are at Annexure-I.
- (b) This Ministry does not assign and monitors targets and achievements for drinking water supply schemes and the same is done by States as per their funds availability. As providing rural water supply is a dynamic process, the covered area may also slip back into uncovered area. The reasons for the same may vary for different States as per their terrains, geographical conditions or funds absorption capacity.
- (c) to (e) the State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilised under drinking water schemes during the last three years and current year are at Annexure-II.
- The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national and regional review meetings and video conferences with the State Department officers dealing with rural water supply. National level Conferences of State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of all States were recently held on 03.02.2016 and 22.01.2015, wherein the progress achieved under NRDWP was reviewed. Senior Officers/ Technical Officers of the Ministry also visit the States to observe the progress of implementation of the programme. The review meetings and visits provide information about the implementation of the Programme and enable the Government of India and State Governments to focus on the areas where progress is lacking.
- (f) Yes Madam, allocation for NRDWP since 2015-16 has been reduced in comparison to allocation for the year 2014-15. Increased allocation against 14th Finance Commission from 32% to 42% to the States may be the reason for the above reduction. The Ministry of Finance has been requested to provide additional funds for NRDWP. States also have been advised to dovetail the funds from increased 14th Finance Commission allocation for the purpose.
- (g) A budgetary allocation of Rs. 5000 crores has been provided for all States/UTs under NRDWP in 2016-17. This Ministry has asked the States to augment the water storage capacity in the country with measures like construction of reservoirs, check dams and farm ponds. Under NRDWP, 10% of the allocation is for Sustainability component to be used to achieve drinking water security for sources with major emphasis on over exploited, critical and semi-critical areas.
- (h) The execution of rural drinking water works is done by the State Governments. However, as per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, States are allowed to enter into public private partnership (PPP) with skilled operators, service providers, etc. like service contracts, management contracts, lease contracts (mainly for existing systems) and build, operate and transfer contracts (mainly for new systems) for setting up of drinking water plants / projects. All PPP models should be drawn with transparent, objective, non-discretionary provisions to bring transparency in service deliverables and clearly lay out the roles, responsibilities, performance indicators, customer accountability with incentives and disincentives for the operator. States have been allowed to go for PPP model depending upon their specific requirements