

for meeting drinking water needs of the rural areas in the wake of natural disasters which *inter-alia* include droughts.

In the current financial year the Inter Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) visited the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka to assess the impact of drought in these States. Further there is a proposed visit of IMCT to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the last week of March, 2015 to assess the drought situation. On its report the High Level Committee (HLC) recommended ₹ 5.95 crores to State of Haryana, ₹ 44.00 crores to Uttar Pradesh and ₹ 9.00 crores to Karnataka to be released from Calamity component of NRDWP for restoration of damaged drinking water supply works due to droughts.

Per capita requirement of drinking water

1953. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and supply of drinking water in the country, along with the shortfall, if any;

(b) the per capita requirement of drinking water in each of the States of the country, along with the requirement of water supply during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that potable water is available to all the villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the per capita norm for drinking water is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). States, however, are free to fix higher norms based on water availability, demand, capital cost involved, affordability etc. Out of a total of 16,96,664 rural habitations in the country as on 11.3.2015 there are 3,26,118 partially covered habitations where drinking water supply is less than the prescribed norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) and 68,719 habitations are quality affected where drinking water source is contaminated by either one or more of chemical contaminants.

(b) The per capita requirement of drinking water pre supposes the fixing of an ideal norm and equivalent level of service delivery. Under NRDWP at present, this norm is 40 lpcd for the rural population of the country. States, however, are free to fix higher norms based on water availability, demand, capital cost involved, affordability etc. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan period the Ministry intends to provide 55 lpcd to the rural population of the country subject to availability of water and financial resources.

(c) Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to rural population. To increase the availability of drinking water, the Ministry has suggested to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. Moreover Hydro Geomorphologic Maps (HGM) are being used for accurately locating new drinking water sources in the field. In this way Government of India assists various State Governments for taking steps to cover rural habitations and households with adequate safe drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

Staff association in NVS

1954. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) had suggested its employees to form staff associations during 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NVS has recently sought membership details through 'check off system' of Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993 from its units/JNVs and regional offices during February, 2014 and October, 2014; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) had issued a circular in October, 2005 to all its Regional Offices to advise the employees to constitute Staff Association and get it recognized under the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Service Associations which fulfil the conditions stipulated in the above Rules are required to submit their applications alongwith necessary documents to the Regional Offices of the Samiti for scrutiny and verification of membership by check off system in pay rolls to enable further consideration of the matter for grant of recognition.

Recognition of staff associations of Navodaya Vidyalayas

1955. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has adopted any time-frame to accord recognition to staff associations, as per rules;