

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 418
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.03.2017

Safe Drinking Water

†*418. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are a number of households in the country without any source of drinking water within one kilometre even today;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide safe drinking water to each household?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 418 due for answer on 30.03.2017.

(a) & (b) As per the Census 2011, 22.10 % of the rural households have to fetch drinking water from a distance of more than 500 meters in rural areas. State-wise details of households where inhabitants are covering a distance of more than 500 metres to fetch drinking water as per Census 2011 are at **Annexure**.

The reason for rural households covering more distance to fetch drinking water may be attributed to non-availability of drinking water scheme nearby, drinking water scheme in the vicinity getting affected or becoming defunct due to adverse natural factors such as lack of rainfall, depletion of groundwater level, non-availability of sustained water sources near the premises, desert areas etc.

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. Under NRDWP, this Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for the rural drinking water sector for the period 2011-2022, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas of the country. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022 the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply subject to availability of funds. Moreover, this Ministry has taken following steps to assist State Govts. to ensure the availability of safe drinking water to all in rural areas:

- i. All states can utilize up to 67% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) fund to provide safe drinking water in rural areas.
- ii. 5% of NRDWP fund has been earmarked for water quality to ensure the availability of safe drinking water.
- iii. In 2016-17, Rs. 814.13 crore has been released under National Water Quality Submission programme for various ongoing schemes covering Arsenic / Fluoride affected habitations.
- iv. In March 2016, NITI Aayog has provided Rs. 1000 crore to various states for providing immediate solutions in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.
- v. States have been allowed to take up new scheme in arsenic / fluoride affected areas.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Starred Q. No- 418 to be answered on 20.02.2017		
<i>Distance of availability of Drinking Water from households</i>		
Sr.no	State	State-wise details of households in which population is covering distance of more than 500 metres to fetch drinking water (percentage)
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	10.2
3.	Punjab	5.7
4.	Chandigarh	1.6
5.	Uttarakhand	20.1
6.	Haryana	16.2
7.	Rajasthan	31.9
8.	Uttar Pradesh	14.1
9.	Bihar	12.6
10.	Sikkim	22.8
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.4
12.	Nagaland	31.4
13.	Manipur	40.7
14.	Mizoram	32.1
15.	Tripura	39.6
16.	Meghalaya	37.9
17.	Assam	20.4
18.	West Bengal	31.5
19.	Jharkhand	36.4
20.	Odisha	38.5
21.	Chhattisgarh	30.3
22.	Madhya Pradesh	36.1
23.	Gujarat	18.5
24.	Maharashtra	19.6
25.	Andhra Pradesh	23.9
26.	Karnataka	24.8
27.	Goa	8.2
28.	Kerala	10.8
29.	Tamil Nadu	8.2
30.	Puducherry	2.1
31.	A&N Islands	17.6
	India	22.1

(source: census 2011 data)