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

# LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 901 TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.02.2020

#### **Bottled Drinking Water**

901. SHRI D.M. KATHIR ANAND: SHRI THIRUNAVUKKARASAR SU:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to curb the menace of bottled drinking water and to stop depletion of ground water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the list of projects funded by the Government for the State/UTs to increase the per capita availability of clean drinking water and the expenditure incurred by the respective States/UTs in this regard;
- (d) the present per capita availability of clean drinking water in India, State/UT-wise;
- (e) whether it is a fact that the per capita availability of clean drinking water is much lower than the levels fixed by UN and WHO; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

# ANSWER MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

- (a) & (b) Water supply is a State subject and the power to regulate the same vests with respective State governments. As per existing guidelines, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) does not grant 'no objection certificate' (NOC) for new packaged drinking water units based on ground water in over-exploited areas. Further, CGWA permits ground water extraction to such industries in semi-critical, critical and safe areas with certain mandatory conditions for ground water recharge.
- (c) States plan and utilize their own resources on water management *inter alia* which includes on water supply projects. This Department does not maintain information on overall expenditure by States on water supply. However, to enable every rural household across the country to have potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), with an outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh Crore with Central share of Rs. 2.08 lakh Crore. Details of State-wise allocation and amount released to States/ UTs during 2019-20, are **annexed.**

- (d) As reported by States/ UTs, as on 04.02.2020, 81.57% rural habitations having 77.20% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 15.42% rural habitations having 19.42% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 3.01% rural habitations having 3.38% population have water sources with quality issues.
- (e) & (f) As per the WHO, the per capita requirement of clean water ranges from 30-50 lpcd for drinking, cooking, personal washing, washing clothes and cleaning home. Under JJM, the minimum service delivery has been fixed as 55 lpcd and States may enhance the same to higher level.

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### Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 901 due for reply on 06.02.2020

## State wise details of Central Allocation and amount released under Jal Jeevan Mission to States/ UTs as on 04.02.2020

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Allocation	Amount released
1.	A&N Islands	1.78	0.5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	372.64	151.73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	132.55	132.55
4.	Assam	794.95	339.33
5.	Bihar	887.31	326.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	208.04	65.82
7.	Goa	7.57	3.08
8.	Gujarat	390.31	390.31
9.	Haryana	149.95	149.95
10.	Himachal Pradesh	148.67	148.67
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	322.03	131.12
12.	Jharkhand	367.69	128.26
13.	Karnataka	546.06	546.06
14.	Kerala	248.76	101.29
15.	Laddakh	166.65	67.86 <sup>#</sup>
16.	Madhya Pradesh	571.6	571.6
17.	Maharashtra	847.97	345.28
18.	Manipur	67.69	28.2
19.	Meghalaya	86.02	35.84
20.	Mizoram	39.87	39.87
21.	Nagaland	56.49	23.54
22.	Odisha	364.74	148.51
23.	Puducherry	2.5	0
24.	Punjab	227.46	92.62
25.	Rajasthan	1,051.71	678.24
26.	Sikkim	15.41	15.41
27.	Tamil Nadu	373.87	151.45
28.	Telangana	259.14	105.52
29.	Tripura	107.64	44.86
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1,606.28	1476.61*
31.	Uttarakhand	170.53	69.43
32.	West Bengal	995.33	404.69
	Total		6,914.45

# this amount has been transferred by J&K to Ladakh after its bifurcation

<sup>\*</sup> including NWQSM