

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

**LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 351(11<sup>th</sup> Position)  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.12.2019**

**National Rural Drinking Water Programme**

\*351. MS. DIYA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) across the country, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) the fund sharing pattern between the Central and the State Governments for the implementation of the said programme; and
- (c) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water under the programme to all households?

**ANSWER  
MINISTER FOR JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)**

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

**Statement referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 351 due  
for reply on 12.12.2019**

(a) Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), now subsumed under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the coverage was monitored in terms of habitations having provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water with sources at a reasonable distance. As reported by States/ UTs, as on 08.12.2019, 81.27% rural habitations having 76.61% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 15.56% rural habitations having 19.69% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 3.17% rural habitations having 3.69% population with water sources having quality issues. State/ UT-wise details of coverage of rural habitations under NRDWP are **annexed**.

(b) The fund sharing pattern between Centre and States/ UTs for NRDWP, a centrally sponsored programme, was 100% for Union Territories, 90:10 for Himalayan & North Eastern States and 50:50 for other States. Under Support and Water Quality Monitoring System (WQMS) activities the funding pattern is 100% for Union Territories, 90:10 for Himalayan & North Eastern States and 60:40 for other States.

(c) Government of India (GoI) supplements the effort of States/ UTs for providing potable water in rural areas by providing financial and technical assistance. A number of steps have been taken by GoI *inter alia* which includes:

- i.) In last five years for this purpose, an amount of ₹31,569.77 Crore has been made available to States;
- ii.) Since 2014, to improve piped water supply in low income States viz. Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, with the assistance of World Bank, this Department has been implementing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project-Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS). An amount of ₹ 1,185.23 Crore has been released to these States so far for this project;
- iii.) In 2016, for installation of community water purification plants & commissioning of PWS schemes in Arsenic/ Fluoride affected States, an amount of ₹1,000 Crore has been released;
- iv.) In 2017, to give focussed attention to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 identified Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural habitations, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched and so far an amount of Rs. 3,690.34 Crore has been released;
- v.) For Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) affected 60 priority districts of the States of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. As part of the NRDWP (now JJM) an amount of ₹406.8 Crore has been released in the last five years;
- vi.) In Feb, 2018, for implementation in all the Aspirational districts in 28 States, Swajal, a community-driven, single village, solar powered, mini-piped water supply scheme was launched and fund has been made available through Flexi-funds of NRDWP;
- vii.) During the current year 2019-20, Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign was launched which aims at making water conservation a 'Jan Andolan' through communication campaign;
- viii.) To meet the domestic needs of every rural household in future, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched in August, 2019 which aims at providing potable water

through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024 with an outlay of Rs.3.60 lakh Crore, in partnerships with States. During current year, an amount of ₹4,525.53 Crore has been released.

- ix.) For decentralization of powers and in consonance with 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment of Constitution of India, in-village infrastructure of water supply schemes under JJM will be planned, implemented, operated and maintained by the Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee/ users group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) or Pani Samiti.
- x.) After the launch of JJM, a conference of Minister in-charge of rural water supply of various States was held in New Delhi followed by five regional workshops to discuss various aspects of JJM and modalities of the implementation.

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**Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 351 due for reply on  
12.12.2019**

**State/ UT-wise details of coverage of rural habitations**

As on 09.12.2019

S. No.	State	Total No rural of habitations	No. of rural habitations provided with 40 lpcd or more of potable water	No. of rural habitations provided with less than 40 lpcd of potable water	No. of rural habitations having water sources with quality issues
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,663	34,578	13,805	280
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,303	4,195	27
4.	Assam	88,076	55,767	23,663	8,646
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	70,988	35,422	3,808
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,753	72,792	1,455	506
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,655	7,305	263	87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54,469	42,631	11,838	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir (including Ladakh)	14,625	8,750	5,864	11
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,591	1,19,729	334	528
13.	Karnataka	59,774	34,345	24,979	450
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,165	15,031	324
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,231	1,28,080	2	149
16.	Maharashtra	99,641	84,835	14,636	170
17.	Manipur	2,976	2,050	926	0
18.	Meghalaya	10,470	4,124	6,339	7
19.	Mizoram	720	490	230	0
20.	Nagaland	1,450	742	708	0
21.	Odisha	1,57,013	1,54,477	127	2,409
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15,190	10,485	1,500	3,205
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	62,783	41,918	16,825
25.	Sikkim	2,337	861	1,476	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,876	3,138	0
27.	Telangana	24,597	15,405	8,848	344
28.	Tripura	8,723	5,020	1,326	2,377
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,913	1,950	1,155
30.	Uttarakhand	39,311	23,202	16,100	9
31.	West Bengal	1,07,328	61,905	32,100	13,323
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,24,423</b>	<b>14,01,419</b>	<b>2,68,364</b>	<b>54,640</b>
		<b>Percentage</b>	<b>81.27</b>	<b>15.56</b>	<b>3.17</b>

(Source: IMIS, DDWS)