

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1508
ANSWERED ON 05.08.2024

TAP WATER CONNECTIONS IN BELAGAVI DISTRICT, KARNATAKA

1508. SHRI IRANNA KADADI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Jal Jeevan Mission's recent initiatives to provide tap water connections to rural households, including the number of connections provided in the last three years particularly in Belagavi district;
- (b) the total budget allocated and spent on these initiatives last year, and the key challenges faced;
- (c) the mechanisms in place to ensure the quality and sustainability of water supply under the Jal Jeevan Mission; and
- (d) the results of the Jal Jeevan Mission on improving rural health and hygiene, supported by relevant data particularly in Karnataka?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (~17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 31.07.2024, around 11.80 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 31.07.2024, out of 19.32 Crore rural households in the country, approximately 15.03 Crore (77.81%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As reported by the States/UTs, the number of rural households tap connection provided in last three years in the country is as under:

Financial Year	No. of Household tap connections provided in rural areas in the country. (No. of HHs in Crore)
2021-22	2.08
2022-23	2.34
2023-24	2.99

Further, as reported by the state of Karnataka, at the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Belagavi district, 1.92 lakh (22.53%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, tap water connections have been provided to additional 5.51 lakh rural households. Thus, as on 31.07.2024, out of total 8.52 lakh rural households in Belagavi district, provision of tap water supply has been made to 7.43 lakh (87.13%) households. The number of households tap connections provided in the last three years in **Belagavi district** is as under:

Financial Year	No. of household tap connections provided in rural areas in the Belagavi district (Household in Nos.)
2021-22	24,698
2022-23	40,681
2023-24	3,617

(b) The State/ UT-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) during the last year is at **Annexure**.

Lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, lack of capacity of the local village communities to manage and operate in-village water supply infrastructure, etc., are some of the challenges being faced in the implementation of the mission.

(c) To ensure the quality and sustainability of the water supply, JJM has implemented several mechanisms:

- i.) **Quality Monitoring:** States/ UTs have been advised to undertake testing of water quality on a periodic basis and take remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality. Further, the States/ UTs have been advised to identify and train 5 persons preferably women from every village to conduct water quality tests using FTKs/ bacteriological vials at village level and report the same on the WQMIS portal. Moreover, to encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply, States/ UTs have opened water quality testing laboratories to general public for testing of their water samples at a nominal rate. To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.
- ii.) **Sustainable Water Management:** To ensure long-term sustainability of drinking water supply in each village, a 5–year Village Action Plan (VAP) is to be prepared which includes provision of regular operation and maintenance, steps for drinking water source sustainability, source strengthening, rain water recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, greywater management & reuse, etc. with convergence of fund available under different schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 15th Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc. at the village level. A country-wide Jal Shakti Abhiyan has also been launched to generate awareness for water conservation.

(d) As per a recent report of WHO, titled “Estimating potential health gains from increased access to safely managed drinking-water services following the Jal Jeevan Mission initiative”, it is estimated that provisioning of safely managed drinking-water in the country including Karnataka would result in averting almost 400,000 diarrhoeal disease deaths across the country. Further, it is also estimated in the report that with universal coverage of safely managed drinking water in India, almost 14 million DALYs (Disability Adjusted Life Years) are estimated to be averted, resulting in estimated cost savings of up to 8.2 lakh Crore. The said report is available in public domain at the weblink:

<https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-06/Jal-Jeevan-Mission-Summary-ofreport.pdf>

**Annexure referred in the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1508 for reply on
05.08.2024**

Jal Jeevan Mission: Central fund allocated, drawn by the States and reported utilization in 2023-24
(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					Expenditure under State share
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1.	A & N Islands	2.20	7.52	3.76	5.96	0.99	NR
2.	Andhra Pr.	397.70	6,530.49	793.57	1,191.27	862.09	940.04
3.	Arunachal Pr.	284.30	1,057.11	771.21	1,055.51	1,016.78	125.79
4.	Assam	2,447.47	10,351.68	6,204.00	8,651.47	7,870.90	866.11
5.	Bihar	54.95	-	ND	54.95	NR	NR
6.	Chhattisgarh	273.99	4,485.60	2,885.56	3,159.55	2,639.44	2,627.64
7.	Goa	0.92	11.25	11.25	12.17	11.76	11.25
8.	Gujarat	1,088.66	2,982.85	2,237.14	3,325.80	2,377.83	2,676.40
9.	Haryana	100.67	1,053.44	526.72	627.39	589.79	687.56
10.	Himachal Pr.	547.72	379.67	402.34	950.06	859.96	98.38
11.	J&K	903.84	9,611.31	3,267.12	4,170.96	3,510.52	364.69
12.	Jharkhand	529.38	4,722.76	2,875.35	3,404.73	3,140.70	3,291.53
13.	Karnataka	1,182.78	12,623.37	4,966.62	6,149.40	5,239.07	6,017.19
14.	Kerala	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
15.	Ladakh	280.68	477.11	131.07	411.75	346.73	NR
16.	Lakshadweep	9.25	39.63	19.82	29.07	NR	NR
17.	Madhya Pr.	1,060.06	10,297.86	5,419.90	6,479.96	6,388.57	6,390.54
18.	Maharashtra	2,363.74	21,465.88	7,444.26	9,808.00	8,208.53	8,371.34
19.	Manipur	164.42	110.54	ND	164.42	119.49	18.75
20.	Meghalaya	369.04	3,567.25	1,500.00	1,869.04	1,572.14	171.69
21.	Mizoram	121.27	425.46	303.10	424.37	416.52	43.77
22.	Nagaland	19.57	366.86	314.90	334.47	293.35	44.02
23.	Odisha	799.32	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,907.86	2,441.62	2,428.40
24.	Puducherry	5.40	15.39	1.00	6.40	6.39	0.62
25.	Punjab	-	479.02	119.76	119.76	103.79	166.43
26.	Rajasthan	3,431.61	3,019.94	250.00	3,681.61	2,899.24	3,904.02
27.	Sikkim	79.29	634.55	251.61	330.90	318.98	29.67
28.	Tamil Nadu	813.45	3,615.56	2,617.10	3,430.55	2,607.29	2,601.54
29.	Telangana	26.06	-	ND	26.06	NR	NR
30.	Tripura	227.01	1,773.40	744.18	971.19	860.09	105.25
31.	Uttar Pr.	2,812.52	20,884.45			19,087.04	20,269.16
32.	Uttarakhand	282.07	4,689.69	1,890.66	2,172.73	1,949.33	237.66
33.	West Bengal	1,751.06	3,806.29	4,206.29	5,957.35	5,004.16	5,155.11

DNH & DD does not avail fund

Source: JJM - IMIS

ND: Not Drawn

NR: Not Reported