

(b) whether Government has formulated any effective plan to make drinking water available in every village; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Water is a State subject. The Government of India administers the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate and potable drinking water to the rural areas. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 9,350 crore has been provided for NRDWP for 2011-12. Under NRDWP, State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes covering the remaining partially covered and quality affected habitations on priority. Through the NRDWP and other Central and State programmes significant achievements have been made by covering nearly 12 lakh rural habitations fully with drinking water supply. As per National Sample Survey Organization 65th Round Survey of 2008-09, more than 90% of rural households are covered with improved sources of drinking water.

#### **Subsidy provided under ILCS**

2172. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether more than 6.5 crore households do not have access to toilets in rural and urban parts of the country;

(b) whether the steps taken and schemes implemented in this regard have been effective;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for providing only 45 per cent subsidy under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) to the economically weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The total project objectives for IHHL

identified under TSC are 12.57 crore, out of which 8.30 crore have been reported to be constructed as of November 2011 as per progress provided by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry. As far as urban areas are concerned, as per 65th report 2008-09 published by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), 11.3% of urban population does not have access to sanitation facilities.

(b) and (c) The sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country was 21.9% as per census, 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country has increased to approximately 74% as of November, 2011.

(d) The Subsidy provided under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) to the economically weaker sections is 75% as Central subsidy and 15% as State subsidy.

#### **Safe drinking water to villages near big cities**

2173. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved any procedure to ensure safe drinking water to the villagers living in the vicinity of Metropolitan cities and big cities/towns/ industrial areas;

(b) the details of steps taken for periodic checking of drinking water sources in these areas;

(c) whether separate fund has been allocated for water and sanitation in towns/cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government of India administers through the States, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States, to supplement their efforts to provide adequate and safe drinking water to the rural areas including for villagers living in peri-urban areas in the vicinity of Metropolitan cities and big cities/town/industrial areas. Water being a State subject, under NRDWP, State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. States can fix appropriate service levels for peri-urban areas as per demand and resource availability.

(b) Under the Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance component of the NRDWP, States are to test every drinking water source once a year for chemical contamination and twice a year for bacteriological contamination. Financial assistance of 3% of NRDWP allocation on 100% Central share basis is provided for setting up, upgradation and operating water quality testing laboratories at State, district and sub-district levels. Further Gram Panchayats are to be