

Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan which is a time bound campaign with a 7 mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks of 256 districts in India. In this regard, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

Water being a State subject, efforts to conserve and manage ground water is primarily States responsibility. A number of States have done notable work in this regard. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shibir' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, 'Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh among others.

Other steps taken by the Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting / conservation are at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Water stressed households

2337. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of water stressed households in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to address the issue;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to reduce agriculture water distress in the country including States like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether the drought affected States like Maharashtra would be accorded priority in "Har Ghal Jal Mission";
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme, which has now been subsumed in recently launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), unit of monitoring was habitation. JJM aims at providing potable water at service level of 55

litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024.

As reported by States/UTs, as on date, 81.27% rural habitations having 76.61% population are provided with 40 litre or more per capita per day (lpcd) potable water and 15.52% rural habitations having 19.67% population are provided with less than 40 lpcd potable water whereas 3.21% rural habitations having 3.72% population is having water sources with quality issues. State-wise details of coverage of rural habitations are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Further, Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a water conservation campaign, which was implemented in two phases in 256 water-stressed districts of the country including the state of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India have worked with State and District officials in these districts to promote water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of target interventions.

(d) and (e) Under JJM, fund is allocated based on approved criteria under which 30% weightage is assigned for difficult terrains which *inter alia* include area under Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) to prioritize the coverage of water stressed areas in States/ UTs including Maharashtra.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement*State-wise details of coverage of rural habitations (As on 05.12.2019)*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Total No. of rural habitations	No. of rural habitations with provision of 40 lpcd or more of potable water supply	No. of rural habitations with provision of less than 40 lpcd of potable water supply	No. of rural habitations having water sources with quality issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,663	34,578	13,805	280
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,303	4,195	27
4.	Assam	88,076	55,767	22,939	9,370
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	70,988	35,422	3,808
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,753	72,792	1,455	506
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,655	7,305	263	87

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54,469	42,631	11,838	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (incl. Ladakh)	14,625	8,750	5,864	11
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,591	1,19,729	334	528
13.	Karnataka	59,774	34,345	24,979	450
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,165	15,031	324
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,231	1,28,080	2	149
16.	Maharashtra	99,641	84,835	14,636	170
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	1,54,477	127	2,409
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15,190	10,485	1,500	3,205
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	62,783	41,918	16,825

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Sikkim	2,337	861	1,476	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,876	3,138	0
27.	Telangana	24,597	15,405	8,848	344
28.	Tripura	8,723	5,020	1,326	2,377
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,913	1,950	1,155
30.	Uttarakhand	39,311	23,202	16,100	9
31.	West Bengal	1,07,328	61,905	32,100	13,323
	TOTAL	17,24,423	14,01,419	2,67,640	55,364
	In %		81.27	15.52	3.21

[Source: IMIS, DDWS]

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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