

Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in the country

158. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister for DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Ministry;
- (b) the number of hamlets/villages which does not have safe drinking water and sanitary facilities in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of efforts the Ministry is making to provide these facilities within a stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The aims and objectives of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation are:

- i) provision of safe drinking water and improved sanitation for all, at all times, in rural India;
- ii) to enable all rural households have access to and use of safe drinking water;
- iii) to enable rural communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources;
- iv) to ensure all government rural schools and anganwadis have access to safe drinking water;
- v) to provide enabling support and environment for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources;
- vi) to provide access to information through online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making;
- vii) to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas;
- viii) to enable all rural households to have access to and use of toilets;
- ix) to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to access to toilets to all by 2017;
- x) to motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education;

- xi) to cover schools and Anganwadis in rural areas by March 2013, with sanitation facilities to promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students;
- xii) to encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation;
- xiii) to develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management.

(b) There are no uncovered habitations in the country. However as on 1.4.2011, there are 1,21,053 habitations which have some sources with quality problems. A statement showing the state-wise details of these habitations is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Total Sanitation Companion (TSC) is implemented in a 'demand driven' mode taking district as a unit for the purpose of sanctioning a project. District projects have been sanctioned for 607 districts. Sanitation coverage in Rural area was 1% in 1981 which went up to only 22% as per census 2001. The percentage has gone up to 72% as per the latest progress reported by the States through on line monitoring system maintained by the Ministry, meaning thereby that 28% of the rural households do not have access to sanitation facilities. The State wise percentage of rural households not having access to sanitation facilities as per the project objectives under TSC are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The Government of India through the States is administering the centrally sponsored scheme, viz. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide access to safe drinking water to the rural areas in the country. Under this Programme, Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to the States. The State Governments plan, sanction and implement rural water supply schemes from the funds provided under NRDWP as per the requirements. In the 11th Five Year Plan, NRDWP (Rural Drinking Water Supply) has been provided with budget allocation of Rs.40,150 Cr. against the planned outlay of Rs.39,490 Cr. Provision of drinking water supply to all uncovered, quality affected and slipped back habitations is included as a component of the Bharat Nirman programme. In Annual Action Plan discussions with States, they are told to prioritise coverage of quality affected and slipped back habitations and mark the targeted habitations in the online monitoring system of the Ministry. Continuous efforts are made through conferences, review

meetings, videos conferences, visits, state level workshops, training programmes and awareness generation campaigns to ensure provision and use of safe drinking water facilities in the rural areas of the country.

To accelerate the rural sanitation coverage, Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD), the key components to generate and meet demand for sanitation, have been strengthened. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) is having regular reviews with the State Governments of the States that are lagging behind in sanitation coverage. A National Conference of State Ministers in-charge of rural sanitation was also held on 28th October 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. State level workshops are held to give district officials more exposure to good practices, encouraging them to involve PRIs in implementation, etc. Besides, the funds allocated for TSC have also been increased for the year 2011-12 as Rs.1650 crore. Financial assistance for school toilet unit and Aganwadi toilet has been increased from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.35,000/- (Rs.38,500/- for hilly and difficult areas) and from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.8,000/- (Rs.10,000/- for hilly and difficult areas) respectively with effect from 01.04.2010. Incentive to BPL household has also since been increased from Rs.2200/- (Rs.2700/- for hilly and difficult areas) to Rs.3200/- (Rs.3700/- for hilly and difficult areas) after construction and usage of toilets with effect from 01.06.2011.

Statement-I

*Statewise number of Habitations in which some
Drinking Water sources are affected with*

Sl.No.	State Name	Total No. of Habitations as on 01/04/2011	Total Quality affected Habitations as on 01/04/2011 Habs.
1	2	3	4
1	Andamand & Nicobar	491	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	72407	585
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	7
4	Assam	86976	18683
5	Bihar	107642	18477

1	2	3	4
6	Chandigarh	18	0
7	Chhattisgarh	72327	7845
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	0
9	Daman & Diu	21	0
10	Delhi	0	0
11	Goa	347	0
12	Gujarat	34415	323
13	Haryana	7385	30
14	Himachal Pradesh	53201	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	26
16	Jharkhand	120154	808
17	Karnataka	59532	7599
18	Kerala	11883	969
19	Lakshadweep	9	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	127197	2917
21	Maharashtra	98842	2696
22	Manipur	2870	4
23	Meghalaya	9326	102
24	Mizoram	777	0
25	Nagaland	1432	166
26	Orissa	141928	14810
27	Puducherry	248	0
28	Punjab	15338	55

1	2	3	4
29	Rajasthan	121133	31698
30	Sikkim	2498	0
31	Tamil Nadu	94500	509
32	Tripura	8132	6196
33	Uttar Pradesh	260110	1038
14	Uttarakhand	39142	14
15	West Bengal	95395	5546
	TOTAL	1664186	121053

Statement-II

State-wise Rural Households not having access to Sanitation facilities (As on 30.06.11)

S.No.	State Name	% HHs not having access to Sanitation facilities against
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.00
2	Arunachal	29.54
3	Assam	32.15
4	Bihar	61.00
5	Chhattisgarh	42.91
6	Goa	9.52
7	Gujarat	14.51
8	Haryana	5.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	56.77

1	2	3
11	Jharkhand	54.26
12	Karnataka	27.72
13	Kerala	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	22.37
15	Maharashtra	25.90
16	Manipur	36.36
17	Meghalaya	28.81
18	Mizoram	18.78
19	Nagaland	26.84
20	Orissa	45.46
21	Punjab	6.59
22	Rajasthan	41.56
23	Sikkim	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	18.02
25	Tripura	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	18.53
27	Uttarakhand	20.85
28	West Bengal	21.74
29	A & N Islands	57.67
30	Chandigarh	31.47
31	D & N Haveli	29.94
32	Daman & Diu	67.98
33	Delhi	37.11
34	Lakshadweep	6.86
35	Puducherry	47.01
	TOTAL	27.19