

**Sanitation campaign**

788. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has spent over US \$ 3 billion on constructing toilets across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite such massive investments, India's sanitation campaigns over the years have unfortunately yielded limited results;

(c) whether the country continues to have the largest number of people who defecate in the open; and

(d) whether Government is now gearing up to spend an additional US \$ 31 billion during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) With the effort put into the sanitation programme, the coverage in rural areas has gone up from 1% in 1981 Census to 32.70% as per Census 2011, and to 40.60% as per NSSO 2012.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the total fund requirement for construction of toilets, Solid Liquid Waste Management projects and associated activities is estimated to be ₹1,34,386 crore, out of which central share is ₹1,00,447 crore.

**Problem of drinking water**

789. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which are facing non-availability of drinking water, State/district-wise;

(b) the details of measures taken to supply safe drinking water in these villages;

(c) the details of steps taken to provide piped water supply in rural areas to reduce the burden of fetching water to women and children; and

(d) the number of villages in the country and in how many villages piped water supply is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data in respect of provision of drinking water supply to rural population in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As per the data entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry status of coverage of rural habitations in the country as on 26.11.2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the NRDWP, to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans (AAP) each year, to implement rural water supply schemes to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations and for other activities.

To ensure sustainability of functioning of rural water supply schemes, the States have to adopt improved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) methods for their better working and to control leakages. Up to 15% of funds allocated to States under NRDWP can be utilized for O&M. To ensure the sustainability of drinking water sources, the State can utilize 10% of their allocation. To ensure supply of safe drinking water, 5% of national allocation is earmarked for allocation to States with chemical contamination affected habitations and areas reporting Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis cases (JE/AES). To facilitate water quality testing, a separate Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Component with 3% of NRDWP allocation has been created to strengthen water quality testing practices in States.

In the 12th Five Year Plan period, under the NRDWP, the Ministry is giving special emphasis on piped water supply through perennial surface water sources in rural habitations. States are being asked to plan for coverage of habitations with piped water supply through stand posts or household connections. In addition to the fact that this shall reduce the drudgery and time taken in the collection of water, it shall also facilitate in tackling the problem of drinking water quality in the habitations affected with water quality issues.

(d) The number of villages in the country are 596856. The Ministry, however, maintains data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations. Out of a total of 1696664 rural habitations in the country, drinking water through piped water supply schemes is being provided in 667854 habitations.

***Statement****Status of rural habitation with respect to drinking water supply (26.11.2014)*

Sl. No.	State	Total Habitation	Fully Covered Habitation	Partially Covered Habitation	Quality Affected Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	30222	15687	1488
2.	Bihar	107640	54813	47253	5574
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	63898	6452	3266
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34548	32852	1527	169
6.	Haryana	7251	6829	408	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	40316	13288	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8243	7546	9
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116043	3600	24
10.	Karnataka	59753	27010	30738	2005
11.	Kerala	11883	3422	7665	796
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125733	447	1379
13.	Maharashtra	100488	88355	11271	862
14.	Odisha	157296	106309	44596	6391
15.	Punjab	15370	12662	2690	18
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69728	27889	23516
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	87094	12570	354
18.	Telangana	25139	14082	9594	1463
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259591	72	447
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24448	14662	32
21.	West Bengal	98120	46981	40154	10985
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2480	4845	87
23.	Assam	87888	43500	34141	10247
24.	Manipur	2870	2146	724	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1966	7323	37
26.	Mizoram	777	341	436	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	589	917	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Sikkim	2084	701	1383	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3760	548	3824
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696664	1274871	348773	73020

#### Additional funds to Himachal Pradesh under NRDWP

790. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allocate additional funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme to Himachal Pradesh by according it the special status;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of habitations proposed to be covered under the said scheme in the State particularly in Kangra region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRISHN YADAV): (a) and (b) No Sir. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines there is no provision for granting special status to a State. However, States may get additional/third installment of funds which is released to the States at the end of the financial year from the available unspent funds under the programme, based on the good spending capacity of the State. Any additional release of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme to any State/UT can be made at the end of the financial year after taking into account the requirement of the State/UT, the extent of expenditure of the funds already released to the State/UT, and the availability of savings at the national level.

(c) As per information provided by State on the Integrated Management System Information (IMIS), State has targeted a total of 245 habitations to be covered in Kangra region in 2014-15.