

Clean drinking water supply in rural areas

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

(a) whether Government has resolved to increase the drinking water supply service levels in rural areas from 40 LPCD (liters per capita per day) to 55 LPCD;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will be able to achieve this target, given the fact that almost all the water resources are contaminated; and

(d) if so, the course of action conceived by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As per restructured National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the basic minimum service level of potable drinking water supply in rural areas should be maintained at minimum level of 40 litre per capita per day (LPCD). However, it is intended to enhance the service level to 55 LPCD first and then to 70 LPCD or above depending on the availability of drinking water sources and financial resources. Although there is no fixed break up of various purposes for this service delivery level across the country, the indicative break up is as under:

Purpose	Indicative Break up	
	40 LPCD	55 LPCD
Drinking	3	3
Cooking	5	5
Bathing	12	15
Washing utensils and house	8	10
Ablution/Toilets	5	10
Washing of clothes and other uses	7	12

As per information reported by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 1337615 habitations are Fully Covered (*i.e.* getting more than 40 LPCD safe drinking water), 316086 habitations are Partially Covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 LPCD safe drinking water) and 72330 habitations are Quality Affected

(i.e. containing at least one contaminant). Similarly, as per service delivery level of 55 LPCD, 789594 habitations are Fully Covered and 864107 habitations are Partially Covered.

(c) and (d) Providing drinking water supply to the rural areas is a continuous and dynamic process. Under restructured NRDWP, the Ministry focuses on providing minimum service delivery of 40 LPCD to rural population through Piped Water Supply.

The Ministry has chalked out a strategic goal 2017-2030. Through this, the Ministry aims to achieve 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2030 i.e. providing safe and adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. The goal is to provide coverage of rural population with pipe water supply and household connection ultimately by 2030 to honour the commitment made by the country in the international forum while agreeing for UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030. Further, the Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented which will help in attaining the ultimate goal.

Water purification plants

198. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 10 crore people in the country are consuming water contaminated with excess fluoride;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of the people consuming water with excess contamination of arsenic in the country, as on date, State-wise along with the details of the source of data;

(d) the details of fund allocated, released and spent on community water purification plants during current fiscal, State-wise; and

(e) the details of community water purification plants set up during current fiscal, State-wise and district-wise in case of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) State-wise number of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations with population as reported by the States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 1st February, 2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).