

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2455
ANSWERED ON 10/08/2026

PROGRESS OF TAP WATER CONNECTION IN KUSHINAGAR

2455. SHRI RATANJIT PRATAP NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the current progress of the tap water installations and the State-wise details of the rural households that have been provided with piped water connections so far particularly in Kushinagar;
- (b) the innovation strategies being adopted to ensure that tap water and sanitation targets are met;
- (c) whether there are any independent bodies involved in the evaluation of these efforts, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the mechanisms in place to monitor the progress and effectiveness of these water and sanitation projects; and
- (e) the manner in which the completion of the tap water and sanitation goals in rural area contribute to improving health outcomes and reducing water-borne diseases?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) Drinking Water is a 'State' subject, and hence, under JJM, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation & maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance. The Union Cabinet has approved extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in the rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, 3.23 Crore (16.71%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 18.07.2026, around 12.66 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out

of 19.36 Crore rural households, in the country, around 15.89 Crore (82.09%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. Further, as reported by the State government of Uttar Pradesh on JJM IMIS, a total of 2.46 Crore (92.02%) household connections have been provided against the target of 2.67 Crore household connections in Uttar Pradesh and in District Kushinagar, 5.42 lakh (98.05%) tap connections have been provided against total target of 5.53 lakh. The State/ UT-wise status of tap water connection provided under the mission in rural areas is attached as **Annexure I**. The same is also available in public domain and may be seen on JJM dashboard at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>.

(b) & (c) Under JJM, for ensuring 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, Sujal Gaon Id Creation, third-party inspections before making payments, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based IoT solution on pilot basis, etc. In a significant step towards strengthening service delivery and community ownership under the Jal Jeevan Mission, Jal Seva Aankalan initiative marks a decisive shift from infrastructure creation to sustained service delivery, placing Gram Panchayats and village institutions at the centre of assessing the regularity, adequacy, quality and sustainability of drinking water supply in Har Ghar Jal (HGJ) villages. Further, the Department conducts Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) through a third-party survey agency to carry out the assessment of sanitation parameters, including Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste management, and Grey Water Management (GWM).

(d) Under JJM, the progress and effectiveness of water projects are monitored through real-time digital dashboards (JJM-IMIS), water quality monitoring, through WQMIS, Geo-tagging and GIS Mapping, community-led tools like "Jal Seva Aankalan," & Jal Arpan, Sujal Gaon Id Creation and regular reviews with state officials. Further, under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)[SBM(G)], States/UTs are ranked on the basis of their performance attained on key quantitative and qualitative Swachhata parameters. In addition to this, SBM(G) Phase-II Operational Guidelines provide that the States/UTs may conduct periodical evaluation studies on the implementation of SBM(G) Phase-II and these evaluations could be used for course correction and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme. Further, SBM(G) Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) captures progress of the States/UTs against SBM(G) components including construction of IHHLs, Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs), SLWM infrastructure, IEC, Capacity Building and administration related activities.

(e) Under JJM, the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission has brought significant improvements in rural life, health outcomes and reducing water-borne diseases. Nobel laureate Prof. Michael Kremer's research suggests that safe water coverage could reduce mortality among children under five by nearly 30%, potentially saving 136,000 lives annually.

Annexure -I

Annexure referred in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha unstarred question no. 2455 answered on 10.08.2026.

State/ UT-wise details of progress made under JJM
(as on 18.07.2026)

(Number in lakhs)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15/08/2019		Rural HHs provided with tap water supply since Aug. 2019		Rural HHs with tap water supply as on date	
			No.	In%	No.	In%	No.	In%
1.	A & N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3.	D&NH and D&D	0.85	-	-	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4.	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5.	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
7.	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
8.	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
9.	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
10.	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
11.	Gujarat	91.19	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	99.99
12.	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.49	0.38	94.71	0.40	98.19
13.	Uttarakhand	14.48	1.30	9.00	12.90	89.06	14.20	98.06
14.	Bihar	167.55	3.16	1.89	157.20	93.82	160.36	95.71
15.	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.34	91.88	3.48	95.69
16.	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.97	0.52	39.12	1.22	92.09
17.	Uttar Pradesh	267.20	5.16	1.93	239.99	89.82	245.15	91.75
18.	Lakshadweep	0.13	-	-	0.12	91.45	0.12	91.45

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15/08/2019		Rural HHs provided with tap water supply since Aug, 2019		Rural HHs with tap water supply as on date	
			No.	In%	No.	In%	No.	In%
19.	Maharashtra	146.77	48.44	33.00	84.48	57.56	132.92	90.56
20.	Tamil Nadu	125.26	21.76	17.37	90.88	72.56	112.64	89.93
21.	Karnataka	101.24	24.51	24.21	64.96	64.16	89.47	88.37
22.	Tripura	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.24	83.16	6.49	86.42
23.	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.43	83.36	5.47	84.06
24.	Chhattisgarh	49.95	3.20	6.40	38.56	77.20	41.76	83.60
25.	Assam	72.24	1.11	1.54	57.99	80.27	59.11	81.82
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.25	5.75	29.90	9.89	51.37	15.64	81.26
27.	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.89	3.60	79.63
28.	Odisha	88.63	3.11	3.51	65.56	73.97	68.66	77.47
29.	Andhra Pradesh	95.53	30.74	32.18	41.37	43.30	72.11	75.48
30.	Madhya Pradesh	111.13	13.53	12.18	69.74	62.75	83.27	74.93
31.	Rajasthan	107.66	11.74	10.91	51.89	48.20	63.63	59.10
32.	West Bengal	175.51	2.15	1.22	97.61	55.62	99.76	56.84
33.	Jharkhand	62.52	3.45	5.52	31.21	49.92	34.66	55.44
34.	Kerala	70.76	16.64	23.52	22.38	31.63	39.02	55.14
	Total	19,35.54	3,23.63	16.72	12,65.33	65.37	15,88.96	82.09

Delhi & Chandigarh have no rural population. HHs: Households Source: JJM – IMIS