

S.N.	State	% Schools without girls toilets
21.	Maharashtra	1.51
22.	Manipur	1.83
23.	Meghalaya	48.96
24.	Mizoram	0.39
25.	Nagaland	3.16
26.	Odisha	13.99
27.	Puducherry	0.00
28.	Punjab	2.19
29.	Rajasthan	2.15
30.	Sikkim	0.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	3.09
32.	Tripura	10.87
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1.44
34.	Uttarakhand	4.00
35.	West Bengal	17.92
TOTAL		8.77

Providing piped drinking water to rural habitations in Jharkhand

661. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the monitorable targets set by Government with regard to providing drinking water to rural habitations;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of the whole rural habitations in Jharkhand, only about 30 per cent have partial facility of drinking water and the remaining habitations do not have safe drinking water as the sources contain fluoride, arsenic and iron;

(c) if so, how the Ministry looks at it and what action it is taking to help the State in providing the safe drinking water to all its rural habitations; and

(d) whether the Strategic Plan for 2011-22 would help in providing piped drinking water to all rural households of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the norm for providing safe drinking water to the rural population has been fixed at 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). Against this norm the status of coverage of rural habitations is monitored and the habitations are categorized into fully covered (with service level equal or more than 40 lpcd), partially covered (with service level of less than 40 lpcd) and quality affected habitations (where drinking water source is contaminated by either chemical or bacteriological contamination). Every year during Annual Action Plan discussions with the States targets regarding coverage of partially covered and quality affected habitations are given which are to be implemented by the States.

(b) In Jharkhand, as per the reports of State entered in the Ministry's Integrated Information Management System (IMIS) (as on 25.2.2015) out of total 119667 rural habitations, 116051 habitations are fully covered, 3592 habitations are partially covered and 24 rural habitations are water quality affected. Among 24 quality affected habitations, 9 habitations are Fluoride affected and 15 habitations are Iron affected in the State of Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) Under NRDWP funds are earmarked for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to unserved, partially served, slipped back habitations and water quality affected habitations. Besides, 5% are earmarked for coverage of chemical contamination and habitations affected with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES). States are asked to give first priority to the coverage of quality affected habitations first and then to partially covered habitations (0-25%) and then partially covered habitations (25 to 50%) and so on in that order.

The Strategic Plan prepared by the Ministry for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply, with 80% having household connections. The Strategic Plan provides that highest priority should be given to provision of safe drinking water in fluoride, arsenic and iron affected habitations of the country, including in Jharkhand.