

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2472
ANSWERED ON 10/08/2026

**IMPLEMENTATION OF JAL SHAKTI SCHEMES AND PENDING PAYMENTS IN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

2472. SHRI GULAM ALI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) funds allocated, released and utilised under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Atal Bhujal Yojana, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain, Namami Gange, National Hydrology Project and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Jammu and Kashmir during the last five years, district-wise details;
- (b) contractor-wise pending payments, reasons for delays and timelines for clearance;
- (c) details of reported irregularities, inspections and action taken; and
- (d) district-wise uncovered habitations, water-scarce areas, pending projects and the completion schedule thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States/UTs including Jammu & Kashmir, has been implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country. In March 2026, the Union Cabinet has approved extension of the JJM up to December 2028, with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in the rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0.

Under JJM, central funds are released to States/UTs only. Further, district-wise fund allocations are made and maintained by State/UTs Governments. Under first phase of JJM, the UT of Jammu & Kashmir was allocated Rs. 18,514.25 crore, of which only Rs.6,496.48 crore was drawn. Under JJM 2.0, for the FY 2026-27, the UT has been allocated Rs.905.74 crore, of which mother sanction of amount Rs.116.06 crore has been issued to the UT.

As informed by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR), water is a State subject, and water resource management is planned and implemented by the States, with the Central Government providing supplementary support.

Under PMKSY-AIBP, three irrigation projects in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir have been completed, benefiting Pulwama, Jammu, Samba and Kathua districts. No Central assistance has been released for these projects during the last five years. One National Project, the Shahpur Kandi Dam Project, benefiting districts in J&K and Punjab, is being funded under PMKSY-AIBP, for which Central assistance of ₹277.76 crore has been released during the last five years.

Further, *Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain* is a nationwide water conservation campaign implemented through convergence of funds from various Central, State and local schemes, with no separate budget allocation. DoWR, RD&GR has also informed that the Atal Bhujal Yojana was a pilot scheme and was not implemented in the UT of J&K.

(b) 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. Numerous projects are implemented concurrently at various levels across the States for achieving the envisaged objectives. As such, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects, inter alia, including details of arrears pending for contractors, are maintained at the level of State Government.

(c) 'Water' being a State subject, grievances/ complaints, etc. inter alia including sub-standard work and financial irregularities under JJM are handled and disposed of at the State/ UT level. Further, to strengthen field-level oversight, States/UTs have been carrying out monthly inspections of four schemes each, assigned by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS). The inspections assess the quality of construction, adherence to timelines, functionality of schemes and resolution of issues and the inspection reports are uploaded on the JJM-IMIS portal.

(d) At the start of JJM in August 2019, only 5.76 lakh (29.9%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in UT of J&K. So far, around 9.88 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out of 19.24 lakh rural households in the UT, more than 15.64 lakh (81.27%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. To cover the remaining rural households with functional tap water connections including those in Jammu & Kashmir, the timeline of the mission has been extended till December 2028.

Under JJM, provisions have also been made for planning and implementation of bulk water transfer from long distances and regional water supply schemes for ensuring tap water supply in drought-prone & water-scarce areas/ areas with inadequate rainfall or dependable ground water sources. In addition, provisions have been made for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rain water recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, 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.
