

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 901
ANSWERED ON 28/07/2025

**IMPLEMENTATION OF JJM AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION IN
DELHI AND PUNJAB**

901. Ms. SWATI MALIWAL:

Wil the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of funds allocated, released, and utilised by the State of Delhi and Punjab under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since 2019-20;

(b) the number of rural households in Delhi and Punjab that are yet to receive functional tap water connections, district-wise;

(c) the number and percentage of groundwater samples in Delhi and Punjab found to contain contaminants such as Uranium, Arsenic and other beyond permissible limits, as per the latest CGWB findings; and

(d) the corrective action taken by the Centre to address delays by the Delhi and Punjab Government in providing safe drinking water in contaminated rural habitations?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) The year-wise details of funds allocated, released, and utilized by Punjab under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since 2019-20 are as under: -

(Amt. in ₹ Crores)

Financial Year	Central Share		
	Fund Allocation	Fund Released	Fund Utilization
2019-20	227.46	227.46	73.27
2020-21	362.79	0	146.74
2021-22	1,656.39	402.24	247.83
2022-23	2,403.46	0	264.80
2023-24	479.02	119.76	103.79
2024-25	644.54	50	59.16
2025-26	0	0	0

(Source: JJM IMIS)

No fund was allocated to Delhi as it is not covered under Jal Jeevan Mission.

As reported by Punjab, the State was declared Har Ghar Jal in April 2023 and functional household tap water connections (FHTCs) have been provided to all 34.27 lakh rural households benefitting 11,977 rural villages.

(c) As reported by CGWB, the number and percentage of groundwater samples in Delhi and Punjab found to contain contaminants such as Uranium, Arsenic and other beyond permissible limits are as under: -

Parameters	Criteria	Delhi	Punjab
Electrical Conductivity (Permissible Limit- 3000µS/cm at 25 °C)	No. of Samples Analysed	103	922
	No. of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	24	62
	% of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	23.3	6.7
Fluoride (Permissible Limit-1.5 mg/L)	No. of Samples Analysed	103	922
	No. of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	17	127
	% of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	16.5	13.8
Nitrate (Permissible Limit-45 mg/L)	No. of Samples Analysed	103	922
	No. of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	21	116
	% of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	20.4	12.6
Arsenic (Permissible Limit-0.01 mg/L)	No. of Samples Analysed	103	908
	No. of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	3	44
	% of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	2.9	4.8
Uranium (Permissible Limit-0.03 mg/L)	No. of Samples Analysed	103	908
	No. of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	11	296
	% of Samples greater than Permissible Limit	10.7	32.6

As per the operational guidelines for implementation of JJM, States/ UTs are to take corrective actions by in case of major water quality contamination, and if required, to alert Health Department for mitigation and/ or corrective actions especially in Arsenic/ Fluoride, Uranium contaminants and bacteriological contaminations. Further, State government of Punjab informed that whenever the contamination is noticed beyond permissible limit in drinking water supply sources, the process is initiated for taking remedial measure in short-term basis for immediate relief and long-term basis for sustainable solution.

(d) States / UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources for the villages with water quality issues. Under JJM, while allocating the funds to States / UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
