

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1874**  
ANSWERED ON 31/07/2025

**TAP WATER CONNECTIONS UNDER JJM IN MANIPUR**

1874. Dr. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tap water connections to the households under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) completed till date in Manipur, district-wise;
- (b) whether these connections include those that have already been provided with connections under the Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the number and details thereof; and
- (c) whether the connections under the JJM in Manipur have a functional and regular water supply source and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) and (b) Since August 2019, the Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), in partnership with States/ UTs to provide tap water supply to every rural household across the country, including those in Manipur.

As reported by the state of Manipur, at the start of JJM on 15.08.2019, only 25,920 (5.74%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 3,33,539 additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 28.07.2025, out of 4,51,619 rural households in state, the provision of tap water supply is available to 3,59,459 (79.59%) rural households. The number of rural households with tap water connections in Manipur, district-wise, as on 28.07.2025, is **annexed**.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] was launched by the Government on 02.10.2014 with the aim to make the rural area of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 02.10.2019. All the villages in the country declared themselves ODF by 02.10.2019. Having achieved the ODF status, Phase II of SBM (G) has been launched with effect from 01.04.2020 for a period of 5 years with the objective to sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of villages and to cover all villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and visually clean.

(c) 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. As per operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM, State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC), headed by Chief Secretary/ Addl. Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/ Secretary in-charge of Public Health Engineering (PHE)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) Department, approves the schemes/ projects being taken up under JJM. The proposals placed before SLSSC are invariably reviewed by 'Source Finding Committee' for availability of potable water in adequate quantity in prescribed quality for the scheme design period. Further, provision has been made for the preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) by village community, which *inter alia* includes 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. In addition, states have also been advised for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rainwater recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, reuse of greywater, etc., to ensure adequate water availability for rural water supply schemes.

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Annex referred to in the reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1874 answered on 31.07.2025

S.No.	District	No. of rural households	Households with tap water connections as on 15.08.2019		Households with tap water connections as on 28.07.2025	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	Bishnupur	33,004	1,720	5.21	23,978	72.7
2	Chandel	19,523	405	2.07	15,311	78.4
3	Churachandpur	42,161	2,072	4.91	36,061	85.5
4	Imphal East	72,889	2,089	2.87	58,689	80.5
5	Imphal West	45,725	1,520	3.32	35,347	77.3
6	Jiribam	7,272	79	1.09	2,740	37.7
7	Kakching	20,272	1,205	5.94	17,676	87.2
8	Kamjong	11,334	2,245	19.81	8,323	73.4
9	Kangpokpi	32,332	2,197	6.80	27,674	85.6
10	Noney	11,492	1,412	12.29	8,799	76.6
11	Pherzawl	8,005	316	3.95	4,128	51.6
12	Senapati	42,625	3,059	7.18	32,689	76.7
13	Tamenglong	16,511	469	2.84	13,094	79.3
14	Tengnoupal	14,973	298	1.99	13,045	87.1
15	Thoubal	42,302	3,622	8.56	37,530	88.7
16	Ukhrul	31,199	3,212	10.30	24,375	78.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,51,619</b>	<b>25,920</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>3,59,459</b>	<b>79.6</b>