

in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) so as to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan.

Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. Recently, a National Level Review Meeting with of Ministers and Secretaries of Departments of State Governments for Rural Drinking Water Supply was held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (Drinking Water and Sanitation), Government of India on February 3, 2016.

(c) Under NRDWP, as per information provided by States/UTs on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014, there were a total of 16,96,634 rural habitations in the country, out of which 12,49,695 habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), 3,68,463 habitations were partially covered *i.e.* these habitations were provided less than 40 lpcd drinking water and 78,506 habitations were quality affected *i.e.* the drinking water in these habitations was affected with water contaminants. Thus 73.65% rural habitations were fully covered with the availability of 40 lpcd as on 1.4.2014.

As on 20.04.2016, there are 17,13,303 rural habitations in the country, out of which 13,13,181 habitations are fully covered, 3,40,586 habitations are partially covered and 59,536 habitations are quality affected. Hence, a total of 76.64% of the rural habitations are fully covered with the availability of 40 lpcd drinking water.

Further, quality affected habitations have also been reduced from 4.62% to 3.47% of total habitations during 2014 to 2016.

(d) and (e) No Sir, As per IMIS, as on 20.04.2016, out of total rural habitations of 17,13,303, there are 13,13,181 habitations which are covered fully with the provision of 40 lpcd drinking water, 3,40,586 habitations are partially covered and 59,536 habitations are quality affected. States are continuously asked to prioritize the coverage of habitations with deficient drinking water and quality affected habitations.

#### **Access to safe drinking water**

14. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is among top 10 countries in the world with the largest number of people living without access to safe water;

(b) if so, the number of people living without access to safe water in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to provide safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per the report of Water Aid released on World Water Day *i.e.* 22nd March, 2016, India is among top 10 countries in the world with the largest absolute number of people living without access to safe water. However, the said report envisages the comprehensive details of the whole country *i.e.* including rural and urban population of the country. In percentage terms, the report says that 5.9 % of total population in India is without access to safe drinking water. However, as per information provide by States on online portal *i.e.* Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, 328.77 Lakhs rural population or about 3.64 % of the rural population in the country do not have access to safe drinking water. The State-wise details of population without access of safe drinking water are given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. The States are vested with power to select, design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities for providing safe drinking water to their rural populace. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to improve the drinking water rural population. This Ministry has also prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022, subject to availability of funds. This Ministry is exerting joint efforts with States towards providing every rural household minimum of 40 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of safe drinking water on sustainable basis under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Every year between February and April Annual Action Plan (AAP) meetings are held with the Departments of the State Governments dealing with rural drinking water supply, wherein the progress achieved under different components of NRDWP are reviewed and targets for the next financial year are fixed. The physical & financial progress of NRDWP is also monitored in National / Regional / State level review meetings, conferences and video conferences. Officers of the Ministry are also deputed to States to make field visits and review the progress of implementation. Further, Area Officers are nominated for all States and they participate in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees (SLSSC) so as to ensure that the project proposals are as per the mutually agreed Action Plan. Monitoring of drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process.

***Statement***

*Status of Rural Habitation with respect to drinking water  
supply as on (31.03.2016)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No of Habitations		No of Quality Affected habitations	
		Total	Total Population (in lakh)	Total	Total Population (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	400	2.65	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48206	367.23	558	4.14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7730	12.83	75	0.2
4.	Assam	89910	300.05	8714	32.38
5.	Bihar	110140	992.69	2013	12.02
6.	Chandigarh	18	1	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	73848	197.7	1513	4.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	2.16	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	21	0.84	0	0
10.	Goa	347	7.31	0	0
11.	Gujarat	34846	366.14	0	0
12.	Haryana	7958	181.06	13	0.57
13.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	66.66	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	101.49	4	0.11
15.	Jharkhand	119667	267.4	33	0.05
16.	Karnataka	59945	400.02	1219	7.64
17.	Kerala	11883	268.75	676	15.29
18.	Lakshadweep	9	0.51	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	127552	530.31	353	1.24
20.	Maharashtra	100639	661.07	466	11.62
21.	Manipur	2870	23.26	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Meghalaya	10487	26.65	31	0.17
23.	Mizoram	760	5.38	0	0
24.	Nagaland	1530	17.27	26	0.57
25.	Odisha	157158	358.84	4460	11.44
26.	Puducherry	266	4.38	0	0
27.	Punjab	15395	179.93	1827	19.13
28.	Rajasthan	121683	508.46	21707	85.06
29.	Sikkim	2084	4.59	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	100018	395.58	351	1.68
31.	Telangana	24802	236.65	1197	16.29
32.	Tripura	8723	44.92	4043	17.61
33.	Uttar Pradesh	260801	1687.69	251	2.49
34.	Uttarakhand	39309	73.28	22	1.03
35.	West Bengal	104826	744.19	9982	83.5
TOTAL		1713303	9038.94	59534	328.77

#### Drinking water supply to rural households

15. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far Central and State Governments have been successful in ensuring drinking water to all rural households and institutions;

(b) in how many States lack of resource prevents it;

(c) whether conversion of used water into drinking water was attempted anywhere in the country; and

(d) if so, in how many places it has been successful and if not, whether Government intends to do it anywhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Water is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists the States through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a Centrally Sponsored Programme, to provide