

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1724
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.11.2019**

Piped Water Supply

1724. SHRI L.S. TEJASVI SURYA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide piped water supply to every household along with the details of the scheme including the feasibility report and the implementation status thereof;

(b) the details of the sources of water envisioned for providing piped water to every household in percentages and the current availability of water in each State, State-wise;

(c) the estimates of the demand for water and drinking water in 2024 and the projected supply of water and drinking water including the per capita demand and supply for the same; and

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to promote water conservation in agriculture and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)**

(a) To enable every rural household to have potable water supply on regular basis in adequate quantity through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Power to plan, design, approve, implement, operate & maintain rests with States/ UTs.

(b) The sources of drinking water envisioned for water supply schemes under JJM are surface water from reservoirs/ dam/ river/ canal/ lake etc., and/ or groundwater or springs. Depending on the availability and sustainability of sources, rural water supply schemes are designed by State Governments/ its agencies. Data related to State-wise water sources for future water supply schemes, in percentage terms cannot be predicted. In so far as drinking water availability is concerned, as reported by States/ UTs, as on 26.11.2019, 81.25% rural habitations with 76.60% population have water supply schemes with service delivery of 40 litre or more per capita per day (lpcd) potable water and 15.53% rural habitations with 19.67% population have water supply schemes with less than 40 lpcd potable water whereas 3.22% rural habitations

with 3.73% population is having water sources with quality issues. State-wise details of coverage of rural habitations are **annexed**.

(c) To meet the domestic needs of every rural household in future, JJM aims at providing potable water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024.

(d) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sishayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Further, Government of India has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a water conservation campaign, which is being implemented in two phases in 256 water-stressed districts of the country. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India have worked with State and District officials in these districts to promote water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of target interventions.

**Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1724 due for reply on
28/11/2019**

State wise details of coverage of rural habitations

(As on 26.11.2019)

S. No.	State	Total No. of rural habitations	No. of rural habitations with 40 lpcd or more of potable water	No. of rural habitations with less than 40 lpcd of potable water	No. of rural habitations having water sources with quality issues
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,663	34,578	13,805	280
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,303	4,195	27
4.	Assam	88,076	55,682	22,944	9,450
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	70,988	35,422	3,808
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,753	72,792	1,455	506
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,655	7,305	263	87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54,469	42,583	11,886	0
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	14,625	8,750	5,864	11
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,591	1,19,725	334	532
13.	Karnataka	59,774	34,345	24,977	452
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,165	15,031	324
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,231	1,28,077	2	152
16.	Maharashtra	99,641	84,829	14,640	172
17.	Manipur	2,976	2,050	926	0
18.	Meghalaya	10,470	4,124	6,339	7
19.	Mizoram	720	490	230	0
20.	Nagaland	1,450	742	708	0
21.	Odisha	1,57,013	1,54,477	127	2,409
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15,190	10,485	1,500	3,205
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	62,768	41,925	16,833
25.	Sikkim	2,337	861	1,476	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,796	3,218	0
27.	Telangana	24,597	15,405	8,848	344
28.	Tripura	8,723	5,020	1,326	2,377
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,865	1,950	1,203
30.	Uttarakhand	39,311	23,202	16,100	9
31.	West Bengal	1,07,328	61,905	32,100	13,323
	Total	17,24,423	14,01,130	2,67,782	55,511
	Percentage		81.25	15.53	3.22

[Source: IMIS, DDWS]