

Implementation of the NRDWP

85. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is reviewed periodically;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years;

(c) the success achieved under the scheme during the said period;

(d) whether it is a fact that safe drinking water is still not available in most of the villages, covered under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard; and

(f) whether some additional villages, including villages of Madhya Pradesh are likely to be covered during the next two years under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been restructured and subsumed into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in August, 2019 which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024.

Government of India has been regularly monitoring the implementation of the programme with the State Governments. Several meetings including conferences, workshops, review meetings through video conferences, etc. were held from time to time with the State Government, officials wherein States were advised to plan and expedite the implementation of the programme to achieve the goal.

As reported by States/ UTs, as on 29.01.2020, 81.56% rural habitations having 77.19% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 15.43% rural habitations having 19.42% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 3.01% rural habitations having 3.38% population have water sources with quality issues.

(d) and (e) States have been advised to accord priority to above mentioned quality-affected habitations while implementing piped water supply schemes under JJM. Further, while allocating fund among States/ UTs under JJM, 10% weightage is given to proportion of population residing in water quality affected areas.

Also, in March 2016, an amount of ₹ 1,000 crore was released to various Arsenic and Fluoride affected States for installation of community water purification plants and commissioning of piped water supply schemes. Moreover, in March 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. An amount of ₹3,690.34 crores has been released to States under NWQSM, so far.

(f) JJM has been launched to enable every rural household in the country, including those of villages in Madhya Pradesh, to have potable water through FHTCs by 2024.

Launching of ABY in gram panchayats

86. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched 'Atal Bhujal Yojana' only in some gram panchayats belonging to a few States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) reasons for not launching of this scheme on pan-India basis, despite the matter of depleting ground water being an issue of deep concern;

(d) whether Government will atleast come forward now, to implement this scheme in the entire country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (f) Government of India has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹6000 Crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation. The scheme