

**Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation  
Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission**

**Bharat Nirman: Rural drinking water**

Bharat Nirman, a programme to build rural infrastructure, was launched by the Government of India in 2005. Phase I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase II is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. During the Bharat Nirman Phase – I period, 55,067 un-covered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem.

While prioritizing the addressal of the water quality problem, arsenic and fluoride affected habitations have been accorded priority followed by iron, salinity, nitrate and other contaminants. To ensure that habitations once provided with drinking water supply infrastructure do not slip back and face drinking water problem, sustainability of drinking water sources and systems has been accorded high priority. To achieve drinking water security at village/ habitation level, conjunctive use of water i.e. judicious use of rainwater, surface water and ground water is promoted.

To enable the rural community to shoulder responsibility in management, operation and maintenance of water supply systems at village level, decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed approach has been adopted. To further strengthen community participation in the drinking water sector the National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance programme was launched in February, 2006 under which 5 persons in each Gram Panchayat are to be trained to carry out regular surveillance of drinking water sources for which 100% financial assistance including water testing kits, are provided.

**Physical Progress:**

**i) Uncovered habitations:** Against 55,067 un-covered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54,440 habitations have been covered during Phase-I. During 2009-10, 251 habitations out of 586 targetted habitations were covered . In 2010-11, all the 376 targetted habitations have been covered. This coverage includes 25 uninhabited/ unpopulated habitations in Rajasthan and 2 disputed habitations in Uttarakhand. The coverage of 10 habitations in Lakshadweep is being verified. It is being counted as covered. Thus, no uncovered habitation is left to be covered. The strategy adopted under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme to ensure that the rural population gets atleast 40 lpcd (and additional 30 lpcd for cattle in DDP areas) of potable water from sources lying within the village or nearby.

**ii) Quality-affected habitations:** More than 85% of the sources in rural drinking water supply schemes are ground-water based. Under the NRDWP, chemical contaminants which are sought to be tackled are excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate. Except for nitrate, all others occur naturally. Nitrate occurs in drinking water due to leaching of chemical fertilizers and sewerage. The strategy of the Department is to prioritize addressing the problems of arsenic and fluoride in drinking water through alternative surface water sources. The treatment technologies that are available for removal of excess arsenic and fluoride are still not foolproof in respect of reject management and operation & maintenance issues. Though a target of 2.17 lakh quality affected habitations was identified at the beginning of Bharat Nirman, the States submitted an action plan for covering only 1,95,813 such habitations. As on 1.04.2006, there were 7,067 habitations reported to be afflicted with arsenic and 29,070 habitations with fluoride contamination. Priority has been given to address the problems in these habitations. It must be admitted however, that due to expansion of testing, more areas are getting identified as having problems of quality.

At the beginning of Bharat Nirman period there were 1,04,437 rural habitations affected with excess iron in drinking water sources. The focus of the Department is to tackle excess iron problem through aeration based technology or low-cost terra-cotta based filtration technique. States such as Karnataka and Orissa have already taken up the challenge of tackling this contamination through low-cost terracotta based filtration technology.

In respect of salinity, 12,425 habitations were having a problem at the beginning of Bharat Nirman period. Although there are a number of technologies like distillation, ion-exchange, reversible osmosis, electro-dialysis etc., these being expensive solutions the focus of the Department is to tackle this problem through dilution of groundwater through artificial recharge of groundwater.

The strategy of the Department to tackle excess nitrate is by improving sanitary conditions. At the beginning of Bharat Nirman period, 19,387 habitations were afflicted with excess nitrate.

As reported by the States, 3,10,698 quality affected habitations were addressed by sanctioned projects and of these 50,168 habitations have been fully covered with completed projects to provide safe water supply during Phase-I. As on 1.4.2009 at the beginning of Bharat Nirman phase-II states reported that 1,79,999 quality affected habitations were remaining to be covered. Of these during 2009-10, 32,129 and during 2010-11, 27,107 habitations have been reported as covered. During 2011-12, 10,627 habitations have been reported as covered so far against the 8000 outcome budget target upto the third quarter. Thus, in all during Bharat Nirman phase-I and II, 1,20,031 quality affected habitations have been fully covered with completed schemes.

#### **Financial Progress:**

For the rural water supply, component of Bharat Nirman, it was envisaged that Rs. 25,300 crores would be required as Central share during 4 years. Accordingly in 2005-06, Rs. 4,098 crores and in 2006-07 Rs. 4,560 crores were utilized. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period, in 2007-08, Rs. 6,442.76 crores, in 2008-09, Rs. 7,298.79 crores, in 2009-10, Rs. 7,989.72 crores and in 2010-11, Rs. 8,986.74 crores have been utilized. For 2011-12, Rs. 8,500 crore is the Revised Estimate (RE) for rural drinking water out of which Rs. 6,272.22 crore have been utilized upto 31.12.2011.

## Bharat Nirman- Rural Drinking Water

### Target and Achievement during

Phase – I (2005-06 to 2008-09)

Sl. No	State/UT	Target ( Balance as on 1.4.2005)				Coverage			
		Un-covered	Slipped Back	Quality affected Habs	Total	Un-covered	Slipped Back	Quality affected Habs*	Total
1	ANDHRA PR.	0	29744	4050	33794	0	28598	2611	31209
2	ARUNACHAL PR.	668	2752	0	3420	668	870	401	1939
3	ASSAM	7375	10636	8119	26130	7375	8829	2478	18682
4	BIHAR	0	47597	776	48373	0	42705	6306	49011
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	19007	5021	24028	0	29547	1042	30589
6	GOA	6	0	0	6	6	1	0	7
7	GUJARAT	36	4389	8717	13142	36	6046	3551	9633
8	HARYANA	0	2506	361	2867	0	2860	205	3065
9	HIMACHAL PR.	6891	9308	0	16199	6891	9653	0	16544
10	J & K	3211	3138	49	6398	3211	782	0	3993
11	JHARKHAND	0	17225	168	17393	0	17005	457	17462
12	KARNATAKA	5618	809	21008	27435	5618	8578	3238	17434
13	KERALA	7573	421	867	8861	7573	3946	691	12210
14	M.P.	0	37269	5381	42650	0	38512	559	39071
15	MAHARASHTRA	17738	11579	3787	33104	17738	13987	3622	35347
16	MANIPUR	0	80	37	117	0	517	0	517
17	MEGHALAYA	251	4341	160	4752	251	3562	98	3911
18	MIZORAM	112	271	26	409	112	363	26	501
19	NAGALAND	731	202	157	1090	731	614	46	1391
20	ORISSA	0	14900	32254	47154	0	39902	5124	45026
21	PUNJAB	1931	5247	2093	9271	1786	2198	703	4687
22	RAJASTHAN	2300	33680	41072	77052	1871	26897	5355	34123
23	SIKKIM	74	783	0	857	74	510	0	584
24	TAMILNADU	0	44080	5574	49654	0	33123	1300	34423
25	TRIPURA	0	651	7031	7682	0	825	683	1508
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	19886	5062	24948	0	24629	3853	28482
27	UTTARANCHAL	272	7567	0	7839	237	5611	0	5848
28	WEST BENGAL	0	3536	65156	68692	0	7635	7728	15363
29	A & N ISLANDS	102	0	26	128	94	0	0	94
30	D & N HAVELI	60	0	0	60	60	0	0	60
31	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	LAKSHADWEEP	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
34	PONDICHERY	108	0	16	124	108	57	91	256
35	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>55,067</b>	<b>3,31,604</b>	<b>2,16,968</b>	<b>6,03,639</b>	<b>54,440</b>	<b>3,58,362</b>	<b>50,168</b>	<b>4,62,970</b>

\* Actually covered habitations with completed schemes. In earlier report coverage includes habitations under ongoing schemes making total of 3,10,698 habitations.

**DMU Quarterly Report upto 31.12.2011**  
**Bharat Nirman- Phase- II ( 2009-10 to 2011-12 )**

**A. Uncovered Habitations:**

Sl. No.	States	Balance habitations as on 1.4.2009	2009-10		Balance habitations as on 1.4.2010	2010-11		Balance habitations as on 1.4.2011	2011-12	
			Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement
1	Punjab	145	145	129	16	16	16	0	--	--
2	Rajasthan	429	406	113	316	316	316	0	--	--
3	Uttarakhand	35	35	9	26	26	26	0	--	--
4	A & N Islands	8			8	8	8	0	--	--
5	Lakshadweep	10			10	10	10	0	--	--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

**DMU Quarterly Report upto 31.12.2011**  
**Bharat Nirman- Phase- II ( 2009-10 to 2011-12 )**

**B. Quality Affected Habitations:**

Sl. No.	States	Quality affected habs. as on 1.4.2009	2009-10		Quality affected habs. as on 1.4.2010*	2010-11		Quality affected habs. as on 1.4.2011*	2011-12			Cumulative Ach.
			Target	Ach.		Target	Ach.		Target	Outcome Budget Target until the end of third quarter	Ach.	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1097	126	217	810	810	134	585	201		25	376
2	Arunachal Pradesh	274	34	38	223	264	215	0	0		0	253
3	Assam	26589	6868	6061	18659	3515	2906	18683	3158		1504	10471
4	Bihar	34909	7748	10036	24420	7909	5975	18427	6375		1758	17769
5	Chhattisgarh	8379	3551	1246	8838	3426	1752	7845	3283		689	3687
6	Goa	0	0			0			0		0	0
7	Gujarat	948	390	379	547	391	398	323	405		96	873
8	Haryana	179	88	91	36	36	14	30	23		13	118
9	Himachal Pradesh	88	13	12		42			0		0	12
10	J & K	6	1	1	5	310		26	20		1	2
11	Jharkhand	815	132	221	1878	432	1074	808	804		74	1369
12	Karnataka	8559	2638	2344	8791	4002	1453	7599	2000		595	4392
13	Kerala	1879	152	101	1018	47	49	969	157		41	191
14	M P	5385	502	620	3358	700	393	2917	575		297	1310
15	Maharashtra	3989	2086	1009	4122	4124	1866	2696	1272		607	3482
16	Manipur	5	0		5	25	1	4	4		0	1
17	Meghalaya	107	8	6	121	102	17	102	12		3	26
18	Mizoram	0	0			0			0		0	0
19	Nagaland	157	20	19	165	105	4	166	50		13	36
20	Orissa	23676	3452	2257	17668	1721	1581	14810	1609		995	4833
21	Punjab	864	466	273	104	392	64	55	22		5	342
22	Rajasthan	37658	1210	3109	34880	3977	2708	31709	3801		2441	8258
23	Sikkim	0	0			0			0		0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	637	0	1	1490	1009	1009	509	77		12	1022
25	Tripura	7102	1346	733	7002	309	871	6196	982		481	2085
26	U P	5911	1558	1562	2087	2142	1831	1038	800		195	3588
27	Uttarakhand	9	0		17	0		14	0		0	0
28	West Bengal	10773	2202	1789	8334	5304	2788	5546	4160		782	5359
29	A & N Islands	0	0			0			0			0
30	D & N Haveli	0	0			0			0			0
31	Daman & Diu	0	0			0			0			0
32	Delhi	0	0			0			0			0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0			0			0			0
34	Pondicherry	4	4	4	4	0	4		0			8
35	Chandigarh	0	0			0			0			0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,79,999</b>	<b>34,595</b>	<b>32,129</b>	<b>1,44,582</b>	<b>41,094</b>	<b>27,107</b>	<b>1,21,057</b>	<b>29,790</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>10627</b>	<b>69863</b>

\*As reported by States variation of balance habitations occurred due to fresh testing and reporting by States on IMIS.