

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2471
ANSWERED ON 10/08/2026
REVIEW OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

2471. SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR:

Will the Minister of Jal Shakti be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the progress of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) the number of households provided tap water connections;
- (c) whether delays have been reported in any States; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken thereon?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) '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 the JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

To make provision of tap water supply to every rural household across the country, Government of India, in partnership with States, has been implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), since August 2019.

At the time of announcement of JJM, around 3.23 crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in the country. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 18.07.2026, around 12.65 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%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

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, 76% of household tap connections were found to be functional.

Further, in March 2026, the Union Cabinet has approved the extension of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) period up to December 2028 with enhanced outlay and restructured implementation focusing on structural reforms in rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0.

(c) & (d) States have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are few of issues being faced in the implementation of the Mission.

To address the challenges holistically overtime, Government of India has taken a number of steps, *inter alia* including implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through M/o Finance for financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects; nomination of a nodal officer in the Department for coordinating with Central nodal Ministries/ Departments/ agencies to facilitate the States in obtaining Statutory/ other clearances; setting up of State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) and District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) and implementation of “*Nal Jal Mitra Programme*” for ensuring availability of skilled local persons at village level to bridge the gap in availability of technical skill sets and of HR for programme management.

Moreover, under the Mission, States have also 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 VB G-RAM-G, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc.
