

## **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 02  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2021**

**Shortage of Drinking Water**

**\*2 # Shri Harnath Singh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number and names of less populated and highly populated cities in the country with special reference to Uttar Pradesh, which have extreme shortage of drinking water at present;
- (b) whether it is a fact that over-extraction of ground water, increasing population in cities and inefficient use of available water are the main reasons for drinking water shortage in cities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for shortage of water in the said cities despite implementation of drinking water related schemes by Government, and the steps taken by Government for solution to this problem?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)**

- (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**Statement referred to in reply of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 02 to be answered on 29.11.2021**

(a) to (c) No State Government has referred any report to Ministry of Jal Shakti about extreme shortage of drinking water in any city. However, the Ministry has identified 1,597 Blocks in 255 Districts as water-stressed. From the available information, 756 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been identified as water-stressed, of which 84 ULBs are in Uttar Pradesh. Names of water-stressed ULBs in Uttar Pradesh is **annexed**.

Depletion of ground water, increase in population, competing demand from other sectors, inefficient use of available water, inadequate operation and maintenance, etc. are some of the reasons for shortage of water supply in cities.

Urban development and water supply are State subjects. To supplement the efforts of States, Government of India provides financial and technical assistance. MoHUA has taken several steps towards sustainable management of water in urban areas through missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Under AMRUT, water supply is one of the thrust areas. Out of total approved outlay of Rs. 77,640 Crore for all States/ UTs for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20, Rs. 39,010 Crore (50%) was allocated for water supply and so far, 114 lakh household have been provided tap water connections under AMRUT and in convergence with other schemes.

Further, MoHUA has launched AMRUT 2.0 on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2021 to provide tap water connections to all households in about 4,800 towns and for universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. The mission focuses on water conservation, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells, recycle/ reuse of used water, and rainwater harvesting along with tap and sewer connections.

Adequate focus has been given on rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures in Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016; Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014, formulated by MoHUA for the guidance of States and their adoption as per local conditions.

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Annex referred in the statement of reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 2 due for reply on 29.11.2021

**Names of water-stressed ULBs in Uttar Pradesh**

S. No.	District	No.	Urban Local Body
1.	Agra	1.	Etmadpur (NPP)
2.		2.	Agra (M Corp.) (HQ)
3.		3.	Achhnera (NPP)
4.		4.	Fatehpur Sikri (NPP)
5.		5.	Shamsabad (NPP)
6.		6.	Fatehabad (NP)
7.	Aligarh	1.	Aligarh (M Corp.) (HQ)
8.		2.	Iglas (NP)
9.	Allahabad	1.	Allahabad (M Corp.) (HQ)
10.	Baghpat	1.	Baghpat (NPP) (HQ)
11.		2.	Khekada (NP)
12.	Bijnor	1.	Bijnor (HQ)
13.		2.	Noorpur (NPP)
14.	Budaun	1.	Budaun (HQ)
15.		2.	Islamnagar (NP)
16.	Bulandshahr	1.	Sikandrabad (NPP)
17.		2.	Bulandshahr (NPP) (HQ)
18.		3.	Gulaothi (NPP)
19.		4.	Bhawan Bahadur Nagar (NP)
20.		5.	Siana (NPP)
21.		6.	Shikarpur (NPP)
22.		7.	Khurja (NPP)
23.	Chitrakoot Dham (Karwi)	1.	Chitrakoot Dham (Karwi) (NPP) (HQ)
24.	Etah	1.	Etah (HQ)
25.		2.	Jalesar (NPP)
26.	Firozabad	1.	Tundla (NPP)
27.		2.	Firozabad (M.Corp.) (HQ)
28.		3.	Shikohabad (NPP)
29.	Ghaziabad	1.	Loni (NPP)
30.		2.	Ghaziabad (M Corp.) (HQ)
31.	Hapur	1.	Hapur (NPP) (HQ)
32.		2.	Garhmukhtesh war (NPP)
33.	Jaunpur	1.	Jaunpur (HQ)
34.		2.	Kerakat (NP)
35.	Amroha	1.	Dhanaura (NPP)
36.		2.	Amroha (HQ)
37.		3.	Gajraula (NPP)
38.		4.	Joya (NP)
39.		5.	Hasanpur (NPP)
40.	Kannauj	1.	Kannauj (HQ)
41.		2.	Talgram (NP)

S. No.	District	No.	Urban Local Body
42.	Kanpur Urban	1.	Kanpur (M Corp.) (HQ)
43.		2.	Ghatampur (NPP)
44.	Kasganj	1.	Kasganj (NPP) (HQ)
45.	Kaushambi	1.	Chail (NP)
46.		2.	Manjhanpur (HQ)
47.	Hathras	1.	Sasni (NP)
48.		2.	Hathras (NPP) (HQ)
49.		3.	Mursan (NP)
50.		4.	Sahpau (NP)
51.	Mathura	1.	Raya (NP)
52.		2.	Mathura (HQ)
53.		3.	Baldeo (NP)
54.	Meerut	1.	Parikshitgarh (NP)
55.		2.	Meerut (M Corp.) (HQ)
56.		3.	Kharkhoda (NP)
57.	Mirzapur-cum- Vindhyachal	1.	Mirzapur-cum- Vindhyachal (NPP) (HQ)
58.	Moradabad	1.	Moradabad (M Corp.) (HQ)
59.		2.	Bilari (NPP)
60.	Muzaffarnagar	1.	Muzaffarnagar (HQ)
61.		2.	Charthawal (NP)
62.		3.	Budhana (NP)
63.	Pratapgarh	1.	Pratapgarh City (NP) (HQ)
64.		2.	Patti (NP)
65.	Saharanpur	1.	Saharanpur (HQ)
66.		2.	Sarsawa (NPP)
67.		3.	Nakur (NPP)
68.		4.	Gangoh (NPP)
69.		5.	Deoband (NPP)
70.		6.	Nanauta (NP)
71.		7.	Rampur Maniharan (NP)
72.	Sambhal	1.	Sambhal (NPP) (HQ)
73.	Bhadohi	1.	Bhadohi (NPP) (HQ)
74.		2.	Gyanpur (NP)
75.	Shamli	1.	Un (NP)
76.		2.	Kairana (NPP)
77.		3.	Kandhla (NPP)
78.		4.	Shamli (NPP) (HQ)
79.	Varanasi	1.	Varanasi (M Corp.) (HQ)
80.	Fatehpur	1.	Fatehpur City
81.	G B Nagar	1.	Noida
82.	Mahoba	1.	Mahoba
83.	Mainpuri	1.	Mainpuri
84.	Rampur	1.	Rampur

NP – Nagar Palika

NPP – Nagar Palika Parishad