

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	53.59	26.73	26.86
32.	Tripura	81.21	84.59	-3.38
33.	Uttar Pradesh	53.22	22.87	30.35
34.	Uttarakhand**	53.22	54.96	-1.74
35.	West Bengal	56.15	48.70	7.45
INDIA		54.74	32.67	22.07

* No census conducted in 1991 in Jammu & Kashmir, so no MDG target is available.

** Three States *i.e.* Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were bifurcated from M.P., Bihar and U.P. So their targets are same as original state's MDG targets.

Water supply in villages

681. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of villages in the country;
- (b) the number of villages in the country which do not have proper Government water supply; and
- (c) the details of steps Government proposes to take to ensure adequate water supply to those villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry maintains information on drinking water supply in rural areas in terms of habitations. As entered by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry (as on 1.4.2012) out of the 1666075 rural habitations in the country, 330504 rural habitations are partially covered *i.e.* having drinking water supply of less than 40 litres per capita per day. Further there are 1,04,160 rural habitations in the country where at least one drinking water source is affected with chemical contamination.

(c) The Government has a policy aiming at providing every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible. Though Water Supply is a State subject, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the States in providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to the rural population by providing technical and

financial assistance under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). An allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made in 2012-13 for NRDWP. Under NRDWP, highest priority has to be given for coverage of water quality affected and partially covered habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply.

‘Slipped back’ habitations under NRDWP

682. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :
SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ‘slipped back’ habitations under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the explanation for such habitations;
- (c) the measures proposed to prevent the occurrence of such habitations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the habitations which ‘slip back’ in terms of coverage of drinking water supply are included in the category of partially covered habitations *i.e.* those habitations with the provision of safe drinking water supply less than 40 litres per capita per day. The status of rural habitations which are categorized as partially covered during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The reasons for the habitations reverting to slipped back status include drying up or depletion of ground water sources, contamination of drinking water sources with excess chemical or bacteriological contaminants, poor operation and management of schemes, irregular power supply, low financial and technical capacity available with local government bodies to operate and maintain schemes and inadequate collection of water charges.

(c) Though Water Supply is a State subject, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the States in providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to the rural population by providing technical and financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP States have been given the flexibility to plan, approve and implement rural water supply schemes. An allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made in 2012-13 for NRDWP. In 2012 the NRDWP guidelines have been amended to provide 15 per cent of funds under Operation