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

RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO-*339

TO BE ANSWERED ON 04/04/2022

SURVEY TO IDENTIFY AREAS DEFICIENT IN DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

*339. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently conducted a survey to identify areas in each State/Union Territory (UT) which are deficient in drinking water supply;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) whether the quality of drinking water available in these areas is also poor;
- (d) if so, the schemes launched by Government in this regard;
- (e) the targets fixed and achieved by each State/UT during each of the last three years under these schemes; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure supply of clean drinking water to the rural areas of the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) to (f) A statement of reply is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred to in the reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. *339 to be answered on 04/04/2022

(a) to (f) To make provision of potable water supply inadequate quantity (minimum 55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (BIS10500:2012) on a regular and long-term basis to every rural household of the country, through tap water connection, by 2024, the Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, since 2019.

Prior to Jal Jeevan Mission, under the then National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), water supply schemes were implemented with a provision of 40 lpcd. The NRDWP was subsumed under JJM in 2019.

As reported by States/ UTs, as on 31.03.2022, out of 17.01 lakh rural habitations of the country, 8.26 lakh (48.55%) habitations having 51.65% population have the provision of potable drinking water with a supply level of more than 55 liters per capita per day (lpcd) and 8.46 lakh (49.72%) habitations having 46.98% population with supply level of less than 55 lpcd with sources at a reasonable distance and 0.29 lakh (1.73%) rural habitations having 1.37% population are reported to have water quality issues in drinking water sources.

Under JJM, all rural households of the country are planned to be provided with a provision of tap water supply, by 2024. The State/ UT-wise detail of tap water connections provided during the last three years, are at **Annex**.

Annex referred to in part (e) of Rajya Sabha Starred Q.No. *339 due for answer on 04/4/2022

Details of households (HHs) provided with tap water connections during the last three years (in Lakhs)					% of total HHs provided with
S.No.	State	(2019-2020)	(2020-2021)	(2021-2022)	tap connections (till 31/03/2022)
1.	A & N Islands	-	0.33	-	100
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.19	12.98	9.69	57.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.13	0.65	0.42	65.08
4.	Assam	0.49	5.07	16.62	36.76
5.	Bihar	28.97	103.47	21.23	91.07
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.96	1.51	4.45	20.82
7.	D&D and D&NH	0.00	0.25	0.61	100
8.	Goa	0.32	0.33	-	100
9.	Gujarat	1.06	10.95	9.57	94.51
10.	Haryana	1.35	7.92	4.04	100
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1.59	3.80	3.04	92.89
12.	J & K	2.07	2.16	0.63	57.81
13.	Jharkhand	0.95	3.00	4.20	19.59
14.	Karnataka	0.21	3.43	19.04	48.21
15.	Kerala	0.85	4.04	6.64	39.86
16.	Ladakh	0.01	0.02	0.09	29.59
17.	Madhya Pradesh	4.19	19.90	11.11	39.82
18.	Maharashtra	5.45	37.15	12.55	70.87
19.	Manipur	0.04	1.96	0.70	65.65
20.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.87	1.34	38.59
21.	Mizoram	0.16	0.34	0.22	60.38
22.	Nagaland	0.02	0.48	0.94	41.61
23.	Odisha	4.37	15.47	17.48	45.77
24.	Puducherry	0.06	0.08	0.07	100
25.	Punjab	0.76	8.31	8.55	99.63
26.	Rajasthan	1.02	6.81	5.67	23.88
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.10	0.08	84.38
28.	Tamil Nadu	0.17	16.13	14.93	41.76
29.	Telangana	20.18	18.20	-	100
30.	Tripura	0.46	1.42	1.68	50.03
31.	Uttar Pradesh	4.66	19.16	6.58	13.46
32.	Uttarakhand	0.87	4.32	2.81	61.27
33.	West Bengal	0.05	12.48	23.40	21.48
	Total	82.63	323.09	208.37	48.51

Source: JJM-IMIS