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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 879
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25/07/2022

PROBLEMS OF DRINKING WATER IN RAJASTHAN

879 # SHRI NEERAJ DANGI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of highly populated cities of the State of Rajasthan which are facing the problem of drinking water;

(b) whether the increasing number of population and wastage of available water is the main reason for the drinking water crisis, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to solve such problems?

ANSWER

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

(a) Drinking water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs by providing technical and financial assistance through programme interventions. As informed by the State of Rajasthan, 4 cities *viz.* Dausa, Sirohi, Pali and Alwar are facing the problem of drinking water during summer season.

(b) Lack of perennial surface water and sustainable ground water source, over dependence on ground water sources are some of the major reasons for drinking water crisis. Further, per capita water availability in the country is reducing due to increase in population.

(c) To make provision of potable water to every rural household through tap water connection, by 2024, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, 3.23 Crore households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, 6.61 Crore rural households have been provided with tap water connections in last 35 months. Thus, as of date, out of 19.13 Crore rural households in the country, around 9.84 Crore (51.47%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Further, 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, 130 lakh (91.5%) household water tap connections have been provided under AMRUT and in convergence with other schemes.

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'.

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