

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3742
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.03.2021

FUNCTIONAL HOUSEHOLD TAP CONNECTIONS

3742. SHRI SHANTANU THAKUR:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household through Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) if so, the details of the implementation process of the mission; and
- (c) the details of FHTC service delivery of water under JJM, State-wise especially in West-Bengal?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) To enable every rural household in the country, including those in the State of West Bengal, to have assured potable tap water supply at rate of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). State-wise status of coverage with FHTCs is in public domain, which is available on JJM dashboard at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

Following the principle of bottom-up approach, under JJM, every village has to prepare a 'Village Action Plan' (VAP), which will form the basis for 'District Action Plan' and it will be subsequently aggregated at State level as 'State Action Plan'. For long-term sustainability of water supply system, the VAPs to be implemented in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission tied grants to rural local bodies/ PRIs for water & sanitation, MP & MLA's Local Area Development Fund, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR fund, etc.

Further, to bring in sense of ownership and pride among rural communities, community contribution is to be made, which is 5% of capital cost towards in-village water supply infrastructure in hilly, forested, and in villages having more than 50% SC/ ST population and 10% in the remaining villages.

Communities will be rewarded by providing 10% of the in-village infrastructure cost of the scheme after successful implementation of the scheme, as a revolving fund to meet any unforeseen expenditure due to break down, etc. for long-term sustainability of the schemes.

Further, priority is being given to water quality-affected habitations, Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) affected districts, Aspirational districts, drought prone & desert areas, SC/ST majority and Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages.
