

agreeing for United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030. As per restructured NRDWP, Weightage for distribution of fund to the states is as under:-

Criteria	Weightage (%)
Rural Population (as per last Census)	40
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10
States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
Population (as per Integrated Management Information System [IMIS]) residing in habitations having affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year)	10
TOTAL	100

Under restructured guideline, release of fund under various components is as under:-

- (1) 50% of allocation will be released as per pre-approved criteria.
- (2) 25% Sustainability (Functionality) of allocation will be released after third party evaluation of completed schemes in States.
- (3) 25% of Normal component will be released after expenditure by States on competition cum reimbursement mode.

Clean drinking water under Swajaldhara scheme

1788. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will launch six pilot projects for clean drinking water supply in villages under Swajaldhara Scheme Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a also a fact that Government will bear 90 per cent of the total cost and concerned panchayat will bear the remaining 10 per cent;

(d) whether it will be extended to all 115 backward districts identified by Niti Aayog; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The pilot project is to be

implemented at the Gram Panchayat level initially in six States viz. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. So far two pilot projects have been launched in Baghori village of Uttarakashi district of Uttarakhand State and Bhikampura village of Karauli district of Rajasthan State. Further in following villages/Gram Panchayat the pilot project will be started:

Uttar Pradesh: Talbehat Village, Lalitpur District

Bihar: Shahpur Panchayat, Benipatti Block, Madhubani District

Madhya Pradesh: Mathone Village, Sagar District

Maharashtra: Village Sayal, Nanded District.

(c) 90% of the funds under Swajal project would be provided through NRDWP (both central and state share), 5% mobilized from Gram Panchayats and remaining 5% would be collected from the beneficiary community. Accordingly, the funds for implementing the Swajal Pilot Project will be shared among Government of India, State Government, Gram Panchayat and village households in the ratio 81:9:5:5 in Uttarakhand and 45:45:5:5 in other States.

(d) and (e) Depending on the result of the pilot project, this will be scaled up in the country based on the experiences gained after successful completion as well as operation and maintenance of these pilot projects.

Scarcity of drinking water in Rajasthan

1789. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious drinking water crisis and a major quality problem in the urban and rural areas in the State of Rajasthan due to scarcity of water resources;

(b) whether any step has been taken by Government to solve the scarcity of water problem;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Due to deficit rainfall during Monsoon-2017, 4151 villages in 13 districts have been declared as drought affected in Rajasthan by Relief Department as intimated by State Government. As regards quality problem, out of 121648 habitations