



**BACKGROUND NOTE
ON
RURAL WATER SUPPLY
AND
SANITATION**

FOR

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY
RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL DRINKING WATER MISSION**

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

Rural Drinking Water

BACKGROUND

Provision of safe drinking water is considered today as fundamental to good governance to promote good health and welfare of the people. The States/UTs strive to resolve the issue involved in making safe drinking water accessible to the all and to tackle the ever increasing concerns of depletion of ground water tables and quality problems that affect its sources. As such, primarily it is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide drinking water facilities to the rural population by ensuring supply of adequate potable drinking water from a source available at a reasonable distance from the rural habitation. However considering the magnitude of the problem, the Central Government had to intervene to supplement the efforts of the State Governments.

ARWSP COMPONENT

To ensure that different aspects of Rural Drinking Water Supply are adequately taken care of, the funds budgeted for rural drinking water supply under the centrally sponsored scheme-ARWSP are bifurcated in different components. The criteria for bifurcation of funds under different components and the funding pattern for these components have been indicated below:

- Upto 20% funds are kept for reform process. i.e. Sector Reforms introduced in 1999 in selected districts and later scaled up in the entire country through Swajaldhara. -90% GOI share, 10% Community Contribution.
- 5% funds are kept for States under Desert Development Programme-100% GOI funding, no State share.
- 5% funds are kept aside for meeting contingencies arising out of natural calamities-100% GOI funding, no State share.
- The remaining funds are allocated to the States as per a laid down criteria. They are also required to provide matching share under State resources. States can utilize 15% of the said funds for O&M. States can utilize upto 20% of their annual allocation for taking up projects for sub-mission projects. The existing sub-missions are on control of Arsenic, Fluoride, Brackishness and Iron. 15% of the ARWSP funds are to be utilized on water quality and 5% on sustainability. The funding pattern for sub-mission projects is 75:25 between Centre and State.

- To tackle the increasing problem of water quality under revised guidelines since Feb 2006, it has been decided to retain upto 20 % of ARWSP funds at the Centre for water quality for providing focused funding for projects approved by State Governments for water quality affected States only. This ceiling could be exceeded in exceptional cases for providing focused funding to tackle severe contaminations of water. The funding pattern of all projects taken up after February 2006 shall remain as 75:25 between Centre and State

CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF ARWSP FUNDS TO STATES

The criteria for allocation of ARWSP funds to the States being followed with effect from the current financial year is as follows:

Weightage for	Percentage (%)
1. Rural population	40
2. States under DDP, DPAP, HADP & special category hill States in terms of rural areas	35
3. NC/PC villages (at 2:1 ratio between NC and PC)	15
4. Quality affected villages (40:40:15:5)*	10
Total	100

Bharat Nirman

Drinking water supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, which has been conceived as a plan to be implemented in four years, from 2005-06 to 2008-09 for building rural infrastructure

The proposed strategy for coverage in respect of rural drinking water supply under Bharat Nirman is as follows :

Year	Activity
2005-06 to 2008-09	Coverage of 55,067 uncovered habitations of Comprehensive Action Plan 1999 (CAP 99)
2005-06 to 2008-09	Coverage of water quality affected habitations with priority to tackling problems of arsenic, fluoride, salinity, nitrate contamination
2005-06 to 2008-09	Coverage of approximately 3 lakh slipped back habitations based on 2003 survey

The States have been advised to adopt the following strategy:

- Providing rainwater harvesting structures
- Reviving traditional sources
- Judicious use of ground and surface sources for tackling drinking water problems
- Supplementing with new schemes for habitations served by outlived schemes
- Rejuvenation of outlived schemes which are functioning below their rated capacity
- Providing regional schemes for alternate safe source by extending new pipelines
- Source strengthening measures
- Convergence of efforts of relevant Departments in watershed development
- Providing water supply from alternate sources for coverage of habitations with no safe source
- Utilizing low cost technology/ treatment technology for mitigation of quality affected habitations.
- Institutionalization of community participation in water quality monitoring.

Targets and achievements during 2005-06:

	Uncovered Habitations of CAP 99			Slipped Back habitations			Quality affected habitation s	Total
	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total		
Target	3522	8375	11897	16468	17905	34373	10000	56270
Achievement	1536	11585	13121	27097	52447	79544	4550	97215

Targets and achievements during 2006-07:

	Uncovered Habitations of CAP 99			Slipped Back habitations			Quality affected habitation s	Total
	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total		
Target	1120	17000	16120	18385	21615	40000	15000	73120
Achievement	357	4338	4695	13925	30175	44100	2143	50938

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Component-wise release of funds during the Tenth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Component-wise release of fund during Tenth Plan

Rs in Crore

S. No.	Component	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07#	2002-07
1	ARWSP(Normal)	1741.58	1439.67	1754.42	3262.65	2641.30	10839.6
2	ARWSP(DDP)	80.33	99.86	124.07	192.62	142.21	639.0
3	ARWSP(SRP/Swajaldhara)	150.27	521.02	492.40	490.44	144.97	1799.1
4	ARWSP (PM's Programme)\$	0.00	310.07	387.84	0.00	0.00	697.9
5	ARWSP(Calamity Relief)	77.73	106.76	139.39	106.21	10.00	440.0
6	ARWSP(HRD & IEC)	6.63	4.24	8.10	20.05	0.75	39.7
7	ARWSP(R&D)	0.58	0.66	0.05	0.09	0.02	1.4
8	ARWSP(Quality)^					595.12	595.1
8	ARWSP(Others)	43.57	82.62	24.52	25.98	4.31	181.0
	Total	2100.70	2564.90	2930.79	4098.03	3538.68	15283.1

As on 31.12.2006

\$ During 2003-04 and 2004-05 only

^ From 2006-07

In 2006-07, against the allocation of Rs. 5200.00 Crore so far Rs. 3583.67 (68.85%) has been utilized upto December end.

Earmarking of Allocation for SCs/STs

The State/UTs are required to earmark and utilize at least 25% of the ARWSP funds for drinking water supply to SCs and another minimum 10% for the STs.

NORMS

Under ARWSP, the following norms are adopted for providing drinking water to rural population in the habitations:

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

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

Definition of Not Covered (NC) and Partially Covered (PC) habitations

Habitations which have a safe drinking water source (either private or public) within 1.6 km in plains and 100 metre in hill areas but where the capacity of the system ranges between 10 lpcd to 40 lpcd, are categorized as Partially Covered (PC) and those having less than 10 lpcd are categorized as Not Covered (NC).

Rural Water Coverage Status

PHYSICAL PROGRESS

The yearwise physical performance of coverage of Habitations during the X Plan is as:

Year	Target	Achievement
2002-03	63,869	39,250
2003-04	1,11,051	39,736
2004-05	74,868	69,639
2005-06	56,270	97,196
2006-07*	73,120	27,809
Total	3,79,178	2,73,630

* Achievement as shown in progress reports received till Quarter ending September 2006

At the instance of RGNDWM, a survey of all habitations was conducted in 1991 by the States. The results were consolidated in 1994 and a Comprehensive Action Plan prepared for the country in 1999, called CAP 99 in short. At the time of formulation of CAP 99, there were 14,22,664 habitations reported in the country, with 11,16,103 reported as FC, 2,68,496 as PC and 38,065 as NC. The priority was to cover the 'Not Covered' habitations with sustainable and stipulated supply of drinking water. Thereafter, the 'Partially Covered' habitations having a supply level of less than 10 lpcd and those habitations facing severe water quality problem were to be tackled. At the time of formulation of the Bharat Nirman Action Plan in 2005-06, it was estimated that 55,067 NC/PC habitations still remained uncovered from those targeted in the CAP 99.

However, it may be pointed out that the 'coverage' status will always remain in a dynamic state as it is contingent upon, apart from investment in the sector, a host of factors like (i) increase in population (ii) increase in the number of habitations, (iii) drinking water supply systems having outlived their life spans or becoming defunct due to poor maintenance (iv) depletion of ground water table (v) drinking water sources becoming quality affected.

The results of the fresh Habitation Survey ordered in 2003 and received from 24 States and 3 Union Territories so far, reveal large increase in number of NC/PC habitations. These were referred to Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) for validation. The findings of Habitation Survey 2003 conducted by the States and the data cleansed by the Indian

Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), except for Manipur, A&N Islands & Delhi, is as:

Type of Coverage	Supply Level (in lpcd)	Number of habitations (As per ARWSP norms of 100 persons) in 2003
Fully Covered (FC)	40 or more	8,69,997
Partially Covered (PC)	10 to less than 40	3,89,409
Not Covered (NC)	Less than 10	2,47,943
Total		15,07,349

The above NC/PC figures include CAP'99 uncovered NC/PC habitations, slipped back NC/PC habitations and water quality affected habitations and there are cases of overlap. Taking into consideration the coverage of habitations in 2004-05 and 2005-06, the present number of habitations to be covered, as on 01.04.2006 is:

Category	Number of Habitations
CAP 99 NC/PC habitations	41,946
Water Quality affected habitations (NSS)	1,95,813
Slipped Back Habitations (NC/PC)	2,52,060

State-wise statement of CAP'99 NC/PC habitations is at Annexure-I

State-wise statement of water quality affected habitations is at Annexure-II.

State-wise reason for slippages deduced from data entered so far by the States is at Annexure III.

Revised & Relaxed Norms of Coverage

It is proposed that after coverage of all the NC/PC rural habitations with a population of 100 persons with the existing norm of 40 lpcd with a source within 1.6 km/100 meter elevation, coverage with revised norm of 40 lpcd with a source within 0.5 km/50 meter elevation and coverage of habitations with less than 100 but more than 20 persons will be taken up. The revised norms of coverage will be applicable only after the State has covered all existing NC/PC habitations of 100 persons. The present relaxation for coverage in DDP areas and coverage of SC/ST habitations with population less than 100 persons is proposed to be continued

Water Quality affected habitations

Rural drinking water supply is, to a large extent, dependent on ground water (85%). Though ground water is less susceptible to pollution, the quality problem in ground water is inherent in the form of contamination caused by

the very nature of geological formation, viz. excess fluoride, arsenic, brackishness, iron, etc. The reasons for chemical and bacteriological contamination are: poor hygienic conditions around the water sources, improper disposal of sewage and industrial waste water, callous disposal of solid waste, indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers having high quantity of Nitrates used in the agricultural sector, pollution from industrial effluents (untreated), over-exploitation leading to quality degradation, pollution of the source due to ignorance of the people, over-population and lack of public awareness. The ground water level has depleted resulting in surfacing of quality problems due to higher concentration of the contaminants in the depleted sources of water. Inadequate recharging also aggravates the problem of chemical contamination.

Tackling water quality problems is one of the sub-component of Bharat Nirman for providing access to safe drinking water supply in rural areas of the Country. In order to provide focused attention on tackling water quality problems, 20% of the ARWSP funds have been retained at the Centre, to be released to water quality affected States. Tackling fluoride, arsenic and salinity are taken as priority areas. An allocation of Rs 1040 crore has been made for the Sub-Mission programme for the year 2006-07. An amount of Rs 595.12 crore has been released to 19 States, for tackling water quality problems in 24,697 rural habitations in the country during the current financial year against the targeted of sanctioning projects in 27,000 water quality affected habitations and achieve coverage of 15,000 habitations. As per reports available from States, 2143 such habitations have been provided with safe drinking water in 2006-07. During 2005-06, the target of achieving coverage of 10,000 water quality affected habitations and the achievement reported by States is 4550.

Emphasis is being given on tackling water quality schemes relating to arsenic, fluoride, nitrate and salinity.

National Rural Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance

A community based National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme has been launched in the country which aims at testing of all drinking water sources by the Grass-root level workers in each Panchayat by simple-to-use field test kits and joint sanitary surveys. One Field test kit would be provided to each Gram Panchayat in the country for this purpose. The positively tested samples would then be tested at the District/State level laboratories for confirmation. Funds to the extent of Rs 57.84 crore have been released to all States during Feb/March 2006 under this Programme, which include IEC activities, HRD activities, procurement of field test kits, fees to the State Referral Institute and Honorarium to district level surveillance co-ordinators, etc. In this

programme, the Health department officials would be actively involved at all levels for surveillance activities. National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been identified as the National Referral Institute to act as Consultants for the implementation of the programme. Training of State Government officers (2 each) has already been completed by NICD. District level key trainers are being trained in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Manipur and Gujarat. Uttar Pradesh has completed 44 training courses for block officials in 17 districts and GP level training in 2822 Gram Panchayats. Training of 70,000 grass root level workers has been initiated.

Sustainability of Rural Water Supply sources

- For sustainability of systems, Department has undertaken extensive exercise for institutionalization of community participation in O&M of rural drinking water infrastructure.
- Low-cost technologies are being promoted not only for meeting drinking water requirements, but also for re-charging of the water table.
- Source strengthening measures proposed to be made an integral part of all Rural Water Supply schemes.
- Convergence of efforts of all Departments in watershed development and management would go a long way in meeting the drinking water needs.

Role of Community/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

With a view to promote involvement of user groups/Panchayats in the selection and implementation of drinking water schemes and for subsequent operation and maintenance (O&M), the State Governments are being encourage to sign an MoU with Government of India before commencement of XIth Plan. State Governments will need to draw up an Action Plan framework for involving the community and PRIs and transfer the drinking water assets in a phased manner. The MoU will commit the States to meet the Bharat Nirman targets; provide sufficient funds for the Sector; set up suitable mechanism for convergence of programme for conservation of water, ground water recharge etc; for an effective capacity building programme for PRIs; empower PRIs to levy user charges for O&M; set their own time table to achieve decentralization and considered feasible by the State with adequate technical and financial support to user groups/PRIs.

Based on the 12th Finance Commission recommendation grants have been sanctioned by Ministry of Finance to States for implementation of schemes under the water and sanitation sector with involvement of PRIs. The

12th Finance Commission has recommended that the PRIs should recover at least 50% of the recurring cost in the form of user charges.

Memorandum of Understanding

With a view to institutionalize reforms initiative, State Governments are required to sign MoU with Government of India before commencement of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08). State Governments will need to draw up an Action Plan framework for involving the community and PRIs and transfer the assets in a phased manner. During consultations with States, one major recommendation was to have a single scheme for rural water supply. Also, now the focus of the Department is to achieve the targets of Bharat Nirman and to meet the MDG well within 2015. In this context, the MoU circulated in 2003 has been revised to reflect the present scenario. The revised generic MoU commits the States to meet the Bharat Nirman targets; provide sufficient funds for the sector; give due emphasis to GoI principles, especially for water quality monitoring and surveillance, rain water harvesting, IEC, etc; put in place a law for ground water extraction, regulation and recharge; set up suitable mechanism for convergence of programmes for watershed, ground water recharge etc, to ensure sustainability of drinking water sources; have an effective capacity building programme for PRIs; empower PRIs to levy user charges for O&M; set their own timetable to achieve decentralization to the PRIs as considered feasible by the State, with adequate technical and financial support, and phasing to hand over this responsibility by physical transfer of assets, keeping in mind the level of development of the PRIs. A copy of the Generic MoU to be executed with State Governments is at Annexure-IV

Policy and Implementation Measures

- State wise action plan prepared for achieving targets made under Bharat Nirman
- Commitment of States for providing matching or higher State share for coverage of NC / PC / quality affected habitations.
- Focused funding for tackling water quality problems, particularly those relating to Arsenic / Fluoride / Salinity.
- Identifying and preparing standardized low-cost technologies for tackling water quality problems.
- Sustainability measures such as involvement of PRIs / VWSCs in Operation and Maintenance of assets created in the past. In addition, some contribution towards capital cost of new assets proposed for generating sense of ownership among local community.
- Proposed incentive for PRIs / VWSCs for ensuring village level O&M of assets.
- Sustainability of sources by creating re-charging structures and regulating over-exploitation of underground water.
- Compilation and circulation of best practices in the Drinking Water Sector.

- Convergence with programmes of watershed development.
- Soil & water conservation.
- Better surveillance & Monitoring mechanism.

Monitoring

This Department is striving to strengthen monitoring mechanism as indicated below:

- i) Periodic review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in implementation of schemes in all states.
- ii) Field inspections are conducted by designated Area Officers from the Ministry to oversee the implementation of the drinking water and sanitation programmes.
- iii) On-line data entry has been introduced and State officials responsible for online data entry have been imparted training to undertake this job. The list of habitations as per the cleansed data of the 2003 survey indicating status has been hosted and forms the base on which on-line data entry of coverage and reason for slippage etc. is to be done by States. Some States have already started online data entry. With the co-operation of the States it will be possible to further refine the system.
- iv) System of monitoring of ARWSP through independent District level Monitors introduced from November 2006.
- v) There is also a system of National Level Monitors which enquires into specific allegations received regarding any rural development programme. In addition the Ministry of Rural Development has constituted District Vigilance Committees under the Chairmanship of the local M.P. which are required to review the performance of all programmes of the Ministry, including ARWSP.
- vi) Action has been initiated to get drinking water supply in rural areas incorporated in SRS in collaboration with RGI office. This will help in obtaining independent feed back in selected areas on half yearly basis in future.
- vii) Field inspections will be done in nearly 17,000 habitations on random basis to compare current water availability against the status reported in Survey 2003. This exercise by third party is expected to provide insights into per capita water availability, quality of service delivery and reasons for slippages.
- viii) The feasibility of engaging an independent agency for ensuring timely completion, quality and cost control of water supply schemes, particularly of projects funded under the Sub-Mission water quality is under consideration.
- ix) Evaluation of ARWSP is proposed to be conducted.

Note on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for NAC

Scheme: The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured CRSP was launched with effect from 1.4.1999 following a community led and people centered approach. TSC moves away from the principle of state-wise allocation to a "demand-driven" approach. The programme gives emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation of sanitation facilities. It also lays emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for bringing about attitudinal and behavioral changes for relevant sanitation and hygiene practices from young age.

Objectives: Objectives of the programme are:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas. To achieve universal access to sanitation by 2012
- Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- Cover schools/ Anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students and young children.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation.
- Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food.
- Convert bucket latrines to sanitary latrines, and eliminate manual scavenging practice, wherever in existence in rural areas.

Strategy: The strategy is to make the Programme 'community led' and 'people centered'. A "demand driven approach" is to be adopted with increased emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment. Alternate delivery mechanisms would be adopted to meet the community needs. Subsidy for individual household latrine units has been replaced by incentive to the poorest of the poor households.

Components of the Scheme & pattern of the funding:

TSC Component-Wise earmarking and funding pattern

S.N	Component	Component wise limits prescribed	Contribution percent		
			GOI	State	Beneficiary
a.	IEC & Start Up Activity, Including Motivational Awareness and Educative Campaigns, Advocacy etc.	Upto 15%	80	20	0
b.	Alternate Delivery Mechanism (PCs/RSMs)	Up to 5% (Subject to a maximum of Rs. 35 lakh per district for PC/ RSMs and additional Rs 50 Lakhs as revolving fund for group lending activity)	80	20	0
c.	(i) Individual Latrines for BPL/disabled households (ii) Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60	20	20
d.	Individual household latrines for APL	Nil	0	0	100
e.	Institutional Toilets including School & Anganwadis Sanitation (Hardware and Support Services)	Actual amount required for full coverage	70	30	0
f.	Administrative charges, including training, staff, support services, Monitoring and Evaluation etc.	Less than 5%	80	20	0
g.	Solid/Liquid Waste Management (Capital Cost)	Up to 10%	60	20	20

Pattern of subsidy:

Subsidy is available only to BPL families for construction of toilets. Revised Subsidy pattern is:

Basic Low Cost Unit Cost (Rs.)	Contribution					
	GOI		State		House hold	
	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL
Model 1: Upto Rs. 1500 (including superstructure)	60%	Nil	20%	Nil	20%	100%
Model 2: Between Rs. 1500/- and Rs. 2000/-	30%	Nil	30%	Nil	40%	100%
Above Rs.2000/-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%

Earmarking of targets for SC, ST, Minorities, Handicapped & women: The programme aims to cover all families who do not have access to sanitary toilets. Family is the unit of benefit. Further, it is a demand driven programme. Hence no yearly target is given for any categories and all families who are eligible for it and who demand will be given assistance as per guideline. Program implementation agencies have been asked to ensure that at least 25% of fund for construction of IHHL are used for construction of toilets for S, ST households. Further, 3% of this fund should be used for BPL families having disabled persons in the household.

Gender Sensitiveness: Women are main beneficiaries of having toilet facility within houses. It provides them convenience and enhances dignity and respect. There is provision for woman sanitary complexes in areas where adequate space is not available for the households. In addition, separate toilets are being provided for girls in all co-ed schools.

Physical and Financial Performance in last four years and in the current year: TSC is currently operational in 570 districts with an outlay of Rs. 10,336 crore. The funds sanctioned and released by the Central and State Governments and the community contribution mobilized are given in the following table:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sanctioned for	Total	GOI share	State Governments share	Beneficiary share
570 TSC projects	10,336.56	6,411.66	2286.66	1638.23
Amount released	3914.97	2145.01	1100.27	669.68

Yearwise achievement of various components are shown in the table below:

Financial Year	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	Total IHHL (APL+BPL)	School Toilets	Women sanitation Complex	Balwadi Toilets
2001-2002	642010	0	642010	10210	512	675
2002-2003	662130	0	662130	11197	498	979
2003-2004	5762485	620350	6382835	66788	1510	9686
2004-2005	2754627	1752452	4507079	54710	1644	11166
2005-2006	4201205	5462348	9663553	90927	2903	36644
2006-2007 (till 15 th January)	3132677	2964347	6097024	75935	2187	35198
Total	17155134	10799497	27954631	309767	9254	94348

Review of physical & financial performance: The progress was initially slow, but it has gained momentum in recent years. Now, the programme is running in 570 districts of the country as compared to 150 districts at the beginning of 10th Five year Plan. The expenditure has also improved.

Flow of Fund: Yearwise flow of fund is given in table below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release
2002-03	165	141
2003-04	165	205
2004-05	400	368
2005-06	700	657
2006-07	800	594.28 (upto 31.12.06)

Flow of resources to NE states:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Release</i>
2002-03	2.81
2003-04	13.93
2004-05	9.2
2005-06	31.21
2006-07	17.76 (upto 31.12.06)

The State-wise Financial Progress Report is at Annexure-V

The State-wise Physical Progress Report is at Annexure-VI

Main finding of concurrent/evaluation studies:

Mid term evaluation of the programme was conducted by Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) in 2004. Main finding of this study are:

- *Rate of adoption of sanitary toilets is 61.5% at all India level. BPL households have better adoption rate. Financial constraint was the most frequently stated reason for non-adoption of toilet facility.*
- *An overwhelming majority of those who do not have toilets feel the need for it. In many places people without toilets are making efforts to acquire the improved sanitation facility.*
- *Awareness about TSC and about relationship between poor sanitation and water borne diseases is at a high level in almost all the study districts.*
- *People want the per unit cost to be revised upward to above Rs.2500*
- *Necessity for superstructure is very strongly felt everywhere*
- *Health and hygiene education has become a universal practice in school in those districts where TSC is being implemented.*
- *The impact of SSHE has been seen in the reducing drop out rates (in 64% of the sample schools), improving enrollment rates (48%) and decreasing absenteeism (3%), which is very encouraging.*

Policy/procedural modifications etc. required for effective implementation of the scheme: Nirmal Gram Puraskar(NGP) has been introduced as incentive scheme of Total Sanitation Campaign to motivate Panchayati Raj Institutions for improving sanitation status of the villages. Under NGP, PRIs are given award for attaining open defecation free status and maintaining sanitary environment in the village. The award amount is:

Particulars	Gram Panchayat					Block		District	
	Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	10,000 and above	Upto 50000	50001 and above	Upto 10,00,000	More than 10,00,000
PRI	50,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	500,000	10,00,000	20,00,000	30,00,000	50,00,000
Individuals	10,000					20,000		30,000	
Organization/s other than PRI	20,000					35,000		50,000	

The award money is to be used by the PRIs for improving and maintaining sanitation facilities in their respective areas with focus on system of solid and liquid waste disposal, drainage facilities and maintenance of sanitation standard in the PRI area.

This has gained huge response and the increase in numbers has been phenomenal. In the first year of award, 2005, only 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats received the award, which increase to 760 GPs and 9 Block Panchayats in 2006. This year, 9703 Gram Panchayats, 120 Block Panchayats and 2 District Panchayats have applied for this award.

This enthusiastic response need to be maintained and all such Panchayats which achieve this status need to be awarded. It is expected that about Rs. 6,000 crore will be needed for this purpose during 11th Five Year Plan period (Universal access to sanitation by 2012 is being planned). This money will be used for improvement of sanitation environment including solid & liquid waste management in villages.

State/UT	Status of CAP as on 1.4.2006		
	NC	PC	Total
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	34	309	343
ASSAM	144	4803	4947
GOA	0	5	5
GUJARAT	0	0	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	4941	4941
JAMMU & KASHMIR	606	2210	2816
KARNATAKA	0	3494	3494
KERALA	0	5871	5871
MAHARASHTRA	240	15598	15838
MEGHALAYA	7	127	134
MIZORAM	0	26	26
NAGALAND	16	609	625
PUNJAB	97	593	690
RAJASTHAN	1877	0	1877
SIKKIM	0	0	0
UTTARANCHAL	26	203	229
A & N ISLANDS	0	39	39
DADRA NAGAR HAVELI	5	19	24
LAKSHADWEEP	0	10	10
PONDICHERRY	0	37	37
TOTAL	3052	38894	41946

Status of water quality affected habitations as on 1/4/2006

State/UT	Habitations Affected by						
	Fluoride	Salinity	Iron	Arsenic	Nitrate	Multiple	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1497	1058	0	0	0	0	2555
Bihar	383	0	21540	794	2000	0	24717
Chattisgarh	17	61	4932	11	0	0	5021
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	2563	1528	0	0	838	0	4929
Haryana	119	72	0	0	0	145	336
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhaand	1159	0	129	18	1	41	1348
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	47	0	0	67	114
Karnataka	5000	0	6633	0	4077	4460	20170
Kerala	34	86	564	0	78	105	867
Madhya Pradesh	3282	279	105	0	33	153	3852
Maharashtra	2748	1424	2491	0	4552	0	11215
Orissa	794	651	26136	0	0	435	28016
Punjab	588	1289	164	0	0	0	2041
Rajasthan	6992	4428	131	0	7693	12639	31883
Tamilnadu	452	61	68	0	104	735	1420
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2077	612	2375	0	11	1302	6377
West Bengal	665	811	11883	5408	0	0	18767
A & N Islands	0	0	16	0	0	10	26
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	65	17	0	0	0	82
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28370	12425	77231	6231	19387	20092	163736
NE States							
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	353	0	0	213	566
Assam	660	0	23841	730	0	2950	28181
Manipur	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
Meghalaya	0	0	124	0	0	0	124
Mizoram	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
Nagaland	0	0	136	0	0	0	136
Sikkim	0	0	76	0	0	0	76
Tripura	0	0	2653	106	0	172	2931
Total	660	0	27246	836	0	3335	32077
Grand Total	29030	12425	104477	7067	19387	23427	195813

Reasons for Slippages from FC To PC/NC

S. No.	State	Total entry done for habitations	Slipped Back Habitations	Drying up of Sources	Quality	Quantity	Population Increase	O&M	Life of Source outlived	Multiple Reasons
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	100%	62.80%	2.71%	7.28%	15.17%	6.03%	0.37%	0.00%	68.44%
2	ASSAM	99.81%	28.62%	0.54%	5.47%	0.83%	5.10%	5.04%	45.47%	83.02%
3	BIHAR	9.14%	61.91%	0.28%	0.66%	0.00%	1.02%	0.07%	1.02%	52.51%
4	CHATTISGARH	98.86%	45.47%	30.22%	8.90%	12.98%	23.58%	1.25%	0.00%	22.05%
5	GOA	6.9%	4.17%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	GUJARAT	99.83%	24.75%	1.68%	22.27%	75.64%	0.39%	0.01%	0.78%	0.01%
7	HARYANA	96.31%	38.11%	9.82%	13.11%	34.51%	3.74%	0.21%	0.00%	37.84%
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	100%	21.82%	14.82%	1.03%	45.04%	13.05%	0.56%	0.00%	25.51%
9	JHARKHAND	26.3%	13.40%	18.79%	4.33%	8.55%	31.70%	0.31%	11.20%	36.32%
10	KARNATAKA	100%	0.95%	19.96%	10.39%	9.37%	3.67%	0.20%	0.00%	45.21%
11	KERALA	100%	40.56%	0.24%	5.11%	7.68%	48.30%	0.24%	0.00%	38.43%
12	MADHYA PRADESH	94.79%	30.33%	49.41%	4.02%	13.65%	17.97%	0.82%	0.00%	14.14%
13	MAHARASHTRA	64.77%	31.03%	12.80%	2.31%	38.65%	24.19%	1.86%	0.00%	20.19%
14	MEGHALAYA	100%	39.16%	0.05%	1.29%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	98.63%
15	MIZORAM	100%	64.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	99.40%
16	ORISSA	100%	21.73%	13.35%	9.51%	26.20%	25.54%	0.66%	0.00%	24.73%
17	PONDICHERRY	100%	24.19%	0.00%	65.00%	0.00%	35.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	PUNJAB	3.68%	49.70%	0.00%	66.93%	31.47%	0.40%	0.80%	0.00%	0.40%
19	RAJASTHAN	95.91%	41.46%	13.89%	35.77%	26.29%	1.39%	0.18%	0.00%	22.47%
20	SIKKIM	100%	39.19%	12.87%	0.00%	0.00%	87.03%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%
21	TAMIL NADU	100%	34.46%	94.95%	5.05%	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
22	TRIPURA	0.15%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
23	UTTAR PRADESH	10.32%	9.15%	0.04%	3.38%	91.17%	0.69%	0.00%	0.00%	4.72%
24	UTTRANCHAL	1.18%	17.35%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
25	WEST BENGAL	25.47%	49.40%	0.39%	0.61%	0.50%	83.39%	11.53%	0.00%	3.58%

* Analysis based on data entry done by States upto 20th October 2006.

MoU for XI Plan

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
STATE GOVERNMENT OF _____
AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1. This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is drawn on the _____ day of _____, 200_ between the State Government of _____ and the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, for the Eleventh Plan Period.

Both the parties have carefully gone through the contents of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and both have signed on the aforesaid MoU and agree to abide by the terms and conditions as laid down therein.

2. The State Government and the Panchayati Raj Institutions realize their Constitutional obligation to (i) provide access to safe drinking water to the rural population; and (ii) ensure that all segments of the rural society are imparted basic knowledge of the advantages of hygiene and environmental sanitation, and are supported in the use of this knowledge, for improving health and reducing poverty.
3. Government investments in rural water supply and sanitation aim to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation related diseases, by advancing the nation towards universal access to protected and sustainable drinking water supply, the use of sanitary toilets and sound personal, home and community hygiene behaviour.
4. The role of Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India would be to provide necessary support to the State Government in their efforts in this regard.
5. The State Government is committed to follow the parameters of Centrally Sponsored schemes in rural

drinking water and sanitation sector, including the following priorities for coverage of rural habitations: -

(i) Meeting the Bharat Nirman targets by 2008-09 for:

- a) Coverage of uncovered habitations of CAP 1999 with availability of safe water to meet drinking and cooking needs (40 lpcd).
- b) Address all habitations that have water quality problems.
- c) Covering 'slipped back' habitations as surveyed in 2003, as per norms prescribed by the Government of India.

(ii) Give priority to habitations inhabited exclusively by SC/ST or having large SC/ST population.

(iii) Coverage of schools and Anganwadis where safe drinking water sources could not be provided under outlays allocated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development or awards of Finance Commission.

(iv) After coverage of all the NC/PC rural habitations with the existing norm of 40 lpcd with a source within 1.6 km/100 meter elevation, cover with relaxed norm of 40 lpcd with a source within 0.5 km/50 metre elevation subject to beneficiaries sharing at least 10% of capital cost and shouldering full responsibility for O&M, or with relaxed norm of 55 lpcd with a source within 0.5 km/50 metres elevation with or without home connections, subject to beneficiary sharing at least 20% of capital cost and shouldering full responsibility for O&M.

6. The State Government commits to attain full sanitation coverage in the rural areas by the end of the XIth Plan. It is committed to allocate the funds required for its share of the projects and actively promote sanitation through appropriate IEC.
7. The State Government commits that the flow of funds to the rural drinking water and sanitation sector by it would not only be maintained at the Xth Plan levels but would also be appropriately enhanced over the period

- so as to attain the goals set by the Central and State Government by the stipulated dates. The State Government undertakes to make provision in its budget to provide its share, where required, of funding.
8. The State Government will ensure monitoring and surveillance of water quality involving Panchayats and in coordination with the State Health and Education Departments.
 9. The State Government will ensure that each water supply scheme will incorporate source-strengthening conservation measures, rain water harvesting and ground water recharge systems for source sustainability. This would be achieved by integrating schemes of other Departments also.
 10. The State Government shall enact and implement law for effective ground water extraction control, regulation and recharge. The State Government shall take steps to promote rooftop rainwater harvesting to meet the water needs in the lean season.
 11. The State Government shall ensure integration of rural drinking water, sanitation, health, and hygiene programmes at the State, District, Block and GP levels.
 12. The State Government will promote the principles of partial capital cost sharing in all new rural drinking water and sanitation schemes. This sharing may be in cash / kind/ labour or a combination of these.
 13. The State Government will promote levying of user charges for operation and maintenance of drinking water supply systems, including charging for bulk supply of water, in a phased manner.
 14. The State Government shall take steps to set up independent monitoring arrangements at the State and district levels to regularly assess, document and disseminate at periodic intervals (once a quarter) the manner in which the process project is being executed and the impact of these projects in terms of households using drinking water from protected sources, households using clean toilets, people washing hands before eating and after defecation, and households disposing the excreta of children in a safe manner. These will also serve to guide the implementing agencies at the village /Block /District levels in this regard. The State will ensure that the results of the monitoring will be disseminated and made available to the public, on a web-enabled system with on-line monitoring.
 15. The Department of Drinking Water Supply, Government of India will also constitute and send Review Mission /Independent Agencies at periodic intervals to make an assessment of the status and implementation of the water and sanitation programmes in districts. These Missions may comprise of sector experts and experienced officers/persons drawn from various organizations /institutions /agencies /NGO's.
 16. The State Government shall set up a Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) at the State and district levels. Government of India will provide technical, financial and management support to such CCDUs at the state level. Expenditure on CCDUs at the district level will be borne by the State Government and the District Panchayats.
 17. Government of India will support skill upgradation and capacity development programmes of engineers and other personnel of the Nodal Department and the CCDUs. This may involve bearing, in part or whole, expenditure incurred in this regard.

State Policy for Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector

18. The State Government would formulate a comprehensive policy for the drinking water and sanitation sector with a clear road map for involving PRIs and community participation in a phased manner during the XI Plan. (Action Plan framework to be prepared).
19. The State Government is committed to a timetable for promoting decentralization of service delivery for rural water supply and sanitation. (Timetable for XI Plan may be prepared in a phased manner and as considered feasible by the State Government).
 - Putting in place an appropriate delivery structure at the district, Block and Gram Panchayat levels (DWSM, VWSC under GP).
 - Empowering PRIs/ DWSM/ VWSC / communities to have the choice to select and freedom implement rural water supply schemes and to take on the responsibility of operation and maintenance commensurate with their capacity to do so. Promote participation of women.
 - Providing technical, administrative support to the GPs/ DWSM/ VWSCs. JE rank support for a group of GPs. DWSM to be empowered and strengthened with technical and administrative support for functioning

as an effective Agency for co-ordination and implementation and for providing backup support to Panchayats.

- Handing over of existing stand alone / single village rural drinking water supply schemes and intra-village / habitation distribution of multi-village schemes to the Gram Panchayats / VWSC for operation and maintenance. The systems outside the village/habitation boundaries and trunk lines could continue to be the responsibility of the State and the States can decide about the appropriate level of devolution, depending on the nature of the scheme and capacity of PRIs in the State.
 - Empowering PRIs/ VWSCs to charge for the service provided.
 - Involving GPs in water demand management and conservation.
 - Creation of a Village O&M Fund.
 - Capacity building of all stakeholders.
20. Both the State Government and the Government of India would undertake R&D measures.

Note:

1. The MoU shall be approved by the State Government and shall be signed by the State Secretary on behalf of the State Government and the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development.
2. There shall be a review of achievements of the timetable mentioned in the MoU and the scope could be changed in a mutually agreed manner.
3. The State Government commits to set up a corpus fund for O&M at the Gram Panchayat level/VWSC where both Centre and State would contribute.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT AS PER INFORMATION
RECEIVED UPTO 9-1-2007
(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Projects Outlay	Approved Share			Release of funds			Expenditure Reported			
		Centre	State	Benef	Central	State	Benef	Centre	State	Benef	Total
1 ANDHRA PRADESH	123162.07	76453.67	27711.86	18996.51	26567.5	24258.42	7139.09	14794.12	19179.3	7876.85	41850.27
2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3151.59	2115.64	680.92	355.03	634.68	74.49	25.76	319.27	34.99	91.96	446.22
3 ASSAM	13703.15	8810.51	2938.27	1954.37	2691.25	412.49	133.32	462.06	130.83	84.03	676.92
4 BIHAR	73087.62	47413.64	15209.13	10464.85	10247.39	1381.04	535	3510.82	1249.85	324.16	5084.83
5 CHATTISGARH	45054.66	29821.71	9952.41	5280.87	8846	2598.92	401.63	2298.49	764.98	119.89	3183.36
6 D & N HAVELI	47.14	35.5	0	11.64	3.15	0	0	1.67	0	0	1.67
7 GOA	727.57	425.58	160.75	141.24	134.67	87.6	15.5	135.96	72.1	0.04	208.1
8 GUJARAT	51875.89	31012.68	11617.9	9245.3	8805.31	4022.91	1267.12	10972.87	3386.74	844.72	15204.33
9 HARYANA	17428.06	10175.32	4044.13	3208.61	3896.96	1318.24	782.22	1797.83	847.58	747.34	3392.75
10 HIMACHAL PRADESH	4231.25	2603.35	1025.96	601.94	850.88	95.27	28.35	440.54	65.53	20.26	526.34
11 JAMMU & KASHMIR	6890.85	4387.38	1510.34	993.13	1243.41	105.09	20.88	122.01	42.03	26.52	190.56
12 JHARKHAND	55540.31	35828.71	12002.92	7708.67	8114.53	2473.76	211.94	3251.28	1048.87	204.53	4504.69
13 KARNATAKA	36538.13	23318.02	8119.55	5100.56	6750.65	3085.25	5887.48	4938.77	1910.19	900.69	7749.65
14 KERALA	11969.79	6304.88	2843.46	2821.45	4359.97	1839.5	8203.03	3645.01	1948.68	4252.49	9846.18
15 MADHYA PRADESH	46379.03	30009.96	10267.03	6102.04	13122.14	3900.33	3194.63	7836.77	3221.47	3555.35	14613.6
16 MAHARASHTRA	88700.42	56862.21	19636.56	12201.63	15623.19	6820.17	4568.81	9060.8	4666.26	1963.23	15690.3
17 MANIPUR	1474.4	811.44	350.79	312.17	242.45	20	0	5	0.89	0	5.89
18 MEGHALAYA	4672.8	2321.36	1100.2	751.54	446.17	0	0	3.3	0	0	3.3
19 MIZORAM	3201.33	2129.1	703.78	368.45	824.34	165	37.65	361.64	136.28	37.65	535.56
20 NAGALAND	1578.83	1074.67	305.01	199.15	363.79	52.36	85.19	251.2	50.67	59.67	361.54
21 ORISSA	99755.84	65297.84	21291.16	13166.83	13907.98	3430.39	2055.65	6926.88	2771.44	1359.04	11057.35
22 PONDICHERRY	248.9	158.06	0	90.84	94.84	0	0	60.09	14	14.13	88.22
23 PUNJAB	7790.34	4271.4	2012.3	1506.64	1183.09	479.15	307.74	235.99	0.44	37.36	273.79
24 RAJASTHAN	45038.6	29354.48	10226.8	5457.32	8206.48	3074.33	441.39	4129.71	1352.44	324.45	5806.6
25 SIKKIM	2074.82	1352.36	455.56	266.9	690.36	1010.82	396.16	456.91	390.19	403.86	1250.96
26 TAMILNADU	76342.8	43519.82	17782.44	15040.53	22108.39	8220.54	6659.46	14875.18	6476.91	4996.78	26348.87
27 TRIPURA	4628.3	2685.54	1079.93	862.83	2417.51	1092	1262.19	2182.42	913.79	827.96	3924.17
28 UTTAR PRADESH	161831.58	99156.58	37657.23	25017.73	39131.25	34955.84	9950.34	19608.64	32256.9	8325.79	60191.37
29 UTTARANCHAL	5226.99	3434.4	1193.8	598.79	881.61	320.53	198.32	487.33	169.03	156.06	812.43
30 WEST BENGAL	41353.04	19570.51	6786.33	14996.2	12111.32	4192.86	12415.8	7674.29	2743.47	12329	22746.79
GRAND TOTAL	1033706.10	641216.02	228666.51	163823.74	214501.26	109487.28	66224.7	120846.84	85845.90	49883.8	256576.58

Sr.	State	Project Objectives -										Project Performance						RSM	PC
		IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	San. Comp	School Toilets	Toilets for Dal	RSM	PC	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	San. Comp	School Toilets	Toilets for Dal	RSM	PC		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6718607	3715088	10433695	575	113871	15040	220	0	3420697	794857	4215554	541	45094	1233	415	23		
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	144556	11453	156009	234	3461	1500	71	0	10264	1120	11393	0	398	13	7	0		
3	ASSAM	1226788	667859	1894647	25	13193	2735	93	0	86492	3367	89859	0	1050	35	29	4		
4	BIHAR	5011126	3348116	8359242	7562	41775	2921	364	0	202251	26664	228915	422	7083	37	190	279		
5	CHATTISGARH	1529088	1501581	3030669	598	46023	8272	95	6	144385	51850	196235	31	4432	884	51	10		
6	D & N HAVELI	2480	0	2480	12	0	0	1	0	37	0	37	1	0	0	0	0		
7	GOA	15000	0	15000	150	283	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	8	0	0		
8	GUJARAT	2070056	1969908	4039964	1632	22425	22505	94	0	402366	458648	861014	868	15807	10707	332	1		
9	HARYANA	550500	421787	972287	1285	7029	6531	10	1	227296	190885	418181	438	3696	2019	77	3		
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	108017	383831	491848	606	6926	1090	57	0	15070	32430	47500	45	722	53	3	2		
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	587833	115112	702945	578	7297	451	79	4	55947	3167	59114	249	3462	19	10	0		
12	JHARKHAND	2252501	1273816	3526317	2184	36664	11558	229	0	153029	8280	161309	14	6625	85	167	288		
13	KARNATAKA	2103342	2805388	4908730	1846	36471	23810	301	6	287044	289941	576985	156	19341	15534	191	14		
14	KERALA	928146	84907	1013053	1050	3974	798	98	0	533627	69346	602973	557	1740	824	57	23		
15	MADHYA PRADESH	3323660	4433818	7757478	831	57471	7513	279	28	808344	636395	1444739	367	34087	2688	385	46		
16	MAHARASHTRA	3207264	6085051	9292315	2723	72782	50433	283	27	738822	1489339	2228161	1909	34840	20641	1218	42		
17	MANIPUR	76430	8192	84622	81	844	399	18	0	1052	0	1052	10	110	0	6	0		
18	MEGHALAYA	188699	8839	197538	260	4950	1068	22	0	17606	8300	25906	97	335	257	0	0		
19	MIZORAM	59679	15321	75000	560	3219	912	20	0	28401	0	28401	71	291	34	3	0		
20	NAGALAND	110984	13622	124606	1199	981	443	18	0	996526	162738	1159264	10	14907	4822	299	618		
21	ORISSA	4378064	2583872	6961936	720	64409	22133	289	0	900	0	900	7	26	7	2	0		
22	PONDICHERY	18000	0	18000	0	26	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23	PUNJAB	413498	224365	637863	334	12411	995	69	0	24550	0	24550	57	471	0	7	0		
24	RAJASTHAN	2034256	4845659	6879915	1708	68852	14163	317	0	145242	157762	303004	165	19553	2180	132	30		
25	SIKKIM	51302	375	51677	789	1604	340	12	0	23607	47750	71357	304	1495	171	0	0		
26	TAMILNADU	4132124	4053871	8185995	1386	40708	25291	244	0	2026438	2201697	4228135	1455	27198	20441	173	65		
27	TRIPURA	361409	107511	468920	528	3643	2950	31	0	369854	71597	441451	142	3487	3679	95	432		
28	UTTAR PRADESH	7292165	11949159	19241324	1930	190242	77354	389	25	2676931	2321539	4998470	956	31675	2274	243	55		
29	UTTARANCHAL	324030	417398	741428	80	8750	2584	71	10	79902	55228	135130	36	715	100	26	4		
30	WEST BENGAL	5080527	3164173	8244700	2336	43563	14988	338	32	3420468	1493171	4913639	222	25889	2858	353	207		
	GRAND TOTAL	54300131	54210072	108510203	33802	913847	318909	4115	139	16897148	10576080	27473228	9130	304577	91603	4471	2146		

Coverage of SC/ST Population under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) guidelines

The State/UTs are required to earmark and utilize at least 25% of the ARWSP funds for drinking water supply to the SCs and another minimum 10% for the STs. Where the percentage of SC or ST population in a particular State is considerably high warranting earmarking/utilization of more than stipulated provisions, additional funds can be utilized. As a measure of flexibility, States may utilize at least 35% of the ARWSP funds for the benefit of SCs/STs, particularly in those States where SC/ST coverage is less than the coverage of the general population. Under ARWSP, a habitation consisting of 100 person or 20 households, is considered to be a habitation for the purpose of coverage of habitation with drinking water facilities utilizing fund released under the programme. SC/ST habitations having less than 100 persons can however be covered under ARWSP. Department has already communicated to States to give priority to 71406 villages with over 40% SC/ST population for water and sanitation coverage as per recommendation of the Committee on Dalit Affairs. Department monitors the expenditure incurred for the benefit of SC/ST population and SC/ST population covered periodically through Monthly Progress Reports(MPR) furnished by the State Governments and periodic review meeting/conferences. During 2005-06, department has benefited 27% SC/ST out of 2.66 crore total population covered under ARWSP.