

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 93
ANSWERED ON 20/07/2026

**IMPLEMENTATION, FUNDING AND SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK UNDER
JAL JEEVAN MISSION 2.0**

93. SHRI. SADANAND MHALU SHET TANAVADE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0, indicating the key reforms introduced over the previous phase, including measures for source sustainability, water quality monitoring, operation and maintenance and community participation;
- (b) the implementation framework, funding pattern and the year-wise B.E and R.E, allocations and releases under the mission during the last five years and for 2026-27, State-wise, including Goa; and
- (c) the present status of implementation, indicating the number and percentage of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections, State-wise, along with measurable outcomes relating to water quality, service reliability and sustainability?

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.

The Jal Jeevan Mission has, over the past few years, transformed rural drinking water supply across the country, with crores of rural households now receiving water through functional tap connections. As the transition is to JJM 2.0, the focus shifts decisively from the creation of infrastructure to long-term functionality, water quality, source sustainability and assured service delivery, anchored in a set of key structural reforms.

Further, JJM 2.0 shifts focus on the quality of infrastructure and O&M of rural piped water supply schemes through Jan Bhagidhari by restructuring and reorienting the implementation of the JJM from infrastructure creation to a service delivery, supported by drinking water governance and institutional ecosystem for sustain-able rural piped potable water supply. Separate MoUs are signed with States/ UTs, to ensure adherence to timelines, sustainability and citizen-centric water service delivery.

(b) Under JJM 2.0, a uniform national digital framework, namely “Sujalam Bharat” is being created under which every rural village be assigned a unique Sujal Gaon ID, for digitally mapping the complete drinking water supply system from source to tap. For ensuring transparency and accountability the involvement of GPs and VWSCs in the commissioning and formal handover of schemes through “Jal Arpan” is envisaged. A Gram Panchayat shall certify completion of works and declare itself “Har Ghar Jal” only upon confirmation that adequate in-village operation and maintenance mechanisms have been established by the State Government. Recognizing that community ownership and participation are critical for operational efficiency and source sustainability, the programme is promoting “Jal Utsav” as an annual, community-led maintenance and review event, integrating local cultural ethos while reinforcing collective responsibility for drinking water secure future.

JJM, being a centrally sponsored programme, the fund sharing pattern between Centre and States/ UTs including Goa is 100% for Union Territories without legislature, 90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States and UTs with legislature and 50:50 for rest of the States. Moreover, under Support and Water Quality Monitoring Surveillance (WQMS) activities the funding pattern is 100% for Union Territories, 90:10 for Himalayan, North Eastern States and UTs with legislature and 60:40 for other States.

Year-wise and State/ UT-wise details of funds allocated and released under the Mission upto FY 2025-26 including Goa, is in public domain and is accessible at:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx

The State/UT -wise funds allocation and release under JJM 2.0 during the FY 2026-27 is annexed at **Annexure-A**.

Further, year-wise details of budgetary support and corresponding utilization under JJM during the last five years and for 2026-27, as on 15.07.2026, is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Budgetary allocation (Central)	Fund utilized (Central)
2021-22	50,011.00	45,011.00	45,011.00	40,125.68
2022-23	60,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	54,834.74
2023-24	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	69,992.34

2024-25	70,162.90	22,694.00	22,670.60	22,638.44
2025-26	67,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	1,606.21
2026-27(As on 15.07.2026)	67,670.00	-	67,670.00	2,980.94

(c) 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 start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 crore (16.72%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. As on 16.07.2026, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.88 crore (82.09%) households are reported to have tap water connections in their homes. (Source: JJM-IMIS).

The present status of implementation, indicating the number and percentage of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections, State-wise under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are available on JJM Dashboard, as updated by State/UTs. The link for same is as below:

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

So far outcomes are concerned, under JJM 2.0, the restructured framework provides for institutional, financial, infrastructural and source-sustainability reforms, supported by digital systems and community participation, towards sustained rural water service delivery.

Annexure-A

Annexure referred in the reply to part (b) of Rajya Sabha unstarred question no. 93 answered on 20.07.2026

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	State/ UT	Tentative Allocation	Mother Sanction/LoA issued	Expenditure incurred against mother sanction through SNA SPARSH	Amount Reimbursed on account of addl. Exp. Incurred by the State between two phases of JJM	Total Central Share Released/Central expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) = (5) + (6)
1	A & N Islands*	1.75	0.16		-	0.16
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,631.07	193.61	3.9	23.25	27.15
3	Arunachal Pr.	-	-	-	-	0
4	Assam	7,643.22	692.24	664.5	-	664.5
5	Bihar	33.64	-	-	-	0
6	Chhattisgarh	4,030.24	306.26	0.05	149.5	149.55
7	DNH & DD	-	-	-	-	0
8	Goa	4.5	-	-	-	0
9	Gujarat	1,736.02	0.83	0	-	0
10	Haryana	117.78	5.39	-	-	0
11	Himachal Pr.	258.07	8.85	1.44	-	1.44
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1,429.69	116.06	-	-	0
13	Jharkhand	2,350.74	141.18	0.22	-	0.22
14	Karnataka	5,826.16	196.19	24.59	757.3	781.89
15	Kerala	2,118.81	163.38	-	-	0
16	Ladakh*	436.05	40.95		-	40.95
17	Lakshadweep*	233.49	22.63		-	22.63
18	Madhya Pradesh	5,887.45	12.74	0.000025	2.01	2.01
19	Maharashtra	6,200.70	510.98		125.63	125.63
20	Manipur	-	-	-	-	0
21	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	0
22	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	0
23	Nagaland	119.87	11.28	-	-	0
24	Odisha	2,757.33	101.44	0.02	143.25	143.27

25	Puducherry	0.57	-	-	-	0
26	Punjab	196.46	6.34	0.01	-	0.01
27	Rajasthan	4,503.18	278.88	0.01	51.66	51.67
28	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	0
29	Tamil Nadu	2,177.27	12.99		75.21	75.21
30	Telangana	-	-	-	-	0
31	Tripura	115.99	8.29	2.7	-	2.7
32	Uttar Pradesh	13,425.64	812.42	0.04	869.63	869.67
33	Uttarakhand	352.38	29.18	0.000045	-	0.000045
34	West Bengal	2,775.43	211.67	22.3	-	22.3
	Total	67,363.50	3,883.94	719.78	2,197.45	2980.96

*Through LoA