

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1640**  
ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

**IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS**

1640. SHRI NAVASKANI K:  
SHRI SELVAM G:  
SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ongoing water supply projects in rural and urban areas under the various schemes of the Government;
- (b) the expected timeline for completion of these water supply projects;
- (c) whether the Government has faced challenges in ensuring timely completion of water supply projects, particularly in rural regions and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the sustainability of ongoing water supply projects;
- (e) whether the Government has any plans for long-term maintenance and monitoring of these water supply projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to involve private sector to participate in the implementation of ongoing irrigation and water supply projects and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) & (b) Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 02.12.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.10 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 02.12.2024, out of 19.35 Crore rural households in the country, around 15.33 Crore (79.11%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 4.02 Crore households are likely to be covered by the States as per their plans.

Further, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has informed that it has taken several initiatives towards sustainable management of water in urban areas through implementation of National Missions i.e., Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in 2015 & AMRUT 2.0 launched in 2021. AMRUT focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure especially water supply & access to tap connection to every household in 500 cities. Taking it forward, AMRUT 2.0 covers all the statutory towns of the country to ensure universal coverage of water supply & make cities 'water secure'. It envisages rejuvenation of water bodies, urban aquifer management, promote recycling & reuse and rainwater harvesting to augment freshwater resources. For water availability & conservation, so far, 3,596 water supply projects worth Rs. 1,14,073.65 crore have been approved by Apex Committee at MoHUA.

(c) States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are few of problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission. Further, CoVID-19 pandemic and poor availability of raw materials especially DI/ HDPE pipes due to Russia-Ukraine military conflict have also impacted the pace of implementation in the States.

To address the challenges holistically and overcome these, Government of India has taken a number of steps, *inter alia* including implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through M/o Finance for financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects; taking suitable measures for maintaining assured and adequate availability of pipes at reasonable price, nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances; setting up of State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) and District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) and implementation of “*Nal Jal Mitra Programme*” for ensuring availability of skilled local persons at village level.

Further, MoHUA has informed that the projects taken-up under AMRUT are large infrastructure projects with long gestation periods and the States have informed that implementation of some projects has been delayed due to various reasons such as land acquisition issues, climatic challenges, delay in obtaining requisite clearances/ permissions and shortage of experienced and technically skilled contractors for complex urban infrastructure projects. etc.

(d) & (e) To ensure long term sustainability of infrastructure created, quality material and quality construction is being ensured through third party inspection before making payment. Moreover, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based IoT solution, linking AADHAR of the head of household for targeted delivery subject to statutory provisions, geo-tagging of assets created, etc. are also provisioned under JJM.

Further, to bring transparency and effective monitoring, an online 'JJM dashboard' & mobile App has been created, which provides State/ UT, district, and village-wise progress as well as status of provision of tap water supply to rural homes.

Provisions for taking up augmentation and strengthening of local drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes viz. MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, MP/ MLA-LAD funds, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. have also been envisaged under the JJM.

In addition, to address the financial issue of operation & maintenance of water supply schemes, provision has also been made under JJM to reward/ incentivize the community in a phased-manner after the commissioning of the scheme to the tune of 10% of the capital expenditure on their respective in-village water supply scheme along with collection of user charges.

As informed by MoHUA, to track the implementation of AMRUT projects, the progress is periodically reviewed & monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by MoHUA with the States/UTs & their ULBs. There are AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 portals for online monitoring & tracking of the progress of projects provided by the States. The Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews, monitors & supervises the AMRUT Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States. there is a provision for setting up Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) in all the States/UTs. Funds are released to the States/UTs upon satisfactory compliance of IRMA reports.

(f) Drinking Water being a State subject, it is the States who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. State Governments may involve private companies for preparation of project reports, execution of the projects, etc., as per their requirements.

Further, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is implementing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) programme under PMKSY provides financial assistance for bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized, and participatory irrigation management. For capacity building and training of farmers, various NGOs, WALMIs and other educational institutions are recommended to get involved for better mass awareness.

\*\*\*\*\*