

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2977  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.12.2019**

**Shortage of Clean Drinking Water**

† 2977. **SHRI PRATAPRAO PATIL CHIKHLIKAR:**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there is a acute shortage of clean drinking water in rural areas of the country and the water from the hand pumps are highly contaminated in these areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the efforts made by the Government in this regard, Statewise; and
- (c) the funds allocated for the supply of clean drinking water, State-wise?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)**

(a) A very large population have access to potable drinking water. As reported by States/ UTs, as on 01.12.2019, 81.26% rural habitations having 76.60% population are fully covered with provision of 40 litre or more per capita per day (lpcd) and 15.53% rural habitations having 19.67% population are partially covered, i.e. with provision of less than 40 lpcd whereas 3.21% rural habitations having 3.73% population is having water sources with quality issues.

(b) & (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and Government of India assists States by providing financial and technical assistance to provide potable water to rural population through the centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM). Powers to plan, approve, and implement rural drinking water supply schemes are vested with States. While allocating the funds under JJM to States/UTs, 10% weightage has been given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants. The funds provided to the States under JJM can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority.

In March 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹ 1,000 Crores was released to various Arsenic & Fluoride affected States for installation of Community water purification plants and commissioning of piped water supply schemes.

Further, in March 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched as a part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission, to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. An amount of ₹3,690.34 Crores has been released under NWQSM. State-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under NWQSM is at Annexure.

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**Annexure referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2977 due for reply on  
05.12.2019**

**State-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under NWQSM**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.74	0.17
2.	Assam	330.96	48.21
3.	Bihar	171.96	53.25
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.92	0.02
5.	Haryana	16.91	9.54
6.	Jharkhand	38.72	12.85
7.	Karnataka	26.99	2.01
8.	Kerala	4.43	1.86
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.41	3.15
10.	Maharashtra	18.79	3.96
11.	Odisha	1.12	1.11
12.	Punjab	98.01	0
13.	Rajasthan	895.5	677.4
14.	Telangana	700.23	697.8
15.	Uttar Pradesh	49.95	30.95
16.	West Bengal	1,305.7	657.02
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,690.34</b>	<b>2,199.30</b>

*Source: IMIS, DDWS*