

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 273
ANSWERED ON 07/08/2025

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY UNDER JJM IN SAHARANPUR

†*273. **SHRI IMRAN MASOOD:**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages identified in Saharanpur district for providing safe drinking water supply through pipeline under Phase-1, Phase-2 and Phase-3 of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) respectively;
- (b) the number of villages where the said work has been started along with the names of the villages where hundred percent target has been achieved under Phase-1 of this mission;
- (c) the details of the villages where the damaged roads have been repaired by the concerned implementing agency under Phase-1 of the said mission and the reasons in case these roads have not been repaired;
- (d) the details of the implementing agencies in Phase-1 of the said mission; and
- (e) whether any implementing agency was replaced or blacklisted during the course of the work and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI C R PATIL)

- (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 273 FOR REPLY ON 07.08.2025 REGARDING DRINKING WATER SUPPLY UNDER JJM IN SAHARANPUR ASKED BY SHRI IMRAN MASOOD

(a) to (b) Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States/UTs, is implementing centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in all villages across the country.

Drinking Water being a State subject, States/UTs plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing technical and financial assistance. Numerous projects are implemented concurrently at various levels across the States/UTs for achieving the envisaged objectives.

Further, priority is being given to water quality-affected habitations, villages falling in drought prone & desert areas, villages in aspirational districts, SC/ST majority areas, Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages and Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) affected districts.

To achieve the goal of the Mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and Operation & Maintenance of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with enhanced total outlay.

At the start of the mission, only 3.23 crore (16.71%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. With concerted efforts from both Centre and States/UTs under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 12.44 crore additional rural households have been reported to have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 05.08.2025, out of 19.36 crore rural households in the country, more than 15.68 crore (81.00%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, in Uttar Pradesh, 5.16 Lakh rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, around 236.15 Lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections in the State. Thus, as on 05.08.2025, out of 267.21 Lakh rural households in the State, around 241.33 Lakh (90.31%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

In Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, at the time of announcement of JJM, 4,525 (0.97%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. Since then, around 4.37 Lakh rural households in the district have been provided tap water connections. Thus, as on 05.08.2025, out of total 4.68 Lakh rural households in the said district, around 4.41 Lakh (94.39%) rural households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. Out of 1, 258 villages in Saharanpur district, work has been started in 1103 villages and work has not started in 72 villages as land is not available. Also, there are 68 villages covered under Jal Nigam old/other programme and 15 villages are un-inhabited. It is stated that hundred percent target has been achieved in 366 villages and out of which 245 Villages are HGJ Certified.

(c) The responsibility of implementation, inter alia including repairing or constructing streets or roads that get affected while laying water supply pipelines, of rural water supply schemes taken up under JJM lies with State/ UT Governments and the funds available under JJM may be utilized for the same. Moreover, to avoid any hardships to the villagers, States have been advised to take up rural water schemes in a way with minimum damages to infrastructure such as roads/ highways and to restore the roads/ highways immediately in case of damages done while laying of pipelines for water supply systems.

Further, through operational guidelines of the Mission, States/UTs have also been advised to incorporate requisite penalty clauses in the contract documents so as to disincentivize the agencies to avoid delay in implementation of the Mission. As stated above, Water being a State subject, public grievances pertaining to JJM so received inter alia including restoration of roads, are forwarded to the respective States for their expeditious redressal. Moreover, regular reviews through field visits are also undertaken on a periodic basis to assess the quality of implementation of various works and components of the JJM and redressal of public grievances received for the State.

State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that there are 460 villages in Saharanpur where damaged roads have been repaired/restored by the implementing agency. Further, roads are restored partially in 643 villages by making it motorable and after laying of pipes and hydrotesting, roads will be fully restored.

(d) and (e) Details of individual projects/ schemes which inter alia include number and names of agencies involved for implementation of rural water supply projects are not maintained at the Government of India level.

However, State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that there are three (03) implementing agencies in Saharanpur and due to slow progress of work, 391 villages have been descoped from one agency and allocated to another agency.
