

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 101**  
ANSWERED ON 25/11/2024

**DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF JJM**

101 SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the States that are projected to miss the 31st December, 2024 deadline for the completion of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) the reasons for the delay in these States, whether Government has established revised deadlines for the completion of JJM in these States; and
- (c) if so, the new deadlines, and the measures being taken to ensure timely completion?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (c) Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. 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 20.11.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal 12.06 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 20.11.2024, out of 19.34 Crore rural households in the country, around 15.29 Crore (79.04%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

As on date, 11 States/ UTs namely Goa, A&N Islands, D&NH and D&D, Haryana, Telangana, Puducherry, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh., Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have become ‘Har Ghar Jal’ States/ UT i.e. 100% households are having tap water supply and the remaining States/ UTs are at various stages of completion of the mission as per their saturation plan.

States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are a few of problems being faced in

the implementation of the Mission. Further, CoVID-19 pandemic and poor availability of raw materials especially DI/ HDPE pipes due to Russia-Ukraine military conflict have also impacted the pace of implementation in the States.

To address the challenges holistically and overcome these, Government of India has taken a number of steps, *inter alia* including implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through Ministry of Finance for financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects, taking suitable measures for maintaining assured and adequate availability of pipes at reasonable price, nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances, setting up of State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) and District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) and implementation of “*Nal Jal Mitra Programme*” for ensuring availability of skilled local persons at village level to bridge the gap in availability of technical skill sets and HR for programme management.

The Union Cabinet had approved the Jal Jeevan Mission for five years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24. Further the extension of JJM is being considered by the government after which appropriate datelines will be worked out.

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