

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5348
ANSWERED ON 03.04.2025

PIPED WATER SUPPLY IN WATER-STRESSED CITIES

5348. SMT. SHAMBHAVI:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the most water-stressed cities in the country along with the measures taken/being taken to address urban water shortages and improve water conservation;
- (b) the percentage of cities currently receiving 24x7 piped water supply along with the manner in which the Government is planning to expand this coverage, particularly in Maharashtra and other urban centres;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to rejuvenate and conserve water bodies including lakes and reservoirs in highly urbanized regions to improve groundwater recharge;
- (d) the status of desalination projects, wastewater recycling, and rainwater harvesting policies along with the way in which they are being implemented to meet future water demands; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government is planning to address climate change-related water scarcity and the policies in place to prevent acute water crises in major metropolitan cities of the country?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e) Drinking water is a State subject. The power to plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes/projects lies with State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Towards this end, Government of India in partnership with States/UTs including Maharashtra, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019, to make provision of tap water supply in adequate quantity (minimum 55 lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500) and on regular and long-term basis, to every rural household in the country.

As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), several steps have been taken towards sustainable management of water in urban areas through issuance of various guidelines and implementation of National Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0.

Under AMRUT Mission in Maharashtra, 43 water supply projects worth ₹4,446.06 crore have been grounded. Under AMRUT Mission and in convergence with the State 11.73 lakh water tap connections (new/ serviced) have been provided and 445.7 MLD Water treatment capacity has been created in the State.

Under AMRUT and in convergence one desalination plant worth 985 crore (including Operation & Maintenance) has been commissioned/ completed in Tamil Nadu. For waste water treatment and recycling, 890 sewerage/septage management projects worth ₹34,505 crore have been taken up under AMRUT. 4,447 MLD sewage treatment plant capacity has been created and 1,437 MLD sewage treatment plant capacity has been developed for recycle/reuse.

Under AMRUT 2.0. State Water Action Plans submitted by States/UTs have been approved for 592 sewerage/septage management projects worth ₹67,607.67 crore covering total Sewage treatment capacity of 6,739 MLD & 2089 MLD sewage treatment capacity for recycle/reuse.

MoHUA has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014

([https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines% 20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)).

The Chapter - 6 “Sustainability Guidelines” of URDPFI guidelines 2014 deals with various aspects of rain water harvesting.

Ministry has also issued Model Building Bye-laws (MBBL) – 2016 (<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/MBBL.pdf>), in which Chapter-9 deals with provisions of rainwater harvesting for adoption by the States.
