

**NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAMME (NRDWP)****Dr. A.B. Patil**

Art's & Com. College Ashata, Sangali

Dr. P.V. Patil

Prof. Smbhajirao kadam college, Deur, Satara

Smt. N.M. Vibhute

Dada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Karjat, Ahmednagar

ABSTRACT

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS) administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), through which the Central Government Provides financial and technical support to supplement the efforts of States to provide adequate potable drinking water to the rural population. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. With the objectives of to ensure provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all uncovered, partially covered and quality affected habitations in the rural areas of the country & to ensuring household level drinking water security through water budgeting and preparation of village water security plans. This Scheme has done through state, district & block level. For this study has used financial & physical progress report in Maharashtra. Gondia & Gadchiroli Districts have highest performance for this programme in Maharashtra.

Key World- (NRDWP), financial & physical progress report,

INTRODUCTION

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and has been included in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. The NRDWP guidelines mandate that the PRIs and the local community be involved at all stages from planning, implementation, operation and maintenance and monitoring of drinking water supply schemes. This is because drinking water security is best managed at the local level where attention is given to conservation of water, equity in distribution and usage addressed and immediate action taken for necessary repairs so that regular supply is assured.

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all uncovered, partially covered and quality affected habitations in the rural areas of the country
- To ensure that all schools and anganwadis have access to safe drinking water
- ensure equity - high priority in coverage/ investment habitations with high SCs/STs and minority population;
- promote participatory integrated water resources management with a view to ensure drinking water security - water availability, supply and consumption to be measured;
- provide access to information through online reporting system with information in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making;



- Consciously move away from high cost treatment technologies for tackling arsenic and fluoride contamination to development of alternative sources in respect of arsenic and alternate sources/dilution of aquifers through rainwater harvesting for tackling fluoride contamination.
- Encourage handing over of management of rural drinking water schemes (RWS) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions

Strengthening the Field Support structure in rural water supply:-

This Scheme has provide through different level by state government for the implementation of this the following structure is established.

1) Water and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO)

In each state under the State Water and Sanitation Mission, to be staffed by consultants with expertise in IEC, HRD, Water Quality, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), Hydrogeology and Sanitation & Hygiene.

2) The District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)

At district level with consultants having expertise in IEC, HRD, Monitoring and Evaluation, Hydrogeology Sanitation and Hygiene. This will strengthen the rural water supply department and also facilitate effective convergence with related departments and schemes such as SSA, NHRM, ICDS, BRGF etc.

3) Establishment of Block Resource Centre (BRC)

At the Block level, for community mobilization for formation/activation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) and enhanced IEC activities for awareness generation, technical support and capacity building for Gram Panchayats (GP)s to enable them to fulfill their role in sustainable water supply and sanitation; water quality monitoring and managerial aspects of operation and maintenance of the water supply systems. Each Block Resource Center to be staffed with one to four grass-root level workers (depending on the population in the block area).

Recruitment of staff for these three levels of support is underway or nearing completion in most of the States

Rural Water Supply in IAP Districts

The flexibility brought about under the NRDWP as compared to the earlier ARWSP, benefits ST concentrated habitations and IAP areas. The following initiatives have been taken

1. The requirement of minimum population of 100 persons in a habitation to be considered for coverage with drinking water supply has been removed. Now habitations with less than 100 persons can and should also be covered under NRDWP. This will benefit tribal and small remote habitations in IAP districts. Collectors should cover all habitations, irrespective of the size of population, with drinking water supply schemes.
2. The norm that one hand pump be installed for every 250 persons at a distance of 1.6 kms has also been removed, giving flexibility to States to install hand pumps based on need and convenience.
3. For better coverage of ST concentrated habitations, funds under NRDWP have been earmarked and released for Tribal Sub Plan in proportion to the ST population in each State. These are for utilization only in ST concentrated habitations. NRDWP funds have

been released in 2011-12 on this basis. Collectors should obtain TSP funds under NRDWP for their districts in proportion to the population of STs in their districts.

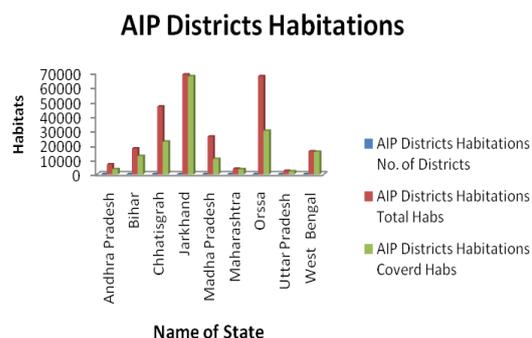
4. In the Annual Action Plan discussions 2011-12, it has been emphasized that States should give priority for coverage of ST concentrated habitations and IAP districts. The same is being ensured by the Ministry's representative in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. Collectors can forward schemes benefiting IAP districts to SLSSC for approval on priority basis.
5. The Integrated Action Plan for tribal and backward districts across nine states to ensure overall development of these areas- includes provision of Drinking water and Sanitation. Analysis of the data on type of works and projects taken up, in 60 districts under IAP shows that considerable funding has gone to the provision of drinking water and drainage.

However, as can be seen from the state and district wise data, more work needs to be done to reach universal coverage and reliability of supply in terms of both quantity and quality of domestic water in these districts.

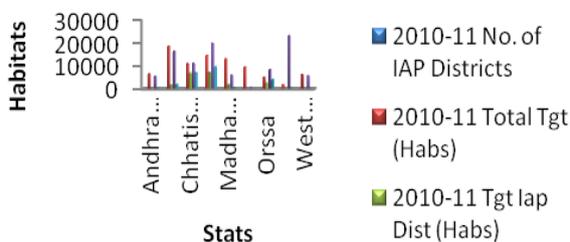
(D)Table 1- Status of Coverage in 60 IAP districts vis-à-vis State wise figures

(as on 1.4.2011)

S.No	State	All Habitations in the State			IAP Districts Habitations			
		Total Habs.	Covered Habs	%	No. of Districts	Total Habs.	Covered Habs.	%
1.	Andhra Pr.	72108	37940	52.6	2	6787	3542	52.19
2.	Bihar	107642	79721	74.06	7	17742	12620	71.13
3.	Chattisgarh	72329	35628	47.88	10	46657	22519	48.26
4.	Jharkhand	120061	117790	98.11	14	68782	67550	98.21
5.	Madhya Pr.	127197	69227	54.43	8	25954	10621	40.92
6.	Maharashtra	98098	77445	78.95	2	3760	3465	92.15
7.	Orissa	141928	64479	45.43	15	67628	29972	44.51
8.	Uttar Pr.	260110	246909	94.92	1	2319	2082	89.78
9.	W. Bengal	95394	83121	87.13	1	15789	15396	97.51
	Total	1094867	812260	74.19	60	255418	167767	65.70



Physical Progress Report of NRDWP 2010 to 2012



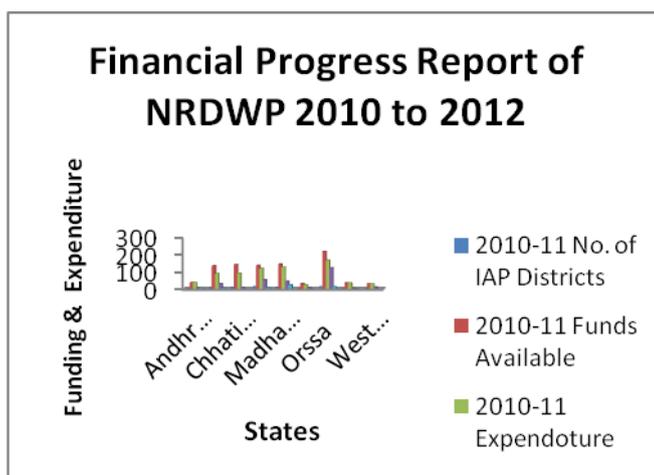
S.No	State	No. of IAP Districts	2010-11			2011-12		
			Total Tgt (habs)	% Ach.	Tgt. IAP Dist	% Ach.	Total State Tgt (habs)	Tgt IAP Dist (habs)
1.	Andhra Pr.	2	6843	33.49	460	42.61	5700	476
2.	Bihar	7	18774	74.13	1959	83.82	16600	2294
3.	Chattisgarh	10	11255	63.35	7155	57.96	11454	7394
4.	Jharkhand	14	14735	66.85	7532	75.78	19959	9971
5.	Madhya Pr.	8	13399	79.12	2207	82.56	6317	941
6.	Maharashtra	2	9745	81.13	139	85.61	1044	53
7.	Orissa	15	5354	73.63	2863	67.52	8642	4437
8.	Uttar Pr.	1	2142	87.63	31	100	23300	563
9.	W. Bengal	1	6630	89.43	87	68.97	6096	193
	Total	60	88877		22433		99112	26322

There are two principal points that emerge from the physical performance table:

- a) Andhra Pradesh has shown low performance in both 2009-10 and 2010-11. In 2009-10, the States' physical achievements for IAP districts are significantly less than the State as a whole.
- b) Orissa and West Bengal also need to significantly improve their physical achievements.

(In Rs. Cr.)

S. No.	State	No. of IAP Dist	2010-11				2011-12			
			Funds Available	Expdn.	% Utilisati on Achvt (%)	Overall Utilisati on for all dists. (%)	Funds Availabl e	Expdn. In IAP districts * (till June '11)	% Utilisati on Achvt. (IAP districts)	Overall Utilisati on for all dists (%)
1.	Andhra Pr.	2	38.76	38.05	98.18	59.75	6.05	5.35	73.39	27.88
2.	Bihar	7	135.37	89.50	66.11	56.88	31.86	6.74	21.15	7.13
3.	Chattisgarh	10	141.31	92.15	65.21	61.40	11.34	-	-	-
4.	Jharkhand	14	173.27	119.50	68.96	68.96	53.77	8.95	16.64	9.78
5.	Madhya Pr.	8	144.62	125.68	86.91	72.65	45.50	25.29	55.58	27.83
6.	Maharashtra	2	32.74	24.55	74.99	75.04	8.38	1.35	16.17	14.39
7.	Orissa	15	217.06	166.25	76.59	59.24	123.58	13.50	10.93	16.89
8.	Uttar Pr.	1	36.55	36.55	100	89.87	4.85	2.67	54.96	31.20
9.	W. Bengal	1	30.03	29.91	99.60	76.89	11.94	-	-	5.89
			949.71	722.14	76.04		285.45	63.83		22.36



There are two principal points that emerge from the physical performance table:

- Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have spent below 70 % of the funds allocated by them to the IAP districts in 2010-11.
- States have not yet allocated/released adequate resources for 2011-12 to many of the IAP districts. Most of the activities now being carried out are with the opening balances available with the districts.

CONCLUSION

- The Coverage status of habitations in IAP districts is 65.70%, which is less than that of the cumulative State average for these States at 74.19%. This is also due to the fact that the habitations are generally remote, isolated and in forested regions that affect implementation. The figures also reflect the fact that focused attention is needed in these regions.
- Madhya Pradesh is the only State where the habitation coverage percent in IAP districts (40.82%) is significantly less than the State average (54.43%).
- In Bihar and UP the coverage percent of IAP districts is marginally less than the State average.
- Chhattisgarh, Orissa and MP are the States where the coverage in IAP districts is < 50 % (even the State figure is low). The districts in these States need immediate attention. Significantly these 3 States have 45% of all the IAP habitations in the country.
- Jharkhand has reported a very high coverage percentage both for the whole State and for the IAP districts. These figures probably need ground verification.

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