

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1640
ANSWERED ON 01.08.2024

TAP WATER CONNECTIONS

†1640. SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR:
SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:
SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of households provided with tap water connections in rural and urban areas under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) the percentage of cost shared by the Union Government and the State Governments for providing tap water to households in rural and urban areas;
- (c) whether the Union Government is aware that water resources are not being utilized properly due to the absence of check dams in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to provide Central assistance to the State Government to construct check dams so that tap water could be provided to rural households regularly; and
- (e) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection.

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 30.07.2024, around 11.79 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 30.07.2024, out of 19.32 Crore rural households in the country, around 15.02 Crore (77.76%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the proposed Jal Jeevan Mission Urban scheme has been launched as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 for a period of 05 years i.e. from the financial year 2021- 22 to 2025-26.

AMRUT 2.0 aims at making the cities 'water secure' and provide universal coverage of water supply through functional taps to all households in all the statutory towns in the country. Mission also aims at providing sewage/ septage management to all households of 500 cities covered in first phase of the AMRUT scheme.

(b) Under JJM, the fund sharing pattern between Centre and States/ UTs is 100% for Union Territories without legislature, 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States and UTs with legislature and 50:50 for rest of the States.

Further, as informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, funding for the projects under AMRUT 2.0 is shared by Centre, States/ UTs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Central share for various classes of ULBs are given below:

ULBs	Central share
Union Territories	100%
North Eastern States and Himalayan States	90%
With population less than 1 lakh	50%
With population 1-10 lakh (both included)	33.33%
With population >10 lakh	25%*

**except for projects taken up under PPP mode*

(c) to (e) Works related to water resources development and management are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the States, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. As such, water resources projects inter alia rural water supply schemes and check dams are primarily States' responsibility.

Further, under Jal Jeevan Mission, States have been advised for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, reuse of greywater, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 15th Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc.

Further, Central Government works in close collaboration with States/ UTs through various initiatives/schemes like Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), Atal Bhujal Yojana, MGNREGA, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), etc. to supplement the efforts of States/ UTs for sustainable management of water resources. Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign aiming to encourage water conservation at grass-root levels with people's participation was launched in 2019 in 256 water stressed districts of the country. Moreover, recognizing the importance of sustainable water management especially for drinking water availability, JSA-CTR was implemented with the theme "Source Sustainability for Drinking Water" in 2023. Similarly, in 2024, JSA is being implemented with the theme "Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti" from 09.03.2024 to 30.11.2024 emphasizing the pivotal role played by women in the field of water conservation.
