

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

RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 871  
ANSWERED ON 28/07/2025

**IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF JJM**

871. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), with State-wise details of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs);
- (b) the major implementation challenges identified in States with low coverage, and manner in which they are being addressed;
- (c) whether any independent third-party audit has been conducted to evaluate the quality, reliability, and equity of water supply under the Mission;
- (d) the specific impact of JJM on improving access to safe drinking water in rural households of Maharashtra; and
- (e) manner in which JJM differs from previous rural water supply schemes in terms of implementation, coverage, and measurable outcomes?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) 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. As on 23-07-2025, out of an estimated 19.37 crore rural households in the country, over 15.67 crore (80.95%) households have been provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs). Since launch of the mission 12.43 crore rural households have been provided with tap connection. The details of State-wise FHTCs is at **Annexure**.

(b) States have reported multiple implementation challenges under Jal Jeevan Mission, including lack of dependable water sources in drought-prone and desert areas, groundwater contamination, difficult terrain, scattered habitations, delays in release of State share, limited technical capacity at the local level, and rising material costs. To address some of these, the Government of India has provided 50-year interest-free capital expenditure loans to States, established State and District Programme Management Units, and launched the “*Nal Jal Mitra*” programme to build local technical capacity. Convergence with schemes like MGNREGS and Finance Commission grants is promoted for source sustainability measures such as borewell

recharge, rainwater harvesting, and greywater reuse. Additionally, the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain campaign, with evolving themes like “*Source Sustainability for Drinking Water*” and “*Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti*,” emphasizes grassroots participation and community-led water conservation to enhance drinking water security in water-stressed regions.

(c) As per the guideline of JJM, this Department has undertaken independent Third-Party Functionality Assessments (FAs) to evaluate the quality, reliability, and equity of water supply services under Jal Jeevan Mission. These agencies were selected through open bid. These assessments cover a representative sample of rural households across all States and Union Territories.

(d) In Maharashtra, at the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 48.44 Lakhs (33%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. As on 23.07.2025, around 83.58 Lakhs additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connections in the State and as a consequence, out of 1.47 Crore rural households in the State, approximately 1.32 Crore (89.94%) households have tap water supply in their homes.

(e) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), launched in August 2019, marks a paradigm shift in rural water supply by adopting a demand-driven, community-led approach in contrast to the earlier top-down, infrastructure-centric models. It mandates the active participation of Gram Panchayats and Village Water & Sanitation Committees in the planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance of in-village water supply systems. The Mission emphasizes assured service delivery through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs), providing potable water of adequate quantity (55 LPCD) and prescribed BIS quality standards on a regular and sustainable basis. JJM integrates source sustainability measures such as rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and greywater management as mandatory components, and promotes convergence with schemes like MGNREGS and Swachh Bharat Mission to build a holistic water and sanitation ecosystem. Further, it focuses on capacity building of local communities and leverages digital platforms such as the JJM-IMIS and Dashboard for real-time monitoring and transparency. Unlike earlier schemes with limited targets, JJM aspires for universal coverage which includes targeting every rural household, as well as schools, Anganwadi centres, and healthcare institutions. Its measurable outcomes include improved health indicators, reduction in water-borne diseases, and decreased drudgery for women and girls, thereby enabling time for education and economic engagement.

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Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Q.No. 871 answered on 28.07.2025

**State-wise Functional Household Tap Connections**

State/ UT	Total Households	Households with tap water supply	Households with tap water supply (%)
Goa	2,63,922	2,63,922	100%
A & N Islands	62037.00	62,037	100%
D&NH and D&D	85156.00	85,156	100%
Haryana	30,41,314	30,41,314	100%
Telangana	53,98,219	53,98,219	100%
Puducherry	1,14,969	1,14,969	100%
Gujarat	91,18,415	91,18,415	100%
Punjab	34,26,808	34,26,808	100%
Himachal Pradesh	17,08,727	17,08,727	100%
Arunachal Pradesh	2,28,566	2,28,566	100%
Mizoram	1,33,060	1,33,060	100%
Uttarakhand	14,48,834	14,14,567	98%
Ladakh	40637.00	39,370	97%
Bihar	1,67,55,041	1,60,35,717	96%
Nagaland	3,63,829	3,40,537	94%
Sikkim	1,32,827	1,21,966	92%
Lakshadweep	13370.00	12,222	91%
Uttar Pradesh	2,67,21,741	2,40,89,042	90%
Maharashtra	1,46,78,590	1,32,02,112	90%
Tamil Nadu	1,25,26,665	1,11,62,289	89%
Tripura	7,50,849	6,46,356	86%
Karnataka	1,01,30,702	86,75,515	86%
Meghalaya	6,50,854	5,39,577	83%
Assam	72,24,242	58,97,427	82%
Chhattisgarh	49,98,096	40,59,850	81%
Jammu & Kashmir	19,26,399	15,60,707	81%
Manipur	4,51,619	3,59,459	80%
Odisha	88,67,143	68,15,861	77%
Andhra Pradesh	95,53,169	70,62,676	74%
Madhya Pradesh	1,11,70,852	78,57,397	70%
Rajasthan	1,07,74,316	61,13,831	57%
West Bengal	1,75,53,070	98,49,138	56%
Jharkhand	62,53,987	34,42,784	55%
Kerala	70,77,273	38,68,451	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,36,45,298</b>	<b>15,67,48,044</b>	<b>81%</b>

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