

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*45  
ANSWERED ON 06.02.2023**

**Supply of water to houses in Punjab**

**\*45. Shri Sant Balbir Singh:**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the progress report of the work under Har Ghar Nal Se Jal scheme, the number of villages where it is being implemented and the arrangements of the Ministry for its continuity; and

(b) the arrangements for this scheme to reach those areas where the underground water has been polluted with heavy metals and the number of houses in Punjab which have been supplied with water under this scheme so far?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER FOR JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a) to (b) A Statement of reply is laid on the Table of the House

**Statement referred to in the reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. \*45 answered on 06.02.2023**

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

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, out of 19.36 Crore rural households, 3.23 Crore (16.71%) households were reported to have tap water connections. As reported by States/UTs, 7.82 crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections since the announcement of JJM. Thus, as on 31.01.2023, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, 11.06 Crore (57.12%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. Since JJM aims at universal coverage of rural households all villages are included in the scope of JJM. The State/ UT, district and village-wise detailed information is available on JJM dashboard, which is in public domain at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

Water being a state subject, the powers to plan, approve, implement, operate & maintain water supply schemes are vested with States/UTs. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. To ensure the continuity, sustainability, and longevity of the rural water supply schemes throughout their design period, recommendations of the Source Finding Committee demonstrating sufficiency of water in water source for a PWS, are mandatorily examined at the very stage of approval itself. Apart from this, the States have been advised to devise and implement a comprehensive O&M policy including components such as source sustainability, collection of user charges, sufficient financing for O&M and for handing over of schemes to the Panchayats/ Panni Samitis. Further, the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grants to the tune of Rs 1.72 lakh crore from 2019-20 to 2025-26, for water and sanitation related activities, have also been provisioned to supplement the resources at Panchayat level. States have been advised to utilise these funds for the operation and maintenance of the water supply schemes.

As such all States, including Punjab, have been requested to provide potable tap water supply to all rural households by 2024. Since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, about 17.45 lakh rural households in Punjab have been provided tap water connections. Thus, as on 31.01.2023, provision of tap water supply has been made to 34.24 lakh (99.97%) households out of total 34.25 lakh rural households in Punjab.

Under the Mission, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery. Water quality has been one of the key priorities under the JJM since its inception. States are advised to strictly ensure supply of safe drinking water as per these norms. Following provisions have been made under JJM to facilitate action on water quality aspects at state level –

1. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
2. The “Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework” was devised and disseminated to states in October 2021.

3. To facilitate implementation of the above said Framework, more than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs) and so far, 18.07 lakh women have been trained.
4. 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.
5. Under the Mission, States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes of bulk water transfer based on safe water sources such as surface water or alternative safe ground water for the villages with water quality issues including heavy metals.
6. Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a surface water source takes time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) and individual household purifiers (IHP) in water quality affected habitations including heavy metals 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. The State/ UT, district and village-wise detailed information is available on ejalshakti portal, which is in public domain at:

[https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/qaualityissue/JJMRep\\_NoOfQualityAffHabitations\\_S.aspx](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/qaualityissue/JJMRep_NoOfQualityAffHabitations_S.aspx)

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