

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The funds allocated to Uttarakhand under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the amounts utilized by the State in these two years is as below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Amount Allocated	Amount Utilised by the State
2010-11	139.39	55.44
2011-12	136.54	118.65

(c) All rural water supply schemes in the State, from November, 2006 are implemented on the basis of the demand driven approach, the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp mode). Since this involves community participation on a large scale, which takes time to obtain, there has been low utilization of funds in 2010-11, which has improved in 2011-12 as indicated in table in part (b).

(d) Uttarakhand State has not been allocated additional funds under the NRDWP.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### **TSC in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh**

†499. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the basic objective of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);
- (b) the details of the achievements under the Campaign, State-wise;
- (c) the details of progress made in Konkan region of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh under the Campaign; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken for strengthening the Campaign?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) since 1.4.2012. The main objectives of the NBA are as under:

- i. Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all Gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- ii. Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and Community Saturation Approach.
- iii. To cover the remaining schools not covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Anganwadi Centres in the rural areas with proper sanitation facilities.
- iv. Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- v. Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid and liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

(b) The cumulative achievements made under the scheme till July 2012, State-wise, as per progress reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The district-wise progress reported in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, including the districts in Konkan region, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in TSC that is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach. The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all Above Poverty Line (APL) households who are SC/ST, small and marginal farmer, landless labourer with household, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all Below Poverty Line(BPL) households to attain community outcomes. Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created. Funds for capacity building of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRIs) and field level implementers have been earmarked under the revised strategy. Convergence with other State Departments like Health, Women & Child Development and Panchayati Raj is being focused upon.

Convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) has also been made to facilitate the rural households with fund availability for creating their own sanitation facilities. Provision has been made for incentivizing Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs) and Anganwadi workers for promoting sanitation. Self Help Groups, Women's Groups and NGOs of repute are encouraged by states to participate in sanitation promotion. There is now a system of social audit and active people's participation in the implementation process of NBA through Gram Sabhas. The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been prioritized by developing a roster of options and focused funding.

**Statement-I**

*The achievements made under TSC/NBA State-wise till July, 2012*

Sl. No.	State	Individual Household Latrine	Community Sanitary Complexes	School Toilet Units	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8075508	962	112308	7732
2	Arunachal Pradesh	86633	123	3888	1778
3	Assam	2004572	57	33730	10956
4	Bihar	4093221	792	76345	3342
5	Chhattisgarh	1922756	276	51484	10413
6	D & N Haveli	37	1	0	0
7	Goa	34553	0	446	58
8	Gujarat	4478595	1772	33893	25021
9	Haryana	2025651	1281	9213	7502
10	Himachal Pradesh	1029102	723	16893	8442
11	Jammu & Kashmir	425570	941	18197	229
12	Jharkhand	1604778	248	38839	6917
13	Karnataka	4197542	861	42036	28207
14	Kerala	1120749	1003	3690	4719

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Madhya Pradesh	6773509	1025	141967	23990
16	Maharashtra	7139046	6102	88190	58556
17	Manipur	139883	299	3919	1184
18	Meghalaya	218919	164	7994	1620
19	Mizoram	96161	547	3219	1157
20	Nagaland	127955	213	2157	985
21	Orissa	3914743	116	69961	24824
22	Puducherry	2268	30	0	16
23	Punjab	773230	83	8000	4217
24	Rajasthan	4326263	514	67506	13946
25	Sikkim	94600	913	1606	416
26	Tamil Nadu	6983199	1726	46062	25716
27	Tripura	602596	249	6391	6656
28	Uttar Pradesh	17226102	2379	243513	101517
29	Uttarakhand	734156	94	2911	345
30	West Bengal	8268842	1022	106371	37151

**Statement-II**

*The district-wise progress made in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh under the components of NBA*

Sl. No.	Districts of Maharashtra	Individual Household Latrine	Community Sanitary Complexes	School Toilet Units	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahmednagar	437153	50	2800	3247
2	Akola	118066	3	1547	1000
3	Amravati	175469	65	1587	1664

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Aurangabad	179074	170	1787	1753
5	Beed	160598	143	3154	1614
6	Bhandara	144367	0	1347	1081
7	Buldhana	141155	70	2730	1833
8	Chandrapur	208942	55	2022	1833
9	Dhule	157348	142	1473	1489
10	Gadchiroli	116185	54	1278	1321
11	Gondia	171145	59	1731	1298
12	Hingoli	149971	200	1797	910
13	Jalgaon	287320	725	3627	2802
14	Jalna	207175	75	2200	1550
15	Kolhapur	383429	573	2510	3167
16	Latur	126476	27	2555	981
17	Nagpur	205756	154	2219	1649
18	Nanded	150485	19	4432	2695
19	Nandurbar	103666	77	2196	866
20	Nashik	337326	41	2072	2072
21	Osmanabad	141545	30	1689	752
22	Parbhani	109861	10	1540	863
23	Pune	389265	202	5684	2480
24	Raigad	291585	603	4915	1931
25	Ratnagiri	263552	511	4167	1345
26	Sangli	216210	265	3274	2151
27	Satara	371180	847	4878	3576

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Sindhudurg	117333	460	2292	1050
29	Solapur	365196	22	4045	3378
30	Thane	518847	300	4883	2616
31	Wardha	116726	38	1298	852
32	Washim	91084	38	1526	950
33	Yavatmal	185556	74	2935	1787
Sl. No.	Districts of Madhya Pradesh	Individual Household Latrine	Community Sanitary Complexes	School Toilet Units	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Alirajpur	96127	7	3067	751
2	Anuppur	115601	28	2382	1007
3	Ashoknagar	69089	0	2690	180
4	Balaghat	224020	35	3056	1090
5	Barwani	131044	6	3223	1169
6	Betul	110296	17	2474	512
7	Bhind	42989	11	2771	109
8	Bhopal	63055	2	593	120
9	Burhanpur	75902	31	818	155
10	Chhatarpur	89564	25	3718	253
11	Chhindwara	159636	45	6198	418
12	Damoh	86709	21	2860	83
13	Datia	50709	2	1488	93
14	Dewas	164771	41	2316	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Dhar	267228	18	3626	620
16	Dindori	101450	10	1958	730
17	Guna	89498	10	2476	143
18	Gwalior	110313	23	2260	142
19	Harda	67921	5	921	285
20	Hoshangabad	153569	40	2244	725
21	Indore	160514	16	1950	831
22	Jabalpur	192542	44	3154	347
23	Jhabua	172784	12	4485	804
24	Katni	128359	11	2079	770
25	Khandwa (East Nimar)	155184	6	2373	1229
26	Khargone	238961	25	3498	687
27	Mandla	107782	2	2105	300
28	Mandsaur	183470	44	1668	430
29	Morena	131671	31	3081	115
30	Narsinghpur	118673	46	2207	913
31	Neemuch	120425	33	1697	165
32	Panna	99830	10	2704	111
33	Raisen	161867	36	3274	876
34	Rajgarh	176939	40	3594	244
35	Ratlam	144214	10	2029	158
36	Rewa	260002	18	6928	211
37	Sagar	201368	22	5317	302

1	2	3	4	5	6
38	Satna	247830	42	4966	1845
39	Sehore	129120	4	2729	137
40	Seoni	169656	5	2722	884
41	Shahdol	151964	34	3669	849
42	Shajapur	154088	17	2100	288
43	Sheopur	70318	9	964	189
44	Shivpuri	129017	18	3594	148
45	Sidhi	101362	8	2971	488
46	Singrauli	90377	7	2975	468
47	Tikamgarh	80354	2	3940	110
48	Ujjain	184115	44	2843	1006
49	Umaria	108983	39	2471	326
50	Vidisha	132249	13	2741	145

#### Uranium contamination of drinking water in Punjab

500. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Uranium has been found in drinking water in Punjab recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any set process to remove Uranium from drinking water;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Ministry to remove Uranium from drinking water in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Punjab, out of 1,686 number of samples tested by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, 261 number of samples have exceeded the AERB limit of 60 g/l.