

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *74
ANSWERED ON 07.12.2023

Drinking Water Crisis in Karnataka

*74. SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRIMATI SUMALATHA AMBAREESH:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware that Karnataka is facing drinking water crisis due to drought situation prevailing in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has allocated and released funds to meet the drinking water needs of the people of the drought hit areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Union Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a) to (d) A Statement of reply is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *74 due for reply on 07.12.2023.

(a) to (d)

To ensure potable water supply to all rural households, since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States/ UTs, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The aim of the Mission is to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS 10:500) and on a regular and long-term basis.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, 24.51 lakh (24.23%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Karnataka. Since then, an additional 47.14 lakh rural households have been provided with tap water connections over the last four years under JJM. Thus, as on 04.12.2023, out of 101.16 lakh rural households in Karnataka, around 71.65 lakh (70.83%) households are reported to have tap water supply.

As reported by the State of Karnataka, for the kharif season in 2023, 223 out of 236 talukas of the State have been declared as drought affected, out of which 196 talukas have been categorized as severely affected due to errant rainfall during monsoon season.

JJM follows a universal saturation approach and covers all districts in the country, including those that may be declared as drought affected in any year during the implementation period of the Mission. Following provisions are made under the JJM for mitigating the risks of disruption of piped water supplies, including during the periods of drought –

- Any water supply scheme undertaken under the JJM is approved only after the recommendation of a Source Finding Committee of the respective state government, consisting of experts, to the effect that the identified water source through which the scheme is planned, has sufficient yield for sustaining supplies of water as per norm, over the design life of the scheme.
- In surface water schemes, the priority is accorded to allocation of water for drinking water.
- Under JJM, provisions have also been made for development/ strengthening/ augmentation of drinking water sources; 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.
- In addition, provisions for taking up augmentation and strengthening of local drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes at village level viz. MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. is also envisaged under the JJM.

Drinking water is a state subject. Therefore, the responsibility to plan, design, approve, implement, operate, and maintain water supply schemes, including in areas that may be affected by drought at any point in time, lies with States. The year-wise details of funds allocated, released, and utilized by Karnataka under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), for making provision of tap water supplies to all rural households in the state as per norms of 55 liter per capita per day on a regular basis, including those in the areas affected by drought in any year, are as under:

(Amount in Crore)

Year	Central share					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Budget allocation	Fund drawn by the State	Total available fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	26.61	546.06	546.06	572.67	492.24	297.87
2020-21	80.42	1,189.40	446.36	526.78	349.62	416.38
2021-22	177.16	5,008.80	2,504.40	2,681.56	1,418.56	1,557.92
2022-23	1,263.00	5,451.85	2,725.93	3,988.93	2,778.72	3,196.96
2023-24*	1,270.33	12,623.37	2,483.31	3,753.64	1,585.45	1,576.43

*As on 04.12.2023
