

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1427

ANSWERED ON:28.11.2000

DRINKING WATER

JAI BHADRA SINGH;JAI PRAKASH;PADAMSEN CHAUDHARY;PRABHUNATH SINGH;SHANKERSINH VAGHELA

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have promised to supply potable drinking water to each and every village by the year 2004;
- (b) if so, the steps taken so far by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the amount sanctioned and spent on each project so far and likely allocation for next financial year;
- (d) whether the Union Government have received representations regarding problem of drinking water from States;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (g) the steps taken to construct permanent sources of supply of potable water in villages where water problem is acute during summer season?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA)

(a) & (b) Rural drinking water supply being a State subject, the schemes for supply of safe drinking water to the rural habitations of the country are implemented by the State Governments under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme(MNP)The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The National Agenda for Governance of the Government of India envisages provision of drinking water supply facilities to all rural habitations in five years. As per the action plans prepared by the State Governments, in consonance with the National Agenda for Governance, all the rural habitations in the country will be provided with drinking water supply facilities in five years, subject to availability of funds.

(c) As the powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural water supply schemes have been delegated to the State Governments, the schemes are sanctioned and implemented at the State level itself. The amount sanctioned and spent on each rural drinking water supply scheme is hence not maintained at the Central level. However, the Government of India has sanctioned sector reform projects aimed to institutionalise community participation in rural water supply programme in 57 pilot districts since 1st April 1999. A statement indicating the sanctioned projects and the sanctioned project costs is at Annexure. The first instalment of funds in respect of 45 projects have been released to the State Governments / district implementing agencies towards the fag end of the financial year 1999-2000 and during the current financial year. As physical utilisation of funds / implementation of these projects have just commenced or are yet to commence, it is too early at this stage to analyse the amount spent on implementation of these projects. The funds in respect of these projects are not released on annual allocation basis, b ut on the basis of achievement in terms of successful implementation of the project concept.

(d) to (f) Reports have been received from the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa regarding scarcity of drinking water due to deficient rainfall and lowering of ground water table. In view of the peculiar situation available in these States regarding scarcity of drinking water, the Government of India has decided to relax the priorities fixed in the Guidelines relating to the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to the extent of providing that the funds under ARWSP could also be utilised for activities relating to rejuvenation, renovation, restoration and replacement of existing rural drinking water supply schemes in areas affected by scarcity of drinking water in the above mentioned States. Further, the second instalment of ARWSP funds for the year 2000-2001 has been released to Gujarat and Rajasthan in relaxation of the requisite conditions.

(g) Attempts are made to tackle the problem of sustainability of drinking water sources through Sub-Missions on Sustainability by taking up projects for conservation of water and rain water harvesting. As per the guidelines for implementation of the Rural Water Supply Programme, out of the 20% of ARWSP fund earmarked for Sub-Mission projects/schemes 25% fund should be utilised for projects/schemes on sustainability. All Members of Parliament have also been requested to encourage/take up water harvesting schemes from their Local Area Development Fund (LADF)Further, under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) - Rural Drinking Water, minimum 25% of the total allocation for the rural drinking water component is to be utilised by the respective States/UTs on projects/schemes for water conservation, water harvesting, water recharge and sustainability of the drinking water sources in respect of Desert Development Programme (DDP) / Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) areas, over-exploited

dark/grey blocks and other water stress/d rought affected areas.

Annexure

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1427 for reply on 28.11.2000

Statement indicating sanctioned sector reform pilot projects and sanctioned project costs since 1.4.1999

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No. Name of the Pilot District State Sanctioned Project Cost

1	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000
2	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	3753.000
3	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000
4	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000
5	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	900.000
6	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	700.000
7	Jorhat	Assam	1275.000
8	Kamrup	Assam	1000.000
9	Sonitpur	Assam	1181.000
10	Dhanbad	Bihar (now Jharkhand)	4000.000
11	Vaishali	Bihar	4000.000
12	Mehsana	Gujarat	4000.000
13	Rajkot	Gujarat	4000.000
14	Surat	Gujarat	4000.000
15	Karnal	Haryana	1507.000
16	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	986.180
17	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	2005.000
18	Srinagar	J&K	2511.000
19	Udhampur	J&K	2500.000
20	Bellary	Karnataka	4000.000
21	Mangalore	Karnataka	4000.000
22	Mysore	Karnataka	4000.000
23	Kasaragod	Kerala	4000.000
24	Kollam	Kerala	4000.000
25	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2927.940
26	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000
27	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000
28	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000
29	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1795.000
30	Amravati	Maharashtra	2126.000
31	Dhule	Maharashtra	3952.780
32	Nanded	Maharashtra	4000.000
33	Raigad	Maharashtra	3793.000
34	Serchhip	Mizoram	268.980
35	Dimapur	Nagaland	594.000
36	Balasore	Orissa	4000.000
37	Sundergarh	Orissa	4000.000
38	Bhatinda	Punjab	752.190
39	Moga	Punjab	344.000
40	Muktsar	Punjab	3992.800
41	Alwar	Rajasthan	4000.000
42	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4000.000
43	Sikkar	Rajasthan	2171.000
44	Sikkim South	Sikkim	1322.480
45	Sikkim West	Sikkim	892.350
46	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000
47	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000
48	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	4000.000
49	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000
50	West Tripura	Tripura	2819.400
51	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000
52	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000
53	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	4000.000
54	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000
55	Sonebhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000
56	Midnapur	West Bengal	4000.000
57	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal	4000.000

TOTAL 169070.100