

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 882**

ANSWERED ON 08/12/2025

**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF JJM**

882# SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:  
DR. KALPANA SAINI:  
SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA:  
SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:  
DR. BHAGWAT KARAD:  
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI BRIJ LAL:  
DR. SUMER SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) current status of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and the State-wise details of number of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) across the country so far;
- (b) main challenges in the way of implementing the Mission in States where FHTC coverage is still thin and steps being taken to overcome these challenges;
- (c) whether any audit has been conducted by an independent third-party agency to check quality, reliability and equity of water supply under the Mission, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) 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) Government of India in partnership with States/ UTs is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of potable tap water supply to every rural household of the country. As on 03.12.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, approximately 15.75 Crore (81.37%) households are reported to have tap water supply. The year-wise and State-wise details of the progress made under the JJM in providing tap water connections since its inception are available on JJM IMIS Dashboard at

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>.

(b) Some of the main challenges being faced by States in the implementation of the Mission are 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, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, delay in obtaining statutory / other clearances, etc.

To address the challenges holistically, Government of India and State Governments have taken several steps, including source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, reuse of greywater etc. in convergence with other schemes.

(c) States have been empowered to engage Third Party Inspection Agencies (TPIA) to check the quality of work executed by the agencies, quality of materials used for construction in each of the scheme. Third party inspection and certification are mandatory before payment for all works done under JJM.

(d) JJM is a mission-mode programme with an aim to provide potable tap water supply to every rural household whereas, earlier schemes mainly focused on providing drinking water at community level.

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