

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 766  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.11.2019**

**“Potable Water Availability”**

**766: SHRI JAYANT SINHA:**

- (a) the details of per capita availability of potable water for the past five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether certain measures are being/have been taken to promote efficient usage of water in heavy industries and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any incentives are provided to farmers on using less water-intensive irrigation tools and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)**

**(a)** Under the erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), minimum service level of 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water was provided in rural areas to meet the basic minimum need. Based on the information furnished by States/ UTs, details of Fully Covered (FC), Partially Covered (PC) (i.e. getting less than 40 lpcd of safe drinking water) and Quality Affected (QA)(i.e. containing chemical contamination) habitations, is at **Annex-I**.

Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in August 2019 by restructuring and subsuming erstwhile NRDWP to provide every rural household to have potable drinking water on regular basis in adequate quantity i.e. service level of 55 lpcd through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024.

**(b)** As informed by Central Water Commission, D/o Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, the National Water Policy, 2012, *inter*

*alia* has certain provisions with regard to promotion of efficient use of water in heavy industries, as at **Annex-II**.

(c) As per information provided by Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, micro irrigation systems viz. drip & sprinkler irrigation are promoted under the 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC). Under the scheme, financial assistance is available @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Further, 25% higher unit cost have been taken into calculation of subsidy for the North Eastern and Himalayan states and 15% higher for States with low penetration of micro irrigation for larger adoption of systems by the farmers under the scheme. In addition, some States provide additional incentives & top up subsidy for encouraging farmers to adopt micro irrigation. Year wise releases made to States under PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop is at **Annex-III**.

Also, as per information provided by Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM), no direct incentives is given to farmers for use of less water intensive irrigation tools. However, CADWM Programme is targeting Command Area Development (CAD) works in the balance Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 44.35 lakh ha as per proposals received from the States. It is provisioned in the CADWM scheme that micro-irrigation shall cover at least 10% of the targeted CCA of the Project. Central Assistance @ 50% is being provided to the State Governments with a cost norm of Rs. 50,000 per hectare for development of micro irrigation infrastructure covering construction of sump, installation of water pump, and laying of piped conveyance system up to the field head.

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**Annexure: referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 766 due for reply  
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Details of FC, PC & QA habitations as on 15.11.2019

S. No.	State/ UT	Total No. of Habitations	No. of FC Habitations	No. of PC Habitations	No. of QA Habitations
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,663	34,557	13,826	280
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,303	4,195	27
4.	Assam	88,076	55,644	22,945	9,487
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	70,982	35,427	3,809
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,753	72,778	1,464	511
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,655	7,305	263	87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54,469	42,583	11,886	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir (incl. Ladakh)	14,625	8,750	5,864	11
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,591	1,19,724	334	533
13.	Karnataka	59,774	34,345	24,977	452
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,165	15,031	324
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,231	1,28,076	2	153
16.	Maharashtra	99,641	84,811	14,657	173
17.	Manipur	2,976	2,050	926	0
18.	Meghalaya	10,470	4,124	6,339	7
19.	Mizoram	720	490	230	0
20.	Nagaland	1,450	742	708	0
21.	Odisha	1,57,013	1,54,473	129	2,411
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15,190	10,470	1,503	3,217
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	62,559	41,925	17,042
25.	Sikkim	2,337	861	1,476	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,796	3,218	0
27.	Telangana	24,597	15,405	8,848	344
28.	Tripura	8,723	4,997	1,329	2,397
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,865	1,950	1,203
30.	Uttarakhand	39,311	23,156	16,146	9
31.	West Bengal	1,07,328	61,786	32,172	13,370
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,24,423</b>	<b>14,00,615</b>	<b>2,67,961</b>	<b>55,847</b>
	In %age		<b>81.22</b>	<b>15.54</b>	<b>3.24</b>

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Extract of National Water Policy, 2012

*Para 3.1* Water is required for domestic, agricultural, hydro-power, thermal power, navigation, recreation, etc. Utilisation in all these diverse uses of water should be optimized and an awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered.

*Para 6.2* The project appraisal and environment impact assessment for water uses, particularly for industrial projects, should, *inter alia*, include the analysis of the water footprints for the use.

*Para 6.7* There should be concurrent mechanism involving users for monitoring if the water use pattern is causing problems like unacceptable depletion or building up of ground waters, salinity, alkalinity or similar quality problems, etc., with a view to planning appropriate interventions.

*Para 7.1* Pricing of water should ensure its efficient use and reward conservation. Equitable access to water for all and its fair pricing, for drinking and other uses such as sanitation, agricultural and industrial, should be arrived at through independent statutory Water Regulatory Authority, set up by each State, after wide ranging consultation with all stakeholders.

*Para 7.2* In order to meet equity, efficiency and economic principles, the water charges should preferably / as a rule be determined on volumetric basis. Such charges should be reviewed periodically.

*Para 7.3* Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system.

*Para 11.4* In urban and industrial areas, rainwater harvesting and desalinization, wherever techno-economically feasible, should be encouraged to increase availability of utilizable water. Implementation of rainwater harvesting should include scientific monitoring of parameters like hydro-geology, groundwater contamination, pollution and spring discharges.

*Para 11.6* Industries in water short regions may be allowed to either withdraw only the make up water or should have an obligation to return treated effluent to a specified standard back to the hydro-logic system. Tendencies to unnecessarily use more water within the plant to avoid treatment or to pollute ground water need to be prevented.

*Para 11.7* Subsidies and incentives should be implemented to encourage recovery of industrial pollutants and recycling / reuse, which are otherwise capital intensive.

**Annex-III**

**Annexure: referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 766 due for reply  
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Release made to States under PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop

<b>Year</b>	<b>Released (Rs. In Crore)</b>
2015-16	1556.73
2016-17	1991.24
2017-18	2819.49
2018-19	2918.38
2019-20	1406.28 (as on 08.11.2019)

Source : Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.