

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3614

ANSWERED ON:13.02.2014

DISCONTINUATION OF ASSISTANCE TO STATES

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

(a) whether the Union Government has recently discontinued financial assistance being provided to various States including Madhya Pradesh under National Rural Drinking Water programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the name of the States which have accessibility of safe drinking water below the national average; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide potable drinking water to each and every household in the country?

Answer

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

(a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As reported by the National Sample Survey Organizations 69th round report, 2012 the national average for accessibility of drinking water from improved sources are 88.5%. States/UTs which fall below the national average are Assam (85.1), Delhi (83.6), Goa (83.9), Jammu Kashmir (80.6), Jharkhand (64.4), Kerala (29.5), Madhya Pradesh (83.2), Maharashtra (85.5), Manipur (57.0), Meghalaya (70.4), Mizoram (86.8), Odisha (82.4), Rajasthan (79.1), Sikkim (85.2), Tripura (87.3), A & N Islands (82.4), Daman & Diu (87.4) and Lakshadweep (21.5).

(d) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population.

Under NRDWP, the Government of India has given priority to cover partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water for which up to 67 percent of allocation to States can be utilized.

A revised budgetary allocation of Rs. 9700 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2013-14. States prepare Annual Action Plan each year prioritizing the coverage of such habitations. In the 12th Five Year Plan period, States have been asked to focus on piped water supply.

To ensure the supply of potable drinking water, adequate treatment of the drinking water is to be done before supply. Water Quality Testing of the drinking water sources also has to be carried out, once a year for chemical contamination and twice a year for bacteriological contamination. The Government of India is taking steps to cover all rural habitations and households with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a continuous basis.