

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. †*146
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.07.2021

OBJECTIVES OF JJM

†*146. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the main objective of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal is to provide potable water to each rural household in the country by the year 2024;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with efforts made in this direction so far;
- (c) the details of the budget allocation made for this mission, State-wise;
- (d) the status regarding implementation of JJM in Osmanabad and Washim Yavatmal in Maharashtra including the blocks in these areas where JJM is being implemented;
- (e) the number of households in Maharashtra where drinking water has reached under this mission, district-wise; and
- (f) whether any problem is being faced in the implementation of JJM and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

- (a) to (f) A Statement of reply is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. †*146 due for reply on 29.07.2021

(a) & (b) To make provision for potable tap water supply to every rural home by 2024, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in partnership with States, with an estimated outlay of 3.60 lakh Crore. At the time of launch of Jal Jeevan Mission on 15th August, 2019, out of total 18.98 Crore rural households in the country, 3.23 (17%) crore rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 4.56 Crore (24%) rural households have been provided with tap water connections thus, as on date, 7.79 Crore (41%) rural households in the country have provision of tap water supply.

A number of steps have been taken to plan and implement JJM with speed, *inter alia*, which includes detailed discussion and finalization of annual action plan (AAP) of States/ UTs, regular review of implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building and knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc. A detailed Operational Guideline for the implementation of JJM; Margdarshika for Gram Panchayats & VWSCs to provide safe drinking water in rural households and Guidelines on 100-days campaign to provide piped water supply in anganwadi centres, ashramshalas and schools have been shared with States/ UTs to facilitate planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. For online monitoring, JJM-Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM-Dashboard has been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

(c) The State/ UTs wise details of budgetary allocation made under the mission in 2021-22, are at **Annex-I**.

(d) The status of JJM implementation in blocks of Osmanabad, Washim and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra is at **Annex-II**.

(e) As on 15th August, 2019, at the time of launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, in Maharashtra, out of total 142.36 lakh rural households, 48.44 lakh households (34%) had tap water connections. In the past 22 months, 43.63 lakh households (30.65%) have been provided tap water connections, thus increasing the tap water supply to 92.07 lakh households (64.67%). The district-wise details of households which have been provided with tap water connection is at **Annex-III**.

(f) 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, etc. and delay in release of the matching State share in some States especially after the Covid-19 pandemic, are few of the problems faced in the implementation of the mission.

Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 146 due for reply on 29.07.2021

Jal Jeevan Mission: Fund allocations to States/ UTs in 2021-22

S. No.	States/ UTs	Fund allocation (in Rs. Crore)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,182.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,013.53
4.	Assam	5,601.16
5.	Bihar	6,608.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,908.96
7.	Goa	45.53
8.	Gujarat	3,410.61
9.	Haryana	1,119.95
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,262.78
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,747.17
12.	Jharkhand	2,479.88
13.	Karnataka	5,008.80
14.	Kerala	1,804.59
15.	Ladakh	1,429.96
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5,116.79
17.	Maharashtra	7,064.41
18.	Manipur	481.19
19.	Meghalaya	678.39
20.	Mizoram	303.89
21.	Nagaland	444.81
22.	Odisha	3,323.42
23.	Puducherry	30.22
24.	Punjab	1,656.39
25.	Rajasthan	10,180.50
26.	Sikkim	124.79
27.	Tamil Nadu	3,691.21
28.	Telangana	1,653.09
29.	Tripura	614.09
30.	Uttar Pradesh	10,870.50
31.	Uttarakhand	1,443.80
32.	West Bengal	6,998.97

Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 146 due for reply on 29.07.2021

Block-wise status of implementation of JJM in Osmanabad, Washim and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra

District	Blocks	Total no. of villages	Total no. of households (HHs)	No. of HHs with household tap connection	% of HHs having household tap connections
Osmanabad	Bhum	94	25,229	19,969	79.15
	Kalamb	94	41,649	28,755	69.04
	Lohara	47	24,117	15,103	62.62
	Osmanabad	125	64,479	41,379	64.17
	Paranda	94	25,802	18,273	70.82
	Tuljapur	121	46,718	39,146	83.79
	Umarga	94	43,484	22,869	52.59
	Washi	51	17,071	14,226	83.33
Washim	Karanja	128	34,733	17,021	49.01
	Malegaon	114	38,406	16,755	43.63
	Mangrulpir	115	32,955	14,309	43.42
	Manora	110	35,047	16,723	47.72
	Risod	96	39,466	21,476	54.42
	Washim	120	40,067	18,065	45.09
Yavatmal	Arni	100	33,510	18,077	53.95
	Babhulgaon	104	21,556	12,436	57.69
	Darwha	128	39,983	19,846	49.64
	Digras	76	27,294	13,570	49.72
	Ghatanji	105	29,968	17,613	58.77
	Kalamb	124	23,107	12,057	52.18
	Kelapur	123	32,252	15,730	48.77
	Mahagaon	110	44,719	18,917	42.30
	Maregaon	93	18,087	8,686	48.02
	Ner	89	25,613	12,951	50.56
	Pusad	177	57,659	23,724	41.15
	Ralegaon	101	24,303	12,583	51.78
	Umarkhed	124	46,228	19,430	42.03
	Wani	137	38,264	18,606	48.63
	Yavatmal	121	34,014	16,211	47.66
Zari Jamni	104	20,510	9,744	47.51	

(Source: JJM – IMIS)

Annex-III

**Annex referred in the reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 146 due for reply on
29.07.2021**

District-wise details of rural households (HHs) having tap water connections in Maharashtra

(Nos. in Lakh)

S. No.	District	Total HHs	Total HHs with tap connections as on 15.08.2019	No. of HHs provided tap water connection since 15.08.2019	No. of HHs with tap water supply as on 23.07.2021
1.	Ahmednagar	7.74	0.97	3.31	4.28
2.	Akola	2.50	0.63	0.71	1.33
3.	Amravati	4.57	2.14	1.16	3.30
4.	Aurangabad	4.55	2.06	0.72	2.78
5.	Beed	4.70	0.82	1.03	1.85
6.	Bhandara	2.49	0.82	0.53	1.36
7.	Buldana	4.69	1.93	1.35	3.28
8.	Chandrapur	3.82	0.94	0.55	1.49
9.	Dhule	3.19	1.94	0.97	2.90
10.	Gadchiroli	2.16	0.21	0.76	0.97
11.	Gondia	2.52	0.63	0.99	1.62
12.	Hingoli	2.10	0.37	0.97	1.35
13.	Jalgaon	6.86	3.98	2.88	6.86
14.	Jalna	3.00	1.69	1.30	2.99
15.	Kolhapur	6.02	3.07	1.84	4.92
16.	Latur	3.80	1.66	0.97	2.63
17.	Nagpur	3.65	1.37	1.40	2.77
18.	Nanded	5.05	0.93	1.77	2.69
19.	Nandurbar	3.04	0.53	0.66	1.19
20.	Nashik	7.14	1.71	2.60	4.31
21.	Osmanabad	2.89	1.18	0.82	2.00
22.	Palghar	4.11	0.41	0.92	1.33
23.	Parbhani	2.63	0.81	0.81	1.61
24.	Pune	9.80	3.43	2.60	6.02
25.	Raigad	5.46	2.70	1.34	4.04
26.	Ratnagiri	3.62	1.46	1.14	2.60
27.	Sangli	4.46	1.41	1.29	2.70
28.	Satara	5.77	2.87	1.72	4.60
29.	Sindhudurg	1.89	0.70	0.52	1.22
30.	Solapur	6.00	2.16	2.08	4.24
31.	Thane	2.35	0.66	0.69	1.35
32.	Wardha	2.41	1.08	0.85	1.93
33.	Washim	2.21	0.50	0.54	1.04
34.	Yavatmal	5.17	0.65	1.85	2.50
	Total	142.36	48.44	43.63	92.07

(source: JJM-IMIS)