

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1860
ANSWERED ON 09/03/2026

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMMES BUDGET

1860. SHRI S.R. SIVALINGAM:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, in view of the Union Budget 2026–27 allocations for water supply and sanitation programmes, Government has assessed the adequacy of financial provisions to address growing water stress, regional imbalances and inter-sectoral competition for water resources;
- (b) whether the long-term sustainability, maintenance and effectiveness of water infrastructure created through budgetary support have been independently reviewed; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that investments lead to durable water security, efficient use and conservation rather than fragmented and short-term infrastructure creation?

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.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of JJM towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. 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 and works for the remaining households are at various stages of implementation. Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of JJM until 2028.

Government of India had also launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to make the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October 2019, by providing access to toilets to all the rural households. During the period of five years from 2014-15 to 2019-20, as reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management

Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G), more than 10 Crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) were constructed across the country. States/UTs had declared themselves as ODF on 2nd October, 2019.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II was launched in April, 2020 and is being implemented from 2020-21 to 2026-27, with the focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover the villages with solid and liquid waste management and ensuring visual cleanliness i.e. converting the villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model) villages. Out of 5,86,944 villages, 4,94,301(84%) villages have declared themselves as ODF Plus (Model) village under SBM(G) Phase II as on 22.01.2026, as per the data recorded by the States/UTs on online IMIS of SBM(G). Further, as per data recorded by States/UTs on IMIS of SBM(G), the total number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed (2014 onwards till 22.01.2026) are 12.03 crores and 2.68 lakhs respectively. As on 22.01.2026, 5.28 lakh villages are reported to have been covered with Solid Waste Management (SWM) arrangement and 5.45 lakh villages are reported to have been covered with Liquid Waste Management (LWM) arrangements.

For the implementation of JJM an amount of Rs. 67,670 Crore has been proposed as BE for 2026-27. Similarly, for implementation of SBM (G), an amount of Rs. 7,192 Crore has been proposed as BE for 2026-27.

(b) Under JJM, the Department undertakes assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the Mission, through an independent third-party agency, selected based on standard statistical sampling. During the Functionality Assessment, 2024, it was found that 98.1% of households in surveyed villages had tap connections; 87% of households with tap connections reported receiving water in the past week, indicating overall progress; 84% households receive water as per schedule; 80% households found receiving the minimum 55 LPCD water; 76% households found free from bacteriological contamination and 81% households of the supply source found free from chemical contamination and considering the parameters of quantity, quality and regularity, and 76% of household tap connections were found to be functional.

(c) To ensure universal coverage through tap water connection, the Department has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of programme, linking AADHAR of the head of household for targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, subject to statutory provisions, including geo-tagging of assets created, third-party inspections before making payments to ensure the quality of works, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based solution on pilot basis, etc.

Further, to expedite the implementation and strengthening the existing monitoring mechanisms under JJM aiming at improving efficiency and effectiveness, steps like district level dashboards and linking of GPs level dashboards to eGramswaraj portal, District Collectors' Peyjal Samvad, Institutionalization of role of National WASH Experts (NWEs) through IMIS module, role of Third Party Inspection Agency (TPIAs), strengthened collaboration with line Ministries, Decision Support System for strengthening Source Sustainability, Handbook on Community Managed Piped Water Systems, Unique ID for integrated Piped Water System, etc. have recently been taken up under JJM.
