

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2472
ANSWERED ON 11/08/2025

JJM AND ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

2472. DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons as to why flagship water programs like Jal Jeevan Mission and Atal Bhujal Yojana failed to deliver equitable benefits across all States;
- (b) the measures undertaken by Government to track and penalize States or districts misusing or underutilizing water scheme funds;
- (c) whether the details of the audit reports on rural and urban water schemes are publicly available, and reason for no annual accountability report; and
- (d) reason for no performance-linked funding model introduced to reward genuinely water-stressed and reform-compliant regions?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d) Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country through functional tap water connection.

At the time of announcement of JJM, 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 07.08.2025, around 12.45 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 07.08.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households, more than 15.68 Crore (81%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. State/ UT-wise details are as **annexed**.

Drinking Water being a State subject, and therefore, it is States, who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. As per Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Mission, the State/UT-wise allocation is decided as per approved allocation criteria based on weightage of key parameters viz. Rural Population (30%), Rural SC and ST population (10%), States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), special category Hill States in terms of rural areas (30%), population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants (10%) and balance individual

household connections (20%). Further, the fund sharing pattern between Centre and States/ UTs under JJM, being a centrally sponsored programme, is 100% for UTs without legislature, 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States and UTs with legislature and 50:50 for rest of the States. Moreover, under Support and Water Quality Monitoring System (WQMS) activities the funding pattern is 100% for UTs, 90:10 for Himalayan & North Eastern States and 60:40 for other States.

Under JJM, provisions have also been made for releasing central grants in aid in two equal installments and each installment is released in two tranches after assessing the utilization of fund by the States/ UTs. Thus, releases are planned in consonance with 'Just in Time' principle and extant instructions issued by Ministry of Finance from time to time so as to avoid any undue parking of fund.

To ensure universal coverage through tap water connection, the Department has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of programme, linking AADHAR of the head of household for targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, subject to statutory provisions, including geo-tagging of assets created, third-party inspections before making payments, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based IoT solution, etc. The district & village-wise status of tap water connection in rural areas, is also available in public domain and is accessible through JJM dashboard at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

Moreover, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation undertakes assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the Mission, through an independent third-party agency, based on standard statistical sampling. During the Functionality Assessment 2022, it was found that 86% of households (HHs) had working tap connections. Out of these, 85% were getting water in adequate quantity, 80% were getting water regularly as per the schedule of water supply for their piped water supply scheme, and 87% of households were receiving water as per the prescribed water quality standards. A copy of last Functionality Assessment 2022 is in public domain and can be accessed at <https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/functionality-reports>.

Further, as informed by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India has taken several steps towards sustainable management and conservation of water in urban areas through issuance of various guidelines and implementation of National Missions i.e. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0. Under AMRUT Mission in convergence with the States, 189 lakh water tap connections (new/ serviced) have been provided against the target of 139 lakh. Under AMRUT 2.0, approved projects cover 407 lakh new/service water tap connections.

An independent review and monitoring system is in place for AMRUT projects and funds released upon satisfactory reports. Progress under the Mission is tracked through various review meetings, video conferences, field visits, and a dedicated online portal. Moreover, a NITI Aayog review in 2020 has also found the scheme's performance satisfactory, noting its positive impact on quality of life.

Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR) has informed that Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY), a Central Sector Scheme, is being

implemented with a total outlay of Rs.6,000 crore in 8,203 water stressed Gram Panchayats (GPs) of 229 administrative blocks/talukas in 80 districts of 7 States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for a period of 6 years from 01.04.2020 through a participatory approach led by community for sustainable groundwater management. Under ABY, funds are allocated based on the performance of the participating States under various indicators and the funds under the Atal Bhujal Yojana are fungible and allocation can be moved from under-performing to better performing states.

With concerted efforts, out of 229 identified blocks, 83 blocks have shown improvement in ground water level across all the identified States with details as under:

| States | Identified Blocks | Number of Blocks in which Ground Water Level shown improvement |
|----------------|-------------------|--|
| Gujarat | 36 | 13 |
| Haryana | 36 | 14 |
| Karnataka | 41 | 20 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9 | 4 |
| Maharashtra | 43 | 14 |
| Rajasthan | 38 | 13 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 26 | 5 |
| Total | 229 | 83 |

Under the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY), funds are released to the participating States based on their performance and tracked through PFMS. As per the modified guidelines issued by the Department of Expenditure relating to fund flow mechanism, ABY has been shifted from existing CNA Model 2 to the new fund flow model (viz. CNA Model 1A – Hybrid Model), under which only assignment of limits is issued to the participating States and funds are released to the SPMUs just before the actual payments under the Scheme.

The Atal Bhujal Yojana also employs a multi-tiered monitoring mechanism to ensure transparency and efficient fund utilization. Data related to water resources and Water Security Plans (WSPs) is made publicly available on the Atal Jal Portal and Mobile App. At the state level, the State Level Steering Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary, approves the use of funds based on supply and demand side intervention in the identified areas. A third-party government verification agency also verifies activities taken up the incentive component of the Scheme. Regular meetings and field visits are also conducted by National Program Management Unit (NPMU) and State Program Management Units (SPMUs) to monitor progress. The National Level Steering Committee (NLSC), an inter-ministerial forum, meets biannually for effective implementation oversight. Further, Controller General of Accounts also conducts regular audits of the implementing agencies to ensure financial accountability.

Annex referred to in Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2472 answered on 11.08.2025

JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households as on 07.08.2025

(No. in lakh)

| S. No. | State/ UT | Total rural HHs | Rural HHs with tap water connection as on Aug, 2019 | | Rural HHs provided with tap water connections under JJM | | Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 30.07.2025 | |
|--------|---------------|-----------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|--|--------------|
| | | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 1 | A&N Islands | 0.62 | 0.29 | 46.02 | 0.33 | 53.98 | 0.62 | 100.00 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pr. | 2.29 | 0.23 | 9.97 | 2.06 | 90.03 | 2.29 | 100.00 |
| 3 | DNH & DD | 0.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.85 | 100.00 | 0.85 | 100.00 |
| 4 | Goa | 2.64 | 1.99 | 75.44 | 0.65 | 24.56 | 2.64 | 100.00 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 91.18 | 65.16 | 71.46 | 26.02 | 28.54 | 91.18 | 100.00 |
| 6 | Haryana | 30.41 | 17.66 | 58.08 | 12.75 | 41.92 | 30.41 | 100.00 |
| 7 | Himachal Pr. | 17.09 | 7.63 | 44.64 | 9.46 | 55.36 | 17.09 | 100.00 |
| 8 | Mizoram | 1.33 | 0.09 | 6.91 | 1.24 | 93.09 | 1.33 | 100.00 |
| 9 | Puducherry | 1.15 | 0.94 | 81.33 | 0.21 | 18.67 | 1.15 | 100.00 |
| 10 | Punjab | 34.27 | 16.79 | 48.98 | 17.48 | 51.02 | 34.27 | 100.00 |
| 11 | Telangana | 53.98 | 15.68 | 29.05 | 38.30 | 70.95 | 53.98 | 100.00 |
| 12 | Uttarakhand | 14.49 | 1.30 | 9.00 | 12.84 | 88.64 | 14.15 | 97.64 |
| 13 | Ladakh | 0.41 | 0.01 | 3.48 | 0.38 | 93.40 | 0.39 | 96.88 |
| 14 | Bihar | 167.55 | 3.16 | 1.89 | 157.19 | 93.82 | 160.36 | 95.71 |
| 15 | Nagaland | 3.64 | 0.14 | 3.82 | 3.27 | 89.86 | 3.41 | 93.67 |
| 16 | Sikkim | 1.33 | 0.70 | 52.96 | 0.52 | 38.95 | 1.22 | 91.91 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 0.13 | | 0.00 | 0.12 | 91.45 | 0.12 | 91.45 |
| 18 | Uttar Pr. | 267.22 | 5.16 | 1.93 | 236.18 | 88.39 | 241.34 | 90.32 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 146.79 | 48.44 | 33.00 | 83.64 | 56.98 | 132.08 | 89.98 |
| 20 | Tamil Nadu | 125.26 | 21.76 | 17.37 | 89.91 | 71.78 | 111.68 | 89.15 |
| 21 | Tripura | 7.51 | 0.25 | 3.26 | 6.22 | 82.85 | 6.47 | 86.11 |
| 22 | Karnataka | 101.31 | 24.51 | 24.20 | 62.37 | 61.56 | 86.88 | 85.76 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 6.51 | 0.05 | 0.70 | 5.35 | 82.21 | 5.40 | 82.90 |
| 24 | Assam | 72.24 | 1.11 | 1.54 | 57.86 | 80.09 | 58.97 | 81.63 |
| 25 | Chhattisgarh | 49.98 | 3.20 | 6.40 | 37.43 | 74.88 | 40.62 | 81.28 |
| 26 | J&K | 19.26 | 5.75 | 29.88 | 9.86 | 51.19 | 15.62 | 81.07 |
| 27 | Manipur | 4.52 | 0.26 | 5.74 | 3.34 | 73.85 | 3.59 | 79.59 |
| 28 | Odisha | 88.67 | 3.11 | 3.51 | 65.07 | 73.39 | 68.18 | 76.89 |
| 29 | Andhra Pr. | 95.53 | 30.74 | 32.18 | 39.89 | 41.75 | 70.63 | 73.93 |
| 30 | Madhya Pr. | 111.70 | 13.53 | 12.11 | 65.09 | 58.28 | 78.62 | 70.39 |
| 31 | Rajasthan | 107.74 | 11.74 | 10.90 | 49.47 | 45.91 | 61.21 | 56.81 |
| 32 | West Bengal | 175.53 | 2.15 | 1.22 | 96.49 | 54.97 | 98.63 | 56.19 |
| 33 | Jharkhand | 62.54 | 3.45 | 5.52 | 30.98 | 49.54 | 34.43 | 55.05 |
| 34 | Kerala | 70.77 | 16.64 | 23.51 | 22.05 | 31.16 | 38.69 | 54.67 |
| | Total | 19,36.43 | 3,23.63 | 16.71 | 12,44.87 | 64.29 | 15,68.50 | 81.00 |

Source: JJM-IMIS

HHs: Households