

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:387  
ANSWERED ON:20.12.2012  
DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF WATER  
Nagar Shri Surendra Singh;Singh Shri Jitender

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

- (a) the details of the present requirement and supply of drinking water per capita per day in each State in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether all the habitations in the country are getting drinking water as per their requirement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of requisite quantity of drinking water in the country?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI)

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement Referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No 387 to be answered on 20.12.2012.

(a) to (d): In the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines at present, the norm for providing drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) for humans that is required to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. An additional 30 litres per capita per day is to be provided for livestock in Desert Development Programme areas. State Governments have also been given the flexibility to fix their own higher norm based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved. Under the NRDWP, supply of the minimum required quantity of safe drinking water is monitored in terms of coverage of rural habitations. Habitations where drinking water supply systems provide atleast 40 lpcd or more to the entire population are considered fully covered, habitations where the water supply systems provide less than 40 lpcd to the population are partially covered, while habitations where at least one drinking water source is affected with chemical contamination are considered quality affected.

As per the data provided by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2012, out of the 16,66,075 rural habitations in the country, 12,31,411 habitations are fully covered, 3,30,504 habitations are partially covered and 1,04,160 habitations are quality affected. State-wise details are at Annexure. The reasons for all the habitations not getting drinking water as per their minimum requirement include slipping back of fully covered habitations to partially covered status due to drying up of drinking water sources; lowering of ground water table; non-availability of sustainable drinking water sources close to habitations; drinking water sources becoming contaminated due to natural and man-made causes; water supply systems outliving their life; systems working below rated capacities; poor operation and management of systems; increase in population; emergence of new habitations and procurement issues delaying drinking water supply schemes.

Drinking water supply is a State subject. However, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water through schemes like piped water supply schemes and handpumps to the rural population. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2012-13 compared to Rs. 8,500 crore in 2011-12, i.e. an increase of about 24%. Under NRDWP, the States are to give priority to cover partially covered habitations with adequate safe drinking water in their Annual Action Plan. States have targeted to cover 1,15,139 partially covered habitations in 2012-13 under NRDWP.