

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3211
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.12.2023

Revival of Ancient Sources of Water

†3211. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to provide drinking water facilities to all the people in the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan for the revival of ancient sources of drinking water to deal with the serious crisis of drinking water;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;
- (d) the details of dams which have been included in the said scheme as major sources of drinking water in rural/urban areas of Maharashtra, particularly in Ramtek-Nagpur Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (e) the time by which the target of supplying water to the respective dams would be achieved along with name of the schemes?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) to (e) Government of India is committed to make provision for 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 including Maharashtra, 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.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. 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 19.12.2023, around 10.62 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 19.12.2023, out of 19.24

Crore rural households in the country, approximately 13.85 Crore (72%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

The water sources which *inter alia* include groundwater (open well, borewell, tube well, handpumps, etc.), surface water (river, reservoir, lake, pond, springs, etc.) and rainwater stored in small tanks are being used as sources for drinking water supply schemes. Under JJM, provisions have 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.

The details of dams used as sources for providing drinking water under JJM in the state of Maharashtra is not maintained by this department.
