

Through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a centrally sponsored scheme, technical and financial assistance are provided to States for providing safe drinking water in rural areas. The NRDWP has been restructured to make it more competitive, result oriented and outcome based to reduce the slippages and inefficiencies in the rural drinking water supply.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 cities with Mission components such as water supply, storm water drainage, etc. The water supply component includes augmentation of existing water supply system and water treatment plants; rehabilitation of old water supply system; rejuvenation of water bodies for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water etc.

In order to sustain the drinking water sources, artificial recharge of groundwater and rain water harvesting are being implemented under various Schemes of Government of India i.e. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) etc.

Some initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control ground water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf)

#### **Piped drinking water supply to all rural households**

1645. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to provide piped drinking water supply to all rural households in the country over the next three years in a sustainable manner;

(b) whether Government also proposes to focus on water conservation, source sustainability, shortage and reuse wherever possible by involving the village communities; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and time-frame for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As announced in the Union Budget Speech 2019-20, it has been envisaged to ensure Har Ghar Jal (piped water supply) to all rural households by 2024 under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

(b) and (c) The details of steps taken on water conservation, source sustainability, shortage and reuse wherever possible by involving the village communities; are:

- In order to sustain the drinking water sources, artificial recharge of groundwater and rain water harvesting are being implemented under various Schemes of Government of India *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme etc.
- The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been created in Government of India, with an aim of integrated water resources management under one umbrella so that the issues relating to water are dealt with in a holistic manner.
- An advisory has been issued by this Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 20th May 2019 to States on water conservation and to meet the drinking water requirements of rural areas on priority, during scarcity.
- A meeting of the State Ministers of Water Resources and Water Supply was held on 11th June 2019 chaired by the Minister of Jal Shakti in which comprehensive review of the activities taken up by the States for addressing the concerns arising out of the current situation were reviewed.
- The Hon<sup>ble</sup> PM has written letters to all sarpanches in the country motivating them to take up water conservation activities like de-silting and cleaning of water bodies, rain water harvesting etc with people participation.

#### **Per capita availability of water**

1646. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the national average of per capita availability of water;
- (b) the per capita availability of water, State-wise; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to improve water availability in water deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The national average of per capita water availability is reducing due to increase in population. The national average of per capita annual water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters, 1367 cubic meters, 1282