

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. – 904
ANSWERED ON 08/12/2025

IMPACT OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

904. SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:

SHRI NARHARI AMIN:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) impact of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide piped drinking water to the rural households in the country;
- (b) progress made till 2024 towards achieving the target of providing piped water to all;
- (c) measures taken for operation and maintenance of infrastructure, community participation and financial feasibility to ensure stability and consistency of water supply schemes implemented under JJM;
- (d) initiatives taken to improve quality of potable water including provision for treating effluent water sources and providing water testing facilities in rural areas; and
- (e) steps taken to address the challenges faced under JJM like delay in project implementation?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India in partnership with States/UTs is implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide functional tap water connections to every rural household (at 55 lpcd, BIS:10500 standard). Progress has been substantial: starting from 3.24 crore (16.71%) connections in August 2019, the number has surged to over 15.76 crore (81.38%) households as of December 4, 2025, providing water supply to the majority of rural India.

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is transforming rural lives by providing tap water. Assessments from global bodies highlight major positive outcomes. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that achieving the Mission's goals will save women 5.5 crore hours daily previously spent collecting water, and prevent nearly 400,000 deaths from diarrheal diseases. Nobel laureate Prof. Michael Kremer suggests safe water coverage could reduce under-five child mortality by almost 30%. Furthermore, research by IIM Bangalore and the ILO projects significant job creation, estimating millions of person-years of direct and indirect employment

through the Mission's implementation phases. These statistics underscore the profound health, social, and economic benefits of the JJM.

(c) The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) ensures sustainability through stringent quality control, including third-party inspections and sensor-based IoT monitoring. Transparency is maintained via the online JJM dashboard and geo-tagging of assets. Community participation is central: over 5.32 lakh Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) manage local systems, and 24.80 lakh women have been trained for local water quality testing. The mission converges funding from multiple schemes and offers incentives for operation and maintenance, ensuring long-term community ownership and effective service delivery.

(d) States/UTs are advised to regularly test water quality. To encourage public participation, water quality testing laboratories are open to the general public for a nominal fee, supported by the online JJM–Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal. States are also encouraged to manage greywater effectively by constructing soak pits using converged JJM funds.

(e) States implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) face challenges like water scarcity, contamination, and technical capacity gaps. The Government of India (GoI) addresses these holistically. GoI steps include financial aid (50-year interest-free loans), streamlined clearance coordination, establishment of SPMUs/DPMUs, and the "Nal Jal Mitra Programme" to build local technical skills.

Additionally, the "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" campaigns promote source sustainability and water conservation, engaging local communities and emphasizing women's roles. The Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes (RPWSS) module is creating a vital GIS-based digital asset registry for effective management and monitoring.
