GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1049
ANSWERED ON 09/02/2026

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN GOA

1049. SHRI SADANAND MHALU SHET TANAVADE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise budget allocations for the Jal Jeevan Mission from 2020 to 2025 and the number of rural and urban households provided with functional tap water connections nationwide, State-wise;

(b) the progress State-wise, including the number of households covered, hours and quality of potable water supply and steps taken to address intermittent supply reported in several villages;

(c) the challenges in ensuring long-term water sustainability and groundwater management in land-constrained States like Goa; and

(d) whether Government proposes innovative solutions such as rainwater harvesting, community water resource management or sensor-based monitoring to improve reliability and quality?

ANSWER

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

(a) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality and on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country.

Drinking Water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

The year-wise budget allocations for the Jal Jeevan Mission from 2020 to 2025 and the number of rural households provided with functional tap water connections nationwide, State-wise are available at JJM-IMIS Dashboard (Link is given below):

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

As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, through AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0 and in convergence with the States, 238 lakh water tap connections have been provided so far in urban areas. State wise details are annexed as **Annexure-A.**

(b) The State-wise progress, including the number of households provided potable water supply under JJM are available at the above mentioned link. As per Jal Jeevan Mission Guidelines, every rural household has to be provided drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading

to improvement in living standards of rural communities. As per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes.

To address issues of intermittent supply of tap water connections to all rural households in the country, several steps have been taken. These include formation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) or Paani Samitis to operate and maintain water supply systems, manage water quality, and ensure regular, equitable distribution and the JJM Dashboard's "Citizen Corner" for grievance redressal and tracking water quality and supply status.

c) As informed by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), as per the report of "National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2025", the total Annual Ground Water Recharge for the State of Goa has been assessed as 0.38 bcm and Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources as 0.31 bcm. The Annual Ground Water Extraction is 0.07 bcm with Stage of Ground Water Extraction at 23.3 %. Further, all 12 assessment units (Talukas) in Goa have been categorised as "Safe".

However, ensuring long-term water sustainability and groundwater management in a land-constrained State like Goa involves challenges linked to its hydrogeological setting and associated pressures. Goa is predominantly under hard rock aquifers (granite/granitic gneiss, meta-volcanics, meta-sediments and laterites), which generally have limited storage and yields with high spatial variability. Further, despite high rainfall, the highly undulating terrain and steep westward gradients can result in rapid runoff and non-monsoon base flow to the sea.

Under the Mission, States/UTs have been advised for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, reuse of greywater, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 15th Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc. Further, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign aiming to encourage water conservation at grass-root levels with people's participation was launched in 2019 in 256 water stressed districts of the country. Morever, recognizing the importance of sustainable water management especially for drinking water availability, JSA-CTR was implemented with the theme "Source Sustainability for Drinking Water" in 2023 and "Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti" in 2024. Similarly, JSA is being implemented with the theme "Peoples' Action for Water Conservation - Towards Intensified Community Connect" emphasizing the pivotal role of community in the field of water conservation.

d) The Government of India, through the Ministry of Jal Shakti, is implementing several innovative solutions, including rainwater harvesting, community-based management, and sensor-based IoT monitoring to improve the reliability and quality of water supply.

JJM focuses on community-based, participatory management, with Gram Panchayats (through Paani Samitis) playing a key role in monitoring and managing water supply. Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time-bound, mission-mode campaign (including "Catch the Rain") is conducted annually to facilitate rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional water bodies, and reuse/recharge structures. Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB), launched on September 6, 2024, focuses on community-driven groundwater recharge, including aquifer mapping and recharge shafts, aiming for a sustainable model to combat declining groundwater. The Government of India issued advisory to all States/ UTs to consider sensor based IoT solutions to measure and monitor water supply in rural areas. States have been allowed to utilize support funds of JJM

for all such activities. To ensure quality, over 24 lakh women have been trained to test water quality using FTKs, enabling local, immediate detection of contamination.

CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country. In Goa, the Master Plan envisages construction of 931 check dams, to capture 833.93 MCM of monsoon rainfall, with urban rooftop rainwater harvesting adding 27.43 MCM to groundwater.

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ANNEXURE-A

Annexure referred to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred question No. 1049 answered on 09.02.2026 asked by Shri Sadanand Mhalu Shet Tanavade

STATE-WISE PROGRESS OF TAP CONNECTIONS UNDER AMRUT, AMRUT 2.0 & CONVERGENCE

S.No	State/UTs	new/service tap connections provided
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	9,099
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	5,05,325
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4,312
4	ASSAM	1,25,925
5	BIHAR	7,23,128
6	CHANDIGARH	1,76,434
7	CHHATTISGARH	3,55,856
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	34,566
9	DELHI	27,91,435
10	GOA	42,799
11	GUJARAT	25,85,022
12	HARYANA	4,49,708
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	34,472
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	78,305
15	JHARKHAND	2,99,296
16	KARNATAKA	9,61,546
17	KERALA	10,22,425
18	LADAKH	1,620
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	16,38,735
21	MAHARASHTRA	14,14,126
22	MANIPUR	28,947
23	MEGHALAYA	15,143
24	MIZORAM	56,535
25	NAGALAND	5,515
26	ODISHA	7,86,949
27	PUDUCHERRY	25,898
28	PUNJAB	2,88,727
29	RAJASTHAN	4,77,070
30	SIKKIM	3,907
31	TAMIL NADU	22,33,476
32	TELANGANA	5,54,204
33	TRIPURA	1,06,914
34	UTTAR PRADESH	12,63,232
35	UTTARAKHAND	80,856
36	WEST BENGAL	46,19,079
	TOTAL	2,38,00,585