

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

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO -2635**

ANSWERED ON - 17/3/2022

**DEATHS DUE TO LACK OF CLEAN WATER**

†2635. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether as per report of NITI Aayog, two lakhs people die every year due to non-availability of clean water and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether as per report of NITI Aayog, forty percent of the population is likely to face water related problems by the year 2030 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the water of lakes and rivers is getting polluted and no provision has been made by the Government for keeping water clean in almost ninety percent of the cities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JALSHAKTI  
(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) & (b) Yes Sir. Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) report 2018 of NITI Aayog stated that about two lakh people die every year due to inadequate access to safe water. In the same report of NITI Aayog it is estimated that about 600 million people may face water stress thus constituting about 40% of India's projected population by 2030.

Since August, 2019, the Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household by 2024 including those in water quality-affected habitations.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, while taking up schemes to make provision of potable tap water supply to rural households, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Children being more susceptible to water-borne diseases and contamination in drinking water, on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2020, a special campaign was launched to make provision of potable tap water supply in schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas, etc. on a priority basis. As a result, provision of tap water supply has become available in 8.52 lakhs (83%) schools and 8.76 lakhs (78.4%) anganwadi centres of the country.

(c) & (d) As reported by Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Water bodies are dwindling due to encroachments over the years due to increase in population, urbanization and encroachment. Also, water bodies are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments, problems in operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure for sewage/effluent treatment plants, inadequate infrastructure for management of generated sewage and waste, lack of dilution (no e-flows in case of rivers), agricultural run-off and other non-point sources are the root cause of water pollution.

Water being a State subject, it is the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) for taking adequate measures for control of water pollution.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), at present, monitors the water quality of surface water and groundwater at 4294 locations (including rivers at 2026 monitoring locations, and lakes, tanks & ponds at 657 locations, under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). Furthermore, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) identified 351 polluted river for rejuvenation.

Also, all the States and UTs are required to submit status on framework including action plans for restoration of polluted stagnant water bodies in the respective State/UT and action plan for restoration of identified/ prioritized stagnant water bodies to Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) and CPCB.

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