

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10	1552	14605
2010-11	1099	11399
2011-12	19110	17425
2012-13	16583	17335*

*Provisional

Safe drinking water supply

4230. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan to extend safe drinking water and sanitary facilities to all inhabitants of all villages and hamlets during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent villages in Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have not yet been provided safe drinking water; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government allocated MPLADS funds are not being utilized for the needy people of those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities to all rural habitations of the country. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, focus is being placed on extending piped drinking water supply to rural habitations to cover 50% of the rural population with access to safe piped drinking water supply.

To eliminate the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets in rural areas of country, Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total

Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which 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 goal of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all Gram Panchayats in the country attaining ‘Nirmal’ status. As per Twelfth Plan goal of NBA, 50% of all the Gram Panchayats are to become Nirmal Grams by 2017. Under NBA, the following new strategies have been adopted for accelerated sanitation coverage:

- A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction to covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- A National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.
- Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focused convergence of rural sanitation with associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- Recasting component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
- Additional provision of up to a ceiling of Rs.4500/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) in convergence with MNREGS.
- Provision of incentives extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households) along with BPL households.

(b) The Ministry maintains data of drinking water supply in rural areas in terms of habitations. As reported by the States of Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar,

Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh on the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the percentage of rural habitations in these States where at least one drinking water source is affected by excess chemical contamination that are yet to be covered with safe drinking water facility is as below.

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Rural Habitations	Quality Affected Habitations	Percentage
1.	Odisha	141928	12465	8.78
2.	West Bengal	95395	5448	5.71
3.	Bihar	107642	14580	13.54
4.	Jharkhand	119191	412	0.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	72231	8811	12.20

(c) Under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS) an amount of Rs. 5 crore per Member of Parliament (MP) per annum is allocated to enable MPs to recommend work of developmental nature based on the locally felt needs for creation, of durable community assets in priority sectors *viz.*, drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc. Funds are directly sent to the nodal district authorities of the MPs who examine and implement the eligible works as recommended by the MPs. As on 31.03.2013, the cumulative funds release and utilization position in Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are as under :

(Rs in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Fund released	Fund Utilised	% Utilisation over release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Odisha	1144.55	978.35	85.48
2.	West Bengal	2085.20	1845.18	88.49

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	1936.40	1583.23	81.76
4.	Jharkhand	691.75	586.54	84.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	605.25	533.42	88.13
ALL INDIA		28720.25	25266.92	87.98

Allocation of funds for safe drinking water

4231. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government has allocated Rs. 1400 crore for 2013-14, for safe drinking water supply in arsenic affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of work undertaken/to be undertaken in these areas under above fund allocation;

(d) whether per capita allocation under above-said allocation is only between Rs. 20 to 30 per year;

(e) if so, how Government would be able to provide safe drinking water by spending such a small amount; and

(f) if not, the per capita allocation for safe thinking water during current year for arsenic and heavy metals affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Union