

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 877
ANSWERED ON 27/07/2026

PROGRESS OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN RAJASTHAN

877. DR. SATISH POONIA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), including the number of rural households provided with tap water connections, particularly in the State of Rajasthan;
- (b) the steps taken to provide tap water to the remaining villages, especially in desert and water-scarce areas of the State of Rajasthan;
- (c) whether Government is using modern technology to monitor water supply and water quality under the Mission; and
- (d) the measures taken to ensure regular, safe and sustainable drinking water supply in rural areas through community participation and proper maintenance of water supply systems?

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 (55 litres per capita per day) of prescribed quality (BIS:10500) on regular and long-term basis, through tap water connection, since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with states, has been implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Har Ghar Jal.

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 18.07.2026, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal more than 12.66 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out of around 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.89 Crore (82.09%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

At the start of the Mission, around 11.74 lakh (10.91%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in the State of Rajasthan. So far, as reported by the State, around 51.90 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 18.07.2026, out of 107.66 lakh rural households in the State, around 63.64 lakh (59.11%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

(b) Cabinet has approved the extension of 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, in March 2026. The total financial outlay of the Mission has now been enhanced from

₹ 3.60 lakh crore to ₹ 8.69 lakh crore with the central share increasing from ₹ 2.08 lakh crore to ₹ 3.59 lakh crore i.e. additional central outlay of Rs. 1.51 lakh Crore.

In 2026-27, an amount of Rs. 4,503.18 Crore has been tentatively allocated to the State of Rajasthan towards completion of ongoing works taken up under JJM.

(c) 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, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based solution on pilot basis, etc.

The State/ UT, district & village-wise status of tap water connection in rural households etc. as reported by States/ UTs is also in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>.

Moreover, Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), 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. The State-wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS are available in public domain and can be accessed at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report>.

(d) ‘Drinking Water’ is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation & 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.

JJM has been envisioned and implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community managed programme, wherein the Gram Panchayat (GP) and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti have been empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural households. Further, provision has been made in the operational guidelines for implementation of JJM for the preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) for engaging village community, which *inter alia* includes strengthening of drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes.

To promote Jan Bhagidari for sustainable and continuous service delivery under the JJM, a standardized “Handbook on Community-Managed Piped Water Systems” has been launched under the Jal Arpan initiative. The handbook mandates a 15-day trial run involving GPs and VWSC/ Pani Samiti members to ensure smooth handover of water supply schemes and sustainable operations. In addition, Jal Seva Ankalan has been initiated as a Gram Panchayat led digital assessment tool for evaluating the functionality and service delivery of rural drinking water supply systems.

Moreover, for enabling the local village community to play their role in operation and maintenance of water supply schemes, Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills & develop “Nal Jal Mitras”, so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village as skilled masons, plumbers, fitters, electricians, motor mechanics, pump operators, etc.
