

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4354  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.03.2020**

**NRDWP**

**4354. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the success of implementing the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of rural households provided drinking water under the said Programme across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the cases of irregularities in implementation of the said programme which came to the notice of the Government during the said period, State/UT-wise along with action taken thereon; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government to achieve the objectives of the said programme within the stipulated time frame?

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

(a) to (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 are placed at **Annex I**.

(c) As stated above, under erstwhile NRDWP, the coverage was monitored in terms of habitations, however, in August, 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing potable water to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024. As reported by

States, as on 01.04.2019, the State/ UT-wise number of rural households which were having household tap connection is placed at **Annex II**.

(d) Water being State subject, State Govts. plan, design, implement, operate & maintain the rural water supply schemes. Further, whenever any grievance is received in this regard, the same is forwarded to the respective State Government for appropriate corrective measures.

(e) 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. Further, one-day national conference with all stakeholders was organized in February, 2020 to enable States to prioritize quality-affected areas & expedite provision of piped water supply with FHTCs. Also a conference on the Springshed Water Management was convened in Uttarakhand in February, 2020 in Nainital, Uttarakhand to ensure drinking water security in the mountain regions of India through Science based participatory Springshed Management approach.

In 2019-20, a budgetary allocation of Rs.10,000.66 Crore has been made and as on 06.03.2020, an amount of Rs. 9,542.89 Crore has been released to the States/ UTs .

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## Annex I

Annex I referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4354 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
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,25,576</b>	<b>14,10,914</b>	<b>2,64,436</b>	<b>50,226</b>
		<b>Percentage</b>	<b>81.76</b>	<b>15.32</b>	<b>2.92</b>

(Source: IMIS, DDWS)

## Annex II

Annex II referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4354 due for reply on 19.03.2020

## State/ UT-wise details of Household Tap Connection

As on 01.04.2019

S. No.	State	Total Rural household	Household Connections with PWS	Household Connections that are yet to be provided with tap connection	Percentage of household connections that are yet to be provided with tap connection
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,87,14,894</b>	<b>3,27,61,588</b>	<b>14,59,53,306</b>	<b>81.67</b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65,096	6,604	58,492	89.85
2	Andhra Pradesh	91,29,939	30,60,696	60,69,243	66.48
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,20,826	20,069	2,00,757	90.91
4	Assam	57,92,987	1,27,962	56,65,025	97.79
5	Bihar	1,78,46,077	3,36,178	1,75,09,899	98.12
6	Chhattisgarh	43,17,108	3,85,417	39,31,691	91.07
7	Goa	1,61,459	0	1,61,459	100.00
8	Gujarat	64,77,917	50,82,540	13,95,377	21.54
9	Haryana	32,88,145	17,58,292	15,29,853	46.53
10	Himachal Pradesh	13,48,841	7,59,047	5,89,794	43.73
11	Jammu & Kashmir (including Ladakh)	16,36,151	4,91,152	11,44,999	69.98
12	Jharkhand	50,28,402	2,88,992	47,39,410	94.25
13	Karnataka	80,72,422	35,36,476	45,35,946	56.19
14	Kerala	91,75,250	15,36,707	76,38,543	83.25
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,08,90,226	13,28,100	95,62,126	87.80
16	Maharashtra	1,32,03,245	50,74,813	81,28,432	61.56
17	Manipur	4,38,943	24,512	4,14,431	94.42
18	Meghalaya	4,60,527	4,359	4,56,168	99.05
19	Mizoram	1,03,949	16,359	87,590	84.26
20	Nagaland	3,17,975	15,559	3,02,416	95.11
21	Odisha	81,25,852	3,19,955	78,05,897	96.06
22	Puducherry	,82,258	41,418	40,840	49.65
23	Punjab	33,01,599	17,59,205	15,42,394	46.72
24	Rajasthan	92,84,150	11,49,036	81,35,114	87.62
25	Sikkim	,88,013	87,431	582	0.66
26	Tamil Nadu	98,62,767	29,33,243	69,29,524	70.26
27	Telangana	54,09,686	18,13,791	35,95,895	66.47
28	Tripura	8,59,052	27,358	8,31,694	96.82
29	Uttar Pradesh	2,58,81,064	3,45,452	2,55,35,612	98.67
30	Uttarakhand	15,09,758	2,16,182	12,93,576	85.68
31	West Bengal	1,63,35,210	2,14,683	1,61,20,527	98.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,87,14,894</b>	<b>3,27,61,588</b>	<b>14,59,53,306</b>	<b>81.67</b>

(Source: IMIS, DDWS)