

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4763**  
ANSWERED ON 21/08/2025

**WASTAGE OF WATER UNDER HAR GHAR NAL SE JAL SCHEME**

†4763. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of water wasted under Har Ghar Nal Se Jal scheme in rural areas;
- (b) the arrangements made for the disposal of the said water;
- (c) whether the lack of water disposal system is causing new water born issues and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the government has launched any special scheme or has made any provision for water disposal in the rural areas;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the names of such schemes implemented so far in the country, particularly in Bihar;
- (f) the details of the facilities provided thereunder along with funds spent so far; and
- (g) whether the government proposes to introduce any integrated scheme in this regard in future and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (g): Drinking water is a State subject and the power to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes/projects is vested in the State Government. Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial, policy guidance and technical assistance to the States and Union Territories for implementing their drinking water supply schemes.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. Under JJM, provisions have been made for drinking water source development/ strengthening/ augmentation; and infrastructure for bulk transfer of water, treatment and distribution systems in water deficit drought-prone and desert areas without dependable ground water sources, apart from creation of in-village water supply infrastructure.

For villages in water-scarce areas, in order to save the precious fresh water, all States including Bihar are also being encouraged to plan new water supply scheme with dual piped water supply system, i.e. supply of fresh water in one and treated grey/ waste water in another pipe for non-potable/ gardening/ toilet flushing use. Moreover, the households in these areas are to be encouraged to use the faucet aerators that save a significant amount of water, in multiple taps they may be using inside their house.

Further, under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM-G] Phase II, multiple initiatives are being implemented to encourage and support greywater treatment and reuse. These include low-cost, decentralized household and community-level options such as soak pits, leach pits, and magic pits, which are suited to diverse soil types and space availability in villages while also contributing to groundwater recharge. Greywater is also promoted for direct reuse in kitchen gardens to reduce freshwater demand. At the community scale, solutions such as leach pits, waste stabilization ponds, constructed wetlands, Phyto rid, decentralized wastewater treatment systems (DEWATS), and soil biotechnology (SBT) are promoted for adoption based on population coverage, land availability, and local geography. The treated water from such systems may then be productively reused for irrigation, landscaping, flushing, construction, groundwater recharge, aquaculture, and other rural applications.

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