

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 331
TO BE ANSWERED ON - 08/12/2022

FUNCTIONAL TAP WATER CONNECTION

331. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULUREDDY

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:-

- (a) the criteria to define a family with fully functional tap water connection;
- (b) whether it is true that so far only 62 per cent of rural houses have tap water connections, leaving 38 per cent still without potable water;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the target set to achieve hundred per cent tap water connections in the country;
- (e) whether water being supplied through Har Ghar Jal Scheme (HGJS) has the accepted pH value and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether it is true that water supplied in most of the Anganwadi Centres and Schools has higher residue of chlorine; and
- (g) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure correct dosing of chlorine in tap water?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JALSHAKTI

(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

- (a) Under Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, a tap water connection to a rural household is considered to be functional if the tap connection provides drinking water in adequate quantity (at least 55 lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500 standard) and on regular basis i.e. continuous supply in long-term.
- (b) to (d) As reported by States on JJM-IMIS, as on 7th December, 2022, out of 19.35 Crore rural households in the country, around 10.67 Crore (55.13%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 8.7 Crore rural households are planned to be covered by 2024. The State/ UT wise details are at **annexed**.
- (e) to (g) During the functionality assessment exercise undertaken during 2021-22, it was found that in more than 95% households the water samples had values within the acceptable limits of pH values. Also, in more than 87% of the water samples from schools and 87% Anganwadi Centers, the free residual chlorine values were found not to be exceeding the norms.

“Water” being a state subject, planning, approval, and implementation of the drinking water supply schemes as per the JJM norms for quantity, quality, and regularity, lies with the respective State/UT government. The States/UTs have been advised to take action for further improvement in safe water service delivery, including at schools and anganwadis.

Annex referred to in part (b) of Lok Sabha US Q.No. 331 due for answer on 8.12.2022

State wise details of tap connections provided to rural households				
S.No.	State	Total Rural household as on (01/04/2022) (In Lakhs)	Total Household connections reported (till 4.12.2022) (In Lakhs)	%
1	A & N Islands	0.62	0.62	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	95.69	63.65	66.52
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	1.55	67.34
4	Assam	65.67	27.08	41.24
5	Bihar	166.97	159.84	95.73
6	Chhattisgarh	50.06	17.03	34.01
7	D&NHand D&D	0.85	0.85	100
8	Goa	2.63	2.63	100
9	Gujarat	91.73	91.73	100
10	Haryana	30.41	30.41	100
11	Himachal Pradesh	17.19	16.58	96.48
12	Jammu & Kashmir	18.35	10.63	57.94
13	Jharkhand	61.22	16.05	26.21
14	Karnataka	101.18	59.23	58.54
15	Kerala	70.66	31.71	44.88
16	Ladakh	0.43	0.30	71.24
17	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.00	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	120.07	54.96	45.77
19	Maharashtra	145.86	105.07	72.03
20	Manipur	4.52	3.38	74.77
21	Meghalaya	6.30	2.72	43.14
22	Mizoram	1.34	0.95	70.84
23	Nagaland	3.77	2.06	54.57
24	Odisha	88.57	48.21	54.43
25	Puducherry	1.15	1.15	100
26	Punjab	34.26	34.24	99.93
27	Rajasthan	105.77	30.95	29.26
28	Sikkim	1.32	0.97	73.58
29	Tamil Nadu	125.01	72.26	57.8
30	Telangana	53.87	53.87	100
31	Tripura	7.42	4.10	55.26
32	Uttar Pradesh	264.38	58.28	22.05
33	Uttarakhand	14.94	10.24	68.51
34	West Bengal	181.04	51.54	28.47
	Total	19,35.68	10,64.85	55.01

Source: JJM-IMIS