

(d) The amount of funds requested by the State Government of Telangana are beyond the scope of funds allocated to this Ministry under NRDWP. The State Government of Telangana has informed that the proposals for Mission Bhagiratha for six backward districts under special development package of Rs. 22385.00 crores have been submitted to Niti Aayog, Government of India for financial assistance.

Targets and achievements of the Ministry

716. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of achievements of the Ministry during the last two years;
- (b) whether the presentation, before the Prime Minister, has been made about the Ministry's achievements during that period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and the areas where it has excelled;
- (e) the targets set for the coming three years and the roadmap to achieve the same;
- (f) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and the suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (g) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on during the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for implementation of two Centrally sponsored Schemes viz. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Details of targets and achievements during last two years, are as follows:

SBM-G

Year	Nos. of Individual Households Latrines	
	Target	Achieved
2014-15	50 Lakhs	58.54 Lakhs
2015-16	120 lakhs	127.41 Lakhs

13 districts, 178 blocks, 23045 Gram Panchayats and 54732 villages have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31.3.2016. As per the baseline survey conducted in 2012-13 by the States, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.76 %. This has now increased to 51.80 % as on 31.03.2016.

NRDWP

Year	Nos. of partially covered habitations		Nos. of quality affected habitations	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
2014-15	118671	120538	23427	15579
2015-16	47080	39399	9111	8125

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), target of coverage of partially covered habitations has been nearly met, but there is shortfall in achievement of coverage of quality affected habitations as the schemes to cover the same have long gestation period and moreover, there is increase of conamination level due to geogenic reasons.

Several Presentations were made before Hon' ble Prime Minister in last two years. Main issues discussed, were as follows:

- Effective use of social media.
- Video Conferencing with poor performing States/Districts
- Media (Print & electronic) should be actively engaged in the entire drive of information, Education and Communication (IEC) and community mobilization
- Innovative attempts and best practices under Swachh Bharat should be given wide coverage through the website of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- A massive media campaign for optimum utilization of water through proactive I E C
- Awareness about adverse effect of using shallow hand pumps facing serious quality issues due to contamination of water
- Immediate release of funds under NRDWP to the States to mitigate water scarcity due to drought like situations

- Taking up various measures to mitigate the water scarcity situations because of the drought
- Taking up pre-monsoon water conservation measures

(e) The details of the targets set for the two Programmes in coming three years and the road map to achieve the same, are as follows:

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G}, which was launched on 2nd October, 2014, aims to attain Swachh Bharat, by 2nd October, 2019, by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Targets for construction of Household toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for next 3 years are 1.50 crore in 2016-17, 1.70 crore in 2017-18 and 1.84 crore in 2018-19.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), targets for coverage of habitations depends on the funds allocation for that year. With the allocation of Rs. 5000 Crore in the current year 2016-17 and after having Annual Action Plan meetings with the States and considering their achievements in previous years and present status of coverage there, the target for coverage of partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations under NRDWP has been fixed for 2016-17 as 44023 and 12812 habitations respectively.

Though, no targets have been fixed for the further two years i.e. 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Ministry has already prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water through piped water supply schemes to 50% of the rural population by the year 2017 and 90% of the rural population by the year 2022 subject to availability of funds.

(f) and (g) In case of SBM (G), sanitation being a behavioral issue, involves change of mindset amongst people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. This requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation and 'triggering'. There is constraint of these capacities. Also, since lack of change of behavior on part of even few members of community can put entire community to risk, another challenge is to saturate the entire village. The scale of issue is also a major challenge. The third difficulty is sustaining behaviour change.

In case of NRDWP, water conservations measures to prevent runoff water during rains and to recharge the ground water have been emphasized. Lack of financial resources available with State Governments has also been discussed. To overcome the same, States have been advised to invest more funds out of enhanced Finance Commission grants and also to utilize Finance Commission grants given directly to local rural bodies.

Accordingly, there is an increased focus on behaviour change and engagement of community for sustainable results. The term Open Defecation Free (ODF) has been defined nationally to have uniform standards. The guidelines for verifying ODF have also been issued. Capacity building of key stakeholders such as Collectors/CEO, Zilla Panchayats, Chairman, Zilla Panchayat has been carried out regularly. The monitoring has been strengthened to capture outputs (toilet construction) and also ODF status. Key Resource Centres (KRCs) have been roped in for capacity building and supporting the district administration.

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the focus of the Ministry is to go for piped water supply schemes / bulk water supply schemes to be implemented by State Governments from perennial surface sources for long term sustainability. Further, States have been advised to prioritize coverage of all arsenic & fluoride affected habitations with surface water based piped water supply schemes as the permanent & sustainable solution. States have also been advised to set up Community Water Purification plants as a short-term measure to provide at least 8-10 litres per capita per day (LPCD) of safe water for drinking & cooking purpose in all remaining arsenic & fluoride affected rural habitations by March, 2017. All States have been advised to install community water purification plants, in reported arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March 2017. This is being done as a short term immediate measure for providing 8-10 LPCD (litre per capita per day) of safe water for drinking and cooking purpose only. In this regard, NITI Ayog has released ₹ 1000 crore as a one time Central assistance which also includes funds for last mile connectivity of piped water supply schemes in Rajasthan and West Bengal which are most affected by fluoride and arsenic contaminations in drinking water.

Contaminated drinking water in Eastern and North Eastern States

717. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that almost entire eastern and north-eastern States are suffering from high level of contaminated drinking water being extracted from ground water;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps towards supply of safe drinking water there; and
- (c) the proposals of Government to diffuse contamination and/or make treated supply of drinking water there?