

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-85**  
ANSWERED ON- 04/12/2023

**AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER IN HILLY AND REMOTE AREAS**

85 # SHRI ADITYA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the achievement so far in providing drinking water to hilly and remote areas, particularly in the State of Jharkhand, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are also reports of the use of water from open sources in remote areas, if so, the measures taken by Government to check the quality of this water, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household in the country, including those in hilly and remote areas and the State of Jharkhand to have assured potable water, in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis, through tap water connection.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 29.11.2023, around 10.46 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 29.11.2023, out of 19.24 Crore rural households in the country, around 13.69 Crore (71%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Region-wise progress under the mission is not maintained at Government of India level. However, State/ UT-wise details of rural households provided with tap water connections, are **annexed**.

(b) Under JJM, the water sources *inter alia* which include groundwater (open well, borewell, tube well, handpumps, etc.), ancient & traditional surface water (river, reservoir, lake, pond, springs, etc.) and rain water stored in small tanks are being used as sources for drinking water supply schemes. Water being a State subject, the planning, designing, approving, implementing and operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes are being done by the States/ UTs.

Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. To ensure water supply to households of prescribed quality, States/ UTs have been advised time and again to undertake testing of water quality on a periodic basis and take remedial action wherever necessary.

Further, 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. As reported by States/ UTs on WQMIS, as on 29.11.2023, about 48.47 lakh water samples have been tested in the water testing laboratories and 78.96 lakh water samples using Field Testing Kits (FTKs), during 2023-24. 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. So far, about 23.31 lakh women have been trained for testing of water quality through FTKs.

Further, 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.

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**Annex referred to in Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 85 to be answered on 04.12.2023**  
**State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households**

(Number in lakhs)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.08.2019		Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 29.11.2023	
			No.	In%	No.	In%
1.	A & N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.62	100.00
2.	Andhra Pr.	95.54	30.74	32.18	68.66	71.87
3.	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.96	2.18	95.04
4.	Assam	69.04	1.11	1.61	45.11	65.34
5.	Bihar	166.30	3.16	1.90	160.34	96.41
6.	Chhattisgarh	49.96	3.20	6.40	34.74	69.55
7.	DNH and DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00
8.	Goa	2.63	1.99	75.70	2.63	100.00
9.	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	91.18	100.00
10.	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	30.41	100.00
11.	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	17.09	100.00
12.	J&K	18.70	5.75	30.77	14.04	75.06
13.	Jharkhand	61.77	3.45	5.59	28.40	45.97
14.	Karnataka	101.17	24.51	24.23	71.51	70.68
15.	Kerala	70.78	16.64	23.51	36.56	51.65
16.	Ladakh	0.42	0.01	3.37	0.37	89.04
17.	Lakshadweep	0.13		0.00	0.06	41.38
18.	Madhya Pr.	111.89	13.53	12.09	66.07	59.05
19.	Maharashtra	146.74	48.44	33.01	120.05	81.81
20.	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.50	77.56
21.	Meghalaya	6.52	0.05	0.70	4.20	64.49
22.	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.29	97.01
23.	Nagaland	3.69	0.14	3.76	3.00	81.35
24.	Odisha	88.64	3.11	3.51	60.28	68.01
25.	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	1.15	100.00
26.	Punjab	34.26	16.79	49.00	34.26	100.00
27.	Rajasthan	106.63	11.74	11.01	47.89	44.91
28.	Sikkim	1.32	0.70	53.34	1.17	88.38
29.	Tamil Nadu	125.31	21.76	17.36	96.23	76.79
30.	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	53.98	100.00
31.	Tripura	7.46	0.25	3.28	5.41	72.42
32.	Uttar Pr.	263.18	5.16	1.96	184.25	70.01
33.	Uttarakhand	14.54	1.30	8.96	12.61	86.69
34.	West Bengal	173.97	2.15	1.23	69.13	39.74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,24.02</b>	<b>3,23.63</b>	<b>16.82</b>	<b>13,69.22</b>	<b>71.16</b>

HH: Household

Source: JJM – IMIS