

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 566
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

FUNCTIONAL TAP WATER CONNECTIONS

566. ADV K. FRANCIS GEORGE:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in providing functional tap water connections to rural households across the country;
- (b) the total number of households received tap water connections since the inception of the Mission;
- (c) the challenges encountered in achieving 100% coverage, particularly in remote and drought-prone areas and the steps being taken by the Government to address these challenges and expedite the progress under the Mission;
- (d) the percentage of rural households received functional tap connections under the Mission so far;
- (e) the number of rural households awaiting tap water connections to meet the 2024 target along with the progress data for JJM; and
- (f) the number of villages achieved 100% Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) coverage under JJM this year as compared to the previous year?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) to (e) Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.8%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 25.11.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission

(JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.07 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 25.11.2024, out of 19.34 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.30 Crore (79.11%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and the remaining 4.04 Crore are likely to be covered by the States as per their plans.

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 a few of problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission. Further, CoVID-19 pandemic and poor availability of raw materials especially DI/ HDPE pipes due to Russia-Ukraine military conflict have also impacted the pace of implementation in the States.

To address the challenges holistically and overcome these, Government of India has taken a number of steps, *inter alia* including implementation of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure through Ministry of Finance for financial assistance as 50-year interest free loan for capital investment projects, taking suitable measures for maintaining assured and adequate availability of pipes at reasonable price, 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 HR for programme management.

(f) As reported, 61,365 villages were reported as HGJ in 2023-24 and 34,770 villages have been reported as HGJ in 2024-25 (as on 25.11.2024). State/ UT-wise details of villages reported as HGJ are **annexed**.

Annex referred to in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 566 for reply on 28.11.2024

No. of villages reported as Har Ghar Jal in 2023-24 and 2024-25

(as on 25.11.2024)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total No. of Villages as on date	Reported as HGJ before 2023-24	Reported as HGJ in 2023-24	Reported as HGJ in 2024-25	Total reported as on date
1.	A & N Islands	265	265	0	0	265
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,999	2,960	1,729	85	4,774
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	2,615	2,497	21	5,133
4.	Assam	24,204	2,057	3,161	2758	7,976
5.	Bihar	36,953	31,596	431	274	32,301
6.	Chhattisgarh	19,656	465	1,773	1105	3,343
7.	DNH & DD	96	96	0	0	96
8.	Goa	373	373	0	0	373
9.	Gujarat	18,024	17,798	0	226	18,024
10.	Haryana	6,600	6,500	0	100	6,600
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17,659	15,261	2,011	227	17,499
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,153	684	191	308	1,183
13.	Jharkhand	29,398	622	1,847	1940	4,409
14.	Karnataka	26,432	4,242	1,227	844	6,313
15.	Kerala	1,435	76	30	20	126
16.	Ladakh	240	44	105	14	163
17.	Lakshadweep	10	0	4	4	8
18.	Madhya Pradesh	51,011	7,340	5,256	4255	16,851
19.	Maharashtra	40,289	9,454	7,312	1741	18,507
20.	Manipur	2,556	419	194	0	613
21.	Meghalaya	6,457	1,240	941	481	2,662
22.	Mizoram	637	205	369	63	637
23.	Nagaland	1,425	325	471	233	1,029
24.	Odisha	46,422	8,712	3,221	1762	13,695
25.	Puducherry	91	90	0	1	91
26.	Punjab	11,977	11,827	0	150	11,977
27.	Rajasthan	41,917	1,108	3,172	3949	8,229
28.	Sikkim	400	76	33	47	156
29.	Tamil Nadu	11,816	2,208	3,479	2004	7,691
30.	Telangana	9,586	9,458	0	128	9,586
31.	Tripura	765	38	9	45	92
32.	Uttar Pradesh	97,090	6,125	15,734	8859	30,718
33.	Uttarakhand	14,967	2,526	5,326	2622	10,474
34.	West Bengal	38,173	2,451	842	504	3,797
	Total	5,84,209	1,49,256	61,365	34,770	2,45,391

Source: JJM-IMIS