

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2537
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.08.2018

NRDWP and Swajal Project

2537. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has held a national consultation on National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swajal Project recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes reforms in NRDWP and if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Swajal Project has been launched in 115 aspirational districts and if so, the special features, financial outlay, objectives and implementation plan thereof;

(d) whether the Government has announced modernisation of 2000 Water Quality Testing Laboratories and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to spend Rs. 1000 crore to provide clean drinking water to 27,544 arsenic and fluoride affected habitations and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)

(a) Yes Madam. "National Consultation on NRDWP & Swajal" was held on 14.06.2018 with the Ministers In-Charge of Rural Water Supply of the States to deliberate on reforms in restructured NRDWP and discuss way forward including Swajal.

(b) Union Cabinet has reformed / restructured National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) in November, 2017 to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented with focus mainly on piped water supply schemes. While doing the restructuring, the overall objective of the programme has been aligned to provide adequate, safe and sustainable drinking water to rural population. The Ministry supplements the efforts of states financially and technically to provide safe and adequate drinking water to rural population.

Under reformed NRDWP, the norm adopted for providing safe drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) which is required to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. Since water is a state subject, State Governments have been given the flexibility to adopt their own higher service delivery norm based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved and funding provided.

The overall allocation to the states under NRDWP is decided based on pre-approved criteria of (i) Rural Population in the State as per the Census of India, (ii) Rural Scheduled Caste (SC) & Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population as per the Census of India, (iii) States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas and (iv) Population (as on 31st March of preceding year) residing in habitations affected by all chemical contaminants including heavy metals.

Release of fund to states under NRDWP under various components is as under:

- 50 % of allocation is released as first instalment.
- 25% Sustainability (Functionality) component of allocation is released on the basis of a third party evaluation study of completed piped water supply schemes in States / UTs as part of second instalment.
- 25 % of allocation will be released in reimbursement cum competition mode as part of second instalment.

(c) Yes Madam. Swajal has been launched in all the aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. It is a community-designed, implemented, maintained, managed single village piped water supply scheme under NRDWP. The scheme would be implemented in the villages that are (i) located in the safe block identified by Central Ground Water Board (ii) preferably in an Open Defecation Free (ODF) village and (iii) not having any piped water supply scheme.

5% of the funds under NRDWP can be utilized by the State for funding the scheme which can be met out of the provisions of 'Flexi fund'.

The funding pattern of Swajal is as under:

North Eastern States and Himalayan States	81:09:10 (Centre: State: Gram Panchayat)
Other States	45:45:10 (Centre: State: Gram Panchayat)

(d) Under the NRDWP, up to 5% of coverage funds can be used by states for water quality monitoring & surveillance activities which inter-alia includes setting up of & upgrading existing Water Quality Testing Laboratories at various levels. It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and maintain Water Quality Testing Laboratory (WQTL) for ensuring safe drinking water to rural population. The details of Water Quality Testing Laboratories set up so far is placed at **Annexure-I**.

(e) National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) had been launched on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations by March 2021 with total proposed outlay of Rs. 25,000 Cr. (Central share Rs. 12,500 Crore).

The releases under NWQSM are made as per the physical and financial progress of various schemes placed by the states. The Ministry has set aside Rs. 1000 Cr in 2018-19 towards this in 2018-19. Till date, Rs. 2,881 Cr. has been released to various states which includes Rs. 55.67 Cr. released to the state of West Bengal in 2018-19.

Annexure-I**Annexure referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2537 due for reply on 2/8/2018
State-wise number of Water Quality Testing Laboratory.**

S.No.	State	State Labs (without mobile labs)	District Labs (without mobile labs)	Block Labs (without mobile labs)	SubDivision Labs (without mobile labs)	Mobile Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub- division Level)	Total Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub- division Level)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0	0	2	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	0	73	0	106
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	0	31	1	49
4	Assam	1	29	0	54	22	106
5	Bihar	1	41	0	1	0	43
6	Chhattisgarh	1	27	1	24	18	71
7	Goa	1	0	1	9	0	11
8	Gujarat	1	32	48	0	6	87
9	Haryana	0	21	0	22	0	43
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	0	30	0	45
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0	22	3	75	0	100
12	Jharkhand	1	26	1	7	5	40
13	Karnataka	1	44	39	107	46	237
14	Kerala	1	14	0	33	0	48
15	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	3	106	0	161
16	Maharashtra	1	63	2	140	0	206
17	Manipur	1	9	0	2	0	12
18	Meghalaya	1	7	0	22	0	30
19	Mizoram	1	8	0	18	0	27
20	Nagaland	0	11	0	1	2	14
21	Odisha	1	32	0	44	0	77
22	Puducherry	0	2	0	0	0	2
23	Punjab	3	22	8	0	1	34
24	Rajasthan	1	33	165	0	0	199
25	Sikkim	0	2	0	0	0	2
26	Tamil Nadu	1	34	0	55	0	90
27	Telangana	1	19	0	56	0	76
28	Tripura	1	8	7	6	0	22
29	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	3	3	0	83
30	Uttarakhand	0	29	1	14	0	44
31	West Bengal	1	19	1	201	0	222
	Total	27	743	283	1134	103	2290