

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1846**  
ANSWERED ON 09/03/2026

**FUNCTIONAL HOUSEHOLD TAP CONNECTIONS UNDER  
JAL JEEVAN MISSION**

1846 DR. V. SIVADASAN:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural households provided with functional household tap connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission, State-wise;
- (b) the number of habitations still dependent on tanker water supply during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken to ensure equitable access to safe drinking water for SC/ST, coastal, hilly and drought-prone regions?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) To enable every rural household in the country to have assured potable water, in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis, through tap water connection, since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with states, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Har Ghar Jal.

At the start the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 03.03.2026, under JJM more than 12.58 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.03.2026, out of around 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, around 15.82 Crore (81.71%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Further, the State/ UT-wise, district-wise and village-wise status of tap water connection provided under the Mission in rural areas is in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at:

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

(b) As drinking water being a state subject, under JJM, responsibilities for planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lie with State/ UT governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/ UT government by providing technical and financial assistance. The details of villages being provided drinking water through water tankers are maintained at state government level.

(c) JJM follows a universal approach for coverage of rural households. Since 2019, 30% weightage has been assigned for difficult terrains which *inter alia* include areas under Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and 10% weightage has been assigned for population residing in SC/ ST dominated areas, while allocating the funds under JJM, to prioritize the coverage in these areas.

Further, under JJM, provisions have been made for drinking water source development/ strengthening/ augmentation; and infrastructure for bulk transfer of water, treatment and distribution systems in water deficit drought-prone and desert areas without dependable ground water sources, apart from creation of in-village water supply infrastructure.

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