

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3929**  
ANSWERED ON – 19/12/2024

**ACCESS TO REGULAR SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER**

3929. DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:

SMT. JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the households with access to a regular supply of safely managed drinking water, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any cognizance of the fact that this figure is projected to worsen over a period of time due to an increasing population, climate change-related adversities and depleting clean water sources and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure ground water recharge in the regions with critical water levels;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that over-exploitation of ground water has led to a substantial decline in ground water levels across the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of districts in the country reported critical or over-exploited ground water levels, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) & (b) Government of India is committed to the provision of safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs, in August 2019. Drinking Water is a 'state' subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal

Jeevan Mission, lies with State/ UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

The details of the households with access to a regular supply of safely managed drinking water, State-wise are **annexed in Annexure-I**. This information is also available on JJM dashboard at:

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

Under JJM, provisions have been made for sustainability of drinking water sources throughout the design period of the scheme. The source sustainability plans form part of Village Action Plans (VAPs) that are prepared for every village before implementation of the scheme. This is achieved through sustainability measures like rain water harvesting, artificial recharge, etc.

For ground water based sources, borewell recharge structures will be part of the scheme. For surface water based Single Village Schemes (SVS), source sustainability measures like watershed management, water conservation, etc. are to be ensured. In addition, taking up augmentation and strengthening of local & traditional drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes at village level viz. MGNREGA, 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. have also been envisaged under the JJM.

- c) Water being a State subject, the aspects related to water resources including its conservation are studied, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, providing technical support and, in some cases partial financial assistance in terms with the existing schemes being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. However, various steps have been taken to arrest the depletion and improve the ground water in the country including regions with critical water levels are as follows :-

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through recharge structures.
- National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water.
- CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost.

Apart from this, the important steps taken by the Central Government for sustainable ground water management in the country can be seen at

[https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2024/07/2024\\_0716706354487.pdf](https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2024/07/2024_0716706354487.pdf)

- d) CGWB monitors groundwater levels throughout the country four times in every year during the months of March/April/May, August, November and January.

In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water level, the water level data collected by CGWB during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal mean of November (2013-2022). State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and Post-monsoon 2023 in respect of Country is presented in **Annexure II**.

However, groundwater water being replenishable resource gets recharged every year through rainfall and other sources such as return flow from irrigation, canal seepage, recharge from surface water bodies etc.

- e) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being assessed every year from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. This exercise comprises of assessment of Annual Ground Water Recharge, Extractable Ground Water Resource and Ground Water Extraction. Stage of ground water extraction in an assessment unit is calculated as the ratio of annual ground water extraction to annual extractable resource. Based on this, the assessment units are categorized as Safe, Semi-critical, Critical or Over-exploited. As per the Ground Water Resource Assessment for the year 2023, a total of 357 districts has Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical (OCS) Assessment Units. The State-wise number of districts having Over-Exploited & Critical category as per Assessment for the Year 2023 is provided in **Annexure-III**.

JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households as on 16.12.2024

No. in lakh

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019		Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	A & N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3	DNH & DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12	Bihar	167.55	3.16	1.89	157.19	93.82	160.36	95.71
13	Uttarakhand	14.50	1.30	8.99	12.77	88.05	14.07	97.04
14	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	92.57	0.39	96.05
15	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.23	88.78	3.37	92.59
16	Lakshadweep	0.13		0.00	0.12	91.17	0.12	91.17

17	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.96	0.50	37.73	1.20	90.69
18	Maharashtra	146.81	48.44	32.99	80.27	54.68	128.71	87.67
19	Tamil Nadu	125.29	21.76	17.37	88.52	70.65	110.28	88.02
20	Uttar Pr.	266.96	5.16	1.93	226.29	84.77	231.46	86.70
21	Tripura	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.10	81.24	6.34	84.51
22	J & K	19.23	5.75	29.92	9.77	50.81	15.53	80.73
23	Assam	72.12	1.11	1.54	57.50	79.73	58.61	81.28
24	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.25	80.66	5.30	81.36
25	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.58
26	Chhattisgarh	50.05	3.20	6.39	36.78	73.49	39.98	79.88
27	Karnataka	101.31	24.51	24.19	58.66	57.90	83.17	82.09
28	Odisha	88.70	3.11	3.50	64.27	72.46	67.38	75.96
29	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.65	41.51	70.40	73.69
30	Madhya Pr.	111.91	13.53	12.09	61.05	54.55	74.58	66.65
31	Jharkhand	62.55	3.45	5.52	30.71	49.10	34.16	54.62
32	Kerala	70.84	16.64	23.49	21.68	30.60	38.32	54.09
33	Rajasthan	107.56	11.74	10.92	47.32	44.00	59.06	54.91
34	West Bengal	175.40	2.15	1.22	92.34	52.65	94.49	53.87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,36.15</b>	<b>3,23.63</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>12,13.06</b>	<b>62.65</b>	<b>15,36.69</b>	<b>79.37</b>

Source: JJM-IMIS

## Annexure-II

## State-wise Decadal Water Level Decadal Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and post-Monsoon 2023

Sr. No.	State Name	No of wells analysed	No. of wells in different depth range												Total No. of wells		Total % of wells	
			Rise						Fall						Rise	Fall	Rise	Fall
			0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%				
1	Andhra Pradesh	693	92	13.3	27	3.9	34	4.9	381	55.0	119	17.2	40	5.8	153	540	22.08	77.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	3	14.3	1	4.8	0	0.0	16	76.2	1	4.8	0	0.0	4	17	19.05	80.95
3	Assam	209	97	46.4	7	3.3	0	0.0	92	44.0	8	3.8	5	2.4	104	105	49.76	50.24
4	Bihar	606	226	37.3	27	4.5	0	0.0	327	54.0	21	3.5	4	0.7	253	352	41.75	58.09
5	Chhattisgarh	692	340	49.1	42	6.1	4	0.6	260	37.6	32	4.6	13	1.9	386	305	55.78	44.08
6	Goa	80	49	61.3	3	3.8	2	2.5	24	30.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	54	26	67.50	32.50
7	Gujarat	503	193	38.4	67	13.3	47	9.3	148	29.4	28	5.6	19	3.8	307	195	61.03	38.77
8	Haryana	577	170	29.5	54	9.4	33	5.7	184	31.9	67	11.6	69	12.0	257	320	44.54	55.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	28	53.8	0	0.0	3	5.8	20	38.5	0	0.0	1	1.9	31	21	59.62	40.38
10	Jharkhand	230	90	39.1	12	5.2	3	1.3	101	43.9	14	6.1	10	4.3	105	125	45.65	54.35
11	Karnataka	1160	403	34.7	69	5.9	32	2.8	501	43.2	116	10.0	37	3.2	504	654	43.45	56.38
12	Kerala	1169	809	69.2	51	4.4	6	0.5	284	24.3	13	1.1	5	0.4	866	302	74.08	25.83
13	Madhya Pradesh	1060	397	37.5	101	9.5	47	4.4	385	36.3	87	8.2	43	4.1	545	515	51.42	48.58
14	Maharashtra	1387	549	39.6	96	6.9	37	2.7	512	36.9	119	8.6	71	5.1	682	702	49.17	50.61
15	Meghalaya	29	12	41.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	58.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	17	41.38	58.62
16	Nagaland	9	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	5	44.44	55.56
17	Odisha	1133	576	50.8	35	3.1	8	0.7	442	39.0	59	5.2	13	1.1	619	514	54.63	45.37
18	Punjab	176	47	26.7	8	4.5	6	3.4	64	36.4	24	13.6	27	15.3	61	115	34.66	65.34
19	Rajasthan	753	146	19.4	69	9.2	38	5.0	223	29.6	121	16.1	156	20.7	253	500	33.60	66.40
20	Tamil Nadu	771	285	37.0	154	20.0	121	15.7	163	21.1	34	4.4	14	1.8	560	211	72.63	27.37
21	Telangana	616	156	25.3	76	12.3	82	13.3	223	36.2	46	7.5	33	5.4	314	302	50.97	49.03
22	Tripura	63	20	31.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	37	58.7	4	6.3	1	1.6	21	42	33.33	66.67
23	Uttar Pradesh	606	275	45.4	31	5.1	9	1.5	229	37.8	47	7.8	15	2.5	315	291	51.98	48.02

24	Uttarakhand	147	58	39.5	20	13.6	12	8.2	43	29.3	10	6.8	4	2.7	90	57	61.22	38.78
25	West Bengal	573	325	56.7	11	1.9	1	0.2	213	37.2	18	3.1	5	0.9	337	236	58.81	41.19
26	Andaman and Nicobar	108	72	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	36	66.67	33.33
27	Chandigarh	12	6	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	33.3	6	6	50.00	50.00
28	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	13	56.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	34.8	1	4.3	1	4.3	13	10	56.52	43.48
29	Delhi	58	22	37.9	13	22.4	8	13.8	6	10.3	5	8.6	4	6.9	43	15	74.14	25.86
30	Jammu and Kashmir	211	121	57.3	3	1.4	0	0.0	79	37.4	7	3.3	1	0.5	124	87	58.77	41.23
31	Puducherry	7	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2	71.43	28.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13734</b>	<b>5587</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5025</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7100</b>	<b>6625</b>	<b>51.70</b>	<b>48.24</b>

**Annexure-III****District wise number of assessment units falling under the Over-Exploited & Critical category in different States/UTs**

<b>States</b>	<b>No of Over-Exploited districts in State as per GWRA-2023</b>	<b>No of Critical districts in State as per GWRA-2023</b>
CHHATTISGARH	0	1
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI and DAMAN & DIU	3	0
DELHI	5	4
GUJARAT	2	2
HARYANA	16	1
KARNATAKA	5	3
MADHYA PRADESH	5	1
MAHARASHTRA	0	1
PUNJAB	18	2
RAJASTHAN	29	0
TAMILNADU	9	2
TELANGANA	0	1
UTTAR PRADESH	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>24</b>

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