

**Providing drinking water in all habitations of Rajasthan**

1618. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of rural habitations in Rajasthan that remain without proper drinking water facility;
- (b) the time-schedule chalked out to provide drinking water to all these rural habitations;
- (c) the number of rural habitations provided with Central assistance/through Central schemes during each of the last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for not achieving the targets, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Therefore, State Governments are primarily responsible to provide drinking water facilities in the rural habitations. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this direction by providing financial and technical support through a Centrally sponsored scheme namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). However, the State Governments are empowered to plan, sanction, implement and utilize the ARWSP funds.

Under ARWSP, the norms being adopted for providing drinking water to rural population in the habitations are: 40 litres per capita per day (Ipcd) of safe drinking water for human beings; 30 Ipcd additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas; One hand-pump or stand post for every 250 persons. The water source should exist within 1.6 km in the plains and within 100 mtrs. elevation in the hilly areas.

Bharat Nirman which has been conceived as a plan to be implemented in four years, from 2005-06 to 2008-09 for building rural infrastructure and envisages that "Every habitation to have a safe source of drinking water". As per Comprehensive Action Plan, 1999, Rajasthan had, as on 1.4.2006, 1877 Not Covered (NC) habitations (0-10 Ipcd). Besides, there are reportedly 31883 habitations, which have quality problems as per survey reported of the States. These are proposed to be covered by State Government during Bharat Nirman period.

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RAJYA SABHA

(c) As per reports received from States, the number of rural habitations provided with drinking water facilities during last three years and current year at the national level (Upto September, 2006) is as under:

| Year    | Total No. of Habitation Covered                                      |
|---------|--|
| 2003-04 | 39736  |
| 2004-05 | 69639  |
| 2005-06 | 97196  |
| 2006-07 | 38003 (as per information<br>received from State/UTs till 1.12.2006) |

(d) Although State Governments strive to achieve 100% coverage for drinking water the situation is dynamic. Habitations may slip from full to partial coverage due to various reasons like depletion of ground water, rainfall variations, systems and sources having outlived their lives, increase in population over time, source becoming quality affected, systems working below rated capacity due to poor operation and maintenance, emergence of new habitations etc.

#### **Total Sanitation Campaign in villages**

1619. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:  
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and the percentage of households in the rural areas, as per the Census 2001, which were devoid of toilet facilities, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have launched Total Sanitation Campaign, to improve the scenario to ensure full sanitation coverage in all the villages in the country;

(c) if so, what has been the achievement of this Programme, State-wise;

(d) the number of such villages where cemented toilets have not been constructed so far, State-wise; and