

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 887
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2021

SHORTAGE OF DRINKING WATER IN MADHYA PRADESH

†887: SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the cities with medium and high population density facing problem of drinking water in Madhya Pradesh including Satna district;
- (b) whether excessive exploitation of ground water, increasing population of cities and wasteful use of available water is the main reason of drinking water scarcity in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for curbing this problem; and
- (d) the time line prescribed for availability of drinking water under Jal Jeevan Mission in eight development blocks and urban areas of Satna district?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) to (d) Ministry of Jal Shakti has not received any report about problem of drinking water in any city of Madhya Pradesh. However, the Ministry has identified 1,597 Blocks in 255 districts as water-stressed. From the available information, 756 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been identified as water-stressed, of which 29 ULBs are in Madhya Pradesh. The names of water-stressed ULBs in Madhya Pradesh is **annexed**.

Depletion of ground water, increase in population, competing demand from other sectors, inefficient use of available water, inadequate operation and maintenance, etc. are some of the reasons for shortage of water supply in cities.

Urban development and water supply, are State subjects. To supplement the efforts of States, Government of India provides financial and technical assistance. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has taken several steps towards sustainable management of water in urban areas through missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Under AMRUT, water supply is one of the thrust areas. Out of total approved outlay of Rs. 77,640 Crore for all States/ UTs for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20, Rs. 39,010 Crore (50%) was allocated for water supply and so far, 114 lakh household have been provided tap water connections under AMRUT and in convergence with other schemes.

Further, MoHUA has launched AMRUT 2.0 on 1st October, 2021 to provide tap water connections to all households in about 4,800 towns and for universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. The mission focuses on water conservation, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells, recycle/ reuse of used water, and rainwater harvesting along with tap and sewer connections.

In Satna city, one water supply project amounting to Rs. 41.50 Crore has been completed under AMRUT benefitting 32,000 households.

Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in partnership with States, to make provision of potable tap water supply to every rural household in the country by 2024. Under JJM, every State/ UT prepares saturation plan for making provision of potable tap water connections to every rural households. Government of Madhya Pradesh has planned to provide potable tap water connection to every rural household in the State including those in eight blocks of Satna district by 2023.

Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 887 due for reply on 02.12.2021

Names of water-stressed Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)in Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	District	Urban Local Body
1.	Neemuch	Jawad
		Neemuch
2.	Mandsaur	Bhanpura
		Malhargarh
		Mandsaur
		Sitamau
3.	Ratlam	Piploda
		Jaora
		Alot
		Ratlam
4.	Ujjain	Ujjain
		Badnagar
5.	Agar Malwa	Agar
6.	Shajapur	Susner
		Nalkheda
		Shajapur
		Pankhedi
7.	Dewas	Sonkatch
		Dewas
8.	Dhar	Badnawar
		Dhar
9.	Indore	Depalpur
		Sawer
		Indore
10.	Barwani	Barwani
		Pansemal
11.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh
		Sarangpur
		Narsingharh