

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4308
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.03.2020**

Drinking Water Shortage

†4308. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI SRIDHAR KOTAGIRI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of pure drinking water in most of the villages in the country at present;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard during the last three years, especially in rural and remote areas?

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

(a) & (b) Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), now subsumed under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the coverage was monitored in terms of habitations having provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water with sources at a reasonable distance. As reported by States/ UTs, as on 15.03.2020, 81.76% rural habitations having 77.54% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 15.32% rural habitations having 19.23% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 2.91% rural habitations having 3.24% population with water sources having quality issues. State/ UT-wise details of coverage of rural habitations including those of Andhra Pradesh are **annexed**.

(c) Government of India (GoI) supplements the effort of States/ UTs for providing potable water in rural areas by providing financial and technical assistance. A number of steps have been taken by GoI which *inter-alia* includes:

- i.) In last three years for this purpose, an amount of Rs. 18,309.55 Crore has been made available to States;

- ii.) Since 2014, to improve piped water supply in low income States viz. Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, with the assistance of World Bank, this Department has been implementing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project-Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS). An amount of Rs. 1,375.35 Crore has been released to these States so far for this project;
- iii.) In 2016, for installation of community water purification plants & commissioning of pipe water supply schemes in Arsenic/ Fluoride affected States, an amount of Rs.1,000 Crore has been released;
- iv.) In 2017, to give focussed attention to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 identified Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural habitations, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched and so far an amount of Rs. 3,940.34 Crore has been released;
- v.) For Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) affected 60 priority districts of the States of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as part of the NRDWP (now JJM) and an amount of Rs. 369 Crore has been released in the last three years;
- vi.) In 2018, for implementation in all the Aspirational districts in 28 States, Swajal, a community-driven, single village, solar powered, mini-piped water supply scheme was launched;
- vii.) During the current year 2019-20, Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign was also launched in 256 water stressed districts across the country with aim to promote water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five target interventions, viz., water conservation & rain water harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/ tanks, reuse and recharge of bore wells, watershed development and intensive afforestation;
- viii.) To meet the domestic needs of every rural household in future, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched in August, 2019 which aims at providing potable water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024 with an outlay of Rs.3.60 lakh Crore, in partnerships with States. During current year, an amount of Rs. 9,542.89 Crore has been released.

**Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4308 due for reply on
19.03.2020**

State/ UT-wise details of coverage of rural habitations

As on 15.03.2020

S.No.	State	Total no.of rural habitations	No. of rural habitations provided with 40 lpcd or more of potable water	No. of rural habitations provided 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	34,703	13,685	275
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,353	4,148	24
4.	Assam	88,076	55,868	24,159	8,049
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	71,025	36,008	3,185
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,753	72,896	1,370	487
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,655	7,329	264	62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54,469	42,926	11,543	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	14,625	8,781	5,833	11
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,591	1,19,741	426	424
13.	Karnataka	59,774	34,641	24,692	441
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,169	15,027	324
15.	Ladakh	1,153	731	422	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,231	1,28,087	1	143
17.	Maharashtra	99,641	85,011	14,465	165
18.	Manipur	2,976	2,053	923	0
19.	Meghalaya	10,470	4,131	6,332	7
20.	Mizoram	720	490	230	0
21.	Nagaland	1,450	742	708	0
22.	Odisha	1,57,013	1,54,509	126	2,378
23.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
24.	Punjab	15,190	10,538	1,572	3,080
25.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	64,095	41,214	16,217
26.	Sikkim	2,337	862	1,475	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,885	3,129	0
28.	Telangana	24,597	16,748	7,588	261
29.	Tripura	8,723	5,066	1,311	2,346
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,915	1,949	1,154
31.	Uttarakhand	39,311	23,346	15,956	9
32.	West Bengal	1,07,328	66,455	29,689	11,184
Total		17,25,576	14,10,914	2,64,436	50,226
		Percentage	81.76	15.32	2.92

(Source: IMIS, DDWS)