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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 213
ANSWERED ON 13/03/2025

FUNCTIONAL HOUSEHOLD TAP CONNECTIONS

*213. SHRI SELVAM G:
SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to State:

(a) the percentage and total number of households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the country including Tamil Nadu and Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh since its inception, district-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under JJM in Tamil Nadu and UT of Ladakh since its inception, year-wise;

(c) the number of rural households yet to receive tap water connections under JJM in Tamil Nadu and UT of Ladkah along with the timeline for achieving hundred per cent coverage;

(d) whether the Government has identified any challenges in implementing JJM and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken in this regard;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sustainable water supply, including measures for rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and wastewater management in rural areas of Tamil Nadu;

(f) whether the quality of drinking water provided under JJM in Ladakh is monitored regularly and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken/being taken by the Government to address the issues, such as poor quality of work and delays in the implementation of the said scheme in the region?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI C R PATIL)

(a) to (g): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (g) in respect of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *213 for reply on 13.03.2025 regarding Functional Household tap connections asked by Shri Selvam G and Shri Mohmad Haneefa

(a) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality and on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with State/ UTs including Tamil Nadu and Ladakh, in August 2019. Drinking Water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of JJM, towards enhancing access to tap water for rural households. At the start of JJM 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 on JJM-IMIS, as on 10.03.2025, around 12.28 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 10.03.2025, out of 19.42 Crore rural households in the country, approximately 15.52 Crore (79.91%) households are reported to have tap water supply. As reported by the State of Tamil Nadu, at the start of JJM in the State on 15.08.2019, only 21.76 lakh (17.37%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 89.07 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.03.2025, out of 1.25 Crore rural households in the state, the provision of tap water supply is available to approximately 1.11 Crore (88.47%) rural households.

Similarly, as reported by UT of Ladakh, at the start of JJM as on 15.08.2019, only 1,414 (3.48%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 0.38 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.03.2025, out of 0.41 lakh rural households in Ladakh, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 0.39 lakh (96.41%) rural households. The district wise details of tap water connections provided in Tamil Nadu and Ladakh is at **annexure – I.**

(b) The details of fund allocation, fund drawn and reported fund utilization during the last five years (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24) and current financial year 2024-25 (as on

10.03.2025) by the state of Tamil Nadu are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Year	Central share					State Share Expenditure
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund Drawn	Available fund	Expenditure	
1	2019-20	1.49	373.87	373.10	374.59	114.58	99.14
2	2020-21	264.09	921.99	690.36	954.45	576.87	399.57
3	2021-22	377.58	3,691.21	614.35	991.93	457.63	496.16
4	2022-23	534.30	4,015.00	872.96	1,407.26	593.71	664.36
5	2023-24	813.55	3,615.56	2,617.10	3,430.65	2,617.49	2,612.30
6	2024-25*	813.15	2,438.89	731.67	1,544.82	1,297.47	1,452.38
Total			**15,056.52**	**5,899.54**	**5,901.03**	**5,657.75**	**5,723.91**

Source: JJM-IMIS *as on 10.03.2025

The details of fund allocation, fund drawn and reported fund utilization during the last five years (2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24) and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 10.03.2025) by the UT of Ladakh are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Year	Central share				
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund Drawn	Available fund	Expenditure
1	2019-20	8.10	166.65	67.86	75.96	0.61
2	2020-21	75.96	352.09	-	75.96	9.43
3	2021-22	66.52	1,429.96	340.68	407.20	144.96
4	2022-23	262.25	1,555.77	382.76	645.01	364.34
5	2023-24	280.66	477.11	131.07	411.73	346.73
6	2024-25*	65.00	624.78	187.43	252.43	60.78
Total			**4,606.36**	**1,109.80**	**1,117.90**	**926.85**

Source: JJM-IMIS *as on 10.03.2025

(c) As reported by state of Tamil Nadu on JJM IMIS, as on date, around 14.44 lakh rural households are yet to be provided tap water connections, which the state aims to cover by September 2028. Similarly, in Ladakh, 1,461 rural households are yet to be provided with tap water connections, which the UT government has planned to cover by December 2025.

(d) State/UTs 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 to assist them to provide matching state share to maintain 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.

(e) Development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system in villages, is an integral part of JJM. To achieve this objective, following provisions have been made in operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM:

i.) Any water supply scheme undertaken under JJM is approved only after the recommendation of a Source Finding Committee of the respective state government, to the effect that the identified water source through which the scheme is planned, has sufficient yield for sustaining water supply as per required norm, for the scheme design period.

ii.) Development/ strengthening/ augmentation of drinking water sources and infrastructure for bulk transfer of water, treatment, and distribution systems in water deficit drought-prone and desert areas without dependable ground water sources apart from creation of in-village water supply infrastructure.

iii.) Strengthening of drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Finance Commission grants to rural local bodies/ PRIs, MP & MLA's Local Area Development Fund, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR fund, etc.

Jal Shakti Abhiyaan – Catch the rain campaign, in its different editions, focused on water conservation and rainwater harvesting structures, renovation of traditional water bodies, reuse and recharge structures, watershed development, etc. Further, a special initiative Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) under JSA: CTR has been launched on September 6, 2024, which aims to promote collaborative community-driven water conservation efforts and focuses on enhancing water management through low-cost, scientifically designed artificial recharge structures, ensuring active participation from local communities, industries, and other stakeholders.

National Water Mission (NWM) has developed a guidance document titled "Simple and Practical Methods of Artificial Recharge of Groundwater Augmentation" in the form of FAQs to provide technical support. Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities have also been undertaken to spread awareness about the initiative. A monitoring and evaluation framework has also been established through the Jal Sanchay Dashboard, which tracks progress with geo-tagged

locations of recharge structures. CWC and CGWB also provide technical assistance for the creation and renovation of recharge structures to improve groundwater augmentation efforts.

Under SBM-G, support is provided for management of greywater generated from kitchen and bathroom. Soak pits are the preferred method to manage greywater in the rural areas. However, States have the flexibility to choose the technology option best suited for local conditions. For grey water management (GWM) in rural areas, the State of Tamil Nadu is having both community as well as household level interventions. As on date, there are more than 20 Lakh individual household level assets and more than 1 lakh community assets in place across the state. The community assets include soak pits/Leach pits/Magic pits, drainage channels and GWM systems.

(f) Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' publication BIS:10500 are adopted as benchmark for ensuring the quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. States/UTs have been advised to carry out testing of water quality on a periodic basis at different sample collection points and take remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality. To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed. The State–wise details of water quality test reported by States/ UTs including Ladakh through WQMIS are available in public domain on JJM Dashboard and can also be accessed at:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report

A 'Citizen Corner' was also developed on the JJM Dashboard. The corner included display of water quality test results in the public domain to further create awareness and build confidence among people about the quality of water supplies through the PWS in rural areas. For the period 2021-22 to 2024-25, a total of 28,344 samples have been tested for the UT of Ladakh.

(g) To ensure the quality of the works under JJM, third party inspection and certification before payment is mandatory. For the purpose, States have been empowered to empanel third party inspection agencies (TPIA) to check the quality of work executed by the agencies, quality of materials used for construction and quality of machinery installed in each of the scheme. The grievances/ complaints which inter-alia includes poor quality of works under JJM are handled and disposed of at the State/ UT level. Such complaints/ representations as and when received in this department are forwarded to the concerned state government for taking necessary corrective measures. Further, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation undertakes several measures such as functionality assessment, ground truthing by National WASH Experts, call-based feedback from complainant, field visits by National Teams, status review in meetings, etc. to ensure that the complaints related to quality of works are addressed by the State/UT.

To expedite the provision of tap water connections to all rural households in the country including Tamil Nadu and Ladakh, concerted efforts have been made to accelerate the pace of implementation of JJM on ground. These include measures such as holding high level joint review meetings with the State government on regular basis and visits of multi-disciplinary teams from the department to highlight areas which need attention for expediting implementation in a mission mode to make provision of tap water supply to all households in a time bound manner.

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Annexure – I

District-wise status of tap water connections in Tamil Nadu

AS. No.	District	Total rural HHs (No in Lakh)	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15/08/2019 (No in Lakh)		Total Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 10/03/2025 (No in Lakh)	
			No.	In %	No.	In%
1.	Ariyalur	2.08	0.58	27.73	2.08	100
2.	Chengalpattu	4.16	0.44	10.60	4.15	99.85
3.	Coimbatore	3.73	1.87	50.26	3.73	100
4.	Cuddalore	5.22	0.63	12.31	5.22	100
5.	Dharmapuri	3.43	0.02	0.60	2.07	60.48
6.	Dindigul	4.53	1.03	22.53	3.94	87.09
7.	Erode	4.19	0.64	15.38	3.90	93
8.	Kallakurichi	3.02	0.02	0.69	1.84	60.86
9.	Kanchipuram	2.16	0.59	27.23	2.16	100
10.	Kanyakumari	2.17	0.79	36.66	2.17	100
11.	Karur	2.04	0.41	20.14	1.86	90.82
12.	Krishnagiri	4.09	0.05	1.26	2.97	72.5
13.	Madurai	4.49	0.55	12.27	4.19	93.29
14.	Mayiladuthurai	2.03	-	0.00	2.03	100
15.	Nagapattinam	1.57	0.23	14.50	0.93	59.23
16.	Namakkal	3.62	0.59	16.66	3.62	100
17.	Nilgiris	1.47	0.04	4.36	1.37	93.21
18.	Perambalur	3.70	0.19	12.88	2.21	59.86
19.	Pudukkottai	3.33	0.52	14.06	1.14	34.27
20.	Ramanathapur	1.89	0.30	9.09	1.89	100
21.	Ranipet	6.46	0.86	45.23	5.70	88.23
22.	Salem	3.27	0.53	8.11	2.54	77.53
23.	Sivaganga	3.42	0.58	17.35	2.45	71.45
24.	Tenkasi	4.22	0.65	18.96	4.22	100
25.	Thanjavur	0.97	1.51	35.84	0.97	100
26.	Theni	1.85	0.55	29.53	1.85	100
27.	Thoothukudi	4.76	0.37	10.34	4.76	100
28.	Tiruchirappalli	3.05	1.29	27.20	2.47	80.93
29.	Tirunelveli	3.66	0.41	14.31	3.21	87.8

AS. No.	District	Total rural HHs (No in Lakh)	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15/08/2019 (No in Lakh)		Total Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 10/03/2025 (No in Lakh)	
			No.	In %	No.	In%
30.	Tirupathur	4.72	0.67	30.94	4.45	94.15
31.	Tiruppur	2.80	1.56	34.20	2.45	87.41
32.	Tiruvallur	2.13	0.58	12.27	2.10	98.82
33.	Tiruvannamala	4.56	0.85	16.07	4.26	93.3
34.	Tiruvarur	5.30	0.64	20.94	5.27	99.43
35.	Vellore	2.13	0.73	34.24	2.13	100
36.	Villupuram	4.37	0.05	1.18	4.25	97.11
37.	Virudhunagar	4.69	0.44	9.34	4.31	91.86
	Total	125.28	**21.76**	**17.36**	110.83	88.47

District-wise status of tap water connections in Ladakh

S. No.	District	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water connection as on 15/08/2019		Total Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 10/03/2025	
			No.	In %	No.	In%
1.	Leh Ladakh	21,719	1,246	5.74	21,469	98.85
2.	Kargil	18,952	168	0.89	17,741	93.61
	Total	40,671	1,414	3.48	39,210	96.41