

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. – 250**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05/02/2024

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN TAMIL NADU**

250. **SHRI R. DHARMAR:**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched to provide tap water to each household of the country and if so, details thereof;
- (b) the details of backward villages and far flung areas of Tamil Nadu to which tap water has been provided under this Mission during last three years;
- (c) the details of backward villages and far flung areas of Tamil Nadu where 'Nal se Jal' scheme has not been implemented so far;
- (d) whether it is a fact that water supply in these areas remain disrupted due to technical reasons; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) 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 Tamil Nadu, in August 2019.

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 rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 30.01.2024, around 10.96 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 30.01.2024, out of 19.26 Crore rural households in the country, approximately 14.20 Crore (73.71%) rural households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. The State/ UT-wise details of water tap connections provided under JJM in the country are at **Annex**.

(b) & (c) JJM follows a universal saturation approach and as such, JJM is being implemented in all the villages including backward villages and far flung rural areas in the country, including those of Tamil Nadu. However, the details of tap connection provided to backward villages are not maintained centrally.

As reported by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, at the time of launch of Jal Jeevan Mission in the State on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2019, 21.76 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since

then, 78.39 lakhs additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 30.01.2024, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 1.00 crores (79.96%) rural households in Tamil Nadu. Further, as on 30.01.2024, out of 11,560 villages in State, 5,317 have been reported as Har Ghar Jal.

(d) & (e) Water is a state subject and therefore, the primary responsibility for planning and implementing piped water supply schemes to provide tap water to rural households, lies with the respective State/UT. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under JJM. Being a State subject, the details of disruptions in water supply are not maintained centrally.

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Annex referred in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 250 to be answered on 05.02.2024

**State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households**

(Number in lakhs)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15/08/2019		Total Rural HHs with tap water supply (As on 30/01/2024)	
			No.	In %	No.	In%
1.	A&N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.62	100
2.	Andhra Pr.	95.46	30.74	32.20	69.42	72.72
3.	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.28	99.98
4.	Assam	70.29	1.11	1.58	50.85	72.34
5.	Bihar	166.30	3.16	1.90	160.34	96.42
6.	Chhattisgarh	50.00	3.20	6.39	38.27	76.54
7.	DNH and DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100
8.	Goa	2.63	1.99	75.70	2.63	100
9.	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	91.18	100
10.	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	30.41	100
11.	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	17.09	100
12.	J&K	18.71	5.75	30.75	14.33	76.56
13.	Jharkhand	62.01	3.45	5.57	30.54	49.24
14.	Karnataka	101.16	24.51	24.23	74.18	73.33
15.	Kerala	70.79	16.64	23.51	36.87	52.08
16.	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.36	0.38	92.24
17.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.10	78.18
18.	Madhya Pr.	111.86	13.53	12.09	67.16	60.04
19.	Maharashtra	146.64	48.44	33.01	122.38	83.45
20.	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.52	77.92
21.	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	4.80	73.64
22.	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.32	99.84
23.	Nagaland	3.69	0.14	3.76	3.09	83.75
24.	Odisha	88.63	3.11	3.51	62.61	70.64
25.	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	1.15	100
26.	Punjab	34.26	16.79	49.00	34.26	100
27.	Rajasthan	106.65	11.74	11.01	49.13	46.07
28.	Sikkim	1.32	0.70	53.34	1.17	88.97
29.	Tamil Nadu	125.26	21.76	17.37	100.15	79.96

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15/08/2019		Total Rural HHs with tap water supply (As on 30/01/2024)	
			No.	In %	No.	In%
30.	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	53.98	100
31.	Tripura	7.45	0.25	3.29	5.66	76.00
32.	Uttar Pr.	263.62	5.16	1.96	202.39	76.77
33.	Uttarakhand	14.54	1.30	8.96	13.08	89.93
34.	West Bengal	174.91	2.15	1.23	73.97	42.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,926.65</b>	<b>323.62</b>	<b>16.80</b>	<b>1,420.16</b>	<b>73.71</b>

Delhi & Chandigarh have no rural population.

HH: Household

Source: JJM – IMIS