



# RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME



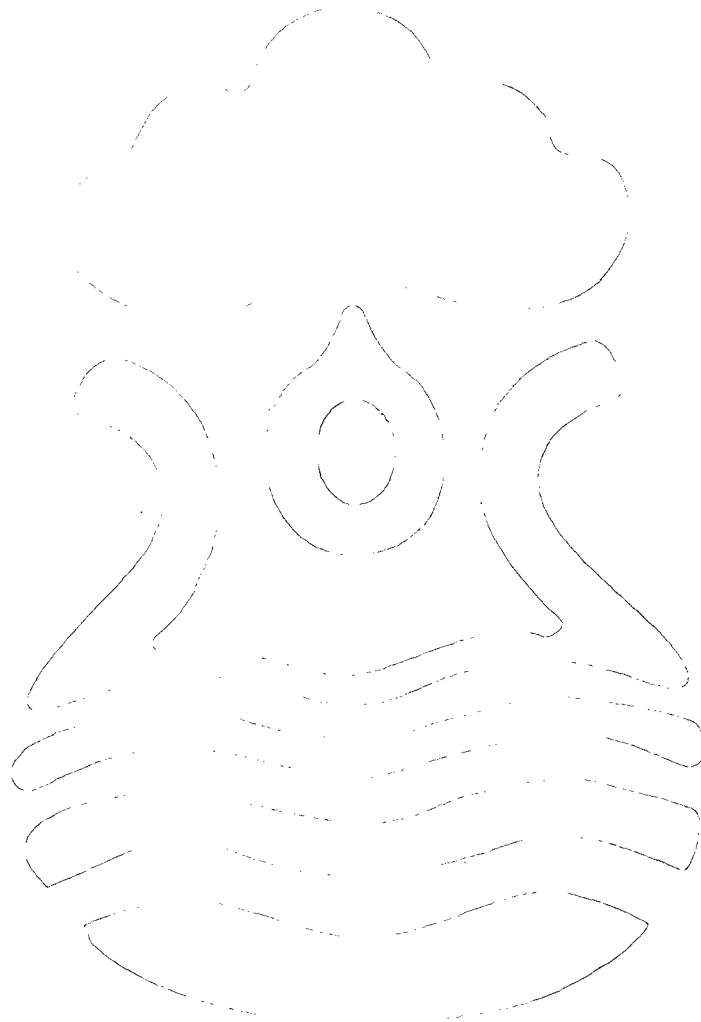
**Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission  
Department of Drinking Water Supply  
Ministry of Rural Development  
Government of India**

**2000**

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Department of Drinking Water Supply  
Ministry of Rural Development  
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*Also on website:*

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# **DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY**

## **RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME**

### **1. BACKGROUND**

Drinking water supply in the rural areas is one of the important subjects with the States and Central assistance is provided under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to supplement the States in their efforts.

A national water supply and sanitation programme was introduced in the social welfare sector in the year 1954. The Government of India provided assistance to the States to establish special investigation divisions in the Fourth Five Year Plan to carry out identification of the problem villages. Taking into account the magnitude of the problem and to accelerate the pace of coverage of problem villages, the Central Government introduced the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in 1972-73 to assist the States and the Union Territories with 100% grants-in-aid to implement the schemes in such villages. This programme continued till 1973-74. But with the introduction of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) during the Fifth Five Year Plan (from 1974-75), it was withdrawn. The programme was, however, reintroduced in 1977-78 when the progress of supply of safe drinking water to identified problem villages under the MNP was not found to be focusing enough on the problem villages.

The entire programme was given a Mission approach when the Technology Mission on Drinking Water Management, called the National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM) was introduced as one of the five Societal Missions in 1986. NDWM was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991.

In order to give focussed attention towards attaining the goal of providing safe drinking water to all rural habitations in the next five years in consonance with the National Agenda for Governance of the Government, the Department of Drinking Water Supply has been created in the Ministry of Rural Development in October, 1999.

## **2. OBJECTIVE**

The prime objectives of the Mission are:-

- (a) to ensure coverage of all rural habitations especially to reach the un-reached with access to safe drinking water;
- (b) to ensure Sustainability of the systems and sources; and
- (c) to tackle the problem of water quality in affected habitations and to preserve quality of water by institutionalising water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchment Area Approach.

## **3. NORMS**

The following norms are being adopted for providing safe drinking water to rural population in the habitations:

- a) 40 liters of safe drinking water per capita per day (lpcd) for human beings.
- b) 30 lpcd additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas.
- c) One hand-pump or stand post for every 250 persons.
- d) The water source should exist within the habitation / within 1.6 km in the plains and within 100 Mts. elevation in the hilly areas.

Water is defined as safe if it is free from biological contamination (guinea worm, cholera, typhoid etc.) and chemical contamination (excess fluoride, brackishness, excess iron, arsenic, nitrates etc.).

## **4. CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF ARWSP FUNDS TO STATES**

The criteria for allocation of ARWSP funds to the States w.e.f. 1-4-1999, as approved by the Government of India, is as follows:

Weightage for	Percentage (%)
(a) Rural Population	40
(b) States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category hill States in terms of rural areas	35
(c) NC/PC habitations (at 2:1 ratio)	10
(d) Quality affected habitations (40:40:15:15)	5
(e) Overall water resource availability (un-irrigated over irrigated area)	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Allocation of funds to the States based on the above criteria would be subject to the matching provision/expenditure by the States under the respective State Sector MNP. Releases under the ARWSP would not exceed the provision for Rural Water Supply made by the State Governments under their MNP. A fixed amount of annual Central plan allocation (of about 5%) of funds is earmarked to States covered by Desert Development Programme. The share of these States is determined in proportion to the number of NSS(No Safe Source) habitations without condition of matching provision under MNP. 15% of ARWSP funds may be utilised by the States for operation and maintenance of the schemes.

## 5. PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- More than 3.50 million handpumps installed.
- Over 1 lakh piped water supply schemes installed.
- *Coverage of habitations:*

As reported by the States/UTs, the status of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water facilities, as on 1.4.2000, is as under:

Type of coverage	No. of habitations	Percentage of total habitations covered
Total	1422664	
Fully Covered (FC)	1183212	83.17
Partially Covered (PC)	213331	15.00
Not Covered (NC)	26121	1.83

Statement showing the State-wise details is given at **Annexure-I**.

Status with regard to slippage/reverse coverage of Fully Covered habitations getting into Partially Covered and Not Covered category and the Partially Covered ones becoming Not Covered habitations is not reflected in the coverage.

Ground position may be different due to:

- Increase in population / number of habitations.
- Systems having outlived their life span or becoming defunct due to poor maintenance.
- Sources going dry due to depletion of ground water level.
- Sources have become quality affected.

Hence coverage estimates will vary at any given point of time

## 6. FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Government has invested about Rs.29,000 crore for the programme since its inception. Details regarding the investment made in the sector during the Ninth Plan are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

IX Plan	ARWSP		MNP		Total
	Release	Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure	Expenditure
1997-98	1299.91	1207.92	1845.17	1676.44	2884.36
1998-99	1610.64	1752.24	2167.47	1893.13	3645.37
99-2000*	1717.91	1621.92	2729.37	2440.70	4062.62
Total	4628.46	4582.08	6742.01	6010.27	10592.35

\* *provisional*

The Central outlay for the Rural Water Supply Sector for 2000-2001 is Rs.1960 crores.



## 7. WATER QUALITY

### (a) *Problems faced in the Rural Water Supply Sector:*

As per the latest information furnished by the State Governments, the following number of habitations were affected with quality problems of drinking water as on 1-4-99:

<b>Nature of Quality problem</b>	<b>No. of affected habitations</b>
Excess Fluoride	36988
Excess Arsenic	3553
Excess Salinity	32597
Excess Iron	138670
Excess Nitrate	4003
Other reasons	1400
<b>Total</b>	<b>217211</b>

The above figures are based on the updated figures submitted by the State Governments. The actual ground reality may be different. In order to assess the actual scenario with regard to the quality problem, the State Governments are carrying out a 5-10% Stratified Random Sample Survey, with Block as a unit, in the first instance. Subsequently, 100% survey in Blocks found affected with quality problem would be carried out. The exact magnitude of the problem could be assessed only after the results of the survey are available.

The nature of quality problems in ground water are of two types - (a) It is inherent in the form of contamination caused by the very nature of the geological formation. Excess fluoride/arsenic/iron/brackishness fall under the category, (b) Ground water pollution is also caused by human intervention (anthropogenic). Amongst the identified quality problems, maximum suffering to a large segment of the rural population is due to excess fluoride/arsenic in drinking water.

Exclusive Sub-Missions were constituted for initiating both preventive and remedial measures for water quality problems, for ensuring safe drinking water to the rural population. The Govt. of India decided to support all quality based Sub-

Mission projects to the extent of 75% of the cost leaving the balance 25% to be borne by the State Governments. Powers have been delegated to the States to plan, sanction and implement Sub-Mission Projects with effect from 1.4.1998. No separate allocation is made to the States for this purpose. States can utilise upto 20% of their annual allocation under ARWSP for taking up projects under the Sub-Mission Programme. The existing Sub-Mission programmes are on control of Arsenic, Fluoride, Brackishness, Iron and Sub-Mission on Sustainability.

**(b) *Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance:***

Even though the coverage has been impressive over the last decade, various studies indicate that there is no institutionalised quality monitoring and surveillance system in the country. This is going to be critical to the entire water supply sector in the future owing to increase in pollution and depletion of water sources. Establishing of water quality labs could be only one of the components of the programme. A "Catchment Area Approach" would be adopted by involving various grass root level educational and technical institutions by utilising existing resources and strengthening them by providing additional financial resources to these institutions. This may be implemented at three levels consisting of a Nodal Unit at the top level catchment like a premier technical institution, university, etc., intermediary level units like district laboratories, polytechnics, etc. and grass-root level units like (+2) level education institutions, labs, etc. Activities relating to preliminary water testing etc. could be carried out at the grass-root level itself and more complicated cases could be referred to higher levels in such a way that only focussed cases of complex nature and of value and utility at State level reach the nodal unit. The nodal units will be networked with the State headquarters(PHED). 100% funding, as per the approved norms, would be provided to the States for strengthening water quality monitoring facilities, based on projects received from the State Governments.

As part of the strategy for strengthening the infrastructure of the States for water quality monitoring, the Mission has been assisting all the States financially to set up district-wise water testing laboratories.

## 8. SUSTAINABILITY

While active participation of stakeholders ensures system sustainability, scientific management of water resources particularly ground water resources, contribute towards source sustainability.

### *System Sustainability:*

As per the available information there are more than 3.5 million hand pumps and over one lakh piped water supply schemes installed in the country under the Rural Water Supply Programme. The total estimated cost for operation & maintenance of the above at the present value would be around Rs 2000 crore per year. The permissible O&M expenditure at this stage is only upto 15% of the funds released to State/UTs every year under ARWSP alongwith the matching contribution under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. At present, the total available funds available for O&M purposes is about Rs 390 crore (approx.) only. Hence, the gap between the available resources and estimated total requirement of fund for O&M is to the tune of Rs 1600 crore. Moreover, India being a vast country the assets created is spread over a very wide area making it difficult for the Government departments to maintain it efficiently and effectively. Thus it is difficult, financially as well as physically, for the government machinery to operate and maintain the assets created under the Rural Water Supply Programme. As the rural population considers these assets as a government property they do not come forward to maintain it themselves thus rendering the system unsustainable.

The only possible solution to make the systems under the Rural Water Supply Programme sustainable is to decentralise their operation & maintenance by making the beneficiaries and Panchayats stakeholders in the system. For this to be

successful the Panchayats should either be able to collect funds from the beneficiaries or they should themselves be financially so sound that they can provide funds for O & M. A sustainable solution is possible only if the local beneficiary population is motivated to become a stakeholder by sharing a part of the capital cost and also shoulder the full responsibility of operation and maintenance as well as replacement of the schemes thus installed.

***Source Sustainability:***

The primary responsibility of ensuring the sustainability of the water sources available in the country and coordinating with various departments/ agencies to achieve this rests with the Ministry of Water Resources. However, being one of the users of the water resources, the Department of Drinking Water Supply would also initiate actions to supplement the efforts of the nodal Ministry.

Almost 85% of the drinking water needs are met from ground water, although only 5% of total groundwater extraction is needed for domestic water supply. Irrigation accounts for 85% of all groundwater extraction. The remaining 10% of the ground water extraction is utilised by other sectors including industries.

The rapid development of groundwater based irrigation in many States has caused ground water depletion, because of which the life of drinking water supply source becomes short. Also, abnormal depletion of ground water takes place during extreme summer months affecting the ground water based drinking water supply schemes in such places.

Recently, it has been noticed that ground water depletion has aggravated water quality problems due to excess fluoride, arsenic and brackishness, in certain areas. This gets manifested in the form of various diseases like fluorosis and arsenical dermatitis, forcing the Public Health Engineering Departments to either abandon low-cost handpump based systems and to undertake costly and complicated piped water supply schemes or to concentrate their efforts on the exploitation of ground water from different depths.

For the reasons stated above, there is a need to regulate the extraction of ground water. A model bill to regulate and control the development of ground water drafted by Ministry of Water Resources has been circulated to all the State Governments for enactments by their respective State Assemblies. But only Maharashtra has enacted such a legislation to date.

Attempts are also made to tackle the problem of sustainability through Sub-Missions on sustainability by taking up projects for conservation of water and rain water harvesting. Out of 20% fund earmarked for Sub\_Mission projects/schemes 25% fund should be utilised for projects/schemes on sustainability.

#### ***Rain Water Harvesting:***

The rapid and accelerated drawl of ground water to meet competing demands from various sectors has led to an alarming decline in ground water level in many areas and consequent stress on ground water resources. The tube well and pump technology has been responsible for raising agricultural production and meeting the demand for domestic and industrial water needs. Over-exploitation of ground water and non-completion of surface water schemes have resulted in marked lowering of ground water levels. In drought prone and desert areas, seasonal paucity of potable drinking water is very common. Due to neglect and gradual disappearance of traditional systems and also the practice of collecting, storing and using rainwater by individuals and communities for their domestic use, paucity of drinking water is felt more during droughts, especially in water stressed areas.

Since times immemorial, people used to collect, store rainwater for use in future. In many areas, these traditional systems of rainwater collection and storage are still in vogue. Since such rainwater harvesting systems are cost-effective, easy to build, operate and maintain by people/communities themselves, it offers a

substitute as well as is complementary to existing water supply systems. In recent years, rainwater harvesting including artificial recharge has been accorded high priority. Projects/schemes related to rainwater harvesting can be taken up under Sub-Mission programme on sustainability and also under PMGY-Rural Drinking Water. Such rainwater harvesting schemes will not only be helpful in making sources sustainable and save systems from becoming defunct, but stored rainwater can be used to meet supplementary domestic requirement. To facilitate rainwater harvesting, Mission has come out with a book entitled “**Rainwater Harvesting**”, copies of which have been sent to all the States for their use.

Further, the following action has also been taken to promote Rain Water Harvesting:

- Ministry of Urban Development has been requested to make rainwater-harvesting structures mandatory for urban constructions.
- Ministry of Water Resources has been requested to promote water-harvesting measures.
- All MPs have been requested to encourage/take up water harvesting schemes from their Local Area Development Fund

## **9. OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES**

### **(a) *HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:***

A National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) has been launched by the Mission from 1994 based on the Human Resource Development Policy Document evolved jointly by the Central and State governments. The NHRDP, inter alia, aims at training at least one grass-root level trainee in a village through district level trainers who in turn may be trained at selected institutions forming the Indian Training Network (ITN). Under the NHRDP, the States and UTs should set up State level HRD cells for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating an appropriate and need based HRD programme. The

Central Government will provide 100% assistance during the plan period for the above activities as per the approved cost.

The HRD programme should aim at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies with the objective of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems. It should also aim at capacity building of local communities by giving requisite training to mechanics/health motivators/masons etc, especially women to operate and maintain handpumps and the components of other water supply systems as well as to generate demand for adequate sanitation facilities. The States/UTs should establish State level HRD cells.

**(b) *INFORMATION EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION:***

The emphasis of IEC programme should not be on hardware aspects but should be aimed at front loading software with the objective of generating a felt need which would result in an increased demand for safe drinking water and better sanitation facilities. Awareness on matters related to water borne diseases manifestations and symptoms should be created. The services of the State Publicity/Public Relations Department should be utilised to provide publicity to the rural water supply programme through mass media to disseminate information about the programme, highlighting the achievements, emphasis on use of safe water to overcome water borne diseases, etc. The importance of using safe water, using water as a socio-economic good and the problems related to water quality in any specific area should be highlighted. This could be done by bringing to the public knowledge through appropriate methods like folk songs, folk drama, documentary films, pamphlets, brochures and other local means suited to the area. Publicity should also be given in the local newspapers about the action plan for coverage of habitations actually covered on year to year basis with other details like the type of schemes provided, the service level, delivery system, agency responsible for operation and maintenance, etc. 100% Central funds will be provided during the plan period for activities under the IEC, as per the approved cost norms.

**(c) *MONITORING AND INVESTIGATION UNITS:***

The Government of India has been providing assistance to the States to establish and continue special investigation divisions from the Fourth Five Year Plan to carry out investigation, planning and feasibility study of the schemes. The special monitoring cell and investigation unit at the State headquarters should be headed by an officer suitably qualified and of suitable level for monitoring and investigation with necessary supporting staff. Monitoring unit shall be responsible for collecting information from the executing agencies through prescribed reports and returns (Progress Monitoring System), maintenance of the data and timely submission of the prescribed reports and returns to the Central Government by due dates. The unit shall also be responsible for monitoring at field level of aspects of quality of water, adequacy of service and other related qualitative aspects of the programme. The Unit shall also maintain water quality data in coordination with the concerned Department, Central/State Ground Water Board, details of different technologies developed by institutions for tackling different problems and to provide the same to the field level executing agencies. The Monitoring and Investigation Units should also have technical posts of hydrologists, geophysicist, computer specialists with data entry operators, etc. A Quality Control Unit should be an integral part of M&I Units and should work in coordination with the R&D Cell. This unit will be responsible for controlling/regulating the quality of construction works in water supply schemes and will ensure practical application of latest technologies in the field. The expenditure will be borne by the Central Government and the State Governments on a 50:50 basis.

**(d) *MONITORING AND EVALUATION:***

Central Government takes up monitoring and evaluation studies through reputed organisations/institutions from time to time. The State Governments may also take up similar monitoring & evaluation studies on the implementation of the



rural water supply programme. 100% financial assistance will be provided by the Centre to the States for taking up such evaluation studies with prior approval of the Mission. The reports of these studies are to be made available to the Mission and immediate corrective action should be initiated as a follow up to improve the quality of programme implementation.

**(e) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM:***

For effective planning, monitoring and implementation of various schemes under different programme, Information Technology(IT) based Management Information System provides for the following:-

- (i) Maintenance of micro-level status of water supply to ensure planning and monitoring based on micro-level data,
- (ii) Assistance for computer facilities up to division level in phases to ensure latest technology for processing and storing data and its communication from one office to another through NICNET,
- (iii) Assistance for conducting training programmes; and,
- (iv) Development of customised software for enabling States/UTs to fully utilise computer systems for planning, monitoring and implementation of various activities in the sector.

100% Central assistance will be provided for all MIS activities including training during the plan period.

**(f) *RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:***

To strengthen the R&D facilities in the concerned Departments in various States, State Governments are encouraged to establish R&D cells with adequate manpower and infrastructure. These State R&D Cells are required to remain in touch with premier technical institutions within the State. State R&D Cells are also required to be in constant touch with the Monitoring & Investigation units. The State R&D Cells should make use of the documentation and information centre of the Mission.

The present funding pattern is to meet 100% cost of R&D projects sponsored by the Mission. The R&D proposals received by the Department are considered for sanction by the Research Advisory Committee(RAC). There are about 88 R&D ongoing projects with the project duration ranging from six months to three years and are under various stages of implementation.

**(g) RIGS AND HYDRO FRACTURING UNITS:**

The expenditure for purchase of Rigs/Hydro fracturing units would be made by the Central Government and State Government on 50:50 basis. The purchase of rigs on a very selective basis for sophisticated rigs for remote and difficult access areas is to be financed out of the MNP funds. The expenditure will however, be counted as matching provision for central assistance under the ARWSP.

There should be well planned and systematic programmes for training of Drilling Crew & Supervisory Staff in the States by sponsoring or conducting regular training programmes, under PHED/State Training Institutions, CGWB or State Ground Water organisations in coordination with the Mission. The personnel who have undergone the above training should preferably be posted in the field. A rig monitoring plan for the State should be drawn up right at the beginning of the year to effect optimum utilisation of these machines and the crew.

**10. PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER IN RURAL SCHOOLS**

It is estimated that there are about 3 lakh rural primary / upper primary schools which are yet to be provided with Drinking Water Supply facilities. Out of this, about 1.5 lakh are proposed to be covered under the ARWSP in five years, the requirement of funds for which has been included in the Comprehensive Action Plan prepared by this Ministry. The remaining schools would have to be covered with funds available under other schemes like DPEP, etc. All the States are required to compile data regarding district-wise rural schools in existence and

number of them having drinking water facilities. The remaining rural schools are to be provided with drinking water facilities. Expenditure for this purpose would also be shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis from the funds allocated for ARWSP. States would be required to fix target for coverage of rural schools on a yearly basis and intimate its achievement to the Mission.

#### **11. COMPREHENSIVE ACTION PLAN**

In consonance with the National Agenda for Governance of the Government for providing drinking water to all in the next five years, all the States/UTs were requested to prepare action plans with the objective of attaining this avowed goal, clearly indicating the year-wise total requirement of funds. Based on the information furnished by the States/UTs, the Department of Drinking Water Supply has prepared a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for providing drinking water supply facilities to all rural habitations in five years. As per the CAP, an amount of Rs.11,950 crores (approximately) would be required as Central share with at least equal matching share from the State Governments to cover the remaining Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations with drinking water facilities in five years at present norms. This requirement is for achieving the full coverage alone, including those of rural primary and upper primary schools. This amount does not include the requirement of funds for routine Operation and Maintenance of the assets created under the programme, quality problems and sustainability issues. However, the total requirement of funds for providing safe and sustainable drinking water supply facilities to all rural habitations of the country in five years would be around Rs.44,000 crores, inclusive of both Central and State shares. As the Government is the main source of funding for the rural drinking water supply sector, the above objective could be achieved only if sufficient funds become available.

## **12. POLICY INITIATIVE - Sector Reforms**

Water is today perceived by the rural public as a social right, to be provided free by the Government, rather than as a scarce resource which must be managed locally as a socio-economic good in order to ensure its effective use. This perception has been grown out of the fact that the present rural water supply systems are designed and executed by the Department/Boards and, imposed on end-users. Demand preferences of the people are not taken into account while executing the schemes. In other words, rural water supply programme till now has been adopting a supply driven approach. Experience has shown that the present approach has led to the failure of a large number of water supply systems/schemes due to poor operation and maintenance.

Now that substantial investment has been made in the sector and huge infrastructure and systems built up, it is paramount that they remain functional to a great degree to achieve sustainability. There is a general recognition that a transformation from a target based, supply-driven approach which pays little attention to the actual practices and/or preferences of the end users, to a demand-based approach where users get the service they want and are willing to pay for is urgently required. Implementation of a participatory demand driven approach will ensure that the public obtains the level of service they desire and can afford to pay. Further, full cost recovery of operations and maintenance and replacement costs will ensure the financial viability and sustainability of the schemes.

The conditions under which people would be willing to maintain and operate water supply schemes are:-

- If they own the assets,
- If they have themselves installed the handpump, or being actively involved throughout,
- If they have been trained to do simple repairs,
- If they know the government will not maintain the asset,
- If they have sufficient funds for maintenance, and

- If they have to pay for O&M.

In consideration of the above factors, the Government of India approved revamping of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, which includes the proposal to institutionalise community-based, demand driven Rural Water Supply Programme, gradually replacing the current Government driven centrally monitored non-people participating Rural Water Supply Programme. 20% of the annual outlay under ARWSP be earmarked for providing incentives to States which implement projects to institutionalise community based rural water supply system by incorporating the following three basic principles for ensuring people's participation:

- adoption of a demand-responsive and adaptable approach based on empowerment of villagers to ensure their full participation in the project through a decision making role in the choice of scheme design, control of finances and management arrangements.
- Shifting role of Government from direct service delivery to that of planning, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation and partial financial support.
- Partial capital cost sharing either in cash or kind or both and 100% responsibility of O&M by users

The State Governments have identified 58 Districts for implementing the sector reform projects on a pilot basis, of which 57 have already been sanctioned for implementation. A statement giving the names of pilot districts, amount sanctioned and the GOI share is given at **Annexure-II**.

### **13. PMGY – RURAL DRINKING WATER**

In order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level, the Government of India has decided to introduce a new initiative in the form of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) from the year 2000-2001. The PMGY envisages Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government. The PMGY has two components, i.e. rural roads and other component has five sectors, namely primary education, primary health, rural shelter, rural drinking water and nutrition. For rural drinking water component of the PMGY, Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal department in the Government of India.

The Planning Commission works out State-wise allocation of ACA which is communicated to all concerned at the beginning of the financial year. The Planning Commission has fixed a minimum 15% of the total ACA for each sector under the second component, and State/UTs are required to allocate the remaining 25% among the 5 sectors according to their priority. States, after deciding the allocation for drinking water supply in rural areas intimate the same to the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Under this scheme, minimum 25% of the total allocation for the component is to be utilized 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 DDP/DPAP areas, over-exploited dark/grey blocks and other water stress/drought affected areas. Remaining 75% of the allocation can be used for taking up projects/schemes to tackle quality related problems and for providing safe drinking water to Not-Covered (NC)/Partially Covered (PC) habitations.

## STATUS OF HABITATIONS AS ON 1-4-2000 (Provisional)

S.No.	STATES/UTs	Not Covered (NC)	Partially Covered (PC)	Fully Covered (FC)	TOTAL
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	21583	48149	69732
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	440	1084	2774	4298
3	ASSAM	1623	24318	44728	70669
4	BIHAR	625	144	204667	205436
5	GOA	16	44	336	396
6	GUJARAT	293	3127	26849	30269
7	HARYANA	12	276	6457	6745
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2738	12961	29668	45367
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2348	3726	5110	11184
10	KARNATAKA	65	23129	33488	56682
11	KERALA	842	6927	1994	9763
12	MADHYA PRADESH	1967	8726	149175	159868
13	MAHARASHTRA	2597	28740	54593	85930
14	MANIPUR	74	469	2248	2791
15	MEGHALAYA	633	1127	6879	8639
16	MIZORAM	0	569	342	911
17	NAGALAND	417	670	438	1525
18	ORISSA	448	1469	112182	114099
19	PUNJAB	2050	3123	8276	13449
20	RAJASTHAN	7864	28843	57239	93946
21	SIKKIM	0	624	1055	1679
22	TAMIL NADU	0	11207	55424	66631
23	TRIPURA	541	1198	5673	7412
24	UTTAR PRADESH	432	4999	269210	274641
25	WEST BENGAL	0	23732	55304	79036
26	A & N ISLANDS	0	161	343	504
27	D&N HAVELI	56	259	201	516
28	DAMAN&DIU	0	1	31	32
29	DELHI	0	0	219	219
30	LAKSHADWEEP	0	10	0	10
31	PONDICHERRY	40	85	142	267
32	CHANDIGARH	0	0	18	18
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26121</b>	<b>213331</b>	<b>1183212</b>	<b>1422664</b>

**RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME**  
**LIST OF SECTOR REFORM PROJECTS**

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the		Amount Sanctioned	GOI Share
	District	State		
1	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	900.000	841.500
2	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	700.000	654.500
3	Jorhat	Assam	1275.000	1188.600
4	Kamrup	Assam	1000.000	935.000
5	Sonitpur	Assam	1181.000	1103.489
6	Mehsana	Gujarat	4000.000	3740.000
7	Rajkot	Gujarat	4000.000	3740.000
8	Surat	Gujarat	4000.000	3740.000
9	Karnal	Haryana	1507.000	1409.045
10	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	986.180	922.078
11	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	2005.000	1857.500
12	Srinagar	J&K	2511.000	2347.785
13	Udhampur	J&K	2500.000	2250.000
14	Bellary	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000
15	Mangalore	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000
16	Mysore	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000
17	Kasaragod	Kerala	4000.000	3740.000
18	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2927.940	2737.620
19	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1795.000	1678.150
20	Amravati	Maharashtra	2126.000	1973.500
21	Dhule	Maharashtra	3952.780	3692.958
22	Nanded	Maharashtra	4000.000	3740.000
23	Raigad	Maharashtra	3793.000	3473.800
24	Serchhip	Mizoram	268.980	248.172
25	Dimapur	Nagaland	594.000	555.390
26	Sundergarh	Orissa	4000.000	3740.000
27	Bhatinda	Punjab	752.190	700.954
28	Moga	Punjab	344.000	321.440
29	Sikkim South	Sikkim	1322.480	1210.069
30	Sikkim West	Sikkim	892.350	816.500
31	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
32	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
33	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
34	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
35	West Tripura	Tripura	2819.400	2566.900
36	Alwar	Rajasthan	4000.000	3740.000
37	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4000.000	3740.000
38	Sikkar	Rajasthan	2171.000	1986.050
39	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
40	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	3753.000	3509.000
41	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
42	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
43	Dhanbad	Bihar	4000.000	3740.000
44	Vaishali	Bihar	4000.000	3740.000
45	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
46	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
47	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
48	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000	2805.000
49	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000	2337.500
50	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
51	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000	2805.000
52	Sonebhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000	2337.500
53	Kollam	Kerala	4000.000	3740.000
54	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal	4000.000	3740.000
55	Midnapur	West Bengal	4000.000	3740.000
56	Balasore	Orissa	4000.000	3740.000
57	Muktsar	Punjab	3992.800	3733.268
58	Barmer*	Rajasthan		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>169070.100</b>	<b>157718.268</b>

\* Govt. of Rajasthan is in the process of replacing Barmer district with another one.