

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2990
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.12.2019**

Piped Drinking Water Supply

**2990. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH,
SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE:**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural households having piped drinking water supply at present across the country especially in the State of Jharkhand and Latur district of Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of the deficit between water availability and requirement at present; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide piped drinking water supply to every rural households during last five years as envisaged under Jal Jeevan Mission?

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

(a) As reported, as on 02.12.2019, about 18.42% [3.29 Crore] rural households have tap connection with piped water supply in the country. Further, about 5.92% [2.97 Lakh] rural households have tap connection with piped water supply in the state of Jharkhand whereas 78.08% [2.75 Lakh] rural households have tap connection with piped water supply in the Latur district of Maharashtra.

(b) Water supply being a State subject, the State Governments has to ensure water availability for drinking purpose. The details of deficit between availability and requirements are not maintained by this department. However, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a provision has been made to provide potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (LPCD) to every rural household on regular basis through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024.

(c) Government of India (GoI) supplements the effort of States/ UTs for providing potable water in rural areas by providing financial and technical assistance. The following major steps have been taken by GoI for improving piped drinking water supply to every rural household during last five years:

- i.) An amount of ₹31,569.77 Crore was made available to States for this purpose during last five years.
- ii.) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was restructured to make it more competitive, outcome-based and result-oriented wherein focus of the department was to provide piped water supply to every rural habitations.
- iii.) National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched in 2017 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 identified Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural habitations.

Further, during the current year 2019-20, Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign was launched which aims at making water conservation a 'Jan Andolan' through asset creation and communication campaign. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has also been launched which aims at providing potable water to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024.

