

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2800
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28/03/2022

UNAVAILABILITY OF CLEAN WATER

2800 DR. V. SIVADASAN:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the current progress in Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) whether Government has the data of households facing unavailability of clean water, State-wise statistics;
- (c) whether funds have been allocated to the States under the scheme and the details thereof;
- (d) the number of Urban Local Bodies where universal water supply has been implemented under the mission, State-wise details thereof;
- (e) the number of household tap connections implemented under the scheme, State-wise details thereof; and
- (f) the number of liquid waste management systems implemented in cities, State-wise details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a), (b) & (e) Since August, 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable tap water supply to every rural household of the country by 2024.

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, 6.03 Crore (31.21%) rural households have been provided with tap water connections in last two and half years. Thus, as of date, out of 19.32 Crore rural households in the country, 9.26 Crore (47.97%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. The State/ UT-wise details are at **Annex-I**.

As reported by States/ UTs, as on 24.03.2022, out of 17.01 lakh rural habitations of the country, 13.25 lakh (77.89%) habitations having 78.06% population have provision of potable drinking water with supply level of more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) and 3.47 lakh (20.38%) habitations having 20.57% population with supply level of less than 40 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.

(c) In 2019-20, a sum of Rs. 10,000.66 Crore was allocated for the mission and the entire amount was utilized. Similarly, in 2020-21, Rs. 11,000 Crore was allocated and utilized. Further, in 2021-22, so far, more than Rs. 37,765 Crore has been utilized for implementation of the mission.

(d) & (f) As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, AMRUT was launched on 25 June, 2015 in selected 500 cities across all States /Union Territories (UTs) with focus on providing infrastructure in the sectors of water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport, and green spaces and parks. So far, out of target of providing 139 lakh tap connections to achieve universal water supply coverage in the selected cities, 126 lakh household water tap connections have been provided under AMRUT and in convergence with other schemes. State-wise details of household tap connections provided under AMRUT and in convergence with other schemes at given at **Annex – II**. Further, Government of India has launched AMRUT 2.0 on 01 October, 2021 for the period of 05 years (FY 2021-22 to 2025-26), with the objective of providing universal coverage of water supply through functional household tap connections in all statutory towns in the country. AMRUT 2.0 focuses on making cities water secure through recycle/reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation. AMRUT 2.0 focuses on making the cities ‘self-reliant’ and ‘water secure’.

Under AMRUT, States/UTs have taken projects for developing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of total capacity of more than 6,000 MLD, of which ~2,020 MLD capacity have already created and development of remaining STPs are under progress. State-wise details of STPs set up / being set up under AMRUT are given at **Annex - III**.

Annex-I referred in the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2800 due for reply on 28.03.2022
State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households
(as on 24.03.2022)

(Number in lakhs)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs as on 15.08.2019	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15.8.2019		Total rural HHs as on date	Rural HHs given tap water connections					Rural HHs with tap water supply	
			No.	In %		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	In %	No.	In%
1.	A & N Islands	0.65	0.29	43.92	0.62	-	0.33	-	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	95.66	30.74	32.14	95.17	1.19	12.77	8.62	22.58	23.72	53.32	56.03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.18	0.23	10.46	2.20	0.13	0.65	0.34	1.12	50.96	1.35	61.30
4.	Assam	63.35	1.11	1.76	63.35	0.49	5.07	15.34	20.90	33.00	22.02	34.75
5.	Bihar	1,83.54	3.16	1.72	1,72.21	28.97	103.46	20.46	152.89	88.78	156.05	90.62
6.	Chhattisgarh	45.48	3.20	7.03	48.59	0.96	1.51	4.18	6.65	13.68	9.85	20.26
7.	DNH and D&D	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.85	-	0.25	0.61	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
8.	Goa	2.63	1.99	75.70	2.63	0.31	0.33	-	0.64	24.30	2.63	100.00
9.	Gujarat	93.03	65.16	70.04	91.77	1.06	10.95	9.09	21.09	22.98	86.25	93.98
10.	Haryana	28.94	17.66	61.04	30.97	1.35	7.91	4.04	13.30	42.96	30.97	100.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17.04	7.63	44.76	17.28	1.59	3.79	3.03	8.41	48.66	16.03	92.81
12.	J&K	18.17	5.75	31.67	18.35	2.07	2.16	0.61	4.84	26.38	10.60	57.73
13.	Jharkhand	54.09	3.45	6.38	59.23	0.95	3.00	4.09	8.04	13.57	11.49	19.40
14.	Karnataka	89.61	24.51	27.35	97.92	0.21	3.43	18.67	22.31	22.79	46.83	47.82
15.	Kerala	67.15	16.64	24.78	70.69	0.85	4.04	6.23	11.13	15.74	27.77	39.29
16.	Ladakh	0.44	0.01	3.21	0.43	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.11	26.11	0.13	29.42
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1,21.24	13.53	11.16	1,22.28	4.19	19.87	10.42	34.48	28.20	48.01	39.26
18.	Maharashtra	1,42.36	48.44	34.03	1,46.09	5.45	37.09	11.04	53.58	36.68	102.02	69.83
19.	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.73	4.52	0.04	1.96	0.67	2.68	59.34	2.94	65.08

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs as on 15.08.2019	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15.8.2019		Total rural HHs as on date	Rural HHs given tap water connections					Rural HHs with tap water supply	
			No.	In %		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	In %	No.	In%
20.	Meghalaya	5.9	0.05	0.77	5.90	0.02	0.87	1.28	2.17	36.81	2.22	37.58
21.	Mizoram	1.27	0.09	7.24	1.33	0.16	0.34	0.10	0.60	44.94	0.69	51.85
22.	Nagaland	3.86	0.14	3.60	3.77	0.02	0.48	0.90	1.39	36.90	1.53	40.58
23.	Odisha	83.06	3.11	3.74	88.34	4.37	15.47	16.76	36.60	41.43	39.71	44.95
24.	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.31	1.15	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.21	18.63	1.15	100.00
25.	Punjab	35.07	16.79	47.86	34.40	0.76	8.18	8.53	17.47	50.78	34.25	99.57
26.	Rajasthan	1,01.32	11.74	11.59	1,05.69	1.02	6.81	5.01	12.85	12.15	24.59	23.26
27.	Sikkim	1.05	0.70	67.00	1.05	-	0.10	0.08	0.18	16.94	0.88	83.90
28.	Tamil Nadu	1,26.89	21.76	17.15	1,26.89	0.17	16.13	14.46	30.76	24.24	52.52	41.39
29.	Telangana	54.38	15.68	28.84	54.06	20.18	18.20	-	38.38	70.99	54.06	100.00
30.	Tripura	8.01	0.25	3.06	7.60	0.46	1.42	1.47	3.35	44.03	3.59	47.26
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2,63.39	5.16	1.96	2,64.28	4.66	19.16	6.50	30.32	11.47	35.48	13.43
32.	Uttarakhand	14.62	1.30	8.91	15.18	0.87	4.32	2.41	7.60	50.04	8.90	58.62
33.	West Bengal	1,63.26	2.15	1.31	1,77.23	0.05	12.48	22.73	35.25	19.89	37.40	21.10
	Total	18,93.91	3,23.62	17.07	19,32.00	82.62	3,22.62	1,97.82	6,03.06	31.21	9,26.68	47.97

Source: JJM – IMIS

NR: Not Reported

HH: Household

**Annex-II referred in the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2800 due for reply
on 28.03.2022**

State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total Tap Connection provided (Under AMRUT and in convergence)
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,93,073
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	750
3.	Assam	64,775
4.	Bihar	5,75,536
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,09,248
6.	Goa	150
7.	Gujarat	5,72,864
8.	Haryana	3,30,836
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22,563
10.	Jharkhand	2,54,423
11.	Karnataka	7,80,509
12.	Kerala	2,16,474
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13,51,140
14.	Maharashtra	8,20,234
15.	Manipur	28,947
16.	Meghalaya	190
17.	Mizoram	56,535
18.	Nagaland	3,755
19.	Odisha	4,92,723
20.	Punjab	2,33,915
21.	Rajasthan	6,86,704
22.	Sikkim	3,907
23.	Tamil Nadu	14,99,801
24.	Telangana	5,43,710
25.	Tripura	43,137
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7,93,958
27.	Uttarakhand	71,308
28.	West Bengal	15,03,394
Union Territories		
29.	A&N Islands	7,198
30.	Chandigarh	1,76,434
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21,458
32.	Daman & Diu	7,000
33.	Delhi	7,53,791
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	170
35.	Ladakh	1,620
36.	Lakshadweep	-
37.	Puducherry	1,050
Total		1,26,23,280

Annex-III

**Annex-III referred in the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2800 due for reply
on 28.03.2022**

State-wise details of STPs constructed under AMRUT

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Completed		Ongoing		Total	
		No. of STPs	Sewage treatment capacity (in MLD)	No. of STPs	Sewage treatment capacity (in MLD)	No. of STPs	Sewage treatment capacity (in MLD)
States							
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	22	187	22	187
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	3	1	3
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	4	263	4	263
4	Gujarat	23	1,082	17	606	40	1688
5	Haryana	14	56	8	232	20	288
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2	21	2	21
7	Jharkhand	-	-	1	50	1	50
8	Karnataka	19	187	4	85	23	272
9	Kerala	1	5	9	35	10	40
10	Madhya Pradesh	18	441	13	529	31	970
11	Maharashtra	2	50	23	932	25	982
12	Meghalaya	-	-	1	2	1	2
13	Odisha	1	1	-	-	1	1
14	Punjab	2	35	7	446	9	481
15	Rajasthan	7	27	10	92	17	119
16	Tamil Nadu	3	92*	9	358	12	450
17	Telangana	2	18	-	-	2	18
18	Uttar Pradesh	1	20	11	370	12	390
19	Uttarakhand	-	-	4	49	4	49
20	West Bengal	-	-	1	4	1	4
Union Territories							
21	D&N Haveli	1	4	-	-	1	4
22	Delhi	-	-	1	32	1	32
23	Jammu – Kashmir	1	4	1	2	2	6
	Total	95	2,023	149	4,297	244	6,320

Note: Out of 92 MLD treatment capacity created in Tamil Nadu, 90 MLD is for tertiary treatment.