

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2459
ANSWERED ON 10/08/2026

DRINKING WATER PROBLEM AND JAL JEEVAN MISSION

2459# DR. JYOTI NAGNATH WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of rural households in the country that have been provided with safe drinking water through tap connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission so far;
- (b) the special budget allocated to improve ground water levels in water-stressed districts;
- (c) the mechanism put in place for quality testing of water supplied through taps; and
- (d) the new projects approved to enhance irrigation facilities for farmers in drought affected areas?

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. 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) The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) does not allocate a separate, isolated special budget exclusively for improving groundwater levels in water-stressed districts. Instead, JJM focuses on providing functional household tap connections (FHTC), while groundwater sustainability and recharge are handled through convergence.

CGWB is implementing the Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR), a Central Sector Scheme under which activities related to exploration, monitoring, assessment and management of ground water resources are carried out across the country. These efforts aim to support the sustainable management and improvement of groundwater levels nationwide.

(c) Under JJM, 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 enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (JJM-WQMIS) portal has been developed. As reported by States/ UTs on JJM – WQMIS, as on 05.08.2026, the State Public Health Engineering/ Rural Water Supply Departments operate a network of 2,850 water quality testing laboratories at various levels viz. State, regional, district, sub-division, block, mobile and/ or WTP facility laboratories. The State-wise details of water quality testing reported through JJM-WQMIS are available in public domain and can be accessed at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report>.

In consultation with various stakeholders 'Concise Handbook for Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households' has been released in December 2024 for guidance to States/ UTs. This handbook recommended for a comprehensive testing of drinking water samples at various testing points such as source, treatment plant, storage and distribution points, and remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.

(d) Water, being State subject, water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources under various ongoing schemes.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

Priority has been accorded to projects benefiting drought-prone and water-scarce regions while selecting projects for inclusion under PMKSY-AIBP. 59 projects benefitting drought prone areas were included under PMKSY-AIBP during 2015-16. Irrigation potential created since April'2016 under such projects is 16.65 lakh hectare.

To strengthen irrigation infrastructure in drought-prone and water-scarce regions including Bundelkhand region, special provisions were made during 2021-22 for criteria of selection of projects and central funding ratio under PMKSY-AIBP. If a project has more than 50% command in drought prone area, 50% advance stage criteria has been relaxed and the project

can be included since beginning of the construction with enhance funding ratio of 60 (Centre): 40 (State) in the proportion of command area falling in drought prone area.

05 (five) more projects benefitting drought prone areas has been included under PMKSY-AIBP after 2021-22. Irrigation potential created under these projects is 0.61 lakh hectare.

Details of these projects are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project
1.	Maharashtra	Jihe Kathapur project
2.		Lower Tapi Stage-1 Project
3.		Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojna
4.	Rajasthan	Parwan Major Multipurpose Project
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kannadian channel

Annexure referred in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha unstarred question no. 2459 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.
IMIS

HHs: Households

Source: JJM –