

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

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *48
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12/12/2022

TAP WATER CONNECTION TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD

*48 SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data on the number of households that do not have access to clean water;
- (b) if so, the latest details of the number of households with no access to clean water, State-wise;
- (c) if not, measures taken by Government to collect this data;
- (d) the measures taken by Government to ensure clean water in every household; and
- (e) the number of households that will receive connections by 2024 under Har Ghar Jal Scheme of Government to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

- (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred in reply of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. *48 to be answered on 12.12.2022

(a) to (e) Drinking Water is a State subject, and as such, planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, lies with State governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country by 2024, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, 3.23 Crore (17%) households were reported to have tap water connections. As reported by states, so far, around 7.44 Crore (38%) rural households have been provided with tap water connections in the period of implementation of JJM. Thus, as on 06.12.2022, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, around 10.67 Crore (55%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 8.69 Crore rural households are planned to be covered by 2024.

As reported by States/ UTs, as on 05.12.2022, out of 16.97 lakh rural habitations in the country, 13.07 lakh [77%] have potable drinking water with more than 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) and 3.64 lakh [21.5%] rural habitations with less than 40 lpcd. Further, 0.26 lakh [1.5%] rural habitations are reported to have water quality issues in drinking water sources. State-wise details are **annexed**.

Further, following measures have been taken under JJM to facilitate action on water quality aspects at state level –

- While allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- More than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up.
- Five persons, preferably women are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs) and so far, 15.18 lakh women have been trained.
- 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.
- Under JJM, while planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source takes time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements.
- States/ UTs have also been advised to open water quality testing laboratories to general public for testing of their water samples.

Annex referred in the reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. *48 due for reply on 12.12.2022

State/ UT- wise details of coverage of rural habitations

S. No.	State/ UT	No. of rural habitations provided with 40 lpcd or more of potable water	No. of rural habitations provided with less than 40 lpcd of potable water	No. of rural habitations having water sources with quality issues
1.	A & N Islands	229	37	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35,988	12,505	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,459	4,681	149
4.	Assam	48,225	29,671	10,039
5.	Bihar	1,04,917	949	449
6.	DNH & DD	0	121	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	60,396	14,648	193
8.	Goa	378	0	0
9.	Gujarat	35,992	0	0
10.	Haryana	7,163	131	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	38,712	16,296	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,803	8,368	0
13.	Jharkhand	1,17,071	7,216	59
14.	Karnataka	22,860	34,940	0
15.	Kerala	9,408	6,466	92
16.	Ladakh	415	996	0
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0	10
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1,12,462	15,067	4
19.	Maharashtra	53,775	46,477	42
20.	Manipur	1,988	988	0
21.	Meghalaya	2,547	7,210	0
22.	Mizoram	316	426	0
23.	Nagaland	570	929	0
24.	Odisha	1,52,949	2,460	2,043
25.	Puducherry	292	0	0
26.	Punjab	11,949	2,383	837
27.	Rajasthan	53,424	58,132	10,423
28.	Sikkim	1,035	1,224	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	57,639	21,757	0
30.	Telangana	23,986	4	0
31.	Tripura	5,500	2,554	656
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2,51,561	7,819	515
33.	Uttarakhand	19,507	19,212	3
34.	West Bengal	64,810	40,459	198
Total		13,07,326	3,64,126	25,712
%		77.03	21.46	1.51

Source: JJM – IMIS