

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2322
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.03.2020**

Households without Piped Water Connections

2322. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has the data of the rural household in the country who don't have the piped water connection and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for this so far within the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (d) the details of the target set and achievements made so far;
- (e) whether the Government has constituted village and water sanitation committees for this purpose in the country and if so, the details thereof including Tamil Nadu along with its response; and
- (f) whether the Government has fixed the representatives of women, SC and ST community in these committees and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) As reported by States/ UTs as on 01.04.2019, around 3.27 Crore rural households were with tap connection for piped water supply (PWS) and around 14.60 Crore rural households were without tap connections for PWS. The State-wise details of rural households those without household tap connections as on 01.04.2019, including those of Tamil Nadu, are annexed.
- (b) Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024 with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crore.
- (c) In 2019-20, a budgetary allocation of Rs.10,000.66 Crore has been made and as on 01.03.2020, an amount of Rs. 9,480.11 Crore has been released to the States/ UTs and as reported, States have utilized an amount of Rs. 3,825.51 Crore so far. Further, out of Rs. 373.87 Crore allocated to Tamil Nadu, an amount of Rs. 371.94 Crore has been released and as reported by State an amount of Rs. 99.66 Crore has been utilized during the current financial year.

(d) JJM aims at universal coverage of every rural household through FHTC by 2024. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs by providing them with financial and technical assistance.

After the launch of JJM, a conference of Minister in-charge of rural water supply of various States was held in New Delhi followed by five regional workshops to discuss the modalities of the implementation of the Mission. Moreover, in consultations with State Governments & other stakeholders in water sector, Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Mission has been released on 25.12.2019.

A one-day national conference with stakeholders, viz. health and Public Health Engineering (PHE)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) Department officials from States affected with water quality issues, civil society, international agencies, community medicine practitioners, public health representatives, etc. was organized to enable States to prioritize quality-affected areas & expedite provision of piped water supply with FHTCs, facilitate discussions on water quality related issues; cross-learning and sharing of best practices.

(e) For decentralization of powers and in consonance with 73rd amendment of Constitution of India, in-village infrastructure of water supply schemes under JJM will be planned, implemented, operated and maintained by the Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee/ users group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) or PaaniSamiti. Accordingly, provision has been made in the guidelines to constitute the VWSC/ PaaniSamiti and States, including Tamil Nadu, are in the process of setting up the same.

(f) VWSC/ PaaniSamiti, set up for planning, implementing, operation and maintenance of in-village infrastructure of water supply schemes under JJM, may consist of 10-15 members comprising elected members of Panchayat up to 25% of the composition, 50% women members, and remaining 25% may consist of representatives of weaker sections of the village (SC/ST) proportional to their population.

**Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2322 due for reply on
05.03.2020**

State-wise details of Household connections & Household that are yet to be provided with tap connection

As on 01.04.2019

S.No.	State	Total rural households	No. of households with tapconnection	Rural households that are yet to be provided with tap connection
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65,096	6,604	58,492
2.	Andhra Pradesh	91,29,939	30,60,696	60,69,243
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,20,826	20,069	2,00,757
4.	Assam	57,92,987	1,27,962	56,65,025
5.	Bihar	1,78,46,077	3,36,178	1,75,09,899
6.	Chhattisgarh	43,17,108	3,85,417	39,31,691
7.	Goa	1,61,459	0	1,61,459
8.	Gujarat	64,77,917	50,82,540	13,95,377
9.	Haryana	32,88,145	17,58,292	15,29,853
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13,48,841	7,59,047	5,89,794
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	16,36,151	4,91,152	11,44,999
12.	Jharkhand	50,28,402	2,88,992	47,39,410
13.	Karnataka	80,72,422	35,36,476	45,35,946
14.	Kerala	91,75,250	15,36,707	76,38,543
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,08,90,226	13,28,100	95,62,126
16.	Maharashtra	1,32,03,245	50,74,813	81,28,432
17.	Manipur	4,38,943	24,512	4,14,431
18.	Meghalaya	4,60,527	4,359	4,56,168
19.	Mizoram	1,03,949	16,359	87,590
20.	Nagaland	3,17,975	15,559	3,02,416
21.	Odisha	81,25,852	3,19,955	78,05,897
22.	Puducherry	82,258	41,418	40,840
23.	Punjab	33,01,599	17,59,205	15,42,394
24.	Rajasthan	92,84,150	11,49,036	81,35,114
25.	Sikkim	88,013	87,431	582
26.	Tamil Nadu	98,62,767	29,33,243	69,29,524
27.	Telangana	54,09,686	18,13,791	35,95,895
28.	Tripura	8,59,052	27,358	8,31,694
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,58,81,064	3,45,452	2,55,35,612
30.	Uttarakhand	15,09,758	2,16,182	12,93,576
31.	West Bengal	1,63,35,210	2,14,683	1,61,20,527
	Total	17,87,14,894	3,27,61,588	14,59,53,306

Source: IMIS, DDWS
