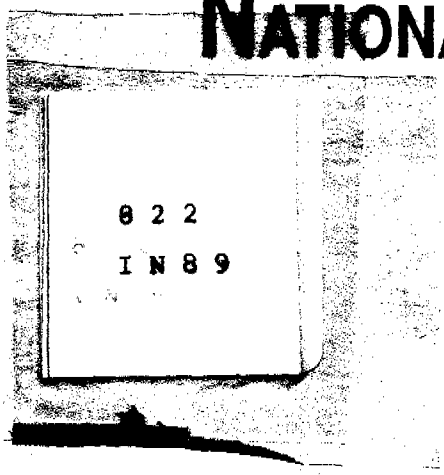
NATIONAL DRINKING WATER MISSION



ACTION PLAN

1989-90

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY MISSIONS

Contents

Background

1. Provision of drinking water to rural areas became part of the Minimum Needs Programme of the Government of India in the Fifth Plan.

2. By the beginning of the Seventh Plan in 1985, India had 1,61,722 villages where drinking water was still to be provided.

3. In September 1985 to give an impetus to the rural water supply programme, the programme was shifted to the Department of Rural Development.

4. In 1986 provision of drinking water to rural areas was identified as one of the vital sectors where the advances of science and technology were to be effectively harnessed for meeting a key human need. This resulted in the launching of the National Drinking Water Mission.

5. The National Drinking Water Mission was intended to:

   a. impart to the Rural Water Supply Programme a sense of urgency and ensure delivery within a stipulated time frame;

   b. effectively pool science & technology inputs to tackle problems of water availability and water quality;

   c. bring in a sharp management focus;

   d. create a model of coordinated action to promote an integrated approach to water management.

Objectives

— To cover all problem villages in the country by 1990. The number of problem villages which were left for coverage at the beginning of the Seventh Plan was 1,61,722.

— Focus on water quality and set up a surveillance mechanism through a network of water testing laboratories.

— Remove bacteriological and chemical contamination of water through four definite Sub-Missions on Guineaworm Eradication, Removal of Salinity, Removal of Excess Iron and Removal of Excess Fluoride.

— Promote rain water harvesting and water conservation structures and move towards an approach where the problem of drinking water supply is seen in the context of overall water management.

Strategy

Preparation of an action plan with the following priori ties:

1. Cover ALL problem villages by 1990

2. Use cost effective technology mix to achieve targets within constraint of Plan allocation

3. Cover ALL villages with contaminated drinking water (chemical and bacteriological) with alternate safe sources/treatment plants

4. Cover ALL villages with per capita water supply less than 40 litres per capita daily.

Methodology

— Integrate scientific efforts for locating sources in hardcore villages.

— Put into production water purification technologies and transfer to the field.

— Create a water surveillance mechanism through a network of water testing laboratories.

— Promote water conservation through popularisation of rain water harvesting/water harvesting methods.

— Promote decentralisation of activities of operation and maintenance.

— Introduce a computerised management information system for performance monitoring.

— Establish standards on quality in design and material.

— Effect coordinated action between Government Departments to tackle issues relating to water supply.

— Evolve a participative model of action through involvement of village level bodies, NGOs/Voluntary agencies/Women and youth organisations.

— Bring in communication support for social mobili-

sation of tasks like Technology Advisory Groups, steering committees, empowered committees, etc.

— Evolve appropriate institutional mechanism for delivery of tasks like Technology Advisory Groups, steering committees, empowered committees, etc.

Participating organisations

Nodal Agency	:	Department of Rural Development
Collaborating Agencies	:	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Department of Science and Technology Ministry of Civil Supplies (BIS) Department of Environment & Forest Department of Defence Research and Development Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Human Resources Department of Space Department of Atomic Energy Department of Agriculture Ministry of Industry State Governments Others

Technology Advisory Groups (TAG)

Technology Advisory Groups (TAGs) have been constituted to provide the Mission S & T inputs. The functions of these TAGs are given below:

TAG I: Water Sources

Attempt precise identification of dependable sources and prepare plans for development of ground water sources and disseminate ground water data to user agencies for follow up action; develop and suggest areas for augmentation of existing ground water resources through micro-level ecological planning and make recommendations for conjuctive use of ground and surface water resources.

TAG II: Traditional Sources

Deal with the identification and development of traditional sources as well as development of water collection structures through use of appropriate technology and material and to make the water from such sources potable.

TAG III: Quality Control

Deal with the problems of salinity, brackishness, fluoride, iron and other chemical and bacteriological contamination through application of Science and Technology inputs and advise on location specific and cost effective solutions for water treatment.

TAG IV: Material and Design

Improvement of existing conventional systems through substitution of cheaper materials, corrosion resistant materials etc. and developing economical designs that would reduce over dependence on conventional power, to make it more cost effective.

Mission Performance Overview

Objects	Methodology	Current status of implementation as on 31-3-1989	Task remaining
1. Coverage of all problem villages by 1990	Use of S & T inputs and cost-effective technology mix to achieve target	1,40,856 problem villages covered. Villages remaining 20,866	Extend coverage to all remaining 20,866 villages as on 1st April, 1989
2. Eradication of Guineaworm	i) Provision of alternates sources ii) Conversion of step wells iii) Health education	Incidence of guineaworm reduced from 8,811 in 1985 to 3,111 in 1988 Results of latest search awaited	Total eradication by 1990
3. Control of Excess Fluoride	i) Provision of alternate sources ii) Setting up of defluoridation plants iii) Epidemiological surveys/Health education	130 defluoridation plants under construction. 10 completed by March 1989	Completion of 120 defluoridation plants by December 1989.
4. Control of Salinity	i) Provision of alternate sources ii) Setting up of 130 desalination plants	130 desalination plants under construction	Completion of 130 desalination plants by Dec. 1989
5. Removal of Excess Iron	Setting up 5,000 iron removal Plants	1,000 iron removal plants in final stages of completion	Completion of 5,000 iron removal plants by Dec. 1989
5. Scientific source finding/Conservation of Water/ and Recharging of Aquifer	Pooling of Science and Technology inputs for location of sources. Promotion of water harvesting methods	Source finding completed in 8,244 out of 13,165 hardcore villages. Ground water potential maps prepared for all 55 Mini Mission districts	Completion of source finding in remaining villages
7. Integrated approach in 55 Mini Mission districts	Project formulation and implementation to tackle specific problems of water availability and water quality. Demonstration of integrated approach	Substantial improvement in 10 out of 55 districts in overall water supply situation work in progress in rest.	Implementation of projects sanctioned Develop coordinated action programmes in remaining districts.

Achievements

I Coverage of problem villages

The number of problem villages to be covered in the VIIth Plan was 1,61,722 (as on 1.4.1985). The work of the Mission started in 1986 and by the end of March 1989, the number of villages left for coverage stands reduced to 20,866. Out of 140856 problem villages covered upto March 1989 1,16,289 villages have been covered during the Mission period.

SUB-MISSIONS

II Scientific Source Finding

The Mission has brought together various S & T institutions in the country to effect scientific source finding which has reduced fault rate in certain areas from 40 % to 9%.
Ground water potential maps have been prepared for all 55 Mini Missions districts. Satellite imagery has been prepared for all the 55 Mini Mission districts.
Out of 13,165 no source villages referred by States to S & T institutions for source finding, using S & T inputs, sources have been located in 8,244 villages already. Work in remaining villages is in progress.

III Water Quality

In a major initiative, the Mission has highlighted the aspect of water quality in the RWS programmes. To create an infrastructure for water quality testing the Mission has sanctioned 100 water testing laboratories in January, 1989 which will be commissioned by December 1989.

IV Control of Fluorosis

For progressive reduction of fluoride, 130 defluoridation plants are at various stages of construction in the fluoride affected States of the country.
A fluoride control programme by mobilising Health and Water functionaries and conducting epidemiological surveys has been conducted in seven states and ten worst affected districts.

V Removal of Salinity

130 desalination plants are in process of being set up in seven states of the country.

VI Removal of Excess Iron

To eliminate excess iron in water, 5,000 iron removal plants are at various stages of construction in 15 States/UTs of the country, especially in the Eastern belt.

VII Eradication of Guineaworm

The number of guineaworm cases have come down from 12,000 in 1984 to 3,111 to 1988. Compilation of the latest search is awaited.
Total eradication of guineaworm is now a near possibility. Among the affected states, Gujarat is poised to declare complete eradication by June this year.
A last phase drive has been launched in the worst affected districts of Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh of Rajasthan and Shajapur in Madhya Pradesh. A coordinated eradication campaign touching all affected villages will be done in these districts by April-June 1989.

VIII Mini Missions

Implementation of an integrated plan for drinking water and related water management is in progress in 55 selected Mini Mission districts. There has been substantial improvement in the water supply situation in some of these districts.

IX Water Harvesting

The Mission has promoted appropriate water harvesting structures and traditional water harvesting methods. A special strategy for solving the problem of water supply in hill areas was developed at a Seminar held in Nainital. States with water problem in hills have been directed to adopt low cost and appropriate options. A national document on water harvesting structures detailing state-of-the-art, design packages and specifications was finalised at a National Workshop at Bangalore in December, 1988. The Mission has promoted Rain Water Harvesting structures in the North East and use of ferro cement in construction. Poly lining of tanks and artificial recharging of aquifer works have also been carried out under the Mission in certain areas.

X Operation & Maintenance

The Mission is trying to promote a community based model of operation and maintenance. Instructions have been reiterated to have village volunteers trained under TRYSEM to become handpump mechanics/mistries. The Mission has sought to develop consensus on this issue from State Govternments.

XI Management Information System

A Management Information System has been developed by NIDC and is being implemented in the States. Work is in progress to have this system in all States. A computerised list of names of villages where work has to be done is now available for the first time. Computerised rig monitoring has been introduced for the first time to increase efficiency and ensure optimum utilisation.

XII Standardisation

Specifications for water supply drilling equipment and material have been standardised through Bureau of Indian Standards.

XIII Community participation

To open up activities of the Mission for public scrutiny Programme Review Committees including public members have been decided to be constituted at village Panchayat, District and State levels.

Shortfalls

1. In coverage of problem villages, low cost appropriate technologies required for hill areas/sparsely populated areas have not been developed.
2. There is no uniform fast pace of implementation in all Mini Mission Districts.
3. Linkages envisaged in Mini Mission areas are not effectively operationalised.
4. There is a lack of concrete action to move over to a community based operation and maintenance model by State Governments.
5. Potential of NGO Sector has not been effectively utilised.
6. Aspects of water quality are not getting adequate attention from State Governments especially in delineating areas affected by excess fluoride or salinity in water.
7. Coordinated action required between Health and Water departments at district and state level for fluoride control programme is not forthcoming.
8. In some states MN P funds are diverted for coverage of non-problem villages.

PLAN OF ACTION FOR 1989-90

Coverage of problem villages:

20,866 villages left to be covered as on 31.3.1989. Target for 1989-90 — 16,671 problem villages to be covered. 4,195 problem villages are likely to spill over to the Eighth Plan. These villages are mostly in the hilly and remote areas which have problem of access, constraints of resources, limited working season etc.

Himachal Pradesh	— 1107	Meghalaya	—1383
Haryana	— 131	Punjab	— 839
J & K	— 735		

Mini Mission Areas

Objectives

To demonstrate an integrated model and specifically address the problem of quantity and quality of water in these project areas. Reports have been prepared for all the areas on which work is now in progress. A list of Mini-Mission areas is given below.

List of Mini Mission Districts

State		District	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1-3	Kurnool Mehboobnagar East Godavari
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	East Siang
3.	Assam	5	Cachar (Darrang sub-mission excess iron)
4.	Bihar	6-10	Palamou Rohtas Giridih Singhbhum Sahibgang
5.	Goa	11	The entire state
6.	Gujarat	12-14	Kachchh Jamnagar Dangs and Dharampur Taluka of Bulsar district
7.	Haryana	15-16	Gurgaon Ambala
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17	Kangra
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18-19	Udhampur Anantnag
10.	Karnataka	20-22	Gulbarga Dharwar Raichur
11.	Kerala	23	Palghat
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24-26	Jhabua Rajgarh Shahdol
13.	Maharashtra	27-28	Satara Latur
14.	Manipur	29	South Manipur
15.	Meghalaya	31	West Khasi
16.	Mizoram	31	Aizwal
17.	Nagaland	32	Kohima
18.	Orissa	33-35	Koraput Phulbani and 5 Blocks of Ganjam district Mayur Bhanj
19.	Punjab	36-37	Firozpur Amritsar
20.	Rajasthan	38-40	Barmer Churu Nagaur
21.	Sikkim	41	South/East District
22.	Tamil Nadu	42-44	Ramanathapuram South Arcot Salem
23.	Tripura	45	North
24.	Uttar Pradesh	46-49	Mirzapur Agra Unnao Sultanpur
25.	West Bengal	50-52	Bankura Midnapur Purulia
26.	A & N Islands	53	The entire U.T.
27.	Lakshadweep	54	— do —
28.	Pondicherry	55	— do —

Sub-Mission : Control of Brackishness

Objective

Progressive reduction of salinity in water through provision of alternate sources and setting up of desalination plants in worst affected areas.

Target for 1989-90: 130 desalination plants.

Activity	Name of States	1989-90	Responsibility	Milestones	
1	2	3	4	5	
Setting up of desalination plants	Andhra Pradesh	18	CMERI/ States, DRD	States to complete civil works	15th June 89
	Goa	2			
	Gujarat	17			
	Haryana	2			
	Karnataka	2		Supply of 65 fabricated plants	30th June 89
	Lakshadweep	4			
	Rajasthan	61			
	Tamil Nadu	15			
	West Bengal	4		Erection of 65 plants	30th July 89
	Pondicherry	5			
	Total	130		Commissioning of 65 plants	15th Aug. 89
				Completion of civil works for remaining 65 plants	30th Sept. 89
				Supply of plants	30th Oct. 89
				Erection	30th Nov. 89
				Commissioning	30th Dec. 89

These plants are being setup only after acceptance and responsibility for operation and maintenance is ascertained from the user community.

Sub-Mission: Control of Fluorosis

Objective

Progressive reduction of excess fluoride in water through provision of alternate sources, setting up of defluoridation plants and creation of community awareness of the hazards of excess fluoride.

Target for 1989-90: 120 defluoridation plants

Activity	Names of States	No. of Plants 1989-90	Responsibility
Setting up of Defluoridation plants	Andhra Pradesh	24	NIDC/NEERI STATES/DRD
	Gujarat	10	
	Haryana	5	
	Karnataka	5	
	Kerala	2	
	Madhya Pradesh	5	
	Maharashtra	4	
	Rajasthan	45	
	Tamil Nadu	10	
	Uttar Pradesh	10	
	Total	120	

Milestones

1. Placing order with firms — 30th March 1989
2. Completion of civil items of work for 65 plants — 30th June 1989
3. Supply of 65 plants on location — 30 July 1989
4. Commissioning of 65 plants — 30th September 1989
5. Completion of civil items of work for remaining 65 plants — 30th September 1989
6. Supply of plants on location — 30th October 1989
7. Commissioning of 65 plants — 30th November 1989

Sub-Mission: Removal of Excess Iron

Objective

Setting up of treatment plants for removal of excess iron.

Target for 1989-90 : 5,000 Iron removal plants.

Activities	Name of states	No. of Iron removal plants 1989-90	Responsibility
Installation of Iron removal plants	Arunachal Pradesh	100	NIDC/NEERI
	Assam	1000	
	Bihar	400	STATES/GOI
	Kerala	30	
	Madhya Pradesh	400	
	Maharashtra	200	
	Manipur	200	
	Meghalaya	100	
	Orissa	1500	
	Tamil Nadu	50	
	Tripura	300	
	Uttar Pradesh	200	
	West Bengal	500	
	Pondicherry	20	
	Total	5000	

Milestones

1st. Quarter — June (2000 units)

1.	States to place letters of intent with firms	15th April 1989
2.	Supply of plants on location by firms	30th May 1989
3.	Erection	15th June 1989
4.	Commissioning	30th June 1989

IInd. Quarter — September (2000 units)

5.	States to place order for remaining units	1st July 1989
6.	Supply on location by firms	30th August 1989
7.	Erection	15th September 1989
8.	Commissioning	30th September 1989

IIIrd. Quarter — December (1000 units)

9.	Supply of plants on location	30th October 1989
10.	Erection	15th December 1989
11.	Commissioning	30th December 1989

Sub-Mission: Guineaworm Eradication

Objective

Complete eradication of incidence of guineaworm through provision of safe water sources in affected villages, conversion of traditional sources of stepwells, and health education.

Milestones

1. States to complete stepwell conversion (as on 30th March 1989)

Activity	Affected states	1989-90
Stepwell Conversion	Andhra Pradesh	250
	Gujarat	250
	Karnataka	250
	Madhya Pradesh	1142
	Maharashtra	250
	Rajasthan	750
	Total	2892

2. States to report coverage of all guineaworm affected villages with adequate alternate safe sources (Only 162 villages left) — 30th June 1989

3. Last phase drive for health education in the two major affected states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in the districts of: — April 1989-June 1989

   Banswara
   Barmer
   Chittorgarh
   Dungarpur
   Jhalawar
   Udaipur
   Dhar
   Jhabua
   Rajgarh
   Shajapur

Sub-Mission: Scientific Source Finding/Conservation of Water & Recharging of Aquifers

— Scientific source finding in 5863 villages in Mini Mission areas.
— Satellite imageries by SAC/NRSA.
— Preparation of ground water potential maps for all 55 Mini Mission districts by SAC/NRSA.
— Hydrogeological and geophysical survey for all hard core villages by NGRI/CGWB/State GWB/PHED.

Water Quality Testing Infrastructure

Setting up of 100 water testing Labs.
(85 Stationary + 15 Mobile)

Activity	Statewise breakup	1989-90
Setting up Water testing Labs.	A & N Islands	1
	Andhra Pradesh	3
	Arunachal Pradesh	1
	Assam	2
	Bihar	5
	Daman & Diu	1
	Gujarat	5 + 1 (Mobile)
	Goa	1
	Haryana	4
	Himachal Pradesh	2 + 1 (Mobile)
	Jammu & Kashmir	2
	Karnataka	6 + 1 (Mobile)
	Kerala	2
	Lakshadweep	1
	Madhya Pradesh	6 + 1 (Mobile)
	Maharashtra	3 + 1 (Mobile)
	Manipur	1 + 1 (Mobile)
	Mizoram	1 + 1 (Mobile)
	Meghalaya	1 + 1 (Mobile)
	Nagaland	1 + 1 (Mobile)
	Orissa	6 + 1 (Mobile)
	Punjab	3
	Pondicherry	1
	Rajasthan	8 + 1 (Mobile)
	Sikkim	1
	Tamil Nadu	5 + 1 (Mobile)
	Tripura	1 + 1 (Mobile)
	Uttar Pradesh	7 + 1 (Mobile)
	West Bengal	4 + 1 (Mobile)
	Total	85 + 15 (Mobile)

Milestones

1. Comprehensive instructions to all states — 10th February 1989.
2. Recruitment of personnel by States — 30th April 1989.
3. Training with selected Regional Labs — May-September 1989.
4. Labs to become operational — November 1989.

Use of non conventional energy sources

I. Solar photo-voltaic pump systems

1. Installing 200 solar photo-voltaic pump system to lift water in remote and non electrified villages.

2. States to be covered: Karnataka, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, A & N Islands, Lakshadweep, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

II. Other non conventional energy sources

Memorandum of understanding is being worked out with Department of Non conventional Energy Sources. Salient points:

— Use of solar energy for mobile water testing labs/ RO & ED plants
— Use of windmills for energising pumps
— Use of solar stills for water purification

Standardisation

1. Standards on drilling equipment and material specifications have been developed through Bureau of Indian Standards.
2. Standards for India Mark-III and Tara Pump are being developed.
3. Training to PHE personnel on standards through Bureau of Indian Standards.
4. Popularising standards with manufacturers, users and the community.

Community participation/social mobilisation/communication

1. Programme Review committees at panchayat, district and state level to constantly reassess the programme from the user's point of view.
2. Exert pressure on State Governments to adopt decentralised maintenance models involving the community.
3. Pilot projects to be launched in Mini Mission districts of a decentralised maintenance model involving public participation.
4. Pilot projects to be launched in selected areas with women as hand pump mechanics.
5. Support to N.G.O. sector.
6. Communication strategy to be worked out for social mobilisation. Implementation of strategy.

Rig Monitoring

Objectives

1) To improve the utilisation of rigs deployed in the states
2) Ensure standardised reporting

Methodology

1) Introduction of computerised rig monitoring system
2) Notation for various types of rigs to standard reporting system
3) Numbering of drilling rigs and inventory on all-India basis
4) Categorisation of drilling rigs — types and operation-wise
5) Standardisation of reporting formats
6) Provision of modified software to suit all types of rigs
7) Training of EDP personnel on computerised reporting system
8) Visit by software engineers to states to impart training to computer persons and to attend to related problems
9) Fixation of norms for drilling well-rigs type-wise

Achievements

1) Computerised rig performance analysis reports as per standard formats in 10 states
2) Improvement in overall performance of rigs in the states
3) Action initiated for rejuvenation and cannibalization of all types of rigs
4) Phasing out old rigs which are uneconomical to maintain
5) Introduction of revised norms for drilling wells based on age of rig, location, equipment used and working season available.

Plan for 1989-90

1) Implementation of computerised rig monitoring system in all the states
2) To extend computerised rig monitoring system to private contractor rigs
3) Phasing out all old rigs which are uneconomical to maintain
4) To have all India inventory of all the rigs deployed on water programme under PHED — typewise, makewise, agewise and modelwise — to ensure better logistic support and assist manufacturers for production of appropriate type of rigs
5) To assist manufacturers through the Dept. of Industry in designing and production of all-terrain rigs for difficult areas

6) With the feedback available from the reports on rig performance received from the states, to provide appropriate technology in the design of wells, drilling techniques and equipment suitable for difficult drilling areas and standardisation of pipes, etc.

Management Information System

Objectives

In order to monitor the objectives of the mission, it is pertinent that information flow is steady, reliable and timely for management action. With these objectives an integrated management information system development was started to provide control and direction to achieve efficiency in implementing the activities of the mission.

Methodology

The implementation has been planned in two phases — development of information system at the state and the centre in the first phase, and developing an integrated monitoring system, with district being the first level of computerisation, and linking to state and centre via a national network in the second phase.

In order to ascertain the information and monitoring needs, a situation analysis was done at 6 states and a system document was prepared.

Activity	Centre	State	District	Status
System Document				Developed for implementation of Integrated Monitoring System
System Development and Implementation	RWS Database		RWS Database	Database of 2 Lakh villages has been created at Centre. The remaining villages will be added to the database in this year. At the district, the creation of RWS Database will start in middle of 89-90
	Scheme Monitoring, Sub-Mission Monitoring, Mini-Mission Monitoring,	Sub-Mission Monitoring, Rig-Monitoring, Planning, Progress		The systems have been developed. The systems at state level have been implemented in 12 states.
	Rig, Monitoring Hand Pump System, CRSP, Bilateral Schemes, Office	Reporting, Financial System, Maintenance, Material Management Personnel Information		The systems shall be implemented in 1989-90.

Automation, Periodic Survey	System, Bilateral Schemes, Sub Mission Monitoring		
		District Project Management System, Material, Personnel	The district level system is under development & shall be implemented by mid 1989-90. Training programmes have been conducted for Rig Monitoring & systems at state level. Training is planned for the systems at district and state level in the next 3 months.

Voluntary agencies collaboration

Some voluntary organisations collaborating in Mission activities are listed below:

1. National Association of Water Development Agencies (Nawda), Pune
2. Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC), Tilonia, Rajasthan
3. Nehru Yuwak Kendras
4. Action for Agriculture Renewal in Maharashtra (Afarm), Pune
5. Mysore Rehabilitation and Area Development Agency, Bangalore
6. Action for Food Production Organisation (AFPRO), Coimbatore, New Delhi, Varanasi, Ahmednagar, Bhopal
7. Lutheran World Service, Calcutta/Jamshedpur
8. Mizo Youth Forum, Aizwal
9. Mizo Woman Voluntary Agency, Aizwal
10. Myrada, Shillong
11. Sewa, Ahmedabad
12. Utthaan, Ahmedabad
13. Viksat, Ahmedabad
14. Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi
15. Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad
16. Chetna, Ahmedabad
17. Council for Technical Vocation Training, Madras
18. Agragamee, Koraput Orissa
19. HSWRC, Haryana, Mahendragarh
20. Water Development Society, Hyderabad
21. Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Hyderabad
22. Vivekananda Adibasi Kalyan Samiti, Bankura (W.B.)
23. Prakrit Saararakshana Samiti, Trivandrum
24. Banwasi Sewa Ashram, Mirzapur (U.P.)
25. Centre for Study of Man and Environment, Calcutta

Status showing progress of coverage of problem villages

State/UT	As on 1.4.85	As on 1.4.88	As on 1.4.89	Action Plan for 1989-90	Likely spillover to Eighth Plan
Andhra Pradesh	15834	85	0	0	
Arunachal Pr.	391	0	0	0	
Assam	9570	4543	3168	3168	
Bihar	9199	1723	273	273	
Goa	38	13	3	3	
Gujarat	4911	1630	417	417	
Haryana	2314	864	531	400	131
Himachal Pr.	3539	1959	1427	320	1107
J & K	2959	1619	1204	469	735
Karnataka	5410	180	0	0	
Kerala	88	27	13	13	
M.P.	14714	2500	428	428	
Maharashtra	5174	1530	407	407	
Manipur	862	451	125	125	
Meghalaya	3658	2353	1883	500	1383
Mizoram	595	359	208	208	
Nagaland	623	363	199	199	
Orissa	14443	5363	2358	2358	
Punjab	2254	1596	1239	400	839
Rajasthan	7310	2974	1285	1285	
Sikkim	121	62	22	22	
Tamil Nadu	4882	2925	821	821	
Tripura	2893	1401	662	662	
U.P.	43906	12168	4193	4193*	
West Bengal	5930	0	0	0	
D & N Hev.	0	0	0	0	
A & N Island	40	0	0	0	
L. Deep	11	0	0	0	
Pondicherry	53	0	0	0	
Delhi	0	0	0	0	
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	
Total	**161722**	**46588**	**20866**	**16671**	**4195**

* The State Government proposes to cover 3,447 problem villages only by diverting MNP funds for non-problem villages.