

Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities in the rural areas. Under NRDWP no project level release of funds is made at the Central level. The funds are released to the States based on prescribed criteria for allocation of funds. Under TSC funds are released for district projects to achieve total sanitation. The details of funds released by Govt. of India during the last three years and current year under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are given below:

(Rupees in crore)				
Fund released by Gol for	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
NRDWP	369.44	482.75	609.10	423.04 (upto 18/3/2012)
TSC	9.78	30.36	46.92	21.54 (February, 12)

(c) and (d) As per data furnished by the State Government of Gujarat in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry regarding NRDWP as on 14.3.2012, out of 34,415 habitations in the State, 33,825 habitations are fully covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water facilities, 441 are partially covered and 149 habitations are quality affected.

As regards Sanitation, the cumulative objectives and achievement so far (upto February, 2012) in the State of Gujarat under TSC are given below:

	Objectives	Achievement	%
Individual household latrine for BPL	2046857	1974418	96.46
Individual household latrine for APL	3331630	2413869	72.45
School toilet units	28617	28356	99.09
Anganwadi toilet units	23460	24897	100.00
Sanitary Complexes	1671	1765	100

A detailed project proposal for establishment of Fluoride Mitigation Centre in Gandhinagar, Gujarat has been received by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in November 2011. However, in the meantime, Government in February, 2011 requested National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur to establish a Centre of Excellence for Water Quality Problems with specific focus on fluoride and fluorosis.

#### **Lack of drinking water supply in rural India**

627. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 per cent of rural Indians lack drinking water supply;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only seven States have full drinking water access in rural areas;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken steps to provide drinking water to all areas in the country where it lacks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. As per the information available from the NSSO 65th Round 2008-09 Survey more than 90% of the rural households have access to drinking water from protected sources.

(b) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 8.3.2012, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, 12,37,408 habitations have the entire population fully covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply and 3,19,929, habitations are partially covered. State-wise statement is attached at Statement (*See below*). No State has uncovered habitations to be covered.

(c) and (d) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) through which financial and technical assistance is provided to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate potable water supply to the rural population living in partially covered and quality affected habitations. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 8500 crore has been provided for NRDWP in 2011-12.

#### ***Statement***

*Status of rural habitation with respect to Drinking Water Supply  
(As per IMIS on 8.3.2012)*

Sl.No.	State	Total Habitation	Habitation		
			Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	42082	29782	543
2.	Bihar	107642	80311	11436	15895
3.	Chhattisgarh	72329	38280	27131	6918
4.	Goa	347	302	45	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33534	672	209
6.	Haryana	7385	5867	1502	16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	41510	11691	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	5689	7112	25
9.	Jharkhand	120154	118375	1183	596
10.	Karnataka	59532	27040	25683	6809

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	11883	10956	0	927
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	87491	37125	2581
13.	Maharashtra	98842	87346	9715	1781
14.	Orissa	141928	73147	55063	13718
15.	Punjab	15338	12146	3143	49
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69479	23064	28590
17.	Tamil Nadu	94500	90312	3737	451
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	235983	23309	818
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	27743	11385	14
20.	West Bengal	95395	87389	3748	4258
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2874	2738	0
22.	Assam	86976	46106	24083	16787
23.	Manipur	2870	1550	1316	4
24.	Meghalaya	9326	5322	3905	99
25.	Mizoram	777	653	124	0
26.	Nagaland	1432	989	312	131
27.	Sikkim	2498	1784	714	0
28.	Tripura	8132	2453	49	5630
29.	Andman and Nicobar	491	433	58	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
35.	Puducherry	248	244	4	0
TOTAL:		1664186	1237408	319929	106849

#### Loss of forest land for establishing new industries

628. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has made any assessment about the loss of forest land after 1991 till today for new mines, industries, roads and coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of applications of industries, mines, coal and roads pending for environment and forest clearance for more than two years; and