

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 96
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18/07/2022

CRISIS OF DRINKING WATER

96. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the States/main cities facing acute crisis of drinking water and the steps taken by Government to address the problem of water;
- (b) the scheme of Government to develop alternative sources of water other than ground water; and
- (c) the measures taken during the last two years for providing clean drinking water in the country, State-wise?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country by 2024. Similarly, to provide universal coverage of water supply to all households through functional taps in all 4,378 statutory towns, AMRUT 2.0 launched in October, 2021.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, out of 18.93 Crore rural households, 3.23 Crore (17%) households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, 6.55 Crore (34.07%) rural households have been provided with tap water connections in last 35 months. Thus, as of date, out of 19.20 Crore rural households in the country, 9.78 Crore (50.92%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As reported by States/ UTs, as on 13.07.2022, out of 16.99 lakh rural habitations in the country, 13.08 lakh [76.99%] have provision of potable drinking water with more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) and 3.64 lakh [21.44%] rural habitations with less than 40 lpcd with sources at a reasonable distance. Further, 0.27 lakh [1.57%] rural habitations are reported to have water quality issues in drinking water sources.

Under JJM, provisions have been made for drinking water source development/ strengthening/ augmentation; and infrastructure for bulk transfer of water, treatment and distribution systems in water deficit drought-prone and desert areas without dependable ground water sources, apart from creation of in-village water supply infrastructure. Government has also launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan to promote rainwater harvesting and water conservation.

In addition, provisions for taking up augmentation and strengthening of local drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes at village level viz. MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. have also been envisaged under the JJM.
